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A STUDY ON RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION AMONG YOUTHS: SOCIAL WORK PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract:-Migration is a universal phenomenon it occurs due to disparities in regional development; it includes many social, economic and cultural dimensions. Rural youths are more vulnerable to rural to urban migration. The present paper attempt to analyze the causes and concerns relating to rural-urban migration among the rural youths, study also highlights the socio-economic determinants of rural-urban migration, this study was undertaken in Chitradurga district of Karnataka state. The study was carried out amongst 120 rural youths. Research study result reveals that the major causes for rural urban migration are employment, better education and business opportunities. Majority respondents opined that migration helps for their livelihood support.

Keywords: Rural-urban Migration, Employment, Urbanization,

INTRODUCTION

Migration is a movement of people from one place to another temporarily, seasonally or permanently, for a host of voluntary or involuntary reasons, it has a significant factor which includes multiple implications and caused changes in socio-economic and political situations at national level. Rural to urban migrations leads to rapid urbanization in the country, in India the urban population has increased largely in recent decades. The U.N. says that if urbanization continues at present rate, in future Forty six percent of the total population i.e. 634 million people will live in urban regions of India by 2030. If such an exodus is not checked and addressed, it would leads to extreme urban decay and malice where urban sustainability becomes difficult. The population of India in 2011 reached to 1210.2 million and the size of rural population is 833.1 million (i.e. 68.84% of the total population).The population in rural areas has been increasing along with the continuous growth of the total population in India. But the share of rural population in total population has declined from 82.71 per cent in 1951 to 76.66 per cent in 1981 and further declined to 72.17 per cent in 2001 but in 2011 rural population declined to 68.8 per cent. Internal migrants in India constitute a large population: 309 million internal migrants or 30 per cent of the population (Census of India 2001), and by more recent estimates 326 million or 28.5 per cent of the population (NSSO 2007–2008).

The migration is caused due to push and Pull factors, the push factors includes low agriculture productivity, unemployment, poverty, population pressure and natural calamities. The pull factors include expanding transport and employment opportunities, rapid industrialization, urbanization and better opportunities for education. However some scholars advocate that internal mobility as a necessity for minimize poverty. Remittances played vital role in ensuring food for rural poor and constitutes an efficient strategy facing some problems such as low agricultural productivity, crisis situation. Migration is the parameter of changing socio-economic and political conditions at national level, it occurs due to huge disparities in economic and social conditions between original place and destination.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To find out the causes and effects of rural-urban migration in study area
- To find out the socio-economic determinants of migrants at study area

METHODOLOGY

The present study Exploratory in nature, the source of data for present study collected from both Primary and Secondary sources. 120 respondents were selected for present study, after the selection of the respondents; they were personally interviewed with the help of the structured interview schedule prepared for the study. The interviews with the respondents were conducted at their residences in an informal atmosphere after establishing rapport with them for getting reliable information and the secondary data obtained from books, journals and various government reports, publications. The statistical tool used for data analysis is simple percentage.

Study Area:

The present study concentrated on the Chitradurga district of Karnataka, 120 respondents who are youths were randomly selected for present study from two Taluks viz. Challakere and Molkalmur. The Sample size was fixed in view of time and the availability of other resources. Chitradurga is a drought prone area agriculture predominated district moreover the intensity of rural-urban migration more for their livelihood.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study reveals that majority 82 % of the respondents were male while 18% were female. This shows that male migrants constitutes more compare to female.

The study indicates that majority 61% of the respondents come under age group of 21 - 31 years, while 39 percent of the respondents come under age group of 31-40 years

The study reveals that 62% of respondents were married while 38 percent respondents were unmarried.

Findings of study indicates that 53% of the respondents completed primary Education, while 37% of the respondents completed secondary and higher secondary education, remaining 10% of the respondents completed under graduate level education.

The study finds that majority 64% of the respondents annual family income between Rs.30.000 -40.000 while 30% of the respondents annual income between Rs.40.000-50.000, remaining 6% respondents annual income more than Rs.50.000

The study reveals that the major reasons for rural-urban migration among youths are the searching for employment opportunities, to seek good education, to carry business activities, low agriculture production and crop failure in study area and inadequate social amenities in rural area.

The study reveals that 83% of respondents opined rural-urban migration helps to got employment opportunities for livelihood. The study find out that the majority 82 % of the respondents opined that migration helps to enhance the economic conditions of the family.

The study indicates the socio-economic impact of migration in rural area majority 51% of the respondents opined that migration cause to problem of manpower for agricultural activities in rural area.

The study reveals that the government's major employment generation and livelihood programmes impacted an average level to curb migration problem in rural area

RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to reduce the rural-urban migration the government strive to provide basic facilities in rural area

To creation of employment opportunities in rural area is very crucial, to check the migration problem

To strengthen the implementation process of the major government programmes such as MGNREGA, Aajeevika etc. to minimize seasonal rural-urban migration.

SUMMING UP

India still exists in its villages, despite of continuous effort by government to rural development there are vast differences are existing in rural area, and it may leads to rural-urban migration. Rural poor moving towards urban for their livelihood, migration primarily occurs due to regional disparities in rural area. The government attempting to provide urban facilities in rural area in connection to this the Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Area (PURA) is very crucial. The present study area facing plenty of developmental problems, there were many socio-economic determinants caused for rural-urban migration. Providing sustainable facilities to rural area is required for holistic development of rural area.

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