



PAPER-II

PAPER NAME- POPULATION, MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION

TOPIC: Factors, Hurdles/ Barriers and Impact of Migration

M.A. in Population Education and Rural Development

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‘Migration’: Points to be Remember

1. Migration word originated from the Latin Word ‘Migrat’ that means ‘Moved/Shifted’ or the verb ‘Migrare’ that means “movement from one place to another”.
2. In normal words **Migration** is the movement of people from one place or spatial area to the another for the purpose of taking up permanent or temporary residence, usually across a political boundary. An example of "temporary residence" would be the seasonal movements of migrant like farmer laborers. People can either choose to move voluntarily or be forced to move involuntarily because of unfavorable conditions like flood, drought, religious persecution etc.
3. Here Spatial area or geographical unit is a well defined border of a Village, a city, a country or a continent etc.

Factors influencing migration

Factors influencing Migration



Push Factors or Negative factors



Pull Factors or Positive Factors

1. Push or Negative Factors

- 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
- 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
- Poor economic condition of the family

2. Pull or Positive factors of Migration

- 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

Some main factors that influences migration process of any area related to host and origin place:

- 1. Environmental** (e.g., climate, natural disasters like flood, drought etc.)
- 2. Political** (e.g., war, religious or racial persecution etc.)
- 3. Economic** (e.g., demand of labor, availability of working opportunities of the area, industrial development etc.)
- 4. Cultural** (e.g., Language, customs, religious freedom, education etc.)
- 5. Place Utility** (e.g., Market availability, transportation availability, availability of Health care services etc.)
- 6. Intervening Opportunities** (e.g. Expenses, Travelling mean or transportation, Family beliefs or restrictions etc.)
- 7. Distance** (Distance from origin or current place etc.)
- 8. Social Factors** (Rituals, norms, taboos, education status, discrimination and equality on gender basis etc.)
- 9. Demographical Factors** (Sex ratio, mortality rate, morbidity rate, population density, age structure etc.)

Barriers of Migration

1. Distance between Origin place and Host or Destination Place
2. Travelling Expenses
3. Attachment with Current Job or Work and colleagues
4. Attachment with Current place, Family and Friends
5. Variations in Language, Culture and Social Customs
6. Migration Capacity
7. Migration Policies or Rules
8. Poor Housing Condition, Living Condition, Environmental issues
9. Lack of Demand of Labor or Job opportunities
10. Transportation Problem, Lack of Access to Health care and Education Services
11. High Population Density, Mortality Rate, etc.

Consequences of migration:

1.

- Positive

2.

- Negative

Positive and Negative impacts of Migration

When people migrate from a particular underdeveloped area/country to a developed area/country, their place of origin undergoes with both positive and negative effects.

Positive effects include

1. Increase of share of land holdings.
2. improvement in the economic condition and living condition by the construction of good house, lack of pressure on resources etc.
3. the social status of the family improves because of education and better social contacts.

But the region which donates migrants experiences some negative impacts too, like

- 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.

Collectively the impact of migration are as following:

- 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.

- Increased Economic growth
- Flexibility in labor market because of More Human Resources
- Impact on GDP and Per Capita Income
- Availability of Skilled and Young Human Resource at low cost
- Over Population and Under Population
- More or Less Pressure on Natural Resources to Fulfill human necessities
- Cultural Diversity, Diffusion of various cultures
- More availability of Labor force as well as Work Force due to that potential fall in real wages
- Increased pressure on Public Health Services, Medical Facilities, Education Services etc.
- Due to Over Population increase in rate of Housing and Renting.

- Because of Migration changes occurs in Demographic structure of Origin and Host place in the term of Size, structure and distribution of population.
- Many migrants are unfit for most jobs, but also lack basic knowledge and life skills because of illiteracy and lack of required skills.
- Poverty, Under employment and Unemployment rate increases due to that it makes migrants unable to live a normal and healthy life.
- Children growing up in poverty have no access to proper nutrition, education or health.
- Migration increased the slum areas in cities which increase many problems such as unhygienic conditions, crime, pollution etc.
- Sometimes migrants are exploited.
- Migration is one of the main causes of increasing nuclear family where children grow up without a wider family circle.

Impact of Migration on Individual

Positive:

1. Feeling of personal accomplishment
2. Self-Reconstruction
3. Conscious decision making
4. Career advancement and growth

Negative:

1. Feeling Alone or Loneliness
2. Acculturative Stress
3. Identity Crisis
4. Perceived threat of “Self”

Other Terms related to Migration:

Brain Drain Migration

- Brain drain migration is the migration of skilled human resources or intellectuals of any country for trade, education, etc. Trained health professionals, engineers, architectures etc. are needed in every part of the world. Better Quality of life, Living standards, high salaries, access to advanced technology, religious freedom and stable political conditions of the developed countries attracts talent from less developed areas or developing countries. The majority of migration is from developing to developed countries. The intellectuals or skilled human resources or professionals of any country are some of the most expensive resources of it because of their training in terms of materialistic cost and time investment , and most importantly, because of lost opportunity.

Refugee Migration

- As per UN Higher Commission for refugees, ‘Refugees are persons who are outside their country of origin for reasons of feared persecution, conflict, generalized violence, or other circumstances that have seriously disturbed public order and, as a result, require international protection. The refugee definition can be found in the 1951 Convention and regional refugee instruments, as well as UNHCR’s Statute.’ and Migration among these people because of some unusual circumstances to the nearest area most probably across border known as Refugee migration.

Keep Asking.. Keep Learning..
All the Best..
Thank You..!

