Chapter 2
MIGRATION -Types, Causes and Consequences

- **Immigration**: Migrants who move into a new place are called Immigrants
- **Emigration**: Migrants who move out of a place are called Emigrants

- In the Census of India migration is enumerated on two basis
  1. **Place of birth**
  2. **Place of residence**

  - Difference between Life-time migrant and Migrant by Place of last residence

- **Life-time Migrant**: the place of birth is different from the place of Enumeration
- **Migrant by place of last residence**: the place of last residence is different from the place of enumeration

**Indian Diaspora**

- Diaspora is the dispersion of people from their homeland

- **First Wave**: During colonial period (British period) millions of labourers were sent to Mauritius, Caribbean Islands, Fiji and South Africa by British from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar through time-bound contract known a **Girmit Act (Indian Emigration Act)**

- **Second wave**: migrants move out into the neighbouring countries in recent times as professionals, artisans, traders and factory workers, in search of economic opportunities to Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei and African countries, etc.

- **Third wave**: migrant comprised of professionals like doctors, engineers, software engineers, management consultants, financial experts, media persons and others migrated to countries such as USA, Canada, UK, Australia, New Zealand and Germany.

**Streams of Migration**

- **International Migration**: Person move out of the country and into the country from other countries
- **Internal Migration**: Migration within the country
Spatial Variation in Migration

- Maharashtra, Delhi, Gujarat and Haryana attract migrants from other states

The state having highest number of immigrants - Maharashtra
The state having largest number of out-migrants - Uttar Pradesh

Causes of Migration

1. **Push Factor** - people leave their place of residence or place of origin seem less attractive
2. **Pull Factor** - attract the people from different places or the place of destination seem more attractive than the place of origin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Push Factor</th>
<th>Pull Factor</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>better job opportunities and higher wages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>better living conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poor living conditions</td>
<td>peace and stability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political turmoil</td>
<td>security of life and property</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unpleasant climate</td>
<td>pleasant climate</td>
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<tr>
<td>natural disasters and epidemics</td>
<td>Better opportunities for education</td>
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<tr>
<td>socio-economic backwardness</td>
<td>better health facilities</td>
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<td>high population pressure on the land</td>
<td>sources of entertainment</td>
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Consequences of Migration

- Migration is a response to the uneven distribution of opportunities over space
- People tend to move from place of low opportunity and low safety to the place of higher opportunity and better safety

Consequences can be classified as

1. Economic Consequences
2. Demographic Consequences
3. Social Consequences
4. Environmental Consequences
5. Others
Economic Consequences
- A major benefit for the source region is the remittance sent by migrants
- Punjab, Kerala and Tamil Nadu receive very significant amount from their international migrants
- Remittances are mainly used for food, repayment of debts, treatment, marriages, children’s education, construction of houses, etc.
- unregulated migration to the metropolitan cities of India has caused overcrowding
- Development of slums

Demographic Consequences
- Migration leads to the redistribution of the population within a country
- Age and skill selective out migration from the rural area have adverse effect on the rural demographic structure

Social Consequences
- Migrants act as agents of social change
  - The new ideas related to new technologies, family planning, girl’s education, etc. get diffused from urban to rural areas
  - Migration leads to intermixing of people from diverse cultures
- Anonymity

Environmental Consequences
- Overcrowding of people due to rural-urban migration
- Unplanned growth of urban settlement
- formation of slums and shanty colonies
- over-exploitation of natural resources
- depletion of ground water
- air pollution
- disposal of sewage and management of solid wastes

Others
- Migration affects the status of women directly or indirectly
- In the rural areas, male selective out migration leaving their wives behind puts extra physical as well mental pressure on the women