

Chapter -2

Migration : Types, Causes and Consequences

Structure

- Definition
- History
- Indian diaspora and waves of migration
- Census
- Migration Streams/ types of migration
- Spatial variation in migration
- Cause of migration
- Consequences of Migration

Definition of migration

Movement of people from one place to another in search of job ,better opportunities and living standards etc

History

- In the Words of a renowned poet Firaque Gorakhpuri;
**SAR ZAMIN-E-HIND PAR AQWAM-E- ALAM KE FIRAQUE
CARVAN BASTE GAYE, HINDOSTAN BANTA GAYA**
- India has witnessed wave of migrants coming from South East Asia ,West Asia ,Europe etc similarly Indian people have migrated to countries such as Middle East ,Western Europe ,Australia and east and South East Asia in search of better opportunities.

Reason of immigration in India

- India has a huge Population which provides a Good consumer market for the Trade articles.
- Another reason is the presence of natural resources

Indian diaspora and Wave of migration from India

People of Indian origin residing in different parts of the world are known as Indian diaspora

Wave of migration from India

Wave 1(colonial period)

- During colonial period
- Millions of indentured labourers went to the plantation of the king Sugar colonies around the globe under the girmitee act (Indian emigration act) .
- **By British**:- labourers were sent to Mauritius, Caribbean islands (Trinidad, Tobago, & Guyana), Fiji and South Africa from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
- **By French and Dutch**:- to Reunion Island, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Surinam
- **By Portuguese**:- to Angola, Mozambique from Goa and Daman

Wave 2(1947-80)

- professionals ,artisan, traders factory workers migrated to neighbouring countries such as Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, brunei and African countries in search of
- economic opportunities also there was an outflow of India's semi skilled and skilled labourers to west Asia due to oil boom in 1970s.

Wave 3(1980s onwards)

- Professionals like doctors engineers software engineers management consultants financial experts media persons.
- Migrated to USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Germany, UK etc.
- After liberalisation education and knowledge based Indian emigration has made Indian diaspora one of the most powerful diaspora in the world.



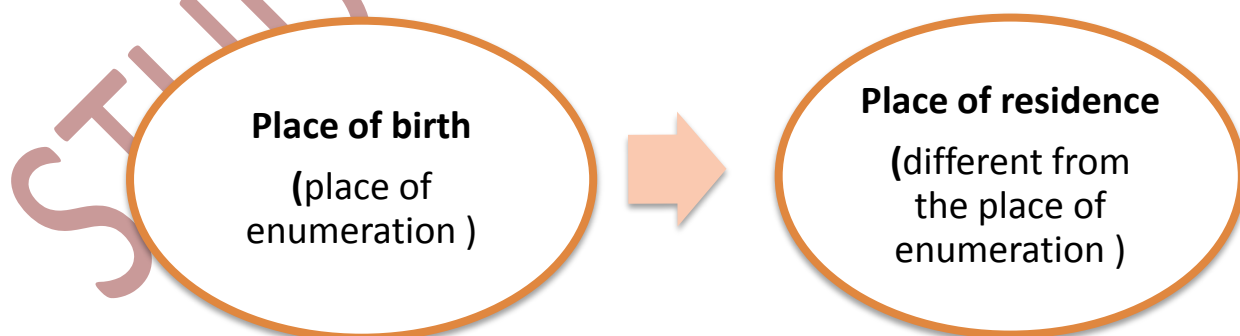
Census and migration

- Migration data were recorded beginning from the first census (1881) of India on the basis of place of birth.
- Further modifications took place in 1961 and place of residence and duration was added
- 1971:- it added information on place of last residence and duration of stay at the place of enumeration.
- 1981:- reason for migration was added

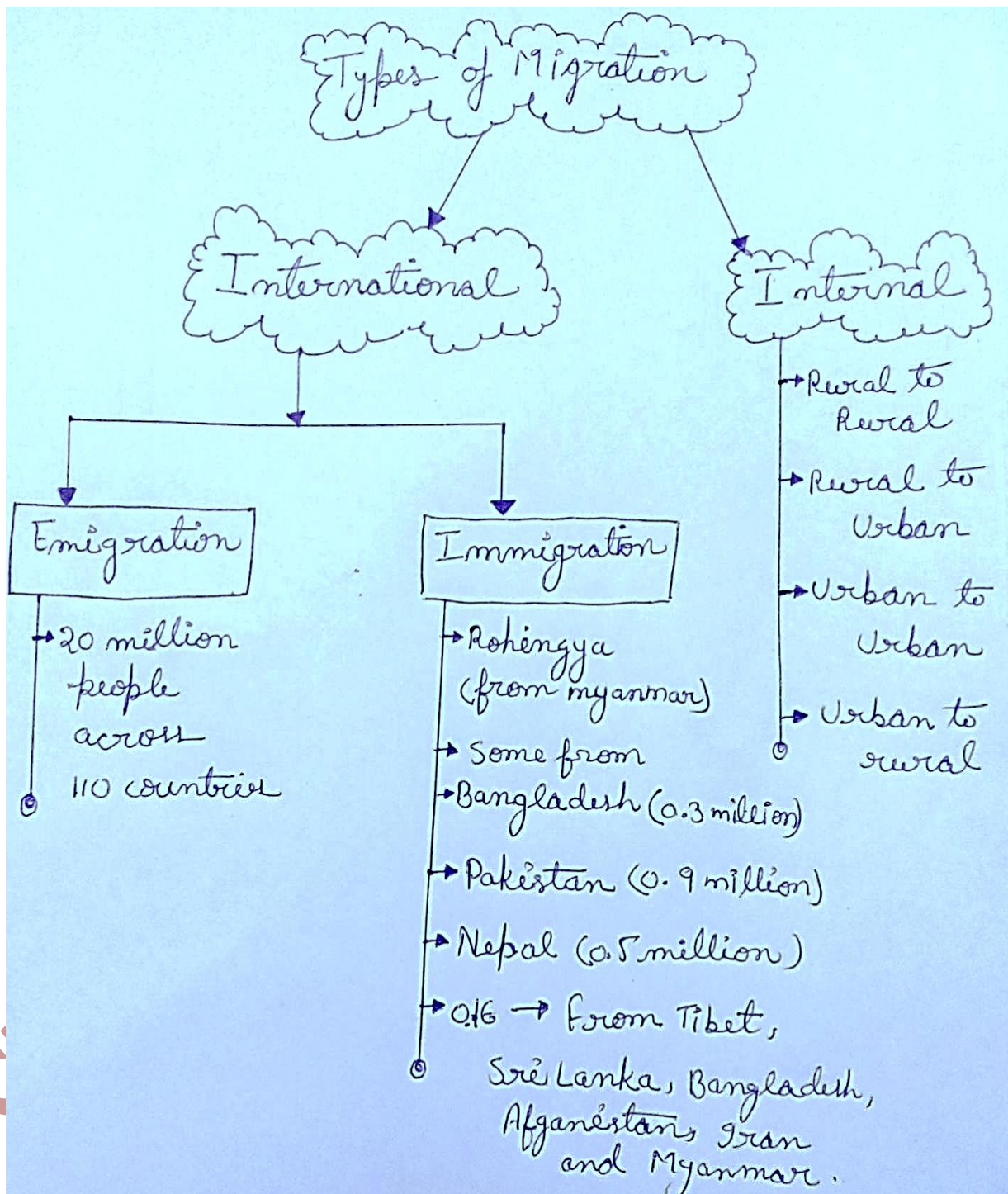
Currently in the census of India migration is enumerated on two basis:-

Place of birth:- if the place of birth is different from the place of enumeration it is known as lifetime migration.

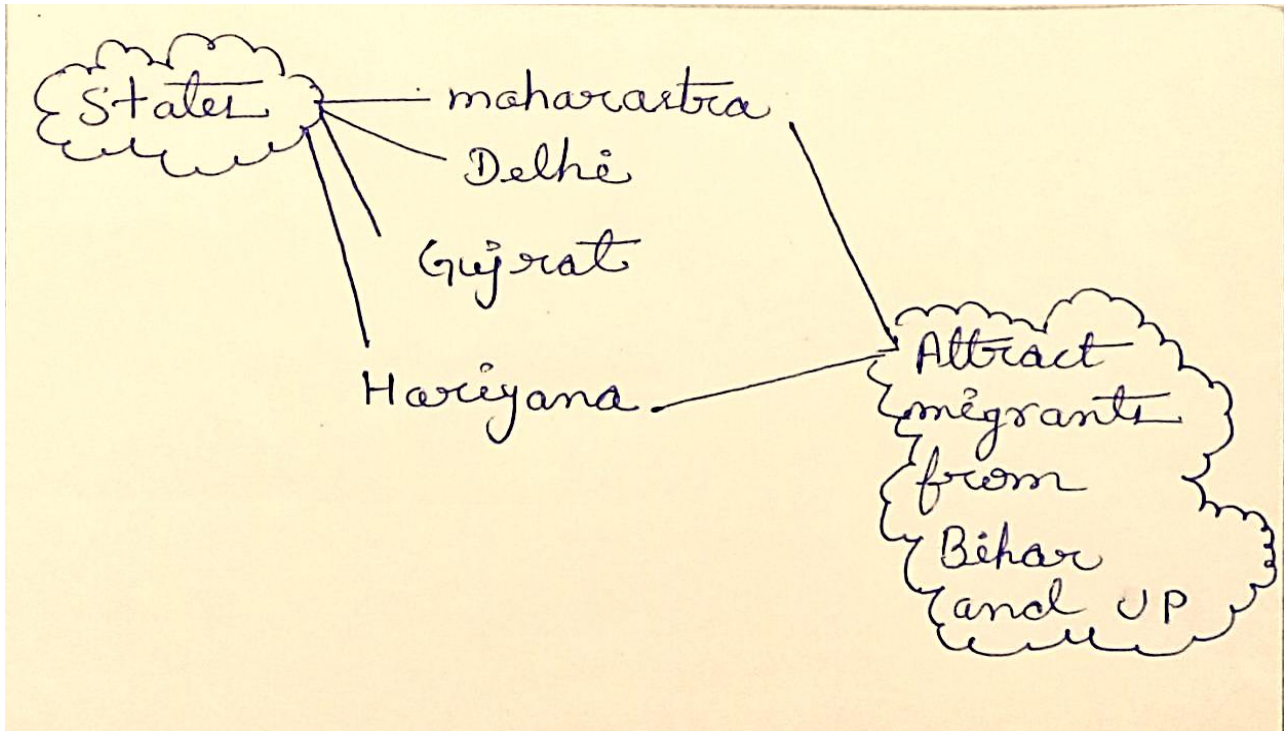
Place of residence:- if the place of last residence is different from the place of enumeration it is known as migration by place of last residence.



Streams / types of Migration



Spatial variation in migration



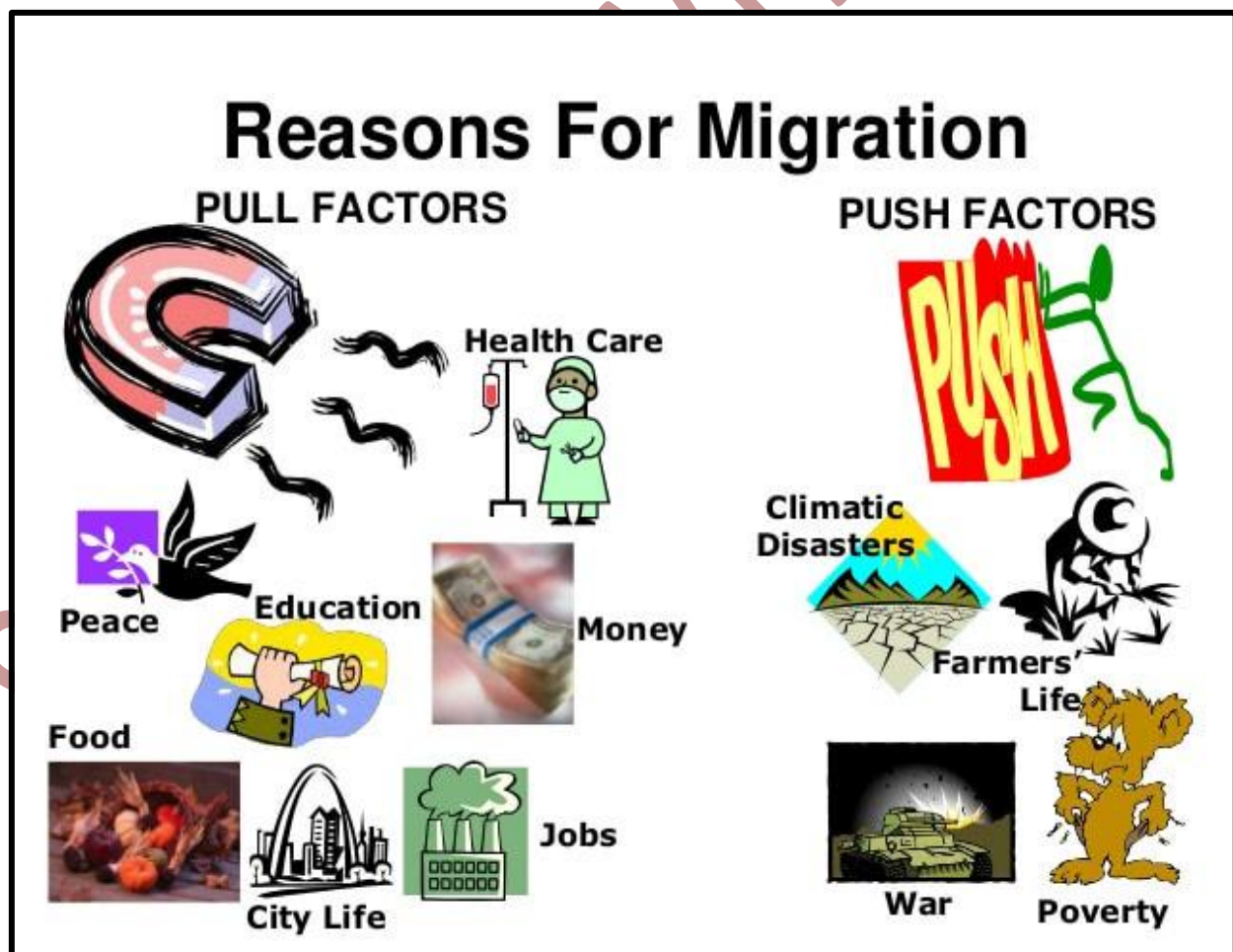
- Net out percentage from Uttar Pradesh is -2.6 million and from Bihar-1.7 million
- Among urban agglomerations greater Mumbai receives the highest number of migrants due to its vastness.

Cause of migration

It has been divided in two broad categories

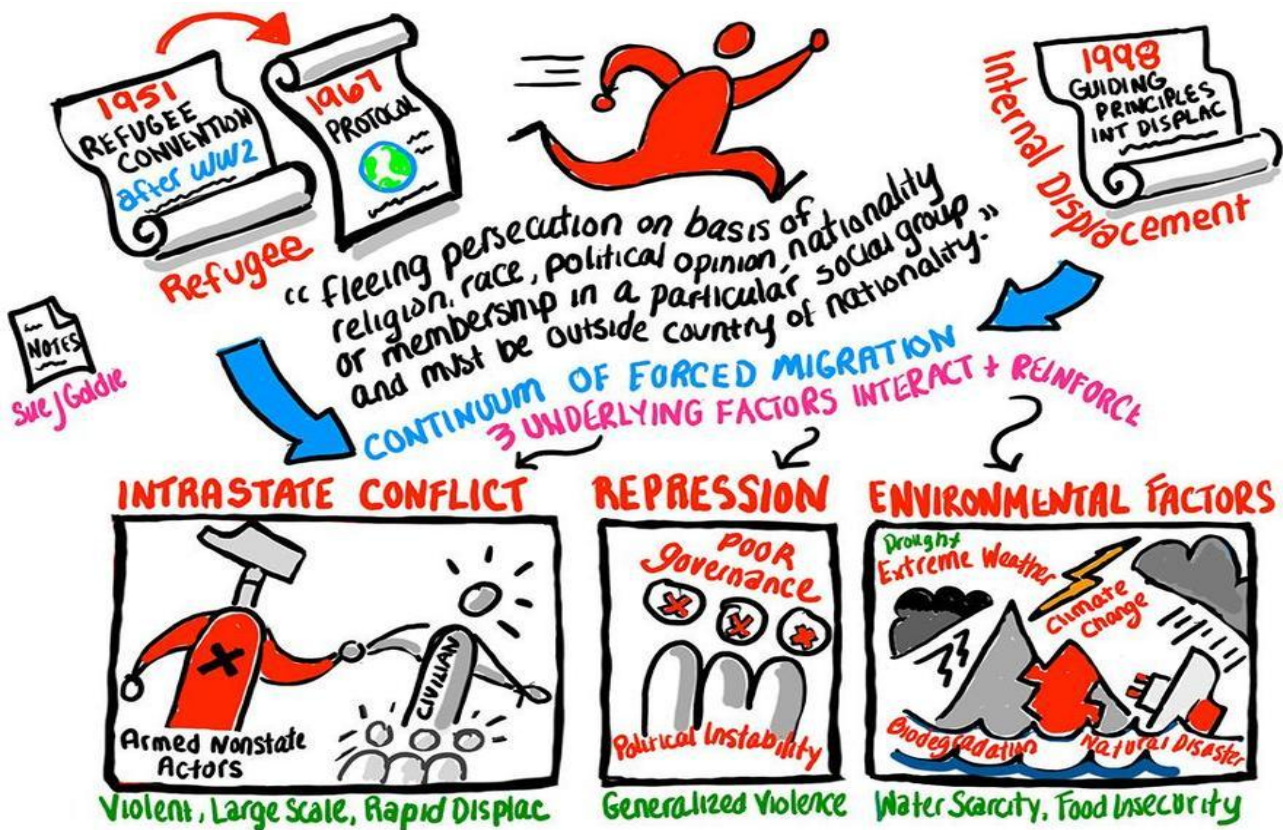
Push factors:- cause people to leave their place of residence or origin for instance poverty, high population pressure on land ,lack of basic necessities, bad infrastructure, low health and Sanitation , paucity of good educational institutions and natural disasters.

Pull factors :- attract people from different places such as better opportunities availability of regular work and relatively higher wages. Better health and educational infrastructure etc.



Consequences of Migration

- Uneven distribution of population over space
- Exploitation of limited resources or opportunities



Economic consequences:-

- Remittance from international migrants major source of foreign exchange which contributes in the development of the economy. In 2002 remittance from USA was recorded 11 billion to the states such as Punjab, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- Problem:- unregulated Population , overcrowding and footloose industry workers whose data remains unrecognized.

Demographic Consequences

- Imbalance in sex and age composition in the states such as UP, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, eastern Maharashtra affects the population growth.

Social Consequences

- Migration works as the agent of social change which brings new technology and culture with itself and transforms the society by breaking the stereotypes and bringing modernization.
- However it also leads to social vacuum,
- anonymity and fuels sense of dejection which
- further leads individual to fall into the traps of anti social activities.

Environmental Consequences

- Pressure on existing resources increases
- Increase in pollution
- Unplanned growth leads to increased number of slums furthering the health risks.
- Over exploration of natural resources, groundwater depletion etc.

Others

- Brain drain
- Loss of human resource
- Status of women