

Migration

Form of geographical or spatial mobility between one geographic unit and another generally involving a change in residence from the place of origin or departure to the place of destination or arrival - United Nations Multilingual Demographic Dictionary

Migration refers to change in place of residence from one location to another

Mobility refers to all types of movement of people.

Cyclic movement includes short duration trips to place of work

Periodic " " " " larger period of residence away from home - Transhumance

Seasonal cross migration, Net Migration, Distance of Migration

Migration stream - common place of origin and common place of destination.

Push factor, Pull factor, Voluntary migration, Forced migration

Causes - (1) Physical factor - climatic change, Flood, Volcanoes, Soil erosion
 (2) Economic factor - new land, fertile land, irrigated, minerals, communication, transport, industrial, urban, trade - Black Indian

3. Social and cultural factor - Christian, Islam, Jew, Buddhist

4. Political factor - annexation, conquest, colonization, forced
 Easter Island - guano industry - Spain - Blackbirders

5. Spread of information

6. Growth in ambition

Effect (1) Demographic effect

(2) Economic effect

(3) Social & cultural effect

Historical

Temporary	Percentage of	Life time	migrants in the total population		Gaining States:	Losing State
			Males	Females		
27	Both sexes				(1) Maharashtra	(1) Bihar
1961		33.0	20.8	46.0	(2) Gujarat	(2) Uttar Pradesh
71		30.4	18.9	42.8	(3) West Bengal	(3) Kerala
81		30.7	18.0	44.2	(4) Orissa	(4) Tamil Nadu
91		27.4	14.6	41.2	(5) Punjab	(5) Andhra Pradesh
2001		26.5	14.2	40.3	(6) Haryana	(6) Madhya Pradesh
2011		26.2	14.1	40.1	(7) Karnataka	
					(8) Rajasthan	

Forced
Triangular slave trade - million 10-30 - Caribbean 50;
Central and South America - 45, USA - 5;
Second World War - 45 million ^{1800, 1900, 2000}, 27 million European - Nazi & Red Army

Vietnam War - dead is better than read

Partition of India - 17 million

Tamil - Sinhalese conflict

Arab - Israel conflict - 1948, 1967

Uganda - 1970 - Asian

Voluntary

European migration - 50 - 60 million - Second world

North America - North Europe

Central and South America - South Europe

Africa & Australia - Britain

South-east Asia - China

1825 - 1920 - 1.7 crore UK 65% USA, 16% Canada
10% Australia, 5% South Africa, 4% other places

Guest workers - Enter Europe - 7 lakh - legally, 5 lakh - illegally

Contract workers - Myanmar, Malaysia, Fiji, Mauritius, Trinidad

Ravenstein's Laws of Migration, 1885

1. Migration and distance - The rate of migration between two points will be inversely related to the distance between these two points
2. Migration by stages - The inhabitants tend to move firstly towards nearby towns and then migrate towards the most rapidly growing cities.
3. Streams and counter-stream - Each main current of migration produces a compensating counter current
4. Rural urban differences in propensities to migrate - The natives of towns are less migratory than those of the rural parts of the country
5. Technology, communication and migration - The magnitude of migration increases with the advancement of technology
6. Predominance of female among short distance

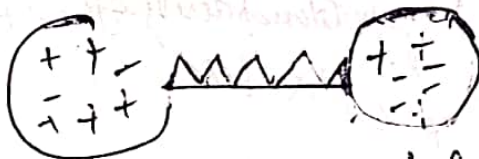
E. S. Lee's Analysis of Migration, 1966

1. Factors associated with the area of origin's destination
2. "

3. Stereotyping obstacles

4. Personal factors

A Volume of migration (E.S.) caused counterstream (characteristic of migrants)
Pushes + - Pull factors, Minuses - Push factors Zeros 0 Neutral



Today's Theory of Rural-Urban Migration, 1976

Migration occurs in response to rural-urban difference in expected rather than actual earnings.

J. B. Stewart's Gravity Theory of Migration, 1950

The movement of persons between two urban centres would be proportional to the product of their populations and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them.

W. J. Ravenstein - Law of retail gravitation

G.K. Jipt, 1940 - Principle of least effort $M = K \frac{P_1 P_2}{P_1 + P_2}$

$$M = K \frac{P_1 P_2}{P_1 + P_2}$$

Intervening Opportunity Model $M = K \frac{P_1 P_2}{P_1 + P_2}$ अवसर मौसल
 & Stouffer, 1940

Julian Wolpert's Behavioural Model, 1915

जूलियन वलपर्ट का व्यवहारपरक-मॉडल

W. Zelinsky's Mobility Transition Model
 गतिशीलता संक्रमण मॉडल - five stage पैरि अवस्था

Primary Sex ratio - 125-135 The concept of human dev. Mahabul-ul-hay
 Secondary Sex ratio - 105
 Tertiary Sex ratio - 903 Highest Lifetime 85, Dates 311

Crude Activity Rate = $\frac{\text{Total active Population}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$
 अंग्रेकित क्रियाशीलता दर

General Activity Rate = $\frac{\text{Active Population of active age group (above 15 years)}}{\text{Total Population of active age group}} \times 100$
 सामान्य क्रियाशीलता दर

Dependency ratio = $\frac{\text{Child + Old}}{\text{Total population of active age group}} \times 100$
 निर्भरता अनुपात

Replacement Rate = $\frac{N_i - R_i}{T.P.} \times 100$
 प्रतिस्थापन दर

Density and fecundity principle of Michel Thomas Sadler
 थामस सैडलर का घनत्व तथा प्रजनन सिद्धांत

Dist theory of Thomas Dobbleday थामस डब्लेडे का आहार सिद्धांत

Biological theory of Spence

theory of intellectual growth of Henry Grew

theory of social capillarity of Dumont