



CAUSES AND IMPACTS OF INDIAN INTELLECTUAL EMIGRATION

Samiyeva Madinakhan

Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies teacher

Abstract: Migration is the movement of people from one place of residence to another for various reasons. The Indian census defines migration by place of birth or residence. If a person was born in a place other than where he is registered, he is considered a migrant. For a large country like India, the study of population movement in different regions of the country helps to better understand the dynamics of the society. The study describes the factors that lead to migration. Due to lack of employment opportunities, low wages, drought, lack of basic amenities, landlessness, social factors in rural areas, people need more job opportunities, higher income, better wages, they move to cities for better facility activities. A large part of the migrated population, especially in large and metropolitan cities, live in remote settlements, slums and impoverished areas with limited infrastructure services, which threaten health, urban environmental degradation, transport and other urban problems. The article describes the concept of migration in India and its causes and consequences.

Key words: migration, education, urbanization, North India, South India, New Delhi, economy.

Migration is a natural process and often depends on socio-economic, demographic, cultural, political and environmental factors related to migrants. Migration is not the movement of people from one place of residence to another. This is fundamental to understanding the ever-changing spatial composition and spatial relationships of regions. Researcher Bogue considers it a means of cultural diffusion and social integration, leading to a more meaningful redistribution of the population. Researcher Smith emphasized the threefold impact of migration on the region of migration and the region of migrants. The population of migration areas is decreasing, and the number of immigrants is increasing. With industrialization and modernization in India, rural-urban migration is gradually increasing. The main reason for migration is migration related to work or business. In India, male migration accounts for the highest level of employment migration. A woman usually migrates as a companion to men after marriage or family relocation due to a number of other factors, but according to a recent survey, single women are also gradually migrating in search of work. There are many definitions of migration. According to the League, "Migration is a change of permanent or semi-permanent residence." According to Weinberg, "Human migration is permanent or temporary for a certain period of time, such as a seasonal worker. According to Safo, "Migration is usually viewed as an economic phenomenon through non-economic factors. will undoubtedly have a certain significance.

The process of migration has always been one of the most dynamic activities of human life. In early times, people moved from one forest to another in search of forest products. When most people left forest life and adopted civilized life, they developed relationships with domesticated animals and fertile land. As a result, human mobility changed significantly, people continued to move from one region to another in search of fertile land for agricultural development. People migrated from early civilized areas to other parts of the world, partly for agriculture or trade, partly for exploration. A new cosmopolitan culture develops as a result of people of different social and cultural backgrounds from all corners of the country moving to big cities and living in one city. Such cultures are considered to be more liberal, impersonal, self-centered, and more materialistic.

Migration data was recorded in 1881 during the first census by place of birth. In 1961, an amendment was introduced to include place of birth and length of residence. In 1971, additional information was included on the last place of residence and the length of stay at the place of registration. Information on the reasons for migration was included in the 1981 census and changed in successive censuses. In the Indian census, migration is enumerated on the following two bases: First, place of birth: if the place of birth is different from the place of registration (known as a lifelong migrant). The second is the place of residence: if the last place of residence (known as the migrant by the last place of residence) is different from the place.

Migration in India is mainly of two types: First, long-term migration is the relocation of an individual or household. The second, short-term migration, involved movement back and forth between source and destination. Most of the time, short-term migration pertains to socio-economically disadvantaged groups, such as scheduled castes and low levels of education, with limited assets and resource scarcity. Between 2001-11, about 5.65 million people immigrated each year. Migration is increasing from 2.4 percent in 1991-2001 to 4.5 percent per year in 2001-2011. About 45.31 million people (37 percent) are migrants in India, and more than 80 percent are men. The northern Indian states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have the highest percentage of rural population, with 18.6 and 11.1 percent of the population living in rural areas in 2011. These states are the largest immigrant-sending states. A large influx of migrant workers is moving from Uttar Pradesh to Maharashtra, Delhi, West Bengal, Punjab and Haryana. Other major migrant sending states are Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand. All major sending countries are characterized by low social and economic development. Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata are the largest destinations for internal migration in India. Seasonal migration varies by region and industry. People from drought-prone areas, including Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, migrate seasonally to work in brick-making, construction, tile factories and crop-cutting. About 90 percent of those working in the construction industry are internal migrants. Seasonal migration is also associated with agricultural activities such as rice harvesting in West Bengal and sugarcane harvesting in Gujarat.

Reasons for migration

Urbanization: Urbanization is a major driver of internal migration. Urbanization rates affect rural wage differentials. Increased labor demand in cities can attract urban wages and increase migration. Good jobs, good salary and more income, medical and educational facilities are encouraging rural people to move to cities. Lack of jobs, low wages, low income, drought, poor medical and education forces people to cities.

Marriage: Marriage is a very important social factor in migration. Each girl must move to her mother-in-law's residence. Thus the entire female population of India has to migrate short or long distances. About 49.35 percent of people changed their place of residence after marriage in 2011.

Employment: People migrate in large numbers from rural to urban areas in search of employment in industry, trade, transport and service sectors. It cannot provide employment to all residents living in rural areas. Small and dacha industries in the villages are not able to provide employment to the entire village population. In 2011, about 10.22% of migrants migrated for employment.

Education : due to the lack of educational institutions in rural areas, people migrate to cities for higher education. Most of them settle in the cities after finishing their education in order to make a living. According to the 2011 census, about 1.77 percent of people migrated for education.

Security: Political unrest and ethnic strife drive people from their homes. Recently, many people have been displaced due to adverse conditions in Jammu and Kashmir and Assam. People also migrate for short periods in search of better opportunities for recreation, healthcare facilities, etc.

Factors that attract emigrants to an area, such as employment and higher education opportunities, high wages, good working conditions. Millions of people migrated from their remote villages to big cities like Calcutta, Mumbai or Delhi. Horrible living conditions such as slums, lack of safe water, lack of sanitation, increased crime, insecurity for women, sexual violence and frequent epidemics and exposure to AIDS are a direct result of this population shift.

Migration consequences: migration affects both the region of origin and the regions of destination of the migrant population. The consequences of migration can be defined as follows.

Demographic consequences: Migration changes the characteristics of the population in out-migration regions and in-migration regions. As the population grows, the age and gender composition of the population changes.

Social Consequences: Migration leads to the mixing of different cultures and the evolution of a composite culture. It breaks down narrow thoughts and broadens people's mental horizons. Historically, India has received immigrants from different cultural groups that have led to different cultures, but sometimes migration creates a sense of social emptiness and depression among people, and people fall under the influence of crime and drugs.

Economic consequences: Migration changes the population resource ratio. If people are moving from a densely populated area to a sparsely populated area, the resulting resource-to-population ratio will be balanced. If migration occurs from an underpopulated area to an overpopulated or optimal population, the results are detrimental to both areas. Migration affects the occupational composition of the population. The productivity of the population in the receiving regions increases, which creates a dependency ratio in the source regions. Another consequence of migration is brain drain. Skilled people migrate from poor countries to developed countries in search of better economic opportunities. People who move abroad increase their economic well-being by sending remittances to their families back home.

Environmental Consequences: Large-scale rural-urban migration creates overcrowding in cities and puts enormous pressure on resources. This leads to haphazard growth of cities and creates slums deprived of basic infrastructure facilities like safe drinking water, electricity, sanitation etc. Overcrowding creates all kinds of environmental problems, such as air, water, land and noise pollution, disposable use.

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. People migrate for job search, better education and health facilities etc. In India, male migration constitutes the highest migration rate due to employment purpose. Females usually migrate as male companions after marriage or family relocation through a number of other factors. More people migrate to cities because small land ownership, low income, low standard of living, low agricultural productivity force them to move to cities where economic diversification and urbanization offer many job opportunities. But overcrowding in cities causes many environmental problems, such as land, water and air pollution, and overuse of resources. Therefore, in order to minimize rural-urban migration and prevent migration to cities, it is necessary to ensure employment of the population in rural areas. A large part of the rural population should be able to earn a decent living through non-agricultural occupations. In rural areas, all basic amenities such as roads, electricity, clean drinking water, health facilities (healthcare centers), jobs in business and service sectors should be developed by the state.

References:

1. Kundu A, Saraswati LR. Migration and exclusionary urbanization in India. *Economic and Political Weekly*. 2012
2. Srivastava R. Labour Migration in India: Recent Trends, Patterns and Policy issues, *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*. 2011; 54(3):411-440.
3. Bhagat, Ram B. 2014. *World Migration Report 2014: Urban Migration Trends, Challenges and Opportunities in India*. N.p.: International Organization for Migration.
4. Anjali Sahay. "Indian Diaspora in the United States Brain Drain or Gain?". – Lanham, Maryland USA: Lexington Books, – P. 262