

Study on Migrates' Demography and Economic Level Impact with Psychological Status in Bangalore City

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the consequences which internal rural-urban migration has on the nutritional status of migrants and of those who remain in the rural areas. For the rural-urban migrants, the length of time spent unemployed while looking for work has a strong short-term effect on food purchasing power; overall levels of employment and average wages earned are also critical in determining whether migrants can purchase an adequate diet. Changes caused by migration upon family structure could also influence nutritional status. Effects of rural-urban migration on the area of origin include loss of labor in certain agricultural jobs resulting in labor shifts to less demanding, less nutritious crops. However, drops in rural population resulting from out-migration can have nutritional benefits. In most of the studies carried out to found that although malnourishment does exist, migrants compare favorably with the rural control groups investigated and in some cases levels of nutritional and health education increase with length of stay in the city.

Key Words: Nutritional Status, Migrants, Economic Status, Nutritional Status, Adequate Diet, Malnourishment, Nutritious crops.

INTRODUCTION

According to Choudhary.N, Parthasarthy.D(2009) Migration is an integral part of population dynamics. According to the National Sample Survey 2007-08, the number of migrant households per 1000 households in India was 33 in urban areas. Two-thirds of the households migrated for employment-related reasons. Another 21% of the households migrated for study purposes. Other reasons for migration of households include forced migration (natural disaster, social/political problem, and displacement by development projects), acquisition of own flat/house, housing problems, health care, postretirement, marriage, and so on.

Undernutrition is a major problem among migrant population, especially among women and children. Migrant population constitutes a large proportion of population in urban areas. They also suffer from large number of health problems. Further, they are not able to utilize the existing health services. Interventions are needed to control obesity and to decrease the magnitude of noncommunicable diseases in this stratum.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

FatemehGiahi., (1994), The study revealed that intake of food energy, protein and almost all nutrients was higher among migrants. On average, both migrant and rural population had intakes of zinc and riboflavin below the requirements. In addition, the rural population had low intakes of vitamin C due to lower consumption of vegetables and poorer food diversity. The prevalence of both underweight and overweight was higher for short term migrant adults. These facts and the observed better standard of living for the migrants suggest that rural-to-urban migration was mainly the result of rural-urban socio-economic inequalities which has to be addressed in the country's development policies.

Tolvanen.A.M., (1992), The purpose was to assess the influence of rural-urban migration on household food acquisition and consumption patterns and compare the nutritional status, and to identify the factors directly or indirectly related to food acquisition and consumption behavior.

Anthropomorphic measures were similar for urban and migrant households. Wasting was more common in rural areas. Mother's education higher than primary level and water supply were important in improving child nutrition. The best educated and enterprising tend to migrate. Recent migrant households had the highest incomes, thus the highest nutritional levels.

The literature review covers theories of urbanization and migration and studies on food consumption patterns and determinants of food consumption and nutritional status. Results are both descriptive and from multivariate analysis. Research hypotheses are 1) that energy consumption increases with rural-urban migration and may be caused by increased income, women's allocation of time, and diet composition. 2) Length of residence in urban areas is hypothesized to impact on changes in food consumption. 3) Quality of diet is expected to improve after migration. 4) Urbanization will improve the child nutritional status due to increased energy intake, women's time allocation, access to health services, and/or women's education. Household calorie consumption was measured by total daily caloric intake.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION

In order to measure the Nutritional Assessment of migrants from Rural to Urban in Bangalore city, the respondents for this study included 300 migrants and 300 non-migrants residing in and around Bangalore City, Karnataka, so we are applying multi-stage sampling method, and stratified the respondent in occupation wise like Government employee, Private employee, Business people and Housewives. The respondents' ages ranged from 25 to 45, the level of education is segmented from under secondary to professional in six categories, and monthly income level segmented below Rs. 10000 to above Rs. 30000 in four categories.

Path Relationship of Migrates' Demography and Economic level Impact with Psychological Status

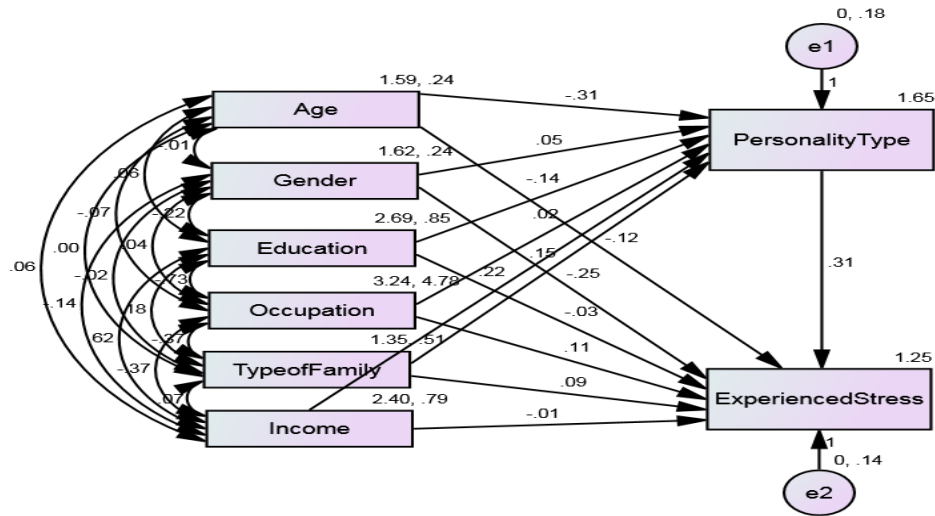


Table-1:- Regression Weights of Migrates' Demography and Economic level Impact with Psychological Status

Regression Weights	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P
Personality Type <--- Age	-.310	.035	-8.792	***
Personality Type <--- Gender	.052	.042	1.253	.210
Personality Type <--- Education	-.138	.035	-3.971	***
Personality Type <--- Occupation	.020	.009	2.310	.021
Personality Type <--- Type of Family	.150	.026	5.845	***
Personality Type <--- Income	.218	.030	7.210	***
Experienced Stress <--- Age	-.116	.033	-3.466	***
Experienced Stress <--- Gender	-.255	.037	-6.859	***
Experienced Stress <--- Education	-.030	.031	-.942	.346
Experienced Stress <--- Occupation	.108	.008	13.861	***
Experienced Stress <--- Type of Family	.091	.024	3.883	***
Experienced Stress <--- Income	-.010	.028	-.366	.714
Experienced Stress <--- Personality Type	.313	.036	8.583	***

Table-2-: Co variances of Migrates' Demography and Economic level Impact with Psychological Status

Co variances	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P
Age <--> Income	.062	.018	3.423	***
Income <--> Gender	-.144	.019	-7.756	***
Income <--> Education	.620	.042	14.773	***
Income <--> Occupation	-.373	.081	-4.599	***
Income <--> Type of Family	.067	.026	2.572	.010
Gender <--> Type of Family	-.016	.014	-1.123	.262
Education <--> Type of Family	.178	.028	6.400	***
Occupation <--> Type of Family	-.368	.066	-5.606	***
Age <--> Occupation	-.070	.044	-1.589	.112
Gender <--> Occupation	.045	.043	1.027	.305
Education <--> Occupation	-.728	.087	-8.327	***
Age <--> Education	.063	.019	3.387	***
Gender <--> Education	-.219	.020	-10.772	***
Age <--> Gender	-.012	.010	-1.228	.219
Age <--> Type of Family	-.001	.014	-.098	.922

The path analysis model represents relationship of Migrates' Demography and Economic Level Impact with Psychological Status. The Demography and Economic variables like Age, Gender, Education, Occupation, Type of Family and Income variables' significant result with Psychological Status variable like Personality Type and Experienced Stress. Moreover, it is representing the relationship of Personality Type and Experienced Stress. The results of multiple regression path analysis conclude the all Demography and Economic variables is highly significant with Personality type, in particularly respondents' age wise and education wise Personality type is negatively impact. Income, Type of Family, Gender, and occupation variables are highly significant and impact values is 0.218, 0.15, 0.052 and 0.02 respectively.

Experienced Stress is highly significant with all Demography variables expect Economic variable like Income. The demographic variable of Age, Gender, and Education are negatively impact, the remaining variables of Occupation and Type of Family is highly significant the impact values are 0.108 and 0.091 respectively. Personality Type impact with Experienced Stress estimate value is 0.313

The Co variances of Migrates' Demography and Economic variables is highly significant to one to one variables expect Age and Type of Family. In particularly Income <--> Gender, Income <--> Occupation, Gender <--> Type of Family, Occupation <--> Type of Family, Age <--> Occupation, Education <--> Occupation, Gender <--> Education, and Age <--> Gender relations are significant but negatively. Income <--> Education, Income <--> Type of Family, Age <--> Income is highly significant the impact values are 0.62, 0.067 and 0.062 respectively

CONCLUSIONS

The study revealed that intake of food energy, protein and almost all nutrients was higher among migrants. On average, both migrant and rural population had intakes of zinc and riboflavin below the requirements. In addition, the rural population had low intakes of vitamin C due to lower consumption of vegetables and poorer food diversity.

Migrant population is also exposed to increased risk of developing cardiovascular diseases due to high prevalence of risk factors. Significant correlation was found between duration of migration and waist size, waist to hip ratio and systolic blood pressure. It suggests that their chances of developing cardiovascular disease increases with duration of stay; the factors responsible for this are socioeconomic status, obesity, and lifestyle. Studies have shown a high prevalence of hypertension among migrant population.

In conclusion, migration and remittances can be a valuable complement to broad-based development efforts. In this way, the process of acculturation may impact on an individual's wellbeing due to the new cultural demands involved not only in the physical, social and economic environment, but in the identity and attitudes of the individuals and families.

Income, Type of Family, Gender, and occupation variables are highly significant with Personality Type, that means highly difference their Income, Type of Family, Gender, and occupation wise, and same time Occupation and Type of Family is highly significant with Experienced Stress, that means highly difference their Occupation and Type of Family wise.

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