

will be important for resettlement and for improving conditions of the migrated people in urban areas. The NGO's should be involved in such housing schemes as they provide low cost houses to the various vulnerable section of the migrated population through various beneficiaries and schemes.

As per the general understanding of difference in the standard of living between the rural areas in general and agriculture in particular, offer more and better livelihoods to the people than simply acting as the kind of residual postulated in transformation in which they maintain a pool of low productivity labour until it can be absorbed by higher productivity rural and urban areas. This is not to deny that the gap between urban and rural living standards is wide and widening. The present study made on the livelihood issues of Orissa migrants show that average urban per capita incomes over the few years have been more than the level of rural incomes, but according to the existing price system in the urban area is not sufficient to meet the optimum level of standard of living for the migrants. In fact, comparing the level of income in the rural areas might be lower than the income in urban area, but the mere income would be sufficient to have a better access to their basic needs.

The issue of access of the poor to serviced urban land is tied to the task of providing shelter to them in a habitable environment. Many approaches have been tried in India in the direction through implementation of the various development programmes, viz, slum clearance, and rehabilitation, environmental improvement of slums, provision of sites and services, and slum up gradation. Many more factor are involved in the consolidation process, such as beneficiary households affordability, enterprise and degree of motivation to carry out improvement in their life style, availability of local building materials, convergence of governmental programmes for infrastructure improvement and existence of community development programmed for encouraging self-help, and employment and training initiatives amongst the people.

But it is awful to see that nothing much change has occurred in making improvement in the life of the poor migrated people. Still it is been practically observed that this poor migrated people are deprived of the basic needs and they are mercilessly exploited in their working places which has led to various social problems involved by this people.

The impact of migration in the urban area has led to various problems related to livelihood in the life of the migrated people in the developing countries like India. Factors contributing to the increase of livelihood issues are high rated of poverty, high unemployment, distribution of inequalities, and socio economic exclusion of the poor migrated people from basic services and lack of strong and committed national, local institutions for dealing with the various programmes in relation to the habitation of the migrants.

Since the industrialization in the selected areas (especially in urban areas), the migration of the rural people has been a part of its evolution. Despite the development of urban areas through industrialization, human habitation is adversely affected by various inability in adapting various methods and policies which safeguards the interests of the vulnerable migrants and also due to the failure of local government and corporations to tackle the different livelihood issues of the migrants in order to make the city a better look. It has always been a continuous struggle for the migrants to sustain their living in the urban areas.

Over the country livelihood issues of migrants is on the increase which has been established from the global contexts. The future doesn't hold much good hope for the migrants. Therefore, it has to be one of the important aspects on behalf of the Indian government to take it as a challenge to bring solution to check out the migration, especially in understanding the needs of the rural people in their rural context.

We may not be able to sweep out absolutely the various livelihood issues of the migrants, but intervention by the Government, NGO's, Private sectors, Community can certainly ensure that by identifying factors of livelihood issue of migrants, the culture of prevention should be adopted because development should be that which will protect the vulnerable section of the population to make our country a developed nation.

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