



## AGE AND URBAN OUT-MIGRATION

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**ABSTRACT**

Since time immemorial man has been ruthlessly migrating from one place to another and nowadays because of the increased transportation and communication man is more agile. Thus migration is entirely determined by the human yearning for the decision to move. Individual migration also brings changes in the process of family formation and growth. Once migration has occurred from the land of origin, both the household and the local population must adapt to the loss or gain. However the impact of an individual migration on the origin depends on the duration of absence and remittances returned. This paper makes a primary study to understand the role of age urban out migration. The research is conducted in the 2 Class-IV towns of Dharwad district namely Alnawar and Kundgol and the data is collected through structured interview schedule. Based on Multi-stage random sampling method the sample size is limited to 158 size.

**KEYWORDS :** Urban Out-migration, age at first migration

**Introduction**

Migration is a multi-faceted phenomenon, which is of vital importance in the process of economic development, man-power planning, urbanization and social change. (Rao, M.S.B. 1986). It is a pragmatic and a ubiquitous phenomena as through out the globe we find that migration is contributing to the socio-economic development which enables man to overcome the tyranny of political, social, economic and psychological fluctuations of a region. This process of migration is socially salutary since the labour force is shifted from low productivity, low income and occupation areas to high productivity, high income areas and occupation areas.

Migration and its effects on socio-economic, demographic and cultural factors has recently attracted increasing attention from administrators, planners, social scientists and researchers who are trying to understand the process of population movement.

The sociologists are interested in the phenomenon of migration for the consequences it has on the interactions or the social relationships among the people under supervision. Out of the whole gamut of relationships we mark out some institutionalized relationships for observation. We observe people at two ends, the place from which they migrate and the place to where they migrate. We enquire what differences can be observed in the behaviour of individuals with reference to particular relationships in the aspirations and ambitions of individuals and their expectations. While observing the migrants this way we are observing them in relation with the people of the place to, which they migrate and from where they migrate and enquire how the other in respective areas of relationships affects each. If we find differences between both these people before and after migration, we attribute them to migration. If there are no differences, we say that migration has no effect. Thus we evaluate migration as a factor of social change. (Desai I.P. 1964). However is it not surprising that migration has become a vexed social issue and the favorite research topic in all the countries.

**Definitions And Meanings Of Migration**

The word migration has been derived from the Latin word "Migrare" which means to change one's residence. Literally it means "the settlement or shifting of an individual from one cultural area or place of habitation to another more or less permanently". (international Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, 1986)

**Concept of urban out-migration**

According to M.K. Premi (1980) "a town will have net in-migration of population from other areas during a particular period if its natural population growth rate (birth rate-death rate) in the same period is less than the census growth rate, on the other hand if the natural

increase rate of the concerned place is more than the census growth rate there will be net out-migration of population to other areas

**The Importance Of The Study Of Out-Migration Towns**

As we know that in Karnataka most of the places are witnessing major out-migration which is proving to be a serious problem. Many people migrate to the greater cities because of the allurements. Most of the countries have to face this stage in the process of urbanization. One cannot deny the fact that the process of urbanization has been ascending at the cost of small towns and as a result there is ebb of population growth rate. Due to these facts, the study of small towns, which are facing a lot of out-migration, becomes vital.

**Research Methodology**

The main objective of the paper is to analyse the role of age in urban out migration and the main hypothesis for the study is most of the out-migrants belongs to "Stripling Age". The research is conducted in the 2 Class-IV towns of Dharwad district namely Alnawar and Kundgol and the data is collected through structured interview schedule. Based on Multi-stage random sampling method the sample size is limited to 158 size.

**Analysis and Discussions**

**Table No. 1.1 Age Group Of The Out-Migrants**

Age Groups	Males		Females		Total	
	F	Per cent	F	Per cent	F	Per cent
00-14	00	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00
15-19	06	5.94	10	17.54	16	10.13
20-24	13	12.87	21	36.84	34	21.52
25-29	29	28.72	21	36.84	50	31.64
30-34	33	32.67	04	7.03	37	23.42
35-39	17	16.83	01	1.75	18	11.39
40 Above	03	2.97	00	0.00	03	1.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>100</b>

It is apparent from Table No. 1.1 that majority of the out-migrants belong to the age group between 20-35 group years. However the maximum migration is observed in 25-29 years (31.64 per cent) followed by 30-34 years (23.42) per cent and 20-24 years age group with 21.52 per cent.

Majority of the male out migrants are found in the age group of 30-34 years (32.67 per cent) followed by 25-29 years (28.72 per cent) Usually a person to complete necessary education needs 20-23 years. From 25 years on wards there is an increased economic potentiality that makes people to migrate to other areas in search of better livelihood. Minimum number is found in the age group of 40+ (2.97 per cent), 15-19 years (5.94 per cent). People migrate before 20

years are generally for educational purposes though economic factors also are responsible for it.

Majority of the female out-migrants are found between 15-29 years, as it is a marriageable age. But in recent decades we find awareness regarding economic independence among the females that also becomes major cause of migration. Thus female migrants moving during the age of 20-24 and 25-29 years amounts to 36-84 per cent respectively in both the consecutive years while 17.54 per cent migrated at the age of 15-19 years. However minimum out-migration is found in the age category of 30+, this is because marriage among females after 30 is a rare phenomenon and also after 30 years they will settle down either economically or sociologically.

**Age At First Migration**

The age at the time of first migration plays a prominent role in the entire migration system. Generally it is found that people who migrate after 24 years of their age go out for the sake of employment and who migrates before 24 years of their age, do so for other purposes like education, training etc.

**Table No- 1.2 Age At First Migration**

Sl. No.	Age at First Migration	Males		Females		Total	
		F	Per cent	F	Per cent	F	Per cent
1	0-14	07	6.93	05	8.77	12	7.59
2	15-19	23	22.78	37	64.91	60	37.98
3	20-24	43	42.57	13	22.81	56	35.44
4	25-29	27	26.73	02	3.51	29	18.35
5	30-34	01	0.99	00	0.00	01	0.63
6	35-39	00	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00
7	40 above	00	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>100</b>

Chi sq test was conducted for the above data to test the significance of age at the time of migration. Chisquare actual value is 217.837, DF is 4 and the tabled value of Chi-sq is 13.277 that is highly significant at 01 levels. The Null Hypothesis "Striplings are more migratory than the other age groups" is rejected. Migration and age are independent factors and migration can occur at any age irrespective of age and sex.

Majority of the male migrants are found in the category of 20-24 years with 42.57 per cent followed by 25-29 years with 26.73 per cent. Usually this is suitable period for higher qualifications and also to settle economically 15-19 years age group is (22.78 per cent) and this is a period for taking basic education like degree. Thus maximum percentage of migrants was found between the age group of 15-29. Least percentage is found after 30+ with 0.99 per cent as by this time people would have not only have completed their education but also would be economically and socially well settled.

Majority of the females are found moving at the age of 15-19 years with 64.91 per cent and 20-24 years with 22.81 per cent, which is an enhanced period of marriage, which is a major cause for migration of female migrants. However in recent decades we find females marrying late because of either educational or economical purposes, but after 30+ we find that none of the female migrants has moved.

In general majority of the migrants have moved between 15-30 years with 91.77 per cent for the simple reason that in this age group a person not only completes his education but also finds a good job. However none of the migrants is found moving after 35 years of age.

**Conclusion:**

Finally, it can be specified that human migration is a natural and universal phenomenon, which has existed through-out the history of human civilization. Thus we can ultimately say migration is a process where by men move from one place to another which give

him a better standard living than the previous one. Though age plays an important role in migration when it comes to urban out migration there is a stretch wherein any age people tend to migrate

**References:**

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