

Migration and its Impact on Urbanization

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Abstract

Migration is not a new phenomenon in present situation. Migration from one area to another in search of improved livelihoods. Industrialization widens the gap between rural and urban areas rural urban migration is creating a new problem for urban areas, creating new slums; failure of civic practices, Great burden is creating on natural resources and on social services, sanitation and health.

Key words: Migration, Industrialization slums, Resources.

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Migration is not a new phenomenon in present situation. The history of migration is the history of people struggle for survival. India has a long tradition of migration since the days of Indus valley civilization. Famous Hindi storian Munsii. Premchand also described the same problem in his famous noble a movies, named "Do bigah jameen, directed by Vimal Roy was also based on the same problem. Migration is the permanent movement of persons from one geographical area to another. Migration from one area to another in search of improved livelihoods. Industrialization widens the gap between rural and urbanareas. Moreover, numerous studies shows that the process of migration is influenced by social, cultural and economic factors (Haan & Rogaly 2002).

In past few decades new patterns have emerged. First, there have been shifts of the workforce towards the tertiary sector in both developed and developing countries. In countries like India, permanent shifts of population and workforce coexist with 'circulatory' movement of populations between rural and urban areas, mostly absorbed in the unorganized sector of the economy. Rural to urban migration is an old and ancient practice. Rural urban migration is an important component of urban population growth.

In the current arena of migration from rural to urban areas has been driven by poverty

unemployment, natural calamities and the underdevelopment of particular place.

Important cause of rural to urban migration is division of land holdings etc. Large group of landless persons and petty farmers move from their villages, was, increasing late of criminal, poor educational opportunities, lack of technologies and basic infrastructure are the main causes of migration people to leave their residence.

Urbanization is crucially linked to migration. The distressed migration, found in most of developing countries resulting over crowding of cities.

The U.N. says that if urbanization continues at the present rate, then 46 percent of the total population, i.e. 634 million people will live in urban regions, of India by 2030 united nation also estimated that 60 percent of the urban growth of developing countries is due to the rate of natural increase of urban areas and the remaining 40 percent is due to migration.

Migration towards urban areas poses the problems of shelter, sanitation health, education and livelihoods. According to the Indian's union urban development ministry, 20 percent of country's urban households are denied access to safe drinking water, 58 percent do not have access to sanitation facilities.

Mostly rural migrations are also employed in unorganized sector, Lows and regulations of working conditions of migrants labours are largely

ineffective, Suggestions for improving conditions for migrants :-

1. There is need for balanced regional development.
2. More focus should be given those states which are behind in the race of development.
3. Invest in rural infrastructure, which provide better conditions to rural population.
4. Government should concentrate to provide best employment opportunities for rural people in the areas of cottage industries,

dairying, horticulture, animal husbandry and agriculture allied areas.

5. Manrega's is also playing an important role to check migration.
6. Provide technical skills programmes for unemployed people.

CONCLUSION:

Migration should be managed in such a way that it can play a positive role in the development new skills are introduced in labour force. Migration is also increase the creation of multicultural society.

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