


MIGRATION: REASONS AND RESPONSES

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Abstract :

The term migration refers to moving or shifting from one place to another place. There can be multiple reasons of migration. One of the basic reasons are social, cultural, financial, individual, war like situations, economical, natural calamities etc. Sometimes the citizens or residents of particular country doesn't get satisfied with its political policies or economic conditions so they shift to another country. People don't get livelihood options so they prefer to go to another place. People are always in search of big opportunities in terms of business or job purposes so they shift to another place. If a country is at war stake then to save their lives people try to move out of the place. Migration can be satisfactory or dissatisfactory to the residents those who are already living their or to the residents those who are shifting. Migration creates lot of burden on other factors like communication, residential places, water capacity, transportation capacity, job factors of that particular city or country at large scale.

Keywords: *Migration, Immigrants, Refugees, Communication, Transportation*

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Introduction :

Migration is a movement of people moving from one place to another place. There are several reasons why people migrate from one place to another. The reasons can be either employment opportunities, conflicts, war between two countries or natural disasters etc. These reasons are either voluntary or involuntary.

The migrants who comes to the place without proper procedure of entering in new country or law are called refugees. The term immigration refers specifically to international migration that is relatively permanent in nature. Immigrants are those individuals who have moved to a new country on a relatively permanent basis. Refugees are that type of immigrants who move from one country to another without following proper procedure.

Research Methodology :

This paper is mainly based on secondary data which is collected from the books, journals and internet.

Objectives of Research :

1. To study the need of migration
2. To study the reasons behind migration



3. To analyze the responses of people
4. To study the future consequences of migration
5. To compare the changing food habits and cultures of people around the world due to migration

Scope & Limitations :

1. Research is based on conceptual method.
2. Researcher is studying about migration and the response of people around the world
3. Researcher is concentrating only on concept of migration, its responses and reasons.

Definition of human migration :

“movement from one part of country to another part of world”, is called migration.

Objectives of migration :

1. People move to find jobs
2. People migrate to find better lifestyles in another country.
3. People migrate to find good business deal opportunities in other places.
4. People move to live near to their families.
5. People move to escape political persecution or war.

Wartime transformation:

The first world war was fought between two power blocks. On the one side was Britain, France and Russia later U.S. also joined and on the opposite side were the Central powers like Germany, Austria, Hungary and Ottoman Turkey.

Post war recovery :

Post war economic recovery proved difficult. Britain which was the largest world's leading economy in the pre-war period it had faced a huge crisis.

Why People Migrate?

In terms of international migration, both economic and noneconomic push and pull factors may play a role. Major push factors may include life-threatening poverty, natural disasters, environmental degradation, persecution, and war, as well as safety concerns such as high crime rates. Less severe push factors may include relatively poor economic conditions in one's country of origin such as lack of educational and employment opportunities, low wages, and poor working conditions (Castles & Miller, 2009; Martin & Zurcher, 2008). Sometimes these push factors are connected to environmental conditions such as drought or flooding that might provide an inhospitable environment per se and may depress wages through crop failure or lead to political instability and a lack of safety (Castles, 2013). Other push factors include a culture that encourages migration (such as is evident in the Philippines), low feelings of belonging, and political instability. Economic pull factors include educational and employment



opportunities, a high standard of living, and labor recruitment by countries facing demographic challenges (Castles, 2013). Noneconomic pull factors include the presence of family and friends, a safe environment, and cultural and political freedoms (Castles, 2013). The recruitment of workers by what Castles (2013) has termed the “migration industry”—including migration agents, labor recruiters, housing brokers, and others—may capitalize on pull factors for migration, making their living by highlighting the pull qualities of a destination.

Why do people migrate? Or Reasons behind migration :

1. **Economic migration:** People move from one place to another place in search of job, better livelihoods or in search of good business opportunities.
2. **Social migration:** Sometimes people move near to their families or friends.
3. **Political migration:** The citizens of country wants to move out of country due to the constant fear of war like situations or instability of government
4. **Enviornment:** There are different causes of migration one of them is natural disaster like floods, cyclone, earthquakes etc.

Other factors includes following reasons :

Push factors:

Push factors are the reasons why people leave an area. They include:

1. **lack of services :** People dont get facilities or good services in their own country
2. **lack of safety :** People face safety issues or majors in terms castism or cultural barriers so they dont find the place safe to live in.
3. **high crime :** Some places are high in crimes particularly for women or young girls to live their they like to go and settle down in safe place.
4. **crop failure :** The land of that particular place could be not suitable for agricultural purposes. So farmers who are dependent completely on farming can be dissatisfied with physical factors, enviornment factors of that particular place.
5. **drought and flooding :** Frequent natural calamities could be another important factor for migration
6. **poverty :** The standard of living, job opportunities, agricultural factors or business opportunities or currency can be too low in some countries which pushes residents to go to another place and settle down their for better living.
7. **war :** It is another important factor which doesn't allow people to live their quietly.

Pull factors are the reasons why people move to a particular area. They include:

- higher employment
- good climate
- more fertile land
- more wealth
- safer, less crime
- lower risk from natural hazards
- better services
- political stability

Migration usually happens as a result of a combination of these push and pull factors.



Problems related immigration :

1. When economic times are challenging and unemployment rates are higher, the costs of immigration may be seen as greater than the benefits
2. Immigrants who do not do well economically are likely to be seen as a drain on social services (e.g., welfare)
3. On the other hand, immigrants who do well economically may also be seen as a threat to the economic conditions of the receiving society because their successes may at times be seen as coming at the expense of nonimmigrants.
4. Some members of the receiving society may perceive immigrants negatively regardless of whether immigrants succeed or fail economically.
5. Immigrants may carry infectious diseases
6. It also brings cultural diversity in country leading the nation towards larger conflicts.
7. Due to immigration; national identity can be changed over the period of time.
8. Large number of refugees may create or misuse natural resources of the country.

Involuntary migration

An external shock or factor :

conflict, political instability, violence, persecution¹

natural disaster (e.g., drought)

smuggled/trafficked²

stateless person(not recognized by any government)

Results in a person losing or not having access to basic needs.

• Involuntary migration :

For example, due to the external shock, the person might:

- not have access to the regulatory safety provided by a government
- have lost his/her livelihood and financial stability
- have lost his/her physical safety (e.g., his/her life is at risk, s/he has lost his/her home, lack of access to food, etc.)
- have lost their family and social links.
- Voluntary migration

The person decides that their current lifestyle or that of their families is inadequate, and that it cannot be improved without migrating. For example, the person might believe that:

Their livelihood and financial stability are not sufficient.

Their living conditions: housing, access to food and/or health are not sufficient.

They can reunite with their families and friends in the country of destination (if these have migrated before).

They can provide better education opportunities for their children and youth elsewhere.

They can find better social cohesion elsewhere (for example for minorities with communities geographically dispersed).


Impact of Immigration on natives and migrants culture :-

1. There are downsides of immigrations too as it brings diversity in culture
2. Immigration changes factor prices — it lowers the wages of competing workers, while raising the return to capital and the wages of complementary workers.
3. It does not bring equality in natives instead creates discomforts in the minds of citizens.
4. The demand for complimentary workers rises due to immigration.
5. It also brings cultural changes in the nation.
6. There are some people who agreedly accepts the change whereas others do not accept resulting into dissatisfaction amongst the citizens.

Suggestions and recommendations :

1. Get yourself informed through social media about what is happening in the world
2. Speak up and speak out related to the social issues
3. Write journals or articles in the news papers or magazines about current affairs in the country
4. Create separate refugee camps near to the borders of the nation
5. Create awareness about safety measures in refugee camps
6. Support organizations that provides direct help to the immigrants specially NGOs or associations advocates human rights
7. Volunteer to help refugees regain their life
8. Share current news, affairs on social media.

Discussion :

The goal of this study is to analyze the effects of migration on the well-being, both happiness and life satisfaction, of native populations. While this study is only a preliminary exploration of a relatively unexplored topic, its findings could have important implications for future migrants.

The results of this study could be satisfactory for the migrants. People migrate in search of better lifestyle of themselves and their families.

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