



## GENDER DIMENSIONS IN URBAN OUT-MIGRATION.

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### ABSTRACT

Individual migration 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 depends on age, gender, educational qualifications, Occupations, status and many such other factors. Thus the major objective of the study is to understand a relationship between gender and migration in terms of distance with a hypothetical formulation as there is a significant relationship between sex and distance of migration. Females are more migratory than males at short distance migration and males are more migratory than females at long distance 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

Gender, distance, caste and urban out-migration.

### Introduction

Migration is an important aspect in the field of population study. A Community or a country can gain population either by immigration or it can lose population by deaths among its residents or by out-migration. Thus in other words migration is a major factor in changing the size and structure of the population. The migration process affects the areas to which migrants have moved in and areas from which they moved out.

Every year thousands of young men come from rural areas and settle in nearby towns and later move to cities either for pursuing education or better economic opportunities. This increasing uneven rapid growth rate of urban population have played an important role in altering the nature and pattern of urban centers. As a result these towns convert into cities and further into metropolitan centers.

Migration has been regarded as a major symptom of basic social change wherein it lays a deep impact on both the areas from which the migrants have come and the areas in which they finally settle. As a result the person who migrates from one region combines in himself the two cultures. He brings with him norms, values and attitudes from his native and over a course of time, adopts the other aspects of the place of destination. In case he is in touch with his area of origin quite frequently he carries back many of the ideas from the new place. Here he assimilates two or more cultural aspects and thus becomes an instrument of cultural diffusion.

The heavy and continuous flow of selective migration of young males from rural to urban areas, results in the stagnation of economic growth both of the rural and economically depressed areas due to the loss of active labour force on the one side. But on the other side growth occurs in urban destinations in terms of population and labour force, economic development, morphological structure and functional interactions. This can also be referred as pull factors of migration.

### Meaning of Migration

Everett S. Lee (1968) defines migration broadly as a "permanent or semi-permanent change of residence. No restriction is placed upon the distance of the move or upon the voluntary or involuntary nature of the act and distinction is made between external and internal migration".

Thus clearly a migrant "is a person entering or leaving a place or region for reasons other than birth and death and the total gross or net increments caused by such entrances (in-migration) or departures (out-migration) constitute migration".

### Gender and migration

Apart from the economic factors the other factor like the role of traditions, social structure, gender, caste and ethnic religious affiliation also play an eminent role in rural-urban migration. There's a trend saying that males migrate due sociological reasons while females migrate due to sociological reasons. Urbanization and industrialization are like two faces of the same coin as when urbanization occurs, a large industrial capacity is also built up, and as a result both economic growth and population growth are experienced which are characterized by the movement of people towards the urban centers.

Gender issues are fundamental to any discussion of the causes and consequences of regular and irregular migration, rural or urban migration and forced displacement. In the globalised era, women migration is becoming a ubiquitous phenomenon wherein more people are on the move than ever before due to various reasons with a intention of seeking new opportunities and a better life for themselves and their families.. It is now understood that a person's sex, gender identity and sexual orientation shape every stage of the migration experience. Gender affects reasons for migrating, as who migrates, the social networks migrants use to move, integration experiences and labour opportunities at destination, and relations with the country of origin. Migration can offer women important opportunities that include a chance to improve her economic, social, or gender-related status leading to improved life style and self esteem

### Research Methodology

#### Identification of the problem and Objectives of the Study

Generally speaking the concept of urban out- migration has been unexplored since as the rural migration is taking a major junk of the studies The reasons for this are the blindfold speculations of our traditional features of immobile population who are influenced by the predominance of age, sex, strong family attachments, caste bias, diversity in every nook and corner of the would etc, which have affected the movement of the people. Thus the major objective of the study is to understand a relationship between gender and migration in terms of distance.

#### Hypotheses of the study

There is a significant relationship between sex and distance of migration. Females are more migratory than males at short distance migration and males are more migratory than females at long distance migration.

#### Methodology of data collection

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

### Sex

Sex refers to the fundamental biological characteristic that genetically determine either as male or female. This classification is adjudged as an important trait in all the statistics. Generally according to many demographers the sex ratio is the ratio of males to females in a given population, usually expressed as the number of males for every 100 females. It is found in most of the countries that sex ration of children born at birth is about 105 or 106 males per 100 females. However after birth, the sex ratios vary because of the differences in the patterns of mortality, nuptiality and migration of males and females within the population. For any healthy society proper balance of these two sexes is a requisite and too much of imbalance in it leads to promiscuity and perversion. The classification on sex basis places everyone unequivocally into one of the two categories either male or female.

### Exhibit 1.1 Sex Of The Out-Migrants

Sl. No	Sex	F	Per Cent
1	Males	101	63.92
2	Females	57	36.08
	<b>Total</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>100</b>

In this comparison of male and female migrants we find that males have out-numbered females in terms of urban out-migration. Thus from the above Exhibit 6.1 we find that males amounted to 63.92 per cent and females amounted to 36.08 per cent.

### Distance Of Out-Migration

Distance plays an important role in out-migration. It lays a profound effect on sex, education, occupation and caste.

### Exhibit – 1.2 Distance of Out-Migration

Sl. No.	Distance in Kms	Males		Females		Total	
		F	Per cent	F	Per cent	F	Per cent
1	Less than 100	42	41.58	20	35.09	62	39.24
2	101-200	09	8.91	05	8.77	14	8.86
3	201-300	11	10.89	11	19.30	22	13.92
4	301-400	05	4.95	01	1.75	06	3.80
5	401-500	15	14.85	07	12.28	22	13.92
6	500 above	19	18.81	13	22.81	32	20.20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>100</b>

For the above data multiple correlation technique has been used to estimate the significance of relationship between distance and sex.

The correlation value between distance and sex is – 0841 that states that there is a negative correlation between these two variables. Thus the hypothesis "Greater the distance, lesser the female migration. Lesser the distance, greater the female migration" is accepted. Thus females travel less when compared to males.

Thus from the above data we can evaluate the importance of distance in migration. However a Chi-Square test was conducted between distance and overall migration scene. The  $\chi^2$  value is 162.206, DF is 6, and table value of  $\chi^2$  is 16.812. Since the  $\chi^2$  value is greater than the table value the Null Hypothesis "As distance increases, migrants percentage decreases" is rejected.

Thus from the above Exhibit 7.4 we find that majority of the migrants are found residing within 100 kms, from their native places. However we find fluctuations of people migrating from nearer to farther distance and the same is found among males and females. From this we can say that along with distance other important factors like good employment opportunities, better social contacts, full fledged transportation facilities, availability of basic amenities also plays an important role.

### Conclusion:

Migration plays a vital role in population change. In the process of gender and migration in recent decades due to improved means of communication, better social contacts etc in recent years distance alone has a lesser role in migration. However, in case of females it is found that they are still reluctant to travel farther distance due to social motives.

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