

**Fig. 3.7** Distribution of Infant Mortality in India in Various States for 2000

**Source:** Sample Registration System Bulletin. Vol 32 (2). Oct 2001.

A study carried out by an international non-government organization Save the Children has declared that in India, over 400,000 newborns die within the first 24 hours of their birth every year. According to another NGO, India's record on child mortality at 72 per 1,000 live births is worse than that of neighboring Bangladesh, one of the poorest countries in the world. In India, among various states, Uttar Pradesh accounts for the highest neo-natal mortality rate with 96 deaths in 1,000 births, followed by Madhya Pradesh at 94, Orissa at 91 and Rajasthan at 85.

**Table 3.7** State-wise Infant Mortality Rates in India

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	1961			2003			2005		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1.	Kerala	55	48	52	11	12	11	14	15	14
2.	Pondicherry	77	68	73	29	18	24	29	27	28
3.	Mizoram	73	65	69	16	17	16	18	22	20
4.	Manipur	31	33	32	18	13	16	12	13	13
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	78	66	77	12	24	18	26	27	27
6.	Lakshadweep	124	88	118	21	32	26	23	21	22
7.	Chandigarh	53	53	53	21	16	19	17	22	19
8.	Goa	60	56	57	15	18	16	14	17	16
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	141	111	126	31	38	34	29	46	37
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	78	78	78	46	41	44	47	55	50
11.	Maharashtra	96	89	92	32	54	42	34	37	36

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12. Tripura	106	116	111	36	27	35	30	31	31
13. Delhi	66	70	67	28	29	28	33	37	35
14. Meghalaya	81	76	79	56	59	57	48	51	49
15. Sikkim	105	87	96	34	31	33	29	31	30
16. Tamil Nadu	89	82	86	44	41	43	35	39	37
17. West Bengal	103	57	95	45	46	46	38	39	38
18. Punjab	74	79	77	46	52	49	41	48	44
19. Karnataka	87	74	81	51	52	52	48	51	50
20. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	102	93	98	69	39	54	42	43	42
21. Gujarat	81	84	84	54	61	57	52	55	54
22. Himachal Pradesh	101	89	92	54	44	49	47	51	49
23. Andhra Pradesh	100	82	91	59	59	59	59	58	57
24. Bihar	95	94	94	59	62	60	60	62	61
25. Haryana	87	119	94	54	65	59	51	70	60
26. Assam	N.A	N.A	N.A	69	65	67	66	69	68
27. Rajasthan	114	114	114	70	81	75	64	72	68
28. Uttar Pradesh	131	128	130	69	84	76	71	75	73
29. Madhya Pradesh	158	140	150	77	86	82	72	79	76
30. Orissa	119	111	115	82	83	83	74	77	75
31. Nagaland	76	58	68	N.A	N.A	N.A	19	18	18
32. Daman & Diu	60	56	57	43	34	39	27	28	28
33. Chhatisgarh				68	71	70	63	64	63
34. Jharkhand				50	52	51	43	58	50
35. Uttarakhand				31	53	41	37	48	42
<b>All India**</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>58</b>

N.A.: Not available

*Source:* Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.**Causes of infant mortality in India**

Looking at the rate of infant mortality, it is clear that India needs more attention and development in the health sector. There are several reasons for such a high rate of infant and child mortality. The major causes in the critical first months of life include diarrhoea, respiratory infection, malnutrition, dehydration, malaria and pneumonia. Lacks of education among mothers and socio-economic conditions of the family are also responsible for infant mortality in India.

- **Diarrhoea:** In India, it has been found that diarrhoea is one of the major causes of infant deaths. Diarrhoea is responsible for 22 per cent of infant deaths in India.
- **Respiratory infection:** It has been estimated that 11 per cent of infant deaths in India occur due to respiratory infections. The various diseases related to respiratory infections are upper respiratory infection, broncho-pneumonia/ pneumonitis, pneumonia unspecified, bronchitis, bronchiectasis and other diseases of the lungs.
- **Malnutrition:** Malnutrition is one of the leading problems in India. Most families in India live below the poverty line and are affected by diseases caused by malnutrition. Malnutrition in mother and infant can lead to infant death. Nutrient availability factors such as food habits of the mother and her nutrition level during the prenatal period are responsible for premature births resulting in infant death. Malnutrition of mothers and infant feeding practices,

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such as breastfeeding for at least the first few months and the time of introduction of supplementary food affect the chances of infant survival.

- **Dehydration:** The important underlying cause of infant mortality is dehydration. It usually kills children less than five years of age. Worldwide, it is the second leading cause of death in children under five and is responsible for 1.9 million deaths a year.
- **Malaria and pneumonia:** Malaria during pregnancy reduces birth weight, and low birth weight is a major determinant of infant mortality in India. Pneumonia is another leading cause of infant death in the country.
- **Women education:** Lack of basic education for women is considered to be one of the most important causes of infant mortality. Maternal education is often treated as a proxy for socio-economic status. An uneducated mother lacks in knowledge of nutrition, healthcare and hygiene of both herself and her infant.
- **Socio-economic factors:** Social and economic factors are another important contributor to infant mortality. The various socio-economic factors that have an effect on infant and child mortality are income level of the family and socio-cultural beliefs within the family. The demand for male children leads to a higher rate of female infant mortality. Besides, people residing below poverty line or those families whose income level is low are not able to provide better medical/health facilities to the mother and the child, leading to greater higher infant mortality. They may also not be able to provide a healthy and nutritional diet to mother and child, leading to disease and infection among infants. Most children in such families are born weak or get weak after birth.

Looking at the scenario of infant mortality in India, the Government of India implemented several strategic interventions. In 2001, when the infant mortality rate was 97 per 1000 live births, the state governments decided to launch the IMR Mission to focus on interventions addressing more proximal determinants of infant mortality. Cash assistance was provided to beneficiaries to promote institutional delivery, so that people could reach health facility centres for delivery. Previously, a programme on Safe Motherhood and Child Survival was launched by the Health Ministry's Department of Family Welfare. In addition, the family welfare department at rural health centres also started an initiative to give necessary equipment for the care of newborns.

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### 3.7 FEMALE FOETICIDE AND FEMALE INFANTICIDE: FACTORS AND IMPLICATIONS

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Killing a female foetus in the mother's womb is termed as *female foeticide*. It is a quick killing method of a female child in the womb, before waiting the complete nine months of pregnancy.

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The intentional killing of a female child due to a preference for a male child is termed as *female infanticide*. It is an intentional act of killing a female child within one year of birth either directly by using poisonous organic or inorganic chemicals, by acts of physical violence or indirectly by deliberate neglect to feed the infant. According to Kolloor (1990), infanticide is the 'killing of an entirely dependent child under one year of age, who is killed by mother, parents or others in whose care the child is entrusted'.

The phenomena of female foeticide and female infanticide are prevalent in underdeveloped countries and also in India and China. In China, the 'one-child policy' has resulted in the loss of millions of females. Most of the girls are either killed at birth or later. According to a report from China in 1994, it was estimated that the country had 117 boys for every 100 girls. Even today, the ratio is almost the same.

In India, female infanticide and female foeticide are widespread, and have likely accounted for millions of gender-selective deaths. The all-India sex ratio is 927 girls for 1,000 boys, which puts the country right at the bottom of the global charts. A UN annual report noted that the worst-placed state in terms of sex ratio is Punjab, where the ratio has dropped from 875 in 1991 to 798 in 2001. Delhi, the nation's capital, has witnessed a 47-point drop, from 915 girls to 868 in 2001. Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Chandigarh and Uttaranchal, all in north India, are other states where the girl-child is largely unwanted. Even in 'globalized' Bangalore, the ratio of girls to boys is just 811 to 1,000.

### Implications

Female foeticide and female infanticide have a great effect on the social outlook of people. It has been noted that large scale female foeticide and infanticide is leading to the disappearance of female children from the country. There are fewer than eight girls to ten boys in most states. This disparity creates a kind of insecurity among females who are still alive. Because of this, men are looking away from home to secure a bride.

The cruel practice of female infanticide and female foeticide has adverse affects. It has been found that whenever a woman goes with sex selective abortions, she continuously keeps on aborting one fetus after another till the time she does not acquire a male child. This continuous practice not only damages and destroys the reproductive organs of the female but also lowers her ability to conceive.

### Factors responsible for female foeticide and female infanticide

The main factors behind female foeticide and female infanticide are as follows:

- **Women's status:** In India, one of the major factors behind female infanticide and female foeticide is status of women. India is a developing country, and women's education, health and nutrition is not considered a great priority. In a report, it has been stated that the women of southern India are relatively safe from this practice.

Surprisingly, various reports have shown that in Punjab, it is the literate mothers who discriminate more against girl children, compared to illiterate mothers. In contrast, in the Northeast states of India, girl children are treated at par with male children.

- **Discrimination:** In India, the traditional preference has been for sons, who are believed to be the backbone of a family, bring future income and continue the family name. This leads to discrimination at various levels.
- **Health:** Delay in medical care and care from less qualified doctors and refusal to spend more money on medicines when a daughter is sick or when a female is about to bear a child are also causes of female foeticide and female infanticide. In India, mothers often stop breastfeeding girl children much sooner than male children.
- **Poverty:** The economic condition of a family also influences the rate of female foeticide and female infanticide. Rich and affluent families can easily go for prenatal sex determination by paying large sums of money to a doctor, even though they know it is a legal offence.
- **Dowry:** Dowry is widely prevalent in India, and thus, daughters are considered to be economic burdens on the family. To escape from this responsibility, many parents or families prefer female foeticide and female infanticide.

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19. According to a report in 1994, the sex ratio in China was:
  - (a) 118 boys for every 100 girls
  - (b) 112 boys for every 100 girls
  - (c) 117 boys for every 100 girls
  - (d) 127 boys for every 100 girls
20. The worst affected state of India with infanticide and female foeticide is:
 

(a) Punjab	(b) Kerala
(c) Bihar	(d) Delhi
21. What is prenatal sex determination?

### 3.8 SUMMARY

- The study of mortality in the context of social demography covers the deaths of young, old, male, female and so on.
- There are various factors that determine differences in mortality across social strata, regions and cultures. This differential in the rate of mortality is termed as 'differential mortality'.

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- Maternal mortality and infant mortality are vexing issues in developing and poorer nations.
- Female foeticide and female infanticide, especially in poorer and backward regions, is another issue with great implications.

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### 3.9 KEY TERMS

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- **Crude death rate:** The number of deaths in a particular year per 1,000 of the population
- **Maternal death:** The death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy
- **Female foeticide:** Killing a female foetus in the mother's womb

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### 3.10 ANSWERS TO 'CHECK YOUR PROGRESS'

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1. (c) 2. (d)
3. The mathematical presentation of crude death rate is:  $D/p \times 1,000$
4. (c) 5. (a) 6. (d)
7. The number of deaths worldwide due to sudden accidents is 3000.
8. Diarrhoea is a gastrointestinal infection that can be caused by a number or variety of paraesthetic and viral organisms.
9. (a)
10. All groups of people do not die at the same rate. This differential in the rate of mortality is termed as differential mortality.
11. (b) 12. (d) 13. (d) 14. (c)
15. (a) 16. (d) 17. (b) 18. (a,b) 19. (c) 20. (a)
21. Prenatal sex determination is the process of determining the sex of a foetus through use of technology.

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### 3.11 QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

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#### Short-Answer Questions

1. Write a short note on crude death rate.
2. What is the relation of unsafe abortion with respect to maternal mortality?
3. How can gender lead to differential mortality?
4. What is the connection between heart disease and mortality?
5. Write a short note on female foeticide and female infanticide.

**Long-Answer Questions**

1. Explain the concept of differential fertility.
2. Define mortality. What are the various causes of mortality?
3. Write a note on mortality measurement.
4. Explain maternal mortality. What are the causes of maternal mortality?
5. Discuss the current trends and causes of infant mortality in India.

**NOTES**

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**3.12 FURTHER READING/REFERENCES**

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# UNIT 4 MIGRATION

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Migration

## Structure

- 4.0 Introduction
- 4.1 Unit Objectives
- 4.2 Types and Patterns of Migration
- 4.3 Factors Influencing Migration
- 4.4 Social and Demographic Effects of Migration
- 4.5 Trends in Brain Gain and Brain Drain
- 4.6 Summary
- 4.7 Key Terms
- 4.8 Answers to 'Check Your Progress'
- 4.9 Questions and Exercises
- 4.10 Further Reading/References

## NOTES

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### 4.0 INTRODUCTION

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This unit will look at migration. You will learn about the meaning and definition of migration, the various measuring tools of migration and the terms associated with it. The movement of people from one place to another across a political boundary to achieve their desire is termed as migration. Migration provides permanent or semi-permanent residence to people in one country or another. Thus, the term implies multiple options. In order to measure the rate of migration, demographers usually take up certain methods such as in-migration, out-migration, gross migration, net internal migration and net migration, which are discussed in detail in this unit.

This unit will also look at patterns and types of migration and analyse the push and pull factors of migration, such as social, economic, political and environmental factors. This unit will also cover the social and demographic effects of migration, especially keeping in mind population composition, age, sex and culture.

In the last part of the unit you will learn about brain gain and brain drain trends. Brain drain is a commonly used term for the loss of skilled personnel resulting from their emigration from a country or geographical area. An accentuated net immigration of trained professionals is termed brain gain.

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### 4.1 UNIT OBJECTIVES

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After going through this unit, you will be able to:

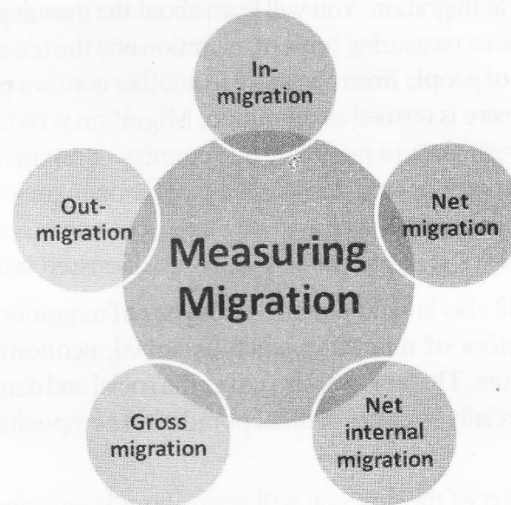
- Define migration
- Describe the various types and patterns of migration
- Explain the factors influencing migration

- Explain the social and demographic effects of migration
- Describe the trends in brain gain and brain drain

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## 4.2 TYPES AND PATTERNS OF MIGRATION

According to Beaujeu-Garnier (1966) 'Man is a mobile creature, capable of enquiring, susceptible to suggestion, endowed with imagination and initiative. This explains why, having conceived the notion that his wants might be satisfied elsewhere, he may decide not merely on going there but also on the mean by which his project can be achieved.' This movement of people from one place to another across a political boundary in the world to achieve their desire is termed as migration. The term migration implies multiple options. Mobility may be many directional and multiple, temporary or long-term, voluntary or forced. Migration provides permanent or semi-permanent residence facility to the people in one country or another. In order to measure migration, demographers usually take up certain methods such as in-migration, out-migration, gross migration, net internal migration and net migration.



*Fig. 4.1 Measures of Migration*

In and out-migration measures the number of people moving into one place from another place within a nation. Gross migration measures the total number of in-migrants and out-migrants.

Net migration and net internal migration are the difference between net internal migration and movers from abroad and the difference between in-migration and out-migration.

Table 4.1 Terms used in Migration

<b>Emigrants</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Emigrants leave their land to live in another country. The person is emigrating to another country.</li></ul>
<b>Migrants</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• People who go from one country to another.</li></ul>
<b>Immigrant</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A person who is entering a country from another to take up new residence.</li></ul>
<b>Refugee</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A person who is residing outside the country of his or her origin due to fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, natural disaster, membership in a particular social group or political opinion.</li></ul>
<b>Migration Stream</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A group migration from a particular country, region or city to a certain destination</li></ul>
<b>Internally Displaced Person (IDP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A person who is forced to leave his or her home region because of unfavorable conditions (political, social, environmental, etc.) but does not cross any country boundaries.</li></ul>

**NOTES**

**Types and patterns of migration**

Movement of individuals and groups from one location to another has been taking place since the dawn of mankind. In fact, migration has been a major source of human survival, adaptation and growth across the centuries. It has been claimed that one of the distinguishing features of Homo Sapiens is their tendency to migrate. In the earliest days of human existence, hunter-gatherers who used to roam across Africa migrated to Eurasia and then across the Bering Straits to North and South America. Early sea voyagers followed coastlines and then crossed oceans to unknown worlds in pursuit of power and wealth, moving citizens, slaves and servants around the globe. Even today, new migrants from Asia and Central and South America move to North America, Europe and Australia in search of a better life and greater opportunities.

**Migration and colonization**

In North and South America, indigenous civilizations and cultures fell before Spanish, English, and French settlers. This period also saw the forcible settlement of sub-Saharan Africans as slaves in the new world.

In the words of Zolberg (1978), 'The need for vast quantities of cheap labour in the Americas was satisfied by the importation of West Africans as slaves. Trans-Atlantic slave trade was brutal. The number of live arrivals grew from an

estimated 1,800 a year for the period of 1451–1600 to 13,400 for 1601–1700 and 55,000 annually for the period 1701–1810, a total of about 7.7 million altogether.’

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Forced migration was also imposed on native Americans, who were compelled to surrender by conquering settlers and soldiers, and were then forcibly relocated.

Even in the 19th and 20th centuries, human migration continued vigorously. Jews migrated by the thousands to USA following pogroms in Russia and eastern Europe and between the 1930s and the post World War II. Between 1850 and 1930, almost 50 million people left Europe for the United States, Canada, South America, Australia and South Africa. Millions of Indians and Pakistanis had to migrate in the aftermath of Independence and Partition.

There are three broad patterns of migration—migration to areas of cash crop or export-oriented agriculture, migration to areas of employment in mines or industry, and migration to general, heterogeneous employment in cities.

In West Africa, rural-urban migration takes place in the form of the flow of seasonal, unskilled agricultural labour from poor rural areas to areas where cash-crops are grown. This pattern of migration is also found in the early colonial period and earlier, in the form of colonization from areas of land shortage into areas of land abundance, such as the Cross River area, the Nigerian Middle Belt, and the northern Ivory Coast. Except for Nigeria, the movement in West Africa tended to be international in scope, the whole area presenting the aspect of a sub-continental labour market.

Migration is dependent on a variety of social and cultural factors. Actual land shortage, the factors responsible for the exodus of the poorest rural classes in North America as well as in Latin America and Asia, remained unusual in sub-Saharan Africa; though it developed where significant land alienation had occurred, for example in South Africa and Kenya, and by the early 1950s was responsible for some seasonal migration, much of it fairly local, from the close settled zones of Northern Nigeria. It also largely accounted for the largest extra-continental migration flow, beginning during the First World War, of Algerians to metropolitan France, where they numbered over half a million by 1950.

The flow of migration was also dependent on the cost of the absence of the migrants from their home communities not rising too high. The wage level of unskilled labour and the distinctive to permanent settlement which many migrants encountered, especially in their definition as ‘stranger’ or the absence whether unplanned or deliberate, of housing facilities for their families, suggested that the subsistence sector continued to function. In broad areas of West Africa, the period of peak labour demand in subsistence permitted migrants to move seasonally back and forth, so that the local subsistence economies were maintained at a minimum level, though they were not developed.

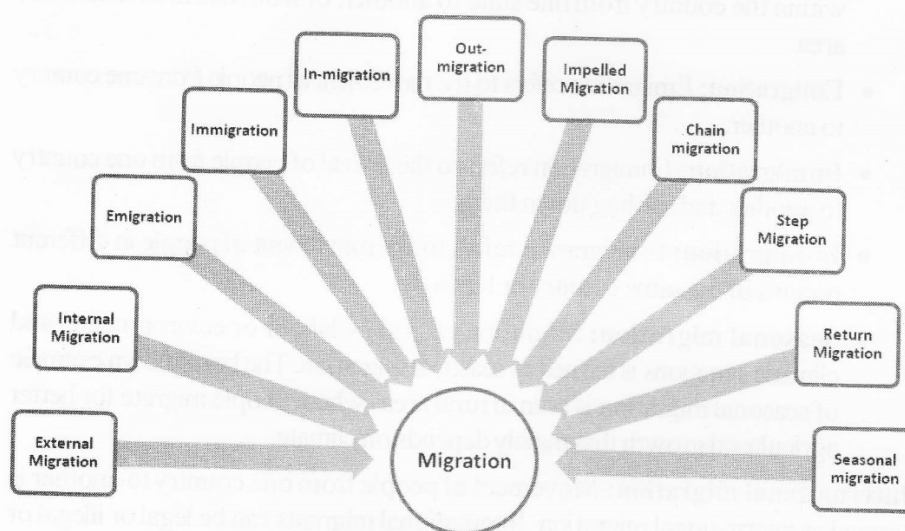
The second half of the 20th century saw a dramatic increase in rural-urban migration. From the mid-1940s, various industries and mining centres came into

existence, which offered many employment opportunities. Growing towns became a magnet for the educated, the unskilled labourers and for petty traders.

Even today the concept of migration is prevalent. People usually migrate for better income and good employment opportunities as well as for political safety. Usually, the mode of migration is mainly from underdeveloped or developing countries to developed countries.

According to research done by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) in 2005, total US labour force in 2004 comprised 147.4 million people of which 126 million were native born and the rest were foreign born immigrants, which equals to 14 per cent of the total US work force (Congress of the United States). The population of USA reached more than 295 million people and more than 21.4 million workers, which is one in seven, were foreign born, and half had arrived since 1990. This is 7 per cent of the total US population and this number had doubled within a decade.

## NOTES



*Fig. 4.2 Types of Migration*

However, migration can essentially be divided into internal migration and international migration.

- **External migration:** This refers to the movement of people from one country to another, from one state to another, from one continent to another.
- **Out-migration:** This refers to the movement of people from one community, region or country to another community, region or country.
- **Impelled migration:** Impelled migration refers to the movement of people from one place to another due to unfavourable situations such as warfare, religious persecution or political problems. This type of migration is also known as 'reluctant' or 'imposed' migration because people are forced to leave their homes.

## NOTES

- **Step migration:** Step migration is a short-term movement of people from one place to another for certain objectives. For example, movement of people from a farm in the countryside to a village and then to a large town and lastly to a huge city where they settle down for many years.
- **Chain migration:** A group of people or a group of families makes a series of migrations between them is referred to as chain migration. Usually, to start a chain migration someone out of the small group sends money to the remaining members of the group. This money helps them to move to a new location.
- **Return migration:** Movement of people back to their original place is termed as return migration. This type of migration is also called 'circular migration'.
- **Internal migration:** Internal migration refers to the movement of people within the country from one state to another, or from one area to another area.
- **Emigration:** Emigration refers to the movement of people from one country to another.
- **Immigration:** Immigration refers to the arrival of people from one country to another and settling down there.
- **In-migration:** In-migration refers to the movement of people in different regions of the same country or territory.
- **Seasonal migration:** Migration caused by labour or environmental and climatic situations is termed as seasonal migration. The best-known example of seasonal migration is seen in rural areas where people migrate for better agricultural growth that mainly depends on climate.

**International migration:** Movement of people from one country to another is termed as international migration. International migrants can be legal or illegal or refugees. Legal or illegal immigrants are those who move from one country to another through either legal or illegal means, whereas refugees are those individuals who migrate from one country to another for precautionary measures.

Other forms of migration are inter-state and intra-state migration, positive and negative migration, temporary and permanent migration, rural-urban migration and rural to rural migration and female migration, to name a few. The movement of people crossing state boundaries is known as inter-state migration, whereas the movement within a state is termed as intra-state migration. Positive migration is caused by opportunities for economic improvement, while negative migration refers to movement of labourers driven away from underdeveloped areas due to lack of opportunities.

Permanent migration takes place when migrants usually go to another place from their native place to settle permanently. Temporary migration takes place during drought, flood or other types of natural disaster. Most people return to their native places after the worst natural calamities are over.

Rural-urban migration refers to the movement of people from rural to urban areas. Another type of migration is female migration in which a large number of females move from one place to another after marriage or for economic reasons. This is also known as marriage migration or associated migration.

## NOTES

### CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

1. Movement of people for a period of time in response to labour or climate conditions is termed as:
  - (a) In-migration
  - (b) Out-migration
  - (c) Seasonal migration
  - (d) Disaster migration
2. Forced migration was imposed on:
  - (a) Native Americans
  - (b) South Africans
  - (c) Indians
  - (d) Pakistanis
3. Circular migration is also known as:
  - (a) Temporary migration
  - (b) Return migration
  - (c) Rural-urban migration
  - (d) Rural-rural migration
4. What are the two main types of migration?
5. What is step migration?

### 4.3 FACTORS INFLUENCING MIGRATION

Main sources of migration are regions where income level of the population is very low. People from that region migrate to high income regions for better economic opportunities. There are, however, several other reasons due to which people migrate.

Migration is also determined, to a great extent, by social institutions, kinship, households and other systems. The two most important factors influencing migration are the push and pull factors, which are further classified into other forms. Under the push factor, people migrate because of certain difficulties such as food shortage, war, natural disaster, etc., while under the pull factor people migrate out of their own choice in search of a better life.

The various push and pull factors that influence migration are education, environment, economy and politics.

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**1. Education:** Education is one of the most important factors of migration. There are two conflicting views on the role of how education influences migration. One claims that educated youths who acquire non-specific human capital in higher amounts are induced to migrate to other centres since they are less averse to risk. Thus, promotion of schools in an area stimulates out-migration by more selective youth. Some of them migrate to improve their education and skill, while others move due to dissatisfaction with the prospects of their present life. The other view claims that poor educational opportunities in an area encourage families, particularly from the wealthier class, to send their children to other areas where better education and institutional facilities are available.

**2. Environment:** Climate, natural disasters, land structure, etc., also influence the pattern of migration. The movement of people as a result of change in the environment is not a new phenomenon. People have always been migrating in search of better food and shelter. The concept of seasonal migration and disaster migration has been developed on the basis of environmental change.

People also migrate from one place to another due to environmental disasters such as tsunamis, cyclones, hurricanes, etc. Extreme environmental catastrophes compel men to move from one region to another for their safety. It has been estimated that around 20 million people migrated from one portion of the world to another due to extreme climatic conditions in 2008. This rate is much higher than the rate of migration due to violence and conflict.

**3. Economy:** Better standard of living, good income prospects and employment are some important economic factors influencing migration. Circular migration, international migration, seasonal migration, step migration and rural-urban migration are some forms of migration that are greatly influenced by economic factors. Circular migrations mostly take place in low-income countries. This form of migration acts as a safety valve for people for whom their original homes are unable to offer security and employment.

According to the UNO, from 1970 to 2005, the rate of international migrants has increased from 82 million to 190 million. Globalization has led to greater emphasis on international migration. People are migrating towards international markets for economic security and economic development and also for better job opportunities in the labour market. A large number of people migrate from underdeveloped countries to developed countries in search of employment and better income opportunities.

With the introduction of economic reforms in developing countries, a large number of rural people are migrating towards urban centres. Temporary migration to large cities can be a mechanism for rural population to take advantage of an opportunity in a city which not only satisfies the desires of migrants for urban amenities but also relieves the population pressure in



rural areas and meets labour demand of cities. Remittances from migrants can improve the lives of the rest of the members of the family who are still living in rural areas. This may ultimately reduce income inequalities between rural and urban areas.

4. **Politics:** Injustice, war, civil violence and conflict are some of the political factors that displace million of people across the globe. In many parts of the world, one of the most important political reasons of migration is civil violence.

## NOTES

### CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

6. What are the factors of migration?
7. According to United Nation, the stock of international migrants in the world has increased from nearly:  
82 million to
  - (a) 170 million
  - (b) 180 million
  - (c) 211million
  - (d) 190 million

## 4.4 SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC EFFECTS OF MIGRATION

The study of migration is of key importance in social and population studies. Migration is a primary stage of development and is related to urbanization and industrialization. It greatly affects the society, environment and the people living in it. The effect can be of greater or lesser significance depending on the size of the population in the sending and receiving areas.

### Social effects of migration

Migration has a direct effect on socio-cultural patterns and processes. When individuals move from one place to another, they also spread their cultural traits and ideas to the new place and modify the cultural landscape. Thus, we can say that the migrant acts as an agent of transformation in society.

Migration also brings change in environmental and population patterns. One of the positive effects of migration is multiculturalism—the development of multiple cultures in one place. Due to migration, people of different cultures and traditions interact with each other giving rise to a new culture.

Migration, however, may also generate negative effects on society, which may include social anonymity and isolation, crime and anti-social behaviour, alcoholism and drug addiction.

Migration also affects wives whose husbands have moved elsewhere in search of jobs as they are compelled to do all household work themselves and are also left in a vulnerable position.

## NOTES

### Demographic effects of migration

The cumulative effect of migration can significantly modify the demography of a country. It has a direct effect on the composition, age, sex and size of population. Through migration, there is rapid growth of population in most developed countries. Migration has led to quick population expansion in European and North American countries in comparison to elsewhere.

In today's era of globalization, the movement of people has increased a lot. A lot of people reside outside their homelands. People are not only moving from developing nations or underdeveloped nations to developed nations, they are also moving from one developed nation to another or from one developing nation to another.

Migration has also led to high birth rates in many parts of the world. Various forms of migration, such as international labour migration, refugee migration, etc., has brought high birth rates to a country where there is a low birth rate among the original population.

In terms of age group, migration often occurs among young people. A lot of teenagers move from one place to another in search of jobs or to acquire educational qualifications. Such places have a high number of young adults with greater potential population growth. Sometimes, the rate of migration also rises among people between 55 and 64 as they migrate from one place to another in search of a calm and quiet pace after retirement. Such places will have more elderly people in the population.

The sending area's population is no less affected by out-migration of young adults. The population composition will reflect losses in those particular age and sex groups. With proportionately fewer young adults, the sending area's population will become older. When a disproportionate share of the young males of a community migrates, there will be a reduction in the pool of men eligible for marriage, which would have implication for the future growth of the sending areas.

The rate of migration again increases slightly in old. This is mainly due to a person's declining health or the death of a spouse. People in this group typically migrate to their near family, or to go into residential care.

Rate of migration is also affected by gender. Today, women account for almost half of the migrant population globally. They either migrate after marriage or migrate for education and employment. The migration of females has empowered women and has changed the entire structure of society.

**CHECK YOUR PROGRESS**

8. The rate of migration increases slightly among the elderly mainly due to:
  - (a) Education
  - (b) Recreation
  - (c) Declining health
  - (d) Economy
9. Migration leads to the diffusion of:
  - (a) Culture
  - (b) Population
  - (c) Age
  - (d) Sex
10. Migration occurs most often among:
  - (a) Young age group
  - (b) Old age group
  - (c) Infant
  - (d) Married women

**NOTES****4.5 TRENDS IN BRAIN GAIN AND BRAIN DRAIN**

Migration is a multidimensional phenomenon. It includes brain gain and brain drain. Brain drain is a commonly used term for the loss of skilled personnel resulting from the emigration of qualified individuals from a geographical area. Many researchers have, however, given the term quite a vague definition, which also might differ from author to author. It may analyse brain drain to be an accentuated net emigration of professionals. An accentuated net immigration is termed as brain gain. In other words, the converse phenomenon of brain drain is termed as brain gain. Brain gain mainly occurs when there is large-scale immigration of technically qualified persons.

The term brain drain was first used either in the United Kingdom to describe the influx of Indian scientists and engineers or in post-War Europe to describe the emigration of scientists and technologists to North America.

There are social, environmental, economic and political reasons for brain gain and brain. Usually, in the sending areas, the trend happens due to:

- Lack of opportunities
- Political instability
- Economic depression
- Health risks

## NOTES

And in receiving areas, the trend happens due to:

- Rich opportunities
- Good political system
- Developed economy
- Good standard of living

Brain drain affects mostly developing or underdeveloped countries. Brain gain mostly occurs in developed countries. Most of the people who migrate from developing countries are skilled and wealthy people, and when they leave, it results in brain drain for the home country and also in slowdown in development of the home countries. Thus, with brain drain and brain gain, the developed countries gain whereas the underdeveloped countries lose.

Among developing nations, brain drain is mostly found in former colonies of Africa, Europe, and the island nations of the Caribbean, where professionally skilled people are not fully rewarded. In Africa, brain drain has annually cost over four billion in the employment of 150,000 emigrants. Here, Kenya, Nigeria, and Ethiopia are believed to be the most affected regions. According to UNDP, 'Ethiopia lost 75 per cent of its professionally skilled people between 1980–1991.' Besides Ethiopia, Ghana has also seen the trend of brain drain as many nurses and doctors emigrate to the West. This has adversely affected the domestic health sector in Ghana.

The trend of brain drain is also very common in South Africa in recent decades, especially after the dismantling of Apartheid, as many skilled white South Africans have emigrated to Europe or the US.

In Europe, the phenomenon of brain drain falls into two distinct trends. The first is the migration of skilled personnel from eastern and southeastern Europe to western Europe. The second is the movement of scientists from western Europe to the United States. In 2006, over 2,50,000 Europeans moved abroad to the United States, Australia, Canada and New Zealand. Germany alone saw 1,55,290 people leaving their own country. In central and eastern Europe, since 1991 and with the fall of the Soviet Union, numerous computer programmers and scientists have left their countries.

In Western Asian and Asia-Pacific nations such as Iran, Iraq, Malaysia, the Philippines, etc., brain drain occurs mostly due to the lack of basic services and security, a poor job market, racially discriminatory policy and religious tensions. In Iraq, under the rule of Saddam Hussein, about four million people left the country due to domestic violence. Many doctors, nurses and engineers from Malaysia are moving to developed countries such as the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, Singapore, and the Middle East for better job opportunities.

The trend of brain drain is also very common in India, China and Pakistan. According to UNDP, it has been estimated that in a year, India loses about two billion computer experts. They mostly move to the United States. The same is the case with Pakistan and China. In China, brain drain is a serious matter as students migrate to other nations for better education and job opportunities.

Brain drain is also a problem in Cuba, the Caribbean, Latin America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Some nations, such as India, China, South Korea, Taiwan, and those in Latin America, have also witnessed what may be called brain gain. In the early 2000s, with the dot com bust, a lot of qualified technology experts who had left India to work abroad came back due to lack of job opportunities in foreign countries. Another cause of the return of professionals is a desire to return to one's roots and family.

In China and in South Korea, governments have made efforts to encourage brain gain by changing domestic and occupational policies. In China, the local government rewards returnees with large bonuses.

## NOTES

### CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

11. The term used for the loss of skilled personnel resulting from the emigration of qualified individuals from a geographical area is:
  - (a) Brain drain
  - (b) Brain gain
  - (c) Migrants
  - (d) Immigrants
12. To describe the influx of Indian scientist and engineers, the term brain drain was firstly used in:
  - (a) India
  - (b) USA
  - (c) Germany
  - (d) United Kingdom
13. Brain drain occurs due to:
  - (a) Lack of opportunities
  - (b) Political stability
  - (c) Developed economy
  - (d) Good standard of living

## 4.6 SUMMARY

- The movement of people from one place to another across a political boundary in the world to achieve their desire is termed as migration. Migration provides permanent or semi-permanent residence facility to the people in one country or another. In order to measure migration, demographers usually take up certain methods such as in-migration, out-migration, gross migration, net internal migration and net migration.

## NOTES

- In and out-migration measures the number of people moving into one place from another place within a nation. Gross migration measures the total number of in-migrants and out-migrants.
- Net migration and net internal migration are the difference between net internal migration and movers from abroad and the difference between in-migration and out-migration.
- The various push and pull factors that influence migration are education, environment, economy and politics.
- Migration can have both social and demographic effects in a country.
- Brain drain is a commonly used term for the loss of skilled personnel resulting from the emigration of qualified individuals from a geographical area. An accentuated net immigration is termed as brain gain.

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### 4.7 KEY TERMS

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- **Migration:** The movement of people from one place to another across a political boundary
- **Emigrant:** A person who leaves his homeland to settle in another country.
- **Immigrant:** A person who originates from a different country than where he has settled down
- **Refugee:** A person who is residing outside his or her country of origin out of fear of persecution due to differences in race, religion, beliefs, etc.
- **Brain drain:** The loss of skilled personnel resulting from the emigration of qualified individuals from a geographical area

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### 4.8 ANSWERS TO 'CHECK YOUR PROGRESS'

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1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b)
4. The two main types of migration are internal and international migration.
5. Step migration is the short-term movement of people from one place to another for certain objectives.
6. The factors of migration are: education, environment, economy and politics.
8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (a, d) 11. (a) 12. (d) 13. (a)

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## 4.9 QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

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### Short-Answer Questions

1. Write a short note on migration.
2. What are the measuring tools of migration?
3. Write a short note on brain drain.
4. How does environment influence migration?
5. What are the social effects of migration.

### Long-Answer Questions

1. Explain the patterns of migration.
2. Discuss the various types of migration.
3. What are the social and demographic effects of migration?
4. Write a note on brain drain and brain gain.
5. What are the various factors that influence migration?

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## 4.10 FURTHER READING/REFERENCES

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## NOTES





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# UNIT 5 POPULATION GROWTH AND CONTROL

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## NOTES

### Structure

- 5.0 Introduction
- 5.1 Unit Objectives
- 5.2 Trends of Population Growth in India and the World
- 5.3 Factors Influencing Population Growth in India
- 5.4 Need and Measures of Population Control in India
- 5.5 Family Welfare Approach Services
- 5.6 Appraisal of India's National Population Policy
- 5.7 Summary
- 5.8 Key Terms
- 5.9 Answers to 'Check Your Progress'
- 5.10 Questions and Exercises
- 5.11 Further Reading/References

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## 5.0 INTRODUCTION

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Population is the biggest asset of a country. Over time, population trends are continuously changing all over the world. In this unit, we shall look at trends in world population as well as trends in the population of India, which is the second largest populated country in the world.

We will also look at the various factors that influence the growth of population in India, such as migration, decreased mortality, women's education, eradication of diseases, to name a few.

Later in the unit, we shall focus on the needs and measures of population control in India as well as the role of family welfare services in population control. The Government of India has been making determined efforts through a series of planned programmes to control population. The focus has also been on the National Family Welfare Programme, its aims and objectives.

In the last section of the unit, we shall look at the National Population Policy of India, including its aims and objectives since its origin and also the aim and objectives of the appraised version of the policy.

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## 5.1 UNIT OBJECTIVES

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After going through this unit, you will be able to:

- Describe trends in population growth in India and in the world
- Explain the various factors that influence population growth in India
- Describe population control in India, its need and its various measures