

6/1/22

CS-3

To what extent the phenomenon of reverse migration can influence the urban economy in the country?

Analyse.

The covid induced lockdown fuelled the exodus of migrant workers from urban to rural areas. As per the NSO report, migration rate in the country is 29%.

Reverse migration and urban economy

The migrant labours from the work pool of low skilled and semi skilled workers. Industries are dependent on them for contract labour and material movement.

The reverse migration was 11% of total migrants post March 2020, it was

53%.

with economy rebounding, construction sector is picking up. Migrants are central in construction activities. Shortage of labour results in delayed completion of housing and infrastructural projects such as bridges, metro, etc.

As per periodic labour force survey 60% of returned migrants are not interested to move out from their usual place of residence. Further exacerbating problem.

Also, the reverse migration has increased. urban population ratio is surging upwards from 35% to 41% and share of agriculture from 42% to 46%.

The Atma Nirbhar packages, relaxed labour laws and better terms of employment are necessary to sustain the migrants which can have positive effect on urban economy.