

## Migration / Mobility - Measures and Determinants

Migration is defined as spatial or geographic mobility involving a change of residence between clearly defined geographic and administrative areas.

- The United Nations defines migration as the movement of a person or persons from one place to another, involving a permanent move of home for over one year.

Various Measures of migration are as follows:-

1. In-Migration Rate
2. Out-Migration Rate
3. Net Migration Rate
4. Gross Migration Rate

1. In-Migration Rate deals with the people coming into a place or a country.
2. Out-Migration Rate deals with the people leaving the place of origin within or outside the country.

3. Net Migration Rate refers to the difference of migrants, i.e. in-migrants and out-migrants. In other words, net migration rate is the ratio of the net migration and the mid-year population in a year per every thousand population of that place

$$N = (I - E) / M \times 1000$$

N - net migration rate

I - No. of Immigrants entering the area

E - No. of Emigrants leaving the area

M - Mid-year population (Pop. in the beginning of year + pop. in the end / 2)

4. Gross Migration Rate deals with the measurement of the total volume of migration of population turnover a country or a place experiences in a particular year.

## Types of Migration

1. Internal Migration :- Migration within national boundaries

2. International migration :- Refers to change of residence over national boundaries or one moves to a different country.

International Migration is further classified into three categories.

a) Legal immigrants.

b) Illegal Immigrants

3) Refugees

## Trends of Migration

1. In case of Internal Migration people are moving from rural to urban and from smaller city to bigger city because of economic reasons.

2. At International ~~the~~ level professions, highly educated are moving to N. America

UK, Australia, New Zealand, Germany etc.

✓ The census of India records four types of information on:

- Place of birth i.e. village or town
- Duration of residence at the place of enumeration
- Place of last residence
- Reasons for migration from place of last residence

Above data is compiled and published by the census department after every 10 years.

- Data on migration is very difficult to compute. ~~But~~
- Other sources of data on migration are

✓ Surveys  
✓ Population Registers

# Determinants of Migration

## I Economic Determinants

- a) Employment
- b) Urbanization
- c) Infrastructural facilities
- d) Availability of good agricultural land
- e) Industrial development in an area attracts migrants
- f) Availability of rich natural resources.
- g) Irrigation facilities
- h) Public and private sector projects.

## II Social Determinants

- a) Religion (to spread a religion)
- b) To reunite family and friends
- c) To find personal freedom (lifestyle)
- d) Socio-economic status
- e) Cultural contacts.

### III Political Determinants

- a) Redistribution policy of government to release pressure of population at one place
- b) War, Invasion, militancy etc.
- c) Forced Migration when certain big establishments are taken over by Govt.

IV Natural Disasters also force people to leave a place & settle at safer place.

~~The~~ study of migration is very significant as it affects various other aspects of population and also the migrant itself. It's a major measure of population change in a country.