ABSTRACT

Internal migration is universally recognized as an alternative livelihoods strategy for many poor households. Transnational migration of skilled and unskilled labourers has been widely studied and well connected with the macroeconomic stability. At the same time, domestic migration has been either overlooked or attracted little attention from academicians.

Migration can be considered as a significant feature of livelihoods in developing countries to pursuit better living standards. Central to the understanding of rural-urban migration flow is the traditional push-pull factors. “Push factor” refers to circumstances at home that repel; examples include famine, drought, low agricultural productivity, unemployment etc. while “pull factor” refers to those conditions found elsewhere (abroad) that attract migrants. There are many factors that cause voluntary rural-urban migration, such as urban job opportunities, housing conditions, better income opportunities, education. There is no doubt that, apart from these factors, urban areas also offer a chance to enjoy a better lifestyle.

Eventually, the need of the hour is to study whether internal migration is an individual or a family decision in this modern world because, basically the Indian community being orthodox and rigid in its nature, it will be interesting to know about the India’s internal migration and its related components. Hence, the present research exercise was undertaken in a form Ph.D. thesis based on primary data investigation, in an in depth way. To explore the socio-economic background of the people migrated to Gulbarga city. To study the factors responsible for internal migration and personal objectives of the people migrated. To look into the gap created in place of origin due to internal migration. To highlight the difficulties faced by the internal migrant and re-settlement life of the internal migrated people. To focus on Perception and change among the internal migrants.

In order to attain the objectives of the present study it was felt that primary data collection was required. Hence, the Gulbarga Taluka was selected. Further researcher himself was participated in data collection in order to again first hand field experience.

Logically Gulbarga district in Gulbarga city has been selected as the study area because it is one of the most backward Gulbarga district. Moreover, a large proportion of the population belong to backward castes, tribes and Muslim minorities that sets the perfect stage to under take the present sort of research in this geographical area only. Pertain to 500 internal migration from Gulbarga Taluka, Gulbarga district of Karnataka State, which serves the purpose to undertake detail investigation, Proper
analysis and meaningful interpretation from the present research findings which definitely helps the research to make some useful constructive suggestions in the field of internal migration and its relevance.

Internal Migration has also been identified as a survival strategy utilized by the poor, especially the rural dwellers. The assessment of the effects of migration on rural to urban areas has remained relevant since migration acts as a catalyst in the transformation process of not only the destiny of individual migrants but also the conditions of family members left behind, local communities, and the wider sending regions. One significant source of development for the rural populace as a result of this increasing drift towards the cities is remittances. Recently, migrants’ remittances and the income multipliers they create are becoming critical resources for the sustenance strategies of receiving households as well as agents of regional and national development. Households that receive these remittances tend to use the proceeds primarily for current consumption (food, clothing) as well as investments in children’s education, health care, improvement in household food and security, and water and sanitation. Nevertheless, the ability of remittances to compensate the labour shortage in rural areas is still a function of the amounts and value of remittances received by migrants’ households at home, especially in the developing countries. Consequently, the effects of rural to urban migration in the rural places of origin of migrants may be manifest in two ways. First, the rural-urban migrants send remittances to their relatives in the rural areas and these remittance-receiving households use the remittances for various purposes. Secondly, these rural-urban migrants execute various rural developmental projects in their rural areas of origin. In Gulbarga, most migrants coming from a particular rural community to live in an urban area usually form rural community associations in the urban area.

Therefore, the combination of these projects by migrants and the various uses of remittances in the past three years, according to the respondents, are what they see as indicators of development in their rural communities.

It is observed that majority The internal migrant and Gulbarga city covered by the present study belonged to different tribal communities in different taluks of Gulbarga district. 40.20 per cent of the respondents said Return after certain period to our native place and expressed about due to unemployment internally migrated 1.6 percent feel about Due to urban attraction and 4.6 percent respondents said due to children higher education and lastly 2.6 percent respondents internally migrated for due to loan and credit

The internal migrated had to face a number of problems immediately after their migration to cities. The main problems were communication
through local language, residential accommodation, employment, education, lack of social contacts, difficulties in adjustment with local environment etc. majority of 237 respondents consisting 47.4% said that our family member face problems when we are in migrate place. 16 percent respondents said some time people may be remember to us. type of vacuum created at the native place because of your internal migration in this study 61.4% respondents are stated that Good Atmosphere got created in our native place whereas 10.6 percent respondents said that Manageable atmosphere got created in our native place another 28% respondents said that People over there happy and relaxed now.

In order to assess medical facilities 80.50 percent respondents said we prefer Ayurvedic treatment and followed by 2.26 per cent of the respondents said Allopathic treatment 15.23 percent respondents said and prefer Homeopathic treatment 1.51 percent respondents expressed about Unani.

It is also observed that the respondents in Gulbarga were living in rented houses. Survey of the investigation revealed that out of 500 respondents 83.6 percent respondents have been living in rented house, 16.4 percent respondents own house.

It is also observed that the amenities available in the houses majority of 28 percent respondents expressed their opinion about we have only bathroom; 26.6 percent respondents said we have only kitchen in our home and in the sample there were 26.8 per cent respondents who expected that and said common bathroom and toilet There were 12.4 per cent respondents said we go open air disposal.

The analysis regarding work 1.5 percent respondents expressed that became more hard worker 5 respondents constituting 1.25% of respondents were of the obtain that became more explosive and 341 respondents 85.25%) are were of their opinion that became more active and creative respondents expressed their view points. 71.2% of the respondents say they are educationally improved about 0.6% said they are more social, another 18% stated that their children changed of more active and smart and 10.2 percent respondents said more dare and devil of our children.

Ensure hygienic living conditions with proper drinking water, toilets, drainage sanitation etc. at workplaces and migrant labour settlements to prevent spread of diseases.