

2 CHAPTER: MIGRATION

TYPES, CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

New terms

Migration - Migration Movement of the people for the specific purpose from one place to another in the country or to a foreign country.

Migration stream Migration stream refers to a group of migrants with the common origin and destination

Immigration Movement of a person as a permanent resident into another area, usually into a foreign country

Emigration Movement of people from one place to another usually from one country to another with a purpose of earning, living, residing and settling.

Net migration or balance of migration The difference of total numbers of persons arrived in and left out the place. In other words, it is sum of in migrants and immigrants minus sum of out migrants and emigrants. In mathematical term it is defined as: $\text{Net migration} = (\text{in migrants} + \text{immigrants}) - (\text{out migrants} + \text{emigrants})$

Remittance All cash or kinds sent by the migrants to their place of origin. Money order is one form of remittance.

Life time Migrant- If the place of birth is different from the place of enumeration known as life-time migrant.

Migrant by last residence - If the place of last residence is different from the place of enumeration known as migrant by place of last residence.

INDIAN DIASPORA

1. During the colonial period (British period) millions of Indians labourers were sent to countries such as Mauritius, Caribbean islands, Fiji and South Africa by British from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to work as plantation workers.
2. In the 20th century semi-skilled Indians migrated to the neighbouring countries such as Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei and African countries as artisans, traders and factory workers
3. In recent times, professionals like doctors, engineers, software engineers, management consultants, financial experts, media persons, migrated to countries such as the USA, Canada, UK, Australia, New Zealand and Germany, etc. These professionals are highly educated, the highest paid.

MIGRATION IN INDIA

Data on Migration was first recorded in the first Census of India conducted in 1881.

Q.1 Which type of information on migration is asked in the census of India?

Ans. The census of India records four types of information on: Place of birth (i.e. village or town), Duration of residence (stay) at the place of enumeration, Place of residence, Reasons for migration from place of last residence.

STREAMS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION

Q.2 Name four streams of internal migration in India.

Ans. Four streams are identified under the internal migration:

(a) Rural to rural (R-R); (b) Rural to urban (R-U); (c) Urban to urban (U-U); and (d) Urban to rural (U-R).

Q.3 Explain the difference between the streams of the intra-state and inter-state migration in India.

Ans. The differences between the intra state and inter state migration are:

- (i) Intra-state migrants are larger than inter-state migrants, i.e. people prefer to migrate within the state.

- (ii) Intra-state migration is dominated by female migrants whereas inter-state migration is dominated by male migrants.
- (iii) Female migrates due to the reasons of marriage whereas male migrates due to the economic reasons.
- (iv) Females prefer short distance rural to rural migration whereas male migrate to long distance rural to urban regions.

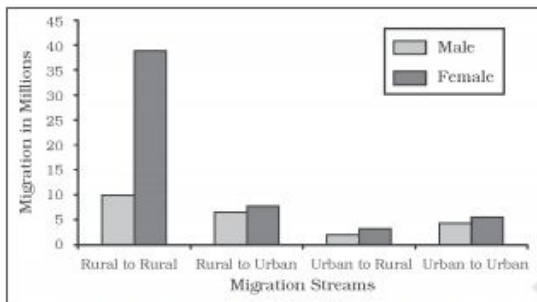


Fig. 2.1 a : Intra-state Migration by Place of Last Residence Indicating Migration Streams (Duration 0-9 years), India, 2001

Source: Census of India, 2001

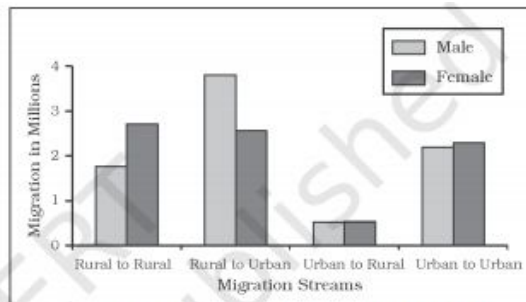


Fig. 2.1 b : Inter-state Migration by Place of Last Residence Indicating Migration Streams (Duration 0-9 years), India, 2001

Q.4 Name the countries from where people have migrated to India.

Ans. India has also experienced immigration from the neighbouring countries. In 2001 more than 5 million people migrated to India from other countries.

- (i) Most of them (96 per cent) came from the neighbouring countries such as Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal.
- (ii) Refugees from Tibet, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, and Myanmar have also come to India.

SPATIAL VARIATION IN MIGRATION

Q.5 Describe the spatial variations in the migration in India.

Ans. The internal migration varies from state to state.

1. Maharashtra, Delhi, Gujarat and Haryana have largest numbers of net in-migrants. (These states attract migrants from other states).
2. Largest numbers of out-migrants are from states such as Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
3. Among the urban agglomeration (UA), Greater Mumbai received the higher number of in-migrants.
4. Intra-state in-migrants are largest in Greater Mumbai.

CAUSES/REASONS OF MIGRATION IN INDIA

Q.6 Explain the push and pull factors of migration of people in India.

Ans. People leave their places of birth and residence due to many reasons. These reasons can be put into two broad categories:

(i) Push factors:

These cause people to leave their place of residence or origin;

- People leave their place of residence due to poverty, high population pressure on the land, lack of basic infrastructural facilities like health care, education.
- Apart from these factors, natural disasters such as, flood, drought, cyclonic storms, earthquake, tsunami, wars and local conflicts also give extra push to migrate.

(ii) **Pull factors**, factors which attract the people from different places.

- These are the better job opportunities, availability of regular work and relatively higher wages.
- Better opportunities for education, better health facilities and sources of entertainment, etc.

Q.7 Study the diagram and Explain the difference in the reasons for migration of males and females in India.

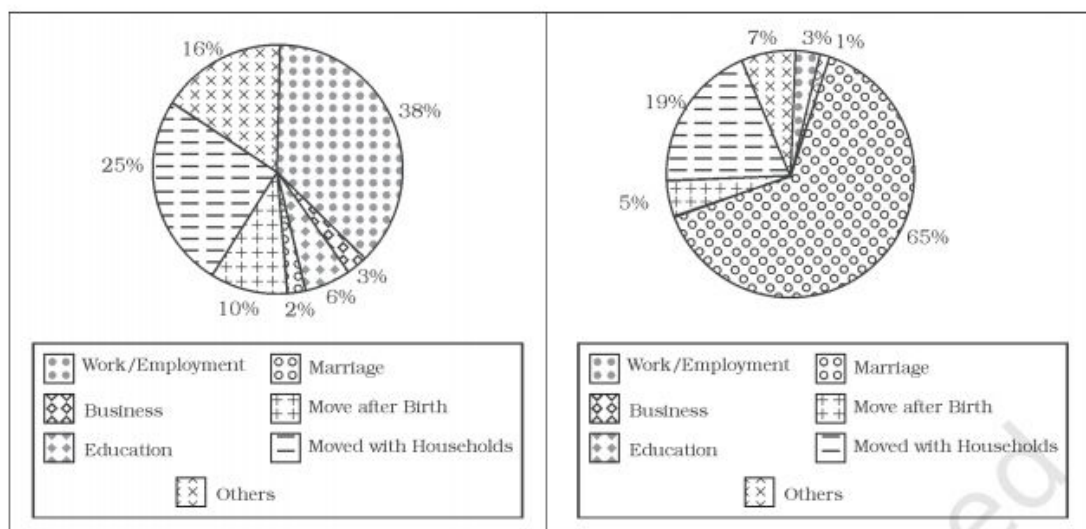


Fig. 2.2 a : Reasons for Male Migration by Last Residence with Duration (0-9 years), India, 2001

Fig. 2.2 b : Reasons for Female Migration by last Residence with Duration (0-9 years), India, 2001

Ans. The reasons for migration for males and females are different in India.

(i) Majority of male (38%) in India migrate due to Work and employment reasons whereas only 3 percent of females migrate due to this reason.

(ii) Due to this reason Males dominate migration in urban areas.

(iii) Majority of females (65%) migrate due to reasons of marriage whereas it is only 2% for male migration.

(iv) Due to this reason Females dominate migration in the rural areas of India.

CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION

Q.8 Explain the Economic consequences of migration of people in India.

Ans. There are positive and negative economic consequences of migrations.

1. Positive consequences:

i. The remittance (payments) sent by migrants to their homes help in the growth of the economy of the region.

ii. This money is mainly used by the family for purchasing food, repayment of debts, medical treatment, marriages, children's education, purchasing agricultural inputs, construction of houses, etc.

iii. Many poor villages of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, depend on this money for their survival.

iv. Similarly remittances from the international Indian migrants are one of the major sources of foreign exchange in India. In 2002, India received US\$ 11 billion as remittances from these people.

v. States such as Punjab, Kerala and Tamil Nadu receive a very large amount of money from their international migrants.

vi. Migration of people from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, to the rural areas of Punjab, Haryana, has resulted in the success of green revolution and agricultural development in Punjab and Haryana

2. Negative consequences:

- a. Unregulated migration to the metropolitan cities of India has caused overcrowding.
- b. Development of slums in industrially developed states such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Delhi is the result of unregulated migration.
- c. The under-development gets even worse due to out migration of skilled people.

Q.9 Explain the Demographic consequences of migration of people in India.

Ans. There are positive and negative demographic consequences of migrations.

1. Positive consequences:

- a. Migration leads to the redistribution of the population within a country.
- b. It results in balanced distribution of people according to resources.
- c. Rural-urban migration is one of the important factors contributing to the population growth of cities.

2. Negative consequences:

- a. It results in imbalances in sex composition due to selective male or female migration. Large cities have unfavourable sex ratio as compared to rural areas due to high male immigration.
- b. Rural areas face a shortage of skilled people because most skilled and semi- skilled people migrate to urban areas.

Q.10 Explain the Social consequences of migration of people in India.

Ans. There are positive and negative social consequences of migrations.

1. Positive consequences:

- a. Migrants act as agents of social change. The new ideas related to new technologies, family planning, girl's education, etc. get spread from urban to rural areas through them.
- b. Migration also leads to intermixing of people from diverse cultures and results in the evolution of composite culture.
- c. The mindset of people changes. They start thinking broadly and the narrow views change.

2. Negative consequences:

- a. It also causes anonymity, which creates a social vacuum and sense of dejection among individuals.
- b. Continued feelings of dejection may motivate people to fall in the trap of anti- social activities like crime and drug abuse.
- c. Migration affects the women more. In the rural areas, male selective out migration leaving their wives behind puts extra physical as well mental pressure on the women which increases their vulnerability.

Q.11 Explain the Environmental consequences of migration of people in India.

Ans. There are environmental consequences of migrations.

- a. Overcrowding of people due to rural-urban migration has put pressure on the existing social and physical infrastructure in the urban areas.
- b. This ultimately leads to unplanned growth of urban settlement and formation of slums shanty colonies.
- c. Apart from this, due to over-exploitation of natural resources, cities are facing the acute problem of depletion of groundwater, air pollution, and disposal of sewage and management of solid wastes.