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MIGRATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN RURAL INDIA

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Abstract: At both the macro and micro levels, migration is a driver for social change and development, as it opens places for interaction between migrants as individuals and communities of origin, transit, and destination as a whole. As a result, social structures, identities, attitudes, conventions, and behaviors all change in societies. Transnational's – the process by which people establish and maintain socio-cultural connections across geopolitical. The transnational prism provides an angle of analysis for the larger challenges of migration and social change in both in rural and urban by concentrating on the links that migrants build. Present study is an attempt to know the role of migration in rural social change in India. which encourages individuals to take a stand against things they find wrong and work with other people to remove them from society. Social change is important as it can empower citizens so that they can make life better for future generations.

INTRODUCTION

Examining how immigration has affected social ties throughout society is an important part of any study. At one level, the effects felt in jobs, public services, and other areas tend to colour how individuals see the effects on the communities in which they live and work. This may be felt differently by different people, depending on whether immigrants are seen as bringing competition or choice to local areas. Increased pressures in scientifically assessed labour markets are likely to translate into subjectively perceived community anxiety. The same may be said about how national political arguments regarding immigration affect and are affected by local community ties. Immigrants' social effects are also felt in a more direct way. This can be seen when people's feelings about their local neighbourhoods are examined, particularly how much they believe their neighbours' are pulling together and can be trusted and relied on when needed. Researchers have looked into the concept of togetherness as it has been named. Partly to pin down the essence of the sentiment, but also to isolate what is most likely to reinforce or upset it. Given that feelings of common purpose are generally a result of rich communities laced with effective public services, it is notoriously difficult to assess.

OBJECTIVES



- 1) To Know the Indian rural society
- 2) To Study Impact of Migration on Social Change.

METHODOLOGY

The study is based on Secondary sources of data as a nature of study required data has been collected from books, magazines, and websites.

INDIAN RURAL SOCIETY

Rural India, as we say, is the true face of our country. The people who lived there were happier with their way of life. Villagers' attitudes have shifted throughout time as a result of the urban lifestyle craze and the desire to make more money in cities. In modern India, the migration of people from rural to urban areas in quest of a better and more viable source of living has skewed the village structure. As a result of this mass movement, agriculture, which is the main source of our economic growth, is being overlooked. We need to figure out what is causing people in villages to change their thoughts. It can't just be a desire to live a metropolitan lifestyle that's driving the movement. The issue is deeply embedded in the villages' existing challenges.

During British administration, each hamlet in the country functioned as a closed society, with upper caste clans dictating the laws. They were self-sufficient and didn't require much outside help to survive. The caste system used to regulate and govern society, in which people's roles were pre-defined and they were not allowed to do anything else. Brahmins were expected to preach, Kshatriyas to be warriors, and Vysas and Shudras to be allocated lower-level tasks. From the inside, society appeared to be steady, but animosity had always grown as a result of the exposure. Since then, the village's structure has evolved.

Agriculture is the lifeblood of Indian villages, and it is the foundation of their existence. People who live in the countryside have had their social structures and ideologies impacted by their source of income. Agricultural reforms would be the driving force behind any changes in village structure. Furthermore, social stratification would have an equivalent impact on rural India's change. A thorough examination of the cultural and economic features of Indian villages would provide an accurate picture of how the changing structure of Indian villages has influenced the country as a whole. Agrarian societies are those in which the rural sector is closely linked to agriculture. Land is more than just a piece of real estate or an agricultural resource; it is the foundation of life. Agriculture is not just a source of income, but it is also the lifeblood of a community.



IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON SOCIAL CHANGE

CHANGE IN THE LIVELIHOOD SECURITY:

Aside from agriculture, artisans such as carpenters, weavers, potters, goldsmiths, and ironsmiths have made up a significant portion of the workforce. People are now attempting a variety of sources of income as a result of the growing impact of the urban sector. Furthermore, many artisans from the rural sector are also migrating to the metropolis in search of greater pay. Furthermore, the demand for handcrafted items has decreased as a result of the foreign-made products. As a result, in the modern period, the face of rural livelihood is changing. With changes taking place across the country, the influx of low-cost foreign goods has weakened the capacities of local village artisans. They were up against stiff competition from the international market, making survival difficult. The consumption of indigenous items began to decline, and self-sufficient cultures began to experience unrest. The long-established equilibrium was disrupted, and individuals began looking for opportunities outside of the community.

ECONOMIC CHANGE:

Previously, village communities were self-sufficient in terms of their economic needs. Previously, each household was responsible for producing sufficient food grains to ensure their survival. There was little need for outside assistance, and they were able to meet it on their own. They lived as if they were a tight-knit group. People in villages began to migrate to cities to earn a living after the arrival of the modern era, and as a result, the village economy underwent a significant transition. The emphasis on agriculture and locally produced handicrafts was eroded, and industrialization began to dominate the village communities' financial structure. As a result, villages began to change dramatically as males began to leave for work, skewing the gender variety in the communities.

DEMOGRAPHICS: As more individuals migrate to cities in search of a better life, the country's rural-urban population has shifted dramatically. The population density in both urban and rural India has shifted as a result. Due to the migration of men from villages to cities, gender ratios have skewed as well.

GEOGRAPHY: Cities are expanding at an increasing rate in the modern period. Farmers are compelled to sell their land for a low price in order to fund the development of advanced infrastructure for cities. Village boundaries are vanishing, and cities are taking their place. Because of this expansion, the number of individuals migrating from the rural to urban sectors of the country has expanded even more.



CONCLUSION

Social change is the process by which human interactions and connections affect cultural and social institutions over time, resulting in societal change. As a result of these social change movements, relationships have altered, institutions have changed, and cultural norms have changed. Larger societal phenomena, such as democratic institutions, environmental degradation, and gender norms, geographical and Economical can be influenced by migration, migration is merely one of many factors that influence social change. It does, however, have the potential to improve not just the economy of both the origin and destination countries, but also their cultural, political, and social lives. It encourages individuals to take a stand against things they find wrong and work with other people to remove them from society. Social change is important as it can empower citizens so that they can make life better for future generations.

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