CHAPTER : VII

MIGRATION

KEYWORDS:

Migration - Immigration, and Emigration; General trends in Emigration and Immigration; balance of Migration; Differential Mobility; Rural - Urban Migration - Push and Pull factors; Measurement of Migration; Factors Stimulating Out - Migration; Types of Migration and Consequences of Migration.
The most significant component of population change, besides fertility and mortality in migration. According to the Concise Oxford Dictionary, to migrate means to move from one place, country or town to another. The migration is the movement from one place to another within the country or outside it. Migration among human beings, however, is not biological. It is Social, Economic, Political or Cultural. The most important causes of migration is economic and political.

According to Donald J. Bogue, "It is thus a response of human organisms to economic, social and demographic forces in the environment."  

According to the United Nations Multilingual Demographic Dictionary, "Migration is a force of geographical mobility or spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another, generally involving a change in residence from the place of origin or place of departure to the place of destination or place of arrival."

Migration is not merely the change of place by people but also is most fundamental to the understanding of the ever changing. 'Space - Content' and Space - Relations' of an area. It is an instrument of cultural diffusion and social integration, and results in more meaningful redistribution of population. It reflects among other things, differences in the levels of economic and social development.
of people and the areas in which they live. Actually migration indeed holds a prominent place in any geographic analysis of population of any specific country or region.

The study of migration is important due to the following reasons.

(i) It decreases or increases the size and structure of any population drastically,

(ii) It determines the size and the rate of population growth as well as its structure and characteristics.

(iii) It plays an important role in the distribution of the population of any country. Thus it is useful in preparing regional population projections.

(iv) It determines the growth of labour force in any area.

(v) It is the sympton of basic social change in any country.

(vi) It is related to business cycle, supply of skilled and unskilled workers, growth of industries and the employment.

(vii) It is the basis for the analysis and solution of the social and psychological problems arising out of population changes, particularly large scale migration.

During the recent decades there is a marked increase in the formation of theories and models in geography. The recent years have been multiplicity of works on the theoretical model building, especially in connection to migration. General theories and
hypotheses regarding migration process were put forward by Bunge, and Lee similar to the laws of migration enunciated earlier by Ravenstein, Rossi (1955), Petersen (1958), Hagerstrand (1967), Pryor (1971), Zelinsky (1971), Gale (1973), Wolpert (1979) have also given their views regarding migration. Commendable treatise of macrolevel migration in India are available from the works of Davis\textsuperscript{8} (1951), Zachariah (1964)\textsuperscript{9}, NSS (1962)\textsuperscript{10}, Bose (1965)\textsuperscript{11} and other numerous census monograph papers. Credit may be attached to the works of Lopo (1968)\textsuperscript{12} and Kumar (1970)\textsuperscript{13} for the exposition of several more qualitative and quantitative traits of migration in Bihar.

In fine, the study of migration for any region forms an important aspect of population study.

**IMMIGRATION**: The term 'immigration' is used for in-migration from one country or area to another. The volume of immigrants to Nalanda district has increased to some extent mainly due to its elevation to independent district since 1972. It gradually decreased with the increasing distance from it. This pattern in the district confirms the doctrine of Zibb\textsuperscript{14} that "the amount of interchange between any two areas is directly proportional to the produce of the population of two areas and inversely proportional to the distance between them". Same is the case with other new districts of Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura, Jamui, Buxer, Kaimur and Banka.

**EMIGRATION**: The term 'Emigration is used for out-migration from one country or region to another. In our case, this may be
mainly from rural to urban, and to some extent urban to urban. It is noticed that people from small urban centres move to bigger urban centres in search of better employment opportunities, education, medical facility and glamour of urban life etc.\textsuperscript{15}

But is is difficult to find out the quantum of migration, particularly emigration-figure. The concept of place of birth enumeration for migration purposes provide information of immigrants to an area concerned, no doubt, but to calculate data of emigrants, across the district, state and national boundaries is very difficult to obtain. It was also felt in the present study of the plain. The information of immigrants even across state and national boundaries may be computed for the districts but the similar data regarding emigration could not be obtained. So, it is not possible to present a complete quantitative picture of emigration or out-migration from districts of the plain in general to different parts of the country\textsuperscript{16}. Still attempt has been made to throw light on this problem, which is mainly based on inference derived from data akin to it.

The method envisaged by Elvidge\textsuperscript{17} to compute the volume of migration for an intercensal period with the help of the formula $MA=(PI-Po)-(B-D)$ is in-operative in the present case for the reasons of enormous under reporting of birth and deaths in the districts. In the same way, the residual method of finding net-migration of any region proposed by Pool\textsuperscript{18} fails to fetch any fruitful results.
General trends in Emigration: The general features of emigrants from Bihar (including the study area) to other parts of India as a whole at the different censuses since 1921 has not materially altered except probably that there is a downward trend among the emigrants. Emigrants to Bengal in earlier years were mostly concentrated in the territory now forming West Bengal. The fall in emigration to Assam may be related to increasing employment opportunities in Chotanagpur which was the chief emigrating zone. There has been some emigration to U.P., M.P., Emigration to metropolitan areas such as Delhi, Bombay (now Mumbai) etc., including Patna, the capital of Bihar, is also in vogue. Likewise the number of emigrants to abroad has also increased, but their number is too small to call for any special notice. In brief, it may be said that the emigration is mostly related to economic opportunities which included large-scale construction work and development undertaking, multi-purpose river-valley project, minor irrigation works, industrialization, development of mining, construction of railways, road and bridges, erection of building complexes etc.

General Trends in Immigration: Immigration in Bihar appears to show a slow but steady increase, the most important immigrating force being the development of mining and industrial works which are limited mainly to Chotanagpur (now Jharkhand State). Immigration to the study area was as a whole had been very less. The main immigration is rural to urban.
Balance of Migration: Migration balance is the sum of the difference between inter-district inward-headed migrants and outward-headed migrants. "The minimum of the differences stands for inter-district counter balancing in terms of economic and demographic forces. Increased positive balance point to the drawing capacity of the economic and demographic forces of the district concerned. The degree of negative balance speaks, on the other hand, for the draining capacity of the economic and demographic forces."

Differential Mobility: Population components like age-sex composition, rural-urban composition, and workers non-workers composition are the various elements of differentials of inter-district migration pattern. A detailed analysis of these components, as related to mobility among people, will reveal that people of all ages and sexes do not move with the same frequency and rates. Neither is the movement of ruralites and urbanites of the same dimensions, and nor are the working and non-working movers of the same volume.

Heer's (1968) generalisation relating the highest rates of mobility and migration among young adults and a secondary peak among very young children accommodates the observation of Bihar's inter-district migration. This differential becomes the resultant of a migrating unit of a young married couple with one or a few children being, in most cases, on move. These traits of movement being differential in pattern of female and male migration. In both the cases of inter-districts in-migration and out-migration, females far
exceedingly outnumbered males. Female migration relates to the phenomenon of marital and short distance movement\textsuperscript{20}.

**Rural-Urban-migration**: This type of migration or immigration (or in-migration) is caused by several factors that may be divided into "PUSH" and "PULL" factors.

**A) Pull Factor**: Pull factor include those factors which pull migratory population from outside. "Pull factors operating urban areas may include better employment opportunities, regular and higher wages, fixed working hours, good education, and social and cultural facilities. Again in urban areas tends to be more attractive and secure\textsuperscript{21}. Patna is the capital, divisional and district headquarters and the fast growing urban centre especially after the opening of Gandhi-SETU. Other cities like Gaya, Bhagalpur, Biharsharif, Ara, Munger, Sasaram and Dehri are also growing towns. Migration from rural to urban areas are generally the most important form of internal migration, especially in countries experiencing industrialization and rapid technological change, where they have played a major role in the economic development and the rise of PER CAPITA income\textsuperscript{22}.

**B) Push factor**: "Push factors" are those which motivates going outside from within. These include high natural rate of population growth creating population pressure on the existing resources, exhaustion of natural resources, droughts, floods like natural calamities, actual social, religious or political up-surge etc. Push factors in rural areas include rural poverty, unemployment, low
MABOGUNJE'S SYSTEMS MODEL FOR RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

ENVIRONMENT
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS—WAGES, PRICES, CONSUMER PREFERENCES, DEGREES OF COMMERCIALIZATION AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

SOcial Welfare Development
Education Health Etc.

Environment
GOVERNMENT POLICIES—AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES MARKETING ORGANIZATION, POPULATION MOVEMENT, ETC.

SOURCE:—WOODS ROBERT: POPULATION ANALYSIS IN GEOGRAPHY
FIG-15
and irregular wages, uneconomic holding, resulting from continuous subdivision and often poor facilities of education, health, recreation and other services.

"The potential migrants receive stimuli from his environment to which he may or may not react in a positive way."

**MEASUREMENT OF MIGRATION**

The population of a region or city/town at time is expressed through a balancing equation:

\[
P_t = P_0 + B - D + M_1 - M_2
\]

where,

- \(P_0\) is population at the beginning of the period,
- \(B\) is the births occurring to the area,
- \(D\) is the deaths occurring to the area, (for which estimates are being made between the beginning and the end of the period both for \(B\) and \(D\)).
- \(M_1\) is the number of migrants moving into the area,
- \(M_2\) is the number of migrants moving out of the area (during the same period).

Since, the data of in-and-out migrants are generally not available the same equation may be modified to estimate net migration indirectly expressed in the following way:

\[
M = (P_t - P_0) - (B - D)
\]
Where,

$M$ is the net in or out-migration between the two censuses,

$P_t$ is the population at the time of a second census.

$P_0$ is an earlier census.

$B$ is the births during the inter-censal period,

$D$ is the deaths during the inter-censal period.

But, in this method yearly break-up of net-migration is not possible, as the total population figure is available in decade-wise.

The same fact is represented by the following diagram. The hypothetical diagram shows that the changes in population totals are the outcome of the interaction of four elements: births and immigrants tend to push the total up; whereas deaths and emigrants tend to bring the total down.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Births</th>
<th>Immigrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural Increase</td>
<td>Net Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>Emigrants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Modified after Peter Haggett (1975)

On the basis of this formula, the figure of immigrants in Patna district may be calculated as follows:

For Patna district

$$M = (P_t - P_0) - (B - D)$$
FACTORS STIMULATING OUT-MIGRATION

(i) **Economic reasons**: A large number of persons from the districts in general and some from the three towns emigrated to Assam, Chotanagpur (now Jharkhand) and Bengal in search of employment. The enterprising rural population has supplied greater labour forces than any other Indian state except Assam to the Assamese tea-gardens. The Hoogly-side industrial region of Bengal has provided another important recruiting ground for Bihar workers. Again the growing industrialisation in Chotanagpur Plateau has been a great centre of attraction for employment seekers.

(ii) **Physical features**: There is physical contiguity with U.P. and West Bengal Southern Frontiers. So, there is no physical barrier between the state of Bihar and U.P., particularly in the northern parts. They are linked with several railways and roads facilitating inter-state movement of people.

Further, towards east (W. Bengal), the border is physically open and facilitates small and long distance inter-state movement.
The movement of people from Bihar to Orissa and vice versa has, now become frequent along the metalled roads by a number of buses.

**TYPES OF MIGRATION**

"The extreme diversity of migrations in cause, duration, distance, direction, volume, velocity, selectivity and organization prohibits simple classification. Others are seasonal, temporary, periodic and permanent migrations, of spontaneous, forced, impelled, free and planned migrations as well as of internal, external, inter-regional, international, continental and inter-continental migration". A few are delineated herewith.

(1) **Temporary Migration** : This is a short time migration "Many emigrants cannot make up their minds to abandon completely their native lands, urged by necessity, they go for a more or less prolonged period to a country that will permit them to earn a living, and if possible accumulate sufficient money for their return, then, with the profits of their labours they go back to their native village, where, by reason of the low standard of living, they become senior citizens of some affluence". This sort of migration may last for a few hours to a few years. Besides business or employment, it includes visits to relatives and friends, visits to fairs and place of pilgrimage, journeys for pleasure (excursion), or change of place for education. This type of migration may be seen in all the cities/towns or even to village level. Rural people at least move to their nearby HATS/market centres/towns for their agricultural or daily needs. Some people work
in towns in day-time and return back to their native rural places in the evening.

(2) **Seasonal Migration**: The seasonal migration is basically motivated by economy. It is a periodic, e.g. temporary movement of cultivators to places of temporary employment during the slack seasons of the agricultural year\(^29\). Such migrants get employment in the towns particularly as a labourers, rickshaw-pullers etc. Seasonal migration also includes the returns of students and workers to their permanent homes in annual holidays\(^30\).

(3) **Casual or Matrimonial Migration**: It is estimated that "of the total rural-urban migration roughly 50 percent of the female migration is marriage migration\(^31\). Girls, after getting married leave their parent's home and go to live with their husbands. Sometimes the husbands move to the residence of their father-in-laws, but this is extremely rare. Marriage migration is almost exclusively female in nature.

(4) **Semi-Permanent Migration**: Persons within this type of migration, move to place of work with their family, but maintain their connection with their native old houses, where their parents and other members may reside, which they visit off and on and finally return in their old age or on cessation of employment.

(5) **Permanent Migration**: Off and on, inexorable economic or political pressures or natural calamities at home compel people to leave their homes permanently and settle elsewhere.
(6) **Types of migration based on place:**

(a) Migration from rural to urban area,

(b) Migration from urban to rural area,

(c) Migration from rural to rural areas, and

(d) Migration from urban to urban areas.

Other types are:

- Primitive Migration,
- Impelled Migration,
- Free Migration, and
- Mass Migration.

Migrations on the basis of distance are

(i) Inter-district Migration,

(ii) Inter-state Migration,

(iii) Inter-regional Migration, and

(iv) International Migration.

**CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION**

"The consequences are primarily of economic and social concern"³²

(1) **Effects on the areas of out-migration:**

(a) The areas from where out-migration or emigration occurred,
excessive population pressure may be relieved. When the migration are temporary, or seasonal, the departures of people in the economically active age-groups will probably not affect economic potential. On the other hand, these people may contribute to prosperity as they come back home with money and labour at home is available when needed.

(b) In the views of browning the mobility of population will have an effect on existing social structure; new pattern of thought and attitude of mind develop from experiences gained in other places, and as a result social mobility is likely to increase.

(c) Demographic effects: Migratory movements are essentially the result of differential population pressure. In it sex and age structure are upset and the normal patterns of family life are disturbed, as a consequence there is a decline in fertility. Due to migrations the most able members of communities may be lost completely or may be away for long time, thus hindering the process of social change and limiting economic potential.

On the other hand, in urban centres of over-migration, it will create problems of unemployment, congestion, housing shortages, straining of urban services, pollution and possibly increase in crime rates.

(2) Areas of in-migration (immigration):

(a) Economic effect: Due to immigration there is a pressure on labour market, which in turn affects the level of wages.
(b) C.G. Clarke stated that the rapid growth of urban slums, which generally provide shelter to the in-migrants, indicate that real material and social improvements can be difficult to achieve, rather in many cases social degradation occurs.

(c) Demographic consequences: Further, the age-sex structure is up-set. The influx of people in reproductive age-groups contributes to an increase in birth rates. As the new comers do not immediately adopt urban family pattern, so high fertility exists among them for some time.

Migration feeds urbanization. "Migration to large cities/towns in developing countries are heterogeneous in their socio-economic background."

In fine, "Migration has, recently, been the most effective tool for transfer of rural population to urban locations, of working male group to areas of more economic viability and the rise in youngness and maleness of population in areas of relatively high industrialisation. The aspect of population movement becomes, therefore, of profound concern among sociologist, geographers, and planners right at one stroke."

REFERENCES


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Regional Geography, (Ranchi, Ranchi University), P. 304.


23. Ibid, P. 58.


27. Ref. 22, op. cit., P. 150.


29. Ref. 19, op. cit., P. 255.

31. Ref. 1., op cit p. 209


34. Ref. 15., op. cit., P.P. 240-41.


36. Ref. 20, op. cit., PP. 115-16.