



Problems of Rural Migration In India

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Abstract:

Few studies have shown that most of the population lives in the area where GDP is less than 5%. This is the reason that people from rural areas are attracted to the city in search of poor living standards, lack of education, lack of employment and a higher standard of living. According to the 2011 census, about 20.9 million people migrated from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. This is equivalent to 37% of the total interstate migration in the country. Globally, 763 million people are living and living in their native places.

Keyword: Migration, Rural, Urban, Employment

Introduction:

In ancient India, the rural economy has been playing a role in the economic development of the country. Along with agriculture, weaving, blacksmith work, and cottage industries have a significant role in the rural economy. All these industries are interdependent as they are agricultural supplement and agro-based. Rural economies are more powerful due to interdependent industries. The rural industry in India is traditionally operating and due to the lack of modern technology, it is not possible to compete with the global market. As a result, the economic process is slowing down the rural economy. As a result, problems of poverty, poor living conditions, backwardness, unemployment, drinking water problems, drought conditions, etc. have arisen in the rural areas. As a result, people from rural areas are migrating to urban areas. The devastating consequences of these migrations appear to be affecting rural and urban areas.

Objectives:

1. Learn about the causes of rural migration in India
2. To study the effects of rural migration

Research Methods:

Descriptive and analytical research methods have been used for presenting articles and secondary data have been used.

Mahatma Gandhi inspired the village to prosper in rural India by giving a message. According to Mahatma Gandhi, true India is in the rural areas and the country will develop only if the rural areas are developed. But over time, the eclipse has created alternative objects. Due to modern technology, the production of goods at a cost is not demanded rural goods. The nature of seasonal unemployment in agriculture, rainfall irregularities, lack of agricultural processing industries, low employment opportunities are increasing due to the migration of people from rural areas. Other reasons for the migration of the villagers can be stated as follows: -



Rural industries depend on each other. The development of rural industries is possible only with the cooperation of each other, but in the changing times, the cottage and small enterprises in the rural areas are greatly depleted. As a result, it is time for the rural population to migrate to urban areas to seek new employment and income opportunities. Although India is a country, the number of landless in India is high. Landless people have to work as farm labourers. Due to low wage rates, irregular employment, it is difficult for labourers to earn a living. As such, a large number of such labourers migrate to urban areas to find employment. There is a lack of educational facilities in rural areas. Awareness about education in rural areas is leading to rural migration. In rural areas, there are few employment opportunities, so it is not possible to complete the education of our children by meeting the basic needs of the low income. As the employment and income guarantees are seen in the urban areas and the availability of educational facilities, the migration rate is increasing day by day. Also, the city's high living standards are attracting people to the urban areas. Due to the comfort of the cities, the availability of electricity, the availability of drinking water, the trend towards the city is increasing.

The migration from the rural areas to the urban areas seems to have worked for different areas and various other reasons. According to the 64th round of NSSO, hundreds of rural-urban migrants in various regions of India have been shown, according to the 64th round of NSSO, which provides people with skills in urban areas.

Hundreds of rural civilian migrants and employment in various industries

Sr. No	Sector	Migrants (%)
1	Contraction	41.6
2	Agriculture	23.6
3	Communication	16.8
4	Manufacturing	17.00
5	Mines and Excavations	1.3
6	Business	7.3

Source: 64th NSSO report on Rural Migration

According to the above data, the rural migrant construction sector has the highest employment area, which is 41.6 per cent of the total employment. In both agriculture and agriculture, 23.6 per cent of the employment and 17.00 per cent of the employment in the manufacturing sector have migrated. Migrants and excavators account for 1.3 per cent of total employment. In the area of trade, 7.3 per cent are immigrants.

Negative Effects of Migration:

Many negative effects of migration are evident in that the migration of the labour force of the people in rural areas is affecting rural development. At the same time, the increasing population pressure on urban areas is affecting its natural resources and facilities. People who migrate from rural areas face many difficulties in dealing with urban areas. Urban areas do not have the availability of the natural environment in rural areas. And the key is that immigrants have to spend on things that are available in the countryside for free. So the illiteracy rate among the masses is high. Therefore, they are disqualified as well as they have no skills, they have to accept whatever job or job they get. Such people have to spend their lives in poverty in urban



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areas. Since migrants do not have permanent residence facilities, they have to be kept in places like slums, under a bridge

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