

# What is Migration?

Migration is the Permanent movement of persons from one geographical location or region to another.

## Why do people migrate?

People migrate for many different reasons. These reasons can be classified as **economic, social, political or environmental**.

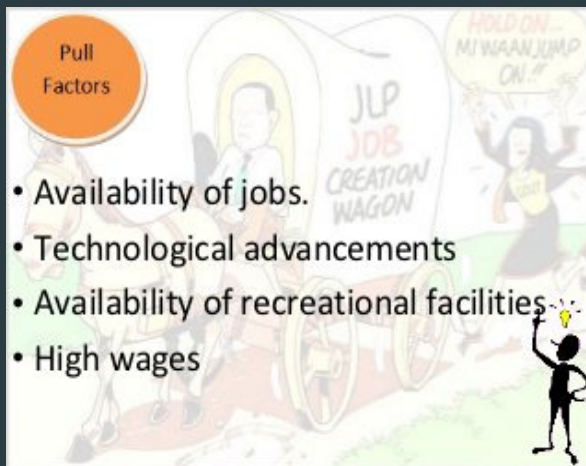
- **economic migration** - moving to find work or follow a particular career path.
- **social migration** - moving somewhere for a better quality of life or to be closer to family or friends.
- **political migration** - moving to escape political persecution or war.
- **environmental** causes of migration include natural disasters such as flooding.

## Pull and Push Factors of Migration

Pull factors are the factors that would attract or encourage the persons to leave their place of origin.

Pull Factors

- Availability of jobs.
- Technological advancements
- Availability of recreational facilities
- High wages

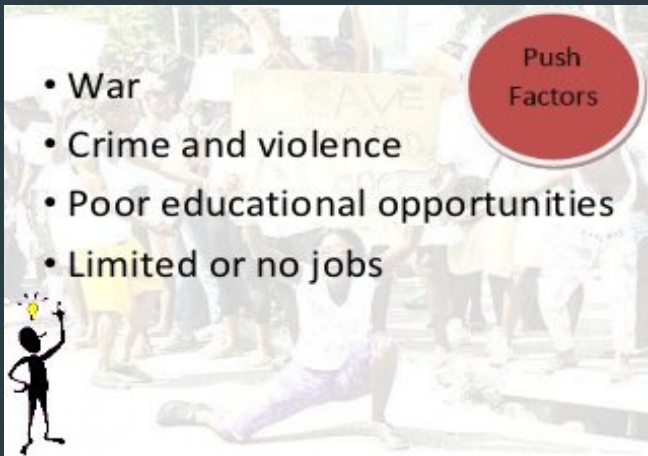
A cartoon illustration showing a man in a suit standing on a wagon labeled 'JLP JOB CREATION WAGON'. A woman is jumping onto the wagon, holding a sign that says 'HOLD ON... MI WAAN JUMP ON!!'. A stick figure with a lightbulb idea is in the foreground.

Pull Factors

- Political stability
- Low crime rate
- Proper infrastructure – roads, telephone/internet, housing, electricity etc.

A cartoon illustration showing a family of four (a woman, a man, and two children) looking at a sign that says 'POLITICAL CONTRACTS'. A speech bubble from the man says 'OH BRUCE, DEM AH GROW NICE EEH.'. A stick figure with a lightbulb idea is in the foreground.

**Push factors are the factors that could force the persons to move their place of origin.**



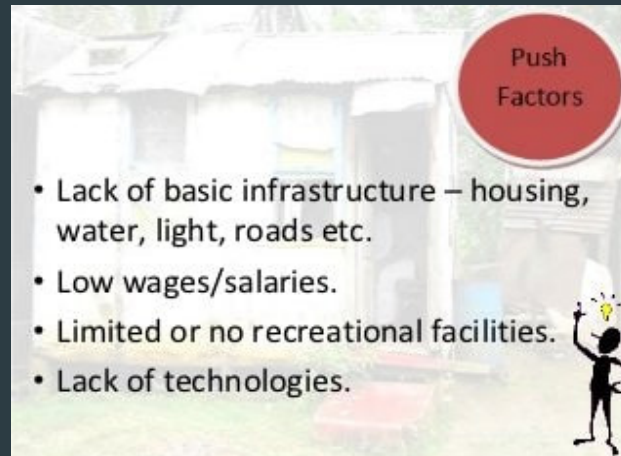
• War

• Crime and violence

• Poor educational opportunities

• Limited or no jobs

Push Factors



• Lack of basic infrastructure – housing, water, light, roads etc.

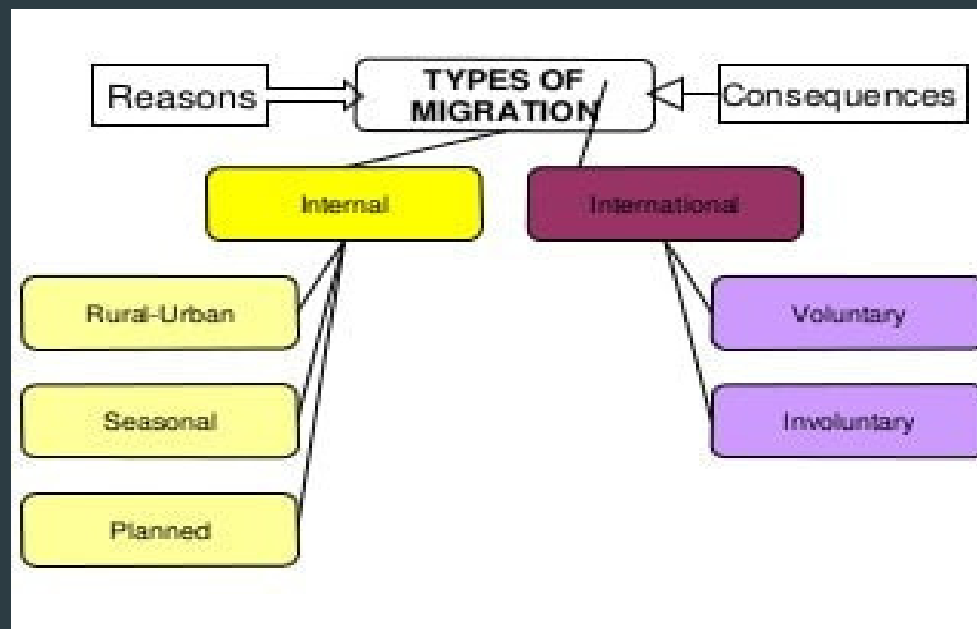
• Low wages/salaries.

• Limited or no recreational facilities.

• Lack of technologies.

Push Factors

## Types of Migration.



# Types of Migration

## Internal Migration – Rural-Urban Migration

- Movement of people away from the rural region (countryside, farms) to an urban (town, city) area.
- Which age group is most prone to move?
- Which group of country experiences large volumes of rural-urban migrants?
- **Why?**

## Internal Migration – Seasonal Migration

- Seasonal migration is also known as labour migration
- It refers to the movement of people away from their homes to find a livelihood, usually on a temporary basis
- Farmers moving their herds from the snow-covered uplands to lowland pastures
- Apartheid System (African slavery system)

## Internal Migration – Planned Migration

- Planned migration refers to large-scale migration of people within the country
- Usually carried out by the government
- The most famous example – Transmigration Programme in Indonesia

## International Migration – Involuntary Migration

- Involuntary Migration = **Forced** Migration
- Movement of people caused by events which force people to move against their will
- People involved in this movement = Refugees

*Refugees are persons who owing to well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality or political opinions, are outside of their country of origin and cannot or owing to such fear, do not wish to avail themselves of the protection of that country.*

# What is transmigration?

A policy that aims to move people from densely populated areas to sparsely populated and provide them with opportunities to improve their quality of life.

- ▶ **Which islands were overpopulated?**

Java and Bali

- ▶ **Which islands did most people move from/to?**

From Java and Bali to West Papua.

- ▶ **Why did the Indonesian government want to introduce transmigration?**

There weren't enough resources to go around.  
Overcrowding was a big problem.  
High proportion of people lived in shanty developments; disease spread quickly because of the lack of space and bad conditions.

- ▶ **How many people were involved in the transmigration policy in its peak years (1979-1984)?**

2.5 million people; 1 million people settled in West Papua alone.

▶ **What were people given for moving to less populated islands?**

▶ A new home and a living allowance for 18 months- a "chance to become land owners".

▶

▶ **What were the economic advantages of the policy?**

▶ Population gained money from the government.

Landless people were given land (2 hectares) to farm on and gain money.

Unemployment reduced in Java; less people claimed money from the government.

▶

▶ **Why did transmigration not solve Indonesia's population problem?**

▶ All the transmigration policy did was move poverty out of the densely populated islands; they did nothing to lower their high birth rate. What were the social advantages of the policy?

▶ Less overcrowding in Java; strain on vital services like hospitals lessened.

Unemployment reduced in Java; less social unrest.

▶

## Types of Migration

- internal migration: moving within a state, country, or continent
- external migration: moving to a different state, country, or continent
- emigration: leaving one country to move to another
- immigration: moving into a new country
- return migration: moving back to where you came from
- seasonal migration: moving with each season or in response to labor or climate conditions.

people who migrate fall into several categories:

- An *emigrant* is a person who is leaving one country to live in another.
- An *immigrant* is a person who is entering a country from another to make a new home.
- A *refugee* is a person who has moved to a new country because of a problem in their former home.



## What is emigration?

- This is when persons leave their place of residence (their homes or country) and move to another for a number of reasons.



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# “A Refugee”

## What is a refugee?

A refugee is someone who has been forced to flee his or her country because of persecution, war, or violence. A refugee has a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group. Most likely, they cannot return home or are afraid to do so. War and ethnic, tribal and religious violence are leading causes of refugees fleeing their countries.



A **refugee** is someone who has left their home and does not have a new home to go to. Often refugees do not carry many possessions with them and do not have a clear idea of where they may finally settle.

Continuing our 'Reality of 1947 Partition' series we narrate the personal tales of those Indians and Pakistanis who crossed over the border amidst immense hardship and pain.



