

Impact of MGNREGA on Rural Labour Migration- A Study

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Abstract: *Unemployment is a major problem of rural area. The rural people migrate rural to urban areas for purpose of better job opportunity. India has migrated from rural to urban areas for a variety of reasons. The lack of employment opportunities in rural areas to migrate to urban areas is one of the main reasons. The government of India has introduced many programs with the aim of avoiding migration from rural areas to urban areas generating job opportunity in rural areas. The paper deals with to study socio-economic condition of the migrants' families, to know influence factors of the migration and to study the impact of MGNREGA on rural migration. The present paper it's depended on secondary sources information.*

Keywords: MGNREGA, NSSO, Push-Factors, Unemployment

1. Introduction

India is a second largest population country in the world. Here more than 70 percent populations living in the rural areas are poor conditions. They do not have adequate income to fulfill their needs, according to 2011 census more than 30 percent people migrants in the rural areas to urban areas, the total 341.5 million people migrants in the country both the Census and NSSO report indicated that the rate of migrants has increased. Rural-urban labour migration is an important feature of the rural economy, the forces behind for migration is dominantly economic all over the country in search of better employment opportunities, income and security in agricultural sector gives a further boost to migration with the traditional agriculture offering very little scope for upward, socio-economic mobility and future well-being. Migration is a best tool for fulfillment of economic development of any reason becomes it helps us to transfer the access or overcrowded population to the less crowded population in the reason. According to Arthur Lewis points out that if the marginal productivity of the labour is low as compared to other labourers those people must be transformed from traditional sector to industry or service sector.

The NREGA (National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) is a domestic leading programme of the government which directly touches lives poor and encourages inclusive growth. NREGA is an enhancement of livelihood security. India at least 100 days of guarantee wage employment in the every financial year to every households, whose adult member volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The present act come into force on Feb 02 2006, 1st phase implementation by most backward 200 districts and 2nd phase implemented by 130 backward districts, 3rd phase 285 districts currently all over India implemented by in this programme. According to the economic survey for the year of 2017-18, more than four crore families will provided employment and out of the 121 crore person days of manual work employment has created under MGNREGA work total 3.39 crore families cornered under the scheme around 10 crore beneficiaries accounts opened in the post office and banks contributing to the financial inclusion. The MGNREGA act goals at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by

guaranteeing 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to rural households whose adult members volunteers to do unskilled manual work. Most of the migrant's households are having the MGNREGS job cards with them, but they never participated in that program. According them this program does not provide sufficient jobs to their families, even they work the payment was not made on time. Most migration happens because there are no sustainable means of finding any work in the rural areas during the dry. Seasons a vast majority of people would prefer staying back in villages and getting work there and this was the spirit behind enacting the NREGA. Though, this work needs to be regular and timely.

Definition of Migration

Migration means people move from one place to another place or one country to another country for better livelihood.

There are Two Types of Migrants

Short-term migrant is a person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least three months but less than a year excepting in cases where the movement to that country is for purposes of recreation, visits to relatives, or friends, holiday, business, medical treatment.

Long-term migrant is a person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months), so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence. From the perspective of the country of departure, the person will be a long-term emigrant and from that of the country of arrival, the person will be a long-term immigrant.

2. Review Literature

A very brief review of studies on the subject has been made here under;

Usha Rani Ahuja, Dushyant Tyagi, Sonia Chauhan and Khyali Ram Chaudhary (2011), in their research article *Impact of MGNREGA on Rural Employment and Migration: A Study in Agriculturally Backward and*

Agriculturally Advanced Districts of Haryana identified the difference between income, family size, employment status, and other assets of the sample farmhouse in these two districts. The impact of MGNREGA in a district has also been studied in terms of migration, income and employment security, level of participation in MGNREGA works, socio-economic status. The author has observed that despite existence a source of employment, MGNREGA has not been able to check the migration from the advanced area because of higher market wage rates at destinations. Finally the paper has concluded that agriculturalists keeping large size of landholdings and more number of animals are not much involved in participating in MGNREGA works.

Casswell, G and G De Neve (2012), the research article entitled ***MGNERGA in Tamil Nadu: A story of Success and Transformation***, carried out in Tamil Nadu state broadly presented as a success in terms of MGNREGA's program implementation and it terms who participates in the scheme and how success is understood and expressed at different social and bureaucratic level. In terms of MGNREGA's outcomes, we conclude that the scheme is benefitting the poorest households and Dalit's and women in especially in terms of providing a well-being and as a tool for poverty alleviation in tamilnadu state.

A study of B. Prasad (2016), entitled ***the Impact of MGNREGA on Migration: A Study of Rangareddy District in Telangana State***, identified the migration from rural to urban areas is up due to several reasons such as Lack of employment opportunities in rural areas is one of the main reasons of migration to urban areas. Since independence, Government of India has announced some programs with the purpose of migration from rural-urban areas, making adequate employment opportunities and making durable assets and infrastructure amenities in rural areas. The present study deals with how do the MGNREGA program impact on migration and employment in rural areas in Rangareddy district in a Telangana State and features of migration families and the performance of MGNREGA program at grass root level in the study area.

Nandini Singh (2013), unpublished master degree thesis entitled ***Impact of MGNREGA on Migration and Asset creation***, analysis we find that Migration is a complex process, it is not always done due to poverty and desperate situation, but complex factors (facilities, education). The author observation that two most important emerging points like (I) low employment intensity of the work while creating the assets, (ii) low quality as well as durability, especially of the productive assets, which pertain mainly to land and water resources development.

Objectives

The following of the objectives of the present paper

- To the study socio-economic status of the migrants families.
- To know influence factors of the migration
- To study the impact of MGNREGA on rural migration.

3. Methodology

The present paper analytical and descriptive in the nature, the present paper it's depended on secondary source of information like book, journal articles, economic survey, NSSO report, MGNREGA report etc...

Encouragement and Motivation for Migration

| Push factors | Pull factors |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Unemployment | Job opportunities |
| Low wage at the origin | High wage rate |
| Poverty | Better standard living |
| Primitive conditions | Professional and personal development |
| Lack of basic amenities | Political freedom |
| Political persecution | Improved medical care |
| High fertility rate | Security |
| Not enough job facilities | |

Causes of Migration

- Lack of job opportunities in rural areas.
- Agriculture Causes
- Unemployment
- Economic causes

Unemployment: Labour migration and the resulting unemployment have been one of the most important issues in the traditional as well as contemporary global economic scenario. Economists have developed different theories to explain the extent of labor migration during a dual economy. All these theories based on assumption that there are dual sectors that comprise a developing economy like agricultural sector which is a characterized by excess workforce, whereas the industrial sector acts as the engine of growth for the economy.

Agriculture Causes: Agriculture is a mainly a low off activity no affected improvement can be took about in the current situation and also there have been an extremely limited diversification of agriculture.

Lack of job opportunities in rural areas: Several jobs available in rural areas are agricultural based; the introduction of labour savings devices and unfavorable weather conditions has decreased the demand for labour in the agricultural sector. Decline in the traditional form of employment in rural areas forces many young people to leave the area in search of work in the urban centers of their state.

Economic Causes: Casual migrate labourers belongs to the poor section of the population classified by insufficient human capabilities and capital assets. It is the lack of access to resources in their houses that force them to migrate to other reasons in direction of better job opportunities. Deprived migrants families are categorized by small level of income from agriculture.

Impact of MGNREGA on Rural labour Migration

Impact of Migration on MGNREGA income in wages has doubled dimensions. The Families with small agricultural land who have not enough food to produce food security or provide additional funds to meet the other basic needs of the

whole year, families are supplementing agricultural income with wage revenues of MGNREGA. Many families with a large number of small land less agricultural products; MGNREGA provides an income for their top-order to meet the significant value additions that need to be critical for their survival or their family's growth and development. There are families who are completely landless and depend on wage labour look for work in agriculture sector or civil works. Here in the offseason of agriculture sector or civil works. In the offseason of agriculture, such families migrate to towns. Civil works opened up in village have given them option to earn in the village even if the wage rates are lower in the MGNREGA civil works. Even if the younger family members migrate as skilled laborers, middle aged unskilled family members prefer to stay in the village and work under MGNREGA. This apart the guaranteed employment under MGNREGA has restrained the usual seasonal labour migration which had become the mainstay of farming in agriculturally progressive but labour starved states. This has caused acute shortage of labor for agriculture affecting plantations in the southern states, notably Kerala, Punjab and the cultivation of labor intensive crops like rice wheat and sugarcane.

4. Conclusion

It may be said, MGNREGA is one of the most important and largest public programme in India. The main objective of this programme is to provide 100 days of assured employment to rural household in India. Thus, while MGNREGA plays a key role in reducing distress, the program needs to understand its full potential.

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