International Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

Indian Streams Research Journal

Executive Editor
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Editor-in-Chief
H.N.Jagtap

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCE OF HUMAN MIGRATION IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Migration has become a universal phenomenon in modern times. Migrations have occurred throughout human history, beginning with the movements of the first human groups from their origins in East Africa to their current location in the world. Due to the expansion of Transport and communication, it has become a part of worldwide process of urbanization and Industrialization. In most the countries, it has been observed that industrialization and economic Development has been accompanied by large-scale movements of people from villages to towns, from towns to other towns and from one country to another country. Migration is the movement of people from one location to another and widely associated with change of permanent place of residence. Reasons of Migration are inter-regional and intraregional disparities at macro level and fundamentally lack of employment opportunities resulting low standard of living conditions among different socio-economic groups at micro level.

KEYWORDS: Communication, urbanization, Industrialization.

INTRODUCTION:

There are two types of migration: internal migration and international migration. Internal migration is the movement of people from one place to other place in a given country. International migration is the movement of people from one country to another in order to take up employment of establish residence or to increase in living standard. From the demographic point of view, migration is one of the three basic components of Population growth of any area, the other being fertility and mortality. It influences size, composition and distribution of population. More importantly, migration influences the social, political and economic life of the people. Migration means change of place of living for almost a long, stable period. Migration is shifting of the home not the house. In the context of Migration we come across two process – i) Emigration, ii) Immigration Emigration refers going out of a country while Immigration refers to coming into a country. Migration implies the movement of people from one place to another. Migration is not merely a process of shifting of people from one place to another; it is a fundamental process to change the structure of population.

OBJECTIVE:

1.To discuss the causes and consequence of human migration in India

METHODOLOGY:

It is based on both literature review and field study.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Migration (human) is the movement of people from one place in the world to another for the purpose of taking up

permanent or semi permanent residence, usually across a political boundary. An example of "semi permanent residence" would be the seasonal movements of Migrant farm laborers. People can either choose to move ("voluntary migration") or be forced to move ("involuntary migration"). The change in residence can take place either permanent or semi permanent or temporary basis (Premi, 1990). According to Lee 1966p49, Migration as a permanent or semi permanent change of residence with no restriction on the distance involved the movement. According to the Dictionary of Human Geography, Permanent or semi permanent change of residence of an individual or a group of people. According to Beaujeu Garnier (1966p.22) and Smith (1960p.419) rightly remarked that area from which people out migrate, the area to which they in migrate and the migrants themselves never remain the same. Human migration is a universal phenomenon. It is a process through which people move from a permanent place of residence to another more or less permanent one for a substantial period of time (Chakravarthi, 2001; Chand, 2002 and Singh et al; 2001). Migration may be classified as rural to urban, urban to urban, urban to rural and rural to rural. Migration leads to redistribution of people at the origin and at the place of destination (Singh, 1998). Population tends to migrate from Concept of Migration 36 low opportunity areas to higher opportunity areas (Pandey, 1998; Lingan, 1998). Intensive agriculture, establishment of industries and higher living standards are the major reasons for providing work opportunities.

HISTORY OF MIGRATION:

Migration is as old an activity as civilization. In the 12th century, a majority of students at Bologna University in Italy were foreigners. Most of these students came from European countries. In the past, many people moved from one place to another due to natural phenomena. Migration of scientists has been taking place since 600B.C, when scientist & scholars freely moved from one place to another. According to Brainly Thomas, in the 19 the century, there was a combined movement of man and capital from the overpopulated countries to the underdeveloped countries from 1844 to 1913, emigration took place on a massive scale. People went to the US because the wages for labour were high and agricultural goods are cheap. During the period 1846-1932, many people migrated from British India to Africa and Oceania. After the Second World War many people crossed national boundaries to stay abroad permanently. From 1957-67, the brain exodus from Europe to the US increased six fold and this seriously alarmed the west European countries.

NATURE OF MIGRATION:

However, it has to be noted that the industrial worker, though comes from the villages, is not essentially an agriculturist, who has only temporarily forsaken his agricultural work in order to add to his income by a brief spell of industrial work in the city. Only in seasonal industries, dealing largely with agricultural products, and in the mines, there is substantial class directly interested in agriculture. In regular factory industries the employer has passed the stage of being compelled to employ only those workers who are prepared. Concept of Migration to work for a few months and go back to the villages at the time of harvesting or sowing the crop. An investigation undertaken by the Labor Investigation Committee clearly shows that the bulk of factory workers, though immigrant in character, have little stake in agriculture and their occasional visits to their village homes are more for rest and recuperation than for attending to cultivation. Their interest in agriculture may be only this much that some may be members of a joint-family having an agricultural holding or may have close relations actively engaged in agriculture. The truth behind the assertion of the agricultural character of the factory population is that the great majority of those employed are at heart villagers. They are born in the village, their childhood is spent in them, they have got village traditions, and many leave their families behind in their villages and even when the wife accompanies the husband to the city she is generally sent back to the village at the time of confinement. The laborer visits his village as frequently as his financial circumstances permit, especially at the time of social ceremonies, urgent family matters, illness, repair of his house or meeting of relations, etc. Some of the workers may be even prepared to give up industrial work if remunerative work can be secured in their villages, and in any case some earnestly hope to retire there permanently. Except this contact with the village, which in many cases may also be in the form of sending remittances to the family relations or to the village money-lender, the workers, in majority of the cases, continue to work in the industries for a considerable period

once they join them, and cannot be called merely "birds of passage". Besides, it is also not true that all workers have a longing for the village. In the words of the Royal Commission on Labour, "with some, the contact is close and constant, with others it is Concept of Migration 46 slender or spasmodic, and with a few it is more an inspiration than a reality". However, the fact remains that there is no permanent industrial population so far and the migration of the workers is only temporary.
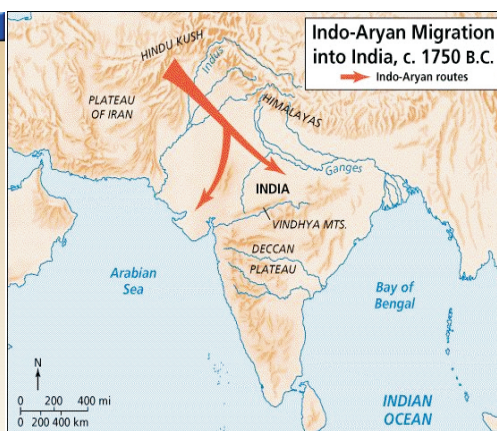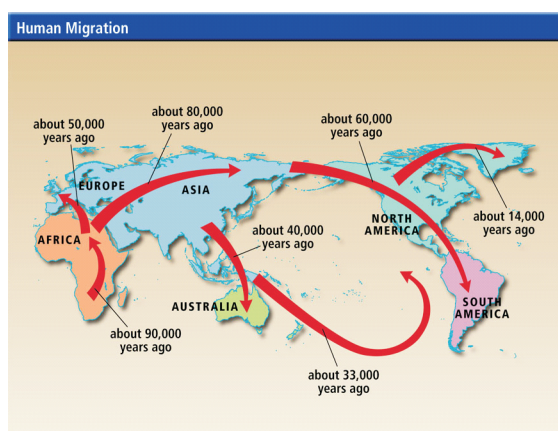
Types of Migration:-
1) On the basis of settlement of population:-
   i) Rural-Urban Migration
   ii) Urban-Urban Migration
   iii) Rural to Rural Migration
   iv) Urban to Rural Migration
2) On the basis of mode of population
   i) International Migration
   ii) Internal migration
3) On the basis of direction
   i) Out migration
   ii) In migration
4) On the basis of stability
   i) Long time Migration
   ii) Short time migration
   iii) Daily migration
5) On the basis of economic characteristics of Migrants
   i) Nomadism
   ii) Semi- Nomadism

iii)Transhumance
iv)Group migration
v) Seasonal migration of agricultural labour
vi)Migration due to participate building construction
vii)Migration due to participate in voluntary service

6) On the basis of Forcefulness
i)Voluntary Migration
ii)Forced Migration

7) On the basis of Cultural pattern
i) Political migration
ii) Social migration

8) On the basis of Economic development
i) Migration for Development country
ii) Migration for Developing country

Internal Migration: Moving to a new home within a state, country, or continent. Internal migration involves a change of residence within national borders (Dang 2005).

International Migration: Moving to a new home in a different state, country, or continent.

In-migration: people moving into one place from another place within a nation (internal Migration).

Out-migration: people moving out of one place to another place within a nation (internal Migration).

Long time Migration:- When a large no of people go to out of his region for a long time for any purpose is called long time migration.

Short time migration:- When a large no of people go to out of his region for a short time for any purpose is called short time migration.

Daily migration:- :-when a group of people move from one place to another daily for their occupational need and return to their home after completing their occupational work is called daily migration. For an example-Kolkata's Dalhousie.

Seasonal migration: when a group of people move from one place to another depending on seasonal variation is called seasonal migration. For an example-Nomadism occupation. Mainly these in Arabian Desert, iraque, jardan, seria.

Nomadism:-It is one type of Seasonal migration which is an seen by the Nomadism people.

Semi- Nomadism:-

Transhumance:- :-when a group of people move with their animals from one place to another depending on seasonal variation with different height of the mountain area is called transhumance. For an example-in India, Gujjar, gaddi, marchiya, johari tribal people.

Group migration:-When a specific group of people go out from their own place to another place for fulfillment of their needs is called group migration. For an example-religious people those who are use to go at Kedarnath, badrinath at summer season.

Seasonal migration of agricultural labour:-when a group of people move from one place to another depending on seasonal variation is called seasonal migration. For an example-Nomadism occupation. Mainly these in Arabian Desert, iraque, jardan, seria.

Migration due to participate building construction:-

Migration due to participate in voluntary service:-

Voluntary migration:-When a large no of people go to out of his region with voluntarily.

Forced migration: When a government forces a large group of people out of a region,
Usually based on ethnicity or religion.

Political migration:- When a large no of people go to out of his region with voluntarily to fulfillment of his political need is called political migration.examle-politician people.

Social migration:- When a large no of people go to out of his region with voluntarily to enhance their social position is called social migration.

Migration for Development country:-
Migration for Developing country:-
Emigration: Leaving one country to move to another (e.g., the Pilgrims emigrated from England).
Immigration: Moving into a new country (e.g., the Pilgrims immigrated to America).
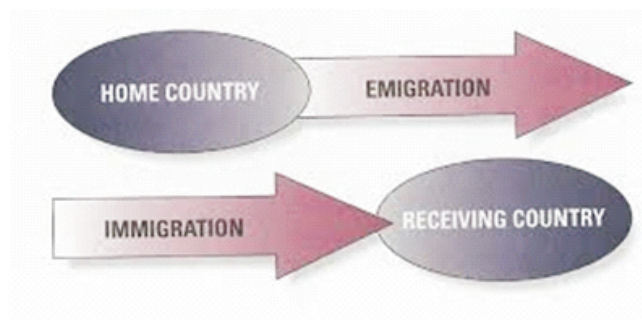
Impelled Migration (also called "reluctant" or "imposed" migration): When individuals are not forced out of their country, but leave because of unfavorable situations such as warfare, political problems, or religious persecution

Measuring Migration:
Gross migration: total number of in-migrants and out-migrants (internal migration).
Net internal migration: the difference between in-migration and out-migration.
Movers from abroad: people coming into a nation from another country or part of the world.
Net migration: the difference between net internal migration and movers from abroad.

Causes of Migration:-
The causes influencing the decision to migrate are complex in nature. The following causes influence the migration decision.

Social Causes:-
It includes social obligation, marriage, cultural change, the desire of migrants to break away from traditional constrains of social organizations, the desire for a new social and dislike for the existing social norms. It has also an important role in migration. Sometimes family conflicts, the quest for independence, also cause migration especially, of those in the younger generation.

Political causes:- due to political instability, war and the political purpose causes the human migration. Sometimes even political factors encourage or discourage migration from region to

Demographic causes:-
It includes a very high man land ratio, pressure of population, unemployment and underemployment and the lack of opportunities. As a result of that people from high density areas will try to migrate to the low density areas where the demographic pressure is low. The differences in the population growth rates of the different regions of a nation have been found to be a determinant in the internal migration. Fertility and the natural increase in population are generally higher in rural areas which drift the population towards the city. Other important demographic factor in internal migration is marriage because females are used to follow their

spouses.

Physical causes:-
It includes the climate and disasters like floods and droughts.

Economic causes:-
This is the most vital important causes for population migration. The depressed economic conditions in an area generate tendencies of out migration for the availability of good agricultural land, size of landholdings, and the rate of growth of employment opportunities. Most of the studies indicate that migration is primarily motivated by economic factors. In developing countries, low agricultural income, agricultural unemployment and underemployment are considered basic factors pushing the migrants towards developed area with greater job opportunities. Thus, almost all studies concur that most of migrants have moved in search of better economic opportunities.

Cultural causes:-
Improved communication facilities, such as, transportation, impact of television, good network communication, the cinema, the urban oriented education and resultant change in attitudes and values also promote migration. The old culture might be abandoned for what is regarded as a better culture. The bright city light and permissive society will attract the young migrants.

Religious causes:-
Due to religious custom, behavior, festivals people migrate from one place to another place. For an example, Sagar mela.

Miscellaneous causes:- Over and above, certain miscellaneous factors, do affect migration, e.g. geographical factors like distance, topographical features, weather and climatic conditions including floods and droughts etc.

FACTORS OF MIGRATION
Push Factor:-
The push factors are factors that compel a person, due to different reasons, to leave that place and go to some other place. The common push factors are low productivity, unemployment and underdevelopment, poor economic conditions, lack of opportunities for advancement, exhaustion of natural resources and natural calamities. Introduction of capital intensive methods of production into agricultural sector, and mechanization of certain processes reduce labour requirement in rural areas. The non-availability of alternative sources of income in rural area is also important factor for migration.

Push Factors:-Factors that make you want to leave a place
1. Lack of employment
2. Natural disasters (earthquakes, floods)
3. Lack of food or shelter
4. Lower standard of living
5. Lack of health care
6. Lack of educational opportunities
7. Lack of religious tolerance
8. Unfair legal system
9. War and terrorism
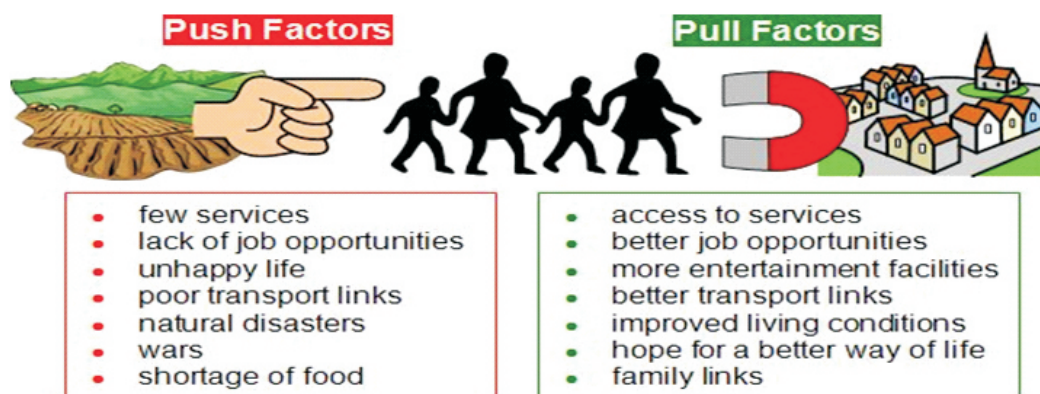
Pull Factors:-The Pull Factors are factors which attract the migrants to an area. Opportunities for better employment, higher wages, facilities, better working conditions and attractive amenities are pull factors of an area.

Pull Factors:-Factors that draw you to live in a place

1.Hope for better employment
2.More money and food
3.Better shelter
4.Hope for family to have a higher standard of living
5.Encouragement from family and friends
6.Better health care
7.Better educational opportunities
8.Religious tolerance
9.To gain protection under the law
10.Right to vote and freedom from persecution
11.Safety
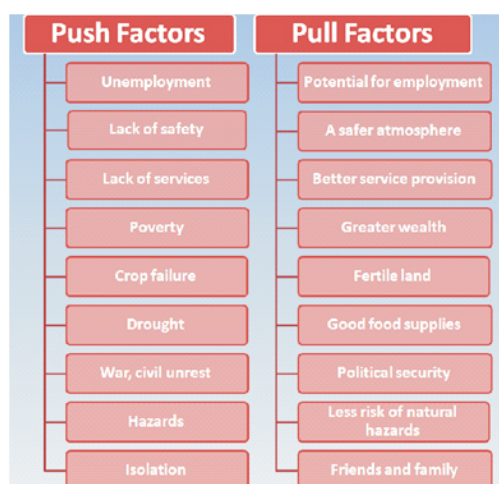
Trend of Migration:-

TABLE 10: NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF BIRTH – INDIA 2001

	Category	Migrations by Place of birth	Percentage
A.	Total Population	1,028,610,328	
B.	Total Migrations	307,149,736	29.9
B.1	Migrants within the state of enumeration	258,641,103	84.2
B.11	Migrants from within the districts	181,799,637	70.3
B.12	Migrants from other districts of the state	76,841,466	29.7
B.2	Migrants from other states in India	42,341,703	13.8
B.3	Migrants from other countries	6,166,930	2.0

Source: Table D1 India, Census of India 2001.

TABLE 11: NUMBER OF MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE – INDIA 2001

	Category	Migrations by Place of birth	Percentage
A.	Total Population	1,028,610,328	
B.	Total Migrations	314,541,350	30.6
B.1	Migrants within the state of enumeration	268,219,260	85.3
B.11	Migrants from within the districts	193,592,938	72.2
B.12	Migrants from other districts of the state	74,626,322	17.8
B.2	Migrants from other states in India	41,166,265	13.1
B.3	Migrants from other countries	5,155,423	1.6

TABLE 12: NUMBER OF INTRA-STATE AND INTER-STATE MIGRANTS IN THE COUNTRY (DURATION OF RESIDENCE (0-9YEARS) BY RURAL URBAN STATUS – INDIA 2001BY RURAL URBAN STATUS – INDIA 2001

Rural Urban status of place of last residence	Rural unban status of place of enumeration		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	97,560,320	61,428,374	36,131,946
Rural	73,949,607	53,354,376	20,595,231
Urban	20,655,277	6,266,503	14,388,774
Unclassified	2,955,436	1,807,495	1,147,941

Source : **Table D-2, Census of India 2001**

TABLE 13: REASONS FOR MIGRATION OF MIGRANTS BY LAST RESIDENCE WITH DURATION (0-9 YEARS) INDIA 2001

Reason for migrations	Number of Migrants			Percentage to Migrants		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total migrants	98,301,342	32,896,986	65,404,356	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reason for migration : Work / Employment	14,446,224	12,373,333	2,072,891	14.7	37.6	3.2
Business	1,136,372	950,245	186,127	1.2	2.9	0.3
Education	2,915,189	2,038,675	876,514	3.0	6.2	1.3
Marriage	43,100,911	679,852	42,421,059	43.8	2.1	64.9
Moved after birth	6,577,380	3,428,673	3,148,707	6.7	10.4	4.8
Moved with households	20,608,105	8,262,143	12,345,962	21.0	25.1	18.9
Other	9,517,161	5,164,065	4,353,096	9.7	15.7	6.7

Source: **Table D3, Census of India 2001**

CONSEQUENCE OF HUMAN MIGRATION:-

Human migration affects population patterns and characteristics, social and cultural patterns and processes, economies, and physical environments.

1. Social Consequences: Migration may have important on the cultures & societies migration also has effects on the cultures of both the places that migrants leave and those in which they re-settle. These effects vary with different types of migration the skills of the skills of the migrants & the lengths of time involved.

2.Political Consequences: Migration can have an impact on politics in both the places which people leave and those to which they move Governments will have to make policies to attract migrants, to persuade migrants to return, or to limit migration to ensure that they have access to skills that they need. These are political effects very with different types of migration.

3.Economic Consequences: Migration can have significant effect on economics. Migration has impact on the economies that people leave and those in which they re-settle. These effects vary with different types of migration, the skills of the migration and length of time involved.

4.Demographic Cosequences: Migration will reduce the pressure of population of the area from which the migration takes place, and on the other hand it will increase the pressure of population on the new area where people have migrated Migration may have profound effects on the size, structure and growth patterns of populations. Migration has effects on both populations of the patterns of populations. Migration has effects on both population of the places that people leave & on the populations of those in which they settle. These effects vary with different types of migration & length of migrants stay in places. The absence of large number of either men or women may have a limited impact on the sending society in short term but if they are absent for longer periods time their absence will have significant effects on population growth rates in the medium and longer terms.

5.Racial Antagonism: International migration may be accompanied by racial difference. So race conflicts will become bitterer in the run. Many countries sustain racial prejudice and migration to such countries will lead to racial antagonism.

6. Massive brain drain: -Generally the best people of the country migrate to the advance countries. This implies the emigration of the brain resources from a country. This is certainly bad for a country wherefrom migration takes place. I t is a major problem for a less developed countries.

7.Cultural consequences: As people move, their cultural traits and ideas diffuse along with them, creating and modifying.

1.Diffusion: The process through which certain characteristics (e.g., cultural traits, ideas,
Disease) spread over space and through time.

2.Relocation Diffusion: Ideas, cultural traits, etc. that move with people from one place to another and do not remain in the point of origin.

3.Expansion Diffusion: Ideas, cultural traits, etc., that move with people from one place to another but are not lost at the point of origin, such as language.

4.Cultural markers: Structures or artifacts (e.g., buildings, spiritual places, architectural Styles, signs, etc.) that reflects the cultures and histories of those who constructed or occupy them.

SPATIAL PATTERN OF RURAL IMMIGRATION IN SANTINIKETAN FROM BIRTH PLACE OF DIFFERENT STATES, 2016

Sl no	Name of the States	Rural male immigrations (%)
1	Andhrapradesh	10.17
2	Arunachal Pradesh	89.67
3	Assam	36.35
4	Bihar	25.70
5	Goa	7.25
6	Gujarat	7.38
7	Haryana	19.27
8	Himachal Pradesh	11.86
9	Jammu& Kashmir	13.43
10	Karnataka	28.30
11	Kerala	12.71
12	Madhyapradesh	25.44
13	Maharashtra	18.33
14	Manipur	13.44
15	Meghalaya	12.89
16	Mizoram	11.83
17	Nagaland	12.25
18	Orissa	26.84
19	Punjab	12.05
20	Rajasthan	15.73
21	Sikkim	13.30
22	Tamilnaru	14.46
23	Tripura	17.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	
25	Andaman & Nikobar	

Source: During Pousmela, 2016.

Migration is the spatial mobility of population from one geographical unit to another in respects of time. From this map we can see that rural population coming in Kolkata from different states in India. Among these states higher percentage of rural population coming from Assam (36.25%) and lower number coming from Gujarat (7.38%). Except Assam other state like Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa, Madhyapradesh etc higher number of rural population are coming in Kolkata for seeking the employment or other works.
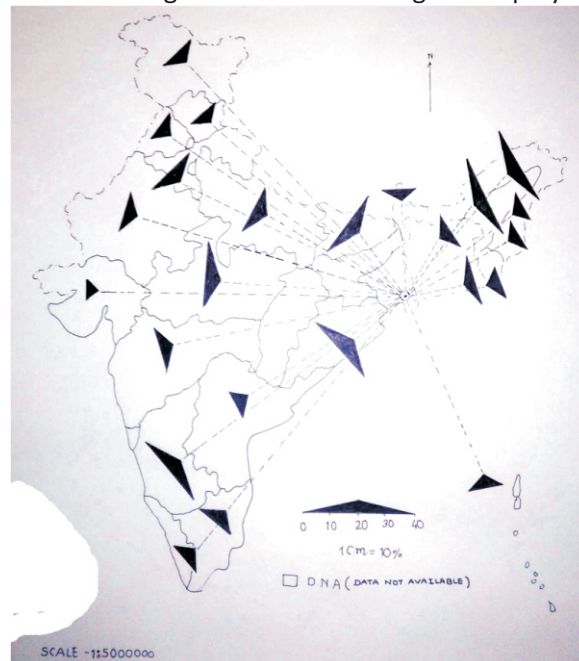
CONCLUSION:-

Migration is a part of demographic condition of a country not only in India but also World. It has some merits and demerits. The main reason of migration was to upgrade living standard and to gain better public service. It shows that it is needed to upgrade the living standard of people in rural areas and to provide for a better public need. These finding highlight that rural people cannot enjoy the same public services as urban residents and it is needed to perform job creation and promote public welfare. It leads to contact with various people in various places of the earth. It also helps to defuse the culture one place to another. It creates the population growth in a country. It creates a new problem for people adaptation.

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