M.COM APPLIED ECONOMICS- 2 SEMESTER

TOPIC-MIGRATION

MEANING

Migration is a demographic process that moves people between places, and so contributes to population change along with fertility and mortality.

Migration is the movement of individuals, households, and groups between residences or residential locations.

The residences or residential locations before the move are referred to as **origins** and the post move residences or residential locations are labeled **destinations.**

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.

The study of migration is of vital importance because the birth rate, death rate and migration determine the size of population, the population growth rate and thus the structure of population. In addition, migration plays an important role in determining the distribution of population and supply of labour in the country.

TYPES OF MIGRATION:

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- **Immigration and Emigration**
- **In-migration and Out-migration:**
- **Gross and Net Migration**
- **Internal Migration and External Migration**

(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.

(**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.

CONCEPTS

(i) Migration Stream:
Migration stream means the total number of people migrating from one region to another or from one country to another for residing during a time period. It is, in fact, related to the movement of people from a common area of origin to a common area of a destination. For example, migration of Indians to America during a time interval.

(ii) Migration Interval:
Migration may occur continuously over a period of time. But to measure it correctly, the data should be divided into intervals of one to five or more years. The division relating to a particular period is known as migration interval.

(**iii) Place of Origin and Place of Destination:**
The place which people leave is the place of origin and the person is called an out-migrant. On the other hand, the place of destination is the place where the person moves and the person is called an in-migrant.

(**iv) Migrant:**
Migrant is the labour which moves to some region or country for short periods of time, say several months or a few years. It is regarded as a secondary labour force.

DATA SOURCES

Census and surveys collect migration-related data which can be used to produce official statistics. For example:

CENSUSES PRODUCE STATISTICS

ADMINISTRATIVE SOURCES

INNOVATIVE DATA SOURCES

1. CENSUSES PRODUCE STATISTICS on migrant stocks, socio-economic characteristics, migrant flows (limited) and some emigration figures. The UN Statistics Division recommends including three core variables in population censuses to identify international migrants.
They are:
 (1) country of birth,
(2) Country of citizenship,
(3) Year or period of arrival in the country for foreign-born persons.

A. Household surveys produce statistics on different aspects, such as the drivers and the impact of migration, internal migration, socio-economic characteristics, emigration, migrant stocks and flows of immigrants and emigrants.

B. Labour Force Surveys produce statistics on migrant stocks in the labour market.

2. ADMINISTRATIVE SOURCES collect data for purposes other than gathering information on migration, but may be useful in the collection of specific indicators. Statistics derived from data in these sources usually refer to administrative records rather than people. Some examples of sources include:

A. **Administrative registers** that can potentially produce information on certain groups of persons who change their country of usual residence and thus qualify as international migrants.

B. **Border data collection systems** which produce statistics on flows of nationals and non-nationals entering and leaving through official border posts.

C. **Visas, residence permits**, and/or work permits that produce statistics on migrant flows and stocks, drivers and impact of migration, And socio-economic characteristics.

3. INNOVATIVE DATA SOURCES—Although the availability of migration statistics from traditional sources is useful to some extent, significant gaps remain, as outlined above. Mobile phones, online tools and platforms, such as social media or online payment services, have become a potentially useful source for migration data. For example:

Big data sources, such as social media and call detail records can produce statistics on migrant flows, drivers and impact of migration, and internal migration.

WHY DO PEOPLE MIGRATE? CAUSES

People migrate for many different reasons. **These reasons can be classified as economic, social, political or environmental**:

economic migration - moving to find work or follow a particular career path.

social migration - moving somewhere for a better quality of life or to be closer to family or friends

political migration - moving to escape political persecution or war

environmental causes of migration include natural disasters such as flooding

Note:
Some people choose to migrate, eg someone who moves to another country to enhance their career opportunities. Some people are forced to migrate, eg someone who moves due to war or famine.

PUSH AND PULL FACTORs

Push factors are the reasons why people leave an area. They include:

Lack of services

lack of safety

high crime

crop failure

Drought

Flooding

Poverty

War

Pull factors are the reasons why people move to a particular area. They include:

better services

more wealth

higher employment

more fertile land

political stability

safer, less crime

good climate

lower risk from natural hazards

Migration usually happens as a result of a **combination of these push and pull factors .**