1.1 Introductory to human migration

Human migration is a physical movement of human beings either as individuals or as groups from one place to another place for innumerous causes. These migrations are not new and since time immemorial, the human beings have been shifting from one place to another as families, tribes, hordes and other forms of social groups for food, shelter, security and other reasons. The purpose of settling down, commonly known as migration and it has been a universal phenomenon. The history says that the migrations were <u>nomadic</u> earlier because of conflict amongst the people and the resultant of their physical movement for <u>cultural assimilations</u>. 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 Dictionary as (1) "the act or an instance of moving from one country, region or place to settle in another (2) the act or an instance of moving from one area to another in search of work. The human migration happens in the form of voluntary migration as well as involuntary migration. Sometimes the people who migrate into a territory and they are being called as '***immigrants***', while at the departure point they are called '**emigrants**'. The research on migration discloses that some of the facets like the migration of small size of population with regard to develop a territory is being considered as '**settlement**'. It is on the basis of three phenomena, viz: (i) historical settings, (ii) circumstances and (iii) perspective. In modern times, the nature, types, causes and consequences of the movement of the people from one place to another or one region to another have become different from those of the ancient days. Individuals and families have replaced tribes and hordes in their movement from one village, town or region to another. The expanding lines of communication and the increasing transportation facilities have enhanced the possibilities of migration of those

individuals and families who rationalize their movement for various reasons in contemporary social situations.

1.2 Dimensions of migration

Migration is not merely a physical movement of people from one place to another; it has its social, economic, cultural and other dimensions as well. Hence Social scientists in general and Sociologists in particular have been taking a keen interest in the issues, problems and dimensions of migration. Studies on migration indicate that the process, volume and direction of people in their movement from one place to another are influenced by a number of factors as geographical conditions, economic hazards, non-availability of regular and reliable occupations, educational opportunities and achievements, and several other socio–economic and psychological phenomena. As a result of migration, people have to adjust themselves to the societies and cultures of the places 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 own values and practices as well as their contacts with, and their adaptation to the new conditions. Peterson 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 ideals or to escape a social system from which he has become alienated" According to Kenneth Kammeyer, "Migration is a relatively permanent moving away of a collectively called migrants from one geographical location to another, preceded by decision-making on the part of the migrant on the basis of hierarchically ordered set of values or value ends and resulting in changes in the interactional system of the migrants" In the words of Everett S.Lee, "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 or involuntary nature of the act, and no distinction is made between external and internal migration." Theodore Caplow states that the

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 toward the city, from areas of stable population toward centers of industrial or commercial opportunity, from more densely settled countries toward less densely settled countries and from the centre of cities to their suburbs." He further states that "certain constants may be observed at once whenever migration occurs. The tide of migration tends to flow from areas of high fertility to areas of low fertility, and in the direction of economic opportunity." According to Helen I.Safa, "Migration is normally viewed as an economic phenomenon. Though non-economic factors obviously have some bearing, most studies concur that migrants leave their area of origin primarily because of a lack of employment opportunities and in the hope of finding better opportunities elsewhere." 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 off 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. Beijer points out: "Migration is a necessary element of normal population redistribution and an arrangement for making use of the available manpower. "He goes on to observe: "Migration involves a complete change and adjustment of the community affiliation of the individuals." Jansen regards migration as a "demographic problem which influences the size of population at both the places – the place of origin as well as migration"

1.3 Social and demographic aspects of migration

Migration is also a social problem. It may moreover, be considered as an act of individual or group choice. It reflects the attitude and behavior 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. "Migration is not biologically determined and universal in the same sense as births and deaths are. All are born and die but only some migrate. Even when strong incentives to move are present, migration results through an act of human will". Sociologists have been taking interest in the phenomenon of migration 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 with 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 toward his own people. A migrant is generally regarded as a person who has moved from his place of birth to another place with the idea of settling there more or less permanently. A person may migrate from one place to another for a variety of reasons. According to Leplay, migration involves two sub-systems – the donor sub-system and the recipient sub-system. The donor sub-system is the one in which a migrant originates and the recipient sub-system is the one which receives the migrant. According to the author's definition of migration, it follows that "migration means the shifting of an individual or a group of individuals from one relatively set pattern of normative behaviour (norms governing institutionalized ways of acting in a given specific social situation) to another". According to Arnold Rose : "Migration does not, of course, add to or subtract from the total population of the world, but it can have an effect on the total population by involving the movement of people from areas where they are likely to

reproduce less to areas where they are likely to reproduce more, or vice-versa". Several problems are associated with or caused by migration, particularly for the migrants. They have to readjust their family relations and roles. Their caste values and practices have also to be redefined. The modes of social controls, the celebration of significant social events such as rituals of marriages, birth and death are also affected by migration. It is therefore interesting to study how people coming from different socio- economic groups and with varying educational, occupational, family, political and caste background organize their social life in the new cultural settings.

1.4   Causes of migration

According to Todaro, an accurate knowledge of the causes of migration can help formulation of suitable policies about migration and various difficulties faced by migrants. In fact understanding the causes, determinants and consequences of migration is central to understanding the nature and character of the development process. This in turn can help in the formulation of appropriate policies to influence the development process in a socially desirable way". The researches on migration speak of two main causes of migration, namely those related to the "push factors" and those related to "pull factors". Almost all the empirical studies on the subject conclude that migration is undertaken primarily for economic reasons. The greater the difference in the economic opportunity between the rural and the urban areas, the greater will be the rural-urban migration. An important factor is the prevalence of underemployment among migrants at the place of origin. One of the pioneering studies conducted by the U.S. Department of labour points out that " a significant portion of labour mobility can be explained in terms of lack of – alternative employment opportunities". Growing population pressure on land and other village resources has also been noted as a vital promoter of migration. High population growth results in an increasing pressure on land and a growing imbalance between supply of, and demand for, labour in the rural areas.

Consequently, excess labour has to find employment opportunities elsewhere. "In some cases", the small size of agricultural holdings in conjunction with low intensity of population" has also been noted as a factor "driving the cultivator to abandon farming" and migrate to the urban areas. In recent years, emergence of big metropolitan, commercial and industrial centers has started exercising a major pull on potentially migrant labour in the rural areas. There are two obvious reasons for this. One , these places are continuously centers of employment and, two, the industrial competition of these metropolitan areas is dislodging small-scale and cottage industries in villages and generating pools of unemployed people in the rural areas who are constantly looking for gainful employment". Migration may also be a source of escape for those who are looked down upon in a caste and class conscious society as also for those who may have been involved in some socially undesirable activates".

1.5 Facets of migration

Historically, foreign dominance and exploitation in the political, economic and social spheres have played no small role in inducing people to leave their places of origin. Foreign dominance compels the inhabitants to take shelter in places other than those where they normally reside by upsetting the socio-economic balance of an area. Several climatic changes and natural calamities have also been mentioned as factors stimulating migration in an indirect manner. For example, severe cold, heavy rains, and extremely high temperature, may cause a slump in the economic activity of an area; such a development may, in turn, lead to out-migration of its inhabitants. Natural calamities like crop failure, floods, famines and earthquakes also belong to this category. The family organization is another contributory factor for migration. Since, the family is one of the premier social institutions which initiates the socialization processes and the joint family system is particular known to induce some members of a family to move away from their homes for adding to the income of the family, as there are others left behind who can manage family affairs without any significant loss of

productivity. Rural–urban migration is also associated to some extent with age and occupational distribution of population of the sending areas. The mobility, particularly, long term is significantly correlated to two factors: (a). the occupation and (b). the age of the household head. People in younger age groups and in higher occupational categories are more likely to migrate to distant places than those in the middle and older age groups and in lower occupational categories, particularly those engaged in manual work, who are less likely to migrate over a long distance. The "pull factors" such as better work opportunities, attraction of city life and better civic amenities, sometimes impel young people to migrate. Although such "pull factors" are particularly applicable to migration of middle class people, yet it is quite possible that some ambitious people even from lower strata of society may move to cities under the influence these "pull factors".

Ultimately, the economic and social causes of migration mainly relate to the population growth, unemployment, under employment, sub-employment, poverty, lack of sufficient cultivable land, foreign dominance, exploitation by upper classes, growing urbanization and industrialization, better social and civic amenities in the receiving areas, better work conditions in the urban areas, attraction of city life, natural calamities, joint family system and the age and occupation of the migrants. Large scale population mobility and the consequent redistribution of population have a number of economic, social and health implications. Migration may have important economic effects on both the place of origin and destination. Normally the labour exporting regions may gain economically by the money brought in by the emigrants. The influx of rural migrants to cities and towns has resulted in a steady outflow of cash from the urban to rural areas. Most migrants are single males, who, after securing urban employment, generally send a portion of their income to their village homes to supplement the meager incomes of their families. Remittances not only sustain rural families, they also promote a village money economy in place of the traditional exchange or

barter economy". Several villages have experienced significant changes in their socio-economic status as a result of the enormous emigrant remittances. In many places, village migrants have built fashionable houses in their native villages, invested money in land and industry, and have donated liberally to the establishment of educational institutions and trusts. Whether the emigrants reside in Indian or foreign cities, the feedback effects of urbanization remain significant for these villages. In this situation, urban impact is felt by villages even though they are not physically situated near a city or town. Thus, the emigrant money can bring about economic prosperity in the village in a number of ways. Migration may be regarded as a processing machinery and mission that sparks off social changes on both the emigrating and receiving ends. Urbanization represents a revolutionary social change in the whole pattern of social life. Urban life usually brings about certain social changes in the migrants. The village culture may gradually give way to the urban culture. In an urban environment, there is a greater scope to adopt various jobs. Various castes and communities cannot retain their traditional occupation. Above all, attitude towards inter-caste marriage has been becoming more favourable. Marriage age of girls and boys has been increasing. There has been demand for higher dowry. Under the influence of emigration joint families have gradually been breaking up and becoming semi-nuclear and in some cases nuclear also.

1.6 Characteristics of migration

Sometimes the mobility of the population, bringing people from different areas together, can facilitate the spread of disease. For example, malaria which had been almost eradicated from India in the 1960s, has made a strong resurgence and one causal factor has been migration from malarial areas "seeding" Anopheles Mosquitoes in malaria free areas. Circular mobility has been an important contributor to this renewed spread of malaria. The health of migrants may also deteriorate owing to the movement from the environment to another which is quite different. Movement from the village community to urban society can

lead to problems of adaptation and to various types of mental disorders. These aspects of migration and health are of great importance to policy makers not only with respect to the physical and mental welfare of the migrants themselves but for the population as a whole.. Internal migration refers to migration from one place to another place within a country whereas international migration or external migration refers to migration from one country to another country. Internal migration is a mechanism by which population redistribution takes place within a country. Such population redistribution may have both beneficial and harmful effects, the overall balance of which depends on the nature of the redistribution. Recent census of India, for example, have enumerated nearly one-third of the population outside their place of birth. The internal migration streams in India may be classified on the basis of (i) the administrative boundaries; and (ii) the rural or urban nature of the place of origin and destination. On the basis of the administrative boundaries crossed or not crossed, the internal migration and it may be classified as: inter–state migration as well as intra–state migration. . Inter – state migration. Inter–state migration refers to migration between places of different states within the country. Intra state migration, that is, migration between places within a state, consists of two streams, viz..Inter – district migration refers to migration between places of different districts within the state, and (b) Intra – district migration refers to migration between places within a district. On the basis of the rural or urban nature of the place of origin and destination, there are four internal migration streams: Rural to rural migration, rural to urban migration, urban to urban migration and urban to rural migration. Approximately 175 million people, currently live temporarily or permanently outside their countries of origin. This figure includes migrant workers, permanent immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers but it does not account for the growing irregular or undocumented movement that is coming to characterize migration everywhere.

1.7 Scope of migration

A distinction is made between regular and irregular (documented and undocumented) migrants. Regular or documented migrants are those people whose entry, residence and, where relevant, employment in a host or transit country has been recognized and authorized by official State authorities. Irregular or undocumented migrants (sometimes referred to inappropriately as "illegal" migrants/immigrants) are people who have entered a host country without legal authorization and/or overstay authorized entry as, for example, visitors, tourists, foreign students or temporary contract workers. There is also a distinction made between "voluntary" and "forced" migrants. Voluntary migrants are people who have decided to migrate of their own accord (although there may also be strong economic and other pressures on them to move). These include labour migrants, family members being reunified with relatives and foreign students. Forced migration refers to "movements of refugees and internally displaced people (those displaced by conflicts) as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine or development projects".

1.8 Migration in earlier times

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. Though termed "primitive" migration, this type of migration is not confined, however, to "primitive" peoples. If one takes it that Homo sapiens made his appearance on earth in one particular place, primitive migration is the process by which he eventually populated the whole globe. This process of "dispersion" took place almost entirely in prehistoric times, so that not much is known about the routes followed. It is likely that the American Indians reached their country from Asia by way of the Bering Strait, while Oceania also appears to have been people from the West. The Americas and Oceania seem to have been the last parts of the

world to be settled. In the primitive migration of former times, usually peoples as a whole and not merely families or small groups migrated. For over 2000 years, tribal migrations played an important role in European history – from the incursion of the Dorians in Greece in the 11th century BC to the Norman raids and conquests between 800 and AD 1200. The Germanic migrations of 4th, 5th, and 6th centuries A.D in particular gave rise to much change. The Germanic peoples had originally lived on the shores of the Baltic sea, but for many centuries they had been moving southward in search of new agricultural land. In the second half of the 4th century, the easternmost of their tribes, affected by Huns coming up from the Eurasian steppes, invaded the Roman Empire to find a new place to settle. Other Germanic tribes followed suit. Some of them moved hundreds of miles in the course of the next two centuries. Probably none of these tribes was larger than a few score thousand.

Numerically these migrations were thus not very important, but their consequences for history were enormous. Tribal migrations over long distances have also taken place in other continents. One further example is the dispersion of the numerous Bantu tribes in Africa, who between 700 and AD 1200 moved from the neighbourhood of Lake Victoria westward into the Congo area and between 1200 and 1800 moved southward, reaching as far as present day Natal and South West Africa. Primitive type migrations, however, also include certain more recent movements of individuals and families. The flight from hunger of large numbers of Irish and German farmers in 1846 and the years following is a case in point. In Ireland and in the lower Rhine area of Germany, millions of people had become dependent on the potato for their livelihood. When in 1845 and 1846 the potato crop failed twice in succession, emigration was for many the only solution. The 20th century has unfortunately seen a sharp increase in the volume of a category of migrants part of whom also fall within this section- namely refugees. Those refugee movements, which are neither forced nor planned but are due to people either judging the political situation in their country of

residence unbearable or fearing that it will become so in the near future – may be classified as primitive migrations. Examples are the flight of more than 700,000 Arabs from Israel in 1947-1948 and population movements between India and Pakistan in the same years, which involved 14 million people.

1.9 Migrations beyond the boundaries

Forced migrations refer 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. Deportation has been employed by most governments, at one time or another, to get rid of criminals, political opponents, or other persons deemed undesirable. One widely known example is the movement of some 150,000 British convicts to Australia between 1788 and 1867. Another instance is the exile of 1,000,000 Russians in Siberia during the 19th Century. In the course of World War II, the Nazis deported 7,000,000 - 8,000,000 people, including at least 5,000,000 Jews who were subsequently murdered. After the war, the Allies decided that all Germans living outside the new German borders should be transferred to within them; this involved 9,000,000 - 10,000,000 people. Meanwhile the Soviet government deported to Central Asia 400,000 Volga Germans and 600,000 members of other minorities accused of collaboration with the Nazis.

Slave trade was widely practiced for thousands of years in Africa, the Middle East and Europe, where slavery was for a long time a well established institution. From 1510 until late in the 19th century, African slaves were hauled to the Americas. Estimates as to the number of slaves who left the African coast run as high as 20,000,000; a sizable number, however, did not survive the Atlantic passage. In 1942 Hitler revived a form of slavery in Europe by forcing men from the occupied countries to work in Germany. Their number reached eight million in1944. When there are neither push factors nor political forces inducing people to emigrate, nor as yet a migration tradition based on intensive

communication between regions of origin and destination, there may be migratory movements of adventurous or deviant individuals or groups. The 19th century Atlantic migration, for instance, started with these "free migrations". At first, around 1830, students and other young intellectuals predominated among the migrants from the continental Europe to North America. They were motivated by their alienation from European Society during a period of political reaction. In the course of a few decades, this was followed by the emigration of small groups, mainly religious minorities such as pietist communities. The significance of free migration is not in its volume, which is seldom large, but in the example it sets. It is a pioneer movement.

1.10 The issues of chain migration

Through the mechanism of chain migration, the pioneer movement noted above can easily lead to migration on a large scale. Chain migration is based on the effect of letters from early migrants to relatives and friends at home. Visits home also exert a strong influence. These personal contacts form a most potent means of communication. Once the first migrants have induced some relations to follow them, these too in turn write to relations and friends. Thus a migration chain is started that may operate for scores of years and result in the movement of thousands of people. In the purest examples of chain migration, the later migrants settle in the vicinity of the first migrants. In such countries as the United States and Australia, this has produced numerous colonies of people living close together who all hail back to a small region, sometimes one town or village, in Europe. Several examples of such colonies having developed around a single original settler are known. Chain migration does not always result in such colonies; however, the later migrants may disperse after having reached the country of immigration.

Some colonies that had "proprietors" (Capitalists to whom kings had granted lands overseas) were also heavily advertised to the very first of the prospective settlers. William

Penn's success in colonizing his Pennsylvania in the 17th century, for example, was largely due to his own skill as a promoter, for he wrote enticing tracts and on preaching journeys in Europe described the opportunities offered by his colony. His successful promotions were imitated by others.

1.11 Continental movements' influence on migration

The chain migration played a key role in bringing about a new phenomenon during the 19th century, namely, long distance mass migration. In many countries of Europe especially, emigration became a style, an established social pattern, an example for collective behavior. The largest of the intercontinental mass movements was that from Europe to North America; the Great Atlantic Migration, as it has been called. Between 1820 and 1970 about 41,000,000 people left Europe for North America. The flow to the United States reached its peak in the last decades of the 19th century and the first two decades of the 20th century, when it was further stimulated by agricultural crisis, in Europe. Between 1880 and 1910, 17,000,000 Europeans entered the United States. After World War I the stream diminished due to American immigration restrictions and changing conditions in Europe. Two other migrations accounted for between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 people each since 1820. One was the movement from Europe to South America. This Stream was made up mainly of southern Europeans. The other was the migration from European to Asiatic Russia. The figure quoted includes 1,000,000 exiles during the 19th Century and 1,000,000 deportees during world war –II, but for the remainder this migration was a voluntary movement. In the three decades before world war I alone, more than 5,00,000 Russians settled in Siberia.

Other important intercontinental migrations include European migrations to Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, and Japanese, Chinese, and Indian migrations to the Western Hemisphere. It should be pointed out that most of these migratory movements are still going on. Some, in particular migration from Europe to Australia, have reached a high level only

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since World War II. An important mass movement that is intra continental is the Chinese emigration to Southeast Asia, which started many centuries ago but rose to large proportions in the 19th Century. The present number of Chinese, both original migrants and descendents, in Southeast Asia is usually given as 12,000,000. Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore, and Vietnam have the largest numbers of Chinese immigrants.

1.12 Outlook of migration

In the 20th century, a new type of international mass migration has sprung up, in which the moves are mostly within one continent. This is the migration of unskilled labourers from less developed to more developed countries. Examples are the streams from southern Europe and North Africa to North West Europe; from Malawi, Zambia, Botswana and Lesotho to Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa; from Upper Volta to Ghana and Ivory Coast; and from Mexico to the United States. Because most of these migrants return after a few years, this is a mixed form of permanent migration and temporary labour transfer. 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 such as labour exchanges or immigration offices, and so forth.

The principal current of modern migration all over the world is toward urban areas. Of course, city ward migration is not a new phenomenon. Various indications show that the earliest historical cities, those of Mesopotamia in the 4th millennium BC, experienced regular in-migration. Rome attracted migrants by the thousand as early as the 3rd century BC. In the later European Middle Ages, the development of trade and crafts, this tended to be concentrated in the towns, added impetus to cityward migration. Only with the Industrial Revolution, however, did city-ward movements begin to predominate in the pattern of

migration. Particularly in Europe, North America, and Australia, and New Zealand did large – scale migrations towards the towns take place in the second half of the 19th century. London, for instance, gained 200,000 people by migration in the 1850 decade, Paris as much 280,000 in the five years 1876-80. Similarly heavy rural – urban migration began in Latin America and the Soviet Union after World War I, and in most of the remainder of the world after World War –II. A single figure may serve to illustrate the magnitude of this movement; in India net migration to the towns amounted to 5,500,000 people in 1951-60.

In the developed countries, however, urbanization nowadays takes a scattered form: Suburbanization has set in. Even before 1900, large towns started losing migrants to the suburbs. Net out – migration is now the rule for those cities. This results in a large increase in commuting.

1.13 Other issues determining migration

The volume and direction of every migration stream are determined by numerous factors that may be classified as, on the one hand, incentives to migration, and on the other hand, obstacles and alternatives to migration. The incentives usually take the form of interregional differences, though in some cases the push of circumstances in the region of origin or the pull of attractions in the region of destination may be sufficient. A dwindling food supply, exhaustion of natural resources, or overpopulation are push factors that may result in migration. A pull factor leading to migration may be the discovery in one particular region of a coveted asset; for instance, gold or diamonds. A migratory movement based exclusively on push or pull factors can grow to large proportions very quickly, but it tends to endure only temporarily. As communication improves, either some alternative to migration is found or the migration reverts to the normal type based on true interregional differences. The 19th century Atlantic migration, for example, showed a more or less push character up to about the time of the American Civil War, being largely the result of disorganization in

European countries. Later, knowledge of the differences between the Old World and the New became the principal migration factor. The interregional differences that nowadays determine volume and direction of migration streams may be divided into various categories.

1.14 Migration and its impacts on individuals and groups

Differences in the demand for certain types of labour or for labour in general have for a long time been the main migration incentive. Differential economic opportunities may come about as a result of discovery or exhaustion of natural resources, technical innovations development of new trade routes or establishment of new frontiers, changes in the division of labour or changes in taste. Although one would expect differences in real income between various countries or regions to be relevant to the volume of migration, in statistical studies their effect is in fact usually found to be nominal. This factor has recently become more important in determining the volume and direction of migration. It forms the basis not only for the entire large scale sub-urbanization movement but also for much of the migration of elderly people. Aspects of the residential factor are quality of dwellings and of residential neighbourhoods, climate and scenery.   Where an absolute shortage of dwellings prevails, such as was the case in many European countries after World War II, differences in the availability of dwellings also play a role.

1.15 Relationships between cultural phenomena and migration

Such urban amenities as recreational facilities (theatres, cinemas, concert halls), institutes of higher education, and specialized hospitals certainly influence the migration decisions of some individuals. Statistically, however, they have been found to contribute only marginally to the explanation of the volume and direction of migration streams. Modern urbanization is clearly based on employment factors and not on" the lure of the city lights. Often a minority in a country prefers the cultural and political values that obtain elsewhere. This may be a reaction to more or less revolutionary cultural and political changes in their

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country – as was, for instance, the case with regard to the many Germans who left Germany during or shortly after 1933. It may also be, however, that the values and views of the minority itself have changed, while the dominant culture remains more conservative.

Many Europeans left for North America from the 17th to the 19th centuries because of the religious freedom in the New World. Obviously for migration to take place conditions in the potential region of destination must be evaluated by the migrants as the more favourable. Interregional differences that are negatively evaluated act as obstacles to migration. Irrespective of interregional differences there is a factor that is likely to exert a negative influence on migration. To a person who has established himself in a certain region, with personal property, contacts with relatives and acquaintances, and familiarity with local customs, the prospect of migration may be less attractive. These personal ties between the individual and his own region may be termed "vested interests". It is impossible to measure the inverse relation of vested interests to the volume of migration streams, but studies of non-migrants and their motives for not migrating suggest that vested interests may exert considerable influence. Another major obstacle to migration is lack of information concerning opportunities in potential regions of destination. This is a consequence of defective communication resulting from great physical, technical, or social distances or other barriers to communication. The latter include national or linguistic boundaries or historical partitions that have not yet lost their traditional influence. The volume of international migration is thus generally much smaller than that of internal migration, except when the social distance between two countries has been greatly lessened by prior migration and there is no language difference, as in the case of Ireland and England. If, on the other hand, a linguistic boundary exists within a country, its effect on migration is clearly discernable. In Belgium, for instance, the effect of the boundary between the Dutch- speaking and the French- speaking part of the country was found to equal that of a distance of 50 miles.

1.16 Restrictions of migrants

Migration may be further curbed by difficulties of transport – to which, of course, distance may contribute. These difficulties may be technical or financial. In the case of inter – continental migration, the expense of the journey not infrequently limits the number of migrants, especially from the poorer countries. In recognition of this problem, some governments give financial aid to emigrants. Certain countries anxious to attract immigrants, in particular Australia and South Africa, also offer to defray part of the travelling expense. Among the obstacles to migration, should be counted social norms that are opposed to emigration or, in the country of destination, to immigration. Such norms may be of an informal nature, but often they are formalized into official emigration or immigration restrictions. In the United Kingdom, for instance, laws against emigration were passed in 1719, 1750 and 1782. In Japan emigration was strictly prohibited from 1636 to 1868. Military considerations prompted many German states to restrict emigration severely in the 19th century. Immigration restrictions are broadly speaking, of two types: either foreigner needs a permit to enter the country or they may freely enter but need a permit to take a job. The latter system is usually applied in Europe. As of Nov.8, 1968, however, all migration restrictions have been abolished within the European Economic Community, so that nationals of any of the six common Market countries may now freely settle and work in the other five. Within the European Free Trade Association, too, immigration restrictions have been slackened.

The English – speaking immigration countries outside Europe usually rely on an entrance visa. For a long time they were inclined to select immigrants on the basis of national preference, favouring Europeans with an emphasis on citizens of the United kingdom. The United States institutionalized this preference in 1921 with the introduction of the quota system. The maximum of the nationals of any country to be admitted in any one year was

fixed, under this system as revised in 1924, relative to the percentage of persons originating from the country resident in the United States in 1890. The quota principle was retained, with various alterations, until 1968, though in fact during the 1950s more immigrants were admitted outside the quotas, under special laws, than were admitted within the quotas. As of 1968 the quota system was abolished and preference was given within an annual grand total of 170,000 to relations of U.S residents, refugees, and highly trained workers.

The commonwealth immigration countries, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, never had an official quota system, but their preference for Britons and other northern Europeans was unmistakable. In the 1960s these countries changed their policy to give preference to highly trained and skilled workers, regardless of national origin. Meanwhile, the United kingdom in 1962 introduced severe restrictions on the entrance of citizens from the commonwealth and colonies, who had formerly been freely admitted.

1.17 Migration and India's role

The 2011 census of India shows that over two – thirds of population was enumerated at the place of birth. In a majority of cases, where people moved out of their place of birth, the movement had been confined to only short distances. Gyanchand highlights:"The cardinal fact, however, is that at present movements of population in each state outside the district of birth are only 6 per cent and interstate movements are only 3 per cent of the total population". The growth of industrialization and urbanization in India has had its own impact on the problem of migration. Saxena observes:due to the expansion of trade, commerce and industry, gaps between rural and urban sectors in respect of employment opportunities and wages have considerably widened; with the result that urban complexes are expanding at the cost of rural depopulation. The regional demographic configuration is in a state of inflexion through the process of drift and displacement". He explains that the country has a migration

problem, but the field of migration in India has not been explored as extensively as certain other demographic phenomena.

Chandrashekhar emphasizes Indian population as immobile and home-loving. He is of the opinion that "the complex structure of the Indian society are the major reason behind the immobility of our population. This complex structure may be broken down into different fragments e.g., caste, language, religion, food habits, etc., Davis suggests that the "People of the Indian region have long been famous for their attachment to their native locale and statistics confirms this reputation".The major reasons for Indian immobility are the predominance of agriculture, the caste system, marriage and family institutions, the diversity of languages and culture, and lack of education. Obviously, in our country the volume of inter – state and even inter – district migration is not very large, the fact remains that the size of our country's village population migrates to urban and industrialized centres.

1.18 Social impact of migration on families

Family is the basic unit of society, its members occupy a definite set of mutual statuses, interact according to the definite behaviour patterns and are motivated by reciprocal attitudes and sentiments; without this institution, the performance of the main functions could not be accomplished. Many institutions outside of the family are expecting much from it, because it is an opt institution to motivate the members. The socialization processes are sole property of the family. India is at the present juncture also affected by many of the changes originating in the west, especially industrialism and the concomitant growth of scientific knowledge and extension of communications. Hence, the Indian family is feeling in itself the effects of these changes which include the emerging nuclear families and the supporting organizations like child care centres and old age homes. Urbanization has greatly affected the rural family. The important ties that used to bind all the family members together in an agricultural society are becoming loose. In the absence of family satisfaction which people

enjoy in the rural environment , many of its members especially those who come to the city alone after leaving their families back in the village, develop deviational tendencies, such as drinking, speculation and extra – marital relations.

In a rapidly changing society, the family cannot remain unaffected. Rapid urbanization and Industrialization have influenced the family to a large extent. Among its influences upon social groups, urbanization has been identified with changes occurring in the structure and function of the family. Large families are characteristic of rural life, and one-member households and small families are characteristic of urban life..

1.19 Relevance of migration on social institutions

Remittances are the most important economic resource for poor households worldwide, helping them to smooth income flows and to invest in assets and human capital. The impact of remittances depends mostly on the gender of the household head, and remittances have been helped in raising the standard of living of the migrants' families. It is the most important link used for the maximization of family welfare only. Mostly it is helpful for investment purposes such as education, livestock, farming, cottage industries and small-scale industries. It helps not only to expand business, but also to generate savings. The remittances from migrants are likely to raise rural incomes and consumption, which add to the productive investment for the development and diversification of agriculture activities and relieve the poverty of their family living behind. It is also used productively for conspicuous consumption or building an excessive degree capital intensity into agriculture, with diverse effect on employment. Thus, it increases the resources without the need for any effort on the part of the recipient. The migrants generally help to the village development activities by making contribution for the construction of schools and primary health centres and other welfare activities. These migrants are not only the main donars, but also they are real well-wishers and the village community looks towards people with great hope,

expectation and heroic range. At the household level, remittances generally improve the standard of living condition. They increase and diversify income and allow household members to allocate more resources to providing food, accessing health services and sending their children to the best school.

Remittances are usually sent in the form of money. But in many cases these take the form of clothing, urban goods and durable goods of various sorts, such as television sets, scooters, bicycles, radios, etc. Villages with a high proportion of migrants tend to possess a wide range of urban goods, more so because the migrants are expected to bring gifts in every return trip. Impact of remittance on the village life is closely related to the pattern of their use. A large proportion of remittances is often spent to satisfy various consumption and other household needs, such as payment of school fees, meeting marriage and other ceremonial expenses, paying for the passage of other migrants from the same household, and clearing the household debts. Given the scale and the various limits or constraints to investment opportunities in the rural areas, it is understandable why most migrants give a higher priority to meeting the consumption needs of households over investment. After the basic needs have been met, conspicuous consumption in the form of extravagant expenses on marriage and religious festivals, purchase of cattle and jewellery, extending and improving the residential buildings, and buying of land get priority to enable the family of the migrant to get a place at the upper and of the social hierarchy. Migrants continually send money to their relatives left behind who spend more money than before on agricultural implements and fertilizers.

1.20 Essential of reciprocity of migrants

The social dimension of human beings says that the man is an interacting individual and he cannot live in isolation. Every human lives in a world of social encounters, involving him either in face-to–face or mediated contacts with other participants. In each of these

contacts, he tends to act out what is sometimes called a line–that is, a pattern of verbal and non-verbal acts by which he expresses his view of the situation and through this his evaluation of the participants, especially himself. The nature of the interaction of the migrants naturally indicates their process of assimilation or adjustment with the neighbours of the place of migration. Normally neighbours interact more with those whom they like the most, in whom they have confidence, with whom they develop a greater capacity for adjustment. But all the migrants cannot be put in the same category; nor is this possible because migrants come from different socio- economic and educational backgrounds. Moreover, with these individual variations, they develop different attitudes to the neighbours of the place of migration. Obviously, migrants face difficulty in getting suitable neighbourhood relationship in the place of destination; and this is the second important factor after employment. Their tackling of this problem indicates their adjustment to this situation. Migrants in a very low socio-economic status face a greater difficulty in this regard. The word adjustment refers to "the process by which immigrants adjust themselves to conditions in the area of destination. "The Phenomenon of 'adjustment' is now, by and large, a central problem of sociologists. But until recently the problem of the social integration of urban populations and, for instance, the problem of assimilation of migrants received – comparatively little attention." The adjustment to urban, often unfamiliar social environment is indeed a problematic task for the rural newcomers who come from an environment which is different in many respects from the environment in the city. Narmadeshwar Prasad maintains that when migration disrupts and disintegrates family authority, the problem of adjustment is bound to develop. Elmer Johnson feels that the abandonment of a familiar environment creates problems of adjustment. "In spite of changing external conditions, we have only a slight knowledge of the migrant's psychological difficulties and of his sometimes deeply – rooted feelings of uncertainty. The process of becoming assimilated into an urban and industrial environment, into a new social

climate, can lead to many adjustment difficulties". Many migrants feel lonely and at a loss in their houses and in their neighbourhoods because of the changed situation to which they were not used earlier. According to Aurora, social adjustment is a two way process because it involves the attitude of the migrant as well as of the host society.

In the circumstances, in an urbanizing society, several problems of adjustment are bound to take place because of its diverse characteristics; because "rural migrants often remain alienated from urban institutions outside the scope of their immediate economic interests, and fail to fully utilize public facilities such as banks, schools and public health centres. They do not feel entirely at home in the city, and this insecurity is liable to be expressed in the form of anxiety or ambivalence regarding urban customs. On the other hand, strong lines of economic, social and ritual reciprocity are frequently maintained with rural kin, and in some cases geographical mobility may be inhibited by kinship obligations or regional – attachments".

1.21 Social networking dimensions of migration

All the migrants, who have some connection with their native place, or who have some family members living there, usually spend their holidays in the village. They normally visit their places of origin twice a year with a minimum stay of one month each time or they contact the origin household regularly, mainly through telephone or cell-phone. Prior to the telecommunication revolution, the social network and post offices play the role of communication agents between the migrants and their households at the place of origin. Earlier, the minimum duration of delivery of messages by the migrants to their homes was 3-10 days. The advent of the telephone has, however, eliminated these gaps and increased the process of information sharing between the migrants and their households at the origin. In addition, an increase in educational levels at both the origin and destination has also led to an increase in communication between the migrants in the cities and their households in the

villages. Unlike earlier, the process of linking with the place of origin is very quick, fast, reliable, effective, constant and frequent due to the amazing improvements that have taken place in-transportation and telecommunication infrastructure.

From the above discussions, one can understand that the migration is playing a paramount role in the human society. The people are keep on migrating across the world without any boundaries. Many reasons are push or pull them for migration and countless people migrate for economic prosperities and other reasons like health assistance, better educational facilities for their offspring, conducive climatic conditions, to remit the money to their kin and kith etc., Further, the chapter has brought out the migration and its dimensions beyond the nations, cultures, societies and territories. To bring out the many dimensions of migration the next chapter has focused its major attentions on studies in the past which had been conducted across the India and beyond.