

## Migrations -

- Population Dynamics
  - ① B.R, D.R
  - ② Migration

◦ In Population Dynamics include all the elements & factors that decides changes in population

◦ Broadly, Population Distribution include -

① Interaction b/w Fertility & Mortality Rate

② Migration - how people move & how they are di

◦ Almost all major Population Theories related to Growth of Population have ignored Role of Migration except J.S. Mill who has considered Population Outmigration as one option in managing food problem  
Hunger

◦ What is Migration and who is Migrant is not easy to define.

◦ It is difficult to define Migration. At best Migration can be stated as -

"A process of relative permanent change in place of residence"

• The following are not considered as Migration:-

1] Commuting

2] Tourist

3] Trans Humans (seasonal movement up & down the slopes)

EX Gaddis of H.P, Bakarwals of J.K

• Migration is one of the most fundamental instinct of man, a process responsible for how population have spread, cultures have developed & how regions have got inhabited.

## Theories / Laws of Migration -

### 1] Ravenstein's Law - 1880's -

• The following are statements under Ravenstein's law -

a] Most Migration happens over short distances

b] Most Migrants who travel long distances are Males but Females are high for short & Internal Migration (especially Marriage)

c] Migration happens through stages - This statement was fairly valid in 1880's given the conditions of Transportat<sup>n</sup> then. Today it is relatively easier, but stage wise migrat<sup>n</sup> is still valid to a large extent

d] Centers of Commerce are preferred destinations - The most common reason for Migration are Employment & Economic factors and

Urban areas are preferred destination.

e] Migrants are therefore more likely from Rural areas - Rural population are relatively more migratory.

• This is not incorrect given Rural to Urban Migration is very dominant but Urban to Urban Migration is also fairly common.

Urban-to-Urban Migrations are grouped as Circulation because of ease at which people can move

f] Easy Migration has a Country Migration which may be of lesser intensity

g] Because of Migrations towards Centers of Commerce - Urban areas grow faster because of Migrations. L Migrations are always associated with stressed amenities

The Indian population

always associated with stressed amenities  
 in particular housing - this implies crowding  
 & congestion problems are obvious for  
 urban areas & solutions always lies in

2] Lee's Law / Pull-Push Law -

(a) Push factors

• Adverse conditions of a place -

- \* Poverty
- \* Conflicts
- \* Droughts
- \* Rain

(c) Mediating factors

- Laws
- Culture
- Social conditions
- Perception
- Personal factors

(b) Pull factors

• Destinat<sup>n</sup> - have some relative advantages

- \* Growth prospects
- \* Employment
- \* Health amenities
- \* Better Income

- Personal Factors
- Political Factors

◦ Any Migration involves a source and a destination region. The conditions of source region which are generally adverse or disadvantageous conditions force the people out (Poverty, Unemployment, Drought, Fear of Persecution)

◦ The Pull factors are attractiveness of destination region (Better Job, Income etc)

◦ Push-Pull factors together act as a couple.

◦ Push-Pull factors operate through intervening/mediating factors i.e factors related to culture, Laws, Legislation, Health, Family consideration & also relative psychological perceptions

Psychology

- Push factors are generally absolute, Pull factors are always relative & psychological.

### 3] Stouffer's Law / Law of Intervening Opportunities / Law of Intervening obstacles :

- The intensity of migration b/w 2 places is inversely proportional to the intervening centres of opportunities & amenities.
- This law is an extension of People



preferring to travel shorter distances.

• This law has been used in for Planning  
& Decongesting Delhi so that development  
of small towns around Delhi can absorb  
& accommodate the migrants

• Delhi NCR includes smaller centres ÷

\* Alwar

\* Bhiaind shahy

\* Sonapat

\* Panipat

#### 4] Zelensky's Mobility Transition Theory

• This is a theory of migration that  
maps migration to levels of development  
& stages in transition and develop-  
ment of places.