

Effect of Social Unrest in Rural-Urban Migration in Ranchi district of Jharkhand

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ABSTRACT: Migration, the demographic process of movement of people from one geographical area to another within a time interval involving change of usual place of residence, has a special significance in population analysis. It is the most volatile component of population growth and sensitive to economic, political and cultural factors at the national and international level. As a major component of population growth, it acts size, age sex structure and other socio-economic and demographic characteristics of population both at the place of origin as well as the place of destination. The census of India considers a person as migrant who is born at a place other than the place of enumeration. In developing countries like India, migration takes place not due to the so-called pull forces of the migrant's destination place as usually happens in case of developed countries, but because of acute poverty, unemployment, natural calamities and underdevelopment of migrant's origin place. Poverty incidence was found less among migrants as compared to non-migrants but it was higher among rural to urban migrants. The most successful group of migrants is urban to urban migrants in terms of type of occupation they have and their income levels due to better education and skills they possessed. Influx of migration towards metropolitan cities indicates that economic reforms have not been able to create much employment opportunities in small and medium towns and in rural areas. Hence migration will continue towards large and metropolitan cities. Although there are fewer studies on migration from Ranchi, Jharkhand is also explored in this paper.

KEYWORDS: Migration, rural-urban migration, Ranchi, Social Unrest

I. INTRODUCTION

Migration, the demographic process of movement of people from one geographical area to another within a time interval involving change of usual place of residence, has a special significance in population analysis. It is the most volatile component of population growth and sensitive to economic, political and cultural factors at the national and international level. As a major component of population growth, it acts size, age sex structure and other socio-economic and demographic characteristics of population both at the place of origin as well as the place of destination. The census of India considers a person as migrant who is born at a place other than the place of enumeration. In developing countries like India, migration takes place not due to the so-called pull forces of the migrant's destination place as usually happens in case of developed countries, but because of acute poverty, unemployment, natural calamities and underdevelopment of migrant's origin place. Again, in the light of ongoing structural changes and consequent changing contours of rural economy as a whole, the nature and pattern of migration has been changing over time. Topographically, the state of Jharkhand is a land locked territory bound by districts of Rohtas, Aurangabad, Gaya, Nawada, Jamai, Banka, Bhagalpur and Katihar of the state of Bihar on the north, the districts of Malda, Mursidabad, Birbhum, Burdwan, Purulia, and Midnapur of the state of West Bengal on the east, the districts of Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Sundargarh of the state of Orissa on the south, the district of Raigarh and Surguja of the state of Chhatisgarh and the districts of Mirzapur of the state of Uttar Pradesh on the west (RGI, 2001). It came into existence on 15th November 2000 and presently there are 18 districts in the state. It is mostly covered by forests, known as Chhotanagpur plateau and is rich in mineral resources such as Coal, Mica, Iron, Bauxite, Uranium and Copper etc. With about three percent of country's population, currently it is the 13th populous states in India and ranks 16th (338 persons per sq. km) and 13th (934 females per 1000 male) in terms of density and sex ratio respectively (RGI, 2001).

Women play an indispensable role in farming and in improving the quality of life in rural areas. However, their contributions often remain concealed due to some social barriers and gender bias. Even government programmes often fail to focus on women in agriculture. This undermines the potential benefits from programmes, especially those related

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to food production, household income improvements, nutrition, literacy, poverty alleviation and population control. Equitable access for rural women to educational facilities would certainly improve their performance and liberate them from their marginalised status in the society. Other areas where women's potential could be effectively harnessed are agricultural extension, farming systems development, land reform and rural welfare. Landmark improvements have been recorded in such cases as the extension of institutional credit and domestic water supplies where women's potential have been consciously tapped. This is the case, despite the fact that women are responsible for most of the world's food production, processing, and preparation, and that they work land they cannot own, or even be legally entitled to in many cases. Stratification and inequality are essential sociological considerations for food security. Hunger research that includes race, class, and gender considerations will best capture the most critical barriers to food access and distribution. Hunger is largely about poverty, and examining inequality in this form will reveal the true famines that exist for people throughout the world. Rural employment constitutes the economic, social and cultural universe wherein rural families are bound to make their living. The official estimates of Government of India indicate that 70 per cent of the poor in India are overwhelmingly concentrated in rural areas. A vast majority of these rural poor are engaged in agriculture either as wage labourers or marginal farmers. There is also enough evidence to suggest a slowdown in agriculture. agricultural employment growth rate has become negative in a number of states. Thus, although farming is still an important activity in rural areas, it is increasingly unable to provide sufficient means of employment. The rural workforce suffers, due to the excessive seasonality of employment, lack of wage employment opportunities and low wage rates. These poor rural households' resort to temporary or permanent migration to increase their employment days and cope with the risks. Through the understanding of migration as a tool to reduce vulnerability and increase opportunities, Jharkhand has experienced constant in-flow and outflow of population. It was preferred as a place of residence by tribals as it was isolated from the rest of India.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Deogharia, P. C. (2012), The liberalization period witnessed the increasing crisis in the agriculture and allied sector that supports a large chunk of the population and subsequently, the slow and gradual displacement of the millions of people from their traditional livelihoods result in increasing underemployment and unemployment in rural areas. This scenario has pushed the people to opt for migration for livelihood expansion. Migration is best understood as one of the strategies adopted by individuals, households or communities to enhance their livelihoods because in general migration has a function of reducing vulnerability effective migration strategies help people to reduce the risks of seasonality, harvest failure, etc. Present paper analyses seasonal migration from remote tribal villages of South Chotanagpur in Jharkhand.

Deogharia (2012), The analysis of migration had attracted attention of different social scientist it has been argued that migration is caused by a series of forces that encourages the individuals moving elsewhere. There are several factors which induce migration and single a single factor cannot be attributed wholly for migration present paper analysis migration from remote tribal villages of South Chotanagpur in Jharkhand.

Dewan, R. (2011), The study examines the role of socio-psychological correlates of migration and trafficking of tribal and non-tribal female in Jharkhand. The sample was selected by stratified random sampling. The stratification was based on three sociological factors, each divided into two sub-groups: ethnicity (Tribal and Non-Tribal), marital status (Married and Un-married) and age. A 2x2x2 factorial design was used to study the relationship of above mentioned three factors on migration and trafficking of 320 tribal and non-tribal female labourers. Their stress level was measured by Occupational Stress Index (Srivastava and Singh, 1984). ANOVA was applied for the analysis of data obtained. Results reveal that out of three factors: ethnicity, marital status and age - ethnicity and marital status were found to produce significant main effect on stress level of the sample. Neither second order nor third order interaction effect was found significant.

Kumar et al. (2011), The patterns of urban sprawl over a 20-year period presented in the study indicate unplanned development in the urban agglomerations of Ranchi, Jamshedpur and Dhanbad. The visual interpretation of Landsat (1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001) and IRS-P6 (2005) was used to map land use/land cover and analyse urban sprawl. The saturation of urban areas within municipal limits, along with pressure from the growing population, resulted in the

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densification of the core urban areas within Dhanbad and Jamshedpur. Comparatively, Ranchi exhibited a very high rate of built-up growth with a reducing population density, indicating a low density of built-up development. The development of built-up land at the expense of agricultural land in Ranchi Urban Agglomeration indicates poor land-transformation practices. An area of 103.6 km² (165.66% growth) was transformed to built-up land in these cities during 1986–2005. Any future built-up development of these agglomerations should involve the use of the government city development plan.

Panda (2009), This study was conducted in the Orissa and Jharkhand states of India with an objective to measure the socio-economic impact of Self-Help Groups across a set of variables including income, employment, migration, literacy position, savings, household decision making and participation in PRIs including the members' savings and access to credit. The individual 'SHG member' was the unit of analysis. Data collection was made from 40 respondents through a structured pre-tested interview schedule. Analysis and assessment of impact was done through descriptive statistics and econometric tools like OLS, TSLS and logistic regression. The study concluded with the strong evidence of positive impact of SHGs on the socioeconomic characteristics of the members.

Shah(2006), Seasonal casual labour migration in India has conventionally been understood as the result of extreme poverty whereby villagers are forced to become migrants for the dry six months to subsist or merely survive. This article draws on fieldwork in a village in Jharkhand and a brick kiln in West Bengal to argue that migrants do not understand their movement in economic terms alone. Many see the brick kilns as a temporary space of freedom to escape problems back home, explore a new country, gain independence from parents or live out prohibited amorous relationships. It is suggested that Jharkhand activists and policy-makers' construction of such migration as a 'problem' is as much about their vision of how the new tribal state ought to be as about exploitation. Migration to the kilns is seen by them as a threat to the purity and regulation of the social and sexual tribal citizen. This moralising perspective creates a climate that, paradoxically, encourages many young people to flee to the brick kilns where they can live 'freely'. In this way, the new puritanism at home helps to reproduce the conditions for capitalist exploitation and the extraction of surplus value.

III. TRENDS IN MIGRATION

Dominance of rural-rural migration is slowly paving way for rural-urban migration, indicating an element of 'step migration' in India. 'Step migration' is a process where people first move to some rural or semi-urban areas and gain some skills and subsequently move to the urban or industrial centres for better income. As a result of their exposure to urban service sector and industrial sector, the awareness of the need for education and skill enhancement is very high. In the initial days of migration, due to the absence of skills, their earning capacity is low. Another important feature of migration is that the role of a labour contractor is replaced with social network. So, some experts argue that the negotiation power of the labour is slightly better as he/she is informed about the nature of the work and scope of opportunities at the destination. It is found that the incidence of migration in India has shown an increase in 2001 as compared to consistent decline during 1961-1991. Increase in percentage of migration due to the new policy of liberalisation could not be established. Changes in administrative boundaries of various districts and states have also contributed to increase in percentage of migrants. Migration towards urban areas has increased in interstate analysis and rural to urban migration shows a sizeable increase among male and female migrants whereas urban to urban migration has shown declining trend. The economic motive remains the main reason for migration among male interstate migrants. Economically backward states keep losing people to developed states. The relationship between poverty and migration is not clearly established and it was observed that middle- and higher-income groups show higher propensity to move. Poverty incidence was found less among migrants as compared to non-migrants but it was higher among rural to urban migrants. The most successful group of migrants is urban to urban migrants in terms of type of occupation they have and their income levels due to better education and skills they possessed. Influx of migration towards metropolitan cities indicates that economic reforms have not been able to create much employment opportunities in small and medium towns and in rural areas. Hence migration will continue towards large and metropolitan cities. Although there are fewer studies on migration from Jharkhand, it features regularly in the news and in non-governmental organisation (NGO) discussions on migration and trafficking because of the high levels of mobility among its tribal population. Dayal and Karan (2003) studied 12 villages in Jharkhand, using household

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surveys and participatory rural appraisal (PRA) methods. They found that one-third of the households had at least one member migrating. Short-term migration was higher among poorer groups, involving over 80% of the landless and 88% of the illiterate. Furthermore, the study found that migration among SCs and STs was nearly twice the rate (15% of households) of upper castes (8%) and 3% of OBCs (Dayal & Karan, 2003, Deshingkar et.al., 2008). A range and combination of push and pull factors drive circular migration particularly of the tribals, and tribal women in particular. Circular migration, or rural-urban migration, is emerging as a dominant form of migration amongst STs in India. Earlier studies reported that, an estimated 30,000 labourers migrate from Bolangir District in western Odisha every year (ibid.). In Jharkhand, one study, which covered twelve villages, found that one-third of the households had at least one member migration. There are extremely high rates of migration among tribals from southern Rajasthan who migrate to Gujarat to work in seed cotton farms and textile markets. The incidence of migration was clearly growing in the area as a few years later another study in the same area found that in many villages up to three-quarters of the population were absent between November and June. The tribal migrant women families have informed that, about 60% of the migrant women are working as domestic help followed by wage labour (34%). More than three fourths of the tribal women of Jharkhand are working as domestic servant maids. Some women are also reported in the professions of private job and very few are also seen in government job, in shops/hotels, students and in other miscellaneous occupations. In such migrant women, the change of food habit is seen.

3.1 The feminization of poverty

As Diana Pearce coined the term 'feminization of poverty' which implies a new phenomenon, "women have always experienced more poverty than men" (Pearce, 1978). The conceptualization of poverty in this way is also helpful from the perspective of understanding and combating women's poverty. The incidence of poverty among females tended to be marginally higher in both rural and urban areas in India. The percentage of female persons living in poor households was 37 per cent in rural and 34 per cent in urban areas in 1993-94, and 27 and 25 respectively in 1999-00. In contrast, the percentage of male persons living in poverty was 36 in rural and 32 urban areas in 1993-94, and 26 and 23 in 1999-00. The female persons accounted for slightly less than half of the poor, about 49 per cent in both rural and urban areas in both the years. The lower percentage of female persons among the poor despite higher female poverty ratio was due to adverse sex ratio. It should be noted that the above measure of gender poverty ignores intra-household inequalities in consumption. There are other dimensions of poverty such as food insecurity, malnutrition and health associated more with female members. The role of women as producers and providers of food is often overshadowed by their primary role as care-givers. However, in most of the developing countries, including India, large numbers of women are engaged in agriculture, primarily the production and processing of food. With male-selective migration from rural areas on the increase, women are often left behind to take care of both family and farm on their own. With women-headed households being more prone to poverty, wages are unfavourable to women in general and access to financial, technical and other support services being denied to them, the poor nutritional status of the rural population is common. As per the Census of India 2001, 27.5 per cent of cultivators in the rural areas are female, while in the case of agricultural labour, as much as 46.9 per cent were women. Of the rural female workforce, an overwhelmingly large proportion, i.e., 80 per cent are employed in the agricultural sector. About 36.5 per cent (40.6 million) work as cultivators on their own/family land holdings, while about 43.4 per cent (48.4 million) are engaged as hired agricultural labour. It is therefore, obvious that women play a vital role in food production and agricultural activities. According to the Census 2011 report, India has a population of 1.21 billion with 72.2% living in rural areas and about 27.8% living in urban areas. Literacy rate has gone up from 64.83 per cent in 2001 to 74.04 per cent in 2011 showing an increase of 9.21 percentage points.

IV. CONCLUSION

Migration, the demographic process of movement of people from one geographical area to another within a time interval involving change of usual place of residence, has a particularly important bearing on population analysis. Migration can be defined as the movement of people from one geographical area to another within a time interval. It is the component of population growth that is most susceptible to change and is highly sensitive to economic, political, and cultural influences at the national as well as international level. It operates on the size, age structure, and sex structure of the population, in addition to other socioeconomic and demographic aspects of population both at the place of origin and at the site of destination. Population expansion is a key component of the phenomenon. A person is considered to be a migrant in India for the purposes of the census if they were born in a location that is not the same as

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the location of the enumeration. In developing countries like India, migration occurs not as a result of the so-called pull forces of the migrant's destination place, as is typically the case in developed countries, but rather as a result of severe poverty, unemployment, natural disasters, and underdevelopment in the place where the migrant was born. The rate of poverty was found to be lower among migrants in comparison to non-migrants, but it was shown to be greater among rural people who moved to metropolitan areas. Urban to urban migrants are the most successful group of migrants in terms of the kind of work they had and the amount of income they make owing to the higher levels of education and skills they have. Urban to rural migrants are the least successful category of migrants. Migration trends toward urban regions are indicative of the fact that economic reforms have not been successful in producing a significant number of job possibilities in smaller and medium-sized towns as well as in rural areas. Migration will thus continue in the direction of major and metropolitan cities. Jharkhand is investigated in this research in addition to Ranchi, despite the fact that there are less studies on migration from Ranchi.

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