

## **Welcome All,**

Under the initiative of Directorate of Higher Education, Government of Goa, titled as "DISHTAVO" for developing e-content.

Today we are going to understand SY B.COM (Honors) Second Year, Sem III, GE papers in Business Environment.

### **Let us introduce what is human migration.**

Migration is a way to move from one place to another in order to live and work. Movement of people from their home to another city, state or country for a job, shelter or some other reasons is called migration.

The factors causing migrations are classified into two groups of factors: push and pull factors. Push factors are things that are unfavourable about the area that one lives in, and pull factors are things that attract one to another area.

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.

### **Let us understand about the different concepts of migration.**

Nowadays, many people decide to migrate to have a better life. Employment opportunities are the most common reason due to which people migrate. Except this, lack of opportunities, better education, construction of dams, globalization, natural disaster (flood and drought) and sometimes crop failure forced villagers to migrate to cities.

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Migrants - People who move from one place to another in search of work or shelter are called migrants.

Let us understand about voluntary economic migrations.

Many people choose to migrate to find work or follow a particular career path. These are voluntary migrants. These are economic migrants also. Some voluntary migrants include older dependents also.

Involuntary migrants or refugees - There are certain peoples who have no choice and are forced to leave their homes, so these are involuntary migrants, so their lives and homes may be in danger due to war or natural disasters, so, these people are called refugees.

What is Emigration? Leaving one country to move to another is known as emigration

Then what is immigration? So, immigration is a movement of people into a country known as immigration.

Now internal migrations. Sometimes people just move from one region to another within a state or country or continent is known as internal migrations.

Next is an external migration or international migrations. People moving to a different state, country or continent are called as. International migration or external migration.

### **Let us know a little bit about a counter urbanization and rural urban migrations.**

Counter urbanization, or de-urbanization is a demographic and social process where people move from urban areas to rural areas.

When it comes to rural urban migrations - in many developing countries, a large number of people have moved from the rural areas to cities in recent years, so this is called as rural to urban migration.

### **Now let us understand about the situation of human migration in India.**

The Constitution of India under (Article 19), gives the right to all Citizens to move freely throughout the Territory of India and to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India.

India emerged as a leading country of the origin of immigrants across the world, with 17.5 million international migrants in 2019 coming from India, constituting 6.4 percent of the world's total population.

In India, internal migration is far greater than the external migration due to these. India's urban population is expected to grow at around 814 million by 2050.

Instead of long-term my migration, there is a huge flow of short-term migration in the country.

External migration in India can broadly be classified into emigration, immigration and refugee migration.

Internal migration in India is primarily of two types. Short term and Long term migration resulting in the reallocation of individuals or households.

The key sources of migration are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh states are certain cited examples.

The key destination states for migration are Delhi, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab and Karnataka.

Female migration, particularly it is more as compared with the male migrations and male migration. Migration for employment related reasons is one of the prominent reasons for male migration in the both rural and urban areas.

The employing sector- the important employing sectors are constructions, domestic work, textiles, breaks, transportation, mines, quarries and agriculture.

### **Let us understand about the factors or the reasons for migrations.**

The factors can be classified into a push factor than the pull factors, so migration has been discussed, it is a global phenomenon. It is caused by economic, social, political, cultural, environmental, health, and education. So those factors can be classified into push factors and the pull factors. Push factors are those that compel a person due to different reasons to leave a place of origin.

Pull factors indicate the factors which attract migrants to any area of destination.

### **Let us discuss the different push factors.**

Population growth - rising population may not create an additional Employment opportunity, which is one of the important reasons for outmigration

Unemployment, low wages - Often people leave places where they are less likely to get employment and go to the urban areas where job opportunities are available.

Inadequate living conditions - People move away from places that experience terrorism, violence, and high levels of crime. They move in search of a peaceful and secure environment.

Political fear or persecution is another reason forces the people move out of their home or even countries in search of peaceful environment

Natural disasters are also a reason for migration sometimes.

Death threats may also force people to migrate.

Poor medical care, poor health facilities, forcing the people to migrate to the region where there is advanced medical facilities, poor educations to seek quality educations, people migrate to region where there is good educational Institute

War - some migrants are impelled to cross national borders by war or prosecution at home. These immigrants may be considered as refugees or asylum seekers in receiving countries.

Discrimination is another important factor due to continuous discrimination from landlord, neighbors, employers or sometimes own family members forces to migrate from one region to another region.

### **Let's discuss about the full factor's**

Stable populations - Stable or low population may create an additional employment opportunity, which is one of the important reasons for in-migration.

Labor demand, high wages, availability of better job opportunities – People seeking employment, leave their homes to the place where they can access a better job opportunity.

Better living conditions is also another reason for leaving the country.

More political freedoms – A country with the setup of democracy, people get more attracted, so people feel more political freedom. So they move from one country to another country.

Attractive climates - Places with a good environment attract more people.

Security - People move away from places that experience terrorism, violence, and high levels of crime. They move in search of a peaceful and secure environment.

Better medical care - people migrate in search of good health and medical facilities to the region where there are advanced medical facilities. Similarly, the factors like quality, education, peace, equity and benefits also attract the people to migrate.

### **Let us understand the impacts of migrations**

The impacts of migration can be classified into positive impacts of migration and negative impacts of migrations. OK, now let us discuss little about the positive impacts of migrations.

Labor demand and supply - immigration affects the labor supply as it increases the pool of workers in certain sectors of economy.

Unemployment will be reduced and a better job opportunity.

Economic remittances can improve the wellbeing of family members.

Skill developments - migration of skilled workers leads to skill development in the region.

Greater economic growth - migration of skilled workers leads to a greater economic growth of regions.

Food and nutrition securities - migration is a way for access quality nutrition food is fundamental to human existence. Secure access to the food can produce a wide-ranging positive impact.

Demographic advantage – migration leads better economic growth brought about by increasing economic activities due to higher working age population and the lower dependent population.

Climate change adaptive mechanisms - Adoption is the process by which societies prefer for and minimize the negative effects of the variety of future environmental stress on societies.

Quality of life - migration helps in improving the quality of life of the people.

Reduced population densities - The population density is reduced and the birth rate decreases.

### **Let's now see the negative impacts of migration.**

Poor demographic profile - migration changes the population of the place there, further distribution of population is uneven in different countries.

Political exclusion – migration often does not benefit from the political, social and economic rights as other urban cities citizens.

Population explosion - migration leads to heavy population pressure. Having a large population puts too much pressure on natural resources and other services.

Illiterate and under - skilled laborers – Many migrants are completely illiterate and uneducated; therefore, they are not only unfit for most jobs but also lack basic knowledge and life skills.

Influx of workers - the influx of workers in urban areas increases competition for jobs, houses, school facilities etc.

Victimization of exploitation - migrants are exposed to manifold risk of victimization, and many of them have suffered from victimizations occasionally.

Increased Slum - Migration increases the slum areas in cities which increase many problems.

Brain drain - brain drain is the emigration of highly trained people from a particular country to another country.

Pressure on natural resources - having a large population puts too much pressure on natural resources, amenities and services.

Immigrants are exploited - Many are economically exploited, being charged illegal recruitment fees, or being subjected to wage theft and their visa conditions often make them dependent on their employers for such things as housing, access to health care and access to basic information about their rights.

That's it about migration.

Thank you.