



NAKSHALBARI COLLEGE  
DEPT. OF SOCIOLOGY  
6<sup>TH</sup> SEM (GE)  
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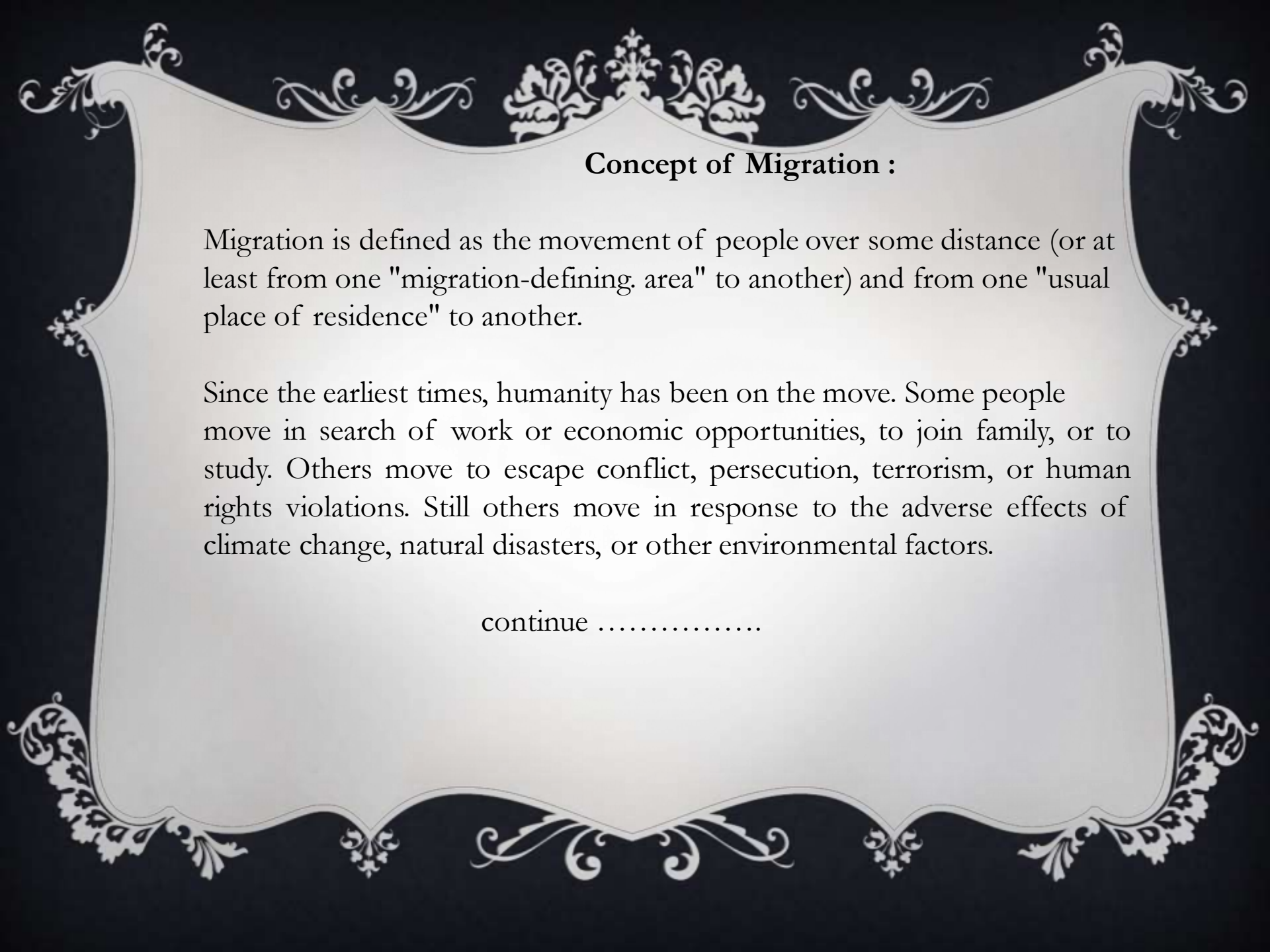
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*Migration – Concept, Type, Factor*

### **Brief history of Migration :**

The peopling of India refers to the migration of Homo sapiens into the Indian subcontinent. Anatomically modern humans settled India in multiple waves of early migrations, over tens of millennia. The first migrants came with the Coastal Migration/Southern Dispersal 65,000 years ago, where after complex migrations within south and southeast Asia took place. West-Asian (Iranian) hunter-gatherers migrated to South Asia after the Last Glacial Period but before the onset of farming. Together with a minor number of ancient South Asian hunter-gatherers they formed the population of the Indus Valley civilisation (IVC).

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## Concept of Migration :

Migration is defined as the movement of people over some distance (or at least from one "migration-defining area" to another) and from one "usual place of residence" to another.

Since the earliest times, humanity has been on the move. Some people move in search of work or economic opportunities, to join family, or to study. Others move to escape conflict, persecution, terrorism, or human rights violations. Still others move in response to the adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters, or other environmental factors.

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## World Migration Report:

Today, more people than ever live in a country other than the one in which they were born. According to the IOM World Migration Report 2020, as of June 2019 the number of international migrants was estimated to be almost 272 million globally, 51 million more than in 2010. Nearly two thirds were labour migrants. International migrants comprised 3.5 per cent of the global population in 2019. This compared to 2.8 per cent in 2000 and 2.3 per cent in 1980.

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## What is the Sociological significance to understand of Migration ?

Migration is the third factor for changes in the population, the other being birth rate and death rate. As compared to birth rate and death rate, migration affects the size of population differently. Migration is not a biological event like birth rate and death rate, but is influenced by the social, cultural, economic and political factors.

Migration is carried by the decision of a person or group of persons. The changes occurring in the birth rate and death rate do not affect the size and structure of the population on a large scale, while migration, at any time, may cause large scale changes in the size and structure of the population.

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## Types of Migration:

Migration is of the following types:

### (i) Immigration and Emigration:

When people from one country move permanently to another country, for example, if people from India move to America then for America, it is termed as Immigration, whereas for India it is termed as Emigration.

### (ii) In-migration and Out-migration:

In-migration means migration occurring within an area only, while out-migration means migration out of the area. Both types of migration are called internal migration occurring within the country. Migration from Bihar to Bengal is in-migration for Bengal, while it is out-migration for Bihar.

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(iii) Gross and Net Migration.

During any time period, the total number of persons coming in the country and the total number of people going out of the country for residing is called gross migration. The difference between the total number of persons coming to reside in a country and going out of the country for residing during any time period is termed as net migration.

(iv) Internal Migration and External Migration:

Internal migration means the movement of people in different states and regions within a country from one place to another. On the other hand, external or international migration refers to the movement of people from one country to another for permanent settlement.

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## What Are Push and Pull Factors?

The definition of push factors are forceful reasons that cause people to leave their residence. They include aspects such as:

War  
Poverty  
Floods  
Droughts  
High crime  
Lack of safety  
Lack of services

For instance, a person may move to another country or state because they believe there are better opportunities to improve existing talent or start new business. Also, the strict measures enforced by the local government may be a contributing factor of moving to a new location. Additionally, war may cause people to seek refuge in another country until the situation is resolved. For instance, the Ukraine migration is primarily caused by war.

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The definition of pull factors entails the reasons individuals move to a certain location. This includes variables such as:

Higher employment opportunities

More wealth

Safety

Political stability


Good climate

Better services

Low occurrence of natural hazards among others

For instance, a country may have better policies or governance that may attract people from different nations. This can be seen in the migration to the U.S., which is primarily caused by better employment opportunities. Moreover, students may prefer a certain destination because of its better learning infrastructures or facilities compared to home institutions. Overall, the ability of a country to provide better services or living conditions would definitely attract people in other nations trying to better their lives.

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## summary of migration

Human migration is the movement of people from one place in the world to another. Human patterns of movement reflect the conditions of a changing world and impact the cultural landscapes of both the places people leave and the places they settle.



Thank you ....