

1. Details of Module and its structure

Module Detail	
Subject Name	Geography
Course Name	Geography 04 (Class XII, Semester - 2)
Module Name/Title	Migration–Types – Part 1
Module Id	legy_20201
Pre-requisites	Basic Concept about Meaning of Migration
Objectives	After reading this lesson, learners will be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Meaning of Migration2. Types of Migration3. Indian Diaspora4. Streams of migration5. Census data of Migration
Keywords	Migration, refugee, Diaspora, Girit Act

2. Development Team

Role	Name	Affiliation
National MOOC Coordinator	Prof. Amarendra P. Behera	CIET, NCERT, New Delhi
Program Coordinator	Dr. Rejaul Karim Barbhuiya	CIET, NCERT, New Delhi
Course Coordinator (CC) / PI	Prof. Tannu Malik	DESS, NCERT New Delhi
Course Co-Coordinator / Co-PI	Dr. Nidhi Gusain	CIET, NCERT, New Delhi
Subject Matter Expert (SME)	Ms. Kulwant Kaur	Tagore International School, EOK, New Delhi
Review Team	Dr. Swagata Basu	SSV (PG) College, Hapur, U.P.
Technical Team	Mr. Shobit Saxena	CIET, NCERT, New Delhi

Migration

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. Migration can be within a country or between countries. Migration can be permanent, temporary or seasonal. Migration may happen for a range of reasons. These can be political, economic, social or environmental. Push and pull factors drive migration. Migration impacts both the place left behind and, on the place, where migrants settle. These migrations can be both positive and negative. Some people decide to migrate, e.g. someone who moves to another country to improve their career opportunities. Some people are forced to migrate, e.g. someone who moves due to famine or war.



Image-1 People migrating

Source- <https://pixabay.com/photos/migration-flee-war-refugee-crisis-2698946/>



Image 2- Migration

Source- <https://pixabay.com/photos/lockdown-exodus-india-people-5061663/>

A migrant is different from a refugee. A refugee is someone who has left their home and does not have a new one. Often refugees do not carry possessions with them and do not know where they will finally settle.



Image 3 - Refugee camp

Source- https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Refugee_camp.jpg

Example –

Ram Babu, working as an engineer in Bhilai Steel Plant, Chhattisgarh, was born in a small village of district Bhojpur, Bihar. At an early age of twelve he moved to a nearby town Ara to complete his intermediate level studies. He went to Sindri, Jharkhand, for his engineering degree and he got a job at Bhilai, where he is living for the last 31 years. His parents were illiterate and the only source of their livelihood was meagre income from agriculture. They spent their whole life in that village. Ram Babu has three children who got their education up to the intermediate level at Bhilai and then moved to different places for higher education. First one studied at Allahabad and Mumbai and is presently working in Delhi as a scientist. The second child got her higher education from different universities in India and is now working in USA. The third one after finishing her education settled at Surat after marriage. This is not a story of only Ram Babu and his children but such movements are increasingly becoming universal trend. People have been moving from one village to another, from villages to towns, from smaller towns to bigger towns and from one country to another.

Migration has been an integral part and a very important factor in redistributing population over time and space. India has witnessed the waves of migrants coming to the country from Central and West Asia and also from Southeast Asia. In fact, the history of India is a history of waves of migrants coming and settling one after another in different parts of the country.

In the words of a renowned poet Firaque Gorakhpuri;
SAR ZAMIN-E-HIND PAR AQWAM-E-ALAM KE FIRAQUE
KAFILE BASTE GAYE, HINDOSTAN BANTA GAYA
(The caravans of people from all parts of the world kept on
coming and settling in India and led to the formation of India.)



Image 4 - Firaque Gorakhpuri

Source- [https://id.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Berkas:Firaq_Gorakhpuri_\(1896-1982\).jpg&filetimestamp=20161205152650&](https://id.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Berkas:Firaq_Gorakhpuri_(1896-1982).jpg&filetimestamp=20161205152650&)

Similarly, large numbers of people from India too have been migrating to places in search of better opportunities specially to the countries of the Middle-East, Western Europe, America, Australia and East and South East Asia.

Indian Diaspora

The Indian Diaspora is a generic term to describe the people who out-migrated from territories that are currently within the borders of the Republic of India. It also refers to their descendants.

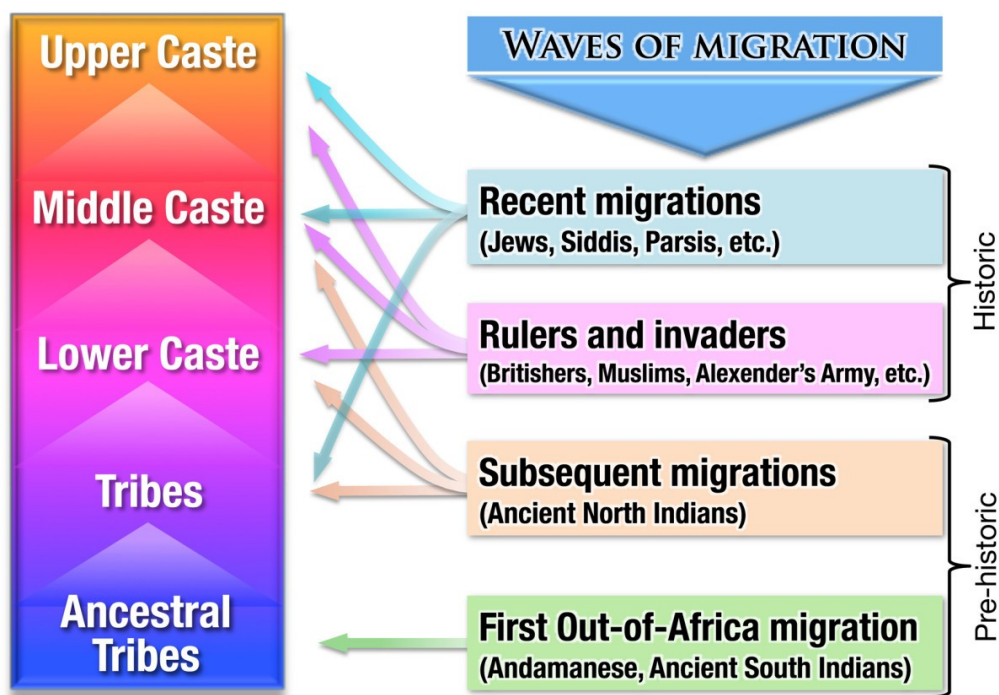


Image-5 Waves of Migration

Source-

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Schematic_showing_the_emergence_of_the_caste_system_in_India_and_its_amalgamation_with_the_waves_of_migrations.jpg

The First Wave

The first wave of the Indian Diaspora is what we call the “Old Diaspora.” It began during the early 19th century and continued until the end of the British Raj.

Britain abolished slavery in 1833 and other colonial powers such as France, The Netherlands, Portugal followed suit. Without the labour of African slaves, their colonies then desperately needed manpower to work in the sugar and rubber plantations. To meet this demand, the British established the system of “Indentured Labour Migration” from the Indian Subcontinent.

In 1834, Britain began exporting bonded Indian Labour to Mauritius. The Dutch and French replicated the British system and also exported Indian workers to their colonies. In just a decade this small-scale migration became a mass movement to provide cheap labour to British and other European colonies. Conditions of absolute poverty in many parts of India, in addition to the prospect of gaining wealth overseas, motivated Indians to sell themselves and become bonded labourers. The conditions on these journeys were extremely difficult. Mortality was high on British, Dutch and French boats from the sub-continent to these colonies; the rates of mortality were not much better than on the slave boats that brought black Africans to the plantations of the southern United States.

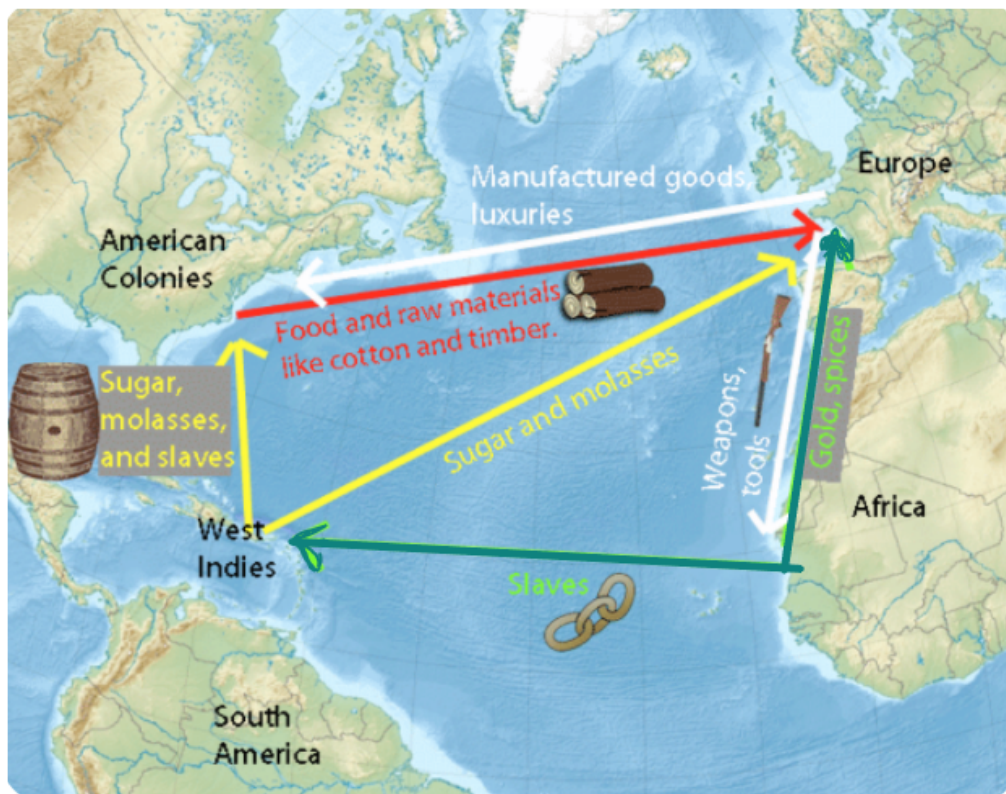


Image-6- First Wave of Migration

Source- self created

Workers for plantations in Mauritius, Suriname, Trinidad and Fiji arrived mainly from the present-day states of Bihar and UP. In Guyana and East Africa, laborers originated primarily from Punjab and Gujarat. Given the proximity of Tamil Nadu to French possessions in India like Pondicherry, the workers in most French colonies, such as Guadeloupe, Martinique, and La Reunion, were Tamils. The majority of these migrants were males. This brutal indenture system lasted until World War I



Image-7 Newly arrived indentured labourers from India in Trinidad

Sources- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_indenture_system

Girmit Act (INDIAN Emigration Act):

On 18th January 1926, the Government of the French Indian Ocean Island of Reunion Laid down terms for the introduction of the Indian labourers to the colony. Each man was required to appear before a magistrate and declare that he was going voluntarily. This agreement is known as Girmit and it outlined as a period of five years labour in the colonies with the pay of 8 Rupees per month (about \$4 in 1826) and rations, provided labourers had been transported from Pondicherry and Karaikal. So, under this act during colonial period (British period) millions of the indentured labourers were sent to Mauritius, Caribbean islands (Trinidad, Tobago and Guyana), Fiji and South Africa by British from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, to Reunion Island, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Suriname by French and Dutch and by Portuguese from Goa, Daman and Diu to Angola, Mozambique to work as plantation workers. All such migrations were covered under the time-bound contract known as GIRMIT ACT (INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT).

The first attempt at importing Indian labour into Mauritius, in 1829, ended in failure, but by 1838, 25,000 Indian Labourers had been shipped to Mauritius.

The Indian Indenture system was put in place initially at the behest of sugar planters in colonial territories, who hoped the system would provide reliable cheap labour similar to the conditions under slavery. The new system would provide reliable cheap labour similar to the conditions under slavery. The new system was expected to demonstrate the superiority of “free” over slave labour in the production of tropical products for imperial markets.

However, the living conditions of these indentured labourers were not better than the slaves.

In response to severe international criticism, Britain abolished the indenture system in 1916. By that time, more than 1.5 million Indians had been shipped to colonies in the Caribbean, Africa, and Asia. However, during roughly the same period, another form of labour migration developed.

Tapping into the labour surplus of South India, mostly in the modern-day Indian state of Tamil Nadu, the Colonial bosses of tea, coffee and rubber plantations in Sri Lanka, Malaysia and Burma authorized Indian headmen to recruit entire families and ship them to plantations. About five million Indians, mostly poor Tamils, migrated to these three countries until the system was abolished just prior to World War II.

The second wave of migrants ventured 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. and the trend still continues.

During Portuguese colonial rule, Christian Goans became a part of the Portuguese seafaring tradition. The majority of Goan immigrants have originated from the Old conquests mainly Bardez, Tiswadi, Salcete and Mormugao. The reason behind migration was unemployment, as Portuguese did not do anything to generate employment in Goa for the common man and as a result, a large section of the population was forced to migrate. According to sources in the 1930's seventy thousand Goans had migrated from Goa out of which 2/3rd settled in British India and in 1960, 1/6th of the total population of 6 lakhs was immigrants. Goa, a small territory has a vast international Diaspora and it is a matter of record that Goans were never used as bonded labour unlike Indians in British India.

There was a steady outflow of India's semi-skilled and skilled labour in the wake of the oil boom in West Asia in the 1970s. There was also some outflow of entrepreneurs, storeowners, professionals, businessmen to Western Countries.

Around that same time merchant and traders from Gujarat and Sindh settled in British colonies in the Middle East, South and East Africa. For example, Gujarati and Sindhi merchants became shop owners in East Africa, and traders from Kerala and Tamil Nadu were involved in retail trade and money lending to poor Indian peasants in Burma, Ceylon and Malaya. By the time of the second World War, the Indian diaspora included approximately 6 million migrants. Over 1 million Indians were in Burma. At that time there were only 6,000 Indians in the United States.

Today's this old diaspora constitutes 60% of our Indian diaspora. The old diaspora is primarily a pre-WW II phenomenon. The new diaspora consists of migrants who left India in large numbers from the mid-1960s onwards- primarily to developed countries like the US, UK, Canada, Australia and western Europe. Around 1900, there were less than a 1000 Indians in both the UK and the United States. By World War II, the number had grown to 6000 in each country.

The Third Wave of migrants was composed of professionals like doctors engineers (1960 onwards) Software engineers and management consultants, financial expert, media persons (1980 onwards) And Others migrated to countries such as the US, Canada, UK, Australia, New Zealand and Germany etc. These professionals enjoy the distinction of being one of the highly educated, the highest earning and prospering groups. After liberalisation in the nineties education and knowledge based Indian emigration has made Indian diaspora one of the most powerful diasporas in the world. In all these countries, Indian diaspora has been playing an important role in the development of the respective countries.

Documentation of the Process of Migration:

The Census in India contains information about migration in the country. Actually, migration was recorded beginning from the first Census of India conducted in 1881. This data was recorded on the basis of place of birth. However, the first major modification was introduced in 1961 Census by bringing in two additional components viz; place of birth i.e. village or town and duration of residence (if born elsewhere). Further in 1971, additional information on place of last residence and duration of stay at the place of enumeration were incorporated. Information on reasons for migration were incorporated in 1981 Census and modified in consecutive Censuses.

In the Census the following questions are asked on migration:

- Is the person born in this village or town? If no, then further information is taken on rural/urban status of the place of birth, name of district and state and if outside India then name of the country of birth.
- Has the person come to this village or town from elsewhere? If yes, then further questions are asked about the status (rural/urban) of previous place of residence, name of district and state and if outside India then name of the country.

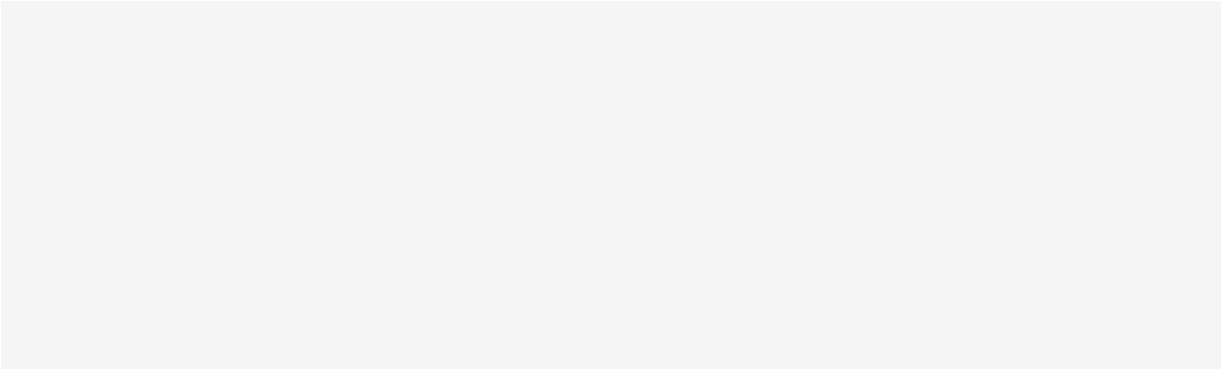
In addition, reasons for migration from the place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration are also asked.

In the Census of India migration is enumerated on two bases:

- **Place of birth**, if the place of birth is different from the place of enumeration (known as life-time migrant);
- **Place of residence**, if the place of last residence is different from the place of enumeration (known as migrant by place of last residence).

Can you imagine the proportion of migrants in the population of India?

As per 2001 census, out of 1,029 million people in the country, 307 million (30 per cent) were reported as migrants by place of birth. However, this figure was 315 million (31 per cent) in case of place of last residence.



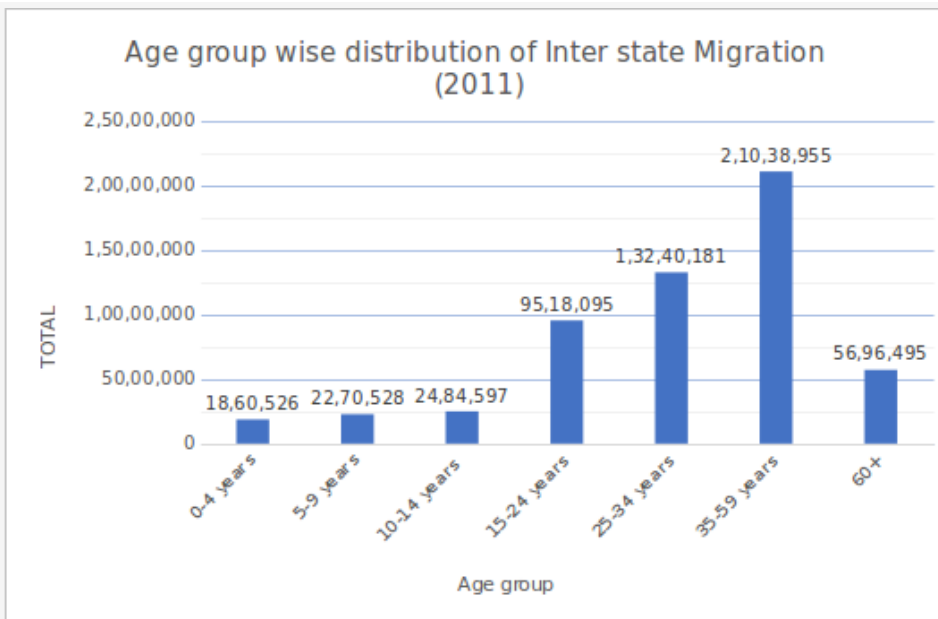


Image-8 Age group wise distribution of Interstate Migration(2011)

Source- self created

According to 2011 Census because of marriage and of these, 97% were women. As many as 20.58 crore women in India migrated for marriage. As per the census, the total population of married women was 29.3 crore-- which means that 70% of married women had to migrate to another location. Employment or business accounted for only 10% of total migrants, while education accounted for 1.2%.

India's business capital Mumbai has taken in the highest number of migrants -- as per the 2011 Census, there were 90 lakh immigrants in Mumbai, while Delhi stood second with 63%. Uttar Pradesh stood 3rd, but there is a possibility that a large number of people to places close to Delhi (like Noida) and commuted to the capital for work.

Gujarat, Haryana (again, proximity to Delhi is a big factor) and Madhya Pradesh are also among the top five destinations to which people migrate.

Although no southern State is among the top 10, Tamil Nadu (11th) had 16.5 lakh-immigrants in 2011, the largest number in the south.

People moving from one rural area to another accounted for over half of the total internal migrants (53.84%), while rural to urban and urban to urban migration accounted for about 20% each.

The numbers also indicate that people from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan account for 46% of the total number of migrants. Contrary to common perception, the northeast states are among those with the lowest numbers of immigrants -- the eight northeast States together accounted for just 2% of the total.

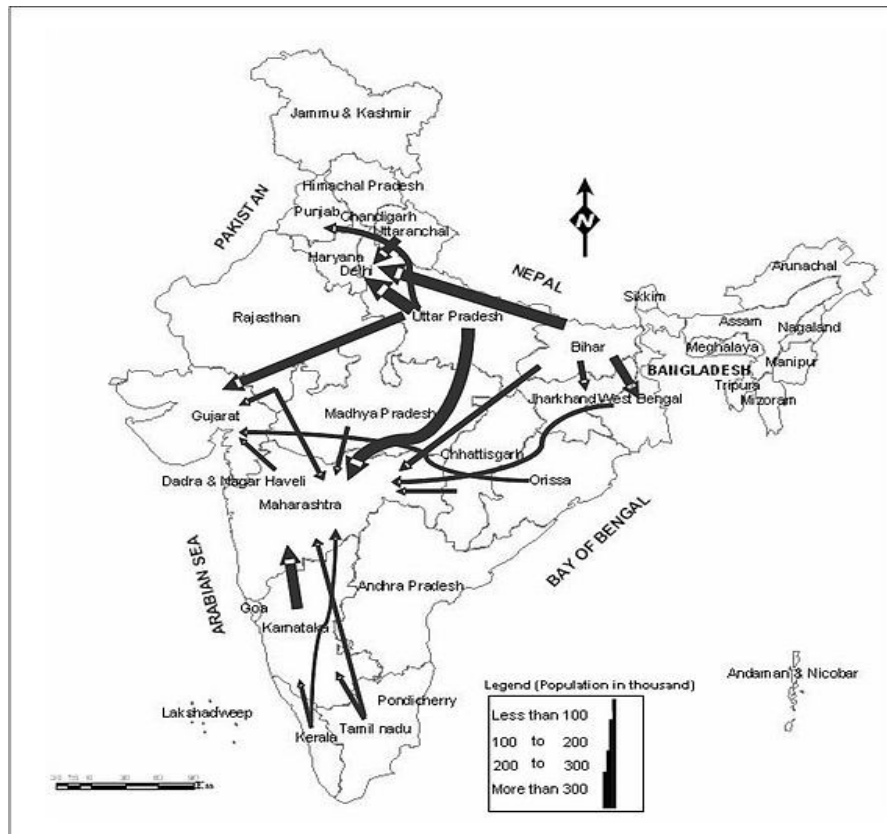


Image 9- Migration Trends in India (2014)

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

Streams of Migration

A few facts pertaining to the internal migration (within the country) and international migration (out of the country and into the country from other countries) are presented here. Under the internal migration, four streams are identified:

1. **rural to rural (R-R);** An outstanding feature of rural-to-rural stream of migration is the preponderance of female migrants. According to Indian tradition, the girl has to move from her parents' residence to the residence of her in-laws and live with her husband. Apart from marriage migration, there are several other factors which contribute to large scale rural-to-rural migration. Migration of agricultural labourers and movement of people to the newly reclaimed areas for agricultural purposes constitute the most important component of such migrations.



Image-10 Marriage as a reason of Migration

Source- <https://pixabay.com/photos/indian-rituals-during-marriage-2932548/>

In the slack agricultural season, a large number of villages move out to seek casual employment in irrigation projects, construction of roads, rail-roads and buildings and other miscellaneous menial jobs. Normally rural-to-rural migration originates from crowded areas of low productivity and is destined towards sparsely populated areas experiencing large scale developmental activities. Such a migration may take place even for longer distances and may result in permanent redistribution of population.



Image 11 - People migrating to work on construction-site

Source- <https://pixabay.com/photos/construction-site-heavy-equipment-1646662/>

(b) rural to urban (R-U);

Uneven development between regions is believed to be the major cause of migration. It is unfortunate that most of the major metropolitan cities of India are currently witnessing heavy in-migration and consequent population growth due to work opportunities offered by these cities. Cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata for example, are badly affected by the huge influx of migrants.



Image 12- Good means of transport and different facilities in cities

Source- https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Road_transport_in_Trivandrum.jpg

(c) urban to urban (U-U)

This is a stream of migration which is believed to be dominated by the middle-class people. Generally, people migrate from small towns with fewer facilities to large cities with more facilities.

This is the reason that class I cities have grown at a much faster rate as compared to the other towns. In fact, small towns are constantly losing to big cities. The vacuum thus caused in small towns is filled by the subsequent in-migration from the surrounding rural areas. This migration forms a part of what is known as **STEP-MIGRATION**.

Urban areas, in India, not only attract poor and illiterate class of people from villages but also provide opportunity to educated and elite class to better their economic lots and lead a more comfortable life. Many students from rural areas, who got to towns and cities for their higher education, get employment in urban areas and become part and parcel of city life. Big Landlords and rich farmers have shown keen interest in investing agricultural profits in urban areas especially to business and commercial activities. Hence, cities, in developing countries like India, are growing at the plunder of rural resources (both natural and human). Unless this exploitative trend is counter-acted the revival of the villages is a distant dream.

Most of the international migrants to India are coming from Asian countries, followed by Europeans, Africans, etc. The neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Russia etc. have contributed large number of migrants to India. Since there is no restriction along Indo- Nepal International boundary large number of Nepali people come to India for seeking employment, education, business etc. Assam, West Bengal and north eastern states attract large number of legal and illegal migrants from Bangladesh.

This has created a number of social, economic and political problems in these areas. Nepalese are seen in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Delhi. Similarly, migrants from Sri Lanka are most frequented in South India especially Tamil Nadu. Concentration of Arab nationals in the western states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Daman and Diu and Kerala is mainly due to the proximity. Migrants from many African countries come to India to seek higher education and training.



Image 13- City with ultra-facilities (Mumbai)

Source- <https://pxhere.com/en/photo/951945>

(d) **urban to rural (U-R)**. This stream has the lowest volume of migrants However there has been slight increase in this stream of migration Such a movement takes place at the advanced stage of urbanization when urban centres are characterised by over-congestion, haphazard growth, high cost of living, heavy pressure on public utility services unemployment, etc.



Image 14- Problems of urban areas

Source- https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Flooding_in_Mumbai,_India_2017.jpg



Image-15 Stranded migrant workers during fourth phase of the lockdown because of COVID-19 pandemic in Delhi (2020)

Source- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_migrant_workers_during_the_COVID-19_pandemic



Image- 16 Shramik train taking people back from urban area to rural area in Covid -19 lockdown period in July 2020

Source- <https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/no-new-demand-for-shramik-special-trains-from-any-state-says-railways-2254158>

Volume of Migration:

In India, during 2001, out of 315 million migrants, enumerated on the basis of the last residence, 98 million had changed their place of residence in the last ten years. Out of these, 81 million were intrastate migrants. The stream was dominated by female migrants. Most of these were migrants related to marriage.

Spatial Variation in Migration:

Some states like Maharashtra, Delhi, Gujarat and Haryana attract migrants from other states such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, etc. Maharashtra occupied first place in the list with 2.3 million net in-migrants, followed by Delhi, Gujarat and Haryana. On the other hand, Uttar Pradesh (-2.6 million) and Bihar (-1.7 million) were the states, which had the largest number of net outmigrants from the state. Among the urban agglomeration (UA), Greater Mumbai received the higher number of in migrants. Intra-states migration constituted the largest share in it. These differences are largely due to the size of the state in which these Urban Agglomeration are located.

Table 17: Migrants classified by place of last residence, sex and duration of residence in the place of enumeration - 2011

Source- Census of India -2011

Last Residence	Last Residence	Place of enumeration	Total migrants		
	Total/Rural/Urban/Country	Total/Rural/Urban	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5
Total	Total	Total	45,57,87,621	14,61,45,967	30,96,41,654
Total	Total	Rural	27,82,03,361	6,47,03,974	21,34,99,387
Total	Total	Urban	17,75,84,260	8,14,41,993	9,61,42,267
Last residence within India	Total	Total	44,99,17,418	14,34,67,652	30,64,49,766
Last residence within India	Total	Rural	27,54,16,210	6,35,88,085	21,18,28,125
Last residence within India	Total	Urban	17,45,01,208	7,98,79,567	9,46,21,641
Last residence within India	Rural	Total	29,19,60,709	7,22,14,492	21,97,46,217
Last residence within India	Rural	Rural	21,37,59,232	3,68,41,723	17,69,17,509
Last residence within India	Rural	Urban	7,82,01,477	3,53,72,769	4,28,28,708
Last residence within India	Urban	Total	10,50,75,338	4,53,34,257	5,97,41,081
Last residence within India	Urban	Rural	2,69,75,221	1,01,37,722	1,68,37,499
Last residence within India	Urban	Urban	7,81,00,117	3,51,96,535	4,29,03,582
Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Total	Total	39,56,52,669	11,95,97,840	27,60,54,829
Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Total	Rural	25,95,20,960	5,91,54,750	20,03,66,210
Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Total	Urban	13,61,31,709	6,04,43,090	7,56,88,619
Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Rural	Total	26,03,25,223	5,84,61,657	20,18,63,566
Within the state of enumeration	Rural	Rural	20,17,39,806	3,38,53,422	16,78,86,384

but outside the place of enumeration					
Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Rural	Urban	5,85,85,417	2,46,08,235	3,39,77,182
Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Urban	Total	8,53,78,046	3,65,55,762	4,88,22,284
Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Urban	Rural	2,40,85,918	90,41,973	1,50,43,945
Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Urban	Urban	6,12,92,128	2,75,13,789	3,37,78,339
Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Total	Total	27,75,13,908	8,29,48,766	19,45,65,142
Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Total	Rural	19,97,18,156	4,78,26,911	15,18,91,245
Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Total	Urban	7,77,95,752	3,51,21,855	4,26,73,897
Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Rural	Total	18,71,20,594	3,96,12,206	14,75,08,388
Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Rural	Rural	15,39,20,992	2,63,11,302	12,76,09,690
Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Rural	Urban	3,31,99,602	1,33,00,904	1,98,98,698
Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Urban	Total	4,77,95,519	2,14,38,873	2,63,56,646
Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Urban	Rural	1,59,67,786	63,84,525	95,83,261
Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Urban	Urban	3,18,27,733	1,50,54,348	1,67,73,385
In other districts of the state of enumeration	Total	Total	11,81,38,761	3,66,49,074	8,14,89,687

In other districts of the state of enumeration	Total	Rural	5,98,02,804	1,13,27,839	4,84,74,965
In other districts of the state of enumeration	Total	Urban	5,83,35,957	2,53,21,235	3,30,14,722
In other districts of the state of enumeration	Rural	Total	7,32,04,629	1,88,49,451	5,43,55,178
In other districts of the state of enumeration	Rural	Rural	4,78,18,814	75,42,120	4,02,76,694
In other districts of the state of enumeration	Rural	Urban	2,53,85,815	1,13,07,331	1,40,78,484
In other districts of the state of enumeration	Urban	Total	3,75,82,527	1,51,16,889	2,24,65,638
In other districts of the state of enumeration	Urban	Rural	81,18,132	26,57,448	54,60,684
In other districts of the state of enumeration	Urban	Urban	2,94,64,395	1,24,59,441	1,70,04,954
States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Total	Total	5,42,64,749	2,38,69,812	3,03,94,937
States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Total	Rural	1,58,95,250	44,33,335	1,14,61,915
States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Total	Urban	3,83,69,499	1,94,36,477	1,89,33,022
States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Rural	Total	3,16,35,486	1,37,52,835	1,78,82,651
States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Rural	Rural	1,20,19,426	29,88,301	90,31,125
States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Rural	Urban	1,96,16,060	1,07,64,534	88,51,526
States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Urban	Total	1,96,97,292	87,78,495	1,09,18,797
States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Urban	Rural	28,89,303	10,95,749	17,93,554
States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Urban	Urban	1,68,07,989	76,82,746	91,25,243

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.