



M.A. in Population Education and Rural Development
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Population Migration and Urbanization (PMU)

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Concept of Mobility and Migration:

Human life is very Complex and that depends on socioeconomic conditions, Mobility as well as migration among human is very importance now a days. Uneven proportion of population distribution and natural resources, unbalanced utilization of resources and differences in economic as well as social, cultural developments was some factors who influenced the mobility of people from one place to another.

Mobility status refers to the relationship between a people's usual residential place on Census Day and their usual place of residence one/five/ten years earlier. A person is classified as a non-mover if no difference exists in their origin and destination area. Mobility may also be change in status on the basis of Occupational, Social, Economical, Political parameters with no residential change.

According to Cambridge Dictionary Mobility is:

- The Ability to Move freely or be easily moved.

According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary:

- It is the Quality or State of Being Mobile or Movable.
- It is the Ability or Capacity to Move.
- It is the Ability to change One's Social or Socioeconomic Position in a Community and especially to improve it.

Types- It is of many Types. Some are as follow:

Social Mobility: If we go with Social mobility, then we'll find different types of mobility in different stages of lives:

1. Horizontal mobility
2. Vertical mobility
3. Upward mobility
4. Downward mobility
5. Inter-generational mobility
6. Intra-generational mobility

Labor mobility: Labor mobility is that type of mobility in which workers or labourers are able to move around within an economy or in between different economies. Two types of labor mobility are there: Geographic and Occupational.

- a. **Geographic mobility:** It refers to the ability of a worker/labor to work in a particular location.
- b. **Occupational mobility:** It refers to that ability of a worker which is in accordance to change job types.

Otherwise, People is classified as a mover and this categorization of the people is termed as Mobility Status. Within the category of movers another distinction is made between non-migrants and migrants and the difference is termed as migration status.

Non-movers are those people who were living at the same residence as the one at which they resided one/five/ten years earlier on Census Day while **Movers** are those who were living at a different residential address than the one at which they resided one/five/ten years earlier on Census Day.

Non-migrants are that kind of movers who were living at a different residential location on Census Day, but on the other hand CSD (Census Sub-Division) as the one they lived in one/five/ten years earlier. While **Migrants** are those movers who were residing in a different Census Sub-Division (CSD) one/five/Ten yrs. earlier (in-migrants) or those who were living outside Country on/five years earlier (emigrants) on Census Day.

Intraprovincial migrants are those movers who were living in a different CSD than the one in which they resided one/five/ten years earlier on Census Day in the same province while **Interprovincial migrants** are those movers who were living in a different CSD than the one in which they resided one/five/ten years earlier on Census Day in a different province.

The Word 'Migration'-

1. "Change of Residence/ habitat or Removal/ Transit from one locality/ address to another, especially at a distance".
2. Migration word originated from the Latin Word 'Migrat' which means 'Moved/Shifted' or by the verb 'Migrare' that means "movement from one place to another".

Concept of Migration:

Migration is that factor of population change who may cause immediate changes in the size, structure and distribution of the population at any time in any area. It is the movement of people in different areas/countries or within an area/within a country. In simple words the movement of people from one place to the another for the purpose of taking up permanent/Semi-permanent/Temporary residence, usually across a political boundary is known as **Migration**.

An example of "semi-permanent/temporary residence" would be the seasonal movements of migrant like farmer laborers etc. People can either choose to move (on voluntarily basis) or be forced to move (involuntary).

We can say that, Migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intentions of settling temporarily/permanently in the destination place/areas/city/district or a country. The movement is often over long distances and from one country to another, but national/internal migration is also possible. It may be on individuals, family units or in large groups.

Definitions:

In simple words, "Migration is the movement of people or an individual or group of individual's from one cultural area to another, which may be permanent or temporary in nature".

As per **Webster's dictionary**,

"Migration is the act or an instance of moving from one country, region to settle in another".. " It is an act of moving from one area to another in search of work".

According to **Lee, E.S (1969)** in 'A Theory of Migration',

"It is the movement of people from villages to urban areas for the duration of their active life, their visits back to the home town for a few days or a month could not be included unless these are for last time at retirement etc."

Eisenstaedt defined as,

“Migration is the physical transition of an individual or a group from one society to another. This transition usually involves abandoning one social setting and entering another and permanent one”.

According to **Baker**,

“Migration is the act of moving from one spatial unit to another”.

Simply Migration can be described as a simple shift in the physical habitat. But it would be also noticeable that meaning of migration is changing simultaneously with the change in time.

Migrations have occurred throughout human history. Migration occurs at a variety of scales, it may be:

- a. **Intercontinental:** Migration between continents
- b. **Intracontinental:** Migration between countries on a given continent
- c. **Interregional / Internal:** Migration within countries
- d. **Rural to urban migration:** The movement of people from the countryside to cities in search of opportunities.

Types of Migration

Some types of migration on the basis of Geographical area, Need, Time and Planning are respectively as follows-

1- A. Internal Migration- It is further divided into various types-

- a. Marital migration
- b. Rural-Urban migration: Further divided in to four types:
 - i. Rural to Rural Migration
 - ii. Rural to Urban Migration
 - iii. Urban to Urban Migration
 - iv. Urban to Rural Migration
- c. Associated/Relative Migration
- d. Interstate and Intrastate Migration
- e. Daily Migration
- f. Seasonal Migration

B. International migration- It is of two types:

- a. Immigration
- b. Emigration

- 2- **On the Basis of Choice/Needs/Will:** Voluntary and Involuntary (forced) Migration
- 3- **On the Basis of Duration/term:** Long-Term Migration and Short-Term Migration
- 4- **On the Basis of Planning:** Impelled (Imposed migration) and Planned Migration(Preplanned migration)
- 5- **On the Basis of Permanency:** Permanent Migration and Temporary/Seasonal Migration
- 6- **On the Basis of Flow/Stream:** In Migration and Out Migration
- 7- **On the Basis of Pattern:** Step Migration and Chain Migration

- **Internal Migration:** Moving to a new locality within a state/ country/or a continent. It can further divided in to Marital migration, Inter-regional/ Interstate migration, Rural-urban Migration, Association/Relative migration.
- **External Migration:** Moving to a new place in a different state/ country/ a continent.
- **Emigration:** It is the process of Leaving one country to move to another (e.g., the Americans emigrated from India).
- **Immigration:** It is the Movement of people or group into a new country (e.g., the Americans immigrated to India).
- **Population Transfer:** When due to the unusual circumstances or a government forces a large group of people out of a region that is usually based on ethnicity/ religion. This is also known as an **involuntary** or **forced migration**.
- **Impelled Migration (or reluctant/ imposed migration):** When the **population/**Individuals are not forced out of their country, but they leave because of unfavorable situations such as war, political problems and prejudice, or religious persecution etc.
- **Step Migration:** A series of shorter or less extreme migration from people's place of origin to destination place or host place, such as moving from a farm to a village then to a town, and finally to a city.
- **Chain Migration:** A series of migrations within a family or within a defined group of people. This kind of Migration often begins with one family member who sends remittance to bring other family members to the new location/place. Chain migration results in various **migration fields**, the clustering of people from one specific region into certain neighborhoods or small towns.
- **Return Migration:** The voluntary movements of immigrants back to their origin place. This type of migration is also known as **circular migration**.
- **Seasonal Migration:** Seasonal Migration is the process of moving of people for a period of time in response to labor or climatic conditions (e.g., farm workers following crop harvests or working in cities off-season).

People Who Migrate

Emigrant: Emigrants are those person who is leaving a country to reside in another.

Immigrant: A person who is entering a country from another to take up new residence is known as Immigrant.

Refugee: A person who is residing outside the country of his/ her origin due to fear of persecution on the basis of religion, race, membership, nationality in a specific social group or political opinion etc.

IDP (Internally Displaced Person): IDP are those people who is impelled to leave their native place because of unfavorable social, political, environment or other conditions but does not cross any boundaries.

Migration Stream: The process of Group migration from a particular country/region/city to a certain destination/ host place

Determinants of Migration

o Age

- Older individuals are less likely to migrate.
 - ∞ Older migrants have fewer years to recoup investment costs.
 - ∞ Older people have greater firm-specific human capital.
 - ∞ Older people have greater monetary and psychic costs of moving.
 - ∞ Younger people are more likely to have just completed a human capital investment and to "job shop."

o Distance

- The probability of moving falls with the distance the person must move.
 - ∞ Transportation costs will be higher.
 - ∞ Psychic costs will be higher.

o Unemployment rates

- Families headed by unemployed persons are more likely to move.
- The unemployment rate at the origin location positively affects the probability of out-migration.

o Family factors

- The costs of migration rise with family size.
 - ∞ Married people are less likely to move since spouse may hold high wage job.
 - ∞ Psychic costs rise as number of family members rises.

o Education

- Migration is more likely as education levels rise.
 - ∞ The market for more highly educated workers is regional/national rather than local.
 - ∞ The gain from migration may be greater due to greater variability in workers and positions.
 - ∞ College educated workers are more likely to be transferred and have lower psychic costs to moving.

Other factors that lower migration

- Homeownership
- Occupational licensing
- High personal taxes at destination location
- Immigration quotas
- Union membership
- Foreign language at destination location

Why Do People Migrate.. or Factors hidden behind of Migration-

People migrate from one place to another place for various reasons. They consider the advantages and disadvantages of various factors related to staying vs. moving regarding origin vs. destination place; such as:

Distance, Attachment to Current place and Job, Travel costs, Travel time, Modes of transportation, Terrain, Indebtness, Diminishing cottage industries, Farmers with no land, Rituals, Attraction towards city life, Unemployment, Desire of High living Standards, Choice/Status and Cultural barriers etc.

Lee's laws divide factors causing migration into two groups:

- 1. Push Factor**
- 2. Pull factor**

Push factors are those factors that are **unfavorable about the area** that one lives in. **Push Factors are the** reasons for emigrating or leaving a place because of the unavailability of basic amenities or other requirements (such as food shortage, war, flood, etc.).

Pull factors are factors that **attract one to move one place to another area**. **Pull Factors are the** reasons for immigrating or moving into a place because of availability of something desirable that he/she wants such as good environment, better food supply and services, better Health care services, freedom, More Job opportunities etc.).

Some Push Factors (Negative Factors) are:-

- Lack of Job Opportunities
- Inappropriate conditions of living, education and medical facility
- Environmental Degradation, Pollution, Desertification, Deforestation, drought etc
- Political/ Religious persecution
- Underpaid Employment Condition, Slavery/forced labor
- Poor health care facilities/services and Mortality and Morbidity threats
- Poor economic condition of the family
- Natural disasters like flood, Drought etc.
- Less political or religious freedom
- Poor Economic condition
- Poor housing and Living Standard

- Landlord issues and Indebtness
- Discrimination and War
- Gender Gaps and Anti-Social Rituals
- Due to acquisition of land

Some Pull Factors (Positive Factors) are-

- Good Job opportunities or More demand of Labor
- Better living conditions
- More political and religious freedom
- More Entertainment opportunities
- Better Education opportunities and services
- Better Medical Care Facilities
- Attractive environment
- Security and Family connections
- Urbanization and Industrial Development
- Better chances of settle down with family
- Better Demographic Structure
- Low population density

Several types of push and pull factors may influence the migration (sometimes at the same time), including:

- 1. Environmental** (e.g., climate, natural disasters like flood, drought etc.)
- 2. Political** (e.g., war, religious, racial persecution)
- 3. Economic** (e.g., demand of labor, working opportunities of the area)
- 4. Cultural** (e.g., religious freedom, education)
- 5. Place Utility:** The desirability of a place based on its social, economic, or environmental situation, often used to compare the value of living in different locations. An individual's idea of place utility may or may not reflect the actual conditions of that location.
- 6. Intervening Opportunities:** Opportunities nearby are usually considered more attractive than equal or slightly better opportunities farther away, so migrants tend to settle in a location closer to their point of origin if other factors are equal.
- 7. Distance Decay:** As distance from a given location increases, understanding of that location decreases. People are more likely to settle in a (closer) place about which they have more knowledge than in a (farther) place about which they know and understand little.

8. Social:-

9. Demographical Factor

Ravenstein's Law of Migration :-

Modern Migration theory is based on Geographer E. G. Ravenstein series of migration law (1880s). As per the Distance decay law of Ravenstein:

- Most migrants travel only for a short distance.
- Migrants traveling long distances usually settle in urban areas.
- Most migration occurs in steps.
- Most migration is rural to urban.
- Each migration flow produces a “counter flow” movement in the opposite direction.
- Most migrants are adults rather than children or elderly.
- Most international migrants are young males as compare to the females while more internal migrants are female because of marital customs.

Impacts of Migration

When people migrate from a particular under developed area/country to a developed area/country, their place of origin undergoes with both positive and negative effects. Positive effects include increase of share of land holdings, improvement in the economic condition and living condition by the construction of good house, lack of pressure on resources etc. At the same time, the social status of the family improves because of education and better social contacts. But the region which donates migrants experiences some setbacks i.e. shortage of manpower/human resource, sometimes movement of young/work force restricts the proper growth of the area. It has been observed mostly that people receive their basic education even technical or general education from origin place but they rarely serve the place of their origin.

Migration affects both the population pattern and its characteristics, social and cultural patterns and processes, economies, and physical environments as well. As people move with their cultural traits and ideas **diffuse**, creating and modifying **cultural landscapes**.

- It occurs changes in the Population size and structure/composition of the migrated area.
- **Diffusion:** The process through which certain characteristics (e.g., cultural traits, ideas, disease) spread over space and through time.
- **Relocation Diffusion:** Ideas, cultural traits, etc. that move with people from one place to another and do not remain in the point of origin.
- **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.
- **Cultural markers:** Structures or artifacts (e.g., buildings, spiritual places, architectural

styles, signs, etc.) that reflect the cultures and histories of those who constructed or occupy them.

Measuring Migration:

We can measure migration through **Direct and Indirect method of migration estimation**. With **Direct method we can measure migration through the questions related to their present area, their birth place etc. that are included in Sample Surveys, Census, Registration forms etc.**

Where as in **Indirect method we can calculate migration by using statistical methods and by comparing census data of the particular area, country/region etc.**

A. Direct Method:

- **Place of Birth**
- **Duration of Residence**
- **Place of Last Residence**
- **Place of Residence at Fixed Prior Date**

B. Indirect Method:

- **The Vital Statistics Method**
- **The Survival Ratio Method**
- **Migration Rate**
- **The Vital Statistics Method also Known as Statistical Method of Calculating Net Internal Migration:** In a country or a place where reliable information regarding Birth or death of population is available, the estimate of Natural increase between two successive census operations can be obtained. The estimate of Net Migration can be arrived at by subtracting the natural increase from the total population change It should be remembered that the calculation of Net migration obtained by the vital statistics method also include International Migration data. This sample equation to estimate Net Migration is a form of the 'Balancing Equation'.

$$M = (P2 - P1) + (B - D)$$

where **M = Mi-Mo**

[Here, M= Net Migration, Mi= in-migration, Mo= outmigration, M(i-o)= Net migration, M(i+o)= Gross Migration, B= total Birth, D= Total Death, P2 = Last Census data of population and P1 is previously data of population, (B-D) is collectively used to calculate Natural Increase in Population over a Year]

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

$$M_i = \text{Total In-migration/Population} * 1000$$

2- Out-migration Rate: people moving out of one place to another place within a nation (or you can say internal migration).

$$M_o = \text{Total Out-migration/Population} * 1000$$

3- Gross migration Rate: total number of in-migrants and out-migrants (internal migration).

$$M(i+o) = \text{In-migration} + \text{Out-migration/ Population} * 1000$$

4- Net internal migration Rate: the difference between in-migration and out-migration.

$$M (M_i - M_o) = \text{In-migration} - \text{Out-migration/ Population} * 1000$$

5- Movers from abroad: people coming into a nation from another country or part of the world.

- Survival Ratio Method
- Migration Rate: A migration Rate is the Number of migrants related to the population that may have migrated during the interval. The migration rate is calculated by:

$$m = M/P \times k$$

Here,

- m is the rate of migration for the special migration interval
- M is the number of migrant or the number of persons migrating during the interval
- P is the population exposed to the livelihood of migration during the interval (mid-year population)
- k is 100 or 1000

Sources for Data of Migration :

- Census data:** The Most Important data source of migration specially for international migration in most of the countries is the National Census. These data may be obtained by the census directly or by asking directly a question on migration or may be estimated indirectly. The useful information on migration covers: Place of Birth, Date of Birth, Place

of Last Residence, Duration of Residence in a particular area of enumeration, and place of residence on specified data before the census.

- b. **Civil Registration System:** Administrative data sources and censuses provide information on various vital events like the births and deaths (and also the cause of deaths), marriage, separation/divorce etc. of people/population. If information on a person's length of stay/date of entry into a country, citizenship status and country of birth are captured, such data may identify whether someone is a migrant, and be used to analyze health outcomes based on these variables.
- c. **Sample Survey/ Household Surveys:** Direct Information from Internal Migration may also be obtained from sample surveys, which are useful in supplementing the information obtained from a national census. Such information provides the information regarding Characteristics of the migrants, their motives for migration, their attitude towards migration, consequences of migration on their lives etc.
- d. **Population Register:** In some Countries, information regarding Internal moves including residential changes is constantly recorded in the continuous population register. Data available from such population Register are useful for an analysis of Interval between each Internal Migration, Related Policy framing, Projection and Implementation of Policies.
- e. **Passport/ Visa office/ Port data:** That is the main source of migration specifically for International Migration in the term of Immigration and Emigration, Refugees, Legal and Illegal Migrants etc. Most countries have administrative procedures to register foreigners or to grant permits to stay in the country. Examples include tourist visas, work visas and study permits. Although still not fully recognized as a source of migration statistics in many countries, these administrative records can, to some extent, identify and analyze migrant stocks and flows.
- f. **Administrative Records**
- g. **International Publication:** The United Nations and its various organs, along with other international agencies such as the World Bank, WHO, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, publish population data for the world as a whole and for different countries separately at regular interval. The most important of them is the Demographic Year Book, published by UN

It provides data on such wide ranging topics as population size, area, density, urban population, population growth, age-sex composition, number of births and birth rate, number of deaths and death rate, some special topics like fertility, mortality, marriage, divorce, migration etc.

Migration and Health:

Migration places individuals in situations which may impact their physical, mental and social well-being. Environment surrounding the migration process can increase the vulnerability to ill health. This is particularly true for those who migrate Forced/Involuntarily or due to natural or man-made disasters. It's impacts have multiple determinants/factors that may change over time period. Migration also cuts across social and economic policies, human rights, equity issues, development agendas, and other social norms, all of which are relevant to migration health.

The concept of migration and health encompasses the idea that there are various factors and conditions that influence the health of migrants. These factors and conditions are referred to as social determinants of health. There are various levels of social determinants of health, which range from the general socioeconomic, legal, cultural, environmental, and physical environments to individual factors such as lifestyle, age, hereditary, and behavioral factors that impact the health of migrants. There may be differences in the disease profiles and health risk factors between migrant and host populations, or inequalities in the access/uptake of preventive interventions and in treatment outcomes based on migration.

Migration can affect the population in many ways i.e. In areas where natural disasters like flood, Tsunami etc, or Military conflicts like situations occurs, this often leads whole population to be displaced. They migrate legally or illegally from one place to another area or a nearest country. That also increase the magnitude of diseases (pandemic diseases). The big example of it is Plague, Malaria, Dengue, Swine Flu, CoViD-19 or novel corona virus disease. It results in a Huge Mortality in a population. According to **WHO (World Health Organization): 'Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity'**. There are various factors connected with Origin and Destination Place as well as in the whole migration process that affects migrant's health and also the Mortality among them and in other/host place population. The whole Migration Process of a person or a group have Four Phases: Pre- Migration Phase, Movement Phase/Active Phase, Arrival and Integration with Locals Phase, Return Phase. Each and every phase of Migration have some circumstances that affects the people's Social, Mental, Physical and Spiritual Health which shows the Total Health of a person.

1. **Pre-Migration Phase:** Pre-migration events, Traumas like Human right Violence, Torture, Trafficking, Climate change etc.) or forced Migration stream, Linguistic, Geographical and Cultural Proximity to Destination Place.
2. **Movement Phase/ Active Phase/ Movable Phase:** Duration, Circumstances, condition of Journey; Individual or Mass movement; Travelling Condition like Lack of Health and

basic necessities, vulnerability or chronic health history etc., Violence, Exploitation, Human Trafficking etc.

3. **Arrival and Integration Phase:** Migration Policies of Destination/Host Place, Legal status, access to services, Language & Cultural values, Linguistic & Culturally adjusted services, Separation from Family as well as from partner.
4. **Return Phase:** Current Economic situation, fear of acceptance/rejection of family members/parents/partner, Poor Health condition, Disease/Medical Condition etc.

The Main Determinants of Health includes Social Environment, Economic Environment and Physical Environment that somehow affects the Health of a person. More specifically, key factors that have been found to influence whether people are healthy or unhealthy include the following:

- Income and social status
- Social support networks
- Education and literacy
- Employment/working conditions
- Social environments
- Physical environments
- Personal health practices and coping skills
- Healthy child development
- Biology and genetics
- Health care services
- Gender and Culture

We can categorized it in to:

Individual Factor: Age, Sex, Hereditary Factors etc.

Life Style Factors: Economic Class, Cultural and linguistic Barriers, Substance Abuse etc.

Economic Factors: Resource-population Ratio, Under/Over Population/Above Optimum Population Level, Brain Drain, Skilled Population Moved from Poor Areas to Developed Areas, Send Remittance to their family, Availability of Resources.

Demographic Factors: Composition and Structure of Population, Age and Sex Distribution, Proportion of Child-Adult-Old age Population and their Risk Behaviour and productivity, Birth and Death Rates, Working and Dependent Population.

Working Condition: Access to or Existence of Jobs providing Living Wages, Type and Condition of work etc.

Social and Community Factors: Language, Beliefs, Existence of Discrimination, Crime, Stigma, Rituals, Social Inclusion etc., availability of Housing, Infrastructure, Housing Condition, Education, Gender Gaps, Access to Social and Community Services.

Governance and Socioeconomic Condition: Existence of Legislation and policies affecting Migrants Health.

Vulnerability and Risk Behavior: Lack of Access to Medical facilities due to patient and Doctors, Resources and Accessibility of medicines and other services, Carrier of Diseases like Corona, Swine Flu, Plague, HIV etc., Sex Trafficking, underpaid work, Violence etc.

Related Statistics and Pattern of Migration:

As per the Report related to Migration Data published by World Bank entitled ‘Migration and Remittances Factbook’ of 2011 disclosed the following estimates for the year 2010-

- Total No. of Immigrants 215.8 million or 3.2% of World Population.
- In 2013, International Migration World widely increased by 33.00% with 59.00% of migrants targeting Developed Regions.
- Among all half of them are Women, which is one of the most significant migrant-pattern changes in the previous half century. Women Migrate alone or with their family members. Main point is that they always viewed as Association migration rather than Independent Migration.
- 16.3 million (7.6%) of migrants remarked as refugees. At the end of 2012, approx. 15.4 million (-87%) of them found Asylum in Developing Countries.
- There is substantial South-South and North-North migration, i.e., most emigrant from high-income OECD countries migrate to other high-income countries, and a substantial part (estimated at 43%) of emigrants from developing countries migrate to other developing countries. The United Nations Population Fund says that "while the North has experienced a higher absolute increase in the migrant stock since 2000 (32 million) compared to the South (25 million), the South recorded a higher growth rate. Between 2000 and 2013 the average annual rate of change of the migrant population in the developing regions (2.3%) slightly exceeded that of the developed regions (2.1%).

Sl. No.	Top ten destination countries are:	Top Ten Countries of Origin	Top Ten Migrant Corridors
1	The USA	Mexico	Libya-European Union
2	The Russian Federation	India	Mexico-US
3	Germany	The Russian Federation	Russia-Ukraine
4	Saudi Arabia	China	Ukraine-Russia
5	Canada	Ukraine	Bangladesh-India
6	The UK	Bangladesh	Turkey-Germany
7	Spain	Pakistan	Russia-Kazakhstan
8	France	The UK	Kazakhstan-Russia
9	Australia	The Philippines	China-Hong Kong
10	India	Turkey	China-US

Source: Migration and Remittances Factbook (2011) of World Bank

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