



RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION SOURCES AND CAUSES: A CASE STUDY OF MYSURU CITY

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ABSTRACT :

Mysuru city is the second largest city of Karnataka state. It has a total population of 8,93,062 according to 2011 census. Available estimates have indicated that it has about 1.2 millions at present. The city has considerable proportion of migrated population. The present study basically analyses the pattern of migrations to the city. It is based on primary data collected through questionnaire there are several causes of large scale rural to urban migration. In rural areas, push factors like unemployment, low wages, droughts, lack of basic amenities, landlessness, social and political factors etc. force people to take decision to migrate while employment opportunities, higher income, better wages, better facilities, activities acts as pull factors encouraging rural folk to take decisions to migrate to urban centers.

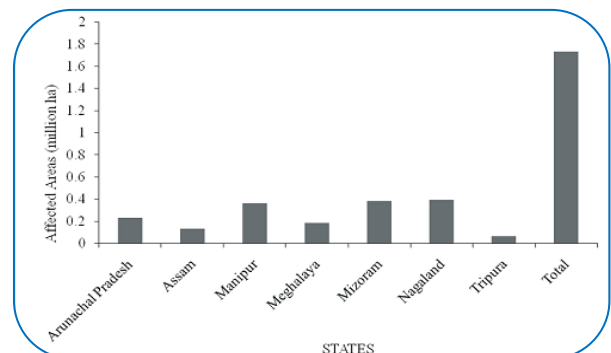
KEYWORDS : Vivacious, Idiosyncrasy, Foibles, Praise, Narrative.

INTRODUCTION

According to 2011 census the total urban population of India was 377 million which is about 31.16 percent of the total while the global urban Population was about 54.5 percent. The total rural population in India in 2011 was 836 millions. The percent of decadal growth of rural and urban population between 2001- 2011 was 12.2 and 31.8 percent. Thus urban India is expanding rapidly both in terms of area and population. The cities are growing in their size alarmingly and expanding horizontally.

Karnataka is one of the 28 states of India and it is the 6th largest in terms of area. The total population of the state is 61.1 millions as per 2011 census. The urban population is 38.65 percent and rural population is 61.4 percent. Karnataka is the 8th largest by population. The urban population ratio in the state is much higher than the country. The state accounts for 6.25 percent of the total urban population of the country. Growth rate of urban population stands much higher than the rural. As such population growth is much contributed by the increase of urban population. Exodus of large population to urban areas has caused imbalance in the ratio of rural urban population. It is one of the seven most urbanized states of India.

Mysuru is the 2nd largest city in Karnataka. It is also the district center. Mysore is also rapidly urbanization. It is one of the four divisional head quarters of the state occupying the southern part of the state. Mysore district has 41.35 percent of urban population, third highest district in the state next to Bengaluru and Dakshina kannada districts. Mysuru city area covers 155.7sq kms and the population of Mysuru city was 893,062 as per 2011 census.



Totally about 200 migrants were interviewed, covering all the four assembly constituencies. The survey was conducted during October-November 2018. The data was tabulated and analyzed to derive inferences.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

The migrants were classified into three groups for analysis. Migrants from the native district, from neighbouring districts from other states. The migrants were further divided into six categories based on the cause of migration.

Rural to Mysuru	200	Percent	Causes of migration	200	Percent
A.From the native district	144	71.8	Individual transfer	42	20.8
(1) Hunsur	44	25.0	Parent transfer	21	12.5
(2) Periyapatna	28	13.2	Marriage	18	8.2
(3) K.R. Nagar	36	14.3	Employment	51	26.3
(4) H.D. Kote	10	5.1	Education	46	17.0
(5) Nanjangudu	4	2.0	Business	22	15.2
(6) T.Narsipura	22	12.2			
B. Other districts of the state	42	21.2			
C .Other states	14	7.0			
Total	200	100	Total	200	100

Source: Personal field survey

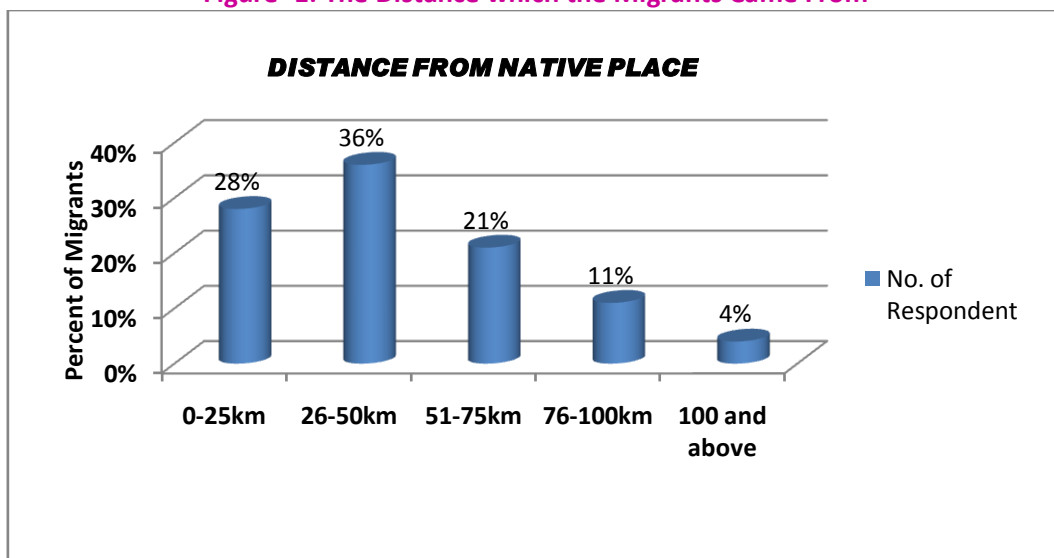
Migrants from the native district: The city has received highest number of migrants from its neighbouring taluks which constitutes about 71.8 percent of the total immigrants. Native migrants to Mysuru city are from neighbouring taluks namely Nanjangudu, T.Narsipura, Hunsur, periyapatna, H.D.Kote and K.R.Nagar. Migration from Hunsur taluk is highest that is 25.0 percent followed by K.R. Nagar and Periyapatna taluks. It is interesting to note that Nanjangudu which is the nearest to Mysore city, is known for lowest number of migrations. It is because of good convenience of transport by Road and Railways. Being very near people travel daily to the city rather migrating. Even the migrations from the native Mysore taluk is also low as people prefer to travel as every village has city bus services. People from rural areas move towards city with an expectation of better livelihood opportunities.

Migration from neighbouring districts: The city has received about 21.2 percent of migrants from the neighboring districts. These are from Hassan, Chamarajanagar, Mandya and Tumakuru. In this category Hassan is most important followed by Chamarajanagara. It is interesting to note that most of the migrants of Mandya district are from Srirangapatna, Malavalli and K.R.Pet taluks, which are adjoining areas of Mysore district.

Migrations from other places: This category of migrants includes migrants from other districts of the state which constitute about 21.2 percent while from other states it is only 7.0 percent. Thus migrants from other districts and other states are very few.

The city thus gets highest migrants from the neighboring taluks followed by neighboring districts

Figure -1: The Distance which the Migrants Came From



Distance of migrants: It is significant to analyse spatial deviation of migrants to the city. For this purpose the migrants are grouped into five categories based on their distance from Mysore city.

The figure -1 shows the distance of migrants from their native place. The selected groups are 0-25km, 26-50km, 50-75km, 75-100km and above 100 km Migrants from the shortest distance less than 25km is 28 percent of the total. The second range is from 26-50km has 36 percent of immigrants. Third group range between 51-75 km which accounts for 21 percent. The fourth group is from refers to 76-100 km which accounts for 11 percent of total migrants. The last group refers to farthest places which is beyond 100km. It has only 4 percent of migrants. This analysis indicated that highest migrants are from the nearest places to the city. However maximum migrants are not in the vicinity of the city as they can easily travel. So it is the second zone with a distance of 26-50km from which migrants are highest of about 36 percent of the total.

CAUSES OF MIGRATIONS:

There are numerous causes of migration from rural to urban areas. The following are the important causes as found in many studies.

- Friend and family influences
- Income maximization
- Rapid industrialization
- Lack of quality of rural infrastructure and others
- Gap in civilization or culture
- In equitable distribution of benefits of economic development
- Residential satisfaction
- Desire for attaining better lifestyle, performance and enjoyment
- Development of some sort of complex
- Social mobility and social status aspirations

Figure -2 Causes of Migration from Rural To Mysore City

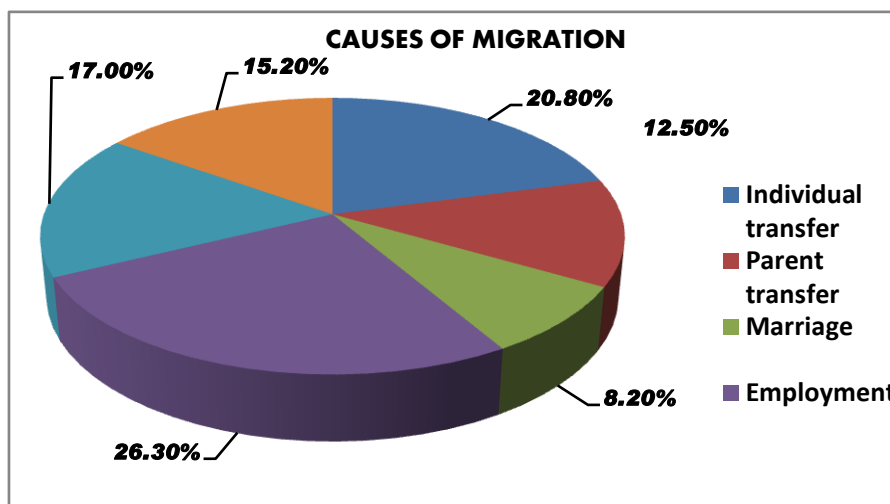


Figure -2 shows this study personnel survey is primary based for the analysis of cause of migrations. The survey has revealed six major causes of migration. Employment opportunities are the most significant among the causes. About 26.3 percent of the total migrants are attracted by the opportunities of employment in the city. A better employment opportunity has encouraged migrations. It is followed by individual transfers which accounts about 20.8 percent of total migrations. Employers working in different sectors are affected by frequent transfers prefers to settle in the city and opportunity to migrate. Even transfer of parents also affects the migrations and the entire family is shifted to the city located at the centre. Other important causes of migrations are related to Educations and Business. As the city gets good education facilities and Business opportunities people are attracted. Causes of marriage is however not highly significant among the migration causes.

CONCLUSION:

In this study an attempt is made to analyze the source of migrants and causes of migrations to Mysuru city. Mysore is a historical city at the center of the district and also divisional head quarter. It is well known for tourism, Education, Administration. It has good opportunities for employment, business, Education etc. Thus all these facilities attract and pull the people towards the city. These pull factors are mainly responsible for rural to urban migrations as the rural areas are lacking of there facilities and services. There are rural distressed and force the people to migrate. An analysis of the source of migrants has indicated that migrants around the city is not maximum as people can easily travel daily rather than migrating. However highest migrants are from the distance of 26 to 50km who find it difficult to travel everyday. Thus to minimize rural to urban migrations it is suggested to extend transport and other services effectively in the surrounding rural areas which was advocated by late president Abdual kalam in his ‘pura’ concept.

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