

MIGRATION AND IT'S EFFECTS IN URBAN AREAS: CHALLENGES AND REMEDIES

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ABSTRACT

Migration is a condition when rural folks are accompanied by mobility due to lack of fundamental services. Technological advancement and better opportunities are a great attract. Migration is a very wide topic and change the scenario of the country both politically and economically. The peripheral state of poverty from different parts of the country leads the people to mobilize them from their beautiful lands to green to the big and egocentric cities. This is a very deep and concentrated study which involves around the reasons of migrations. Their pro-cons in our society and the initiative taken by the government to control this issue.

Keywords: Migration, Infrastructure, Unemployment, Economy, Opportunities.

Introduction

While the moderation and globalization are increasing swiftly under the presence, the world has witnessed many outbreaks. The development in the field of science and technology both changed the look of the human civilization drastically. Companies all over the globe are coming out with different techniques and ideas to innovate. The rapid competition between the companies are developing many new jobs and opportunities and other benefits in the urban areas of most of the developing companies. These all are a major attract for the people from the rural areas. Apart from these conditions like poor infrastructure healthcare, education, agriculture cost etc. Put extra pressure on the shoulders of the poor which results them to mobilize them from their lands to urban areas.

Objective of the Study

The objective of the study is to critically examine and analyze the effect of migration and the work done by the government to eradicate the cause of migration by promoting the suitable information and making laws and policies without interfering with someone's ideas, faith and belief.

What is Migration?

Migration is a condition in which people mobilize from their native place where they were born to some other place because of burden over their shoulders due to many socio-economic factors, demographic, cultural, political, environmental factors etc. Bogue (1959) considered it an instrument of cultural diffusion in social integration which yields more meaningful redistribution of population. Smith (1960) has stated about three-fold impact of migration. First the area of out migration, second area of in migration, third being the migrants. The persons of the area of out-migration decreases while the population of in-migration increases with increase in migration. The increase in migration is based on socio-economic factors but the most common is employment condition.

Different Terms Related to Migration

- **In-Migration:** It is a process of moving into a new area in a country to live their permanently. Like as if a person travel from Bihar to Bengal it is considered as in-migration for Bengal.
- **Out-Migration:** It is a process of moving from an old location in a country to move to a new location in an urge for accomplishments. In the same example given above Bihar would be a case for out migration. Both in and out migration comes under internal migration.

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- **Immigration:** When a person moves from one country to another then it is termed as immigration for the new country.
- **Emigration:** When a person moves from one country to another then it is considered as emigration for the host country. Both immigration and emigration come under external migration.
- **Gross Migration:** During a time period, the total number of people coming in the country and the total number of people going out of the country for residing is called as gross migration
- **Net Migration:** The difference between the total number of people coming to reside in a country and going out of the country for residing during any time period is termed as net migration.
- **Migration stream:** It include the net number of people migrated from one location to another for residing during a certain period of time. It is infact related to the mobilization of people from a common area of origin to a common area of a destination.
- **Migration Intervals:** Migration is a long and continuously occurring process. To measure it correctly the data is divided into smaller subgroups for detail analysis. A particular relation could be of a time period between one to five years or more.

Effects of Migration

- **Economical Effect:** As the people from the rural add to the urban population, the population pressure decreases, the per worker output decreases thus the productive over a particular field area increases. Most of these migrants are between the age if 18-40 years and mostly include the males of the family. In the urban sites they are supported by better employment, wages, health care etc. While in urban location the lack of skilled and unskilled labor is completed by these migrants.
- **Demographic Effect:** As the people migrate from their rural homes to the urban sites, the population of the area goes on decreasing. In the urban, the migrants are attracted by better life opportunities, wages, health care facilities etc. And they settle down between the urban population. Because of the high cost of living and lack of housing for the poor in the urbans, the migrants are forced to live in slums. Slowly and staidly people in the slums increase which is accompanied with water shortage, unhealthy infrastructure, lack of sanitation etc. thus, leads to poor health and adverse poverty. Dharavi is considered as the biggest slum in India. It has an area of just over 2.1 square kilometers and a population of about 700,000. With a population density of over 277,136/km², Dharavi is one of the most densely populated areas in the world.
- **Relation Problems:** Migrants are usually accompanied by relation problems. As the migrants settle in the urban because of better conditions their relation with their family weakens. Many times, it is common to see that because of this the migrant's family come to the urban and live with the migrants which more or less increase the burden on the members as it is much tougher to live in such big cities than in rural.

Cause of Migration

- **Urbanization:** In the last few decades the human civilization has changed itself from its very native state to the scholar. The main reason involved is technological advancement and urbanization. As the people are relatively naïve to education, health care facilities and opportunities thus are attracted to the urban domes. The increasing demands for labor in urban can attract handsome remuneration and thus increase migration. Also, the rate of migration is heavily influenced by factors such as better job facilities, more income, medical facilities, infrastructure etc.
 - Uttar Pradesh has the highest share of out-migrants while Maharashtra has the highest share of in-migrants. Between the years 2001 and 2011 the rate of migration had an increase in growth within their state. According to 2011 census 20.9 million people migrated outside their own state in search of better opportunities which counts around 37% of the total inter-state migration.
 - Delhi and Mumbai are some of the most likely destinations. According to these metropolises the migrants from other numbered around 9.9 million, adds to the state's total population. This heavy number counts for one-third of the total city population.
- **Marriage:** In India marriage is an important ritual. It is also a major cause of migration. After marriage every girl has to migrate to her –in law's place of residence leaving her home back. According to 2011 census 49.35% people shifted their residence after marriage.

- **Employment Conditions:** People from rural migrate to the urban areas in search of employment in several sectors such as industries, trade, transport and other public sectors. Business and other service sector cannot provide jobs up to the requirement thus leads the people to migrate to the urban. About 14.7% of people migrated from rural to urban in 2001 and this percentage reduce to 10.22% till 2011 according to the government census.
- **Education:** Everyone has the right to be educated. It leads one to the path of success and thus becoming a scholar. Due to lack of educational facilities people migrate to urban areas for higher education. Because of better opportunities in the urban people settle down. In 2011 census, about 1.77% people migrated for education.
- **Push and Pull Factors:** Apart from these there are many pushes and pull factors which are responsible for migration. Adverse poverty, hunger, environmental factors, agriculture cost, discrimination, financial instability, are some of the push factors while some of the pull factors include employment condition, education, health care facilities, quality of life etc. Both of these factors combine which results pressure over the migrants and thus results in migration.

Remedial Steps taken by the Government

With the rise of migrants from one place to another, government of India is taking several numbers of initiative to modernize the condition of their native rural place by making new laws, policies and amending the existing one to provide an environment of better opportunity for the migrants.

- **Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):** It is an Indian labor law and social security measure that aims to guarantee the right to work. This was passed in September 2005 and was proposed by P.V. Narsimha Rao in 1991. The aim of the program is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing 100 days of wage in every financial year.
- **Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awasa Yojana (PMGAY):** It is a welfare program created by the government of India for the people of rural area. It was launched in 1985 by Rajiv Gandhi. The main aim of the program is to build house for BPL (below poverty line) population.
- **National Social Assistance Scheme (NSAP):** This is a program constructed by the government which provides financial assistance to the elderly, widows and people with disabilities in rural areas. It was launched in the year 1995.

Apart from these programs government also runs several other programs for the benefits of the poor which includes Indira Awasa Yojana (IAY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Make in India, Integrated Watershed Management Program (IWMP) etc.

Conclusion

People usually migrate from their native rural place to the urban in search of employment, better health care facilities, education etc. The level of migration is different for different places. This results in many positive and negative impact on the society. Migration usually results in overcrowding and thus leads to formation of slums which results in poor health condition, land holdings, air, water, land pollution etc. Government is taking heavy steps to reduce migration by bringing in new laws and policies. Moreover, development in basic amenities like roadways, water supply, job opportunities, health care facilities etc. can reduce migration to a great extent.

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