

**S.S. COLLEGE, JEHANABAD
(GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT)**

B.A. PART - 3 (POPULATION GEOGRAPHY : PAPER - 7)

TOPIC : FACTORS AND TYPES OF MIGRATION IN INDIA

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***Human Migration**

- Human migration is the movement of people from one place in the world to another.
- People can either choose to move (**voluntary migration**) or be forced to move (**involuntary migration**).

***Factors of Migration**

Migration is a **global phenomenon** caused not only by economic factors but many other factors like **social, political, cultural, environmental, health, education** are included under the broader classification of **Push and Pull factors** of migration:

Push Factor: Push factors are those that **compel** a person, due to different reasons, to leave a place of **origin** (out-migration) and migrate to some other place.

Pull Factor: Pull factors indicate the factors which **attract** migrant (in-migration) to an area (destination).

*Types of Migration

People move for many reasons, based on which types of human migration include **internal migration** (moving within a state, country, or continent) and **external migration** (moving to a different state, country, or continent).

Internal Migration

- **Types:** Internal migration in India is primarily of two types:
 - **Long term Migration**, resulting in the relocation of an individual or household.
 - **Short term Migration**, involving back and forth movement between a source and destination.
- **Key Source States:** Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh.
- **Key Destination States:** Delhi, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab and Karnataka.
- **Internal Migrants** in India constitute a large population of 309 million internal migrants or **30 percent** of the population (Census of India, 2001).
 - When a person is enumerated in the census at a different place than his / her place of birth, she/he is considered a migrant.
- **Female Migration:** Out of the total internal migrants, **70.7 percent** are **women** (Census of India 2001) and **marriage** is one of the major reasons for **female migration** in both the rural and urban areas.

- **Male Migration:** Migration for **employment-related** reasons is one of the prominent reasons for **male migration** in both rural and urban areas.
- **Employing Sectors:** Migrants are mostly employed in **subsectors** like construction, domestic work, textile, brick-kilns, transportation, mines, quarries, and agriculture.
- **Urbanization:** Rates of urbanization influence **rural-urban wage** differences and an increase in the demand for labor in urban areas can push up urban wages and **increase migration**.

External Migration

- External migration in India can broadly be classified as:
 - **Emigration** from India to various parts of the world.
 - **Immigration** of people from different countries to India.
 - **Refugee Migration:** There had also been a significant trend of an involuntary or forced immigration to India in the form of refugees.

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