MIGRATION

Migration is defined as the movement of people from one geographical area to another, involving permanent or temporary residence or settlement.

In migration, the region where people are leaving is called the *source region* while the region where people are entering is called *receiving or destination region*.

Types of Migration

There are two major types of migration. These are *emigration* and *immigration*.

Emigration refers to the kind of migration in which people leave their own countries i.e. movement out of a country. Immigration refers to the type of migration wherein people enter into another country i.e. movement into another country.

Factors Responsible for Migration

1. **Natural Disaster:** Natural disasters like floods, famine, earthquake, etc. could make people to migrate out of a place to another.
2. **Physical Conditions:** The physical conditions of a place such as climate, soils, relief, may also be responsible for the migration of migrants especially when such conditions are unfavourable.

3. **Population Pressure on Land:** As a result of overpopulation on land, people tend to move away from such area to another fertile area.
4. **Insecurity:** Fear of insecurity arising from war, political instability, cultism, etc. could make people migrate.
5. **Differences in Economic Opportunities:** As a result of these, people tend to migrate to where there are more economic opportunities like jobs and business transactions.
6. **Changes in Status:** Change in status e.g. high level of education and wealth could make people migrate.
7. **Difference in Social Amenities:** People tend to migrate due to the differences of the availability of water, road, electricity, etc. in any two locations.