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A CONCEPTUAL STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION ON AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN INDIA

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Abstract
In this Study Majorly focus on rural-urban Migration impact Agriculture performance. The rural area affects the movements of labor to urban areas.According to a survey conducted to attain this goal, Individuals in rural areas are influenced to migrated to urban areas in order to enhance their quality of life by a number of facilities, including educational institutions, better healthcare facilities, financial institutions, and improved financial independence. Also, this paper aims to expand understanding of how migration affects agricultural households and to effectively help agriculture, labor management must give this scenario national importance. Utilizing both human resources and natural resources in the rural areas and the implementation of an effective growth and development strategy.

Key word:
Agriculture, Farmer, Effect, Growth and etc.

Introduction

In India's economy, agriculture contributes around $265 billion, or 17% of GDP, and between 48 - 50 percent of the population is employed in the sector. Agriculture is personally associated with migration and the essential occurrence of out-migration just exasperates the issue of agriculture. However, migration and settlements can likewise cultivate family ranch ventures and rural creation. People move from rural to urban areas in search of better job opportunities, improved standards of living, and access to a wide range of amenities and services. This pattern is known as rural-urban migration. Both positive and negative social, economic, and environmental effects of this phenomenon occur clearly in both rural and urban areas.

The agricultural sector, which has historically been a large contributor to the nation's economy, is significantly impacted by rural-urban migration in India in a number of ways.

Tamil Nadu, a state in southern India, has a complicated and diverse issue known as agricultural migration. Numerous elements, such as economic, social, and environmental ones, have an impact on it. The process of societal change and economic development includes migration from rural to urban areas. Even if people are traveling between rural areas in even greater numbers in many nations with lower levels of development, this historical urbanization process is still in progress today.

Economic growth and greater salaries for migrant workers from rural areas are influenced by the movement of people out of agriculture and into other sectors with higher productivity, such as manufacturing and services, which are primarily concentrated in urban areas. But migration also has significant effects on rural areas.

Objectives

- ❖ To study on Impact on migration in the Agricultural Sector.
- ❖ To Suggest improve productivity in the Agricultural Sector.

Migration Impact on Agriculture in India

Labor shortages in agricultural regions can be addressed by migration. Migrant workers can fill labor shortages in places where there is a dearth of local workers, ensuring that crops are planted, cared for, and harvested on schedule. For the period of July 2020 to June 2021, the migration rate across all of India was 28.9%, with a migration rate of 26.5% in rural areas and 34.9% in urban areas. With a greater migration rate of 47.9%, females were more prevalent than men (48% in rural and 47.8% in urban

regions). Males had a migration rate of 10.7%, with 5.9% living in rural areas and 22.5% in urban ones. 49.6% of men moved in search of work, compared to 86.8% of women who moved for marriage.*(Migration in India Report 2020-21).* An aging agricultural workforce may result from young people moving to cities. It could be difficult for older farmers to accept new methods and techniques. The availability of food is one significant way that migration affects agriculture. It can change how much food is demanded, increasing or decreasing the requirement for food production. It may have an effect on the popular food category.

Migration can relieve the strain on food production in locations where the population is vying for a finite amount of food. The influx of laborers is advantageous for food production in locations where labor is in short supply. Food is made more readily available in both cases.

Every five years, the Department of Agriculture, Co-operation, and Farmers Welfare conducts an agriculture census to gather information on the structural elements of the agricultural sector, including the amount of agricultural land held by the nation. The average size of operational holdings has shrunk from 2.28 hectares in 1970–1971 to 1.84 hectares in 1980–1981 to 1.41 hectares in 1995–1996 to 1.08 hectares in 2015–16, according to the most recent data from the Agriculture Census.

Remittances and migration are closely related; they are like two sides of the same coin. Development is an impact of migration that is detrimental. The country's progress was aided by the acceptance of migrant remittances. Remittances therefore play a crucial part in the development of the nation, and migration is increasing worldwide. The amount of remittances flowing into underdeveloped nations is rising. Remittances are typically viewed as workers' pay in the home country when they arrive there as presents, cash, or donations. Remittances are funds that migrants frequently pay back to their relatives in their original countries or regions. The development of agriculture can be aided by using these remittances to invest in the sector, advance farming methods, and buy cutting-edge equipment.

According to the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation's (MoSPI) Second Advance Estimates of National Income for 2022–2023, agriculture and allied sectors' share of the overall economy's Gross value added (GVA) and their growth in GVA for the years 2020–2021, 2021–2022, and 2022–2023 are as follows:

Year	Share of GVA of agriculture and allied sectors in total economy (%) at current prices	Growth of GVA of agriculture and allied sectors (%) (at 2011-12 prices)
2020-21	20.3	4.1
2021-22	19.0	3.5
2022-23	18.3	3.3

Source: Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

In rural areas, migration can also open up prospects for entrepreneurship and economic diversification. People who move, for instance, might go back to their hometowns and launch new businesses, such agribusinesses or tourism endeavors, which could lead to the creation of new jobs and promote local economic development. Different effects of migration may be felt by male and female farm laborers. Due to potential gender discrimination, it may be more difficult for female laborers to find employment. The dissolution of traditional gender roles can also be a result of migration, since men may leave behind women who are expected to take on more tasks in their absence. Due to the decreased manpower in the agricultural sector brought on by migration, farmland may be abandoned or put to other uses, which would cause environmental degradation and a loss of biodiversity.

Suggestion

❖ Make an investment in agricultural technology and equipment to lessen your reliance on manpower.

❖ Encourage the use of tractors, combine harvesters, and other tools to boost productivity and efficiency.

❖ Farmers can update their enterprises and purchase equipment with the aid of microloans or cooperative funding.

- ❖ To lower the risk of crop failure and increase revenue stability, promote crop diversification.
- ❖ Encourage the growing of high-value, commercially viable crops.
- ❖ Encourage value addition and food processing to raise the price of agricultural products.
- ❖ Encourage the growth of regional food processing and agricultural enterprises.
- ❖ Make policies that encourage investment in agriculture and offer grants or subsidies to help farmers.
- ❖ Give firms tax discounts or other incentives to invest in rural areas.
- ❖ Develop initiatives to entice migrants to return to their home regions by offering them incentives like access to land and agricultural resources.

Conclusion

Migration from rural to urban areas has a varied and specific to the situation impact on India's agricultural sector. The increasing urban demand for agricultural products, the possibility of skill transfer, and remittances that support rural communities are all benefits that might be presented by it, despite the difficulties it can often bring, such as labor shortages and shifting demographics. To maximize the benefits of migration while addressing the issues it presents, effective policies and initiatives are essential. Migration-affected communities frequently need a variety of approaches for successful agricultural growth, including support from the government, community efforts, and collaborations with NGOs and corporations. The intention is to reduce the long-term need for migration by making agriculture a more desirable and sustainable source of income.

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