

## Chapter - 5

# Population : Migration and Human Development

### Concept of Migration

Man is a social being, as well as a mobile being. Literally mobility has been a characteristic of population at every stage of human development. Hence, since pre-historic times, man has been migrating from a particular place to another, being affected by various, natural, social, economic and political factors. Today, when more opportunities of mobility are available, migration is becoming a subject of man's desire. That is why, migration is not only viewed in the form of change in number of people affecting normal population, But is also understood in the form of reason of change in the social, economical and demographic structure of the societies of both the places chosen for settlement and the place been left.

According to the United Nation Organization (UNO) migration is a kind of geographical or spatial travel, which is seen between a geographical unit and another geographical unit, in which the original place of residence and the place of destination both are different. The migration of this kind is most of the times permanent because in it the residence place of the man changes permanently.

While defining migration, Mr. Baug says "When a human community or group leaves their own place and starts living and settle down at some other place" it is called migration.

### Types of Migration :

In different parts of the earth, there is a migration of human groups from one region to another, it is also called the transfer of population. There are two types of migration -

**1. Emigration :** The process of transfer by which one man moves from one place to another like movement from Europe to the countries of North America, South America, Australia etc.

**2. Immigration :** The process of arrival in which humans come from outer places in a state or place. As in North America people had been immigrated from countries such as Britain, Germany, Italy and France.

### Aspects :

Human migration can be studied on various aspects. The area of migration, duration and number of people migrated, age, gender, religion, races etc are the main.

Every population has five aspects of migration in which different migration are considered from different point of view.

1. Distance
2. Duration
3. Cause
4. Volume
5. Stability

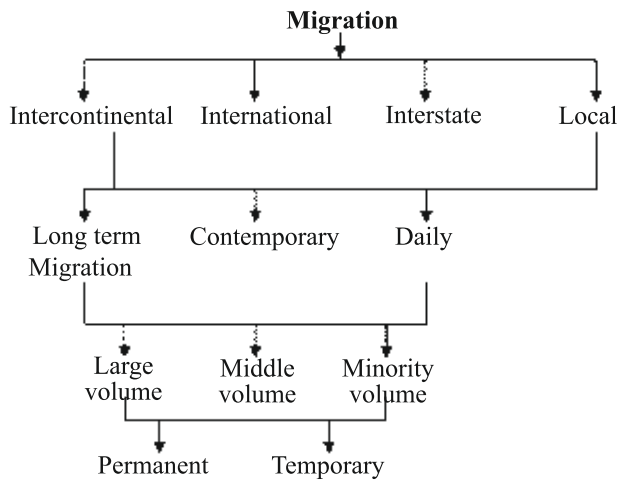


Fig. 5.1 : Types of Migration, according to distance, duration, volume and Instability

**(i) Distance :** In which it is considered that from where the population migrates from which states or region. Intercontinental migration, International migration, Inter-state migration and local migration are prominent.

**(ii) Duration :** In this we study long term

migration, seasonal migration, daily migration etc.

**(iii) Cause :** The cause of migration are considered. Physical, Economic, Social, Cultural and Political causes are major.

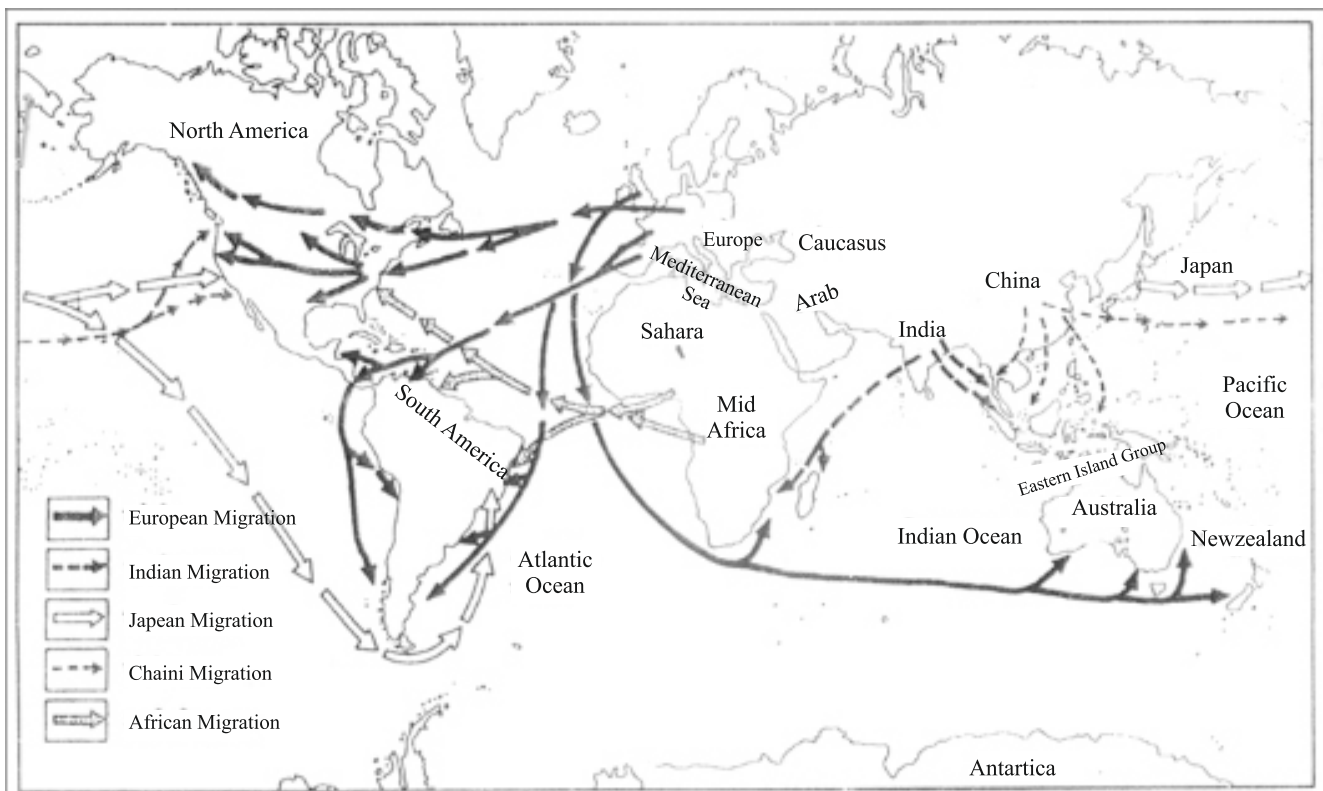
**(iv) Volume :** In the volume of migration, it is thought that the number of migrant people going out of a country and the number of migrants are coming from outside the country.

**(v) Stability :** Migration in which the migrant population settles in new countries permanently. European people settled in the United States of America, Southern Australia, South Africa etc. permanently.

### Types of Migration

Migration is mainly between one country or one continent or from different regions of the same country. On this basis, it can be divided into two parts-

- A. International Migration
- B. Inter State or Internal Migration



Map 5.1 : Migration of tribes in ancient time

## **(A) International Migration**

Migration from one continent to another or from one country to another is known as International migration. International migration of people have been mostly due to economic, social, political, and religious reasons. From ancient time to the present, man has always been migrating under the influence of any reason. Presently, migration is being done for employment also.

### **Major International Migrations of the World**

**(i) European Migration :** Migration from the other countries to the North-Western part of the European continent is more people from this region started living permanently through the sea route from 12<sup>th</sup> century to 20 century in many countries of the world. Due to the lack of resources in the European continent and the pressure of falling standard of living migrating from here to other known countries of the world. People from countries like England, France, Germany, Portugal, Spain, Netherlands etc. on the sea shore in western part of Europe migrated through the sea route to countries in Africa Asia and the American continent. By using their high technique, these people exploited the resources very rapidly.

Citizens of European countries migrated from here and settled in two main parts of the world.

**(a) Tropical Zone :** On the sea shores of Tropical North and South America where one can go easily.

The countries located in the southern part of Asia the people went there and started the production of commercial crops like cotton, cane, hot spices, tobacco, coffee, tea, rice etc. To work in these plantations European people carried bonded labourers from other countries.

**(b) Temperate Zone :** This climate was favorable for the European people, due to that these people settled permanently in these areas. The population of these areas was very rare before the arrival of the Europeans. So, there was no difficulty in settling there permanently. The number of these

people is found to be highest in the countries located in the temperate zone like United State of America, Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand etc.

Migration of Europeans to other countries was very low before 1820. But due to increasing population and decreasing economic resources, between 1820 and 1940 more than sixty million European people went to other countries of the world and settled permanently. The United States of America was definitely, the largest recipient country and between 1840 and 1914 it provided shelter to 5 crore people, out of which 4 crore people came in the last 34 years.

**(ii) Migration from Asian countries:** Anthropologists think that human species originated in Central Asian regions. Due to the change in climatic conditions and the origin of new races, in prehistoric times various old races migrated from Central Asia to different parts of the world and settled permanently.

After 18 century, because of increasing pressure of population, the people of China, India and Japan went to their neighbouring country and settled there permanently, because the population of neighbouring countries was very low at that time. Many people from China settled in countries located in the southern part of Asia like Manchuria, Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, Hindasia Vietnam, Philippines, Myanmar etc, before 20<sup>th</sup> century. Apart from this the Chinese people went to America, Africa and settled permanently. Japan is a small country so population pressure has been high since the beginning, so Japanese people migrated from 1880 to 1900 to the countries of Hawaii Island, United State of America, Canada, Brazil, Australia, Manchuria, Korea, Malaysia etc. Many people of India went to different nearby countries to promote their religious teaching in ancient times. In order to propagate Buddhism in ancient time the Buddhist monks migrated to countries like Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Indonesia etc. During British rule over India, the British transferred the Indians to South Africa Mauritius, Fiji, Trinidad to work as wage

labourers on their plantations. They became permanent residents of that place.

### **(B) Internal Migration**

Migration from one place to another between different states or territories of the same country is called internal migration.

**(i) Inter-State Migration :** This type of migration takes place in different parts of the same country. After Independence of India, many people from Uttar Pradesh and Haryana and from one state to another state, settled in Delhi (Pic.- 5.3). Many people from Rajasthan settled in states like Maharashtra, Gujarat etc.

From the beginning in the United State people lived in Eastern States. But due to the development of transport facilities and population pressure, gradually people migrated towards western state.



Fig. 5.1 : Migration of pre historian man

After the 1917 revolution in Russia, Russian people from Eastern and Western part settled in the agricultural farms of Siberia. Therefore, in almost every country of the world, people have been moving from one state to another state with the aim of working in Trade, Industry, Agriculture, Minerals etc.

**(ii) Local Migration :** The transfer of people, in local migration takes place between the different districts of the same states in the country. Rural people go to the cities for wages or for higher education. Local migration can be from one village to town or from town to village. Various amenities of towns attract them. In Mumbai thousand of people travel 100 to 200 Km daily.

### **Results of Migration**

The impact of the migrated population is on



Fig. 5.2 : Political causes of Migration



Fig. 5.3 : Interstate Migration



Fig. 5.4 : Local Migration



both the place where people go and live and the place of origin.

Due to migration, there are the following effects-

- (i) **Population balance worsen** : The place from where people go, the population becomes less and where they go, the population becomes high.
- (ii) Due to the migration spread of culture, migrants migrate with their technology, religion, traditions and customs, language etc. The effect of which falls on those people and the impact of that particular place of culture falls on migrants. They use their technical knowledge to elevate the economic level there.
- (iii) Culture and Language, living conditions, costumes, etc of that particular region gradually changes according to the living condition of migratory people. As the arrival of the British changed our Indian culture.
- (iv) Due to the migration, problems like population pressure, unemployment, poverty etc increase. While in those countries or places from where people migrate, there is a shortage of these problems.
- (v) The economic level of the country or place rises because of the efficient utilization of economic resources of those areas, due to the efficiency and technical knowledge of the expatriate people. As the arrival of European people made America, South Africa, Australia etc. a developed nation.

### Concept of human development

Development is basically a multi-dimensional concept in which economic, socio-cultural, political, institutional, psychological, ecology and ethics are involved. It is very much used as a process in which efforts are made to improve the economic condition of the people or increase human welfare and to increase or improve the quality of life. It is well known that aim of development is the welfare

of the people. However, public welfare is not possible only through wealth. Economic, Social and Cultural development is the main aspect of human welfare. Keeping these things in mind, the United Nations had laid the goal of human development concept in front of all member countries. For many decades the level of development of a country was seen as only economic growth. This means that the larger the country's economy, it was considered as much more advance. But this increase had no connection with the change in most people's life. For the first time, famous economist Mahbub-ul-Haq and Prof Amartya Sen has rendered the concept of human development. Human development happens in the form of a development that improves people's lives and increases choices for them. In this concept, the centre point of all kinds of development of Man. The idea of human development is based on the concepts of Parity, Sustainable development productivity and empowerment.

### Human Development Index

The United Nations Development Program has defined the process of enhanced people's choices as human development, in the first human development report published in 1990. Development, according to the report is not only the expansion of the income and wealth of the people, but it is means of increasing human functioning and capabilities. In other words it is only human development that can elevate the level of people's life choices and the level of public welfare.

Table 5.1 : Human Development Index Price (2013)

S.N.	Country	Human Development Index
1.	Norway	0.955
2.	Australia	0.938
3.	United State of America	0.937
4.	Germany	0.920
5.	Sweden	0.916
6.	Switzerland	0.913
7.	Japan	0.912
8.	France	0.893

9.	United Kingdom	0.875
10.	Argentina	0.811
11.	Cuba	0.780
12.	Malaysia	0.769
13.	Brazil	0.730
14.	Iran	0.742
15.	Srilanka	0.715
16.	Chaina	0.699
17.	Thailand	0.690
18.	Egypt	0.662
19.	Indonesia	0.629
20.	India	0.554
21.	Kenya	0.519
22.	Pakistan	0.515
23.	Bangladesh	0.515
24.	Mynmar	0.498
25.	Nepal	0.463
26.	Zambia	0.448
27.	Chad	0.340
28.	Nigeria	0.304

Human development is from health, the physical environment to economic, social and political independence, including all human, options of increasing the health services and oppurtunities for empowerment is the process of expansion in the choices of people and their education.

### International Patterns of Human Development Index

According to the Human Development Report 2013, the human development index was calculated for 186 countries. Among them, the highest human development in 47 countries was found, in high human development 47, medium human development 47 and lower human development in 35 countries was found.

**(1) High Human Development category (more than 0.7)** - A total of 94 countries are included in this category. Norway, Australia, United States of America, Netherlands, Germany topped the list. With almost all western countries Japan, Israel, Singapore, Hong Kong, Korea, Chile, Uruguay, United Arab Emirates are also able to achieve place in the first category.

**(2) Medium Human Development category (0.5 to 0.70)** - In this category 47 countries were located China, Thailand, Mongolia, Philippines, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh was present in this category.

**(3) Low Human Development category (below 0.5)** - There were 35 countries in which the Congo, Chad, Myanmar, Rwanda, Sudan, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Nepal, Zambia etc. were at the lowest level.

### Comparative findings

Norway has replaced Australia and the United States on the top of human development while Chad, Congo and Mali are present at the lowest level.

### Human Development Index in India

India has been kept in the medium human development category. It is on 138<sup>th</sup> position out of 186 countries. Kerala is on the top place in different states in India. After this Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Goa and Punjab states come. While Bihar, Odisha and Chhattisgarh states fall below the country. Due to this, political, economic and historical factors are responsible. The highest literacy rate in Kerala is considered to be factor for the highest human development index.

### IMPORTANT POINTS

1. A human community, by abandoning its place and going to any other place to live is called migration.
2. The migration of people from one continent to the other continent in the world is called international migration.

3. Presently, the migration is being done for getting employment.
4. Population balance worsens, due to migration.
5. Due to migration, culture is spread.
6. Human development is the process of expanding the aspirations of humans and providing best level of facilities available for living and long living.
7. Human development report is published every year since 1990 by the UNDP (United Nation Development Program).
8. In the human development Report, India's position is 138<sup>th</sup> in the group of 186 countries.
9. Kerala is at the top 0.700 in terms of human development in different states of India.
10. The average achievements of human development are measured by simple synthesized index. The value of the Human Development Index varies between 0 to 1.
4. Place of India in the human development report of the year 2015 is-  
(a) 130<sup>th</sup> (b) 138<sup>th</sup> (c) 120<sup>th</sup> (d) 135<sup>th</sup>
5. Which organization releases the report of Human development index?  
(a) WTO (b) UNDP  
(c) WHO (d) UNO

### Very Short Answer Type Questions

6. The minimum and maximum value of the human development Index lies between which numbers?
7. In which year is Human developments report being published by UNDP (United Nations Development Program)?
8. Which State of India is on the highest place in terms of human development ?
9. How many types of migration are there?

### Very Short Answer Type Questions

10. Define Migration?
11. What is international migration?
12. What is the Human Development Index (HDI)?
13. Which countries of Asia are in the category of high human development?

### Essay Type Questions

14. Explain the concept of human development in detail?
15. Explain in detail the difference between the countries of high human development and of low human development group?

### Map / Skill Based Questions

16. Show all the countries in the world map with their respective Human Development Index values?

## EXERCISE

### Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. Which is the world's largest refugee country ?  
(a) United States of America  
(b) Japan (c) Canada (d) Kenya
2. What is the migration between different regions of the same country or states called ?  
(a) Immigration (b) Emigration  
(c) International (d) Internal
3. The Intra regional migration takes place between-  
(a) From rural to urban  
(b) From town to the suburbs  
(c) From town to Metropolis  
(d) All of the above