



A Case Study on: Migration in Karnataka

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Abstract

Migration is a complex and dynamic process in which persons move from one place to another through time and space. It is a vast population movement often undertaken under hazardous conditions. People migrate for various reasons, such as better employment opportunities, in search of land for growing crops, better living standards, desire to get rich quickly through mining and other prospects, search for a more religiously tolerant society and need for political freedom. Migration from rural-rural, rural-urban, and urban-urban is not merely movement of people, but it is a fundamental factor helping to explain the ever-changing space-content and space-relations in a country. It is a vital process bringing in changes in the distributional pattern of population and is basic to understand the spread of people at any given moment in time [Gurudev Singh Ghosal, 1961]. The movement could be either internal or international. Internal migration is an important demographic phenomenon, which reflects many socio-economic aspects of a region. In this study an attempt has been made to bring to focus some aspects of internal migration in Karnataka and to analyze some of the factors behind the internal movement of the population.

Keywords: Internal Migration; Distributional pattern; Hazardous

1. Introduction

The study of migration is important not only to demographers but also to human geographers, sociologists, economists etc., and migration is a major factor in changing the size and structure of the population of either a region or a nation. The

study of internal migration assumes special importance in the process of development. By its very nature internal migration is related to a process of Change occurring within the social system. This article deals to study the rural and urban migration and reason for migration in study area⁽¹⁻⁴⁾.

2. Database and Methodology

The analysis is at the macro-level, based on secondary data that has been collected from census reports (migration table from 1991-2011), district census handbook, gazetteer, administrative reports, books, journals and internet. The census data were particularly helpful in analyzing the broad past trends that motivate these movements and their impact on the origin and destination is lacking. The data analysis was done on computer, excel and ArcGIS, to show the thematic maps and flow of migration maps.

Study Area

Karnataka State is located in Southwestern Part of India. Originally known as the State of Mysore, it was renamed Karnataka on the first of November 1973. It covers an area of 191,976 sq.Kms of the total geographical area of India. It is situated in the western part of the Deccan peninsula of the Indian union. Karnataka state is located within 11° 30' North and 18° 30' North latitudes and 74° East and 78° 30' East longitudes. The state is bounded by the Maharashtra state in the North, Goa, and Arabian Sea on the West. It has common boundaries with Andhra Pradesh on the East, with the Tamil Nadu and Kerala on the South. The state consists of 31 districts and 240 taluks (Figure 1).

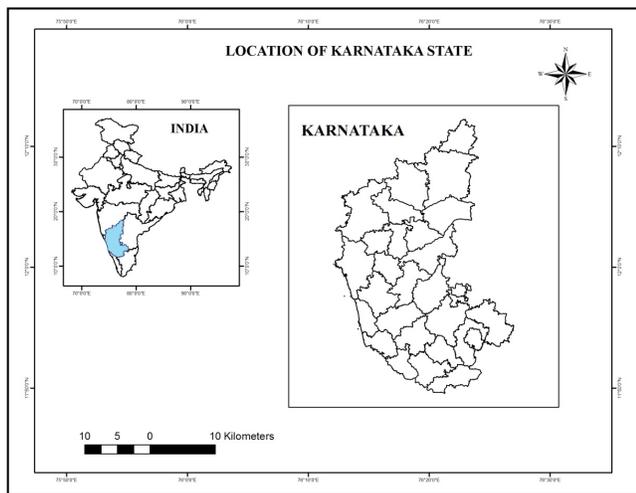


Fig. 1. Location of Study Area

3. Results and Discussions

Rural to Urban Migration

Rural-to-urban migration is an inherently spatial phenomenon, so the field of human geography can help to reveal and analyze the causes and consequences of this change. Migration In Karnataka, vulnerabilities are shaped by cli-

matic and non-climatic factors across the rural-urban continuum. Migration is a key coping strategy, yet the migration of the rural working classes to the cities often results in the replication of the vulnerabilities experienced in rural areas. On the other hand, the outcomes of daily commuting (rather than permanent migration) may help to improve household-level well-being. In rural areas, environmental hazards like droughts, erratic rainfall, extended dry spells, and depleting groundwater directly impact the livelihoods based on natural resources. Climatic impacts manifested through localized flooding, elevated temperatures and water availability affect the urban poor more subtly than the rural poor, as they intersect with multiple dimensions of urban poverty and informality. This is evident in the case of Bangalore's informal settlement dwellers. Socio-economic Marginalisation along the lines of caste and class are key determinants of structural vulnerability in urban and rural areas (Figure 2).

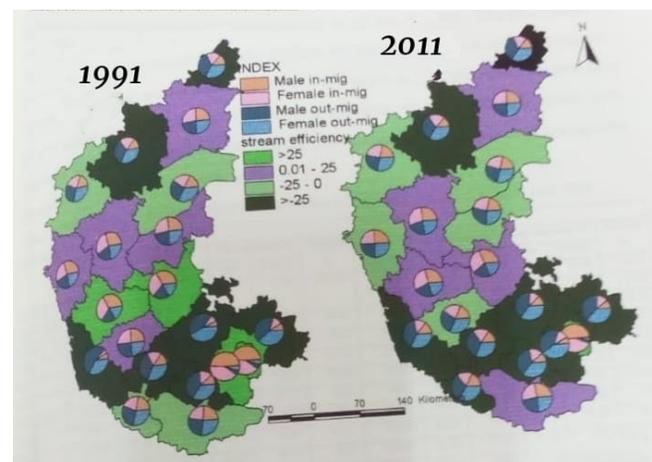


Fig. 2. Rural-Urban migration flow in Karnataka 1991-2011

The first group of high net in migrants of more than 25% was found in Bangalore, Chitradurga, Shimoga in 1991, but 2011 only Bangalore urban district occupied in this group, whereas the fourth group of high net out-migrants of more than -25% recorded in Bidar, Bijapur, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya and Tumkur in 1991. In 2011, Bangalore rural and Kodagu districts are added to this group. The remaining districts are found in both low net in-migrant group from 0.01 to 25% and low net out-migrants group from -25% to 0%. State has witnessed 24.74% of male and 25.26% of female in-migrants as well as out-migrants.

Rural-Rural migration flows in Karnataka

Rural based, and agriculture is the primary occupation. Due to uncertainty of monsoon, seasonal variation, agriculture sector is more vulnerable, and rural population including farmers, socially backward, rural women are under distress. As a key suggestion to overcome from these distresses,



looking for alternative employment in the same locality or moving from one place to another. Thus, the movement from one place to another is become quite common due to rapid improvement in transportation and urbanization. Therefore, migration as a process helping the rural poor people to move from distress locality to a place of opportunities and help in improving their opportunities and freedom to lead decent life. Indicators of migration include- a long and healthy life, access to knowledge, a decent standard of living, life expectancy at birth, educational degree attainment, school enrollment, median earnings. Hence, migration is directly increasing the human development of the migrants and expanding the capabilities of the individuals (Figure 3).

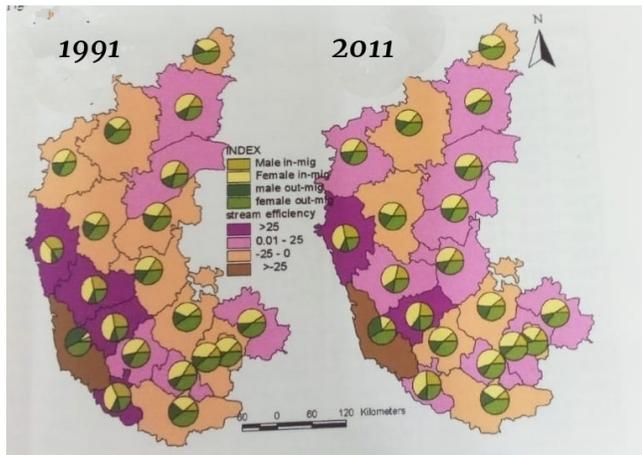


Fig. 3. Rural-Rural migration flow in Karnataka 1991-2011

The Percentage of net migration to gross migrants from rural to rural has been classified into four ranges. Karnataka has experienced 9 districts and 12 districts gain in % of net migrants to gross migrants in 1991 and 2011 respectively. In the first range 25% and above, 4 districts (Uttara Kannada, Kodagu, Chikmagalore and Shimoga) are found in 1991, whereas the fourth range of -25% and above recorded only one district of Dakshina Kannada both in 1991 and 2011. Second range from 0.01 to 25% shows 5 districts in 1991 and 10 districts in 2011. Third range from -25 to 0% indicate in 1991, 9 districts and in 2011, 7 districts. Karnataka has recorded 14.98% of male and 35.02% of female in case of both in and out migrants to the total gross migrants of 2510394 persons in 2011. The volume of male migrants decreased, while female migrants increased from 1991-2011. According to gross migration the largest number of rural to urban in both 1991 and 2011 were recorded in Bangalore districts, while Bidar districts shows the lowest gross migrants from rural to urban. During 1991 to 2011, the gross migrants have shown absolute increase district except Uttar Kannada districts (Tables 1 and 2 & Figures 4 and 5).

Table 1. Total Migrants in Karnataka-1991

	Male	Female	Total
Rural	2499580 (28.21)	6360543 (71.79)	8860123 (100)
Urban	2138425 (46.76)	2435010 (53.24)	4573455 (100)
Total	4638005 (34.53)	8795553 (65.47)	13433558 (100)

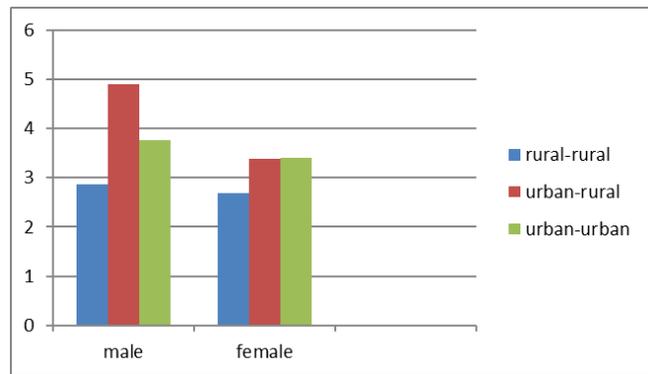


Fig. 4. Total Migrants in Karnataka-1991

Table 2. Rural-Urban Migration in Karnataka - 2011

	Person	Male	Female
Rural-Rural	2.75	2.87	2.68
Urban-Rural	4.41	4.89	3.38
Urban-Urban	3.57	3.76	3.38
Rural-Urban	2.35	1.94	2.63

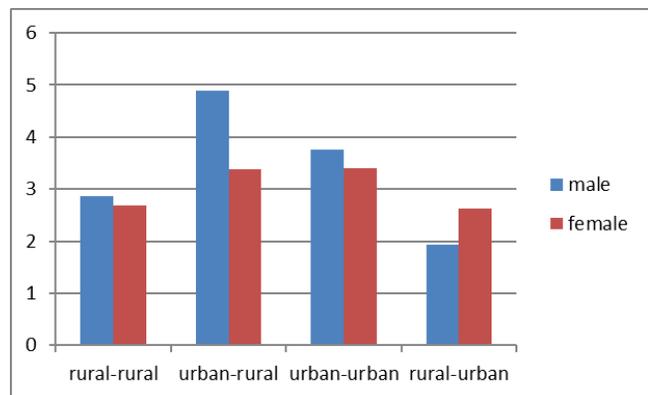


Fig. 5. Rural-Urban Migration in Karnataka-2011

Reasons For Migration

Reasons for migration are many and varied. The 1991 census, for the first-time data pertaining to reasons for migration. The data on reasons for migration, by migration stream and type of migration, are presented in 1991, the reasons for migration was categorized into five groups viz., employment, education, family moved, marriage and others. The scope of data was further increased in census as data were separated into more classification of business and natural calamities. In 2011, family moved, and natural calamities reasons are modified by census and the new name is moved after birth and moved with household. Reason for migration data is based on the concept of place of last residence and it useful to understand the motivational factors behind movement of people (Tables 3 and 4 & Figures 6 and 7).

Table 3. Reason for Migration 1991

Sex	Employment	Business	Education	Family moved	Marriage	Other
Male	26.20	3.41	6.47	24.79	2.83	35.06
Female	2.00	0.36	1.24	14.64	65.55	15.08

Table 4. Reason for Migration 2011

Sex	Employment	Business	Education	Family moved	Marriage	Others
Male	28.13	2.31	4.40	2.37	16.06	32.26
Female	2.60	1.21	0.87	63.22	6.19	15.76

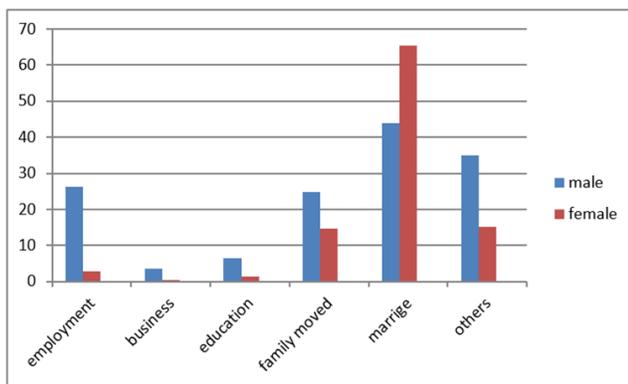


Fig. 6. Percentage of Reasons For Migration-1991

In 2011, male in migrants were about 34.36 percent white females of the total population born at places other than the place of their enumeration. There is wide sex variation in census of migration. Little less than two third (63.22) of female changed their last residences due to marriage. Normally girls must go to the place of their last husband

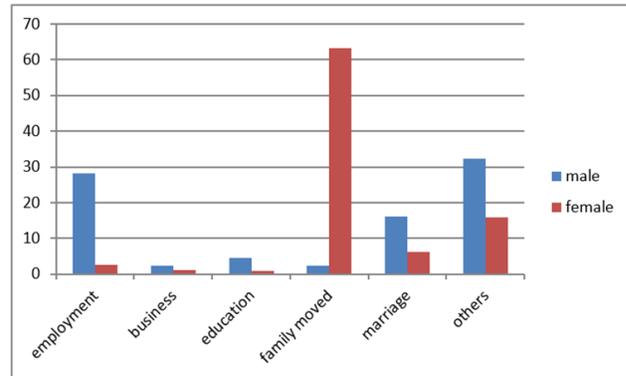


Fig. 7. Percentage of Reasons for Migration-2011

to reside after marriage in this part of the country. Male migrants who moved due to marriage are only 2.37% of total male migrants. About 11.16 percent of the female movement has been the shift of entire family contrary to this, lure of employment, business, education, family moved and others.

Employment and other reasons have been major cause of movement among male migrants. Little less than one third or 28.13% and 32.26% of the total male migrants moved in connection with employment and other reasons respectively. Even the proportion of male migrants moving in search of business, education, moved family was 2.31%, 4.40%, 16.06% and 14.47% of total male migrants respectively. It may be observed that employment among males and marriage among females were the main reasons for migration. The proportion of male migrants related to employment reasons declined in 1991. While the volume of female migration due 2011. Female migration for educational purposes has been comparatively low. Only 0.87% of female migrants moved for getting education in 2011. About 4.40% of male migrants recorded education as cause of migration. Their proportion decreased from 1991 to 2011. Proportion of migrants moved due to other reasons is declining from migration.

4. Conclusion

Migration rates defined in terms of the gross decadal inflow of population as a percentage of total population at the place of destination does not seem to be high in a large number of districts. The intra-state rates are substantially larger than the inter-state rates. Secondly, the male and female migration rates are closely inter-connected irrespective of whether they migrate from the rural areas within the state or outside the state. This would suggest that women usually migrate as accompanists of the males, though several other micro surveys have noted the inter-state male migrants. More than half of the districts show a less than 1 per cent migration rate whereas only around 11 per cent of the districts reveal a



more than 4.5 per cent migration rate. The social and cultural diversity in the Indian context seems to be a major hindrance to population mobility. The social networks, which play an important role in the context of migration are prevalent among the short distance migrants and tend to lose their significance with a rise in the distance between the place of origin and destination though there are some exceptions.

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