CONCEPT AND THEORIES OF MIGRATION: AN IN-DEPTH UNDERSTANDING

One of the most important aspects of social science is “Human Migration”. It has maintained a close relation with mankind from its earliest stage. Inter-disciplinary approach today has attracted the scholars of geography, sociology, demography, economics and other related disciplines.

Because of the complexity of human life and fast changing socio-economic conditions, human migration is gaining importance day by day. Basic factor that has influenced the mobility of man from one region to another was uneven distribution of population and resources, unbalanced utilization of resources and variation in economic and cultural developments. There were certain areas of habitation marked as ‘Centers of habitation’ where people were attracted from various regions, countries, and continents. Different parts of the world, on the whole, have different types of mobility caused by various socio-economic conditions. And this mobility of man has either favorably or adversely influenced the socio-economic conditions of that area also. Scholars have tried to study the phenomenon of migration from various angles.

From the point of view of interdisciplinary approach, very little work has been done on this aspect of social science. An attempt has been made in the field of human migration and interplay of demographic, economic, social, medical, and biological and many other factors to suggest a solution of this burning problem. As per assumptions or beliefs, it is uneven distribution of population and resources that has led to rapid growth of rural-urban migration. Other factors that contributed to this field were industrial growth, development of new territories, social change etc, that has led to the forcible migration of people from the places of their birth to different directions. Because of this displacement people of different cultures, having different social life,
occupational characteristics and different socio-political ideologies has caused social, economical, political and medical complexities.

**NEED FOR MIGRATION:**

If we analyze the historical background of developing or developed parts of the world, we will find an unbalanced utilization of resources which ultimately lead to unbalanced distribution of population. Because of peoples shift from an under developed region to a developing or a developed region, their place of origin as well as destination have been adversely affected.

When people migrate from a particular under developed region to a developed region, their place of origin undergoes positive as well as 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 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 labour is experienced, sometimes movement of young or working force restricts the proper growth of the region. It has been observed mostly that people receive their basic education (technical or general) at the place of their origin but they rarely serve the place of their origin.

Till now, we were discussing the impact of migration on the place of their origin. But the place of destination is also affected by migration. So, the affect of migration on the place of destination can be grouped into two parts i.e. positive and negative.

(a) Positive aspect: place of destination is considered as a developed area because of which educated young people migrate to these areas, there by providing a large number of labourers to this area. But as compared to positive aspects, it has more number of negative aspects. Because of this rural urban mobility, the population size of urban areas is increasing at a much faster rate. This unexpected increase in population leads to the creation of slums, unauthorized construction, haphazard growth of
towns, transport problems, shortage of public utility services and educational facilities. Because migrants belong to different cultures, they find difficulty in socializing with the local masses, so they start divorcing their traditional ways of life and start adopting advanced customs of the urban areas.

Imbalance has been created both in demographic as well as regional development because of mobility of people.

**DEFINITION:**

Different scholars have tried to define the concept of migration distinctly because of their different approaches. While geographers have emphasized on the time and space significance of mobility, sociologists have laid stress on social consequences of mobility whereas importance to economic aspect of migration has been given by the economists. Literal meaning of “Migration” is “shifting of people or an individual or group of individual’s from one cultural area to another, which may be permanent or temporary”. In Webster’s dictionary, the term has been defined as “the act or an instance of moving from one country, region to settle in another”. Secondly it as defined as “an act of moving from one area to another in search of work”. According to many individuals, the simplest meaning of the word migration can be a simple shift in the physical space. But it would be interesting to note that meaning of migration is changing simultaneously with the passage of time. Now-a-days, both the scope and definition of migration have become more complicated i.e. only mobility in physical state cannot define the concept of migration.

Smith, T.L (1960), based his concept of migration on change in physical space. The definition suggested by Lee, E.S (1969) in “A Theory of Migration” poses some problems when we look at various types of cyclical migration i.e. 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. according to Theodore Laplow, “Migration is strictly speaking, a change of residence and
need not necessarily involve any change of occupation, but it is closely associated with occupational shifts of one kind or another. The principal directions of migration are illustrated by more or less continuous movements from rural areas towards the city, from areas of stable population towards centers of industrial or commercial opportunity, from densely settled countries to less densely settled countries and from the centers of the cities to their suburbs”.

Eisenstadt looks at migration as “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”. But in this definition ha has failed to explain the psychology of individual or groups who are shifting from one geographical location to another.

As compared to the above mentioned definitions of migration, definition of migration suggested by Weinberg appears relatively flexible because he considered human migration as the change of place permanently or temporarily for a particular duration of time as in case of seasonal workers. If people maintain multiple residences in city, town and village, then his frequency of movement will help in deciding his status as a migrant. Even though many social scientists came forward to discuss and define the concept of migration but some of them have complicated its definition. But latest definitions of Zelinsky, Baker, Hagerstrand, Rose, etc are worth mentioning.

According to Baker, “migration is the act of moving from one spatial unit to another”. A broad area has been covered by this definition and also it touches a large number of branches of naturalists, social scientists, and others. Hagerstrand has studied the Swedish migration fields and he has defined migration in terms of change in the centre of gravity and has defined that an individual’s mobility depends upon the change in the
Centre of gravity, for example termini of journey to work, recreational and shopping movements may remain same, while there will be change in inter-urban move. Another person who gave a comprehensive definition of migration was Arnold Rose. His definition establishes the relationship between migration and the growth of population although indirectly. According to him, migration does not add or subtract from the total population of world, but it can have hand effect on the total population by involving the movement of people from areas where they are likely to reproduce less to areas where they are likely to reproduce more or vice versa.

In the study of movement of people in Ghana, Fortes distinguishes mobility which he restricts to movement within boundaries and migration in which person crosses borders. In Indian context, this approach poses certain problems. Safa has expressed her view that “Migration is normally viewed as an economic phenomenon though non economic factors obviously have some bearing. Most studies concur that migrants leave their area of origin primarily because of lack of employment opportunities and with the hope of finding better opportunities elsewhere”.

After evaluating all the definitions of different scholars we come to find out that most of them have stressed upon time and space but none of them has laid stress on socio-economic repercussion. After considering socio-economic concept i.e. consequences of socio-economic migration, a new definition will be required which will study three dimensions of human migration i.e. time, space and socio-economic implications. Therefore, migration can be defined as permanent or semi-permanent movement from one place to another which leads to culture diffusion and social integration.

**RELATION WITH DIFFERENT DISCIPLINES:**
Migration as a phenomenon has been stated by many scholars of different disciplines like geography, economics, history, country and planning; demography etc. migration has established its relationship with all the above mentioned disciplines. Some disciplines are concerned directly with the study of migration while some others are concerned indirectly. Geographers, demographers, town and city planners have been directly associated with this phenomenon where as politicians, medical scientists and historians analyze the implications of human migration.

Relationship of migration and geography is inseparable. To study geography, study of migration becomes of primary importance because this human phenomenon has remained attached to it from the very beginning of human life. Initially the study of this concept was not complicated because the life style of human beings was very simple. Because at that time human being was a wanderer, he used to wonder from one place to another. There were no social or economic implications but there was spatial change. But with the passage of time civilization was advanced and this advancement compelled the people to settle down at a permanent habitation. Selection of good habitable and agricultural land influenced human beings to move from one place to another. This spatial variation became associated with economic variation. With the advancement of civilization and regional variation, the study of migration became more complicated. A geographer is not only concerned with causes and consequences of human migration at the place of origin and place of destination.

To analyze the social causes and effects of human mobility, sociologist’s deals with migration problem is a different manner. After migration people try to form a group at the place of destination, they establish relationship on the basis of caste, neighbourhood and status. They face a lot of social problems because they belong to different caste, class and family background. They usually find
difficulty to adjust in the social life i.e. social adjustment with the migrants of different cultural regions as well as with original inhabitants.

Like sociologists and geographers play an important role in the study of migration similarly an important role is being played by economists also in the study of migration because economy motivates all the migration activities. In order to earn a better livelihood, people migrate from one place to another, so that they can improve their economic condition, social position etc. economy of a region gets affected by the mobility by the mobility of mankind. Because of this mobility, shortage of labourers is experienced in the rural areas and their will be excess of labourers in the urban areas. This mobility of skilled labourers to urban areas increase capital flow and this capital flow helps urban centers to flourish in terms of industrial development as well as commercial activities. So, it can be said that, economy of urban areas multiplies at the cost of rural areas or because of rural areas.

Study of migration is also related to demography of a region. It is the job of the demographers to analyze migration as a determinant of population change and other associated features. Since movement of people influences the composition of population as also occupational structure, distribution pattern and other aspects, demographers give special attention to the study of migration. Because now-a-days developing countries are experiencing a huge growth in rural urban migration which is further giving rise to socio economic implication in rural as well as urban areas, so, demographers are taking more interest in the study of rural urban migration and its effects. Also, the study of migration is associated to a quite good extent with city or country planners. Their main job is to do proper regional development for providing better life to human beings. Excessive immigration or out migration sometimes poses problem for these planners. Now-a-days excessive urban migration is creating several problems for the planners. They are facing problems in the planning of housing, educational, medical, transport and recreational facilities and other
urban amenities. One more concept that not only disturbs the proposed land use but also complicates socio-economic conditions is the development of “slums”. These planners not only lay emphasis on the improvement of urban centers but they also minimize rural urban migration by providing infrastructure in rural areas.

Another discipline which is related to the study of migration is “anthropology”. It concentrates on the study of ethnic composition, distribution and traits of races and other associated features of population. Racial traits of migrants as well as natives are studied by anthropologists. Also they find out the changes in the racial structure which are caused by racial mixing. Socio-economic activities and racial traits are different for different ethnic groups. So, anthropologists try to find out the causes of such heterogeneity and try to find out the places from where they have migrated.

Next discipline which cannot be separated from the study of migration is history. Historians have not kept themselves apart from the study of migration. They try to study the trend and temporal variations in migration. They study historical events to study the cause of population shift from historically disturbed areas to safe places. The prehistoric and historic accounts are full of forced as well as willing migration. Historians try to study the administrative set up of a kingdom, the attitude of emperor and also the conditions of the migrants. And sometimes on the grounds of this study they try to understand and predict the future human migration.

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE:**

Social scientists attention has been attracted by migration process but most of the work is related to rural urban migration and its consequences. Migration has been looked upon as a basic change because of which urban centers are getting transformed. According to Zachariah, economic factors are
predominating cause of rural urban migration. Lashley and Dasgupta also expressed their views similar to Zachariah and they have expressed their views on the role of poverty as a migration motivating factor.

According to Ganguly, it is wider economic, political and cultural areas which cause migration. While studying Hubli, Dhekney has analyzed the causes of migration. According to him factors like getting employment, better business opportunities etc motivate migration. Pal has also given somewhat similar opinion. According to him, it is the better conditions of living and better prospects in the city are motivating factors for migration.

Migration has been sub divided into two factors of “Push” and “Pull” by Arora in his study of “The New Frontier Man: A sociological study of Indian Immigrants in United Kingdom”. Pull factors include best of higher standard of living, better educational facilities etc, while push stands for factors like population pressure on land, break up of joint family etc.

Savani and Saxena in their study have emphasized on the economic condition of the migrants. According to them both rich and poor are equally prone to migration. In the case of rich people, they migrate to urban areas for better comfortable lifestyle while as far as poor people are concerned they migrate to urban areas owing to their economic hardships. In relation to this Gupta has given his points, he states that “persons belonging to upper stratum have higher inclination to migrate from rural to urban areas because they have higher level of education and economic conditions”. Sex factor has also been a determining factor for distances of mobility. In case of rich people, they prefer to move to cities along with their female members but as far as poor people are concerned they are compelled to move to cities without their female partners as they cannot meet their normal expenses also. The findings of the study of out migrants of four towns of the states of Haryana and Punjab have indicated that women out migrated from the town owing to their marriage. A study conducted
by D'Souza in the Kanara district in the province of Karnataka revealed that for the people of lower socio economic level individual mobility is hardly possible because of linguistic, religious and caste barriers. That is why; these people migrate in a large group in order to maintain cultural identity at the destination.

Rural urban migration induces change not only in the life of migrants but also in the life of people at the place of origin. The inhabitants of the place of origin get affected because of the occasional returns of the migrants to their native village and also provide opportunities for social interaction. Because of cultural impact on the donor society, rural urban migration contributed towards the process of urbanization. Mobility is also affected by the age factor. According to Thomas, more people migrate in their teenage and early thirty’s. In comparison to all the other factors leading to migration, the one that dominates the scenario and leaves all the other factors behind is economic factor; Thomas and Gugler hold this view, while Chaplin emphasizes the role of personal advancement as a factor of migration. According to Bogue, migration is caused by economic as well as social, political and psychological factors also. Other social scientists that have substantiated the literature on migration consist of Drew, Joseph, Morgan etc. based on the survey of migration research, Drew and Rogers presented a new aggregate hypothesis.

With regards to migration studies in India, work of several geographers, sociologists, demographers are worth mentioning. Davis’s work is considered as a guideline because he analyzed the extent and direction of migration under the following headings:-

(a) Immigration
(b) Emigration
(c) Internal migration
He provided detailed accounts of the types of internal migration namely short term migration, marriage migration etc. there are others also whose work is praiseworthy namely Dayal, Gosal, Zachariah, Bose etc. Dayal studied growth of population and rural-urban migration in Indian context in detail, whereas Gosal tried to analyze the regional pattern of internal migration in India during 1931-51. Zachariah’s studies have been taken as a guideline for demographic attributes of urban centers. He analyzed the problems of migrants in India’s one of the largest cities of India like Mumbai. An attempt has been made by Bose to present the overall picture of inter state and intra state movements. Different aspects of migration in India as per 1961 census have been revealed by Mitra. His work provides relationship between the volume of migration and level of development.

In 1968, at the time of International Geographical Congress held in New Delhi, a quantitative description of internal migration in Bihar has been presented by Lopo using linear programming technique. Hussain in her work of demographic research undertaken during 1966-69 in India found that a total of 12% studies taken were devoted to migration and urbanization. Bhuyan did a similar type of work in Assam valley on immigrants. A general idea about rural urban migration has been presented by Roy in his study of migration pattern in U.P.

MIGRATION THEORIES AND LAWS:

Although migration phenomena have been studied by social scientists, thinkers, reformers and others from the very beginning of human civilization, the theoretical and empirical knowledge of migration has not developed to a considerable extent. That is why; even today this study needs migration theories, laws and models taking into consideration its spatial and temporal variations. Unlike physical laws, migration laws cannot be made rigid. Some hypothesis have been developed by social scientists and scholars, they have
formulated a few theories and laws and have also suggested migration models. It was in 19th century that theories concerning migration flow and other processes related appeared. There were three eminent scholars of population who made important contributions to population theory and analysis, they were: Robert Malthus (1766-1834), William Farr (1807-83), and Ernest George Ravenstein (1834-1913). Among these Malthus was the grand theorist, Farr was the statistical demographer and public health reformer and Ravenstein was inductive empiricist.

Ravenstein was the empiricist who formulated laws concerning migration stream. According to him, “the laws of population and economic laws generally have not the rigidity of physical laws”. Most important statements of Ravenstein that appeared as laws or hypothesis of migration are as follows:

1. Most of the migrants move only a short distance. Because of this drift near by areas are only affected and not far off places. Long distance shift is characterized by a special case like a specialized job, technical education etc.

2. The direction of migration is from agricultural to industrial areas. Rural and urban areas are specialized in different economic activities. Rural areas are dominated by the primary sectors whereas urban areas are specialized in secondary and tertiary occupations and because of this reason these two areas have distinct socioeconomic conditions.

3. Most of the long distance migration is due to the major industrial and commercial centre. Because major industrial and commercial establishments need skilled labour and professionals, since they are not available locally, these persons travel from distant places.

4. Migration occurs in a series of stages. A group of people residing very near to the developed area will enter into it and thus the gap created by them at rural area will be filled by people from more remote areas.

5. Females are more migratory over short distances than males. There is predominance of males over long distance migration. Families rarely migrate over long distances.
(6) Internal migration is predominated by females whereas males dominate international migration. Many scholars are of the view that Ravenstein’s statements are not universally applicable, for example: he emphasized on predominance of short distance migration but now- a- days because of the development of the transport facilities; long distance migration is being encouraged. Again, he stressed upon the fact that migration increases with the development of industries and commerce but this relationship is not linear. Despite of all these criticisms, Ravenstein’s laws of migration have proved to be of considerable stimulus because he has given simple statements about migration, which migrates, where they come from and go to.

Apart from Ravenstein’s laws of migration a few theories have been advocated namely, “Stouffer’s theory of intervening obstacles” and “Taylor’s theory of migration zone”. The factors influencing the decision to migrate and the process of migration are as follows:-
(a) Factors associated with the place of origin are both positive and negative.
(b) Intervening obstacles and
(c) Personal factors.

All these factors no doubt are found every where but their impact varies from place to place. Some factors affect people at the place of origin and destinations, for example, many people get attracted towards a favourable climate but a bad climate is repulsive to everyone. A good school is a plus factor for migration for parents who are interested in education but it is not a migration factor for those who are not interested in education. As a result, some migrants respond to the plus factors of migration at their destination while others respond to the minus factors at the place of their origin. But in between all the speculations they are also guided by some obstacles which are known as intervening obstacles.
THEORY PROPOUNDED BY TAYLOR:

Taylor formulated “Migration Zone theory” in 1949 while he was studying the dispersion of people from cradle land of Central Asia. According to him, the first settlers of cradle land were born in this land. A new race was originated in this area following which the original inhabitants of the area migrated outside this land. “Negrito” are thought to be evolved first of all and they were forced to migrate towards fringe by a population which was evolved later i.e. “Negro”. After this, Australoid evolved and they forced the former two races to migrate. This process enabled the evolution of several races and was also responsible for their global distribution. To support his theory, Taylor proposed the following ideas:-

(a) There has been a centrifugal movement of population from central Asia to its nearest continents such as EurAfrica, Australia, etc.
(b) Almost all continents have several racial zones which are primitive and formation of these zones indicates evidences of successive migrations from Central Asia.

(c) Primitive races are found in the peripheral areas for example Negrito are found in Tasmania, Greenland and Brazil. This shows the successive migrations of Negrito people to the peripheral areas of the world.

**TYPES OF MIGRATION:**

Interdisciplinary approaches of various scholars have brought into consideration various types of migration but most of them agree on the main types. Typology of migration has been influenced by space, time, volume, direction, cause, velocity, selectivity, stability, behaviour etc. Various types of migration have been suggested by scholars from time to time. First distinction ahs been made between migration and mobility. Here ‘mobility’ represents movement within the boundaries whereas ‘migration’ allows crossing of boundaries such as geographical, structural, and ethnic and others.

Migration has been classified into invasion, conquest, colonization and immigration by Fairchild. Later on, Isaac modified the divisions of Fairchild as free (reasonable, nomadic, temporary and permanent) and forced (refugee, slave etc). weakness of Fairchild’s typology has been exposed by Peterson who has claimed that it is an implicit and incomplete crossing of two criteria i.e. peaceful-warlike and low culture- high culture. Peterson suggested a more complex typology based on two main criteria i.e. conservation-innovation and migratory force i.e. ecological push, political force, aspiration freely to find better conditions and social pressure exerted by a mass movement.
Crane’s suggestion

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<th>Class of migration</th>
<th>Conservative migration</th>
<th>Innovating migration</th>
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<td>ecological push</td>
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Typology suggested by Crane contains some slightly forced distinctions, between group migration and settlement but it has considerable value in pinpointing various kinds of migration and also various assimilation situations.

Migration has been classified into five types by Gonzalez i.e. seasonal, temporary non-seasonal, re-current, continuous and permanent removal. A relationship has been established by her between recurrent migration and matrilocal household. According to Amin, migration of labour can be classified on the basis of the place of origin and that of place of destination i.e. it can be rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-urban and urban-rural. A scheme has been formulated by Gould and Prothero, to facilitate the study of mobility of population in an area undergoing rapid social and economic development or change and where major importance has been given to problems of rural and urban development and the interaction between the two of them. Space and time has been taken by them as an essential dimension of its framework. Their model is as under:-
According to Thomas, immigration is a necessary condition for diffusion of skills particularly in developing countries as there is immense need of skilled personnel’s. There are refugees or the involuntary migrants in addition to voluntary international migrants. International refugees contain two main elements i.e. persons who have left their own nation and persons fleeing from one part to another, finding protection in national legal norms. Considering the motives and destinations of the emigrants, Douglass suggested three types of emigration:

(a) Permanent emigrant
(b) Sojourners and
(c) Birds of passage

Among these types mentioned above, permanent immigrants never return to their place of origin, whereas, sojourners are those emigrants who leave their native place for a long duration of time but do return to resume permanent residence before death and the birds of passage includes those individuals who keep on moving between the place of origin and place of their destination i.e. between village and the foreign area.

While studying and reviewing the views of different scholars, it has been found that classification of migration is a multidimensional phenomenon and this phenomenon has been approached differently by different scholars. Like
geographers have emphasized on the phenomenon of space, sociologists have laid stress on social aspect of migrations, i.e. different scholars have viewed migration from their own distinct views.

Time factor has also been taken into consideration to classify migration i.e. there is a class of seasonal migrants that migrate in a particular working season and return after that. Also there is one class of permanent migrants who once leave their place of origin never come back. In between these two types, there are various forms of migration ranging from a few months to a number of years. Certain people migrate for a short time but they finally settle down at the place of destination and never come back, at this point, classification based on time factor becomes complicated. Many a times the primary migration paves the way for permanent settlement. Migration can also be commonly classified by taking into consideration the environments of origin and that of destination.

According to Zelinsky, there are four types of migration i.e.

(a) Rural - Urban
(b) Interurban - Suburban
(c) Frontier ward migration

And he also provided a set of generalized terms that can be applied to most flows of migration with some profits in terms of description. But this classification ignored the two way process of migration.

Migration can also be classified on the basis of reasons behind it and likewise it can be named as “Economic migration”, “Retirement migration”, or “Educational migration”. The most common reason from migrating from the place of origin, still considered, is economic backwardness. Migration has also been divided into two broad categories on the basis of duration and spatial course, into two broad categories, by Kant. His classification is as follows:

(a) Accidental or temporary
(b) Permanent or periodical
(c) Definitive migration.
Du Toit has emphasized on two main types of migration i.e. forced and voluntary. According to Davis five important types of migration are there i.e. 
(a) Conquest
(b) Displacement
(c) Forced labour
(d) Free individual migration and
(e) Controlled migration.
Keeping in mind all the classifications of migration, important types based on different parameters are as follows:

CLASSIFICATION BASED ON SPACE:

Phenomenon of movement of people from one geographical location to another location is called spatial migration. Geographical area differs from village level to continent level. This movement related to space can be divided onto following types:
1. Intercontinental migration
2. International migration
3. Inter state migration
4. Local migration
5. Rural- Rural migration
6. Rural - Urban migration
7. Urban - Urban migration
8. Urban - Rural migration

1. **Inter continental migration:** when movement of people is from one continent into another continent, this type of movement is known as inter continental migration. Further this type of migration was prevalent during 17\textsuperscript{th} to early 20\textsuperscript{th} century. Initially it took place from cradle land of Asia to other continents, but, later on, people moved from European countries to other countries in the process of colonization.
2. **International migration**: when movement of people happens to cross international borders then it is called international migration. Earlier people used to move freely across the borders because there was no demarcation. This demarcation became a restrictive force in free movement of people. Even then people have migrated from one country and settled permanently in other country. For example: Chinese have migrated permanently to Vietnam and Indonesia.

3. **Inter state migration**: a phenomenon in which people migrate from one province to another is known as inter state migration. This type of migration is very common throughout the world because of favourable laws. All countries in the world have allowed their citizens to move, work and settle from one state to another within the country. Inter state migration is very common in India among Punjabi’s, Kashmiri’s, Rajasthani’s etc.

4. **Local migration**: when people move for a short distance that phenomenon is called local migration. It is of various types i.e. inter village, inter district and intra district. This type of migration is preferred by majority of people as they remain aware of the living conditions and job opportunities of the place of destination.

5. **Rural- rural migration**: when the people move from one rural area to another rural area, it is known as rural- rural migration. This type of migration usually occurs in developing countries because in these countries either most of the people live in rural areas or there is imbalanced distribution of resources. People here prefer to move to places which are agriculturally more developed.

6. **Rural- Urban migration**: when people migrate from agrarian economy to non-agrarian economy then that type of migration is known as rural-urban migration. In urban areas there are lots of opportunities of white collar jobs, luxurious life and modern amenities and it is because of these
above mentioned properties that people prefer to migrate from rural areas which are sometimes devoid of even basic requirements. This phenomenon of rural urban migration has become very common in developing countries and this drift is causing lots of problems to both area of origin as well as area of destination.

7. **Urban-Urban migration:** it can be defined as movement of people from one urban area to another urban area. This is similar to rural urban migration because here people move from smaller urbanized towns to major urban centers. At times this drift is caused because of transfer and posting also.

8. **Urban-Rural migration:** when urbanites move to rural areas then that phenomenon is known as urban rural migration. This is not common practice. This happens when people get disgusted with the industrial and very busy schedule of urban life and want to move in search of peace. Such incidences are usually found in developed nations like USA.

Mobility of mankind is of different types. It changes from time to time. People in prehistoric period had no permanent habitation and their movement was not oriented towards a particular direction. They were leading life of wanderers. Human migration got influenced in a different way with the growth of civilization, formation of administrative units and growth of cultural regions etc. sometimes people move for a shorter duration of time and sometimes they move for a longer duration. Some migrations like Aryan migration had continued for a longer duration. Taking into consideration the chronological dimensions, migration is of two types: (a) long range migration and (b) periodic or seasonal migration.

(a) **Long range migration:** it is defined as a process which continues for a longer duration of time. Aryan’s moved without any concrete knowledge of its occurrence and continued for a longer duration of time.
(b) **Periodic or seasonal migration:** when people move from place of origin to the site of temporary work for several months that is known as seasonal migration. This type of migration takes place in successive intervals. Apart from all these types, some other important types, based on temporal dimensions especially stability aspects are permanent, semi-permanent, temporary, pendulum type, irregular etc.

(a) **Permanent migration:** when people move from one region to another region permanently, then it known as permanent migration. For this type of migration, there are two types of conditions which compiles at the same time i.e. firstly, the concerned population moves from one populated centre to another and secondly, this movement goes hand in hand with change of place of permanent residence. Overcrowding can be considered as a basic cause of such types of migration because when one area gets overcrowded then the population moves to the vacant land, which induces them to settle there permanently.

(b) **Semi-permanent migration:** in this type of migration people do not settle permanently because they have some of their family members living at the place of their origin, so they maintain a connection with their place of origin and this type of migration is known as semi-permanent migration. In this case, people during their job, visit their place of origin at regular intervals but they return back permanently to their place of origin after their retirement from job.

(c) **Temporary migration:** when people move for a short duration of time then that movement is known as temporary migration. In this case people do not change their place of habitation. According to Indian census such type of migration was observed before year 1931. These migrations are the outcomes of journeys for business, visits to fair and places of pilgrimage etc.
(d) **Casual migration:** when people move out of their habitat due to emergency or some other causes. Such type of migration is known as casual migration. In this type, people move to their relative’s house or neighbouring villages for short duration and return back when things are back to normal.

(e) **Pendulum type of migration:** when people move daily or weekly from place of residence to place of work or study, then such type of migration is known as pendulum type of migration. According to the above mentioned definition it is clear that people, who move daily from place of origin to place of destination, do not intend to settle for a very short period also. So, they can be referred to as commuters rather than migrants. But as mentioned in definition, people move out for a week also, so they will be categorized in pendulum type of migration.

We have now studied different types of migrations from all angles and all possibilities. Now we shall focus on the factors motivating migration. These factors can also be looked upon from various angles and perspectives.

**FACTORS MOTIVATING MIGRATION:**

From the very beginning of human civilization, human migration has been distinctly influencing the place of origin and place of destination. The process is basically concerned with the place of origin where certain geographical factors motivate migrants to move out and similarly at the place of destination there will be lots of pull factors. There is no definite theory that has been propounded regarding various factors leading to migration. Moreover, such a big phenomenon of migration is not influenced by any single factor but there will be numerous factors which are responsible for influencing it.
At the initial level we can distinguish the factors as push and pull factors. Pull factors include better employment, education, recreational facilities, housing facilities etc, whereas push factors include poverty, indebtedness, social outcaste, unemployment, natural calamities etc. According to Davis, the causes of human have never been understood systematically. It has been assumed that the confluence of some migratory factors differs from time to time, so they have been analyzed by different social scientists in a different way. Before migrating people have certain things in their mind as their motives to migrate but if an individual is satisfied at his/her place of origin, he/she will never think of migrating even if the job opportunities are good at the place of destination. There can be many factors combined together that determine the migrants decision to move from one place to another. Also, the past experiences of migrants become guidelines for future movers. Opinion of Rose can be considered as a realistic one. According to him, certain conditions facilitate migration while certain others can retard it also.

It has been found in migration studies that the economic factors play an important role in migration. Many scholars are of the view that major portions of migrations are economically motivated. According to Gulliver, it is the economic necessity which is almost the real cause of migration. From the individual’s point of view, the perception of greener fields is no less economic. A similar dichotomy of economic factors as a series of personal events has been made by Mitchell who triggers off its decision to go and he goes further to suggest that there can be personal reasons over economic ones as an underlying factor for migration. He has distinguished between the rate of migration and incidence and has suggested that real urban migration happens on account of personal considerations where as rate of migration is been determined by economic factors. Many social scientists have given importance or have stressed on the role of personal factors in migration. According to Chapin, it is the role of personal advancement which is the cause of migration. But still there are large number of factors other than economic and personal
that lead to migration. These can be social, political, religious etc. these play an important role in migration and this has been analyzed by many scholars. According to Davis, in India, there are certain conditions that favours migration from one region to another and these conditions include religious festivals, commercial fairs, dire famines, general wars, ruthless taxation, flood situation etc. during British rule, the conditions that favoured migration were development of means of transport and communication, educational facilities, decline of caste and family solidarity, the growth of large scale industries, the development of cities, the expansion of irrigation and increase in security.

Again, Majumdar favoured certain other reasons responsible for migration namely insufficiency of cultivable land, family disputes, presence of friends and relatives (a common factor that enables migrants to get jobs or start business), attraction to city life, official transfer, political reasons etc. a stress has been laid by Ganguli on wider economic, political and cultural reasons that cause human migration. Das Gupta has stressed on social factors affecting the propensity to migrate. Under these factors are demographic influences such as sex, age, family size, family conflict, family structure, marriage migrations and the social factors outside village such as urban educational prospects, opportunities for pleasure, etc.

Views have also been expressed by social scientists over push and pull or rural push and urban pull factors. And this phenomenon of push and pull factors has become very significant during recent years because of industrialization and urbanization processes. In order to find stable and better employment, sound health, cultural amenities and better education for children, people migrate from villages to cities. Sociologist Bruse has given a remarkable idea in this connection. According to him, it is difficult to differentiate between push and pull factors. It has been indicated by certain evidences that it is the push factor of existing rural circumstances which suggests to the residents that things can be better at urban front. Similar ideology has been propounded by Lakdawala, according to him it is very difficult to find out an initial motivating factor
because a push from the village may be operative as there is a pull from the
town or vice versa. Other important studies related to the causes of rural urban
migration in both developed as well as developing countries have been put
forward by Balandier, Banton, Gulliver, Cohen, Hutton, Richard, Hart,
Prothero, Skinner, etc. according to Balandier, causes of push from rural areas
to the cities are similar to the traditional reasons for the expulsion, murder,
adultery, witchcraft. But as per Banton, the modern pull towards urban centres
is because of money and freedom. Even though the factors governing human
migration are broadly categorized into economic and non economic, but in true
sense migration decisions are economy oriented. Although numerous migration
motivating conditions have been suggested by several scholars, but the
exhaustive list of Bogue is worth mentioning. He made a list of twenty-five
(25) factors i.e. fifteen for choosing a destination and ten for socioeconomic
conditions which can stimulate or retard mobility among population. Important
stimulating conditions for migration provided by Clarke include graduation,
marrige, lack of marriage, migratory work, special skills, transfer of
employees, business, loss of farm, discharge from employment, low wages,
retirement, military services, political, racial or religious oppression, natural
disaster, inheritance, mal adjustment of community, social rejection and forced
movement etc. moreover there are various factors for choosing a destination.
These factors include cost of movement, presence of relatives and friends,
living with them, amenities, social facilities, knowledge about the place of
destination, subsidies, special assistance, reputation, lack of alternative
destination etc.

Many sociologists have mentioned a number of factors in different ways but
the most obvious causes are as following:

(a) Choice of place of immigration
(b) Attitude of family members specially wife and friends on
migration plans
(c) Influence of parents or in laws
(d) Position of employment at home
(e) Information about immigration country through friends and other sources and
(f) The desire for social status, better employment, better future of kids, solving financial problems of taxes and loans, having good house at home etc.

To study all these above factors in detail and for convenience all these factors can be grouped into physical, economic, social, demographic, political etc.

**PHYSICAL FACTORS:** Human migration is influenced by physical features, which vary according to time and space. Migration has been influenced from time to time by physical catastrophe such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, landslides, soil erosion, climatic fluctuations etc. whenever people come across such problems they prefer to move from their place of origin or birth due to frequent flood or drought conditions. People in early days used to consider epidemics as a vital force in driving people from one region to another. But with the development of medical science these forces have become insignificant. During summer season people of plains in tropical regions get attracted towards the health resort towns for improving health conditions. In the same way, people from colder regions move out to the warmth of the coastal areas. Even today the role of physical factors has not become insignificant, although the scientists are in a position to bring modification in natural conditions. To settle even in unsuitable conditions, scientists have developed air conditioners, they have invented disease resistance plants, animals, crops, etc. today even in deserts there are irrigation facilities that have been developed and have been made suitable for agriculture and human habitation. Punjab is an ideal example for this.

**ECONOMIC FACTORS:** The most important factor of all the factors that motivate people for migration is the economic factor. People migrate from
hilly regions or mountainous regions to fertile plains. During pre-industrial era, people migrated from one place to another because of the absence of cultivable land. Because of population growth per capita share of land reduced, it became difficult for rural people to maintain their families with inadequate agricultural land. Therefore, members of the family generally advise their family members to earn money by migrating to urban centers.

Industrialization is also considered an important migration motivating factor. Before industrialization, village cottage industries were providing job opportunities to few persons. But with the development of industries, growth of urban centers got encouraged having adequate employment opportunities. Before industrialization the life of the people in rural areas was the same in developed as well as developing countries. Along with this, development of transport and communication has remarkably influenced migration. Migration flow and its rate have increased with the help of transport and communication. Previously people used to confine their movement to short distances as there was least development of transport. With the increase in transport facilities the distant movement of people has also increased. So, now people started migrating to even inaccessible areas of previous times. Because of the development of transport, people started commuting on daily basis rather than migrating and settling in a short distance area.

Another factor that compels people to migrate from rural areas to the urban centers is the lust for improving economic status. According to people’s view, industrial and urban centers have more lucrative jobs and they can transform their economic status by shifting there. Because of this psychological thinking people migrate to urban areas. Migration has also been influenced by mining activities. The most suitable example in India is the coal mining areas of Dhanbad-Jharia, where the density of people is higher than in other parts of Bihar. Trade and commerce have also played an important role in migration. Migrants in early days were basically trade oriented. In India, Punjabis and
Marwaris are among famous traders. Urban centers along navigable rivers have developed due to flock of traders. Development of Patna in early times was because of this particular reason.

**SOCIAL FACTORS:** Significance of social factors cannot be overruled as one of the important reason for migration. People’s migration is induced by social customs, traditions, social prejudices etc. Rural areas have old and traditional social customs and these customs are not linked to young generation. Certain people of rural areas remain so orthodox that they do not want to do any changes in their traditional social customs and manners. If by chance any individual tries to break these customs and traditions, he will be socially outcasted and then it becomes difficult for him to live in that particular environment. This situation ultimately leads to the migration of that individual from his place of birth to the place of destination, where he can enjoy his social freedom.

Migrations due to marriage hold the highest share among all migrations. A girl has to migrate from her parent’s house to her husband’s house after getting married. People in olden times used to arrange marriage of their son/daughter within a short distance of area, so that they can move easily but with the development in transport and communication this distance has increased. Also, those people who prefer to go for inter caste marriage are disliked by fellow villager’s and in such scenario they have to move out from their region of birth to take shelter in urban areas. People living in rural areas in religious oriented countries are more rigid in terms of religious principles and guidelines. People are forced socially as well as morally to follow traditional, religious customs. Moreover, people are not allowed to express their independent thinking and practice. People who try to express their independent thinking will be expelled socially because of which they will be forced to move out of that setting which ultimately leads to their migration to urban areas. People of rural areas are not only bounded by religious, social or customs of the village but they are also
bounded by the restrictions of the joint family. These people sometimes get disguised with the joint family rules and regulations and decide to move out and go out to an urban area to live an independent life.

Urban areas provide better conditions for social development. Facilities of education are easily and adequately available here. Parents send their kids from rural areas to urban areas for better education, better social thinking and bright future. Sometimes people prefer to migrate to urban areas so that they can avail themselves of proper educational facilities. Moreover, providing education to a girl child in rural areas is a problem partly because of the lack of girl school and colleges and partly because of the environment of rural areas. Apart from all these factors people have become more conscious about comfortable and luxurious life. To lead a comfortable and luxurious life is not possible in rural areas because even today rural areas are not connected well by rail, road, electric lines, telephones etc. Even today villages are deprived of even basic essential facilities like tap water, medical facilities etc. but all these mentioned services are easily available in urban areas.

**DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS:** Those factors that motivate people to move from one region to another include uneven distribution of population, imbalanced growth of literacy and uneven growth of population etc are known as demographic factors. People migrate from the places having high density coupled with low per capita land share to the places with less population and adequately cultivable land. In this respect, migration is also considered as a process of equalizing unequal distribution of population. Because of this both qualitative as well as quantitative aspects are determined. Human migration is also influenced by birth rate and death rate. Areas where there is low birth rate experience shortage of labour and therefore attract migrants. Birth rates have been controlled by many developed countries because of which inspite of automation they face inadequate labour supply. So, all this leads to the movement of people towards the area having inadequate labourers.
POLITICAL FACTORS: These factors cannot be ignored while studying migration. It plays an important role in motivating people to migrate from one region to another. Histogenic accounts of different countries reveal several incidences of human migration based on political grounds. Because of political restrictions migrants of different countries were prohibited to settle in Australia, due to this reason it is still sparsely populated. Likewise, many other developed nations have put restrictions by changing immigration laws and prohibited mass movement of people. In certain countries migrants are not treated at par with their own citizens. Even if the government tries to facilitate migrants the local people of that area force these migrants to leave their countries. People have moved from one time to time from one region to the other in forms of refugee, political asylums etc at the times of international wars and treaties. World War I and its after effects caused large scale migration. The population transfer between India and Pakistan after partition is an ideal example of political effect on migration.

TRENDS OF MIGRATION: Under this heading stress will be laid on temporal and spatial changes of migration. Since, the early accounts were not very authentic, so the analysis has been made on the basis of archaeological excavations. Previously archaeologists and historians were making speculations on historical facts but scientists have tried to analyze antiquarian remains with the help of carbon dating and other scientific methods, which are more convenient and more authentic. New discoveries of ancient sites have created confusion on existing historical concept of early settlements and related human migration.

Based on the available concepts of scholars about movement of people in early times, trends of migration have been discussed dividing it into different phases such as wondering stages of pre-historic periods, stages of organized
settlements and related movements of ancient period, stages of trade oriented movement of medieval period and stages of colonization of modern period followed by decolonization and resultant repatriation.

**PRE HISTORIC PERIOD:** Physical factors which were supposed to have influenced human migration during prehistoric period have been the successive advances and retreats of the ice sheets during glacial times. Large scale human migration was caused by major climatic changes. Archaeologists have advanced the incidences of human migration based on the impact of climatic fluctuations. Relationship between climatic fluctuations and primitive migration has been revealed by the study of ancient sites of human abode. Nomads of central Asia had migrated from one place to another because of increasing or decreasing rainfall resulting into either abundance or shortage of pastures. Likewise, antiquarian remains of prehistoric sites revealed shifts of settlements based on climatic variation. Hunting and gathering were the two main activities, ancient people were involved in and were dependent on it. With the increasing population people moved to other hunting and fishing grounds. Relationship of people with pastoral land and climatic conditions became closer when they started domesticating animals. Then people started migrating on the basis of availability of large pastoral land. When people started settling at one place on the basis of agricultural and pastoral activities, they stopped wondering from place to place. At this point also there were other factors that influenced migration i.e. homogeneous land surface, fertile soil, good pastures, adequate rainfall etc.

Topographical factors such as river courses and mountain passes have controlled early migrations. Sea winds and ocean currents also influenced early migrations because both these factors controlled migration. The studies of earlier original migratory movements are based on speculations and because of this reason a little can be said about movements in early Paleolithic times. In Aurignacian times i.e. at the beginning of later Paleolithic, the older
Mousterian Neanderthal people in Western Europe were probably replaced by the immigration of a more modern type from North Africa. There was a considerable movement of Brash cephalic Alpine people from central border regions into central and Western Europe, during Neolithic period.

**ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL PERIODS:** A remarkable human migration has been experienced by these historical periods. In search of fresh and suitable agricultural land and good pastures, nomadic migration geared up in these periods. People were motivated to explore areas of trade importance and during this process large number of explorers emerged and because of their adventure long distance migrations occurred. The invasion of Britain by Germanic tribes during 5\textsuperscript{th} and 6\textsuperscript{th} centuries forced some of the Britons to move to the region which today is known as Brittany. Human migration was also encouraged by merchants who were exploring different parts of the world. As regards the origin of a large number of migrations occurred during ancient and medieval period namely Central Asia consisting of Mongolia, Chinese Turkistan, and the neighbouring territories. Unequal distribution of agricultural land and pastures led to the mobility of all these people. They used to attack other territories in case of food shortage and used to bring food and other necessities from those areas. During all this process some invaders settled in the new land and the actual inhabitants were forced to move out of there. Sedentary people occupied the coastal areas of the old world during this period.

**MODERN PERIOD:** Migration has experienced changes in its trends and motivating factors in modern period. Mass movement has been replaced by individual movements, moving out for economic settlement or temporary work. Government policies have controlled modern migrations to a large extent. International and Intercontinental migrations have been increased between 15\textsuperscript{th} and 17\textsuperscript{th} centuries.
RECENT PERIOD: Migration of this period can be broadly divided into two categories i.e. forced or involuntary and willing or voluntary. These two types have occurred world over. Developing nations during recent years have experienced a new migration trend due to decolonization movement. When all the countries got liberation they started exploiting natural resources, developing infra structure, etc. this led to the growth and establishment of urban centers. Developing nations of Asia have experienced considerable internal migration in the form of rural urban migration and rural rural migration. Inter regional migration was caused by unbalanced regional development. In highly industrialized nations major urban centers hardly provide peaceful atmosphere to peace loving people. People sometimes become disguised with very busy life of urban city centers and they prefer to move to near by rural areas, from where they can commute to their work on daily basis. This trend has given rise to urban rural migration in developed nations in recent years.

IMPACT OF MIGRATION: Impact of migration is a subject of change in terms of time and space. People were simply wandering from one place to another in search of livelihood during early days and their life was very simple. Impact of their migration was confined to primary activities. The dimensions of impact of migration were broadened by the growth of civilization from primary activity to secondary and finally tertiary activity. This impact started to be seen on the other aspects of life also. Today the scenario is as such that the migrants have started taking part in the social, economic, and political activities of the place of destination. But this fact also affects the place of origin. Migrants not only change the concerned places but they also become the subject to change.

Different types of migration have different influences. Out migration from any region influences the place of destination in terms of social, political and economical aspects. Also, due to out migration ratio of female, children and
old persons increases at the place of origin and also rate of fertility and working force decreases considerably at the place of origin. Out migration have both positive as well as negative impacts. Similarly, immigration has also got its impact on physical, economical and demographic features. The congregation of working forces brings efficiency leading to increase in work, production and this ultimately leads to the progress of the region. Place of origin and destination both are affected distinctly due to permanent migration. Donor society loses a skilled person permanently in the form of “brain drain”. But the place of destination gains in the form of skilled labour. Also, sometimes these persons while migrating bring their wealth to the place of destination and invest it, which further adds to its development.

Rural urban migration has become more significant in developing countries during recent years because industries are developing in urban areas. Because of this scenario, socio-economic level of rural areas has improved a lot as people working here earn handsome salary. The salary earned by migrating population in urban areas has been sent back to their place of origin to their families residing there. Migrants belonging to rural areas are almost unaware of the urbanized way of life, moreover they are dominated by traditional customs, manners etc. migrations occurring at local level especially in monsoon season are marriage oriented. In this type of migration it will be females who are on move. Because of such migration a link will be established between host and donor society. According to social scientists, transformations are basic impact of migration brought about by population movement. The character of the migrant is of overwhelming importance in the study of the impact of migration as he is the agent of change i.e. the actor and the reactor reacting to structural diversity within the spatial social and economic system. We can study the whole range of the impact of migration under following headings:

(a) Impact on physical environment
(b) Impact on economic activity
(c) Impact on social conditions
(d) Impact on culture
(e) Impact on demographic structure
(f) Impact on urbanization
(g) Impact on political activities
(h) Impact on biological activities
(i) Impact on discovery and explorations

(a) **Impact on physical environment**: Mobility has been exerting its influence on physical landscape right from the beginning of human life. Intensity of impact changes temporally. In the wandering stage people were confined to gathering eatables from the forests rather than altering landscapes. Alterations started in landscape only when people started realizing the importance of domestication of animals, agriculture, etc. Then they started the process of deforestation of land to start agriculture and this was first impact of migration on landscape. Initially people moved to fertile plains with suitable climate. But as the population kept on increasing, people started moving towards less fertile lands in mountainous region, plateaus, and semi arid areas and hence they brought significant changes in the physical landscape. People started cutting down forests in mountainous region to perform terrace farming and also developed irrigation facilities. Similarly plateaus were also used. Early migratory population molested plateaus. Accessible areas were transformed into agricultural and pastoral lands. People reached here with less difficulty. Impact of migration can easily be seen on semi-desert and desert regions. Growing demands of people coupled with the development of science and technology enabled people to inhabit areas which were otherwise unsuitable for living. Also, in and out migrations in rural areas have considerable impact on physical landscape. Landscape transformation is much more in urban areas and industrial areas than rural areas.
(b) Impact on economic activity: Impact of economic activity can be seen on all aspects and stages of migration. Economic activity plays a pivotal role in different stages of migration. People get motivated to move from one place to another for differential economy and with a lust for economic betterment. Migrants improve their economic status by getting better jobs at the place of destination. Significant changes can be seen in agriculture at the place of origin. During different phases of agricultural development impact of migration on agriculture can be seen distinctly. Earlier due to lack of permanent habitation people were practicing shifting agriculture, because of this significant changes were brought in agricultural landscape. Also because of migration, methods of agriculture were also affected. Methods such as commercial farming, truck farming, dairy farming, etc, involved in shifting agriculture underwent changes. Historical analysis of various crops and fruits shows that they are not native of the place where they are grown now. Migrants have brought them along with them from their places of origin. Plantations like coffee, tea, and sugarcane were originally produced in Abyssinian highland, China and India respectively. A change in resource utilization, technological innovations, and industrial development can be seen as a consequence of migration. Excessive migration encouraged people to tap all kinds of available resources to fulfill their increasing demands. Trade activities are also affected by the process of migration. For example, European movement towards the different parts of the world was trade oriented. They established their trade centers to gather raw materials.

People migrate to improve their status by getting high salaried job, by involving themselves in highly profitable business and developing agriculture. This leads to the transformation of the economy of the area and finally per capita income of the people increases. But out migration of skilled labour, finally proves to be a hindrance in the way of economy of the region. Migration has its positive effects in the way that it equalizes economic opportunities. There will be availability of employment but lack of manpower
in urban area, at the same time there will be availability of manpower but lack of opportunities in the rural areas, so this kind of imbalance is equalized by migration. Pressure on rural lands is decreased by rural urban migration and power of rural savings increases in rural areas.

(c) **Impact on social conditions:** - impact of migration has been seen on different aspects of social life right from the beginning of human civilization. This has resulted in the social complexities and these complexities are well marked in social structure, standard of living and socialization pattern. Social structure is an essential framework of human relations. It refers to the fundamental social relations because of which society gets its basic forms and also it sets the limits of the action. An organized arrangement can be applied to a town in a distinguished manner i.e. to the institutions, groups, situations, processes, social positions etc. social structure constitutes important social groups such as family, caste, class, marriage and religion. All these groups’ basics kept changing in the wake of migration. Family structure has been affected immensely due to industrialization, growth of scientific knowledge, and extensions of communications. Traditional joint family started disintegrating because of people’s migration from villages to the cities, leading to a number of psychological, social and economic problems. Size of family experienced changes due to rural urban migration and urbanized composition.

In rural areas, families are comprised of more than one generation i.e. father, grandfather, and associated members, all live together. But in urban areas, families are comprised of only husband, wife and their children. Process of urbanization has disturbed the homogeneity of families of rural migrants. Migrants when move to city they will not be shifting there along with their whole families and there are several reasons for such behaviour i.e. maintenance of traditional property, emotional attachment with the place of birth and dislike of parents to move to city etc. Initially they might have migrated alone but later on after settling things in urban areas they call their
families to the new abode. Sometimes a part of a big family i.e. husband, wife and kids move to the city and start living separately like a nuclear family. Over a period of time these families loose contact with their native and this leads to disintegration of joint family.

Various aspects of marriage i.e. rituals of marriage, marriageable age, selection of pair, caste consideration etc are greatly influenced by migration. In rural areas it is considered that marriage is a joint responsibility, finances will be handled by the family jointly but external responsibilities will be shared by the village people and relatives who live near by. But migrant apart from traditional consideration have developed a new criteria of mate selection. Also, impact of migration on marriage has been changing with time and space. Previously, people of place of origin and place of destination were more inclined towards traditional manners. But now a day’s people of urban areas have been experiencing rapid change in the matters of marriage. Similarly, developed and developing nations have different outlooks over the concept of marriage. There is a very little impact of migration on developed nations, but it does have impact on rural and urban areas. Also, the system of marriage undergoes changes due to migration. People coming from higher socio-economic strata start adopting new methods than those of lower strata. Criterion for selection of mates also changes with the migration. People have started emphasizing on educational background, occupational status etc as the basic for selecting a mate for marriage rather than concentrating on caste, class, clan, horoscope, etc. Age of marriage has increased because of rural urban migration. People get married at a tender age in rural areas. People in rural areas want their daughters to get married as soon as possible because of their conservative thinking. But migration has led to modernization and it led to the change in the marriageable age of boys and girls. Inter caste relations have also been changed. And this change has removed the restriction on untouchability. Migration has its impact on the social contact of people. Extent of relationship
with family, friends and relatives has decreased. It is not because they do not want to be in touch with them but it is because of the distance among them.

Migrants have to suffer a lot initially because they try to adjust themselves at the place of destination and struggle to make friends there. Social interaction of migrants is also affected by the level of education. It is believed that people who are highly educated interact more with local people as compared to illiterate people. From the above fact it can be concluded that higher the level of education of migrants greater is their interaction wit other people having high education. Before getting segregated at the place of destination migrants face problem of social adjustment. Here adjustment has referred to personal adjustment and also to the abilities of the migrant to perform the roles without excessive psychological stress. Several problems are faced by rural migrants to adjust to the urban society because of their less education, illiteracy, and low income group. They face problems related to language, customs, housing, marriage, recreation and ceremonies etc. social integration is another factor which is influenced by migration. It is due to this problem of integration several social groups are formed. When people come from rural areas they find the setting different and they form their own group which is based on common language, customs and practices. People of rural areas remain more controlled by social laws as compared to the people living in urban areas. Social migrations are generally bracketed into social selection process i.e. distribution of people into different social positions or statuses.

These analyses the impact of migration on different aspects of social structures and socialization patterns. Tremendous changes have been brought by migration in the field of family, marriage, caste, class, standard of living, social interaction, social integration, social adjustment and social group etc.

(d) Impact on culture: - before getting into the details of impact of migration on culture, we should first be aware of culture and acculturation is.
Man’s behaviour and the way of carrying his daily activities represent his culture. A culture consists of habits that are shared by members of a particular society, whether it is a primitive tribe or a civilized nation. The habits that are shared in a society fall into two major headings i.e. termed as customs and collective ideas respectively. Modes of behaviour such as etiquettes and the techniques of manipulating material objects are included in customs. On the other hand, practical knowledge, religious beliefs and social values come under category of collective ideas. Similarly, acculturation is a process of change in custom resulting from the contact of people of different cultural backgrounds. An individual may like to change his pattern of behaviour and activities. Transfer of culture and acculturation has been seen in history a lot, as history is full of migration. People not only move into a new place but they also bring with them their own culture and try to maintain the same in their new environment. And in this whole process the culture of the place of destination starts changing. These changes can be observed in different elements of culture such as customs, manners, dress, language, values, etc. There is a huge difference between cultural attributes of people in rural areas from urban areas.

If we take an example of cultural migration in India, migration has played a remarkable role. Original inhabitant’s culture was greatly affected by Aryan’s arrival. They almost uprooted the existing culture of the area and aryansed the entire area. Original culture was preserved by only those who were able to move to inaccessible areas. Changes were brought by Aryans in religious way, manners, habits, behaviour, etc. This Aryan culture left a deep rooted impact. Likewise, Muslim invasions also brought cultural changes in India. Again, spread of Christianity during the colonial rule also left its impact on the culture of India. All these migrants tried to find out areas of weak culture and leave a remarkable impact of their culture on these areas. This process gave rise to different pockets of distinct cultures. Apart from this, even Indian art and architecture changed to a great extent i.e. the Mughals and Europeans presence
in the middle of original were the symbols of cultural transformations. Religion has always been a strong binding force for communities to stay together. But education and interaction with different people has brought changes in religious and mode of life of migrants. Religion has always occurred in one or the other form in rural and urban areas. When people migrate from rural areas to urban areas a significant change in their religious faith, beliefs, food habits and clothing can be observed. Both food habits and clothing differs from place to place. People in rural areas prefer food grown their and are hardly depended on imported eatables but urbanites have to depend on purchases.

Migration has left widespread impact on the dress of people. Different cultures have different dressing patterns of their own. When people of different cultures Assemble together they try to adopt each others dress preferably the better one. Old people are less adaptive than the adults and kids. Urban areas have a variety of dresses but in rural areas almost everyone wears traditional dress of their own culture. Moreover design and use of ornaments has also been affected by migration. Most of the migrants get addicted to attend restaurants and clubs. But most of the clubs and restaurants are very costly and migrants usually belong to lower socio-economic status. Because of the high cost of clubs and restaurants they get attracted towards theatre which is comparatively less costly.

(e) **Impact on demographic structure**: the demographic structure of both the places i.e. the place of origin and place of destination gets changed because of movement of people between these two places. Because of this movement several factors related to demographic features gets affected i.e. distribution of population, growth, age, sex, literacy, occupation, fertility and mortality of people. Proportion of working force gets change because of migration proportion of working force increases at the place of destination as people move to urban areas for better economic status. In addition to this,
occupational structure also changes. Nature of job at the place of destination is mainly responsible for the change in occupational structure. Migration also leads to occupational mobility i.e. very few migrants will follow their traditional occupational patterns in towns. Infact, they adopt such occupations which provide them social position as well as higher earning. Changes of this kind can generally be seen in the people of backward community as they want to hide their traditional occupation.

(f) Impact on urbanization: - migration is closely related to urbanization. Important elements in urban dynamics are constituted by both internal and external migration. Migration as such is a precondition of the process of urbanization. Initially, migrants in the urban hands are raw but they become skilled over a period of time. And by obtaining skills, techniques and required knowledge they fit into a number of urban jobs. Migration is not only a prerequisite condition of urbanization but also a concomitant process of industrialization and subsequent expansion as well as proliferation of the cities. Also, migration affects public utility services very worst. Large scale arrival of migrants leads to increase in demands of facilities of transportation, health care, educational institutions, recreational centers such as cinema hall, club etc., water supply, sanitation and power supply. This condition can be avoided if towns are planned well.

(g) Impact on political activities: - every sphere of life and day to day activities has been covered by political activities. All bug and small communities are being controlled by political activities. Political impact of migration is distinct in local, intra-national and international migration. National solidarity and integration has been consolidated by regional, interstate or intra national migration and feeling of regionalism gets discouraged. People of different religious and cultures are brought together by regional movement of the people. This further leads to national integration as it includes cultural interaction, adaptation, acculturation and assimilation. Local
administration of both the places i.e. place of origin and that of destination gets affected due to rural urban migration. Lack of political participation of migrant is because of several factors i.e. illiteracy, community adjustments etc. The exodus of rural people to the towns creates problems for local administration. If people migrate from key strata of population, it tends to disturb the structure and distribution of power in both the societies. Migrants generally began political activities from his place of work; there he tries to establish his relationship with his fellow persons on the basis of his ability and aptitude. They become members of organizations related to their profession and such participation in professional and occupational association paves way for his political activities and participation. All the professional and occupational organizations are directly or indirectly associated with political parties. Migrants who work in government organizations do not accept membership of political parties whereas people who do not work in government organization easily become members of political parties of their choice.

Attitude and outlook of migrants about political parties depends upon the duration of their stay in that area. New migrants will be least bothered to enter into politics but those who are staying from a long time will be more inclined to enter into politics. Moreover, the level of participation of migrant into politics can be seen in the pattern of their registration in voters list for civic, state and national polls. Political awakening of a migrant is influenced by their level of education i.e. highly qualified individuals are more interested in getting themselves registered as compared to an illiterate and less educated migrant who are least bothered about these matters. The rural political structure is affected by altering age-sex balance, and because of this it often affects the social tasks which are attributed to various. Some migrants take part in the political activities of are of origin like panchayat elections.

(h) **Impact on biological characters:** three most important elements of ecology are man, animal and plants, which are affected by migration. All these three elements are closely related to environment and any change in
environment leads to change in them. There is a considerable change in environmental conditions of any two regions. Migration of people is also influenced by the environmental conditions. Also, migrants bring modification in the existing environmental conditions by exploiting resources, deforestation, development of industries etc. And because of these activities land and water get affected very much. Two main factors that are responsible for pollution of water are industrialization and urbanization. Chimneys of big industries eject harmful gas and also discharge polluted water from factories. Health of urban people also gets affected because of sewage and drainage system of urban areas. Every region has its own type of disease and when migrants migrate they also bring various diseases along with them and it gets spread in the urban areas. Various diseases have been carried by migrant’s namely tropical diseases i.e. small pox, yellow fever etc. That is why they are considered to be carriers of disease. Also, changes are brought in psychological traits of people due to inter racial mixing.

(i) Impact on discovery and exploitation:-
Migration of human beings and their exploration are totally interdependent. In ancient times, main motive behind migration was ration of new areas, things etc. also during primitive times people use to wander from one place to another in search of livelihood, then started discovery for land and natural resources, this further motivated people to move from one place to another. In this way process of migration got influenced due to ongoing explorations. This quest leads to the discovery of new continents, along with the discovery of new resources at the newly found place. In this way migrants found new land and resources to live on.

After having a detail discussion on the different patterns, types and concepts of migration, it has become quite understood that there are many factors which are webbed together that leads to migration. Consequently it also becomes
clear that there are several underlying desires of the persons that motivate him/her to migrate out of their birth place or permanent setting. As far as our universe of study is concerned, by keeping all these factors in place we will try to analyze their underlying desires/ wishes webbed into their own complex structure. More specifically in this milieu, we will be the focusing on their reasons to migrate in conjunction with their educational background, family structure, economic conditions etc. In next chapter we will be able to study all these perceptions, reasons etc through the responses given by the respective respondents to develop a better understanding of the concept of migration.