
UNIT 1 MEANING AND CONCEPT OF MIGRATION

Structure

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- 1.2 Meaning of Migration
- 1.3 Concept of Migration
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1.1 INTRODUCTION

Human migration is systematically interrelated with population changes in general and with mortality and fertility in particular. No wonder, most of the vital processes analyzed in demography have a slow impact. But, migration is a process which may transfer millions of people more rapidly from one country to another, one region to another region changing substantially the size and composition of the original population. Thus, its estimation is difficult and unpredictable. It requires more attention at this juncture since it is closely connected with economic fluctuation, socio-cultural changes, political transformation and instability at the origin.

As discussed earlier birth and death occurs once in life of an individual but migration is a continuous process till the body is mobile. Migration is a social and economic phenomenon which is the outcome of a complex process involving economic, social, political, psychological, and institutional determinants. Human mobility is an important subject for social scientists interested on population dynamics at the place of origin and destination. The great diversity of the movements from place to place, which have come to characterize human society, has a great effect on the demography of the contemporary communities in the global areas. Migration is a cause and effect of societal change at both places of origin and destination. It has extensive consequences for the individual migrant as well as for the society and population at the destination and at the origin. Thus, migration is often regarded as a complex and dynamic process in the society for economic and non-economic gain.

After reading this unit learner will be able to:

- (i) Explain meaning of migration
- (ii) Discuss the concept of migration
- (iii) Describe types of migration
- (iv) Narrate consequences of migration

1.2 MEANING OF MIGRATION

Migration is originated from the Latin word ‘migrare’ which means ‘to move or settle/shift’. Migration means the change of usual place of residence for various causes for particular period. It is the movement of people from one geographic location to another geographic location for short or longer duration for any reasons. Similarly, migration means change the place of one administrative boundary to another administrative boundary either for short duration or for longer duration or for permanent change the place of residence.

There is no universal acceptable definition of migration and factors of rural out-migration. Various statistical offices have defined migration according to their purpose. For example, International Organization for Migration (IOM) defined migrant as “a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons”. National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) has defined migrants as “an individual who changed their usual place of residence or changed their last place of residence. Census of India has stated migrant who has changed their last place of residence or place of birth. In this study migrants are those who has left their place of residence from rural areas and went any place either rural or urban only for economic reasons. They may be male or female, younger age or older age and working or dependent along with their social group and religion. Migrant may be head of household, husband and other family members or all the member of the household.

There are various definitions of migration patterns by different scholars. Chandana (2004) defines migration patterns as the phenomena of migration which are directly linked to motivations, time and distance. On the basis of motivation migration has been classified as social migration and economic migration. On the basis of the period of stay, distinction has been made between short-term and long term migration; similarly long distance and short distance migrations have been recognized depending upon the distance. According to Knowled (1994), migration patterns are closely associated with economic fluctuation, national and international events, nature of physical environment, social-organization geographical and political condition of the country or society. U.N, while defining migration patterns, classified the migration into two broad senses international migration and internal migration. International migration includes immigration and emigration of population from one country to another while internal migration is residential mobility of population from one community to another within the same country. Thus, migration is diversity of movements that can be explained in totality as development fostering and evolutionary process operating in space and time to connect rural-urban, inter-urban, inter-regional, national and international imbalances. Various types of migration may also spread information when migrants are more skilled than those living in destination regions and may make the latter a dynamic force. However, unplanned, forced and politically motivated migrations are capable of disrupting the social and cultural legacy of nation or region though the impact may be slow or fast.

Types of Migration – As per administrative boundary, there are two types of migration i.e., international migration or external and internal migration. Process of external migration is called emigration and immigration while internal migration knows inter-state or intra-state migration. Intra-state migration has two dimensions i.e., inter-district and intra-district migration. Migration from one village to another village is occurring in intra-district migration. Both external and internal migrations have two flow of

migration process – In-migration and Out-migration. In-migration is the process of positive change of population while out-migration is the process of negative change of population at any place of residence. Commuting is not the migration process by definition.

Places of Migration- There are two places where migrants either prefer to migrate or they wish to leave place of residence. The place which is preferred by migrant is called place of destination while the place which is left by the migrants is called place of origin. Place of origin may be place of usual resident, place of birth, or place of last residence. Place of destination is determined by stream of migration has discussed in section 1.6 of this unit.

1.3 CONCEPT OF MIGRATION

In demographic process, it is well known that birth and death happens once in life among human being, but migration is dynamic process of change in socio-economic status and changes in population structure at both places of origin and destination. In Indian economic scenario, migration is linked with two sets of factors firstly is that migration of people is provoked by a aspiration to access better employment opportunities, higher wages, good quality education and health conditions and better life style at the place of destination. Another argument is that migration occurs due to push or distress factors at home (place of origin) such as the lack of employment, low wage rates, agricultural failure, debt, drought and natural calamities (Bhaduri and Marglin, 1990; Haan, 1999; Srivastava, 2005; and Kundu, 2007). Migration can also be considered as labour based migration when there is no job in the villages and land based migration when land productivity differs (Prabhu, 2012).

Globally, the number of international migrants is increasing and in 2019 about 272 million international migrants worldwide which has increased from 249 in 2015 (European Commission, 2019). Migration dynamics and migration process is varying in different region, state, country and among the different migrant communities. In the future, migration will continue to shape, and be shaped by demographic phenomenon, socio-economic processes and geopolitical developments around the world. According to UN Organizations (2019), there are 3.5 percent of migrants over total world population and according to International Migration Report (2017), Asian countries and European countries have the most international migrants, about 80 million and 78 million respectively which is 61.0 percent of all migrants in the world. North America is in third position with 58 million international migrants and USA has highest number of immigrants about one migrant per five USA citizens. India, Mexico and Russia are the highest migrant producing countries about 17, 13, 11 million migrants respectively (INED, 2017). According to the International Organization for Migration (2017) defines migrants as the individual who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, irrespective of his legal status; whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; what the causes for the movement are; and what the duration of the stay is?.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs, 2030) have emphasized on migration aspects of the population. Out of 17 goals, there are 11 goals are related to targets and indicators of migration and mobility of the human population. Target number 10.7 related to ensure human mobility safe and prevent human trafficking. Migration can be considered in terms of duration of stay at the place of destination. It also

keeps in mind the first place of destination to the next consecutive destination(s). It is important to know the various questions on migrants' destinations such as – why migrants have changed various places of destinations. How they have changed? When they have changed? Where and why they have selected that particular place of destination? What is the link between the place of origin and destination(s)? What is the motto of migration? What are the natures of migration? How many are first generation migrants? How many have return migrants to the origin and who are those migrants? and so on. *NSSO* (2010) reported that there are 58.6 percent permanent migrants and 41.4 per cent temporary (both long duration and short duration) migrants. Out of these total migrants 40.4 percent of them migrated because of economic reasons (in search of employment, better job, take up employment) followed by 39.9 percent due to social reasons (marriage, social/political problems). The migration trends in human community in different places of the country, such as number of migrants in a particular season/time in year, what the socio-economic characteristics of migrants are, and what the main driving forces of migration are, should be noted in the study.

Laws and Model of Migration - Migration being a common phenomenon and laws regarding migration has been proposed by various thinkers. First thinker of migration, *Ravenstein* in 1880s has proposed laws of migration for the first time in migration studies. He stated that migrants move from areas of low opportunities to areas of high opportunities and the choice of destination is regulated by the distance between origin and destination (*Ravenstein*, 1885). Another migration model developed by *Lewis-Fei-Ranis* in the late 1950s and 1960s and reveals positive effects of such a transfer as surplus labour is expected to be absorbed in the rapidly growing more productive, urban industrial sector, in which marginal productivity was positive and rapidly growing as a result of capital accumulation and technological progress (*Ercolani and Wei*, 2010, *Field*, 1994). *John Fei* and *Gustav Ranis's* model of rural to urban migration supported that surplus labours are shifting from agriculture sector to the non-agriculture sector due to wage differential thereby leading to increase in wage rates in agriculture. The *Harris and Todaro* (1970) model of rural to urban migration is based on the rural and urban wage differential. *Lee* (1966) explained the 'push' and 'pull' factors. The first economic model of migration has dealt with the concept of the shift of labour force from a rural labour-surplus agricultural sector to the urban industrial sector. There are basically two factors leading to internal migration i.e., push and pull factors. Push factors are those which are related to the place of origin and include - lack of employment at the place of residence, low income, shortage of land, lack of modern facilities and the break-up of joint family. Push factor of migration is also known supply factor of labours. Pull factors are those which attract people from other areas or regions to another region such as, better facilities in urban areas, which has come to be known "bright light effects". Push factor of migration can be say demand of labour at the destinations.

According to U.N. "Migration is a form of spatial mobility of population between one geographical unit and other unit involving a permanent change of residence" (UN, 1958). The UN multilingual dictionary defines "migration" as "a form of spatial mobility of human beings between one geographical unit and another, involving a permanent change of their residences". Thus, migration involves two aspects- permanent change of residence for one or more years; and Crossing of a pre-defined administrative boundary. According to *Shryock and Siegel* (1973) "Migration is a

form of geographic or spatial mobility involving a change of usual residence between two clearly defined geographic units". Bogue (1959) considers migration as a movement of people and as an instrument of cultural diffusion and social integration that result into more meaningful distribution of population. According to Jones (1981), there are three major components of population change i.e., birth, death and migration and among these three components, migration is the most difficult to conceptualize measures. Zelinsky (1971) defines migration as; unlike fertility and mortality, migration is not just an unequivocal biological event but a physical and social transaction from one place to other place. Lee (1966) broadly considers "Migration as a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence with no restrictions on the distance involved in the movement". For Gosal (1975), "Migration like fertility and mortality holds a place of prominence in a geographical analysis of population change in any area. It can't be considered as mere shift of people from one place of residence to another, as it is most fundamental to the understanding of continuously changing space-content and space relationship of an area". Migrant is a person who has changed his usual place of residence from one defined area to another at least once during migration defined interval. In the context of Census of India, "A person is considered as a migrant by 'place of birth', if the place at which he is enumerated during the census is other than his place of birth. Similarly, a person is considered as a migrant by 'place of last residence', if the place at which he is enumerated during the census is other than his place of residence". "A person is considered a birth place migrant if his or her place of birth is different from his place of enumeration". While Migrant on the basis of place of last Residence "A person returning to his or her birth place after spending a considerable time at other places is considered as this type of migrant. The concept of place of last residence indicates return migration since it indicates the last move made. In the case of urban agglomerations, change of residence from one unit to another within the same agglomeration is not considered a migrant". According to the nature of migration either permanent or temporary migrants are differs in the communities. Permanent or a life time migrant "If a person, whose place of birth or his place of last residence is different from the place of his enumeration. He comes to the place of enumeration at some point during his live and has been living there over since, whatever this happened just a week before the census or a few decades back. On the basis of place of last residence, it is the unbroken period of this shift from the previous to the present place". Net migration balance is the situation when the natural population increase is subtracted from total change of population during a particular duration or it is balance between in-migrants minus out-migration during a specific period at a particular geographic area.

Check Your Progress 1

Note : a) Write your answer in about 50 words

b) Check your answer with possible answers given at the end of the unit.

1) Explain briefly Concept of Migration

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1.4 DETERMINANTS OF MIGRATION

Migration is continuing phenomenon till the body is mobile unlike birth and death occurs once in life of an individual. Migration is a social and economic phenomenon which is the outcome of a complex process involving economic, social, political, psychological, and institutional determinants. Human mobility is an important subject for social scientists interested on population dynamics at the place of origin and destination. The great diversity of the movements from place to place, which have come to characterize human society, has a great effect on the demography of the contemporary communities in the global areas. Migration is a cause and effect of societal change at both places of origin and destination. It has extensive consequences for the individual migrant as well as for the society and population at the destination and at the origin. Thus, migration is often regarded as a complex and dynamic process in the society for economic and non-economic gain.

Migration has been a major means used by people throughout human history to improve their status, or simply to survive. It is a major factor in socio-economic development and human resource planning. It has attained a special significance in the era of liberalization, privatization, globalization, industrialization, and commercialization of economy. Greater access to new technology and new fields attract large number of population from small towns and rural areas to big cities (Pull factors). Subsequently increase in productivity and output brings down agricultural prices; lower price, decline in income, lack of basic facilities in rural areas have led to rural out-migration of people (Push Factors). Most of the migrants have originated from rural areas and they have migrated for various reasons. Rural to rural migration have occurs higher than urban to rural stream of migration. It means migration is for economic reasons. But, female migration process shows that rural to rural and urban to rural migration occurs more than rural to urban and urban to urban stream of migration. It means migration is social process along with economic process depending on the gender of migrants.

Major determinants of migration are social, cultural, economic, political, psychological, environmental and natural disasters. Marriage, cultural accommodation and assimilation, social networking and caste based discrimination led migration are key social determinants of migration whereas working status, wage rate differential, nature of job, mode of payment, income and saving behavior of migrants are key economic determinants of migration in Indian social system. Land acquisition for development purposes are concerned political cause of internal migration while unrest of social system due to various riots, rivalry, etc., at international migration are political determinants of migration. Migration for their better living standards, bright light effects of urban areas or destination, expectation for improvement in life style are cause of psychological migration, and drought and climate changes are environmental factors of migration. Floods, earth quake and other are natural disaster factors of migration. The study by European Commission (2018) on “International migration drivers: a quantitative assessment of the structural factors shaping migration” stated that migration drivers at origin are Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, fertility and expenditure in education while drivers at destination is only GDP per capita growth. It has further stated that drivers between origin and destination are networks, geographical distance and trade. At individual level, there are nine major drivers of migrations. These are age, having children, gender, being migrant, network, marital

status, education, work and income. It is found that working age population is more mobile than dependent and network is playing major role in migration at individual level.

1.5 CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION

Migration alters the age and sex structure of a population. When young men migrate out there is a loss of population at the place of origin and a gain of population at the place of destination. Similarly, in the case of women migrants with consequently change in the sex composition. However, when the proportion of migrants tends to be smaller relative to non-migrant population, there are no significant changes in the population structure. Such a scenario is present in the Indian context with respect to international migration. As international migration is only 0.4 per cent of India's population (*United Nations, 2009*), there is no substantial change in the age and sex structure of the population. The economic structure also undergoes changes due to the process of migration (*Acemoglu and Robinson, 2002, p. 1*). Out-migration results in the loss of economic labour force at origin, but there is gain in terms of remittances to the households at the place of origin. This is also true in case of international migration and may be similar in terms of the effect of remittance on the local economy. Owing to loss of labour, there is an impact on the economy at the place of origin of out-migrants and an economic transformation due to remittances. The economic dynamics is interesting to the study as out-migration brings about changes in the structures that have been built in the rural areas. *Martin and Zurcher (2008)* showed that people are migrating because of economic as well as non-economic factors. Economic factors in this regard are labour recruitment or guest workers (demand-pull) and unemployment or underemployment, low wages (farmers whose crops fail) (supply-push) and job and wage information flows (network). Non-economic factors are as family unification (demand pull), fleeing war and persecution (supply-push) and communications, transportation, assistance organizations, desire for new experience/adventure (network). Demographic and economic variations also encourage migration, but it takes networks or links between areas to support actual moves. Indian village studies show rural to urban migration transforming socioeconomic, political and cultural shape of the Indian villages. *Taylor (2001)* has viewed migration both in terms of an optimistic and pessimistic scenario. The optimistic view is that migration reduces poverty at origin by shifting population from the rural areas to the urban areas and by receiving remittances benefits at the place of origin. The pessimistic view is that migration reduces income at place of origin because the marginal products of the migrants' member are large prior to migration. "Many of the world's migrants come from rural areas, where agriculture is growing, and occupational migrants come from farm jobs and geographic migrants come from rural areas" (*Taylor, 2006*). "This change affects the agricultural sector, and agricultural households for two reasons. First, migration means losing a member of the family workforce, and second, migration enables a family to receive cash remittances" (*Damon, 2010, p.2*).

Women in India, for example, often migrate to their husband's place of residence due to marriage that is social cause of migration. Men on the other hand, usually migrate for reasons related to work (*Lusome and Bhagat, 2006*) that is economic cause of migration. Positive and negative consequences or Impact of migration on social & cultural change, economic, political, and psychological (behavioural) can

be seen among the migrant household. Positive impacts would be observed from the remittances have received by the migrant household during a particular period of migration. Negative consequences are loss of productive members at the origin if they are not remitting to the origin. Remittances can be used for development of household or improving their living standard.

1.6 STREAMS OF MIGRATION

According to nature of movement of people there are two migration types i.e., internal migration and external migration. Internal migration is the process of change the place of resident within national boundary while external migration is the process of movement of people to out of national boundary. In internal migration, there are four migration streams, rural to rural (R-R), urban to rural (U-R), rural to urban (R-U), and urban to urban (U-U). R-R migration is known as rural turnover, while R-U migration is called Rural Push. Similarly, Urban turnover is U-U migration and Push back is U-R migration. In the era of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG era), rural to urban migration stream is more important due to urbanization followed by rural to rural migration. Formerly is mainly for economic reasons while latterly is for social cause or marriage based agriculture.



Source-<https://thewire.in/rights/covid-19-reverse-migration-long-term-rural-development-planning>

Major reasons of migration are- economic, education, family moved, marriage and others. In socio-economic perspective, two important streams R-U and U-U migration. For R-U migration the major reasons were economic whereas U-U migration was mostly due to marriage. R-U migration was lower than U-U till 1971-81, but later on R-U increased and reached about 50 per cent. The study reveals that western region and some northern states have always been positive in terms of influx of migrants. They also have emphasized that economic determinants were the major cause of the migration among the rural dwellers in India.

Reverse Migration- Due to 'push' factors, most of the people have left their place of birth or usual place of residence and they have shifted to the other places because of 'pull' factors and vice-versa. At present scenario most of the migrants have returned to their place of origin because of COVID-19 pandemic, because of distress factors or push factors at place of destination. For example, most of the rural population shifted to urban areas or metro cities during lock-down of covid-19, they have return to their place of origin.

Migration Cycle- number of migrants are moving from one place to other place for their survival or for the business purpose or any other reasons and after some time they have returned to their original place of birth or place of origin first time of migration. That process has completed as cycle of migration. For example, a migrant has migrated from Lucknow to Delhi to Mumbai to Surat to Kolkata to Patna to Lucknow. This is migration cycle what migrant has completed during specific duration or time.

1.7 BRAIN DRAIN AND BRAIN GAIN THROUGH MIGRATION

India is draining out sharp brain due to lack of infrastructure and low opportunities of well-paid jobs. Brain drain refers to the migration of highly educated, talented and skilled persons from one country to another. It means the outflow of human capital from developing countries to developed countries. For examples, most of the graduate from IITs, AIIMS, IIMs, IISc, JNUs, etc, are preferring to work in abroad especially USA, UK, France, Germany, Canada, Japan, etc., due to lack of research infrastructure and low salaried jobs. This is economic push factors of migration. In contrast to above statement, India is hiring brain from other countries that is called brain gain through migration, it is called need based voluntary pull factors of migration. Basically, defense technology experts, nanotechnology experts,

To prevent brain drain, government should create environment for equality and equal opportunity in the labour market and job markets in terms of equal pay, status, rank and working hours for same education and age irrespective of caste, religion, regional population, skin colour, gender, and political influences. Keep in mind that migration has both negative and positive impacts and scholar has two views on migration and development.

Optimistic vs Pessimistic views on Migration and Development

Migration Optimists	Migration Pessimists
Functionalist	Structuralist
Neo-classical	Neo-Marxist
Modernization	Disintegration
Net North-South transfer	Net South-North transfer
Brain gain	Brain drain
More equality	More inequality
Remittance investment	Consumption
Development	Dependency
Less migration	More migration

Source: Hain de Hass (2008)

Check Your Progress 2

Note : a) Write your answer in about 50 words

b) Check your answer with possible answers given at the end of the unit.

1) Describe the streams of migration in socio-economic perspective.....

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- 2) Listout main Determinants of Migration
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1.8 LET US SUM UP

In this unit we have studied about the meaning and concept of migration as well as migration stream, consequences of migration, brain drain and types of migration. Migration definition have given different scholars and laws of migration have explain by different thinker have discussed here. Migration stream such as rural to rural and rural to urban, urban to urban and urban to rural have discussed. Types of migration such as internal and external migration and consequences of migration which are positive and negative consequences have discussed. Factors of migration such as push and pull factors have discussed.

1.9 REFERENCES AND SUGGESTED READINGS

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1.10 CHECK YOUR PROGRESS- POSSIBLE ANSWERS

Check Your Progress 1

Q1. Describe the Concept of Migration

- A.** In demographic process, it is well know that birth and death happens once in life among human being, but migration is dynamic process of change in socio-economic status and changes in population structure at both places of origin and destination. In Indian economic scenario, migration is linked with two sets of factors firstly is that migration of people is provoked by a aspiration to access better employment opportunities, higher wages, good quality education and health conditions and better life style at the place of destination. Another argument is that migration occurs due to push or distress factors at home (place of origin) such as the lack of employment, low wage rates, agricultural failure, debt, drought and natural calamities.

Check Your Progress 2

Q1. Describe the streams of migration in socio-economic perspective

- A.** There are four migration streams, rural to rural (R-R), urban to rural (U-R), rural to urban (R-U), and urban to urban (U-U), and the major reasons of migration: economic, education, family moved, marriage and others. In socio-economic perspective, two important streams R-U and U-U migration. For R-U migration the major reasons were economic whereas U-U migration was mostly due to marriage. R-U migration was lower than U-U till 1971-81, but later on R-U increased and reached about 50 per cent.

Q2. List out main Determinants of Migration

- A.** Major determinants of migration are social, cultural, economic, political, psychological, environmental and natural disasters. Marriage, cultural accommodation and assimilation, social networking and caste based discrimination led migration are key social determinants of migration whereas working status, wage rate differential, nature of job, mode of payment, income and saving behavior of migrants are key economic determinants of migration in Indian social system. Land acquisition for development purposes are concerned political cause of internal migration while unrest of social system due to various riots, rivalry, etc., at international migration are political determinants of migration.

1.11 TERMINOLOGY OF MIGRATION STUDIES

Migration: Migration was defined as a geographical movement of people from usual place of residence.

Migrant: The person who has left their place of origin and shifted another geographic or administrative boundary to specific distance for specific time/duration as his/her destination by any reason is called migrant. In other words, any member of the household has migrated out or changed his usual place of residence for economic purpose during 3 to 5 years reference periods.

Migration Interval or Pattern of Migration: Migration occurs for definite time or specific periods or temporary migration that is one year, two years, five years, ten years or inter-censal migration while some of the migrants have migrated for indefinite time i.e., permanent migration. In order to analyze migration, it is necessary to break down the total time period into a series of intervals and assemble the data separately for each intervals. Such intervals are known as migration intervals.

Place of Origin: The area or place from which a person has moved out either from place of birth, place of usual residence, place of last residence, is called place of origin in migration process. This is also called area of departure.

Place of Destination: The area where migrants have arrived for their termination or they have chosen for residence.

In-migrants: The numbers of person received by place of destination are in-migrants. In other words, A person who is not born at the place of current place of residence and entered from outside of the geographic or demographic boundary.

Out-migrants: The numbers of person have left their place of origin for certain periods are out-migrants. We can say, a person who leaves his place of origin or birth and for that same place the person is called an out-migrant.

Net-Migrants: Gap between in-migrants and out-migrants in given area during specific time.

Gross-migrants: Total number of migrants irrespective of In or Out migrants.

Stream of Migration: The numbers of people have moved during certain period or interval and have common area of origin and common area of destination. We can also define as "Migration stream is a body of migrants that departs from a particular area of origin and arrives at a specific area of destination during a specified time interval". There are four streams of migration i.e., rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to urban, urban to rural by sex, duration and reasons of migration.

Immigration: the movement of person from other country to own for certain duration called immigration.

Emigration: The movement of people from our country to another country for specific duration is called emigration.

Emigrant-Immigrant: The citizen of India migrated to USA, then Indian are emigrants for India while for USA, they are immigrants.

Internal Migration: the movement of people within country from one state to other state (inter-state) or within state from one district to other district (Intra state or inter-district) is called internal migration.

External Migration: When we talk about the migration process at international level i.e., movement of people from one country to another country is called external migration.

Components of migration: The items from which nature and pattern of migration are influencing each other called components of migration. These items are Migrants, Place of origin, and place of destination, remittances, distance of migration, duration of migration and impacts of migration. In other words, migration components are those items that are correlated with the impacts on migration elements. These are age and sex of migrant, reason of migration, education of migrants, occupation of migrants, place of origin, migrants, migrant households, left behind members, social group of migrants, migration network, place of destination and remittances.

Migration Elements: The person who are actively involved in migration process. They are in-migrants, population (original) at place of destination, out-migrants and population (including left behind) at place of origin. Generally two elements of migration- place (origin and destination) and migrants (In or Out-migrants, emigrants or immigrants).

Remittance: The rewards (cash or kind) send by the migrants from the place of destination to theplace of origin. The Sum of money sent back to the home by the migrant.

Nature of Migration: Full migration refers to households which migrate with all family members, while partial migration refers to those in which one or more members have migrated. In general, we know that migration occurs either for

economic reason or non-economic reason. Thus nature of migration is economic and non-economic.

Migrant Household: The Household from which at least one member out-migrated for economic purpose during the last three to five years. (Migrant is a household member whose usual place of residence is different from the present place of enumeration). According to NSSO report “a household whose last usual place of residence (UPR), anytime in the past was different from the present place of remuneration was considered as a migrant member in a household” (NSSO 64th p, 11). The UPR of a person was defined as the place where the person has resided for a period of six months or more).

