



UNEMPLOYMENT AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES LEADING TO RURAL- URBAN MIGRATION: A CASE STUDY IN BANGALORE

Dr. Salma Begum¹, Sowmya P²,

Kishore Kumar M², Sheela Robert², Rahul Prakash², Vikas T², Mohd Yasin²

¹Assistant Professor & Programme Coordinator, ²Student MBA 2022-24

JAIN (Deemed-to-be-University),

CMS Business School

Faculty of Management Studies

Bengaluru, India

Abstract: Global migration has shaped nations, cultures, and economics for as long as humans have existed. Migration, which is defined as the movement of people from one location to another, can happen for a number of reasons, such as the desire for a higher quality of life, economic opportunity, or the need to flee conflict or persecution. Migration has always been a major factor in determining the demographics and dynamics of different countries and areas. Unprecedented amounts of migration have been made possible in recent decades by globalization, technological advancements in transportation, and internet connectivity. This has given people, communities, and governments around the world possibilities as well as obstacles. Although migration can foster innovation, cultural diversity, and economic growth, it often raises difficult social, political, and humanitarian problems. The current study aims to understand the trend and pattern of the migration of the rural population and analyze the feasible solution according to the migrant requirements. The study is based on primary data analysis using descriptive statistical technique.

Index Terms – Unemployment, Job Opportunities, Migration

I. INTRODUCTION

Global collaboration, social integration, and efficient policymaking all depend on an understanding of the causes, trends, and effects of migration. Today's society is impacted by migration in almost every way, from the millions of people who are uprooted by natural disasters and armed wars to the labor mobility that shapes urban environments. Global governments, organizations, and communities will continue to place a high premium on resolving the opportunities and difficulties presented by migration as the world grows more interconnected. The prospect of higher living standards also frequently attracts rural migrants to metropolitan regions. Better infrastructure is often found in cities, improving general quality of life through systems for healthcare, education, sanitation, and transportation. Urban areas have more consistent access to essential necessities for human habitation, such as clean water, power, and sanitary facilities, than rural ones. Migrating from rural to urban areas is influenced significantly by social factors. Improved social mobility, a more varied cultural environment, and chances for individual development and expression are all provided by urban areas. Social limitations that are common in rural areas, such as cultural stigmas, gender norms, and restricted access to social services, are the reasons behind migration. Urban environments also frequently offer marginalized populations a more welcoming atmosphere, which promotes social integration.

Objectives

1. To understand the trend and pattern of the migration of the rural population.
2. To analyze the feasible solution according to the migrant requirements.

Methodology

The study is based on primary data analysis collected through snow ball sampling from 45 respondents belonging to the student, business community and working professional.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to D'Mello, L, Monteiro, M (2017) they explored the A Study on Causes and Effects of Migration from Rural to Urban. The study used primary data and secondary data collected from various sectors of Bijapur. 50 respondents were covered out of 1400 migrated people from Bijapura colony, Lingappayana Kadu, Mulky. The data was analyzed by using simple random sampling. Migration of the people sometimes implies a lack of permanent settlement, especially as a result of seasonal or periodic movement. When people wanted to achieve something life they lose many things like education, bond, culture and family life.

According to Kuralbayeva, K (2022) studied Unemployment, rural–urban migration and environmental regulation. The study primarily used secondary data information from various sources such as research papers, journals, and patents to gather information related to the Unemployment, rural–urban migration and environmental regulation. The data was analysed using descriptive analysis approach to discuss the development and benefits of the Unemployment, rural–urban migration and environmental regulation. The results thus highlight the importance of modeling the features particular to developing countries and the economic

general equilibrium effects when assessing the impact of environmental taxation in those countries. According to Tambi, D, Joshua, C (2021) explored Rural-Urban Migration And Unemployment Tendency. The study primarily used secondary data, as it focused on research and analysis of existing resources, technologies, and platforms to develop a web-based application for finding housing and food in a city. The study utilized a descriptive analysis approach to discuss the analysis of the unemployment consequences of rural-urban migration. The study successfully Results shows that the likelihood of unemployment decreases among rural-urban migrates compared to their rural counterparts who do not migrate. By the same token, holders of primary, secondary and tertiary levels of are less likely to be unemployed relative to their counterparts with no education, respectively

According to Singh, H, (2016) explored Increasing rural to urban migration in India: A challenge or an opportunity. The study primarily used primary data, as it focused National Census, Population Registers and Sample Surveys are the three principal sources of information on internal migration. The study utilized statistical diagrams are used to support the study. The study focusses on the two most important implications of rural-urban migration covering the positive aspect on the development and growth of cities (urbanization)-as an opportunity and negative aspect on the development of slums-as challenge.

According to Banerjee, B, (2013) explored A Study of Information Flow, Expectations and Job Search. The study primarily used primary data, as it focused on the evidence indicates that the migration process postulated in probabilistic models is not realistic in the case of Delhi. The study utilized a statistical diagrams are used to support the study. The results of the study are a small volume of induced migration also suggests that the shadow wage will be closer to the supply price of labor than to the wage in the high-paying 'productive' or 'formal' sector.

According to Bhati, R, (2015) explored A Study of Rural to Urban Migration In India. The study primarily used secondary data, as it focused on rapid economic growth for past few decades, since the initiation of economic reforms in 1990, India has been experiencing the rapid urbanization flow from rural to urban migration. Urban population growth in the developing countries are far more rapid than the population growth generally, about half the urban growth is accounted for by migrants from rural areas.

According to Mitra, A, & Murayama, M, (2008) explored A Study of Rural to Urban Migration: A District Level Analysis for India. The study primarily used secondary data, as it focused the district level rural to urban migration rates (both intra-state and the inter-state) among males and females separately. Both the rates are closely associated irrespective of whether the migrants originate from the rural areas within the state or outside the state.

Research Gap

This review highlights the multifaceted nature of rural-to-urban migration, with both positive and negative aspects. Existing research explores causes, effects, and policy implications using various methodologies. However, a gap exists in understanding the experiences of migrants themselves, particularly regarding social and cultural impacts beyond economic factors. Additionally, research on mitigating negative consequences like unemployment and social strain in receiving cities seems limited. Further studies that combine primary and secondary data to capture both large-scale trends and individual narratives could provide a more holistic understanding of this complex phenomenon.

III. DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

The study has used primary data to analyze the causes of rural migration.

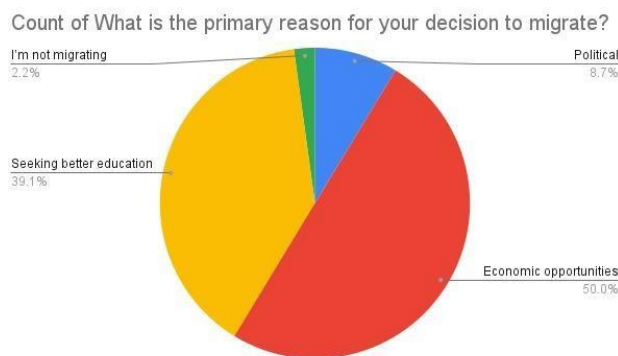


Fig 1: Primary reason for decision making to migrate

From figure 1, represent a tally of responses to a survey question regarding the primary reason for individuals' decision to migrate. The options provided are "Not migrating," "Political," "Seeking better education," and "Economic opportunities." From the information in the image, it's apparent that the count for "Not migrating" is 100%, and for "Seeking better education" is 1%. However, there is no specific count provided for "Political" or "Economic opportunities."

This data may indicate that the majority of respondents are not migrating for reasons listed as well as a smaller percentage indicating that they are migrating for seeking education. However, without the specific counts for "Political" or "Economic opportunities," it's challenging to provide a complete interpretation based solely on the provided information.

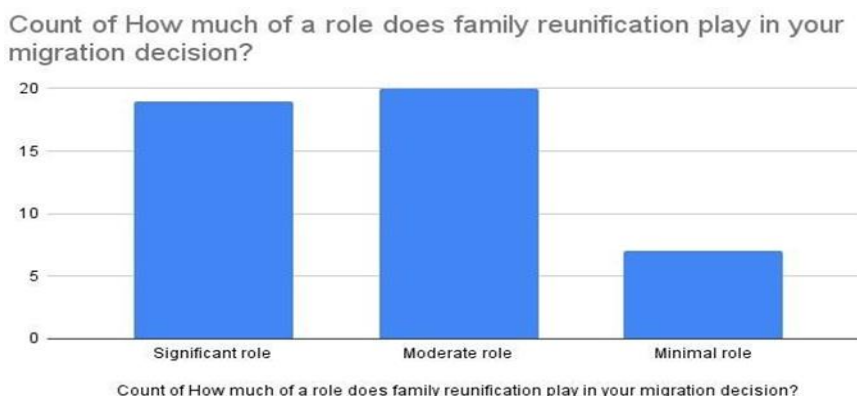


Fig 2: family reunification in migration decision

From Figure 2, represent this data highlights the varying levels of influence of family reunification in individuals' migration decisions. It suggests that for a significant portion of the respondents, family reunification plays a noticeable role in their decision to migrate, with a smaller subset indicating a minimal role.

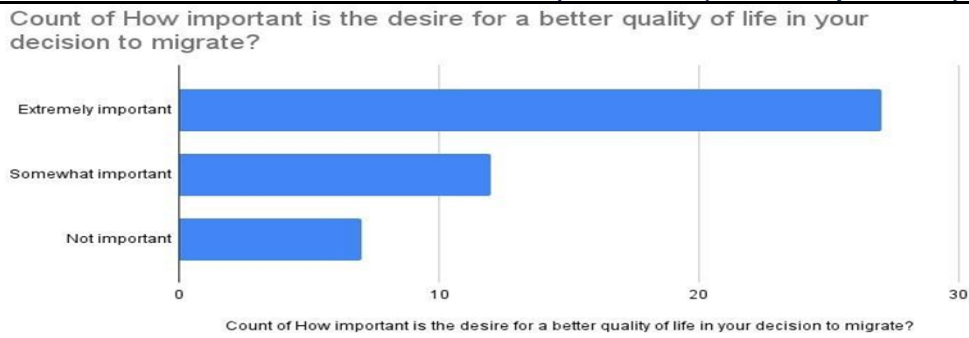


Fig 3: Important for a better quality of life for migrate

From Figure 3, represent that it reveals for the respondents in this survey, the desire for a better quality of life holds varying levels of importance in their decision-making regarding migration. The majority found it somewhat important, with a smaller percentage considering it not important in their migration decision.

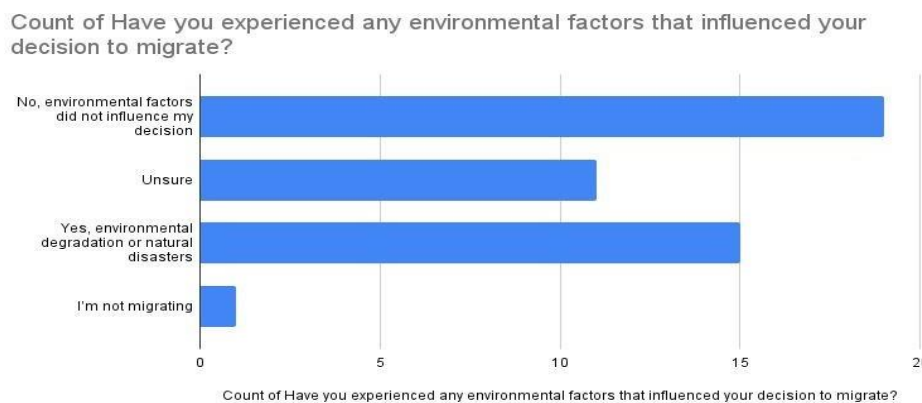


Figure 4: Experienced in any environmental factors that influenced the decision to migrate

From Figure 4, represents that it implies the significant impact of environmental concerns, such as degradation or disasters, on driving individuals to migrate. It underscores the importance of considering environmental factors in migration research and policy development.

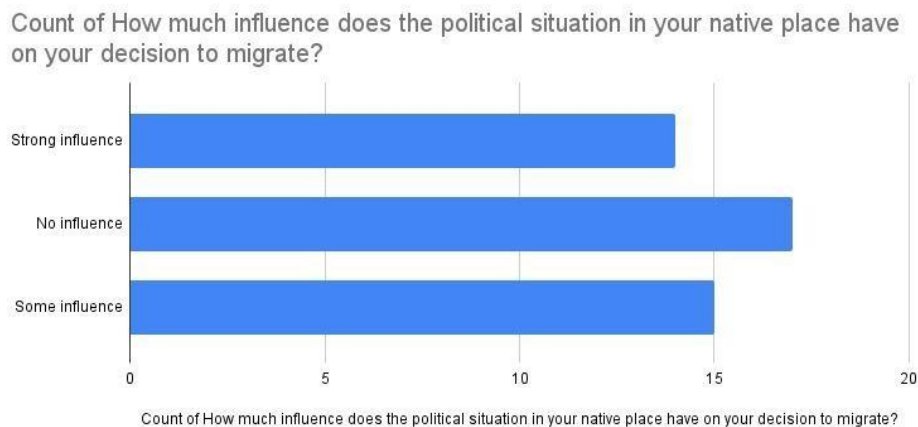
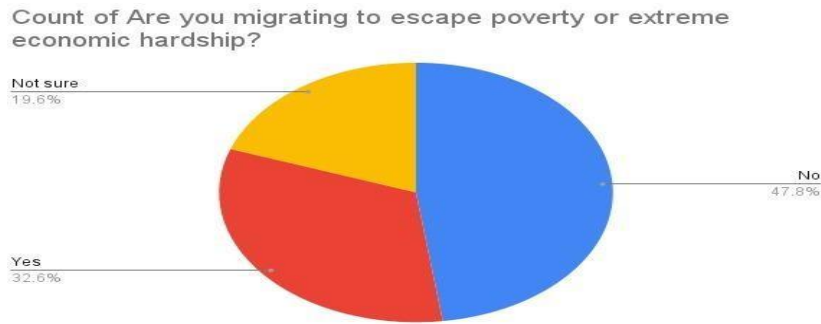


Fig 5: Influence of a political situation in a native place to migrate

Figure 5 represents that, it can be inferred that a notable portion of individuals consider the political state of their native places when deciding to migrate, pointing towards a moderate level of influence exerted by the



political situation in shaping migration decisions.

Fig 6: Are you migrating to escape poverty or extreme economic hardship

From Figure 6, represent that the breakdown suggests that 26% of respondents answered "Yes," indicating that they are migrating to escape poverty or extreme economic hardship. Additionally, the data shows that a certain percentage of respondents chose "No," "Not sure," or possibly offered no response, although specific percentage values are not provided.

In interpretation, this data sheds light on the significant proportion of individuals who are motivated to migrate due to economic challenges, emphasizing the impact of poverty and economic hardship as a driving force behind migration. It implies the importance of understanding and addressing economic factors in the context of migration.

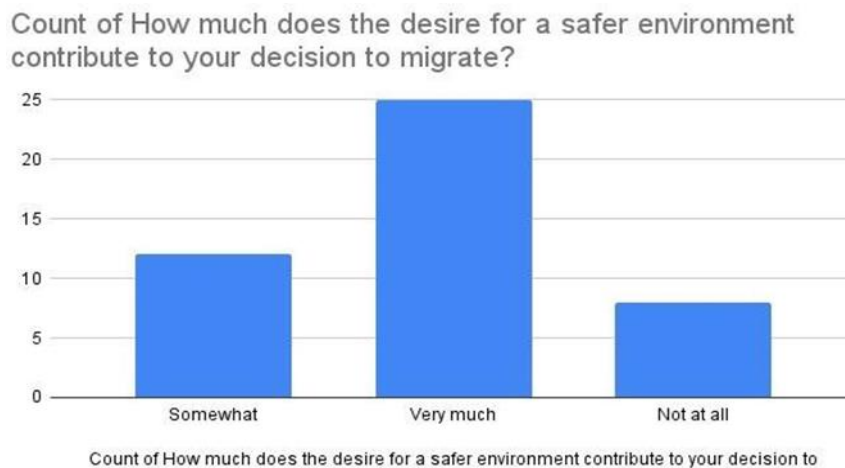


Fig 7: Safer environment contributes to migrate

From Figure 7, represent that the tally indicates the count of responses falling under each category. For instance, there are 2 responses marked as "Somewhat," 2 responses marked as "Very much," and 1 response marked as "Not at all." Furthermore, the survey question appears to be focused on understanding how important the consideration of safety is in the migration decision-making process. In interpretation, this data could be valuable for analyzing the influence of safety concerns on migration choices. It hints at the significance placed by individuals on the safety of their environment when deciding to migrate, shedding light on a key factor that influences migration decisions.

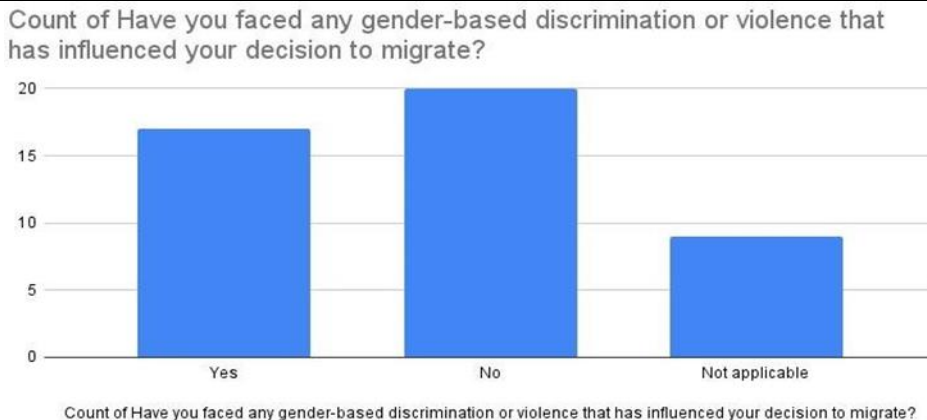
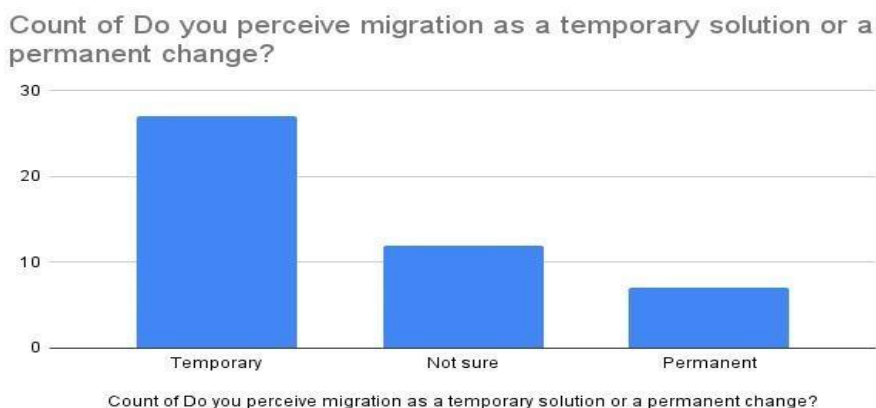


Fig 8: Gender-based discrimination or violence to migrate

Figure 8 represents that the counts displayed suggest the number of respondents who selected each option. For example, "Yes" might have 2 responses, "No" might have 10 responses, and "Not applicable" might have 5 responses. In interpretation, this could be an important component of a larger survey or study aimed at understanding the prevalence and impact of gender-based discrimination or violence on migration decisions.



It highlights the significance of such experiences in the migration process and emphasizes the need to address and understand these issues in the context of migration.

Fig 9: Migration as to be temporary solution or a permanent change

From Figure 9, represents that it appears to be a survey or data collection form inquiring about perceptions regarding migration: whether individuals see migration as a temporary solution or a permanent change. From the figure, it can be seen that majority finds migration as a temporary solution.

IV. CHALLENGES FACED BY THE MIGRANTS

High unemployment rates, particularly among unskilled migrants, pose a significant challenge. The formal sector jobs in Bangalore often require specific skills and qualifications that many rural migrants lack. This mismatch between skills and job demands can lead to long periods of unemployment, forcing migrants to take up low-paying, informal work for sustenance.

Even when they find work, migrants often face exploitation. Informal work sectors lack regulations, making them vulnerable to wage theft, unfair working hours, and unsafe working conditions. Furthermore, language barriers and lack of social networks can hinder their ability to find better opportunities or negotiate for fair treatment.

Accommodation presents another hurdle. The rapid growth of Bangalore has strained its housing resources, leading to a shortage of affordable housing. Migrants are often forced to live in crowded slums or shared accommodations with poor sanitation and basic amenities. This not only impacts their health and well-being but also creates a sense of alienation and impermanence.

Social integration is another significant challenge. Migrants often face cultural and social barriers in adapting to the fast-paced urban life. Language differences, social norms, and a lack of community support can lead to feelings of isolation and loneliness. This can be particularly difficult for women migrants who may face additional restrictions on their mobility and social interactions.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

A well-designed website can bridge this gap by providing a platform for employers to post jobs specifically suited for migrant skill sets. These jobs could range from construction and service industries to IT support and housekeeping, catering to a diverse range of migrant backgrounds.

A multilingual interface is crucial. Hindi, Kannada, Tamil, and Telugu, common languages spoken by migrants, should be supported alongside English. This ensures all job postings and website functionalities are accessible, empowering migrants to navigate the platform effectively.

The website can partner with NGOs and government institutions to provide skill development resources. Online courses, workshops, and mentorship programs can equip migrants with industry-relevant skills, increasing their employability.

The platform can foster connections by integrating social networking features. This allows migrants to connect with others from their communities, share job leads, and access peer support.

Finding affordable housing is a major challenge for migrants. Partnering with real estate agencies or NGOs, the website can provide listings for affordable housing options located near potential workplaces, the initial burden of settling in the city.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, we came with a website called “METIER” that solves the issue for migrants as well the locals. The website is built to find Job with ease. The purpose of creating this website is to fill the gap between the need for manpower in various industries and the supply of workers looking for work. There are of course, other website that provide this service, but they all have brokerage charges or fee but our website is totally fee free. There are many filters in the app such as preferred language, field of work specialized, industry of work, salary range, location of work, etc. which will ease up the tension of finding a job.

REFERENCES

- [1] Christella, J. A., & K, Sivasubramanian. (2021). Issues of Migrant Workers In Informal Sector During Covid-19 Era In India. *An International Bilingual Peer Reviewed Refereed Research Journal*. pp 71-76.
- [2] Aswini, R., & Lalitha, A. (2016). Case Study On Local Migrants' Labour Economy. *Indian Journal Of Applied Research*, pp 86-88.
- [3] Natu, D. Challenges Faced By Inter-State Migrant Workers In India: An Analysis. *International Journal of Policy Sciences and Law*, pp 3959- 3973.
- [4] Jane, A.C. (2016). A Study On The Internal Migrant Labour - Issues And Policies. *Indian Journal Of Applied Research*, pp 81-83.
- [5] Surya, P. V (2015). Socio-Economic Problems of Migrant Workers: A Micro-Level Study of Migrated Unskilled Labour to Hyderabad City. *International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)*, pp 370-376.
- [6] D'Mello, L, Monteiro, M (2017) .A Study on Causes and Effects of Migration from Rural to Urban. *International Journal of Case Studies in Business, IT and Education (IJCSBE)*, pp 2581- 6942
- [7] Kuralbayeva, K (2022). *Unemployment, Rural–Urban Migration and Environmental Regulation*. Review of Development Economics Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
- [8] Tambi, D, Joshua, C (2021). Rural-Urban Migration and Unemployment Tendency. *AFEBI Economic and Finance Review (AEFR)*.
- [9] Singh, H, (2016). Increasing Rural to Urban Migration in India: A Challenge or An Opportunity. *International Journal of Applied Research*, pp 447-450.