

Rural and Urban Community Development – II

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What is Migration



Human migration is the movement of people from one place to another with the intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily, at a new location (geographic region). The movement is often over long distances and from one country to another, but **internal migration** is also possible; indeed, this is the dominant form globally. People may migrate as individuals, in family units or in **large groups**. There are four major forms of migration: invasion, conquest, colonization and immigration.

A person who moves from their home due to **forced displacement** (such as a natural disaster or civil disturbance) may be described as a displaced person or, if remaining in the home country, an **internally displaced person**. A person who is seeking refuge in another country can, if the reason for leaving the home country is political, religious, or another form of persecution, make a formal application to that country where refuge is sought and is then usually described as an **asylum seeker**. If this application is successful this person's legal status becomes that of a **refugee**.

Causes of Migration



Push

Pull

Migration – Types



Migration types can be classified according to their range of criteria:



Based on Distance

Based on Duration

Based on Motive

Consequences of Migration



Migration is a consequence of the uneven – distribution of opportunities over space. People : tends to move from place of low opportunity and low safety to the place of higher opportunity and ; better safety. Results can be observed in i economic, social, cultural, political and, demographic terms.

Economic Consequences

Demographic Consequences

Social Consequences

References

- <https://www.futurelearn.com/>
- <http://www.bbc.com/>
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Thank You!

