

## **MIGRATION**

Migration is defined as the movement of an individual or a group from one place of residence to settle in another, either permanently or semi-permanently. Together with fertility and mortality, migration is one of the chief elements determining the population change of an area. Migration results in the re-distribution of population.

Migration has three fold impacts

1. On the area experiencing immigration.
2. On the area experiencing out migration.
3. On the migrants themselves.

Whenever migration takes place, in whatever form it modifies the area of origin, the area of destination, as well as the life of migrants.

### **Migration types**

The phenomena of migration have been divided into various types on the basis of distance, time, movement, migration etc.

- On the basis of distance migration is divisible into 3 types.
  1. Long distance migration
  2. Medium distance migration
  3. Short distance migration
    - On the basis of motivation migration has been divided into two types.
      1. Social migration
      2. Economic migration
    - On the basis of time, migration has been divided into two types.
      1. Long term migration
      2. Short term migration

- On the basis of nature of movement migration has been divided into two types.
  1. Immigration: - Which denotes immigration
  2. Emigration: - Which denotes out migration.
- On the basis of territorial jurisdiction migration the migration is of two types
  1. International migration:-When the migrates movement of the people is from one country to another country.
  2. Internal migration: - When the movement of the people is within the territorial jurisdiction of a country. The internal migration is further classified into
    - Rural to urban
    - Urban to Urban
    - Rural to rural
    - Urban to rural

**Rural to Urban:-**It implies the movement of people from rural to urban areas. It is caused by pull & push factors. This type of migration is common in less developed countries, where rural population far exceeds the urban population and where rapid industrialization takes place. Both push of a rural areas & pull of urban areas generate migratory tendencies among the people. In rural areas, poverty, unemployment, uncertain wages, income holdings and poor facilities of education, health, recreation and other services act as push factors by comparison the pull factors of urban areas may include better employment opportunities regular and high wages, fixed working hours, better facilities of education and other socio-cultural activities.

**Urban to Urban Migration: -** Inter urban migration takes place between one urban centre to another. This type of migration is common in highly urbanized countries of the world, though it takes place in less developed countries in smaller magnitude. Thus type of migration because of economic motives and better employment prospects. This type of migration leads to unfrequented growth of big cities and the cost of small towns. Time and distance does not matter in this type of migration.

**Rural to Rural Migration: -** In India rural to rural migration is common. Those rural areas which are overcrowded and the agricultural productivity is low because of infertile soil people come to sparsely populated areas experiencing large scale economic

developmental activities. Thus this type of migration can take place for longer distances and may be permanent.

**Urban to Rural areas:** - Urban to sub-urban /rural migration is relatively less common as compared to other types of migration such a movement takes place at advanced stage of development and is generated by over congestion. It is more in developed countries than in less developed countries.

### **MISCELLANEOUS TYPES OF MIGRATION**

Some migrations are directed by Government concerned. For example, the Goran heights which were captured by israel in 1973 fall in this category. China Govt also forced the people to settle in Jibal to consolidate Chinese political base in this region. It also aimed at redistribution of population. These migrations were politically motivated. In Indonesia Java is politically density populated. The Govt motivates people to move to sumabaro and Barneo with the purpose to create balance between to population and resources.

### **CAUSES OF MIGRATION**

Migration is complex phenomena. It is difficult to analyse motive behind migration. The factors which cause migration vary from area to area and from person to person. The factors which cause migration are both pull factors as well as push factors. Push factors are those which operate in the areas of out migration and compel the people to move to other areas. Pull factors are those which operate in the areas of immigration and attract people to settle in these areas. In fact both pull as well as push factors operate simultaneously. It is because of this it is difficult to differentiate between pull factors and push factors. However, for the convenience of understanding the determinants of migration have been classified into 3 factors.

1. Social factors
2. Economic factors and
3. Demographic.

**SOCIAL FACTORS:** - These are certain factors which are socially rooted and responsible for migration.

- **Marriage:** - Females move from the places of their parental residence to the places of residence of their spouses at the time of marriage. The motive behind this type of

motivation is to do nothing with economic gains. The Indian females are considered least mobile, but female migration is because of this factor.

- **Religious Freedom:** - Religious freedom makes a man or a group of people to migrate from one place to another place. In order to preserve and profess their religion, Jews migrated from Germany before the war and settled in newly created state of Israel.
- **Socio-Economic status:** - The people belonging to lower social status are more mobile. There are evidences in India to prove that the people with lower socio- economic status are more mobile because they do not have landed property to tie them to their native places similarly in Britain in 19th century people having lower social status were more mobile. Higher status social status people who training, ability and information thus became more mobile.
- **Information network:** - The availability of information through education, cultural contacts also increases the migration prospects. The communities that are ruled by ancient traditions customs and communal ties are less mobile than those who are socially awakened and where people have higher cultural contacts with other parts of the world and possess intense desire for social uplift and higher status.
- **Govt policies:** - Govt policies make their contribution in giving specific direction to the population movement. Example, Israel, Russia, china, Indonesia, France etc.

## **ECONOMIC FACTORS**

Economic motives constitute the most vital population movement. The economic determinants are

- **Economic conditions of an area:** - The depressed economic conditions of an area generate tendencies of the people to out migrate where as the conditions reflecting economic prosperity after greater economic potentiality and attract immigrants. The industrial areas which have greater economic potential attract immigrants.
- **The availability of good agricultural land:-** The areas which have acute population pressure and limited agricultural land resource base, generate out migration, whereas areas where agricultural land has been reclaimed and the areas where irrigation facilities have been made available and the agricultural conditions have been made available and the agricultural conditions have been improved attract immigrants.

- **Role of Growth of employment:** - In rural areas the relationship between resource base and population pressure is negative. In urban areas, the rate of growth of employment is high because of developmental activities and attracts immigration. The recent years has also stimulated migratory tendencies because the facilities have increased migratory tendencies.

## **DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS**

Young adults are more mobile than children and elders. Similarly, when the pressure of population is inversely proportional to resource base, this cause migration. In India same is the case with U.P and Bihar.

## **CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION**

It has been widely accepted that migration affects the areas of out migration, areas of immigration and the migrants themselves.

The areas from which the people move out and the areas to which the people move in both undergo qualitative and quantitative changes in demographic structure.

The population movement involves the relationship between physical resources and human resources. The physical resources and human resources get modified significantly.

When the people move from one place to another place, the demographic attributes like number, density, growth, fertility, mortality, age structure, sex composition, literacy rate, occupational structure etc. experiences quantitative change in their numerical express.

Similarly, the movement of educated and technically trained people into an area may not be seen in terms of proportional increase in literacy but such a type of immigration may result in the change in the quality of life of the area.

The rural masses live in an open air and pollution free environmental conditions, but when they migrate to urban areas, face serious adaptation problems. In urban areas they suffer from lack of pure air, and open space, noxious fumes and dust. They have to adapt to new dietary habits and timing of food. They suffer from various diseases, especially respiratory diseases.

The people who migrate to other areas try to preserve their culture especially religion and languages. Language becomes a serious problem when the people of different languages migrate in large number and live together for a longer period of time. French and English in Canada and Dutch and English in South Africa pose serious problems for the irrespective Governments.

Similarly when the people belonging to different religions migrate in large number and live together on the same piece of land, it either means healthy spread of all religions or may lead to rivalry based on religion. U.K and U.S.A are the examples where healthy spread of all religions has emerged and Israelites and Palestinians provide the example, where religious rivalry has given rise to conflicts and wars.

### **World migrations**

In the 17th century there was acute pressure of population in North-Western Europe upon its dwindling resources. The people started migrating to other countries i.e. Brazil, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, North America etc. This migration assumed alarming rate between 1820-1930. The humans were transplanted. But, the migration was voluntary. There were economic exigencies behind it.

During two world wars, millions of people outmigrated from Germany and other countries but it was forced migration. It comprised of people of all ages and sex.

In 1917, Bolshevik revolutions in Russia forced a million Russians to move to adjacent parts of Europe.

In 1920, three lakh Armenians fled for persecution associated with Turkish revolution.

In 1930's more than a million refugees left Germany to escape Nazi persecution.

In 1947, emergence of Pakistan in Indian subcontinent forced 15 million people to cross the international borders or fled from one part of the sub-continent to another.

Emergence of Israel in 1948 forced about 1.5 million Palestinian refugees to move to other parts of Arab countries. In the present world the receiving countries are U.S.A, Canada, Australia, New Zealand.

The main sources of migration are U.K, Philippines, Mexico, Cuba etc.

In the south-west Asia the receiving countries are Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, U.A.E & Yemen. The main contributors are India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Philippines, South Korea, Turkey etc.

Migration accepted as refugees, Burundi, Somalia, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan & India (Due to Political instability).

### **MIGRATION IN INDIA**

Receiving states:- Maharashtra, Delhi, Karnataka, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, M.P, Goa, West Bengal, Punjab, Chandigarh & J&K. Supplier states:- Bihar, U.P, Rajasthan, Odisha, North-Eastern states Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Kerala.