CHAPTER II

CONCEPT AND FACTORS OF MIGRATION
The term migration consists of physical movements of people from one place to another, as well as its social economic, cultural and other dimensions.

The most of migrants move out for employment purposes find out suitable jobs and settles down. After getting comfortable accommodation they try to bring their families. The large proportion of workers are likely to be more male migrate than the female migrant.

DEFINITIONS OF MIGRATION:

The term 'migration' has been understood in a number of ways. Literally, it means the settlement or shifting of an individual or a group of individuals from one cultural area or place of habitation to another more or less permanently. The term has been defined in the New Webster's (1966) Dictionary as the act or an instance of moving from one country, region or place to settle in another; the act or an instance of moving from one area to another in search of work.

Peterson (1958) defines migration as "movement motivated by the individual willingness to risk the unknown of a new home and breaking from familiar social
universe from the sake of adventure achievement of ideals or to escape social system from which he has become alienated.

According to Kenneth Kammeyer (1975), "migration in a relatively permanent movement away of a collectively called migrants from one geographical location to another, preceded by decision making on the part of migrant on the basis of hierarchically ordered set of values or value ends and resulting in changes in the interactional system of migrants". In the words of Everett S. Lee (1958) says "migration is defined broadly as a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence. No restriction is placed upon the distance of the move or upon the voluntary of involuntary nature of the act, and no distinction is made between external and internal migration".

Theodore Caplow (1954) states "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 the more or less continuous movements from rural areas towards the city, from areas of stable
population towards centres of industrial or commercial opportunity from more densely settled countries toward and from the centre of cities to their suburbs*. He further states that certain constants may be observed at all times wherever migration occurs. The fide of migration tends to flow from areas of high fertility to areas of low fertility and in the direction of economic opportunity.

It has been pointed out that most of the migrants move from rural areas to urban centres to find out better economic opportunities. A few well educated, socially and economically better, if people are attracted by the vast opportunities of fulfilling their aspirations and to acquire better status and chances of further achievements in society.

This movement brings about changes in the composition of the population which result in the problems of the migrants in the new environment. G. Beijir (1965) points out, "migration is a necessary element of normal population redistribution and an arrangement for making use of the available man power. He goes on to observe migration involves a complete change and adjustment of the community affiliations of the individuals". 
Jensen (1969) regards migration as a demographic problem which influences the size of population at both the places the place of origin as well as migration.

Migration is also a social problem. It may be considered as an act of individual or group choice. It reflects the attitude and behaviour of individuals to certain individual and social conditions which are available or present in their places of origin as well as in the places they migrate to, thus, we find that, in the present times, only a cross section of the people migrate from one region or place to another. John Willey (1969) also states that "migration is not biologically determined and universal in the same sense as births and deaths are all are born and all die but only some migrate. Even then strong incentives to move are present migration results through an act of human will".

Sociologists have been taking interest in the phenomenon of primarily because it leads to several individual, family and social problems. An individual who moves from one place to another continues in the initial stages to maintain his close social contacts in his family caste and the other social groups which
he has left behind. In the process of seeking new affiliations and bases of social relationships, he has often to redefine his status roles and obligations towards his own people.

Migrants are normally exposed to forces and factors which create an atmosphere of physical insecurity about their immediate future and social uncertainties about their place and acceptance in the new environment. It is, therefore, important to study the sociological aspects of migration among people occupying specific cultural areas in a country like India, where a variety of geographical and cultural groups are found. There has been a tremendous growth in the number of people migrating from one place or region to another. Since the beginning of the present century the trends in migration within the country have been further escalated by the dual processes of industrialisation and urbanisation. Thus we find people of different regions of the country migrating to almost all the big urban industrial companies. Such migrant group generally try to keep their distinctive social and cultural identify even when they expose themselves to the values and practices which are predominant in these urban industrial centres.
H.C. Upreti in his book states that, many writers have laid strong emphasis on the push pull theory of migration. Bogie believes that the push pull attributes of communities in places of origin and of destination are independent migration variables. Migration that has a very strong push stimulates tends to be much less selective, with respects to the community of origin, than migration which has a very strong pull stimulus. Where there is a condition of very strong push but no strong pull (extreme cases are disasters such as famine, drought, floods, exhaustion of are source) the origin selectivity is at the minimum. In other words the selectivity of out-migrants from any community tends to vary directly with the strength of the attractive pulls from other communities and inversely with the expulsive pushes from the community itself.

The element of push drives an individual out of a given place and the pull factors attract him towards the new destination (it means the place of migration). But very little is known about the factors which compel the rural people to make their way to urban centres. It is difficult to differentiate between there
push and pull factors in migration. They are inseparable.

The push and pull factors have an impact on the movement of the rural people and village populations into urban areas. The evidence seems to indicate that it is the push of existing rural circumstances which suggests to the rural residents that things might be better in urban areas.

We may, therefore conclude that the motivating factors in migration have a direct relationship with the nature and type of migration, which varies from region to region and place to place. Generally speaking, the municipality of factors determines one's motives for migration, except in the case of forced migration.

PHYSICAL FACTORS:

Physical conditions of a region, which vary according to time and space, play vital role in influencing human migration from region to another. Physical catastrophe, such as volcanic eruptions, earth quakes, landsider, soil erosion, climatic fluctuations etc., have time to time influenced migration. Deforestation coupled with soil erosion in considered to be an
important determinant of shifting settlement in humid tropics specially in areas of high relief.

ECONOMIC FACTORS:

Of all the factors which motivate one to migrate, the most important are the economic factors, because of which one leaves his original residence and migrates to another place. In search of better opportunity for occupation a large number of people are migrating from Asia to the European countries, from rural areas to urban areas and from mountaneous regions to fertile plains. All these cases of migration have better occupation as the main motivating considerations. In the pre-industrial stage lack of cultivated land was the most important migration motivating factor. Because of the growth of population per capita share of land has reduced and it has become difficult for the rural people to maintain their families with inadequate agricultural land. Therefore, the attitude of the people has changed and they generally advise their family members to earn money by migrating to urban centres.

Industrialisation is also considered an important migration motivating factor. Prior to
industrialisation, village, cottage industries were in flourishing condition and these industries were providing job opportunities to few persons. But when large scale industrialisation started, it encouraged the growth of urban centres having adequate employment opportunities. As such, people from rural areas started moving to urban industrial centres. Before industrialisation even most developed nations had more people in rural areas and their village life was similar to that of developing nations. But when people shifted from primary activities to non-agricultural activities, they moved to urban centres and most of the make rural centres vanished giving rise partly to farmstead settlement and partly to urban centres. This phenomenon is being experienced by most of the developing nations too. Now most of the countries are tapping their natural resources, establishing industries, generating employment opportunities and attracting rural population to the growth centres.

The development of transport and communication has also influenced migrants remarkably. The means of communication and transport help in the flow of migration and increase its rate. This facility also decides the volume and direction of migration. Previously
migrants used to confine their movements to short distances because of least developed transport facilities. In fact the distance of the movement of people has increased at equality with the development of transport network. Previously only most approachable points were preferred by migrants and non-approachable areas are neglected. But these days transport technology has made almost all areas approachable and reduced the physical distance. As such even long distance migration is not reject provided other attractions are there. The development of transport facilities has to some extent discouraged short distance migration, because major cities have several problems and people from neighbouring areas prefer to commute rather than settle permanently at the place of work.

The lust for improving economic status also compels human being to move out from rural areas to urban centres. Generally, people think that industrial and urban centres have more profitable jobs and one can transform one's economic status by moving overthere. This psychological feeling attracts rural people to urban centres. Although most of them do not get so easily and lead hard life, in due course they either
engage themselves in some business or construction work or some industries and start earning relatively more money than in rural areas. In most of the cases rural migrants have been found in better economic condition than they were in villages.

SOCIAL FACTORS:

Although most of the factors of migration are considered to be economic, social factors cannot be considered less significant. Social customs, traditions social prejudices etc., also induce people to migrate from one place to another. In rural areas social conditions remain more tradition-oriented while urban areas expose mixed social conditions because urban centres generally have people of different cultural background and migrants are considered to be the best cashier of culture.

DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS:

Demographic factors that motivate people to move from one region to another include uneven distribution of population unbalanced growth of literacy, uneven growth of population, etc. Where there is very high density of population coupled with less per capita land share people migrate to the places having low density of population and adequately cultivable land.
Migration is a process that equalises uneven distribution of population. This process not only enables quantitative change but also determines qualitative aspects of population. People with higher education, better technical know how and work experience move to new areas for better earning. Most of the Middle East countries are spacially populated and have acute shortage of skilled labour force. This is why these countries have become focal point of migrants.

Birth rate and death rate also influence human migration having low birth rate or high death rate or both experience. Labour shortage and such areas attract migrants from other areas for job opportunities. Most of the developed nations have almost controlled high birth rate, and in these nations inspite of automation, labour supply is inadequate. As such we find brain drain from developing nations to these countries. In developing nations birth rate is relatively higher in rural areas in comparison with that in the urban centres as the rural people are less educated, move orthodox and less respective of family planning measures. This causes unbalanced growth of population leading to the increase in labour. The result is that surplus labour from rural areas migrate to urban areas.
POLITICAL FACTORS:

Political factors are also not significant. Sometimes they play a very important role in motivating people to migrate from one region to another. The histogenic accounts of different countries reveal several incidence of human migration based on political motivation. The white Australian policy is one of them. The political restrictions prohibited migrants of different countries to settle in Australia and the region still lies very sparsely populated rather least populated part of the inhabited world. Similarly, other developed nations have also put restrictions by changing immigration laws and prohibited mass movement of the people.

THEORIES OF MIGRATION:

RAVENSTEIN'S LAWS OF MIGRATION:

Theoretical explanations of rural urban migration have along history, dating from atleast the 1880s when Ravenstein first proposed his laws of migration. According to these laws, migrants move from areas of low opportunity to areas of high opportunity. The choice of destination is regulated by distance with migrants tending to move to nearby places. Ravenstein
further observed that each stream of rural-urban migration produces a counter stream of return migration back to rural areas. In his opinion that urban residents are less migratory than rural ones, and that migration accelerates with growth in the means of transport and communications and with the expansion of trade and industry. Ravenstein's basic laws have since been systematical and expanded by many investigators, with the importance of the economic motive in the decision to migrate, the negative influence of distance, and the process of step migration generally supported by empirical evidence.

LEE'S THEORY OF MIGRATION:

Building on Ravenstein's laws, Lee developed a general scheme into which a variety of spatial movements can be placed. Lee divided the forces exerting an influence on migrant perceptions into push and pull factors. The former are negative factors tending to force migrants to leave origin areas, while the latter are positive factors attracting migrants to destination areas in the expectation of improving their lot. Lee hypothesized that factors associated with origin area conditions would more important than those associated with destination areas. These forces associated with
the area of origin and of destination are governed by personnel factors which affect individual thresholds and facilitate or retard migration. Lee's approach is reflected in a broad range of studies. Particularly, sociological studies dealing with migrant selectivity. It is actually not a theory but a conceptual framework for classifying factors in migration decisions.

**SJAASTAD'S INVESTMENT THEORY (1962):**

In 1962 Sjaastad presented a theory of migration which treat the decision to migrate as an investment decision involving an individual's expected costs and returns over time. Returns comprise both monetary and non-monetary components, the latter including changes in psychic benefits as a result of locational preferences. Similarly, costs include both monetary and non-monetary costs, such as costs of transportation, disposal of property. Wages foregone while in transit and any training for a new job. Physical costs include those of leaving familiar surroundings, adopting new dietary habits and social customs, and so on since these are difficult to measure empirical tests have been limited in general to income variables.
Sjaastad's approach assumes people desire to maximise their net real incomes over their productive life and can at least roughly compute their lifetime income streams in the present place of residence as well as in all possible destinations.

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF RURAL URBAN MIGRATION:

The causes of rural-urban migration mostly religious, festivals, commercial fairs, dire families, general wars and ruthless taxation in the past accelerated the movement of population. Certain other conditions during the British rule in India favoured migration. These are the development of the means of transport and communication, educational facilities, the decline of caste and family solidarity, the growth of large scale industries, the development of cities the expansion of irrigation and increase in security. Insufficiency of cultivable land, disputes in the family, presence of friends and relatives which might help the migrant to get a job, decayed of the hereditary occupation and loss of business the attraction of city life, the absence of employment opportunities. Commensurate with their education in their native place, the desire for investment, official transfer, search for employment, political reasons and accompanying other elderly migrants.
One of the most important cause in securing employment; better prospects, better employment or better business, city-ward migration motivated by such factors such as famine, inadequacy of land, loss of land, low income etc. These factors include such demographic influences as age, sex, the family size, family conflict, family structure, marriage migration, and the social factors outside the village, such as urban educational prospects, opportunities for pleasure etc.

The masses of people are seeking everywhere a better life that modern science and technology have made possible and that industrialisation made possible and that education and mass communication have helped to make an aspiration common to all manking.

CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION:

The consequence of migration for individual migrants was characterized by a sad view about the opportunities of migrants in their places of destination. Difficulties in adjusting to an urban environment and culture, economic disadvantages. Difficulties in adjusting to an urban environment and culture, economic disadvantages compared to the native population,
inability to move occupationally upward in the cities, frustration were commonly cited. However, in recent years most studies have observed that migrants have been able to increase their welfare as a result of migration despite of adjustment difficulties and urban unemployment. Individual migrants and their families not only seem generally better off as a result of migration, but migrants also appear to be quickly assimilated and become similar in socio-economic status to urban natives in remarkably brief periods of time.

It is important to distinguish at the outset the situation when an individual migrant leaves and the rest of the family remains from that when an entire family moves as a unit for an individual migrant and for a migrant family the consequences are generally appraised.