

# TYPES OF SLUM MIGRATION IN INDIA- A STUDY

**R. Mohan**

Ph.D., Research Scholar, Department of Econometrics, School of Economics, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai, Tamil Nadu

**Abstract:** The phenomenon of rapid urbanization in conjunction with industrialization has also resulted in the growth of slums, the spouting of slums occurs due to many factors such as, the shortage of developed land for housing, the high prices of land beyond the reach of urban poor, a large influx of rural migrants to the cities in search of jobs. The growth of slum has been increasing rapidly putting tremendous pressure on the existing urban basic service and infrastructure. The existence of slums in urban areas is one of the major problems faced by almost all the metropolitan cities in Indian. This paper tries to identify the different types of slum migration in India.

**Keywords:** Slum, Migration, Population Growth, Livelihoods.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Migration means intended or instinctive association of persons from their native lands with the basic drive of earning a livelihood. The people who migrate are called emigrants or immigrants. Human migration knowledgeable upward trends after World War-II as the people were mandatory to banish or remove from and thus, were displaced from their native lands. This trend further got a boost after globalization and liberalization of the world economy (Ellerman, 2005). The greater pace of industrialization led to mass urban migration which cause slums.

## II. RURAL URBAN MIGRATION

It is whispered that migration of labour strength from rural to urban areas in different countries of the world, above all the third world countries, is not a new fact. Rural to urban migration may be in different forms like: seasonal migration, which is one of the forms of diversification that takes place in the rural areas; and spherical migration, under which the rural households change their reliance for occupation for the short term form local to peripheral far off areas. They preserve close associations with their areas of derivation where they arrival commonly and submit generous part of their incomes (Rani and Shylendra, 2001).

## III. CONNOTATION OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

With rural-urban migration appropriate imperative and conspicuous, the reasons and penalty of migration become a substance of anxiety. Rural-urban migration is a result of accessibility of miscellaneous economic opportunities in the country. The rural-urban migration in India was originated to be unassuming as 30 percent of the urban population comprised of rural-urban migrants. This kind of a circumstances leads to urban poverty, progress of slums in urban areas and enlarge of easy sector for job. In addition, urban problems are endorsed to rural spills. There is a huge entry of migration to urban areas, both from small towns, less developed states and rural areas. With the upward expansion, assured areas are magnetize industry and escalation at the outflow of slighter areas among take away ordinary possessions which thus, lead to joblessness, no way in to necessary services and with a reduction of urbanized infrastructure. The alteration in socio-economic formation has guide to modify in the prototype of migration in the current period. People for economic good seem for opportunities and consequently, they migrate from areas with low opening to the ones with high opportunities. Along with the assorted types of migration, rural-urban migration witnessed growing trends as the opportunities tend to be higher in urban areas (Mehta, 1991).

## IV. TYPES OF INTERNAL MIGRATION

### 1) Rural to urban Migration

Migration from one area an additional search of enhanced livelihood is a key attribute of person account. Whereas various regions and sectors collapse and following in their ability to sustain populations, other move ahead and people migrate to access these edging opportunities.

### 1. Rural to rural migration

In many poor countries rural to rural migration still dominates with labourers from poorer regions travelling to the agriculturally prosperous areas. Rural to rural migration is typically undertaken by poorer groups with no education and other assists as it requires lower investment due to the scatter nature of the destinations and remoteness of origin area. This is the least regulated of all kinds of migration.

### 2. Urban to urban Migration

Urban to urban migration is the predominant form of spatial movement of India, on account of provision of higher education, particularly professional and technical educations are not available in each district.

### 3. Urban to rural Migration

Urban to rural migration can occur when people return back to their villages or majorities of urban to rural migrants are returns.

Table 1: Rural urban population (in crore) in India

	2001	2011	Difference
India	102.9	121.0	18.1
Rural	74.3	83.3	9.0
Urban	28.6	37.7	9.1

Source: Census of Indi, data highlights, pp. no. 4

For the first time since Independence, the absolute increase in population is more in urban areas than in rural areas. Rural – Urban distribution: 68.84% and 31.16%. Level of urbanization increased from 27.81% in 2001 Census to 31.16% in 2011 Census. The proportion of rural population declined from 72.19% to 68.84%.

## V. CONCLUSION

Slums and urban poverty are not harms inimitable to India unaccompanied. They survive in various additional parts of the world and expected to rise at a swift rate in expectations as urbanization is escalating at a very fast pace not only in India but all over the world. Migration from rural to urban areas is mounting at a very quick velocity, in particular, now that agriculture in India is no longer a rewarding suggestion. This force show the way to urbanization of poverty and the policy makers in India are future absent through the solutions however the performance of the identical requirements a lot to be beloved.

## REFERENCES

- [1] **Mehta (1991)** characteristics and economic implications of migration, journal of rural development, vol. 10, no. 6, pp. no. 731-744.
- [2] **Rani and Shylendra (2001)** seasonal migration and rural-urban interface in semi-Arid tropics of Gujarat: study of tribal village, journal of rural development, vol. 20, no.2, pp. no. 187-217.
- [3] **Visweswaran, K. (1988)** Illegal Slum Evictions in Madras City: The Case of Wallace Garden. Economic and Political Weekly, vol. 23, no. 41, pp. no. 2097-2099.