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CHAPTER 1

INRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Migration is a universal phenomenon and it is the third component of population change, while two other important components of population change are fertility and mortality rate. Further, migration is the most observable and impressive fact in the growth of cities and it is also considered as an essence of urbanization in the globe. In India, major cities have noticed an increase of around 75 per cent population due to migration. Moreover, the number of temporary stay is also larger in India as compared to the World's average. Therefore, the study of migration is important not only for making of the population policy, but also for making and implementing the urbanization policy of India.

Human migration is movement by humans from one area to another, sometimes over long distances or in large groups. Historically this movement was nomadic, often causing significant conflict with the indigenous population and their displacement or cultural assimilation. Only a few nomadic people have retained this form of lifestyle in modern times. Migration has continued under the form of both voluntary migration within one's region, country, or beyond and involuntary migration (which includes the slave trade, trafficking in human beings and ethnic cleansing). People who migrate into a territory are called immigrants, while at the departure point they are called emigrants. Small populations migrating to develop a territory considered void of settlement depending on historical setting, circumstances and perspective are referred to as settlers or colonists, while populations displaced by immigration and colonization are called refugees.

Meaning and Characteristic of Migration

The United Nation (UN) defined migration as a form of geographical or spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another. It involves a change in residence from the place of origin or departure to the place of destination or arrival. Further, National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) (2008) defined migration as

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The flow of economically active persons for the purposes of employment is supposed to be the predominant form of contemporary international migration. The past few decades have seen massive departure from less developed nations to the more developed ones, usually for employment, higher earnings, more freedom and better quality of life. Although not all migration has been purely economic in motivation, nor has it been voluntary, nevertheless massive migration has profound implications both for the supplier and the host country.

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With the globalisation of the economy, the interdependence of the economies has been blurred to a degree never seen before. At a time when new borders are emerging and barriers between nations are collapsing, we notice a veritable thirst among the peoples. In the wake of globalisation of the economy and aftermath of the cold war, we are swamped in the multicultural appropriate and discourses which assume the emergence of a New World Order. The characteristic feature of labour in India is its migratory character. Therefore, migration of labour assumes great significance in the Indian economy. Migration is thought to be the consequence of unequal development where in people from 'backward' regions move to 'developed' regions. These developed regions may either be prosperous rural areas or the expanding urban areas where the people from the regions of less employment and income opportunities flock

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The movement of people in search of better economic conditions and a more secure environment is as old as human history. Such movements not only affect the lives of the migrants profoundly, but also lead to significant economic and social transformation in the regions of origin and destination of the migrants. Until recently, large out migration was viewed as the result of poverty and deprivation development was thought as an antidote to levels of migration. India is a country where internal migration is more important than international migration in

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