

Environment Impact of the Youth Migration in Urban Area

Dr. Pisal Anita Sambhaji,
Assistant Professor,
Bharati Vidyapeeth University,
Social Science centre, Pune.

Introduction

Environment is most important for social and economic development of human life. Today's we have the largest generation of youth migrated in urban area and so the youth are faced the unemployment in any form is a drag on an economy was that of growing patterns in youth unemployment which major socio- economic challenges. Mostly rural youth facing different challenges of Maharashtra people living in the rural villages and the agriculture making these regions the greatest properties of rural youth. An environment all challenge was impact of the natural recourses so we global trend towards rapid urbanization and migration, especially many youth. All surroundings of a living organism, including natural forces and other living things, which provide conditions for development and growth as well as of danger and damage. The environmental impact of agriculture varies based on the wide variety of agricultural practices employed around the world. Ultimately, the environmental impact depends on the production practices of the system used by farmers. The connection between emissions into the environment and the farming system is indirect, as it also depends on other climate variables such as rainfall and temperature.

Migration is the movement of people from one geographical location to another, involving permanent or temporary settlement. The region where people are leaving is referred to as the source region whereas the region to which people are entering is known as destination region. While rural-urban migration is the movement of people from rural areas (villages) to urban centres (cities). One noticeable aspect in the society today is the rate at which people migrate from the rural to the urban centres. While the urban centres are increasing in population, the rural areas are decreasing in population. The migration literature has come to regard rural-urban migration as "the major contributing factor to the ubiquitous phenomenon of urban surplus labour and as a force which continues to exacerbate already serious urban unemployment problems"

Migration

Migration is one of the common trends in these days. In the same way agriculture labour migration is also common in these days. Labour face so many problems in his living condition and these problems pull him from his native place and migrate to other places where he get good employment and income opportunity. Researchers have attributed this decline in population mobility to growth in transport facilities which has made commuting to work place increasingly easier over the period. People may for instance, move from a rural society, such as

a village, to an urban one, such as a city, within the same country. The impacts of these internal moves may be as serious for the villages as international movements are for nations.

Migration is the process of moving from the use of one operating environment to another operating environment that is, in most cases, thought to be a better one. Migration of both skilled and unskilled labour has been one of the survival strategies of many Indian the youth. Similarly, migrating from rural to urban has become one of the surest means of acquiring skills and also improving the living standards of both the skilled and unskilled labour force.

Seasonal and circular (also known as cyclical, oscillatory) migration has long been part of the livelihood portfolio of poor people across India. Seasonal migration of labour for employment has become one of the most durable components of the Migration: An Overview and Relevant Issues, livelihood strategies of people living in rural areas.

Migration is not just by the very poor during times of crisis for survival and coping but has increasingly become an accumulative option for the poor and on-poor alike. It is now recognized that migration is a part of the normal livelihood strategy of the poor and does not occur only during times of emergency or distress. Migration reduces the poverty. Nevertheless, the dominant perception of migration among policymakers, academics and officials in India continues to be that migration is only for survival and that migrants remain poor. The image of the migrant continues to be that of a powerless, impoverished and emaciated person who is trapped in poverty. On average 25% of the households had at least one member migrating. Out-migration is greater in the poorly developed agricultural areas, and particularly high amongst the landless farmers. It is concluded that non-migrants had more knowledge and option about different agricultural practices and also production and productivity of different crops was higher as compare to migrants.

Only few farmers were growing second crop after rice, therefore a major group of small and marginal farmers were free during rabi and summer and did not have work so they migrated elsewhere for job and this seasonal migration is main cause of lacking of agricultural laborers. Basically,

Young people globally are almost three times more likely to be unemployed than adults. They are also particularly vulnerable to insecure and poorly paid jobs. Donors are therefore increasingly interested in interventions which aim to help them access both more and better jobs. Young people are typically defined as between the ages of 15 and 24, although growing evidence that the transition to work is now more protracted and extends into higher ages has led some to argue that 25-29 year olds should also be considered young people.

I find that the absence of modeling key features of developing countries, namely rural-urban migration, clouds the incidence of higher energy taxation on poverty within the context of developing countries. As in the simplified version of the main model, even though agricultural workers do not pay energy nor labor taxes, they still bear the burden of environmental taxation through reduced wages. Potential explanation for this is as follows:

(a) when the unemployment benefits and income from self-employment in the informal sector are real fixed, the urban sector reduces demand for labor due to higher energy taxes and the agricultural sector absorbs some of the increased number of unemployed people (b) when unemployment benefits are proportion of after-tax income of urban workers and labor taxes are

evaded in informal sector, as environmental taxation imposes a heavy tax burden on the unemployed, the unemployed try to escape the brunt of higher taxation by either searching for jobs more intensively or by migrating into an urban area, which pushes wages down in rural area.

Effect on Youth

The rural youth are most affected by poverty. This group, which represents over half of the world's youth population, is among the most disadvantaged groups as they often have limited access to educational programs that address their specific situations and needs. This results in high dropout rates at an early age. Curriculum is often geared more toward academic accomplishments and to urban-focused studies than to learning useful skills that enhance rural livelihoods. The resulting low enrollment rates, coupled with low completion rates, have contributed to the difficult transition into quality employment. As a compounding factor, education can be cost prohibitive and sometimes viewed as unnecessary in an agricultural society that is dependent upon farm working. Therefore, most rural youth remain poor—three out of every four live on less than US \$2 per day—lacking the resources and skills to be competitive (World Bank 2009).

The consequences of the high population growth and lack of education and job opportunities in rural areas lead disadvantaged youth to urban drift. Rural young sub-Saharan Africans put their lives at risk by moving to the city for greater employment opportunities and a smooth transition into adulthood. The education they receive in rural areas tends to promote an urban orientation that it adds to the belief that opportunities are better in urban centers. people to feel a sense of pride, self-respect, and be viewed as leaders within their family and their broader community. Young people view migration as an avenue to improve their status, learn new skills, and transit into adulthood. As a consequence, migration continues to serve as the means to improve rural livelihoods.

Youth are an integral component of the migrant population, both in terms of volume, and the effects they have on both their points of origin and destination. Urban areas are becoming extremely overcrowded and overburdened, putting pressure on insufficient infrastructures, schools, health facilities, sanitation and water systems. This escalating urbanization has created a new context of poverty in which urban centers are overtaxed and unprepared to absorb increasing youth unemployment. In absolute numbers, youth unemployment becomes more prevalent in urban areas than rural areas.

The impacts on youth and the communities to which they migrate will vary significantly depending on the circumstances in which these movements take place. With the aging of populations in many highly developed countries, some youth will fill jobs in important economic sectors. Some will be able to take advantage of work programmes and migrate legally, but others will find the front door of legal immigration closed and will attempt to migrate outside legal channels. Those who migrate because events foreclose other options may face protracted periods of displacement. Still others will move as part of planned relocation programmes that resettle them in distant lands.

Migration can have both positive and negative impacts on youth. As greater risk-takers, youth may precede other members of their households to new communities or countries

and establish themselves before bringing others to join them. In some cases, they will prosper and be able to help others to adapt to rapidly changing environments. When they are able to migrate legally, the benefits are likely to be greater. When youth migrate irregularly, the experience will likely be less beneficial for all – except smugglers and exploitative employers. In these cases, a combination of protection measures and opportunities to gain legal status in their destination country can make their experience more beneficial.

Unemployment and social problems are increasing in many towns, environmental conditions and health are deteriorating, inequality in access to income is growing, and evidence of poverty, vulnerability, and hopelessness is increasingly visible among the underclass of landless urban poor (box 2). Crime in many towns is increasing and, in some countries, militant groups are finding ready recruits. Moreover, a number of Pacific societies continue to struggle with very high suicide rates, especially amongst young urban dwellers. Unless attention is paid, these emerging problems will grow, reducing the quality of life and placing key economic sectors, such as tourism, at risk.

Conclusion

To reduce the rate and negative consequences of rapid urbanization, policy efforts that empower and integrate rural youth into agricultural-based activities are necessary. If governments were to commit to this investment, the desire to migrate would diminish. Rural youth could evolve into agents of change with the capacity to improve their living standards, which is considered essential to promote sustainable rural livelihoods. poverty in the rural area is the main driver of migration, creating conditions where young people migrate into occupations and situations that offer them very low wages and extremely hard conditions of employment, but are seen as an improvement on the other available options. Access to good food, clothes, washing facilities and a measure of autonomy and dignity are important factors in this perception. Migrants in both professions suffered from insecure terms of employment. These were exacerbated by a lack of identity cards among rural-urban migrants, which made getting employment more difficult or expensive. Early marriage, violence and sexual abuse were found to be both drivers of migration for girls and women and realities of their employment in the cities, particularly for domestic workers.

REFERENCES

- Amano, M. (1983): "On the Harris-Todaro Model with Intersectoral Migration of Labour," *Economica*: 311-323.
- Arellano, J. P. (1981): "Do More Jobs in the Modern Sector Increase Urban Unemployment?" *Journal of Development Economics*, 8: 241-247.
- Banerjee, B. (1981): "Rural-Urban Migration and Family Ties: an Analysis of Family Considerations in Migration Behaviour in India", *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics*, November: 321-355.
- Barlett, W. (1983): "On the Dynamic Instability of Induced-Migration Unemployment in a Dual Economy," *Journal of Development Economics*, 13, pp.85-96.

- Collier, P. and D., Lal (1984): "Why Poor People get Rich Kenya: 1960-1979", *World Development*, vol. 12, N°10:1007-1018.
- Cornwell, K. and Inder, B. (2004) Migration and Unemployment in South Africa: When Motivation Surpasses the Theory. Australia; Monash University.
- Day, R. H., S. Dasgupta , S. K. Datta and J. B. Nugent (1987) "Instability in Rural Urban Migration," *Economic Journal*, 97 : 940-950.
- Fields, G. S. (1975): "Rural-Urban Migration, Urban Unemployment and Underemployment, and Job-Search Activity in LDCs," *Journal of Development Economics*, 2 (2): 165-187.
- Fields, G. S. (1989): "On-the-Job Search in a Labour Market Model: Ex ante Choices and Ex-post Outcomes," *Journal of Development Economics*, 30: 159-178.
- Funatsu, H. (1988): "A Note on the Stability of the Harris-Todaro Model with Capital Mobility," *Economica*, 55 (217): 119-121.
- Mohtadi, H. (1989): "Migration and Job Search in a Dualistic Economy: A Todaro-Stigler Synthesis",

- Albrecht, James, Lucas Navarro, and Susan Vroman, \The Effects of Labour Market Policies in an Economy with an Informal Sector," *Economic Journal*, 2009, 119 (539), 1105{1129.
- Barrage, Lint, \Optimal dynamic carbon taxes in a climate-economy model with distortionary fiscal policy," mimeo, Yale University, 2012.
- Bento, Antonio, Mark Jacobsen, and Antung A. Liu, \Environmental policy in the presence of an informal sector," mimeo, 2012.