CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION OF PEOPLE FROM RURAL AREA TO URBAN AREA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TUTICORIN DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Human migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily in a new location. The movement is often over long distances and from one country to another, but <u>internal migration</u> is also possible; indeed, this is the dominant form globally. The main aim of this study is to analyse the causes of migration from rural area to urban area in Tuticorin District. Both primary and secondary data were used for the study. 50 people who migrated from Tuticorin District to various part of Tamilnadu were selected as sample by using convenient sampling techniques. Primary data were collected by using internet survey. Primary data were analyzed by using percentage analysis, mean score, chi – square test, F-test, etc. The main findings of the study is the reason for migration is to searching for the job and most of the people in Tuticorin District migrated to Chennai. This is suggested that having large population in migrated place puts too much pressure on natural resources, amenities and services. So the government should take necessary step to prevent the natural resources.

KEYWORDS: *Migration – Migrants- Rural Area – Urban Area- Impact – Causes*

SPECIAL ISSUE

INTRODUCTION

Human migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily in a new location. The movement is often over long distances and from one country to another, but underline internal migration is also possible; indeed, this is the dominant form globally. A person seeking refuge from political, religious, or other forms of persecution is usually described as an asylum seeker. The distinction between involuntary and voluntary migration difficult to make and partially subjective, as the motivators for migration are often correlated. The World Bank estimated that, as of 2010, 16.3 million or 7.6% of migrants qualified as refugees. This number grew to 19.5 million or 7.9% of all migrants by 2014. At levels of roughly 3 percent the share of migrants among the world population has remained remarkably constant over the last 5 decades. Nomadic movements are normally not regarded as migrations as the movement is generally seasonal, there is no intention to settle in the new place, and only a few people have retained this form of lifestyle in modern times. Temporary movement for the purpose of travel, tourism, pilgrimages, or the commute is also not regarded as migration, in the absence of an intention to live and settle in the visited places.

FRAMED OBJECTIVES

The following objectives are formulated in order to analyze the "Causes and Consequences of Migration from Rural area to Urban area in Tuticorin District.

- ❖ To identify the causes of migration from rural area to urban area
- ❖ To know the impact of migration among migrants in Tuticorin District.
- ❖ To exhibits the problems faced by the migrants in Tuticorin District.
- ❖ To give suitable suggestions to improve the socio – economic status of the migrants.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This research work aims to make an in–depth study by addressing the following research issues:

1. What are the causes of migration from rural area to urban area?

2. How the migration impact on the life of migrants?

3. What are problems faced by the migrants?

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

The authors formulated the following hypothesis for testing the significance of the objectives.

- ❖ H_O: There is no significant relationship between educational qualification and problems faced by the respondents due to migration.
- ❖ H_1: There is a significant relationship between educational qualification and problems faced by the respondents due to migration.
- ❖ H_O: There is no significant difference between age of the respondents and problems faced by the respondents due to migration.
- ❖ H_1: There is a significant difference between age of the respondents and problems faced by the respondents due to migration.

APPLIED METHODOLOGY

Both primary and secondary data were used for the study. 50 people who migrated from Tuticorin District to various part of Tamilnadu were selected as sample by using convenient sampling techniques. Primary data were collected by using internet survey. Secondary data were selected by

using various magazines, books, websites etc. Primary data were analyzed by using percentage analysis, mean score, chi – square test, F- test, etc.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

TABLE: 1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

S.No	Age	No of the Respondents	Percentage
1	Below 30	7	14
2	30 – 40	27	54
3	40 – 50	10	20
4	Above 50	6	12
TOTAL		50	100
S.No	Educational Qualification	No of the Respondents	Percentage
1	UP TO 10th	10	20
2	HSC	10	20
3	Graduates	24	48
4	Post Graduates	6	12
TOTAL		50	100
S.No	Gender	No of the Respondents	Percentage
1	Male	45	90
2	Female	5	10
TOTAL		50	100
S.No	Occupation	No of the respondents	Percentage
1	Private employee	20	40
2	Government employee	6	12
3	Own Business	16	32
4	Others	8	16
TOTAL		50	100

Source: Primary Data

From the above table it is reveals that majority of the respondents (54%) were belonging to the age group of 30 – 40 years. Majority of the respondents (48%) were graduates. Most of the respondents (90%) were male. And majority of them (40%) were private employees.

TABLE 2 REASON FOR MIGRATION

Sl. No.	Reason	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Searching for Job	24	48
2	Settled with family	6	12
3	To get high salary	12	24
4	Family situation	7	14
5	Natural Disaster	1	2
	Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data

The above exhibits that, out of 50 respondents, 48% of the respondents told that, the reason for migration is to searching for the job and 2% of the respondents told that the natural disaster is the reason for their migration.

SPECIAL ISSUE

TABLE 3 MIGRATED PLACE

Sl. No.	Place	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Chennai	24	48
2	Coimbatore	12	24
3	Madurai	6	12
4	Salem	3	6
5	Others	5	10
	Total	**120**	**100**

Source: Primary Data

From the above table it was found that, 48% of the respondents are migrated to Chennai from their village and 6% of the respondents are migrated to Salem from their village.

TABLE 4 REASON FOR SELECTING MIGRATED PLACE

Sl. No.	Reason	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Better Services	22	44
2	Good Climate	2	4
3	Reasonable Cost	6	12
4	Higher Employment	18	36
5	Others	2	4
	Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Primary Data

From the above table it is reveals that out of 50 respondents 44% of the respondents are selecting migrated place because of better service and 4% of the respondents selecting migrated place because of some other reason like High income and easy assessable etc.

TABLE 4 RESPONDENTS' OPINION ABOUT IMPACT OF MIGRATION

SI.No	Statements	SA	A	MA	DA	SDA	Mean Score
1	Reduce unemployment/ Give more Jobs	12	26	6	5	1	3.86
2	Improving quality of the life	23	17	5	4	1	4.14
3	Improve social life of the people	7	12	15	12	6	3.16
4	Children gets better opportunities for education	12	26	5	7	-	3.86
5	Increase in Productive Assets	5	8	10	12	15	2.52

Source: Primary Data

From the mean score analysis, it reveals that, most of the respondents are agreed that the migration reduce unemployment. It reveals from the mean score value of 3.86. Majority of the respondents are agreed that the migration improve their quality of life. It found from the mean score value of 4.14. Most of the respondents are moderately agreed that the migration improve their social life. It exhibits from the mean score value of 3.16. Most of the respondents are agreed that the through migration their children get better opportunities for education. It reveals from the mean score value of 3.86. Most of the respondents are moderately agreed that migration increase their productive assets. It shows from the mean score value of 2.52.

SPECIAL ISSUE

TABLE 6 PROBLEMS FACED BY MIGRANTS IN URBAN AREA

S.NO	Particulars	NO OF THE RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Yes	29	58
2	No	21	42
TOTAL		50	100

Source: Primary Data

From the above table, it found that 58% of the respondents are facing problems due to migration and the remaining 42% of the respondents are not facing any problem due to migration.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

From the detailed analysis the followings are the main findings of the study

- ❖ Majority of the migrants (54%) were belonging to the age group of 30 – 40 years.
- ❖ Majority of the migrants (48%) were graduates.
- ❖ Most of the migrants (90%) were male.
- ❖ Majority of migrants (40%) were private employees.
- ❖ It reveals from the analysis, majority of the respondents (48%) of the respondents told that, the reason for migration is to searching for the job.
- ❖ Most of the migrants (48%) are migrated to Chennai from their village. It reveals that Chennai is act as a most attractive migrated place in Tamilnadu.
- ❖ Most of the migrants (44%) are selecting migrated place because of better service.
- ❖ Most of the respondents are agreed that the migration reduce unemployment. It reveals from the mean score value of 3.86.
- ❖ Majority of the respondents are agreed that the migration improve their quality of life. It found from the mean score value of 4.14.
- ❖ Most of the respondents are moderately agreed that the migration improve their social life. It exhibits from the mean score value of 3.16.
- ❖ Most of the respondents are agreed that the through migration their children get better opportunities for education. It reveals from the mean score value of 3.86.
- ❖ Most of the respondents are moderately agreed that migration increase their productive assets. It shows from the mean score value of 2.52.
- ❖ Majority of the migrants (58%) are facing problems due to migration.
- ❖ Most of the migrants are facing problem due to increase competition by migration.
- ❖ From the Chi square analysis, it found that, the calculated value (10.75) is more than the table value (3.845). So H_o was rejected. Thus it is concluded, there is a significant relationship between age of the respondents and problem faced by them due to migration.
- ❖ From the ANOVA it is found that there is a relationship between educational qualification and problem faced by them due to migration. So the null hypothesis is rejected.

SUGGESTIONS

- ❖ The loss of a person from rural areas, impact on the level of output and development of rural areas. Thus it is suggested to rural migrants they can return to their home town in order development of rural area as well as their own.

- ❖ From the analysis it was found that due to migration in urban areas increases competition for the job, houses, school facilities etc. So the migrants should enhance their skill in order face the competition.

❖ Having large population in migrated place puts too much pressure on natural resources, amenities and services. So the government should take necessary step to prevent the natural resources.

❖ It is difficult for a villager to survive in urban areas because in urban areas there is no natural environment and pure air. They have to pay for each and everything. So the rural people must aware all those aspects before their migration to urban areas.

CONCLUSION

Nearly two decades later, compounding issues around the world have led to over 65 million people displaced abroad or within their own borders—the most ever recorded by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNHCR). In recognition of the complexity of this issue and the millions of people displaced around the world. Thus in this research, the authors have made an attempt to study about the causes and consequences of migration of people from rural area to urban area. Tuticorin district is taken for the study. From the analysis it was found that most of the people are migrated for searching for job, get high salary etc. Finally it is concluded that, 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. So migrants may increase the positive and reduce the negative impacts due to migration by proper awareness.

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