



## A study on the Changing Cropping Pattern and Internal Migration Issues and Challenges

### KEYWORDS

Administrative, Migration, Urbanization, employment

**Madhu. G.R**

UGC –Junior Research Fellow, DOS in Economics and Co operation, University of Mysore.Mysore-06

**UMA.H R**

Professor of Economics, DOS in Economics, Sir M.V PG Center, Thubinkere.Mandy.

**ABSTRACT** This paper is an attempt to understand the emerging migration patterns in India and issues underlying it. With globalisation, urbanisation and accompanying changes in socio-economic conditions, migrants are attracted to urban areas in recent times. The emerging migration pattern depicts confinement of migrants in lower socio-economic class in Urban India in response to the macro-economic reforms. The migration among males to urban area shows migration of people from lower socio-economic class.

A steady increase of urban migrants in lower economic class indicating migration is dominated by poorer sections. Higher migration of lower social groups takes place to urban area compared to earlier period. All these rural urban migration pattern are attributed to rural-urban disparities in socio-economic development and increasing urbanization. But this has its negative effect on the agricultural productivity as the migrants are mainly the agricultural labourers who do not own any land of their own and their socio economic position in the village is quite bad.

This paper tries to identify the as one for this rural urban migration and tries to list down the reasons with garett ranking method and also identifies how this migration is changing the cropping pattern in the villages for convenience.

### Introduction

Migration has been broadly defined as a spatial shift or "movement by humans from one locality to another, sometimes over long distances and in large groups" (Wikipedia 2009). UNESCO (2009) provides a more structured definition of migration as crossing boundaries and communities; the crossing of the boundary of a political or administrative unit for a certain minimum period of time.

India had the second highest urban population in the world in 2012 and will be amongst the fastest growing urban populations globally between 2013 and 2020. This urbanizing trend holds significant investment and consumer market potential but also creates challenges like over-crowding, pollution and rising crime levels.

Urbanization is unstoppable and is generally associated with rural underdevelopment and migration. Sustained economic growth and higher urban wages are providing a new impetus to urbanization in India. "People move for work and/or for higher income. Urban work is more productive than rural work, and as a result, urban wages are higher. Whether one has a college degree or a primary school education, an equally skilled individual will almost certainly earn more in urban settings by working in a factory, office, shop – or even the informal or shadow economy – than in a village."

No one element can be considered the single contributing force in fostering migration pressure, and the relative importance of each may be highly context-specific. Moreover, whatever the types of 'free' migration in terms of both time and space (i.e. excluding forced migration due to natural calamity or conflicts) usually it is the difference in circumstances that matter (Taylor and Martin, 2001): the perceived gap in potential incomes, the prospect of greater household security, the existence of social networks, the availability of information about migration outcomes at origin and destinations. These motives would be different by age and sex selectivity, level of education, skills and the requirements of receiving countries. In a recent work combining main theoretical approaches to explain Albanian migration

sult in adverse impacts. With the right mix of policies, this process can occur at a socially acceptable level. However, given the distortion of opportunities in favor of cities in most developing countries, the costs associated with rural-urban migration often outweigh the benefits, leading to excessive urbanization. In Developing Economies the level of urban wages tends to induce more people to seek employment in the towns than can be employed at higher wage level.

Following are some of the literature reviewed to identify the research gap.

**Biplab Dasgupta (1987)** examine particular pattern of urbanization in West Bengal-the overwhelming role of the primate city, the wide gap between the former and the other major cities in the region in terms of population size, economic activities and cultural influence, and the predominantly rural character of the other areas in the region-is distinct from the alternative pattern of decentralized urbanization one sees in Punjab, Haryana, Kerala and some other states.

**Bryan R. Roberts' (1989)**, this author looks at the effect of the new international division of labor on urbanization in developing countries. Previous histories, particularly of insertion into the world economy, affect responses to the new order. Also, previous phases in the organization of the world economy, particularly those associated with import-substitution industrialization, have shaped the urban systems and urban social organization of developing countries in particular ways.

**Julia J. Henderson (1957)** analyze that the rate of urban growth is now higher in some of the economically underdeveloped countries than it is in the United States. The apparent imbalance between rates of urban growth and of industrialization is pointed out. Levels of employment, health, education, nutrition, and housing among the masses of rural migrants to the cities in most countries are posing problems which strain overburdened resources of the underdeveloped countries to the breaking point. There is some reason to hope that planned economic development as well as the techniques of regional and city planning may be applied more generally in the solution of these problems in Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East than they have been in North America.

Rural to urban migration is an inevitable component of the development process, and does not necessarily have to re-

**Liu Shaoquan et al (2004)**This study focuses on the impacts of urbanization and resettlement on employment of rural inhabitants, based on a tracking investigation of migrants and host inhabitants in Lishu Village, and local inhabitants in other villages of Changing Town in the Three Gorges Reservoir (TGR) area. Urbanization in its initial stage, driven by non-conventional forces and resettlement, has triggered a shift of rural labor from agriculture to industry. This has worsened the labor surplus situation for both migrants and host inhabitants, especially women.

**M S A Rao (1996)**, attempts to understand the process of modern urbanization, with special reference to a village near Delhi. Urbanization as a process of inter-action between town and country and may be studied in terms of rural-urban relations, that is, in terms of participation of villagers in the social and cultural life of the town and vice versa, and in terms of inter-personal relations between villagers and town dwellers.

**Nata Duvvury(1989)**, India in the recent past has witnessed an upsurge in research on various aspects of women existence, with the early focus on the social facets of their status giving way of analyses of women's location within the sphere of economic production, a shift that was prompted by the alarming decline in female participation. This paper reviews literature on women in agriculture, highlight lacunae and point out the possible areas of fruitful future research

**Pabitra Giri (1998)**, this paper discusses the urbanization process in West Bengal during 1951-91 with reference to the changes in workforce structure and urban-rural productivity gap. In general the relative industrial stagnation and the population pressures determined the urbanization process in West Bengal in the post-independence period. Moreover, the agricultural growth and the changed political scenario since the late 1970s had influenced the process.

#### Research gap:

Agriculture sector is one of the core sectors in Indian economy. Agriculture played a vital role in economic growth, but after speedy spread of urbanization and industrialization and adverse environment of agriculture, farmers and agriculture labourers slowly depend on other areas for stable income and livelihood , after reviewing the literature it was clear that so many studies have been done on urbanization and migration, urbanization and development ,migration and development .This paper try to find out the effect of urbanization on changes in agriculture labour supply and changes in cropping pattern.

#### Objectives of this paper

This paper has three objectives

- 1). To analyzes the recent labour trends in agriculture sector in rural areas.
- 2). To examines the socio –economic conditions of the job seekers before and after changing the working area.
- 3). To see the impact of labour migration on cropping pattern

#### Hypotheses of the study

- 1) There is no effect of agriculture labour migration on agriculture sector.
- 2) Urbanization positively affect agriculture sector.

#### Methodology:

This paper is based on primary data and the primary data is collected from 200 households with scheduled questioner in a village near to Hassan district SPSS package is use for data analysis. Paired T test method was used to analyze wage differences before and after migration. Excel is used for tabulation and construction of Chart. Garret's ranking technique use for rank the reasons for urbanization effect on farmers and changing cropping pattern.

**Table -1 Educational Status**

Education	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	30	15
High school	83	41.5
P.U.C	35	17.5
Technical education	31	15.5
Under graduation	21	11.5
Total	200	100

Above table 1 illustrate the educational level of the respondents, education plays the crucial role in determining the formal and nonfarm sector employment of the job seekers. Compared to other groups technically educated are getting good jobs in formal sector .high school level education take the highest positionwith percentage of 41.5% ,secondary education stands second in table with 17.5%. Both these levels are the turning point of this people because, initially they discontinue the education and working in agriculture but latter due to some reasons shift to non-farm urban sector to earn more.

**Table -2 Gender Wise Distribution**

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Female	35	17.5
Male	165	82.5
Total	200	100.0

Above table 2 shows the gender wise jobseekers in this study area, it clearly shows that men are more mobile than women. When men are shift to urban work automatically women are taking care of the agriculture activity.

**Table -3 Age**

Age	Frequency	Percentage
21-30	110	55
31-40	62	31
41-50	27	13.5
51-60	1	0.5
Total	200	100

Above table 3 shows age wise distribution of the job seekers, it clearly shows that younger population of 21-30 and 31-40 age group are more mobile than 41-50 and 51-60 age group, younger people of the family job seeking in the urban area for stable and higher income, in that time parents and other members of the family take care of the agriculture activities.

**Table -4 Caste Wise Distribution**

Caste	Frequency	Percentage
2A	7	3.5
3A	153	76.5
CAT 1	3	1.5
SC	37	18.5
Total	200	100

Table 4 shows the caste wise job seekers in the study area. In this study area 3A has the highest density of population;

same trend follows in the job seeking also. Other categories follow 3A. 2A and cat 1 has lower density of population in this study area which reflects in job seeking also. Compared to other three categories SC has lower socio economic status and they are more mobile than others mainly because they have no permanent settlement of property to stick on.

**Table -5 Marital Status**

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	114	57
Unmarried	86	43
Total	200	100

Table 5 shows the marital status of job seekers. Table reveals that married are more mobile than unmarried. Married are seek job in higher paid urban area for improving the living standard of the family,

**Table -6 Paired Sample T Table**

Cropping pattern changing before and after	Paired differences					
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error mean	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	-1185.500	797.949	56.424	-21.011	199	.000

Above paired t table shows the paired sample test for income difference of the after and before changing of the cropping pattern for working in the urban area, t table clearly shows significant difference in income after changing the cropping pattern. T value (-21.011>2.626) also shows the significant difference in the income after the changing cropping pattern.

**Table -7 Paired Sample T Table**

Before and After migration	Paired differences					
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error mean	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	-4724.000	3848.517	272.131	-17.359	199	.000

Above paired t table shows that the paired sample test for income difference of the after and before migration of the farmers and agriculture labourers to the urban non-farm sector for higher wages and regular employment. Here the test clearly shows that significant different in the income after the changing to their work. Here the t value (17.359>2.626) is greater than the table value and it is clearly shows the significant difference in income. This positive effect in the income of the small farmers and agriculture labourers induce them to work and in urban non-farm sector it is directly and adverse effecting agriculture labour supply.

**Table -8 Garrett Ranking Table for Reason to leave agriculture**

Reasons	Score	Rank
Loss in agriculture	10498	III
Unstable income	12879	I
Environmental reasons	11069	II
Over dependency	7925	V
Higher input cost	8547	IV
Labour problem	6348	VII

Above garrett ranking table shows the reasons for small and medium farmers partially leaving the agriculture activity and depend on the non-farm sector for higher income in urban

area. Here unstable income in agriculture activity takes first place for leaving the agriculture. environmental reasons follows the unstable income, environmental reasons includes heavy rain, different type of diseases, draught etc., poor transport and marketing system ,lower prices for agriculture product in harvesting season are third reason . Higher input cost like higher cost for hybrid seeds, fertilizers, insecticides technology get the forth position as reason. Over dependency on agriculture land stands fifth reason and lastly labour problems in agriculture activities induce the small and medium farmers to leave the agriculture

**Table -9 Garrett Ranking Table: Reason for migrate to urban area**

Reasons	Score	Rank
Irregular work in village.	9252	III
Stable income	12282	I
Improvement of infrastructure	11945	II
Weekly/monthly income availability.	8827	IV
Higher income	7111	V

Above table-9, Garret ranking table shows the reasons for working in urban area instead of agriculture area. Stable income stand first in the Garret ranking table, unstable income in the agriculture sector induce them to working in the urban area. Improvement in the roads, communication, and transportation are the second reason for seeking jobs in non-farm sector. Seasonal employment in agriculture is the third reason, continuous and timely payment in the nonfarm sector jobs are the fourth reason and lastly higher income compared to agriculture sector is the fifth reason for seeking employment in urban non-farm sector.

### Findings and Conclusion

Agriculture labourers and small farmers in the village seeking job in the urban area is having positive impact on the socio economic status of the job seeking. They are shifting to urban area with changing the cropping pattern without fully leaving the agriculture sector. It is useful to the job seekers to earn more from agriculture and working in urban area. These workers assign the agriculture activity to the wife, parents and other family members of the family, and moderate the cropping which is helpful to work in urban area , this trend on the one side helpful to work in urban area and on the other side helpful to avoid the risk and problems in agriculture. Changing cropping pattern positively impact the increase in agriculture income and working in urban area and is also helpful to getting higher and stable income. Both income sources are having positive impact on socio economic status of the job seekers.

This negatively affects the agriculture sector, and those who are staying in agriculture sector are facing the labour problem for agriculture activity and same effect on food grain and pulses production.

Urbanization has positive effect on small farmers and agriculture labourers , who are working in agriculture but due to their migration there is labourer problem in agriculture sector. Since marginal farmers are unable to use high cost technology instead of labourers it atomically reduce the overall agricultural productivity.

- REFERENCE** Abanti Kundu (1983) "Urbanisation in India: A Contrast with Western Experience" Social Scientist, Vol. 11, No. 4, pp. 37-49. | Amitabh Kundu (1986)"Migration, Urbanisation and Inter-Regional Inequality" The Emerging Socio-Political ChallengeAuthor(s): Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 21, No. 46, pp. 2005-2008. | Amitabh kundu (2009) "urbanization and migration: an analysis of trend, pattern and polices in asia", human development research paper2009/6, United Nations Development Programme. | Deshinkar , priya (2006) international migration ,poverty and development in asia, downloadaded from website www.asia 2015conferenceorg/pdhs/deshengkar.pdf. | | Rogaly, b.; biswas,j.; coppard,d.; rafique,a.;rana,k.; ans guptaha, s.a.(2001) "seasonal migration ,social change and migration' rights (lesson from west Bengal )", , december 8,pp.4547-57. | | Amitabh Kundu and Shalini Gupta (1996)Migration, Urbanisation and Regional Inequality", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 31, No. 52 , pp. 3391-3393+3395-3398. | Amitabh Kundu(2009)" Exclusionary Urbanization in Asia: A Macro Overview" Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 44, No. 48, pp.48-58. | Amitabh Kundu(2011) "Trends And Processes Of Urbanisation In India", Urbanization And Emerging Population Issues- 6 ,Human Settlement Group, IIED. Population and Development Branch, UNFPA. | Biplab Dasgupta (1987)" Urbanisation and Rural Change in West Bengal", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 22, No. 7 , pp. 276-287 | Bryan R. Roberts (1989) "Urbanization, Migration, and Development" Sociological Forum, Vol. 4, No. 4, Special Issue: Comparative National Development: Theory and Facts for the 1990s , pp. 665-691. | Human Development Reports, | Kalpana Bardhan(1973)Factors Affecting Wage Rates for Agricultural Labour" Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 8, No. 26, pp. A56-A64 | M. S. A. Rao (1966) "Urbanisation in a Delhi Village: Some Social Aspects" Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 1, No. 9 , pp. 365-370. | M. S. Gore (1975)"Development and a Strategy for Urbanisation: Absence of a Positive 115+117-119. | Nata Duvvury,(1989)"Women in Agriculture: A Review of the Indian Literature" Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 24, No. 43 (Oct. 28, 1989), pp. WS96-WS112 | Nigel Harris (2005)"Migration and Development" Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 40, No. 43, pp. 4591-4595. | Nirmala Banerjee (1969)"What Course for Urbanisation in India?" Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 4, No. 28/30, pp. 1173-1176. | P. Parthasarathy Rao, P. S. Birthal and P. K. Joshi (2006)"Diversification towards High Value Agriculture: Role of Urbanization and Infrastructure", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 41, No. 26, pp. 2747-2753. | Pabitra Giri (1998)Urbanisation in West Bengal, 1951-1991, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 33, No. 47/48, pp. 3033-3035+3037-3038. | Robyn Eversole (2008) "Development in Motion: What to Think about Migration? ", Development in Practice", Vol. 18, No. 1, pp. 94-99. | Tapan Piplai and Niloy MajumdarSource: Sankhyā (2002)"Internal Migration in India: Some Socio-Economic Implications", The Indian Journal of Statistics, Series B Vol. 31, No. 3/4, pp. 509-522, | Improving Statistics on International Migration in AsiaAuthor(s): Graeme HugoReviewed work(s): Source: International Statistical Review / Revue Internationale de Statistique, Vol. 74, No. 3(Dec., 2006), pp. 335-355Published