

MPS-003

Important questions with answers in English only

THIS VIDEO IS THE ENGLISH VERSION OF PART-1 VIDEO

Link is given in the description

REASONS OF MIGRATION FROM VILLAGE TO CITIES

Migration from villages to cities is often driven by the pursuit of better employment opportunities. Cities typically offer a broader range of job prospects across various industries, providing higher wages and more stable employment compared to the predominantly agricultural jobs available in villages. This economic motivation is a significant factor for many families seeking to improve their financial situation and overall quality of life.

Education is another major reason for migration. Urban areas usually have better educational institutions, including schools, colleges, and universities, which promise superior learning opportunities and resources. Families move to cities to ensure their children have access to quality education, which can lead to better career prospects in the future. The importance of education in securing a stable and prosperous future makes this a compelling reason for relocation.

Healthcare facilities in cities are generally more advanced and accessible than those in villages. Urban areas offer a wider range of medical services, specialized treatments, and well-equipped hospitals. For families with health concerns or chronic medical conditions, access to reliable healthcare can be a crucial factor in deciding to migrate. The availability of better healthcare ensures improved well-being and longevity, which is highly valued.

The lifestyle and amenities available in cities also attract people from rural areas. Urban living provides access to modern conveniences, entertainment, shopping centers, and diverse cultural activities. Improved infrastructure, such as transportation and communication networks, makes daily life more comfortable and efficient. These amenities and the promise of a more cosmopolitan lifestyle are appealing to many, especially younger generations seeking vibrant social environments.

The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Indian Constitution, enacted in 1992, are landmark legislations aimed at strengthening local self-governance in rural and urban areas, respectively. These amendments marked a significant step towards decentralization and aimed to bring government closer to the people, ensuring more direct and participatory democracy.

The 73rd Amendment focuses on rural local governance by establishing a three-tier system of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). This system includes the Gram Panchayat at the village level, the Panchayat Samiti at the block level, and the Zilla Parishad at the district level. The

amendment mandates regular elections every five years, reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and women, and the formation of State Election Commissions and State Finance Commissions to oversee elections and financial management. This framework aims to empower rural communities to make decisions on local development and welfare.

The 74th Amendment, on the other hand, deals with urban local governance by creating Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), including Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils, and Nagar Panchayats. Like the 73rd Amendment, it mandates regular elections and reservations for marginalized groups and women. Additionally, it introduces the concept of Wards Committees to ensure better representation at the neighborhood level and mandates the formation of District Planning Committees to integrate rural and urban planning. The amendment aims to improve urban management and service delivery by decentralizing power to city-level governments.

Both amendments emphasize the devolution of powers and responsibilities to local bodies, granting them authority over various subjects listed in the Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules of the Constitution. These subjects include matters related to agriculture, education, health, sanitation, urban planning, and public welfare. By doing so, the amendments seek to create a more responsive and accountable governance structure that can address local needs more effectively.

The implementation of the 73rd and 74th Amendments has faced challenges, such as varying degrees of commitment from state governments, financial constraints, and capacity issues within local bodies. Despite these hurdles, the amendments have been instrumental in increasing political participation at the grassroots level, especially among women and marginalized communities. They have also led to improved service delivery and infrastructure development in many regions.

In conclusion, the 73rd and 74th Amendments represent a significant effort to deepen democracy in India by empowering local governments. They have laid the foundation for a more decentralized and participatory governance model, aiming to ensure that the benefits of development reach all sections of society. While challenges remain, these amendments have been a crucial step towards realizing the vision of self-governance and inclusive development.