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Migration- advising farmers to better respond to opportunities that emerge from increasing mobility and also supporting migrants in enhancing their skill & knowledge





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Migration

Migration can be defined as the movement of people from one region to another region of a state or a country by settling temporarily or permanently, for better living conditions.

Most of the migrations are due to economic conditions, business opportunities, education, and employment.





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Types of Migration

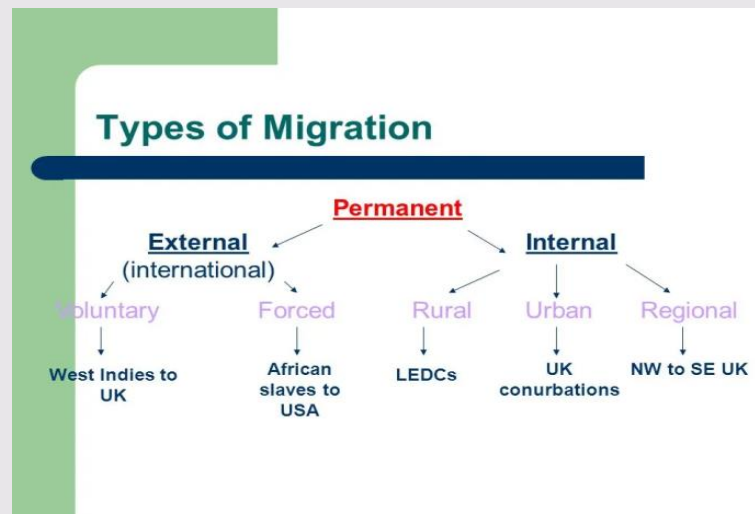
Based on the movement of people from rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to urban, and urban to rural areas, there are several more types of migration:

➤ **Internal Migration**

When a large number of people migrate from one region or state in a country to another region or state in the same country, then it is called internal migration. The migration of a person from a village to an urban area is an example of internal migration.

➤ **External Migration**

When people move from one country to another country, then it is called external migration or international migration.





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External Migration is further divided into two types of migration:

a) Intracontinental migration

b) Intercontinental migration.

When Indians migrate to China (within Asia), it is called intracontinental migration but when Indians migrate to the USA (outside Asia), then it is called intercontinental migration.

- ❑ When people move to another country, they are called emigrants by the people of their own country but in the country to which they migrate, they are known as immigrants.



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Causes of migration:

In search of better economic conditions, employment, business opportunities, and education.

Migration to the towns in order to secure better living conditions, especially better schooling for their children.

To escape poor climate conditions such as drought, and natural disasters.

As punishment for crimes committed, the criminals and banned from a country due to their work against government laws.

To escape war, invasion, military takeover, etc.

Migration to reunite with family, friends, marriages, etc. who have previously settled there.

To find personal freedom, to live a certain lifestyle, to hold certain beliefs.





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Impacts of Migration

Migration is becoming a very important subject for the life of cities. Many opportunities and attraction of big cities pull large numbers of people to big cities. Migration can have positive as well as negative effects on the life of the migrants.

Positive Impact:

- Unemployment is reduced and people get better job opportunities.
- Migration helps in improving the quality of life of people.
- It helps to improve social life of people as they learn about new culture, customs, and languages which helps to improve brotherhood among people.
- Migration of skilled workers leads to a greater economic growth of the region.
- Children get better opportunities for higher education.
- The population density is reduced and the birth rate decreases.



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Negative Impact:

- The loss of a person from rural areas, impact on the level of output and development of rural areas.
- The influx of workers in urban areas increases competition for the job, houses, school facilities etc.
- Having large population puts too much pressure on natural resources, amenities and services.
- It is difficult for a villager to survive in urban areas because in urban areas there is no natural environment and pure air. They have to pay for each and everything.
- Migration changes the population of a place, therefore, the distribution of the population is uneven in India.
- Many migrants are completely illiterate and uneducated, therefore, they are not only unfit for most jobs, but also lack basic knowledge and life skills.
- Poverty makes them unable to live a normal and healthy life.
- Children growing up in poverty have no access to proper nutrition, education or health.



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Challenges & Opportunities of migration for rural areas

Migration brings both opportunities and challenges to rural areas in the countries of origin, transit and destination.

For rural areas in the countries of origin, migration will affect the supply of labour and the related skills mix and demographic composition of the remaining population.

Public policies targeting smallholder family farmers and promoting the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices.



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Role of Agriculture & rural development for migration

- Diversification to off-farm activities.
- Rural education and vocational training.
- Sustainable agricultural practices.
- Financial inclusion.
- Access to land, credit and markets.
- Integration of migration concerns into disaster risk reduction strategies.





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Supporting migrants in enhancing their skill and knowledge

Adult learning and integration.

Language development through empowerment.

Holistic approach to supporting the social, educational and economic integration.

New technologies to support learning and integration.

Using a 'Conversation Club' to assist integration through language.





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FAO and migration

Migration is intimately linked to the work of FAO. With its mission of ending food insecurity and malnutrition, eliminating poverty and promoting the sustainable management of natural resources.

Working with governments, UN agencies, academia, the private sector, civil society, migrants and diaspora associations, and local communities.

FAO is expanding on its work to strengthen the positive contribution that migrants are making to rural development and ensure safe, orderly and regular migration.



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FAO's work on migration can be divided into four key areas:

1. Addressing the adverse drivers of migration and providing rural people with the possibility to remain in their communities of origin (if it is safe for them to do so) by creating alternatives in rural areas.
2. Facilitating rural mobility and ensuring people can move regularly and safely between rural and urban areas as well as across international borders.
3. Reinforcing the positive contribution of migrants and displaced people to agriculture and rural communities.
4. Promoting resilient, agricultural livelihoods for migrants, displaced people, returnees and host communities, including migration as an adaptation strategy to climate change.