

B. A. Part - III - SOCIOLOGY
Paper - VIII -A (Social Demography)

Topic : MIGRATION – Types, Causes and Consequences
College : Magadh Mahila College, Patna
(Department of Sociology)

By : Dr. Binay Kumar Bimal
(Associate Professor)
Email ID : binaybimal1969@gmail.com
Mob. No. : 9431879047

MIGRATION

● **Learning Objectives**

- To understand the meaning of Migration.
- To explain its types, causes and consequences in India.

● **Introduction**

Migration is a natural process that often happens depending on the socioeconomic, demographic, cultural, political and environmental factors related to the migrant people. Migration is not a mere shift of people from one place of residence to another. It is most fundamental to the understanding of continuously changing space content and space relationships of areas.

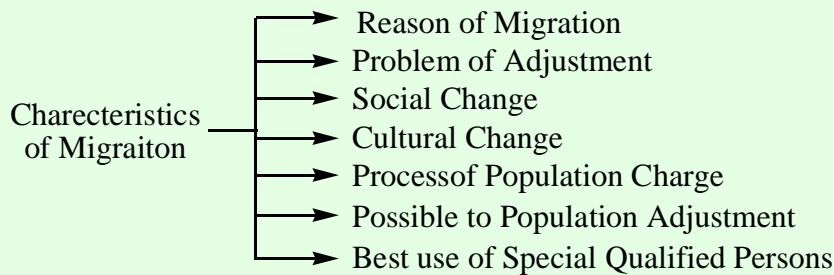
Boge (1959) considers it an instrument of cultural diffusion and social integration which yields more meaningful redistribution of population.

Migration refers to geographical movement of people. As it has social implications, it is a significant subject of study for sociologists. Migration is the third factor for changes in the population, the other being birth rate and death rate. As compared to birth rate and death rate, migration affects the size of population differently. Migration is not a biological event like birth rate and death rate, but is influenced by the social, cultural, economic and political factors.

Migration is carried by the decision of a person or group of persons. The changes occurring in the birth rate and death rate do not affect the size and structure of the population on a large scale, while migration, at any time, may cause large scale changes in the size and structure of the population.

● **Definition**

- **According to U.N.O. :** “Migration is form of geographical mobility between one geographical unit to another, generally involving a change of residence.”
- **According to David M. Heer :** “Migration means to shift from one’s usual place of residence.”
- **According to G.W. Barclay :** “Migration usually distrupts the ‘normal’ course of these processes. It can be very rapid in its effects, transferring millions of persons in a matter of months and altering significantly the distribution of people and their activities”.



- **Migrant :** A person, whose last usual place of residence was different from the present place of enumeration on the date of enquiry has been considered as migrant.

- **Types of Migration**

- (1) **Internal Migration :** This refers to a change of residence within national boundaries, such as between states, provinces, cities, or municipalities. An internal migrant is someone who moves to a different administrative territory.
- (2) **International Migration :** This refers to change of residence over national boundaries. an international migrant is someone who moves to a different country.
- (3) **Emigration :** Leaving one country to move to another.
- (4) **Immigration :** Moving into a new country.
- (5) **Return Migration :** When groups of people move back to where they come from.
- (6) **Seasonal Migration :** When people move with each season (e.g., farm workers following crop harvests or working in cities off - season).
- (7) **Rural - Urban Migration :** It is usually an interregional migration with a specific origin that is from the country sides or rural areas to a specific destinations which is the urban areas of the country. The purpose is usually to find a greener pasture or to find better opportunities to make money.

- **Causes of Migration in India**

According to Ponsioen : “Economic development is usually unequally distributed over geographical areas and the development process is the main factor of rural – urban migration. Rural population regarded town as ‘promised land.’ People prefer urban life for its formal administration, the rule of impersonal law for order, money economy connected with wide marketing and banking, market oriented production, literacy, school education, a leisure class enjoying fine arts, institution alised services for welfare and a standing police force”.

There are many factors of Migration in India :

- (1) **Urbanization :** Urbanization has been a major driver of internal migration. The pull factors of better job facilities, good salary, and more income, medical and educational facilities are attracting the rural people to move to the cities. The push factors of no job facilities, low salary, less income, drought, less medical and education compel people towards cities.

- (2) **Marriage** : Marriage is a very important social factor of migration. Every girl has to migrate to her in-law's place of residence. Thus, the entire female population of India has to migrate over short or long distance. About 49.35 the percent people shifted their residence after marriage in 2011.
- (3) **Employment** : People migrate in large number from rural to urban areas in search of employment in industries, trade, transport and services. The rural areas does not provide employment to all the people living there. Even the small - scale and cottage industries of the villages fail to provide employment to the entire rural community. About 1022 percent of migrants migrated for employment in 2011.
- (4) **Education** : Due to lack of educational facilities, people migrate to the one place to another for higher education many of them settle down in the cities for earning a livelihood after completing their education. In 2011 census, about 1.77 percent people migrated for education.
- (5) **Lack of Security** : Political disturbances and interethnic conflicts drive people away from their homes. Large number of people has migrated out of Jammu and Kashmir and Assam during the last few years due to disturbed conditions there.
- (6) **Environmental and Disaster – induced factors** : There are migrants who are forced to moves from rural to urban areas or from one country to another as a result of an environmental disaster in the form of drought, floods, heat waves etc, that might have destroyed their homes and farms.

India : Migration by reason, 2001 – 2011

	2001 (%)	2011 (%)
Employment / Works	14.70	10.22
Business	1.20	0.96
Education	3.00	1.77
Marriage	43.80	49.35
Moved after birth	6.70	10.57
Moved with household	21.00	15.39
Other reason	9.70	15.39

Source : Census of India, 2011

- (7) **'Pull' and 'Push' Factors** : Urban centres provide vast scope for employment in industries, transport, trade and other services. They also offer modern facilities of life. Thus, they act as 'magnets' for the migrant population and attract people from outside. In other words, cities pull people from other areas. This is known as 'Pull Factor'".

Push Factors

Unemployment

A lack of services or amenities

Poor safety and security

Concerns about high crime rates

Crop failure

Drought

Flooding

Poverty

War

Pull Factors

Potential for employment

Better service provision

A safer atmosphere

Low Crime rates

Fertile land

Good food suppliers

Less risk of natural hazards

Greater wealth or affluence

Political Security

A more attractive climate

A more attractive quality of life

● Consequences of Migration

Migrants affects both the area of origin of migration and the areas of destination of the migrant population. Migration can have positive as well as negative effects on the life of the migrants.

● Positive consequences

- Unemployment is reduced and people get better job opportunities.
- Migration helps in improving the quality of life of people.
- It helps to improve social life of people as they learn about new culture, customs, and languages which helps to improve brotherhood among people.
- Migration of skilled workers leads to a greater economic growth of the region.
- Children get better opportunities for higher education.
- The population density is reduced and the birth rate decreases.

- **Negative consequences**

- The loss of a person from rural areas, impact on the level of output and development of rural areas.
- The influx of workers in urban areas increases competition for the job, houses, school facilities etc.
- Having large population puts too much pressure on natural resources, amenities and services.
- It is difficult for a villager to survive in urban areas because in urban areas there is no natural environment and pure air. They have to pay for each and everything.
- Migration changes the population of a place, therefore, the distribution of the population is uneven in India.
- Many migrants are completely illiterate and uneducated, therefore, they are not only unfit for most jobs, but also lack basic knowledge and life skills.
- Poverty makes them unable to live a normal and healthy life.
- Children growing up in poverty have no access to proper nutrition, education or health.
- Migration increased the slum areas in cities which increase many problems such as unhygienic conditions, crime, population etc.
- Sometimes migrants are exploited.
- Migration is one of the main causes of increasing nuclear family where children grow up without a wider family circle.
- **Brain Drain** : Source state suffers from the loss of human capital.

- **Data related to Migration in India**

- According to census 2011, 45.36 crore Indians (37 percent) in India are migrants. Now settled in a place different from their previous residence. In 2001, the figure stood at 31.45 crore. In India, about one third (31 percent) of the population lives in urban areas. The urban population was enumerated at 37.7 million in 2011, which is likely to increase to 600 million by 2030. The rate of net rural to urban migration has increased from 21.2 percent in 1990 – 01 to 24.1 percent in 2001 – 2011.
- The constitution of India (Article – 19) gives the right to all citizens “to move freely throughout the territory of India and to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India. In India, internal migration (fueled by an increasing rate of Urbanization and rural - urban wage difference) is far greater than an external migration. India’s urban population is expected to grow from 410 million in 2014 to 814 million by 2050.
- According to the 2011 census, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are responsible for the most number of migrants as 20.9 million people migrated outside the state from the two states.
- Delhi and Mumbai are widely considered migrant magnets and the 2011 census bears that out. According to it migrants from other states in Delhi and Mumbai numbered 9.9 million, or almost a third of the combined population of 29.2 million.

International Migration

(Where Indians go)

Rank	Country	No. of Indians (in Million)
1	UAE	3.5
2	US	2.0
3	Saudi Arabia	1.9
4	Kuwait	1.0
5	Oman	0.7
6	UK	0.7
7	Qatar	0.6

- **Conclusion**

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. People move in search of employment, better educational and health facilities etc. The male migration constitutes the highest level of migration in India due to employment purpose. The female usually migrates as accompanists of males through several other factors like after marriage or family transfer. More people migrate to Urban areas because small land holding, low income, low living standard, less agricultural productivity compels them to migrate in urban areas where diversification of economy and Urbanization provides a lot of job opportunities.
