Introduction:

Migration the movement of people from one geographical area to another is a normal phenomenon and can occur for a variety of reasons. In 2000 the number of people involved in international migration was 175 million amounting to 2-9 percent of world population. The number was more than double from 75 million in 1965 to 175 million in 2000 as the world's population grew two fold over the same period from 3 billion to 6 billion people. United Nations has estimated that world population will be increased to around 9 billion by 2050 while the number of migrants will rise to 230 million or about 2.6% of world population.

United States of America was the leading immigration Country. In between the year 1970 to 1995 the number of migrants to USA was 16.7 million. When we consider the issue of international migration USA still is the number are as the number of migrants were 35 million till the year 2000. IF we look at the history of USA almost all the people are migrants only.

There are an estimated 200 million temporary and seasonal internal migrant residing in India while 120 million internal migrants are in China. For the international migration India is one of the countries which is the
origin of the large number of migrants. It is estimated that 20 million people of Indian origin are spread all over the world.

People emigrate to the place where they can find security and opportunity for their life and their family. Push and Pull factors are crucial in forcing people to leave their home country/state to become settled in other countries or states.

Among Push and Pull factors economic development factor is a significant one that deeply relates to migration in modern world. The other important factors are population trends, environmental deterioration, human rights violations, armed conflicts, student activism and violence.

In the host countries migrants encounter cultures alien to them. Their way of life values, beliefs, norms and even material culture are supposed to be affected by the clash with the culture of native people. As migrants stay in host countries for certain period of time they start acculturate the culture of the native people.

The phenomenon of migration is as old as history. It is essentially the movement of population from one place to another and the movement of population has been and remains an essential component of economic development and social change. In general migration is a necessary element of normal population redistribution and equilibrium and an arrangement for making use of available man power.
Migration is more than a change of residence, or more than movement in space from one point to another. It involves a complete change and adjustment of the community affiliation of the individual. It therefore involves a adjustment of the individual to the new environment. This adjustment involves a series of stages from the initial invasion to the final.

Human migration devotes any movement by humans from one locality to another, often over long distances or in large groups. Humans are known to have extensively migrated throughout history. This can be compared with the periodic migratory behaviour of groups of animals such as some birds and fishes.

The people who migrate are called migrants or more specifically, emigrants, immigrants or settlers depending on historical setting, circumstances and perfective.

**Overview of historical migration:**

Human migration has taken place in all times and in the greatest variety of circumstances. It has been tribal, national, class and individual. Its causes have been climatic, political, economic, social, religious or mere love of adventure.

In its natural origin, it includes the separate migration first of Homo Sapiens out of Africa across Eurasia, doubtless using some of the same available land routes north of the Himalayas that were later to become the
silk routes and across the strait of Gibraltar by building up of rafts and soiled oceans.

The pressure of human migration, whether as outright conquest or by slow cultural infiltration and resettlement have affected the grand epoches in history under the form of colorization, migration has transformed the world.

The movement of populations in modern times has continued under the form of both voluntary migration within one’s region, country or beyond and involuntary migration which includes slave trade, trafficking in human beings and ethnic cleansing. Different types of migration include.

- Daily human commuting can be compared to the diurnal migration of organisms in the oceans.
- Seasonal human migration is mainly related to agriculture.
- Permanent migration for the purposes of permanent or long term stays.
- Local
- Regional
- Rural to Urban
- International

Forced migration (population transfer) has been a means of social control under authoritarian regimes. Yet under free initiative migration is a
powerful factor in social adjustment and the growth of urban population.

The evolution of Homo-sapiens occurred in Africa where the first anatomically modern human being developed. The first human being lived roughly 1,00,000 to 1,50,000 years ago. Some part of them migrated to North-East spreading East to Australia some 60,000 years ago, North-West wards into Europe and East wards into Asia some 40,000 years ago and further West to America 30,000 years ago. Oceania was populated some 15,000 years ago.

Agriculture is believed to have developed some 10,000 years ago in the fertile crescent and spread to Europe. The first phase from 300 to 500 AD saw the movement of Germanic and other tribes to the Western Roman Empire. The second phase 500 to 900 AD saw Slavic, Turkic and other moved to Eastern Europe and then to British isles and into Hungary.

Other old world migrations happened in Europe like Arabs into Spain lead to Muslim settlements. In the crusades enormous amount of people, pilgrims and huge armies participated in them. At the end of the middle ages the Romans arrive in Europe from the middle east from the Indus river.

The greatest migration of Serbs and Turks to North occurred in the middle ages. The Jewish diaspora migrated Voluntarily while threats of enslavement and progrome and Nazi Holocaust of Jewish people in 1940 resulted in the formation of Israel.
From 1945 victorious western Allies and soviet union led to largest European migrations in the 20th century.

Hundreds of thousands of Germans from Eastern Europe West Wards, Poles expelled and moved west Wards and thousands from ukrainine to Soviet Union and Jews outside. Europe and the formation of Isreal shows the constant migration of people in Europe. England, Portugese and Spanish people migrated to Asian countries in search of trade and business. later on established their rule in the Asian continent.

British, Dutch and Portugese established their hegemony in Asian States and exploited the natural resources and their business. However there was widespread agitation for freedom among these states. after world war II the Europeans decided to give independence to these people. Indian subcontinent was separated in Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Burma and Cylon. Independence is given on the basis of religion and Ethnicity. At the time of independence there was widespread blood shed and migration of Muslims to Pakistan and Hindus to India. Cylon also has conflict between Tamils and Sinhalese. A good number of Tamils migrated to India. When South Africa became independent of white rule a great number of Indians from Africa took citizenship of UK. Historically we can see there is a lot of movement of people from one country to another.
The asylum seeker migration system:

The flow consists of people fleeing from the political situation in one country to seek a sanctuary in another country. Refugees are the asylum seekers in political wars.

Modern migration:

After Independence Indians started migrating to Developed countries like UK, Canada and USA for higher quality education. Later on after completion of Education they settled in jobs and became permanent citizens. The last two decades more and more people are migrating to European countries including Russia. In the last decade Indians are migrating to China and Japan and other Asian countries because of the open arms policy of these for technical and IT professional.

Migration:

The word “migration” is derived from the Latin word “migrari” to change one’s residence, but by current definition it means rather to change one’s community. In the course of history mass movements of peoples have occurred in various forms. There are usually classified as:

(a) Invasion
(b) Conquest
(c) Colonization
(d) Migration
Migration may be either forced or free. Forced migration may take many forms. If we exclude forced migration as belonging to a different category, migration may be defined as the movement of free individuals with the intention of effecting a lasting change in residence.

1. "**Invasion**: It has been defined as the thrust of primitive and virile people from its own territory into that of a more highly developed state.

2. **Conquest**: In the case of conquest well-developed state attacks less advanced people and incorporates the conquered territory into its own political system.

3. **Colonization**: "When a well-established, progressive and rigorous state rids out bodies of citizens, officially as a rule, to settle in certain specified localities. The regions chosen are newly discovered or thinly settled countries, where the native inhabitants poor stage of culture, that they offer slight resistance to the entrance of the colonists".¹

Migration is ordinarily defined as a relatively permanent movement of persons over a significant distance. The Encyclopedia Britannica vol. 12 defines migration as the permanent change of residence by an individual or a group. In statistics of international migration, a person is usually

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classified as an immigrant if he has stated his intention of settling in the country of entry for at least one year.

The criterion that migration be a permanent more differentiates migration from various other types of human moves. One of these is nomadism the way of life of those having no fixed abode. Another type of human more is community – referring to the daily, or sometimes weekly, journeying to work of people who live a considerable distance from their jobs. Temporary moves are also made in tourism. - tourism resembles migration, but its temporary character places it in a different category.

The difference in physical as well as social distance is the main distinction between international migration and internal migration. Internal migration refers to migration from one place to another place within a country whereas international migration refers to migration from one country to another country.

Migration may be pushed by circumstances in their region of origin or may be pulled by attractions in the region of their destination. Some investigators have tried to explain all migration by push factors only, whereas others have stressed pull factors exclusively. In most cases, both push and pull factors play a role. A prospective migrant weighs the circumstances in the region of his origin and the attractions as well as the disadvantages of every potential region of destination. The interregional differences thus usually form a prerequisite for migration.
Over the ages there have been many migratory movements, which various authors have tried to classify under a few broad headings.

(i) **Primitive Migrations**:

Probably the oldest type of human migration is that resulting from such push factors as a people’s inability to cope with natural forces or their flight from a stronger foe.

(ii) **Forced or Induced Migration**:

Forced migrations refers to people moved either by the state or by some other social institution that wields power over them. The most stringent forms of forced migration are deportation and slave trade.

(iii) **Free Migrations**:

When there are neither push factors nor political forces inducing people to emigrate, nor as yet a migration people to emigrate, nor as yet a migration tradition based on intensive communication between region of origin and destination, these may be migratory movements of adventurous or deviant individuals or groups.
(iv) Chain Migration:

Chain migration is based on the effect of letters from early migrants to relatives and friends at home. Thus a migration chain is started that may operate for scores of years and result in the movement of thousands of people.

(v) Mass Migration:

Chain migrations played a key role in bringing about a new phenomenon during the 19th Century namely, long-distance mass migration.

(vi) Modern Migration:

The development of extensive mass-communication systems in modern societies has made migration less dependent on the personal messages and individual promotions that had played such a large role in earlier chain migration. Modern migrants tend to get their information concerning the region of destination from newspapers, television, official agencies and so forth.

The principle current of modern migration all over the world is toward Urban areas. With the Industrial Revolution, city ward movements began to predominate in the pattern of migration.
The distribution of a country’s population tend to correspond quite closely to the distribution of employment. Employment, in turn, tend to expand in areas where a great deal of economic activity already exists, signifying the existence of both employment opportunities and diversified manpower, and in areas of potential opportunity, where job makers seek job takers. Over the long range, therefore, given the incapacity of rural employment to keep pace with a growing rural population of working age, migrants will be drawn to existing towns and cities or areas in which new cities are coming into existence.

According to Alan A Brown and Egen. Neuberger, Migration has served and appear to continue to serve as an important vehicle of social mobility. Migrants from rural areas have congregated in cities, where access to the training needed for high wage jobs in commerce and industry has offered them opportunities to improve their material well being. Today’s inter-metropolitan migrants also appear to benefit from the option to migrate, whether by increasing their income or by gaining access to avenues of opportunity not available in their former location.

**Purpose of Migration :**

Analysis of the purpose of migration establishes the factors that caused the pull out of their places of origin to the place under references. The greater the intensity of its pull the larger would be the volume of migrants moving out in that account. The push-pull theory has long been one of the most important factor to explain the phenomenon of migration from one place to another. The migrant may have to go out from his native
place due to adverse condition of life (push) – the migrant who has lived under tolerable conditions but expects to become better off by migration (pull).

Population continues to grow steadily but the land remains the same. So there is a limit to the population it can feed. According to Isaac, population is also one of the causes for migration. He has stated “If a population increases out of due proportion to the capital, technical knowledge and natural resources at its disposal the return per head is likely to diminish, and the surplus population will tend to migrate to countries where conditions have not deteriorated or have been improved”. ²

**Motivation for Migration:**

There are various factors which motivate people, inclusive of students, to migrate from one place to another. These are generally known as push and pull factors of which the former relate to the causes for leaving one’s own place and the latter for going to a particular place. Many a time a migrant leaves his own place for lack of means of opportunities to achieve his goals and flocks to a particular place where he expects adequate means or opportunities to fulfill his cherished aspirations which seem to influence the new comer’s sojourn differ from one person to another.

To explain the motivations for migration, push and pull theory was developed by social scientists. The traditional approach to the motivation for migration takes as a starting point, the differences in the characteristics of the two places, namely, the places of origin and the place of destination. The researcher has attempted to determine whether people migrated because of the circumstances prevailing at the place of origin pushed them out or whether they were lured by the attractive conditions in the new place. Among the various pull factors, Asha Bhende and Tara Knitkar have included the following factors: establishment of new industries with the provision of new opportunities for gainful employment, facilities for higher education in cities, pleasant climate conditions, etc. (Asha Bhende and Tara Kanitkar, 1985. Pg – 326).

**Living Condition:**

The living condition of the students in a new environment definitely seems to interfere with the attainment of their goal and interest. The migrated students experience problems of living conditions right from the time they set their feet in the new environment. An Indian student, who is accustomed to be dependent on his family for warmth and comfort, is prone to be disappointed if the viscerogenic needs are not gratified. The type of food available, the room, one lives in, the physical location, the cost of living and many other necessities of day to day life in the new environment would help increase the gratification or deprivation of the student.
Communication Behaviour:

In a multilingual society like our own, language plays an important role in the process of communication. Lack of knowledge of the local language not only restricts the interaction of the migrated student but also disrupts the communication system which is an aspect of "anomie". Communication behaviour is at once a part and parcel of the migrated student. Language serves as a behavioural index to group preferences and to the direction of social adjustment. Language is undoubtedly as important functional prerequisite.  

Scope of Study:

There are so many students moving from one developing state to another, especially from North-East to Pune. The reasons for this migration could be the desire to acquire higher levels of education in another land where educational institutions and facilities are abundant.

Pune city is often referred to as India’s "Oxford" because of the high percentage of the students population in the city’s population. Poona is one of the few cities in India where North-East students are to be found in large numbers. Taking into account the vastness of the representations and

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varieties of backgrounds in the migrant North-East students in Pune, Poona city was considered to be the best place to conduct this study on “The problems of North-East students in Poona”. This will give an insight to any person or persons interested in knowing the felt problems of North-East students in an alien cultural, Socio political and physical environment.

**Justification of the problems:**

North-East students are found in every state in India. These students have migrated from one relatively stable set of normative patterns of behaviour to another; that is, from one’s own home state and people to another land and people. This shift necessarily entails stresses on individuals and on groups. The strains thus produced have psychological, sociological and cultural dimensions.

This study covers the problems of adjustment experienced by North-East students studying in Poona city. It is hoped that the findings of this inquiry will go a long way in helping in the alleviation of the students problems. It might be that most of the persisting problems of the students are because of concerned authorities lack of understanding and ignorance of the true nature of social and cultural interactions and it’s possible out come in a plural society.

Students are cultural ambassadors of their country and this should be considered. History shows us that the world has shrunk and become more international. It is important then if the host state has the proper attitude to the other state students and their problems for this may affect the
relationship between the two states in the future when these same students become their own states, leaders. It helps them if they return to their own state having a proper understanding and attitude towards Poona and Poona’s people. The purpose of this study is to explore problem areas encountered by North-East students not only on arrival but throughout the period of study in Pune. The following areas are discussed in this regard.

(a) Problems in Education:

Such problems pertain to the factor of Education: Is it easier to get admission in Pune from North-East? Is it easier to study in Pune? Is it easier to get the degree without any hard work in Pune? Do they take private tuition. Social relationship between the students and the teachers and their implications.

(b) Problems in Finance:

These cover not only difficulties encountered in receipt of students remittances, but also proper handling of these remittances. Does the student run out of money? If so, what does she/he do about it? From whom does the student seek financial assistance when the money runs out and the remittance is long in arriving? What are the problems suffered in accommodation?
(c) Political Aspects:

It is also sought to find out if there is any political aspect to the student problems.

(d) Problems in Social relationships:

There are problems in interacting with the local people. Do they invite them to their place? How does the student spend their leisure time? Do they get food of their own choice from where do they get food? Are they members of any Social / cultural group.

(e) Socio-Economic Background:

To get a proper understanding of all these problems, the social and economic background of the students plus the motivational factors associated with their migration are studied. The present study aims at investigating the problems of adjustment of the North-East students into the society at their destination.

Student migration is generally of limited duration – the time it takes to complete the course. Unlike other types of migrants, due to their limited duration, students are not likely to agitate for their rights. It is therefore the concerned officials responsibility to take this up.
“Orientation and Counseling then, are integral parts of interstate migration. They are indispensable for the migrant. They are equally necessary for the host society. They can be provided by voluntary agencies, governmental organization and international bodies and preferably by a contribution of all these agencies. "Migration stimulated by economic growth, technological improvement etc. attracts the better educated. A student might migrate in search of a better education because he wants to follow a particular course which is well taught in one particular place, etc. The type of movement is generally of limited duration – the time it takes to complete the course. While the motive might “decide” one to move, it does not in all cases determine where one will go.

There are several factors which influence choice of destination, assuming that there is freedom to make this choice. Many people, if given the choice between two places, would prefer going to one where they already have relatives or friends or even acquaintances of their own friends. Very few like taking a “plunge in the darks”. Others have some knowledge through previous visits, holidays, travels or reading of the place they decide to go to. The cost of moving might be an important factor in deciding one’s destination. Climate and general surrounding play an important part in determining choice too. All these factors could be considered as pulling factors as opposed to the “push” factors which force one to make a move, no matter where one decides to move to another place. The most important push factors to be studied are student activism and violence and insurgency in North-East.
Migration and adjustment:

How well does the migrant adjust with new neighbours and friends? “We heard that people are friendlier here, but that is not so, or” people here are not as friendly as where we came from”. Are the migrants themselves to blame or are they really resented by local residents? In some instances the problem is because the migrants do not “acculturate” themselves in their new surroundings, they “import” their culture and beliefs from their place of origin.

Adjustment of the migrant could be facilitated in cases where they had friends at the place of destination before migrating.

Studies have shown that in many cases the migrants closest friends are other migrants – people in similar circumstances who have faced similar problems as their own. Little by little, the circle of friends will grow by meeting people in places of recreation and leisure activities, the school or college gate and if the migrants participates in local associations (clubs, functions, temple etc.) they will enlarge their circle of friends even further.

Migrants tend to be housed with other migrants so that while they have an added sense of protection, on the one hand, their adjustment and contact with local residents is limited. Furthermore, migrants find comfort and security among their own people if they do not know the local language or are unfamiliar with the local people’s manners of expression.
Another problem created for local authorities is that there might be a serious discrepancy in the standard of education by migrant students compared to local students and social courses for the former may be necessary. It is important to study the sociological aspect of migration among North-East students having a different cultural background and studying in Poona where a variety of cultural groups are found. There has been an increasing growth of students migrating from North-East to Poona in these last two decades. The trends in migration have been further escalated by the dual processes of industrialization and economic development. Thus we find students of North-East migrating to almost all states of India for studies. Such migrant students generally try to keep their distinctive social and cultural identity even when they expose themselves to the values and practices which are predominant in these educational institutions in Poona.

It is therefore interesting to study how students coming from different socio-economic, political and social backgrounds organize their social life in the new cultural settings, and the problems experienced. It is with this fundamental objective that the present study has been undertaken.

The Theories of Migration:

Patterson defines “free migration as movement motivated by the individual willingness to risk the unknown of a new home and breaking from a familiar Social Universe for the sake of adventure, achievement of idea, or to escape a social system from which he has become alienated” (Bernard Williams, Vol.12, No.3, P.183).
Studies in migration indicated that the process, volume and direction influenced by a number of such factors as geographical conditions, economic hazards non-availability of regular and reliable occupations, educational opportunities and achievements and several other social and psychological conditions. As a result of migration, people have to adjust themselves to the Societies and Cultures of the place to which they migrate. The problem and extent of the adjustment of the migrants to the new cultures is important both from the point of view of the preservation of their contacts with and their adaptation to the new conditions (Patter-Son Williams, 1958, P.256). Studies in migration have pointed out that people migrate from one culture to another because of the operation of push and pull factors.

The push and pull theory has long been one of the most important theory in migration. These push and pull attributes of communities of origin and destination are considered by Bogue as independent migration variables, which account for the selecting of certain groups (other independent variables are the characteristics of migrants (Jansen Clif Ford, 1970, pp. 21-25).

In a paper presented at the 1961 population conference, Bague put forward the following hypothesis. “Migration that has a very strong ‘push’ stimulus tends to be much less selective, with respect 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 faming, dought, flood, exhaustion of a resource, origin selectivity is at minimum. In other words, selectivity of out migrants from
one community tends to vary directly with the strength of attractive pulls from other communities and inversely with expulsive ‘pushes’ from the community itself (Bogue, D.J.; Quoted in Jansen, C.J.; Readings in the Sociology of migration, 1970. p.13).

In a paper presented at the 1959. International Conference, George considers geographical movements of the population in two forms:

1) Moves caused by necessity or obligation
2) Moves caused by needs (termed economic) in certain countries

Characteristics of the first type are that they generally have political or religious causes, that they push certain classes, religious or rational groups who are mostly not suited to conditions in their place of destination. In the second type, pressure from place of origin (push) is accompanied by a need (pull) in the place of destination (George P., 1970. p-40). This paper is concerned with the second type. Economic migration takes place when demographic pressure in one country are not by a corresponding readiness to receive a population in another. The numerical proportions are rigidly determined by the development requirements of the new country whose human resources are generally inadequate for the achievement of its objectives. Mc Donald, Jansen and Mc Gee (1955) have presented their views on the significance of the ‘push-pull’ factors in migration.

Auxora (1969) too is of the opinion that in all types of migration the two factors ‘push’ and ‘pull’ are present. He refers to these pull factors as the attainment of a higher standard of living, the possibility of receiving
better treatment, better educational facilities, prestige in the native place as a person with wider experience of migration to urban areas. He gives the following reasons for the push factors: High population pressure on land, break up of joint family and unsettled political conditions which may bring about economic and even physical insecurity of the people.

Lakdawala (1963) states that it is very difficult to find out the initial motivating factor. He says A ‘push’ from the village for a person may be operative because there is a ‘pull’ from the town or vice-versa.

In studying the phenomenon of migration it is important to find out why some people migrate and others do not. In other words its is necessary to study the motivation associated with migratory movements.

Accordingly a brief summary of the theoretical exposition of the nature and causes of migration as presented by several authors is presented herewith the migration theories.

The Theories of Migration:

In the book “world migration” year 2003 by the international organization for migration: 10 H (2003 : 12-14) has classified the contemporary migration into 7 theories which rest on variables such as the behaviour of persons or households, or economic, social and political influences. These variables instead of being exclusive of one another they can be seen as complementary in their approach:
1) The theory of development in a dual economy
2) The new-classical theory
3) The dependency theory
4) The dual labour market theory
5) The world system theory
6) The theory of the new economy of professional migration
7) The migration network theory

The Theory of Development in a Dual Economy:

W.A. Lewis in 1954 conceived that ‘the growth with unlimited labour supply, labour migration plays a key role in the economic development process wherein the modern sector of developing country economics can only expand with the labour supply from the traditional agricultural with limited productivity.

In modern sector labour migration occurs from traditional rural sector to the better paid jobs. Since the labour supply is unlimited wages remain low in this sector thereby making it possible to sustain large scale production and generate profits. Lewis explains that by exploiting the growth opportunities arising demand in the modern sector, migration creates leverage that affects benefits both the modern and traditional economic sectors which receive and produce labour respectively.
The New-Classical Theory:

Ranis, Fei and Todaw were influenced by Lewis theory in the 1960s formulated neo-classical theory of migration. They combined microscopic approach focused on the structural determinants of migration based on individual behaviour results from the uneven geographical distribution of capital and labour. This reflects disparities in wages and standards of living and migration is therefore generated by supply push and demand pull. Migrants go where jobs, wages and other economic factors are more advantageous.

If wage differentials disappear migration also reduces. The microscopic approach to the new-classical theory postulated by Todaw and Borjas (1960s and 1970) examined the reasons prompted individuals to respond to structural disparities among countries by migration. Migration therefore flows from an individual decision taken by rational players anxious to improve their standard of living by migrating to places that offer higher wages. It is a voluntary decision taken in full awareness of the facts after a comparative analysis of the costs and benefits of migration. Migrants choose the destination where expected net benefits will be greatest.

The Dependency Theory:

The contribution of neo-marxists dependency theory to the study of migration by Singer in particular, focused primarily on the rural exodus to the big cities. This exodus is viewed as a conflict social process that can create and reinforce inequalities between rural and urban areas, chiefly
through brain drain. The underlying message is the existence of unequal relations between industrialized centre and an agricultural periphery. Countries at the centre are developed through exploitation of the countries on the periphery, in which development movement is hindered by asymmetric dependency relations. Migration would be a corollary of the centre’s domination of the periphery.

The Dual Labour Market Theory:

The theory links immigration to meeting the structural needs of modern industrial economics. The permanent demand for immigrant labour is the direct outcome of a number of features characterizing industrialized societies and underlying their segmental labour market. Advanced economics display a dichotomy favouring unstable employment through the co-existence of a capital intensive primary sector and a labour intensive secondary sector. These two sectors operate like water light compartments and lead to the emergence of a dual market. The lack of upward mobility makes it difficult to motivate local workers and convince them to accept jobs in the secondary sector.

The risk of inflation precludes any mechanism for wage increases thereby stabilizing the system. Prompted by the opportunity to transfer funds to their countries of origin, immigrants from low wage countries are inclined to accept jobs in the secondary sector because wages in the sector are still higher than in their home countries. Lastly the structural demand of the secondary sector for unskilled labour can no longer be met by women
and young people who had hether-to occupied these jobs. Women are moving from occasional to permanent employment.

**The World system Theory:**

Dating back to the 1980s and the work of Sassen and Protes this theory Postulates that international migration is a consequence of globalization and market penetration. The penetration of all countries by modern capitalism has created mobile labour that can move about in search of better opportunities. This process is favoured by new-colonial regimes, multinational corporations and the growth of foreign direct investment. Many migrants are consequently attracted by jobs in more developed countries where many economic sectors depend on cheap and abundant labour to remain competitive. Migration therefore acts as a gigantic mechanism that regulates world wide labour supply and demand and allows for interaction based on migration flows.

**The Theory of the New Economy of Professional Migration:**

Slark (1990) developed the theory based on the neo-classical tradition and emphasizes the role of the migrant’s household or family in the process leading to migration. It focuses specifically on the causes of migration in countries of origin. Migration is always triggered by rational choice is in essence a family strategy. The main focus is on diversifying sources of income rather than maximizing income at any price. It considers the conditions of various markets and not just labour markets. The new economic theory underscores the role of financial remittances and the
complex interdependence between migration and the specific socio-cultural context in which it takes place.

**The Migration Network Theory**:

Migration network is a composite of interpersonal relations in which migrants interact with their family, friends or compatriots which stayed behind in their country of origin. The links cover the exchange of information, financial assistance, help in finding a job and other forms of assistance. These interactions make migration easier by reducing the costs and inherent risks. The network paves the way for establishing and perpetrating migration channels, given their multiplex effect. Migration networks tend to become denser and more ramified, thereby offering the migrant a vast choice of destinations and activities. Some informal networks enable migrants to finance their travel to find a job or even accommodation, others are more sophisticated and use recruiters hired by companies or in extreme cases criminal networks of professional traffickers who act as smugglers who help migrants to cross borders illegally. These migrants have to repay a debt based on the salary they receive in the host country. These migrants may also be subjected to pressure, violence and intimidation.
Theories of Assimilation

Park’s Race Relations Cycle:

Robert E. Park (1950) studied the relation between ethnic groups and founded that the process of assimilation was gradual. He divided this process into 4 stages as mentioned below:

1) Contact, 2) Competition, 3) Accommodation, 4) Assimilation (Acculturation).

The four stages of the process of assimilation are interrelated – Park explained that groups first came into contact through migration and subsequently engage in competition often characterized by conflict. Out of such competition eventually emerges some form of accommodation among the groups tending finally to assimilation, so that they fare their way of life to the majority group.

Gordon’s Theory of Assimilation:

Milton Gordon (1968:70:71) identified 7 stages of assimilation which are related to the sub-process or condition of the assimilation with special reference to American Society.

1) Cultural or behavioural assimilation or acculturation refers to the changed cultural patterns including religious beliefs and observances: exchange of cultural patterns to those of host country.
2) Structural assimilation refers to large scale development of primary group relationships between the immigrants and the local population thereby they fully enter into the social networks of groups and institutions or societal structure of local culture e.g. entrance into cleques of host society at primary level.

3) Marital assimilation or amalgamation refers to large scale intermaniances between the local group (e.g.) large scale intermaniances.

4) Identificational assimilation takes place when a sense of oneness is developed between the immigrant group and the local population.

5) Attitude receptional assimilation exists where the immigrant does not encounter prejudice from the local population and vice-versa (e.g.) absence of prejudice.

6) Behavioural receptional assimilation where in the migrants have reached a point where they encounter no prejudiced attitudes by the local people (e.g.) absence of discrimination.

7) Civic assimilation refers to absence of value or power conflict in the public or civic life (e.g.) absence of value and power conflict.

(a) Everett S. Lee’s Theory of Migration:

According to Everett S. Lee, the decision to migrate and the process of migration are influenced by four sets of factors.

There are:

i) Factors associated with the area of origin.

ii) Factors associated with the area of destination.
iii) Intervening Factors.
iv) Personal Factors.

Elaborating on these factors Lee says that there are usually two or three sets of factors that influence the decision to migrate. There is one set of factors which attracts people to a specific place, while there is the other set of factors, which on the other hand tends to repel people from the area. Migration may take place when both these are properly weighed. There are also intervening obstacles which need to be overcome before migration finally takes place. These include distance and transportation. Lee states that it is not so much the actual factors at origin and destination as the perception of these factors (personal factors) which result in migration.

(b) Revenstein’s Law of Migration:

Migration and Distance:

1) A great body of migrants generally proceed a short distance and the proportion of migrants emigrating to any specific center of absorption will grow less as distance from the center increases.
2) Migrants proceeding long distance generally prefer large center of commerce and industry.
3) The natives of a town are less migratory than those of rural parts of country.
4) Females appear to predominate among migrants emigrating over short distance.

5) An increase in the means of locomotion and development of commerce has led to rise in migration.

6) Dominance of the economic motivation produces current of migration, most important being the desire inherent in most men to ‘better’ themselves in material respects.

(c) Todaro’s Model of Migration:

Todaro’s sums up the basic characteristics of his model of migration as follows:

1) Migration is stimulated primarily by rational economic considerations of relative benefits and costs, mostly financial but also psychological.

2) The decision to migrate depends on the ‘expected’ rather than actual Urban-rural real wage differentials.

3) The probability of obtaining an Urban job is inversely related to the Urban unemployment rate.

4) High rates of unemployment are an inevitable outcomes of the serious imbalance in economic opportunities between the urban and rural areas of less developed countries.
Force of Migration:

Sociological concept of push and pull helps to explain Indian migration. The outlook magazine (Jan., 20, 2003) pointed out the reasons of Indian migration are to attain the high standard of living and to get a good job and professional satisfaction and prosperity some migrants see India does not provide opportunity for showing their talent which has not been recognized in India. They want to overcome the problems of poverty and unemployment by migration.

According to the ministry of statistics and programme implementation 2003 the per capita income of India was estimated at current value in 2002 as 17.736 rupees and Gross National product (GNP) was 20,55,107 lakh crores while Gros Domestic Product at lakh 20,68,810 crores. The population below poverty line was estimated at 25% of the country’s population in 2002 and unemployment rate was 0% in the same year (CIA – The world fact Book – India, 2003 :9). Obviously economic factor play crucial role in causing Indians to migrate abroad to improve the quality of their life.

Indian Migration:

India has the second biggest population in the world after China. The census of 2001 shows that 1037 crores of India’s population which could reach to 133 crores in 2025 (Manorama 2003 : 516). Increased population and the limited resources together with the inefficient administration of public sector causes economic social, political and environmental problems
are complicated by poverty unemployment, income gap between rich and poor. Aids, drugs, pollution depletion of natural resources. These complex and numerous problems decreased the standard of living of the whole society.

The push factor forces Indian’s to seek the better quality of life for themselves and their family. So it came as no surprise that the number of Indians all over the world reached 2 crores in 2003 (Ministry of External Affairs 2004). They are small minorities in U.K., USA, Canada, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Uganda, Malaysia and Thailand.

The Waves of Migration:

The migration to the South-East Asia region started thousand years ago. It is assumed that Indian traders made their journey to the region (Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam and Malaysia) around 600 B.C. even before the Buddhist Era. They gradually became familiar with the routes and managed to acquire the skill in making long distance travel (Nikom : 1972 : 81 to 90). The ship routes to Andaman, Nicobar islands lead to the coast of Sumatra or Malaya. The Ship route leading to the circum navigation of Malayan Peninsular landed in the gulf of Thailand. The people further proceeded on their journey and landed in Myanmar. In ancient time there existed the states in the South-East Asian region, according to records were run by the Indians. The Indians assimilated with the local people and did not maintain ethnic identity.
The modern Indian migration can be divided into 3 waves as mentioned below:

a) First wave of migration was during 18th and 19th Century. They were traders, indentured labourers, Voluntary migrants to U.K. France, Dutch Colonies, Africa and South-East Asia.

During this period there was an abolition of Slavery British (183) French, 1946 and Dutch Colonies (1873). Due to this situation that was labour Shortages in Plantations of these countries colonies – Sugar, Tea, Cocoa rice and rubber. So India as well as China became the obvious alternative source of labour and small scale entire premiers. Thus there were two streams of Indian and Chinese emigrants to the colonies – unskilled labourers and small scale entrepreneurs.

At first Indian labour emigration under the indenture system started in 1834 to Mauritius, Uganda and Nigeria Later the labourers emigrated to Guyana (1938) Newzeland (1840) Honkong 1841, Trinidad, and Tobago (1845), Mactinique and Guadeloupe (1854), Greneda St Lucia and St Vincent in 1856. Natal in 1860. St Kitts (1861) Japan and Surinam in 1872 Jamaica (1873) Fiji (1879). Myanmar (1885) Canada (1904) and Thailand in (1910). Under the indenture system some 1.5 million persons migrated (Clarke : 1990 referred by chandrashekar Bhat 2003 :12).
The Indians who migrated to Sri Lanka and Malaysia were recruited by headman known as the Kangani and almost all migrants were from South of India or Tamilnadu. During the period 1852 to 1937, 1.5 million Indians migrated to Sri Lanka, 2 million to Malaysia and 2.5 million to Myanmar. Up to the year 1920 it was estimated the Indian origin recruits through Kangani were around 6 million people (Chandra – Shekhar Bhat 2003 : 13).

The second wave was post world war onward to 1970. Professionals and Entrepreneurs went to Industrial Developed countries like USA, European Countries, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and also west Asia.

Indians migrated to Britain during the period of British Raj. However the major influx of Indians took place after India’s independence in 1947. In 1987, the number of Indians in U.K. was 12,60,000 and in the same year there were around 500000 in USA that took place after the repeal of the immigration and Nationality Act in 1965.

Most Indians who migrated to USA were a group of educated and professional Elite such as Engineers, Businessmen Scientists, Doctors, Teachers and accountants.

The migration to West Asia began after the oil boom in 1970. during this time a semi-skilled labour flocked to the Gulf and other
parts of West Asia such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait the United Arab Emiritus, Bahrain, Quatar and Li比亚.

b) The Third Wave:

After 1970 onwards the biggest migration of white collar, professional students and Highly educated persons to developed countries like USA, Canada, U.K., Australia and New Zealand.

The third wave of Indian migration is bigger than other waves. There are 2,00,00,000 Indians living abroad who are non-resident Indians (hold Indian passport) and people of Indian origin in 136 countries. 2,46,000 Indians migrated to the USA in the last two years. 85,000 skilled computer professionals leaves India every year. 11,000 Indians migrated to New Zealand in 2001 to 2003. Over 27,000 Indians migrated to Canada in year 2002 alone up from 16,300 in 1995. Over 5000 Indians settled in Australia in 2002. It is estimated that 50% of IT graduates leave India every year and around 20% of medical graduates leave India every year.

India is the second rank among the countries which exported people to the USA for the year 2001 alone. Around 2,46,000 had migrated to USA and India is the first among countries exporting students to USA and 90% of them never return. (The out look magazine January 20, 2003; 54 to 62).
At present there are 3.2 million Indians in USA, 38% of them are doctors and 12% of them are scientists in USA, 34% of micro soft employees are Indians (Manorame 2003 : 531).

Almost all Indian migrants are educated, highly skilled and technically trained people in the 3rd wave of migration. There seems to be resource loss about $2 billion in case of skilled computer professionals leaving India every year (The out look Magazine, January 20, 2003).

**Concepts**

**Migration :**

Migration is commonly defined as the permanent change of residence by an individual or group. Since the definition deals with the problems of deciding what is permanent, statisticians collecting migration data must usually rely on more or less arbitrary criteria. In the statistics on international migration for instance a person is usually classified as an immigrant if he has stated his intention of settling in the country of entry for at least one year (Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. 12, P.185).

United Nations' Multilingual Demographic, Dictionary (1958) defines migration as 'a form of spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another involving a permanent change of residence'. While Eisenstadt (1953) defines migration as 'the physical transition of an
individual or a group from usually involves abandoning one social setting and entering a different one”.

Migration devotes movement of population with the change of residence. The change of residence may occur from one village or town to another village or town or from town to village, within the district or commune, or between the district or commune, within the country, or outside the country during last one month, two months, three months or more. Migrant is a person who moves from one administrative unit to another. In the context of India these administrative units are generally village in rural areas and towns in Urban. Thus a person who moves out from one village or town to another village or town is termed as a migrant provided his a her movement is not purely temporary in nature on account of casual leave, visit etc. (Najma Khan, 1983 : 12).

**Internal and International Migration**

Internal migration refers to the movement of people within a political state; from an administrative unit. The movement can occur from rural to urban area, region to region or may be from Urban to country side. It can be divided in two categories.

a) **Rural to Rural Migration**

The predominance of the agricultural sector and the opening up of new agricultural land has been the major season for rural-rural migration.
b) **Rural to Urban Migration** :

The major factor that underlies the process of urbanization which occurs as economic development progresses, the flow of people from rural areas occur mainly for economic reasons, furthermore, the other factors like education, health are also relevant.

International migration refers to the movement of people across political states resulting in a change in the legal status of the individual concerned. International migration also covers movements of refugees, displaced persons and other persons forced to leave their country. International migration becomes immigration or emigration depending on how the place destination or place of origin considered. There are two aspects to migration flows or the sum total of people moving from one place to another: reference is made to out flow or emigration and conversely to inflow or immigration.

**Various Types and Practices of Migration** :

The world migration book (2003 : 9) has given the types and practices of migration as follows:

**Return Migration** :

The movement of a person returning to his / her country of origin or of habitual residence after spending at least one year in another country. This return may or may not be voluntary or result from expulsion order. *Return migration includes voluntary repatriation.*
Forced Migration:

The non-voluntary movement of person wishing to escape an armed conflict as a situation of violence and/or the violation of his/her rights or a natural or man made disaster. This term applies to refugee movement, movement caused by trafficking and forced exchanges of population among states.

Irregular Migration:

The movement of a person to a new place of residence or transit using irregular or illegal means with or without valid documents or carrying forged documents – known as trafficking in migrants orderly migration.

Smuggling of Migrants:

The term describes the procurement in order to obtain directly a financial or other material benefit of the illegal entity of a person into a state of which he/she is not a natural or a permanent resident. Illegal entry means the crossing of border without complying with the necessary requirements for legal entry into the receiving state.

Total Migration / Net Migration:

The sum of the entries or arrival of immigrants and of exits or departures of emigrants yields the total volume of migration and is termed
total migration. Net migration results from the difference between arrivals and departures.

**Trafficking in Persons:**

This term describes the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons by means of threat for use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, abuse of power or vulnerability or of giving payment of benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation.

Exploitation includes the prostitution of others, forced labour or services, showery, servitude or the removal of organs.

**Re-migration:**

The movement of a person who after returning to his/her country of departure for some years again leaves for another stay or another destination.

Ronald Skeldon (1993, 113-122) classified a typology of international migration into 5 different systems, these are summarized below.
The Settler Migration:

Those leaving to settle elsewhere tend to include amongst their number some of the most highly educated and skilled members of their communities of origin, several governments in the region are concerned about the issue of the ‘brain drain’. Some destination countries particularly Australia and Canada, Select immigrants spinally on the bias selection towards educated and highly motivated Chinese and Indian groups. The migration of family members and those taken as spouses of citizens has brought a greater spread through the skill spectrum there is nonetheless a district bias towards the highly qualified in this migration system. Economic recessions in the metropolitan countries, difficulties experienced by Asian migrants settling in a different culture may encourage the potential migrants to remain within the country.

The migrant worker migration system:

A contract labour migration initially to the oil rich countries of west Asia changed the nature and demand in the Asian region itself. The labour was initially imported from neighbouring countries (Arab) spread to other Muslim countries later to India. The labour migrants are not allowed to settle permanently at their destination or to bring the family members and return to home country after the expiry of the contract.
The highly skilled migration system:

The highly skilled migrants are associated essentially with the development of international business, transnational banks and transfer of government officials and international civil servants. The specialists are recruited by head hunters of highly skilled persons from developing countries to developed countries.

The student migration:

Students are excluded from discussions of international migration on the assumption that they are not permanent migrants. There is a potential loss for countries of origin and potential gain for countries of destination waslaje is Brain drain occurs as occurs as students take become settlers overseas.

Definition of the terms:

Adaptation is the manner in which social system is family, organization of society, fits into physical or social environment.

By adaptation a group or an individual can adjust his behaviour to suit his social environment that is other groups or the larger society.
Adjustment:

Adjustment is harmonious relationship within and between individuals and groups. Social psychologists refer it to the process whereby an individual enter into a harmonious or healthy relationship with his environment, physical or social.

Assimilation:

Assimilation is a process becoming similar or the end stage of adjustment process. According to modern sociologists that assimilation is a two way process in which both populations undergo change in many cases the immigrant groups come to resemble are another and later become less distinctive.