



A STUDENTS' JOURNAL OF SHRI RAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE



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To be or Not to be?
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STRIDES

A STUDENTS' JOURNAL OF SHRI RAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

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Principal's Message

The mission statement of the College, signifying the existence and its road map to the achievement of its vision, reads as:

“To achieve and sustain excellence in teaching and research, and enriching local, national and international communities through our research, the skills of alumni, and the publishing of academic and educational materials”

To achieve and promote excellence in publications and applied research, the College has taken the initiative to launch a new journal exclusively to publish students' research papers and articles. It will be an add-on to the enriched catalogue of College publications and academic literature.

The journal has provided an opportunity to the students of our college to focus on research at the undergraduate level. Since the students were not opened to the research methodologies at the undergraduate level, they were mentored by *experienced senior faculties* of our College. Simultaneously, their articles were also reviewed by the referees and tested for plagiarism before publication. After reporting all the suggestions recommended by the referees, the articles were revised and then finally published. The College is successfully releasing the foundation issue of the journal i.e. *STRIDES – A Students' Journal of Shri Ram College of*



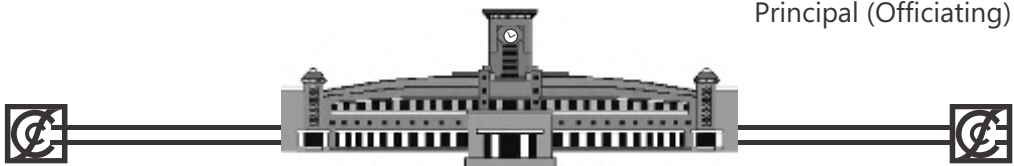
Commerce, Volume 1, Issue 1, 2016-17 on the occasion of 91st Annual Day of College held on 13th April 2017. The Journal is released by Shri Prakash Javadekar, Honb'le Minister of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

The college has already applied for *International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)* for the Journal. The application for ISSN is still under process.

I would like to congratulate the students whose papers are published in the foundation issue of the journal and simultaneously, encourage all the students to contribute their research papers and articles for the successive issues of the Journal.

Best wishes for their future endeavor.

Dr. R.P. Rustagi
Principal (Officiating)



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Editor's Message

Shri Ram College of Commerce is well known for its academic excellence and dedicated approach towards dissemination of knowledge in the academic world. The College appreciates the role of research in education and is committed to developing an inclination towards research in both faculty and students. In this pursuit, the College has taken the initiative to launch a new Journal named 'STRIDES – A Students' Journal of Shri Ram College of Commerce' to encourage students to pursue research under the guidance of the faculty of Shri Ram College of Commerce.

It is an annual journal launched exclusively to publish academic research papers and articles by students on contemporary topics and issues in the area of commerce, economics, management, governance, policies etc.

In order to maintain high standards of publication, a Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) has been constituted. The COPE shall be the apex authority to take all decisions related to publication of research papers and articles in STRIDES. The decision of the COPE shall be final and binding.

To maintain the *academic standards*, *academic ethics* and *academic integrity*, a rigorous process of blind review of

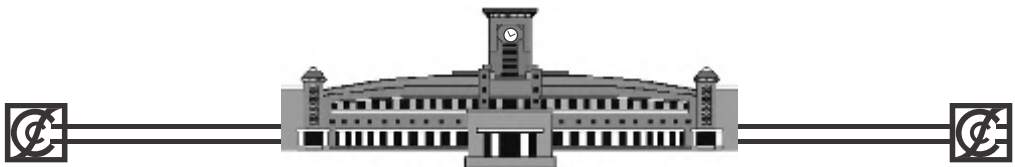


articles is followed after screening for plagiarism of each manuscript received by the college for publication. The research work published in STRIDES is original and not published or presented at any other public forum.

The foundation issue of the Journal i.e. *STRIDES – A Students' Journal of Shri Ram College of Commerce, Volume 1, Issue 1, 2016-17* is successfully released on 91st Annual Day held on 13th April 2017 by Shri Prakash Javadekar, Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

Successive issues of STRIDES will be released every year on the occasion of College Annual Day.

Dr. Santosh Kumari
Editor



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Internal Migration in India: Causes and Consequences

For the past few decades, there has been rapid increase in population, with population growth being more dramatic in the cities of developing countries. Proportion of total population living in urban areas is expected to increase to 66 per cent by 2050, with the largest urban growth taking place in India, China and Nigeria. By 2050, India is projected to add 404 million urban dwellers, China 292 million and Nigeria 212 million. The article analyzes the contribution of internal migration to the urban population boom and further looks into the causes and their theoretical justification. With facts and figures from the Indian context, the article also examines the consequence of internal migration in social and economic terms and tries to suggest some policy measures.

Mentor

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INTRODUCTION

Internal migration refers to people within a country moving to another location within its borders. Migration can be within state or interstate. Rural to Urban migration are the most significant; urban-

urban and rural-rural migration also exists. The contribution of migration towards urban growth remains significant varying from 20% to 60% of recorded urban population growth. The share of migration (in urban growth) is expected to rise, with net migration accelerating for the past decade. Better economic conditions and a more secure environment remains the primary motive for migration, however several other social factors also exists.

MIGRATION: CAUSES

There is a clear link between urbanization and development. Urbanized cities provide cost advantage through agglomeration of economies and industrial district formation. Rapid development creates employment opportunity and lead to rise in wages. The main reason for migration among males is lack of proper employment in rural areas, which makes people to migrate to urban areas for better employment. The Harris-Todaro migration model, explains rural-urban migration as an economically rational process even when high urban unemployment exists. The Todaro model postulates that migration proceeds in response to urban-rural differences in expected income rather than actual earnings. Consequently, in deciding to migrate, the individual must balance the probabilities and risks of being unemployed or underemployed for a considerable period against the positive urban-rural wage differential. The informal sector refers to those workers who are self employed or work under small enterprises that are not under government regulation. Employees working in the informal sector can be classified either as wage workers which includes crop-harvesting, cleaning and any other unprotected occupation or as non-wage workers which includes street vending, sewing, artistry and small farming. The informal sector plays a major role in the generation of employment in urban area and is, hence, a major absorbent of the migrant population. In India, the urban informal sector comprises 65.5% of employment in Bengaluru, 61.4% in Delhi and 53.8% in Mumbai. The motivation for these unskilled migrants therefore is, often to obtain sufficient income for survival through informal work rather than getting formal jobs in cities. Biswajit Banerjee's analysis in '*Rural to Urban Migration and the Urban Labour Market: A Case Study of Delhi*' suggests that a large number of informal-sector workers who had migrated to the city were attracted by the informal rather than the formal sector. Further, only a small minority of informal-sector workers was actively looking for jobs in the formal sectors, and only 5% to 15% of rural migrants had moved to the formal sector in a year's time. For informal jobs, duration of unemployment following migration is usually very short. Within one week, 64% of new arrivals had found job, and the average waiting time to obtain a first job was 17 days. The Economics Survey 2016-17 data clearly suggests a net outflow of migrants from less affluent states to more affluent ones. The top migrant

outflow-inflow states routes are Uttar Pradesh to Delhi, Bihar to Delhi, and Uttar Pradesh to Maharashtra. Figure 1 maps the largest inter-state migration route using Ministry of Railways' data on unreserved passenger traffic for the years 2011-16.

Figure1. Top Inter-State Migration Routes



Migration is also viewed as an important income-diversification and risk-coping strategy by some, especially relevant in agricultural based economies where rural distress is common. Better educational and healthcare facilities, the lust of city life, social engagements etc. are some other contributing factors.

The Economic Survey 2016-17 carries a statistical analysis of the data based on the gravity model of trade and migration. The analysis suggests that distance has strong negative effect on labor flows. Further estimate suggests that on average flows within states are around four times the flows across states. An interesting observation made is that language is not a significant barrier to the migration flows, which is in contrast to migrant flows across countries.

MIGRATION: CONSEQUENCES

With such unprecedented scale of migration and acute concentration of people it becomes very difficult for cities to cope environmentally, economically and politically. In fact, according to UN estimates slum settlements represents one third of the urban population in developing countries. According to the Bruickner and Lall (2015), developing countries must prepare to house an additional 2.7 billion people between now and 2050, as migrants move in unprecedented numbers from rural areas to pursue their hopes and aspirations in cities. Increase in crimes, pollution and congestion, overload of housing and social service have been contributing to the decline in quality of urban life. Often the most crowded cities are also the most polluted ones.

Migrant workers are cheap source of labor, helping in production of low cost goods for domestic market and exports. The informal sector, where most of the migrants are employed goes completely unregulated. In terms of employment, construction is the largest employment sector in India after agriculture. Most of the employees in construction are migrants. There are 20 million domestic workers, mostly migrants from rural India. Workers have no social security, compensation for injuries, access to drinking water and health care. They are victims of constant verbal and sexual abuse and work without any grievance mechanisms. The Government of India made an enactment in 1979 of the "Inter-state Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act 1979", but its exists more on paper than in reality.

Rural-Urban migration also leaves the rural area devoid of necessary human capital, worsening of rural-urban divide. However, there are significant remittances from the migrants to their place of origin. According to Economic Survey (2017), domestic remittances serve 10 per cent of households in rural India and finance over 30 per cent of household consumption in remittance-receiving households. Domestic remittances market in India is estimated to exceed Rs. 15 lakh crores. A study by '*urbz.net – a thinktank on urban planning and development*' suggests that families and clans with one foot in the village and other in city have done more to urbanize rural India than any rural development policy. These migrants are also responsible for construction of urban-style homes and other infrastructure being financed with remittances from cities.

CONCLUSION

Based on long-term trends, continued urbanization and rural-urban migration are probably inevitable. The Economic Survey 2016-17, under its heading 'Eight interesting facts about India' highlights that new estimates based on railway passenger traffic data reveal annual work-related migration of about 9 million people for the period 2011-2016, almost double what the 2011 Census suggests. Inter-state labor mobility averaged 5-6 million people between 2001 and 2011. Migration is now largely being viewed as a circulatory loop movement between rural and urban area rather than being stringently classified as temporary or permanent.

The usual policy response to rural-urban migration is expansion of employment opportunities in rural areas through rural development policies. But as policymakers point out this can be counterproductive as well. Rural development leads to increase in rural consumption which is being satisfied by products manufactured in the urban agglomerates. The growth of manufacturing creates new employment opportunities which may further fuel in more migrants. Rural-Urban migration policies require an appropriate rural-urban economic balance. Expansion of small-scale labor intensive

industries, provision of family planning and rural health services, decentralizing authority to cities and neighborhoods are some of the policies that can be pursued. Providing temporary accommodation, basic amenities and safety nets to migrants are policies that need further attention in urban areas. More studies on the cost-benefit audit and the socio-economic impact of migration also need to be carried out taking into account measurable and difficult to measure or qualitative variables.

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