

## 1. Details of Module and its structure

Module Detail	
Subject Name	Geography
Course Name	Geography 04 (Class XII, Semester - 2)
Module Name/Title	Migration – Causes and consequences – Part 2
Module Id	legy_20202
Pre-requisites	Basic Concept about Meaning of Migration and Streams of migration
Objectives	After reading this lesson, learners will be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Meaning of Migration</li><li>2. Causes of Migration</li><li>3. Effects of Migration</li><li>4. Consequences of Migration</li></ol>
Keywords	Migration, Immigration, Emigration

## 2. Development Team

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## Migration

**Migration** refers to movement of a person from one place to another place, away from native place either within or outside the country for job, occupation, business or in search of better standard of living, on a permanent basis.”

**Immigration** is the international movement of people to a destination country of which they are not natives or where they do not possess citizenship in order to settle as permanent residents or naturalized citizens.

**Emigration** is the act of leaving a resident country or place of residence with the intent to settle elsewhere (to permanently leave a country). Hence one might *emigrate from* one's native country to *immigrate to* another country. Both are acts of migration across national or other geographical boundaries.

Demographers examine **push and pull factors** for people to be pushed out of one place and attracted to another. There can be a desire to escape negative circumstances such as shortages of land or jobs, or unfair treatment. People can be pulled to the opportunities available elsewhere. Fleeing from oppressive conditions, being a refugee and seeking asylum to get refugee status in a foreign country, may lead to permanent emigration.

**Forced displacement** refers to groups that are forced to abandon their native country, such as by enforced population transfer or the threat of ethnic cleansing.

### There are two types of Migration:

1. Place based migration
2. Reasons based migration

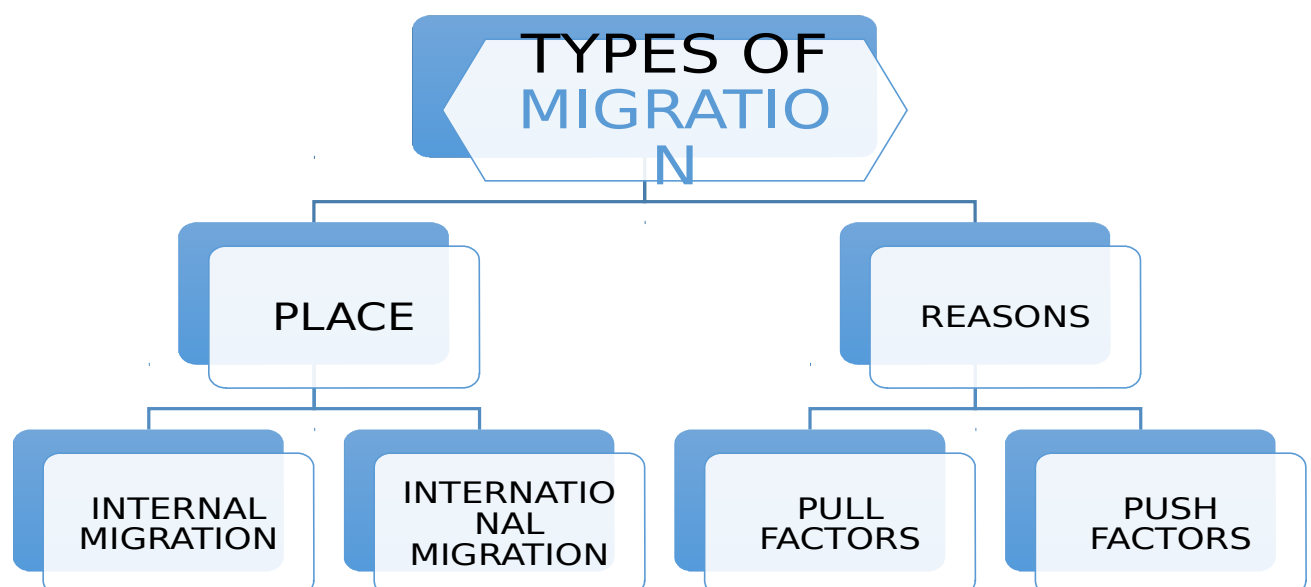


Image-1 Types of Migration

Source -self created

## 1. Place based migration

### (i) Internal Migration:

The movement of a person from one place to another within the territory of a country is known as internal migration. When a person from one state settles in another state or a city then it is known as Internal migration.

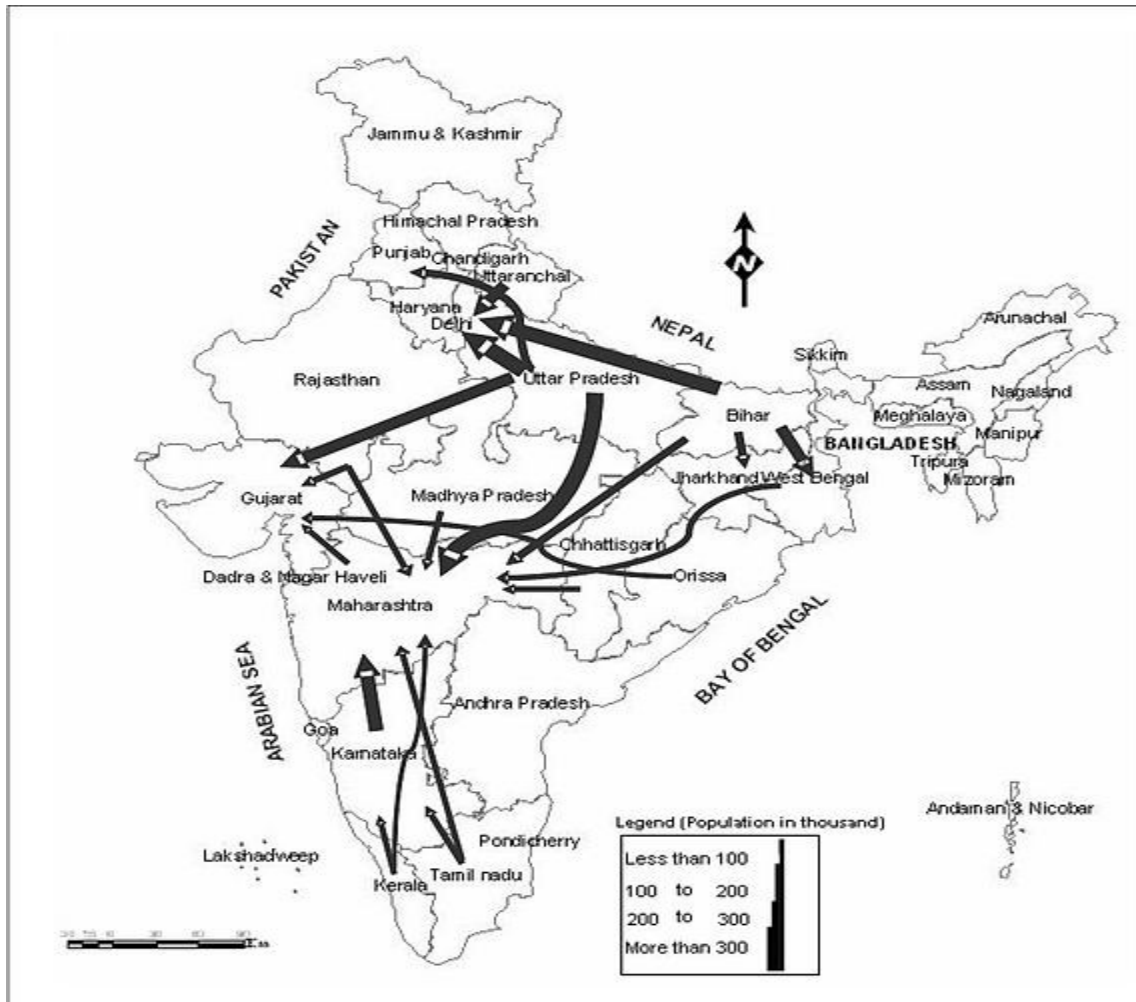


Image 2- Internal migration trends in India (2014)

Source- <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:FE-India-Map-2014.jpg>

### (ii) International Migration

The movement of a person from one country to another is known as International migration. For example; A person from any part of India moves to some other country in search of job, occupation, business or for better standard of living for permanent basis or when people from other countries come to India for settlement on a permanent basis, it is known as International migration.



Image- 3 International Migration

Source- [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Report\\_on\\_Immigration.png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Report_on_Immigration.png)

## 2. Reason Based Migration:

People, generally are emotionally attached to their place of birth. But millions of people leave their places of birth and residence. There could be variety of reasons for them to do so.

The reasons can be classified into two parts.

Migration Push or Pull factors:

- Push factor, these cause people to leave their place of residence or origin; and
- Pull factors, which attract the people from different places.

In India people migrate from rural to urban areas mainly due to poverty, high population pressure on the land, lack of basic infrastructural facilities like health care, education, etc.

Apart from these factors, natural disasters such as, flood, drought, cyclonic storms, earthquake, tsunami, wars and local conflicts also give extra push to migrate. On the other hand, there are pull factors which attract people from rural areas to cities. The most important pull factor for majority of the rural migrants to urban areas is the better opportunities, availability of regular work and relatively higher wages. Better opportunities for education, better health facilities and sources of entertainment, etc. are also quite important pull factors.

The reason for migration of males and females are different. For example, work and employment have remained the main cause for male migration (38 per cent) while it is only three per cent for the females. Contrary to this, about 65 per cent of females move out from their parental houses following their marriage. This is the most important cause in the rural areas of India except in Meghalaya where reverse is the case.

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## **The female marriage migration law in Meghalaya-**

Meghalaya is the world's largest surviving matrilineal society. Matrilineal is not matriarchal. Women don't dominate men. Men have power but it is inherited from women. In Meghalaya men move into the women's house when they get married.

The possible reason for this as believed by many inhabitants is as follows. In these traditional societies men have always been traders and warriors and women have stayed at home.

Because men were gone for long periods of time, property passed down through the female line from mother to daughter.

Although men retained political power by remaining monarchs, the right to monarchy passed through the king's youngest sister. A king could not make his son king, only his sister's son could be monarchs.

In comparison to these marriage migrations of the male, is only 2 per cent in the country.

### **A. Migration pull Factors:**

When a person gets attracted to better job opportunities, modern lifestyle and infrastructural facilities of more developed cities and migrates there, it is known as migration due to pulling factors.

For example: A person migrates from village to a city due to economic and social reasons or to attain better standard of living is considered as pull factors.

In the same way, when a person migrates to other countries to settle there permanently due to better lifestyle, transportation, communication system, education, health services. It is known as migration due to pull factors.

### **B. Migration due to push factors:**

When people living in backward areas, they're forced to leave those places due to lack of employment opportunities and to attain a higher standard of living, this type of migration is known as forceful migration due to push factors.

## **Causes of Migration:**

### **A) Economic Causes:**

The main causes for migration are economic factors. Economic reasons make a person to migrate;

#### **i) For Employment Opportunities:**

When a person moves from one place to another place for employment, occupation or business purpose to increase economic opportunities.





Image- 4 Job opportunities at construction sites

Source- <https://pixabay.com/photos/construction-site-1359136/>

ii) Due to Transfer:

When a person is transferred from one place to another distant place by their employer, he is forced to move to that place.

iii) Extent of Natural Resources:

When a particular territory has an abundance of natural resources but relatively the population is low so people migrate there for employment opportunities.

For example: Petroleum products or mining and refining industries require more labourers so people from small towns migrate there in search of work.



Image-5 Mining sites

Source- <https://pxhere.com/en/photo/1287791>



iv) To get Better Education and Health services:

When a person cannot acquire higher education at native place, he migrates to another place for education purposes.

If there is a lack of modern health facilities, he has to migrate from one place to another where he can get better treatments.



Image-6- Better Education and Health services

Source-<https://www.flickr.com/photos/trinitycarefoundation/15108676807/in/set-72157647803471212>

v) Planned Migration:

When a family plans to send one or more persons away from the native place for performing economic activity to a distant place, it is known as planned or organised migration.

## **B) Social Causes:**

i) Marriage:

After the institution of marriage, a woman leaves her native and migrates to live at a distant place with her husband. It is one of the causes of social migration.



Image-7 Migration due to marriage

Source-

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:A\\_wedding\\_Hindu\\_culture\\_religion\\_rites\\_rituals\\_s\\_ights.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:A_wedding_Hindu_culture_religion_rites_rituals_s_ights.jpg)

ii) To get respite from social rituals:

When a person wants to get rid of some traditional, orthodox and superstitions to a great extent, he migrates to more developed places where society believes in liberal thinking and modern style lifestyle.

### C. Political causes:

There are two political factors which can be considered for migration:

i) War and Unrest, Military draft, warfare or terrorism;

People from the territory where war and riots take place often so they migrate to another place where they do not have to live in constant fear and insecurity and they can live a peaceful and secure life.



Image- 8 Political unrest



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Source-

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Infobox\\_collage\\_for\\_MENA\\_protests.PNG](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Infobox_collage_for_MENA_protests.PNG)

**D. Cultural fights with other cultural groups; -Avoid Friction:**

Whatever rioting and friction occur people will prefer not to stay at affected places and they will migrate to a peaceful and safe place for a better future.

**E. Natural causes:**

The places which are affected frequently by natural calamities like famines, earthquakes, volcanoes, etc, have large numbers of people who migrate to secure places.



Image-9 Natural Disaster

Source-

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Gujarat\\_Earthquake\\_Relief\\_by\\_RSS\\_Volunteers.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Gujarat_Earthquake_Relief_by_RSS_Volunteers.jpg)

**F. Environmental Causes:**

Due to developmental activity, people of that place have to migrate to another place which is called migration due to environmental reasons.

For example: Migration of people because of Irrigation Project in any particular area, displacement due to creation of big dams where a large part of the area gets submerged under water which forces the people migrate



Image-10 -Development projects

Source- <https://pixabay.com/photos/tungabhadra-dam-river-india-water-171497/>

- G. Persecution or intolerance based on race, religion, gender or sexual orientation;
- H. Inability to find a spouse for marriage.
- I. Lack of freedom to choose religion, or to choose no religion;
- J. Shortage of farmland; hard to start new farms (historically);
- K. Oppressive legal or political conditions;
- L. Struggling or Failing economy;
- M. Famine or drought;



Image-11. Famine or drought

Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/usdagov/12308593123>

- N. Expulsion by armed force or coercion;
- O. Overpopulation.



Image- 12. Overpopulation

Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/48722974@N07/4538714228>

### **Pull factors**

- A) Favourable letters relatives or informants who have already moved; chain migration
- B) Better opportunities for acquiring farms for self and children
- C) Cheap purchase of farmland
- D) Quick wealth (as in a gold rush)
- E) More job opportunities
- F) Promise of higher pay
- G) Prepaid travel (as from relatives)
- H) Better welfare programmes
- I) Better schools
- J) Join relatives who have already moved; chain migration
- K) Building a new nation (historically)
- L) Building specific cultural or religious communities
- M) Political freedom
- N) Cultural opportunities
- O) Greater opportunity to find a spouse
- P) Favourable climate
- Q) Easy going to across the boundaries



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## **Effects of Migration:**

There are two types of effect on the economy due to Migration. The effects of migration help the government to prepare migration related policies.

There are two effects of Migration:

- A) Positive Effects of Migration
- B) Negative Effects of Migration

### **A. Positive Effects of Migration:**

The positive effects of migration on different sectors of an economy, individual, family, society and the nation are beneficial and developmental.

#### **1) Increase the level of Income:**

The main purpose behind most of the migration is more employment opportunities which one will get at a migrated place. And the much-developed place where they would get a higher standard of living than they already had at native place.



Image-13 Increase the level of Income

Source- <https://pixabay.com/photos/gst-money-cash-rupees-india-tax-2459328/>

#### **2) Improve the Standard of Living:**

People moved to more developed places where they would get a higher standard of living than they already had at native place.



Image- 14 Improve the Standard of Living

Source- <https://pixabay.com/photos/village-houses-traditional-view-5530615/>

### 3) Boost in the local Economy:

People who migrate to other cities or states send a share from their income to their native place. This income helps their family members to improve their standard of living.



Image-15 Boost in the local Economy

Source- [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Montoulieu\\_\(ari%C3%A8ge\)\\_vue\\_g%C3%A9n%C3%A9rale.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Montoulieu_(ari%C3%A8ge)_vue_g%C3%A9n%C3%A9rale.jpg)

### 4) Contribution towards economy:

When the people of one country migrate to the other countries, they send some part of their earnings as remittance to their family. And remittance income is very important for developing countries.

### B. Negative effects of Migration

Migration is becoming a very important subject for the life of cities. Many opportunities and attractions in big cities pull large numbers of people to big cities. Migration can have positive as well as negative effects on the life of the migrants.

#### Negative Impact

- a) The loss of working population from rural areas can have a negative impact on the level of output and development of rural areas.
- b) The influx of workers in urban areas increases competition for the job, houses, school facilities etc.
- c) Having a large population in zones of in-migration puts too much pressure on natural resources, amenities and services.
- d) 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.

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- e) Migration changes the population density of a place; therefore, the distribution is uneven in India.
  - f) Many migrants are completely illiterate and uneducated; therefore, poverty related issues deter them from having a normal and healthy life.

### **Consequences of Migration**

Migration is a response to the uneven distribution of opportunities over space. People tend to move from places of low opportunity and low safety to the places of higher opportunity and better safety. This, in turn, creates both benefits and problems for the areas, people migrate from and migrate to.

Consequences can be observed in economic, social, cultural, political and demographic terms.

### **Economic Consequences**

A major benefit for the source region is the remittance sent by migrants. Remittances from the international migrants are one of the major sources of foreign exchange. Punjab, Kerala and Tamil Nadu receive very significant amount from their international migrants. The amount of remittances sent by the internal migrants is very meagre as compared to international migrants, but it plays an important role in the growth of economy of the source area. Remittances are mainly used for food, repayment of debts, treatment, marriages, children's education, agricultural inputs, construction of houses, etc. For thousands of the poor villages of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, etc. remittance works as life blood for their economy. Migration from rural areas of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha to the rural areas of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh accounted for the success of their green revolution strategy for agricultural development. Besides this, unregulated migration to the metropolitan cities of India has caused overcrowding. Development of slums in industrially developed states such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Delhi is a negative consequence of unregulated migration within the country. There is more intensive and judicious utilisation of physical resources at the place of destination, leading to higher agricultural and industrial production. The migrants send money back home to their families which brings prosperity to the place of origin of migration also.

### **Demographic Consequences**

Migration leads to the redistribution of the population within a country. Rural urban migration is one of the important factors contributing to the population growth of cities. Age



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and skill selective out migration from the rural area have adverse effect on the rural demographic structure. However, high out migration from Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Eastern Maharashtra have brought serious imbalances in age and sex composition in these states. Similar imbalances are also brought in the recipients states. What is the cause of imbalance in sex ratio in the place of origin and destination of the migrants? Migration brings a tangible change in demographic characteristics of the place of origin and place of destination. The absolute number of population, the density of population, age composition and literacy rates are either favourably or adversely affected.

### **Change in Sex Ratio**

The sex ratio at the place of destination drops as the male members have been added while the sex ratio at the place of origin increases.

### **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 through them. Migration leads to intermixing of people from diverse cultures. It has positive contribution such as evolution of composite culture and breaking through the narrow considerations and widens up the mental horizon of the people at large. But it also has serious negative consequences such as anonymity, which creates social vacuum and sense of dejection among individuals. Continued feeling of dejection may motivate people to fall in the trap of anti-social activities like crime and drug abuse.

### **Environmental Consequences**

Overcrowding of people due to rural-urban migration has put pressure on the existing social and physical infrastructure in the urban areas. This ultimately leads to unplanned growth of urban settlement and formation of slums shanty colonies. Apart from this, due to over-exploitation of natural resources, cities are facing the acute problem of depletion of ground water, air pollution, disposal of sewage and management of solid wastes. In big cities, people who live in slum areas have no proper drainage and sanitation facilities which results in increased environmental pollution. These problems become serious issues as a result of migration.



Image-16 environmental pollution

Source- [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Slum\\_and\\_dirty\\_river.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Slum_and_dirty_river.jpg)

Increased population also puts a burden on public transportation which forces people to seek alternative transportation and results in the serious problem of air pollution. The population also increases water pollution and noise pollution.



Image-17 Overcrowding

Source- <https://pixabay.com/photos/mumbai-slums-poverty-poor-ghetto-5250402/>

### **Problems of Urbanisation**

When less educated, inefficient and untrained people migrate to cities, they are forced to live in the periphery of cities due to low incomes and it results in uncontrolled urbanisation.

Moreover, hutments and slum dwellings increase due to economic reasons.



Unorganised urbanisation also creates problems for local administration to provide enough water, drainage, road, transportation, communication, toilets, education, schools, health services, etc.



Image-18 Shortage of resources

Source: \_

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Water\\_shortage\\_in\\_Nepal\\_\(5695654816\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Water_shortage_in_Nepal_(5695654816).jpg)

### **Social Evils**

People who migrate from villages to cities in search of employment and when they are not able to get the expected job or lifestyle; sometimes resort to anti-social activities like theft, loot, etc. Social frictions may arise among people because of the difference in the language, culture and lifestyle. Etc.

### **Reallocation of resources**

Generally, people from the crowded and overpopulated areas emigrate to the areas of the sparse population with a better resource base, which helps in maintaining a balance between population and physical resources.

### **Transformation of ethnic characteristics**

The physical and marital contacts of people belonging to different ethnic groups may change the biological characteristic of the migrants and that of the host population.

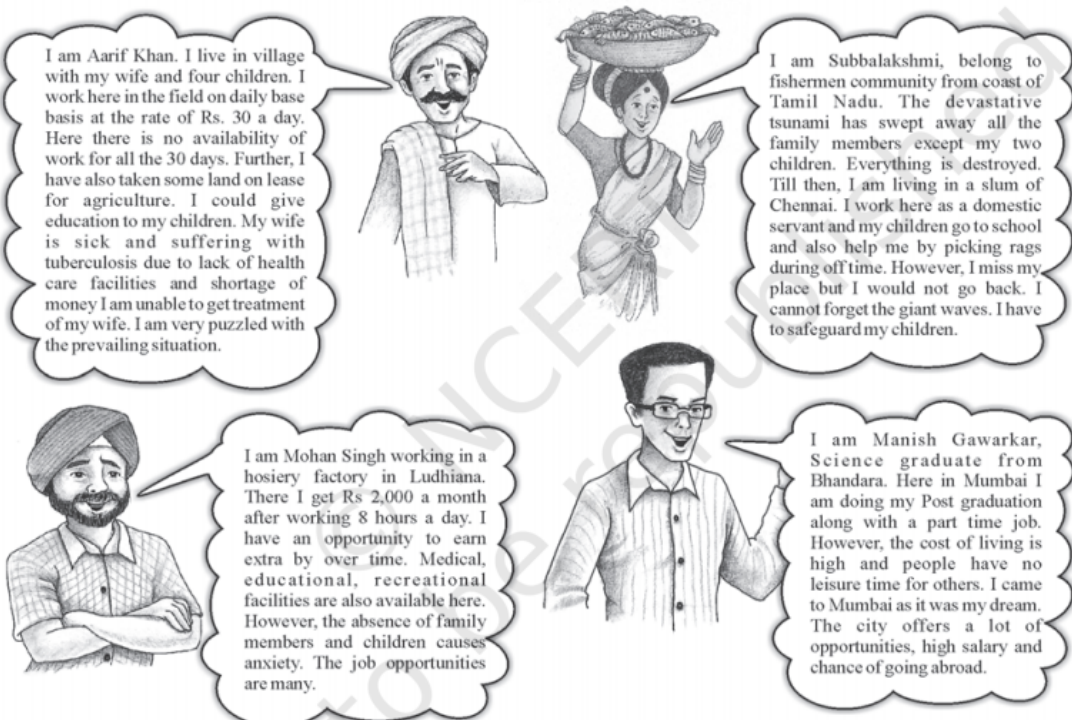
### **Transformation of cultural values**

When large scale migration takes place, the cultural values of the people undergo a radical transformation. The Dietary habits of people are also significantly transformed.



## Others

Migration (even excluding the marriage 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. Migration of 'women' either for education or employment enhances their autonomy and role in the economy but also increases their vulnerability.



I am Aarif Khan. I live in village with my wife and four children. I work here in the field on daily base basis at the rate of Rs. 30 a day. Here there is no availability of work for all the 30 days. Further, I have also taken some land on lease for agriculture. I could give education to my children. My wife is sick and suffering with tuberculosis due to lack of health care facilities and shortage of money I am unable to get treatment of my wife. I am very puzzled with the prevailing situation.

I am Subbalakshmi, belong to fishermen community from coast of Tamil Nadu. The devastating tsunami has swept away all the family members except my two children. Everything is destroyed. Till then, I am living in a slum of Chennai. I work here as a domestic servant and my children go to school and also help me by picking rags during off time. However, I miss my place but I would not go back. I cannot forget the giant waves. I have to safeguard my children.

I am Mohan Singh working in a hosiery factory in Ludhiana. There I get Rs 2,000 a month after working 8 hours a day. I have an opportunity to earn extra by over time. Medical, educational, recreational facilities are also available here. However, the absence of family members and children causes anxiety. The job opportunities are many.

I am Manish Gawarkar, Science graduate from Bhandara. Here in Mumbai I am doing my Post graduation along with a part time job. However, the cost of living is high and people have no leisure time for others. I came to Mumbai as it was my dream. The city offers a lot of opportunities, high salary and chance of going abroad.

### Activity

The four stories describe different situations of migrants.

Enumerate the push and pull factors for Aarif?

What are the pull factors for Mohan Singh?

Study the story of Subbalakshmi and Manish Gawarkar. Compare their cases on the basis of types of migration, causes of migration and their living conditions.

If remittances are the major benefits of migration from the point of view of the source region, the loss of human resources particularly highly skilled people is the most serious cost. The market for advanced skills has become truly a global market and the most dynamic industrial economies are admitting and recruiting significant proportions of the highly trained professionals from poor regions. Consequently, the existing underdevelopment in the source region gets reinforced.