

**Introduction:**

Migration is the movement of people from one place in the world to another. The migration was actually recorded from India's first census in 1881. This data was recorded on the basis of birthplace. In India, in 2011, of the 455.0 million migrants, calculated on the basis of last resort, 141.9 million have relocated over the past decade. Of these, 118.7 million were leaving and moving to neighboring countries. The Indian Census 2011 reports that more than 5 million people have moved to India from other countries. Of these, about 88.9 per cent are from neighboring countries: Bangladesh is followed by Nepal and Pakistan.

**1. Migration**

Migration is the movement of people from one place in the world to another. The migration was actually recorded from India's first census in 1881. This data was recorded on the basis of birthplace.

In the Census of India migration is calculated on two bases: (i) place of birth, if place of birth differs from place of calculation (known as migration period); (ii) accommodation, if the storage location differs from the calculation area (known as migration by storage area). As of the 2011 census, of the 1,210 million people in the country, 455.8 million (about 37%) were reported as migrants in residential areas.

**2. Migration streams**

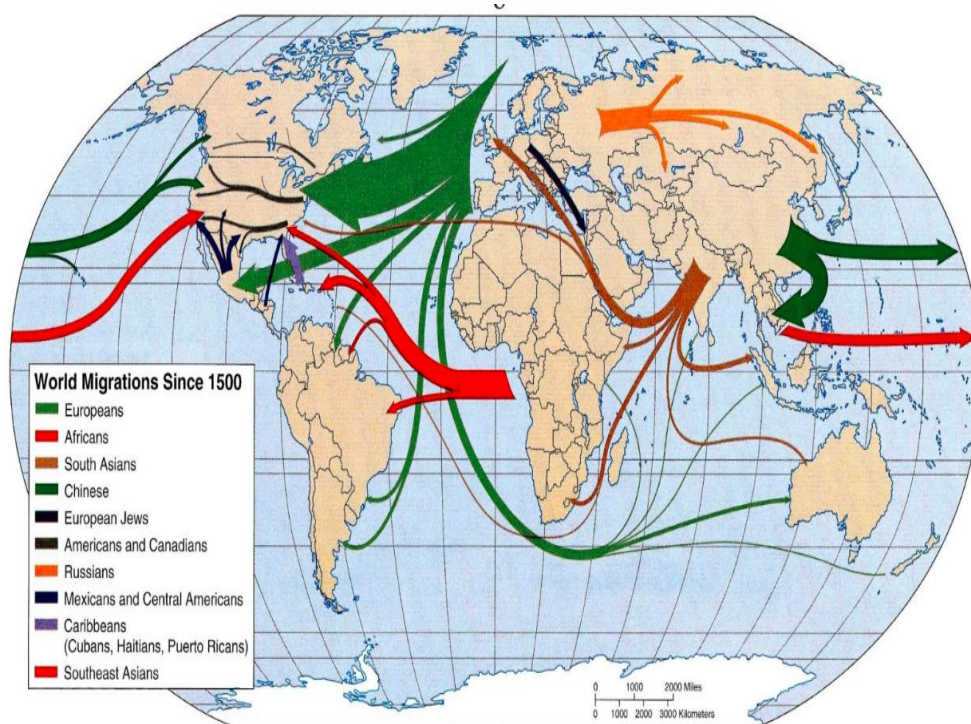
There are two main types of migration introduced here in domestic (domestic) and foreign migration (immigration and importation).

Apart from these internal migration streams, India is also experiencing migration, citing four streams:

- (a) Rural to Rural (R-R);
- (b) Rural to Urban (R-U);
- (c) City to City (U); and
- (d) City to Rural (U-R).

In India, in 2011, of the 455.0 million migrants, calculated on the basis of last resort, 141.9 million have relocated over the past decade. Of these, 118.7 million were leaving and moving to neighboring countries. Table 2.1 presents the details of the migrants from neighboring countries. The Indian Census 2011 reports that

more than 5 million people have moved to India from other countries. Of these, about 88.9 per cent are from neighboring countries: Bangladesh is followed by Nepal and Pakistan.



### **Immigration:**



The action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country. There were 0.16 million refugees from Tibet, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran and Myanmar.

### **Emigration:**



Apart from this immigration, India also experiences huge emigration. Emigration is the act of leaving one's own country to settle permanently in another country. As per census 2001, around 20 million people of the Indian diaspora are spread across 110 countries.

### **3. Local Diversity in Migration:**



Some regions such as Maharashtra, Delhi, Gujarat and Haryana attract migrants from other provinces such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, etc. Maharashtra took first place for immigrants, followed by Delhi, Gujarat and Haryana. Uttar Pradesh, on the other hand, was a region with a high percentage of immigrants.

#### 4. Causes of Migration



Causes of migration can be divided into two categories-

##### (i) Pushing Objects:

These cause people to leave their place of residence or origin; and in India people are migrating from rural areas to cities mainly due to poverty, high world population oppression, lack of basic infrastructure such as health care, education, etc. Apart from these factors, natural disasters such as floods, droughts, cyclonic storms, earthquakes, tsunamis, wars and local conflicts also provide extra impetus for migration.



##### (ii) Pull Features:

Pull Features that attract people from different places. There are attractions that attract people from rural areas to cities. The most important thing that attracts the majority of rural people who move to urban areas is better opportunities, the availability of regular employment and relatively high wages. Better educational opportunities, better health facilities and resources, etc., are also important aspects of attracting.

#### 5. Migration Effect



Migration is a response to the unequal distribution of opportunities in an area. People tend to move from a place of less opportunity and lower security to a place of higher opportunity and better security. This, too, creates both advantages and disadvantages for places.

#### 6. Economic Effect

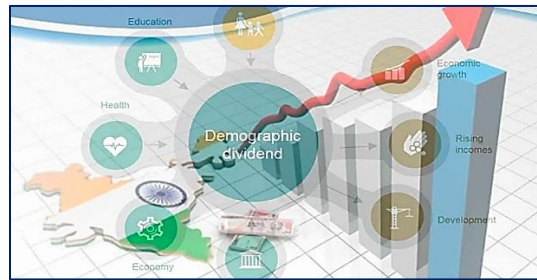
The amount of income sent by domestic migrants is very small compared to international migrants, but it plays an important role in the growth of the resource economy. Remittances are mainly used for food, debt repayment, medical treatment, marriages, children's education, agricultural equipment, housing, etc. The migration of people from rural areas of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Odessa to the rural areas of Punjab, Haryana, and Western Uttar Pradesh cited the success of their green transformation strategy for agricultural development. Apart from





this, uncontrolled emigration to major Indian cities has caused congestion. The development of slums in industrialized provinces such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Delhi is a negative consequence of unregulated migration.

## 7. Demographic Effect



Urban migration to rural areas is one of the key factors contributing to urban population growth. The age and ability to choose to migrate to rural areas has a negative impact on rural populations. However, high migration from Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and East Maharashtra has brought about significant age inequalities and gender composition in these provinces. Similar inequalities are introduced in recipient countries

## 8. Social Effect

Immigrants act as agents for social change. New ideas related to new technologies, family planning, girls' education, etc. It is distributed from cities to rural areas. It has such a positive effect as the emergence of a cohesive culture and the breakdown of subconscious ideas and expanding the psychological horizons of the people as a whole. But there are also serious consequences such as disagreements, which create a social stigma and depression. A persistent feeling of discouragement may encourage people to fall into the trap of social ills, such as crime and drug abuse.



## 9. Environmental Effect



Overcrowding due to urbanization has put pressure on existing social infrastructure and infrastructure in urban areas. This ultimately leads to the random growth of urban settlements and the formation of informal settlements. Apart from this, due to the over-exploitation of natural resources, cities are facing serious problems with groundwater depletion, air pollution, sewage disposal and solid waste management.

## 10. Others Consequence

Migration affects the status of women directly or indirectly. In rural areas, the migration of men by choice to leave and leave their wives puts additional physical and mental pressure on women. The migration of 'women' for education or employment enhances their independence and their contribution to the economy.



## Questions For Practice

1. In which stream, female migration is highest?  
 (a) Rural to Rural  
 (b) Rural to Urban  
 (c) Urban to Urban  
 (d) Urban to Rural
2. How many remittances does India receive from international migrants?  
 (a) 7 Billion Dollars  
 (b) 8 Billion Dollars  
 (c) 10 Billion Dollars  
 (d) 11 Billion Dollars
3. Which one of the following states receives a maximum number of immigrants?  
 (a) Uttar Pradesh  
 (b) Delhi  
 (c) Maharashtra  
 (d) Bihar
4. Which of the following information was added in the 1981 Census?  
 (a) Occupation of head of the family  
 (b) Place of Birth  
 (c) Place of residence  
 (d) Reasons for migration
5. As per 2011 Census, how many people have migrated to India from other countries?  
 (a) More than 5 million persons  
 (b) More than 6 million persons  
 (c) More than 7 million persons  
 (d) More than 8 million persons
6. Choose the country from which the maximum number of migrants comes to India?  
 (a) Afghanistan (b) Bangladesh  
 (c) Nepal (d) China
7. What is the main reason behind male migration in India from rural to urban areas?  
 (a) Employment (b) Marriage  
 (c) Education (d) All
8. Which one of the following urban agglomerations has the highest share in migrant population?  
 (a) Mumbai Urban Area  
 (b) Delhi Urban Area  
 (c) Bengaluru Urban Area  
 (d) Chennai Urban Area
9. What work was done by Indian Migrants in the West Indies?  
 (a) Mining  
 (b) Industries  
 (c) Plantation farming  
 (d) Horticulture
10. The migrants in India (2001 census) are?  
 (a) 10.7 crores (b) 15.7 crores  
 (c) 20.7 chrome (d) 30.7 crores
11. What work was done by Indian Migrants in the West Indies?  
 (a) Mining  
 (b) Industries  
 (c) Plantation farming  
 (d) Horticulture
12. How many streams of migration?  
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
13. Which one of the following is the main reason for male migration in India?  
 (a) Marriage  
 (b) Work and Employment  
 (c) Business (d) Education
14. Which one of the following urban agglomerations has the highest share in migrant population?  
 (a) Mumbai Urban Area  
 (b) Delhi Urban Area  
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 (a) More than 5 million persons  
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19. Which one of the following states receives a maximum number of immigrants?  
 (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Delhi  
 (c) Maharashtra (d) Bihar
20. How many remittances does India receive from international migrants?  
 (a) 7 Billion Dollars  
 (b) 8 Billion Dollars  
 (c) 10 Billion Dollars  
 (d) 11 Billion Dollars
21. Immigrants to India (2001 census) are:  
 (a) 10.7 crores (b) 15.7 crores  
 (c) 20.7 million (d) 30.7 crores
22. In which neighboring countries, do most immigrants come to India?  
 (a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh  
 (c) in Nepal (d) Sri Lanka
23. How many immigrants are in Uttar Pradesh?  
 (a) 16 lakhs (b) 20 lakhs  
 (c) 23 lakhs (d) 26 lakhs
24. What percentage of women migrate after marriage?  
 (a) 45 (b) 50  
 (c) 55 (d) 65
25. How much exports do India receive from international migrants?  
 (a) 7 billion dollars  
 (b) 8 billion dollars  
 (c) 10 billion dollars  
 (d) 11 billion dollars
26. Which of the following provinces has the highest number of immigrants?  
 (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Delhi  
 (c) Maharashtra (d) Bihar

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| <p><b>27.</b> What is the role of Indian immigrants in the West Indies?<br/>         (a) Mining (b) Industries<br/>         (c) Crop planting (d) Farming</p> <p><b>28.</b> Where is the spread, the migration of women is the highest?<br/>         (a) Rural to rural<br/>         (b) Rural to City</p> | <p>(c) Cities to City<br/>         (d) Urban to Rural</p> <p><b>29.</b> Which of the following city groups have the highest share of immigration?<br/>         (a) Mumbai Urban Area<br/>         (b) Delhi Urban Area<br/>         (c) Bengaluru Urban Area</p> | <p>(d) Chennai Urban Area</p> <p><b>30.</b> Which one of the following streams are dominated by male migrants in India?<br/>         (a) In rural areas<br/>         (b) In urban-rural areas<br/>         (c) Rural-urban<br/>         (d) Urban-urban</p> |
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## Solutions

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|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 4. (d) | 7. (a) | 10. (d) | 13. (b) | 16. (b) | 19. (a) | 22. (b) | 25. (d) | 28. (a) |
| 2. (d) | 5. (a) | 8. (a) | 11. (c) | 14. (a) | 17. (d) | 20. (d) | 23. (d) | 26. (a) | 29. (a) |
| 3. (a) | 6. (b) | 9. (c) | 12. (d) | 15. (a) | 18. (a) | 21. (d) | 24. (d) | 27. (c) | 30. (c) |

