



THE SOCIAL IMPACTS OF RURAL – URBAN MIGRATION IN MYSURU CITY

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ABSTRACT

It is an established fact through various studies that rural- urban migration is the root cause for rapid and unplanned growth of towns and cities particularly in the developing countries. Gross disparities in socio-economic opportunities between urban and rural areas and frequent natural disasters particularly prolonged droughts in some regions encourage large flow of migrants from rural to the cities. Even in Karnataka large scale urbanization is a strong attractive destination for the rural migrants. Migration to Mysore city, which is the 2nd largest city in Karnataka state is the focus of this article. It is to assess the social impact of migration and also factors contributing to the migration process.

In all human migrations the effects are on among the people involved in the migrations and also on the destination area. Thus the impact of migration is diverse both at the urban destination and at the rural origin. At both ends there are economic, demographic, environmental and socio-cultural impacts. In this paper an attempt has been made to explore why a large number of people from rural areas are migrating to this city and what are the consequences of this movement on the social environment of the city. Although there are many consequences of the urban destination and at the rural origin, this study focuses only on the urban destination and an social impacts.

KEYWORDS: Disparities, Destination, Migrants, Drought, Urbanization.

INTRODUCTION

The rapid growth of rural urban migration has been a common feature of the developing countries. There are various reasons for its occurrence. Although causes of their migrations and the consequences varies from one country to another and there are many similarities. Rural urban migration is the most crucial component of internal migration of any country. It is an act of balance between the rural and urban situations in the process of which it poses some problems in the rural as well as urban areas, even though there are benefits derived from it. Both the source and destination areas have important effects of their migration and the impact is largely propositional to the amount of migrations. In recent years, most of the cities in karnataka are experiencing rapid urbanization and rural urban migration is the most important factor behind it. Karnataka is one of the states of highest



rates of urban population growth. According to 2011 census urban population was 23,625,962 which is about 38.67 percent.

Factors of rural urban migration:

The factors of migration are characterized by two major categories. One is pull factor and the other is push factor. People tend to be pulled to the areas of prosperity and pushed from the areas of scarcity. Push factors attribute to the negative characteristics operating at the centre of origin where as pull factors identify the positive characteristics at the centre of destination.

Actually, migration is the combined effect of both push pull factors. Within push pull model push factors are operative at the origin while pull factors are operative at the urban destination. Push factors push people toward the cities and pull factors attract them. Urban bias is held responsible for rural urban migration.

PUSH FACTORS	PULL FACTORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Landlessness ❖ Homelessness ❖ Unemployment and poverty ❖ Absence of industries ❖ Frequent and severe natural disasters ❖ Law and order situation ❖ Lack of social and cultural Opportunities (education, healthcare, recreational facilities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural urban disparities in social amenities and services (education, healthcare, recreation) • Job/ earning opportunities • Better livelihood • Higher incomes/ rural urban wages differentials • Fast and colourful life in the city

Impacts of rural urban migration

Migration is becoming a very important subject for the life of cities. Many opportunities and attraction of big cities pull large numbers of people to big cities. Migration can have positive as well as negative effects on the life of the migrants.

Positive impacts:

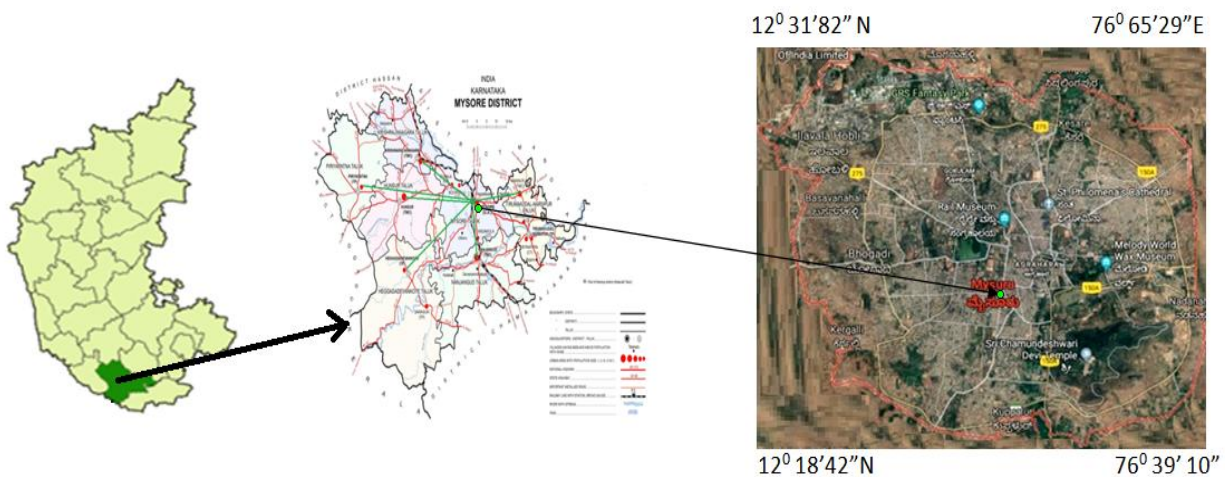
- ❖ Unemployment is reduced and people get better job opportunities.
- ❖ Migration helps in improving the quality of life of people.
- ❖ It helps to improve social life of people as they learn about new culture, customs and languages which helps to improve brotherhood among people.
- ❖ Migration of skilled workers leads to greater economic growth of the region.
- ❖ Children get better opportunities for higher education.
- ❖ The population density is reduced in the rural areas and the birth rate decreases in the urban areas urban by adopting various contraceptive measures.

Negative impacts:

- ❖ The loss of a person from rural area, impact on the level of output and development of rural areas.
- ❖ The influx of workers in urban areas increases competition for the job, houses school facilities etc.
- ❖ It is difficult for a villages to survive in urban areas because in urban areas there is no natural environment and pure air.
- ❖ Migration changes the density of population of a place, therefore the distribution of the population is uneven in urban areas. Many migrants are completely illiterate and uneducated; therefore they are not only unfit for most of the jobs, but also lack basic knowledge and life skills.
- ❖ Migration increased the slum areas in cities which increase many problems such as unhygienic conditions, crime etc.
- ❖ Migration is one of the main causes of increasing nuclear family circle.

STUDY AREA:

Mysuru is a historical city in the southern part of Karnataka. It was the capital of the Mysore princely state and the nucleus of modern state of Karnataka. It is one of the thirty districts of the state. It is the 3rd largest district in terms of population in the state. It is the second largest city of the state with 8.93 lakh population as per 2011 census. It is located at 12° 18' 26" latitude and 76° 38' 59" east longitude. The city is in a basin at an height 739.75m. The city is surrounded by seven taluks of Mysore district and Srirangapatna taluk of Mandya district. The city is most ideally located in a large basin flanked by Kaveri river on the north and the river Kabini in the south. It has a salubrious climate and has no record of any severe natural calamities in the recent past, except occasional moderate droughts. It is well known for tourists from world over. It has many reputed academic institutions and including Mysore University, CFTRI, ATI, DFRL, Divisional administrative activities, Oriental library etc. The city is world famous for Dasara. It has a good number of heritage buildings including the magnificent palace. The city has also some industries and has multi-dimensional urban functions and attracts immigrants.

Location**OBJECTIVES:**

The main objectives of the study is to find out social impacts of migrations. So this study focuses as;

- **To understand the reasons for migration.**
- **To understand the social impacts of the migrants**

Source of Data and Methodology of the study

The city has experienced large scale immigration and it is difficult to identify the immigrants in the city as the migrant people are widely scattered in the four assembly constituencies consisting of 7 corporation zones, divided into 65 wards. Hence random sampling procedure was adopted to collect the data through interview. Details of socio- economic data of the migrants was also collected, for the analysis of several impacts of migration.

This study was carried out with the collection of migration data through primary survey with questionnaires and interviews. Primary field survey is mainly in the form of observations and interviews with the questionnaires. The questionnaire contained 40 questions about the migrants like year of migration, age of the respondent, gender, Educational qualification, current job, monthly income, native place of the respondent, the living and working condition, causes of migration, motivation for migration, distance of the migration, nature of migration, satisfaction factor and other related information. About 200 migrants were interviewed in the city covering all the four assembly

constituencies. The survey was conducted during October- November 2018. The data was tabulated and analysed to derive inferences.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

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

Table No-1 Migration from Rural to Urban

Rural to mysuru	No. of Respondent	Percent	Causes of migration	No. of Respondent	Percentage
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) Nanjanagudu	4	2.0	Business	22	15.2
(6) T.Narasipura	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, November-december 2018.

1. 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 of 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.

2. Migration from neighbouring districts: the city has received about 21.2 percent of migrants from the neighbouring 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 adjoin areas of Mysore district.

3. 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 both from other districts and other states are very few. The city thus gets highest migrants from the neighbouring taluks followed by neighbouring districts.

In 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. Better employment opportunities 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.

From the above table-1, following inferences are drawn and discussed individually.

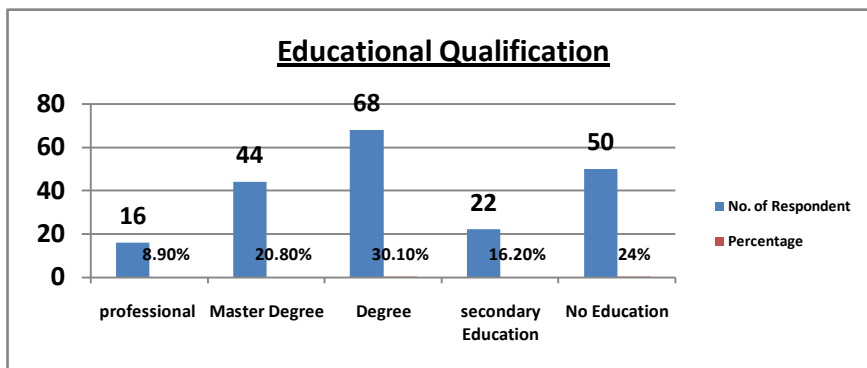
- 1. Educational Qualification
- 2. Age Group
- 3. Occupation
- 4. Income Level

1) Educational Qualification:

Table-2 Educational Qualification

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Professional	16	8.9
Master Degree	44	20.8
Degree	68	30.1
Secondary Education	22	16.2
No Education	50	24.0
Total	200	100

Figure 1 : Educational Qualification



Education is one of the primary indicators of human resource quality which reflect quality of migrants. Out migration of well educated skilled persons is a burden as the place of emigration while the place of immigration is going to be rewarded with qualitative man power. In this context migrants were classified into different groups as represented in the diagram for analysis.

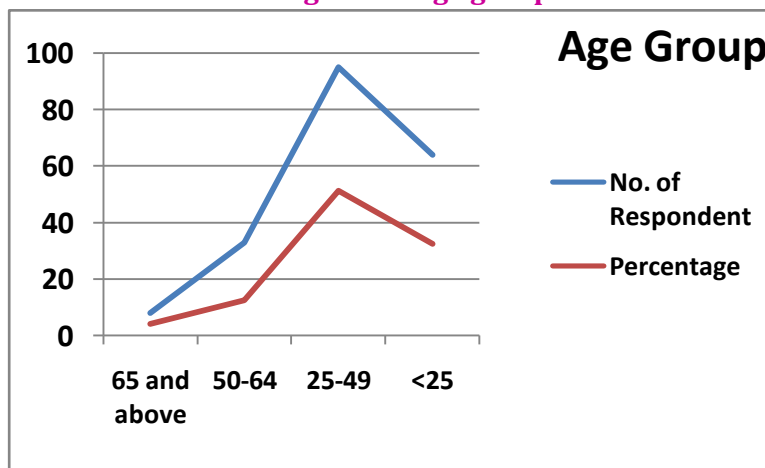
Many youths have been migrated and settled in the urban area. Most of the educated people like graduates, technical personnel, post graduates, vocational and training students have migrated from rural to urban areas. Among these persons 30.1 percent are of graduates, 20.8 percent are of the post graduates and 24.0 percent technical candidates. Thus the educated persons of rural areas have migrated to urban in search of better job and opportunities Large scale exodus of youth from rural to urban is depriving rural working and educated. The rural areas are losing youths educated. Thus the quality of rural and urban human resource is widening. Thus 'brain drain' is not only a problem of developing countries but it is also sever in the rural areas which is explicitly established.

2) Age group:

Table-3 Age Group

AGE GROUP	No. of Respondent	Percentage
65 and above	8	4.0
50 - 64	33	12.5
25 - 49	95	51.2
< 25	64	32.3
Total	200	100

Figure-2 : Age group



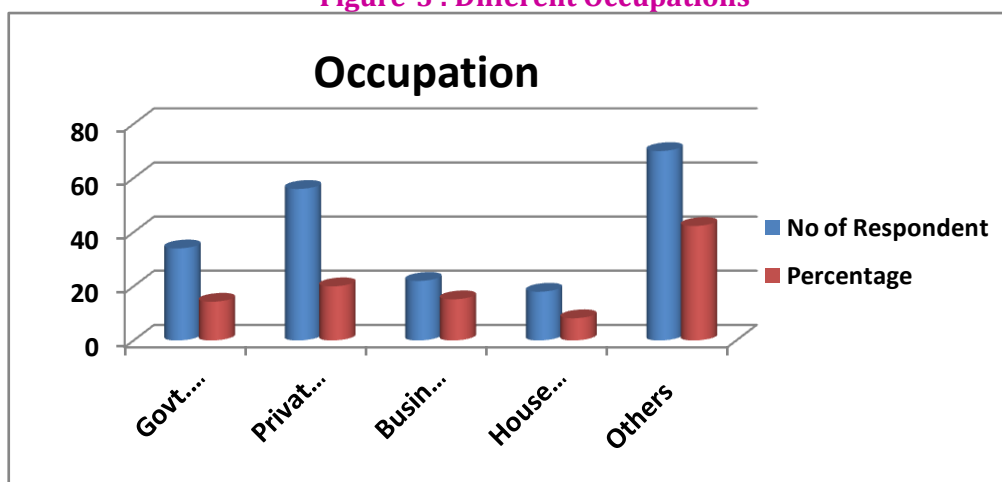
In addition to education age of the migrants is also significant. Rural to urban migration is 'age selective'. The urban centers attracts youths who are healthy and work to set livelihood leaving behinds the elders and aged in the rural areas. An analysis of the migrants has noticed that there are 51.2percent of workforce belong to the age between 25-49 years which indicate that large number of migrants of youths. Among youths the age group less than 25 years constitute about 32.3percent. Aged people above 65 years accounts only 4.0 percent. Thus the city has an in flux of youths while rural areas are left out with aged people. As one learned persons has stated that rural areas have become old age houses. Once again division of young and aged population between urban-rural is clearly evident in this study. Rural areas are the losers urban areas are gainness of qualitative man power.

3) Occupations:

Table - 4 : Occupations

OCCUPATIONS	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Govt. Jobs	34	14.3
Private Jobs	56	20.0
Business	22	15.2
Housewife	18	8.2
Others	70	42.3
Total	200	100

Figure-3 : Different Occupations



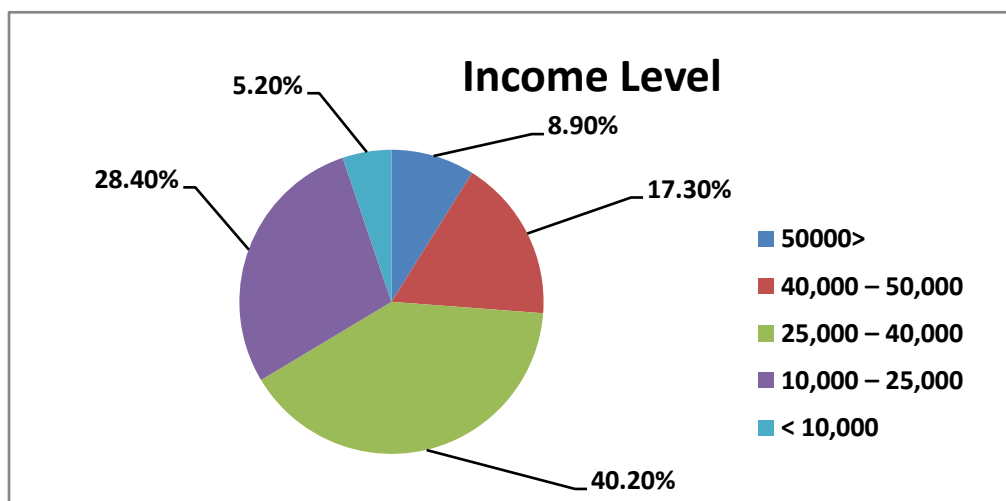
In urban areas, migrants are attracted by the various occupation of higher and regular wages. These occupations are of skill oriented, service area, technical work and so many other including manual labour. The above table-4 and figure-3 shows that among the occupations 14.3 percent are government jobs, 20.0 percent are in private sector, and 42.3 percent are of other occupations like manual labour like building workers, marketing sector, daily wage workers etc. A majority of migrants 42.3 percent are in the manual labour group supervisors, Marketing sector, constructions, working in different organizations and also changing their occupation frequently. It is observed that change in the occupation was more frequent necessary as most of the workers are temporary and also in the unorganized sector. Even highly educated are also in this group of occupations and change occupations whenever they get better jobs.

4) Income Level:

Table-5 : Income level

INCOME	No. of Respondents	Percent
50000>	16	8.9
40,000 - 50,000	31	17.3
25,000 - 40,000	82	40.2
10,000 - 25,000	64	28.4
< 10,000	7	5.2
Total	200	100

Figure-4 : Different income level



The above table 5 and figure 4 depicts that among income level of migrants Rs 25,000 to Rs40,000 income group of migrants accounts for 40.2 percent, while working of higher income more than Rs 50,000 and lowest income group below Rs 10,000 income level accounts for 8.9 percent and 5.2 percent respectively. Thus the medium income group is dominant among the migrants. The higher income migrants are few in number as the group requests good professional and technical knowledge. At the same time lowest income group is also less as they are not afford to live in the city where the cost of living is high. These categories of people largely settle between rural to urban as Casual labour.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION:

Urbanisation is a worldwide phenomenon including large scale changes in human life. It is a known fact that a chain of factors induce migrations which include both pull and push factors. In the recent decades, there is growing of urbanization which is most attractive aspect of rural people. These attractions are influenced by rural poverty and unemployment. Hence, these problems are encourage people to migrate to urban areas.

These migration have affected both rural and also urban society. Small and medium sized cities have to migrate for better opportunities in the city basically attracted local surrounding people.

Rapid urbanization of Mysore city due to rural urban migration has created severe pressure on existing infrastructures and its absorbing capacities. Improved urban environmental management is therefore, clearly shows the crucial importance inducing immigration to the city. Despite the unfavourable living conditions of most of the migrants in Mysore city, the migration continues. Among the migrants highly educated, technically trained predominates. Similar to all other waves of migrations, even in this case it is the youths who forms large share of migrants from rural to urban. Manual labours and Marketing sector accounts more from rural migrants who gets jobs immediately. As evident in the analysis medium income group consists of more immigrants while low and higher income people are comparatively less.

Therefore to reduce the disparities between rural and urban areas would appear to be good measure to discourage large scale rural-urban migration. Rural development with creating adequate facilities and services and enhancing opportunities of occupations and professions with higher wages should receive urgent attention. A balanced development strategy to encourage growth of secondary cities and small townships “such as the pura concept”, are of utmost importance to reduce rural-urban migration. Overall, the government has to play an effective role in adopting and implementing a comprehensive urban policy, accommodating the existing urban population to facilitate their improved life and livelihood. Improvement of urban management is essential for a sustainability of the city.

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