

# Migration: Concept, Factors, Impacts and Migration in India

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## **Abstract**

Migration is the term used to describe the movement of people from one location to another, usually entailing a change of habitation. This movement can occur between nations (international migration) or within a nation (internal migration). A summary of the idea, contributing causes, effects, and Indian context is provided here. Numerous political, social, economic, and environmental elements all have an impact on the complicated issue of migration. It can happen for a variety of reasons, including the pursuit of better economic opportunities, avoidance violence or harassment, reuniting with family, or responding to environmental triggers like natural catastrophes or climate change. It can also be forced or voluntary, temporary or permanent. In summary, migration is a complex issue that affects people on an individual, societal, and economic level. To effectively manage and exploit migration's possible benefits while reducing its obstacles, policy must take into account the variables that force migration and its effects. India's tendencies in international migration have changed significantly throughout time, motivated by social dynamics, political reasons, and economic opportunities. All things considered, migration from India abroad is a complicated phenomenon that is impacted by domestic ties, global mobility patterns, educational goals, and economic prospects. Migration trends and reasons from India change in tandem with the global environment.

**Keywords:** Migration, opportunities, environmental triggers

## **Introduction**

Migration has played a critical role in the dispersal of population throughout time and space. India has seen a rush of migrants entering its borders from Central and Western parts of Asia as well as Southeast Asia. Actually, the history of India is the story of immigrants arriving one after the other and settling in various sections of the country. Similarly, a big number of people have been moving from India in search of better possibilities in Western countries, particularly West Asia, Europe, America, Australia, and East and Southeast Asia.

As a result, migration is a process of social change in which a person, alone or with others, for one or more causes of economic improvement, political A geographic area has been abandoned for an extended length of time for habitation, education, or other purposes, or it is permanently settled in another geographical area.

As a result, migration is a social change process in which a person moves, either alone or with others, for one or more reasons of economic benefit. A geographic area is abandoned for an extended length of time for habitation, education, or other purposes, or it is permanently settled in another geographical area.

## Migration

Migration is the term for the movement of people around the world, usually with the intention of settling there permanently or semi-permanently. Since the first human tribes left East Africa to migrate to their current location in the world, migration has been the most prevalent characteristic of civilization throughout history. The phenomenon of population migration in space is diverse, with journey distances ranging from a few yards to several miles and durations ranging from a few hours to several years reaching the destination.

A significant portion of this movement occurs as a result of routine tasks like going to work, shopping, and taking trips, whether for job or pleasure. These dynamics are fascinating in and of themselves, and the associated statistics are useful for many purposes. They ought to be excluded from modes of transportation that call for a continuous or long-term stay in one location.

The latter kind of mobility is conceptualized through migration. As a result, the main characteristic of migration is a shift in "usual" habitation, or the act of establishing a new or different place of residence.

## Migration of Migration

Migration is the process of moving someone from one place to another. This movement can take many different forms and have many different causes. Migrations come in different forms. Here are some examples of several migration types:

- **Internal migration:** Internal migration is the term used to describe the movement of people inside the borders of a nation.
- **External migration:** The transfer of individuals from their place of origin to other regions or nations is known as external migration. The permanent relocation of individuals from one nation or region to another is referred to as immigration or emigration. Here are a few instances of migration from outside.
- **Emigration:** Emigration refers to the act of departing from one nation to relocate to another. The transfer of individuals to a new country from other countries is known as immigration.
- **Forced migration:** Forced migration is the process by which a government drives out a sizable population against their will, usually on the grounds of race or religion. This is also known as population transfer or involuntary migration.
- **Impelled Migration:** When people leave their country due to unpleasant conditions like war, political turmoil, or religious persecution, rather than being forced to do so.
- **Voluntary migration:** Voluntary migration occurs when a migrant chooses to relocate to a desirable location.
- **Refugees:** People who have fled abuse across international borders are known as refugees. Someone who resides outside of their own country due to fear of persecution due to their political ideas, nationality, religion, ethnicity, or participation in a certain social group is considered a refugee. Therefore, someone who has fled their home and is unable to find another place to live is considered a refugee. Oftentimes, refugees don't carry many belongings with them.

## Causes of Migration

- Push factors, such as unemployment, substandard living circumstances, unstable political environments, unfavorable weather patterns, natural catastrophes, epidemics, and socioeconomic regression, might make one's place of birth appear less appealing.

- Pull factors, such as improved living and employment prospects, peace and stability, property and life security, and a good climate, make the destination seem more desirable than the place of origin.

Several typical causes of migration include:

### **Factor related to Economy**

Economic factors are the main drivers of voluntary migration. Anything that would improve someone's financial circumstances can be considered an economic motive, such as moving to a country or location with opportunities in a particular industry or leaving a region owing to high unemployment. More general reasons for traveling to improve socioeconomic standing could be getting a better education, making new friends, or leaving a bad work culture behind.

### **Factor related to Demography**

It has been found that regional variations in population growth rates can predict internal migration within a nation. Rural areas typically have greater rates of fertility and natural population increase, which pushes people into cities. Because women are used to following their husbands, marriage also plays a big demographic role in internal migration.

### **Socio cultural Elements**

Cultural and social factors also affect migration. Migration can result from family conflicts and a desire for independence, especially in younger generations. Migration is encouraged by better communication facilities, including transportation, TV effect, a strong network, urban-focused education, communication, movies, and the resulting change in attitudes and beliefs.

### **Political Aspects**

Political factors might occasionally encourage or inhibit migration between regions. Most of Myanmar's rural inhabitants moved to the cities in 1948, seeking refuge. People's political origins, worldviews, and personal experiences thereby shaped their migration patterns.

### **Other elements**

The desire to pursue education that is only possible in urban areas, as well as the presence of friends and family in metropolitan areas, are other factors that influence migration. Migration is linked to close cultural connections, cultural diversity, high vitality, and individual views.

### **Effects of Migration and Dislocation**

Population trends and characteristics, social and cultural patterns and processes, economies, and physical landscapes are all impacted by human migration. Cultural landscapes are formed and altered by the ideas and characteristics that people bring with them when they relocate. The process of specific features (including ideas, illnesses, and cultural traits) spreading through time and distance is called diffusion. The term "relocation diffusion" describes concepts, cultural traits, and the like that move with people from one place to another as opposed to staying put.

expansion diffusion: concepts, cultural characteristics, etc., that travel with people from one location to another but remain at the point of origin, like language; and cultural markers: buildings, houses of worship, architectural styles, signs, etc., that serve as reminders of past cultures and histories.

There are two ways to look at the effects of migration. While migration is a necessary component of economic growth, equilibrating tendencies, facilitating industrialization, improving income distribution, and introducing technological change in agriculture, it also has the potential to cause excessive urbanization, unemployment, income inequality, ecological stress, and population misdistribution. Furthermore, migration is a human right, ensuring that one can choose one's destination to improve welfare and economic benefit.

### **Financial Affect**

The main driving force behind migration in many cases has been financial gain. The financial gain realized by rural migrants from urban regions may come in the form of trade, commodities or services, technology, capital, awareness, knowledge, and other valuable assets that are transferred to rural areas (home area or village). Positive effects are usually observed in the places of origin. The remittances that migrants send home are one such element. Family migration is therefore used to reduce risk and diversify income. Studies show that whereas male migrants only insure parents when there isn't another migrant living with them, female migrants pay remittances to their parents' homes when the latter experience financial shocks. Migrants are generally found everywhere.

### **Impact of Demographics**

The size of the population is significantly impacted by migration in both sending and receiving regions. Since most migrants are of reproductive age males and females, increased migration is expected to slow the growth of the rural population while increasing that of the urban population. Consequently, older age groups that have lower rates of reproduction might be more prevalent in rural sending areas. The UN claims that migration becomes age and sex selective due to population pressure.

As the migrant population is younger than the local population, the destination city's population structure will be revived. Additionally, a number of studies demonstrate that the age selectivity of rural-urban migration contributes to the increase in crude birth rates in cities and urban areas by supplying more young adults to these locations. Age selectivity in city-ward migration is mostly found in non-contraceptive communities in Africa, which makes the age distribution of the urban population more favorable to high fertility.

### **Effects on Basic Urban Facilities**

Migration affects not only economics and demographics but also the fundamental infrastructure of cities. In cities, migration has a number of negative effects, such as traffic jams and overcrowding, stress on social services, increased food prices, poorer air and water quality, and an uptick in diseases, prostitution, and crime. Squatter settlements are growing in major urban areas, which is the most obvious result of the growing urban population. Migrants are compelled to live in the suburbs, where social services and police protection are insufficient, due to high housing costs and rules that make it impossible for them to rent homes in cities.

### **Cultural Shift**

People tend to modify their habits and beliefs when they relocate to one of the main cities, if not right once, then over the period of one or two generations. There are changes in religion, attire, rituals, sexual practices, and other aspects of life.

### **Migrations and its effects**

A response to an unequal distribution of opportunities across space is migration. People frequently relocate to areas with more opportunity and safety from areas with less of either. As a result, there are advantages and disadvantages to the places where people migrate. There are demographic, political, social, cultural, and economic repercussions.

### **Financial Repercussions**

Remittances from migrants give the source region a big benefit. International migrants' remittances are one of the main sources of foreign currency. International migrants sent \$11 billion in remittances to India in 2002. International migrants give Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Punjab a significant amount of money. Although internal migrants contribute significantly to the growth of the source area's economy, they send far fewer remittances than overseas migrants do.

The main uses of remittances are for housing building, food, debt repayment, healthcare, marriages, children's education, and agricultural inputs. The economy of hundreds of destitute communities in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, and other states depends heavily on remittances. An important factor in the success of their green revolution agricultural growth strategy was the migration of people from Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Odisha to Punjab, Haryana, and Western Uttar Pradesh.

Apart from that, uncontrolled migration to India's cities has made traffic worse. Unrestricted movement within the country has resulted in the creation of slums in industrialized areas such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Delhi.

### **Demographic repercussions**

Within a nation, migration results in demographic rearrangement. City population growth is mostly attributed to migration from rural to urban areas. The demographic structure of rural areas is negatively impacted by the age and skill-based outmigration from those areas. But because of the large-scale emigration from Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Eastern Maharashtra, these states have notable disparities in the distribution of ages and genders.

### **Social repercussions**

Agents of social revolution are migrants. They facilitate the transfer of innovative ideas from urban to rural areas on a variety of subjects, including girls' education, family planning, and new technologies. Migration leads to the blending of various cultural groups. By advancing composite culture, overcoming restrictive factors, and generally widening people's mental perspectives, it contributes positively. But technology also has serious drawbacks, such as anonymity, which leaves people feeling alone and without a social network. Long-term sad individuals may have an increased propensity for antisocial activities like drug use and criminal activity.

### **Environmental repercussions**

The current social and physical infrastructure in cities is under stress due to overcrowding brought on by rural-to-urban migration. This ultimately results in the development of slums and shanty colonies as well as unchecked urbanization. In addition, cities are dealing with major issues like air pollution, solid waste

management, sewage disposal, and ground water depletion as a result of over-exploitation of natural resources.

### Others

Women's status is impacted by migration, even when marriage migration is taken into account. This effect might be direct or indirect. Women in rural areas experience additional physical and psychological strain when males choose to migrate away, leaving their spouses behind. 'Women' migrate for work or education, which increases their economic participation and autonomy but also makes them more vulnerable. If the main advantage of migration for the source region is remittances, then the biggest drawback is the loss of human resources, especially highly skilled individuals. The need for advanced skills has truly gone worldwide, with the busiest industrial economies hiring and admitting large numbers of highly competent individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds. Consequently, this reinforces the source region's ongoing underdevelopment.

### Migration trend in India

In last few years many Indian citizens want to migrate to other country. This trend is increasing day by day. Those who are leaving in foreign countries, they are trying to settle over there. After getting permanent settlement they are leaving Indian citizenship. In India around one lakh people are giving up citizenship of India and becoming the citizen of other countries. On July 21, 2023, the Foreign Minister stated in response to the question about renunciation of Indian citizenship in the Parliament. As per the data available with the Ministry of external affairs, the number of Indians who renounced their citizenship of India was 85,256 (in 2020); 1,63,370 (in 2021); 2,25,620 (in 2022) and 87,026 (till June, 2023).

**Table - 1: Details of renunciation of Indian citizenship from 2011 to 2023 are as follows-**

Year	Number of Indians who gave up Citizen Ship of India
2011	1,22,819
2012	1,20,923
2013	1,31,405
2014	1,29,328
2015	1,31,489
2016	1,41,603
2017	1,33,049
2018	1,34,561
2019	1,44,017
2020	85,256
2021	1,63,370
2022	2,25,620
till June, 2023	87,026

This data shows that people of India has craze of other countries. People who want to migrate from India, their first chose is America. From 2017 to 2021 approximately 42 % Indian chose American

Citizenship. Canada comes at second position during that period. Around 91000 Indian citizens accepted Canadian citizenship. At third position Australia was there with the number of 86,933 Indians who gave up Citizenship of India and accepted Australian Citizenship. 66193 Indians became citizen of England and 23,490 Indian Citizens became citizen of Italy between period of 2017 to 2021.

**Table – 2: Country-wise and Year-wise list of Indian citizens (top 5 Countries) who have renounced Indian Citizenship since 2017 (Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question no 1354 for answer on 09.12.2021)**

Sr. No.	Country / Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	America	50803	57603	61683	30828	55559
2	Canada	17372	19714	25381	17093	11869
3	Australia	20669	16990	21340	13518	14416
4	England	19335	16761	14309	6489	9299
5	Italy	7697	5227	3833	2312	4871

### Reason behind renunciation of Citizenship of India

Behind the renunciation of Indian citizenship there are many reasons. The very first reason is the fear of insecurity. Feeling of insecurity includes many aspects. People feel insecure for their children. They are worried about career of their children. Unemployment, Social insecurity, Crime against women, Political revelries, Quality of Education, Better lifestyle in other countries, Health , hygiene and environment are some major issues that are encouraging Indians for renunciation of Indian Citizenship. Many businessmen feels that Indian system is not providing better business environment so they are moving out of countries for better business opportunities. Around 70 % Students who moved to America for education does not returned back to India.

People of Utter Pradesh and Bihar preferred Arab countries. As these countries required laborers and for that higher education is not required so less literate people move to these countries. As per the data produced by Ministry of external affairs around 1, 33, 83,718 Indians are living outside India.

This figure shows that no government is concerned about these issues and trying to rebuild trust among people so that they will not give up Indian citizenship.

### Effects on Migrants

**Positive Side:** Indians are moving out from India for betterment of their life. Positive and negative both effects are there in the life of migrants. If we analyze positive effects we find that Indian Diasporas are doing well not only for their self but they are also contributing in the country’s economy where they live. On the other hand these Indian originals are also contributing in the development of Indian economy. So this way migration of Indians is beneficiary for both sides.

**Challenges:** The biggest challenge of migrants is social and economic discrimination. Wealthy and high class people are easily acceptable in all societies but strugglers and low income people face many problems. In western countries dark skin people does get proper response. Today when whole world is aware about equality, justice and human rights but still third world country people are discriminated on the basis of skin tone.

Host countries are not easily accommodating migrants and they are giving priority to their citizens first. Language, Cultural differences, climate and health are the other issues which are creating inconvenience in the life of migrants. Migrants are deprived of political rights and benefits of citizenship provided by the state government, as migrants come second in their priority.

### Conclusion

Migration is the integral part of human life. History proves that different - different civilizations has developed with the help of Migration process. Migration is very important for the development of human kind as well as states. It helps in boosting development of any country. It is also important that all governments work to prevent negative access migration. Inclusive developmental policies, Security of their citizens, Better life style, good governance, good health, hygiene, quality education, employment, better business environment, social, political and economic justice and limit migration which is caused due to negative aspect. Human resource is the real asset of any country. Without the development of citizen no country can become developed country.

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