

Population Migration Strategy of India

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Abstract:

India never can gain an optimum no of population in near future. This is not only for high birth rate but also a rapid growth of migration from different surrounding countries. India has suffered a fever of migration from the period of British rule. Indian liberalization policy and complex politics leads a great role to representing India a surprising place in overall world population in number. Out of this Indian interstate migration and intra state migration played a great role of misbalancing situation of population in India. Diesis of overpopulation creating a handicapped situation of Indian economy by destroying the ratio of Man and Land. As per world research the international migration reached 244 million in 2015 where, 104 million are from Asia (43%), and in this India provide 16 million.

Keywords- Optimum population, migration, world population, interstate migration, intrastate migration, overpopulation, Man and Land ratio. International migration.

Introduction

Migration played a great role on demography of a country or nation. Like other parameters as such birth rate, death rate, fertility rate etc. Migration holds a major role to change the population of any geographical area in qualitative and quantitatively. Broadly the migration of Indian population is divide into various categories as such international, inter-regional, inter-urban, rural-urban and intra-urban. Migration played a positive and negative role in population growth of a country and nation. Migration in India is two types, one migration by birth place and another one is migration by place of last residence. The Indian Census Report of 1981 informed that 8 million people in India are not born in India but they were living in India. The interstate migration is also effect a role on population disparities in India. According to the census of 2001 more or less 1.7 crore people are migrated from one state to another in India. The consequence of this migration has a diverse roll in the socio-economy of India.

Concept of Migration

Migration means the process of shifting of the place from one place to another. It is generally found in living animals. According to definition of migration it is change of residential place with in either sort or long distance. Migration will be permanent or semi permanent or temporary. Behind the migration lots of factors are related these are pull factors and push factors. When people use to leave their place due to attract some facilities of any place is known as pull factor, and due to some natural causes (flood, drought), or any other problems people have to leave any place are called push factor.

Strategy of Migration in India

Indian Population migration is two types, these are internal and external migration. The internal migration refers to the movement of population in the boundary of nation. There people are migrated from one place to another in their own country. But the external migration which is called emigration refers the movement of population from outer country to our own. There people crossed the international boundary.

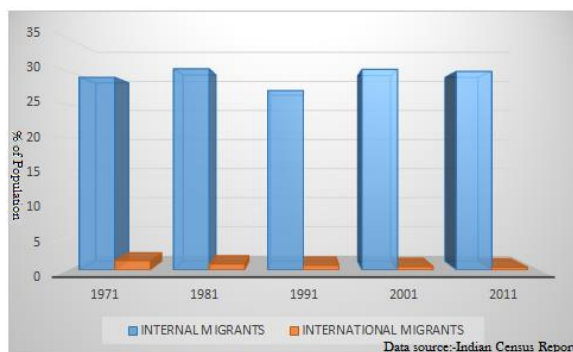


Fig-Internal and International Migration in India

Internal Migration

The internal migration means the movements of people within their country. The pattern of internal migration may be divided into two different categories as like intra state movement and inter-state movement. According to census report of 2011 and 2001 the internal migration of India has decreased. It was 30.3% in 2001, but in 2011, 30%.

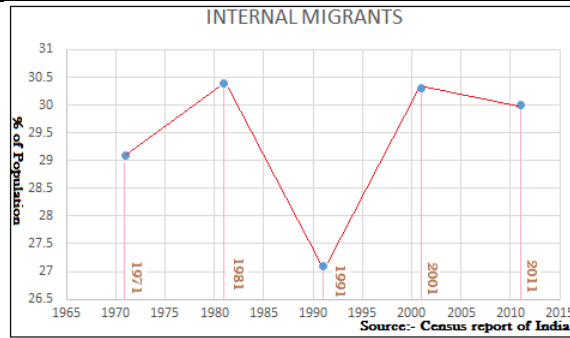


Fig- Trend of internal migration

A. Inter-state migration of India

Inter-state migration is a typical internal migration phenomena of India. Inter-state migration takes place due to some very common social factors like education, employment and marriage etc. In most cases this type of migration are permanent in nature or the stay prevails for longer duration. Regardless of the duration of their stay, labor migrants face myriad challenges at their destinations in a country that is dizzying in its diversity of languages and cultures. Among the challenges: restricted access to basic needs such as identity documentation, social entitlements, housing, and financial services. Many migrants—especially those who relocate to a place where the local language and culture is different from that of their region of origin—also face harassment and political exclusion. The very usual flow of labour migration is rural to urban. According to 2011 census report, out of 1.21 billion of India's population, 69% stays in rural area. But the report also reveals a buzzing trend of urbanization in this developing nation. The three popular metropolitan cities Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi is considered among one of the world's top 10 highest populated cities. Provisional 2011 census data show that for the first time, India's urban population has grown faster than its rural population since the last census. The North Indian states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have the highest percentages of rural populations, with 18.6 percent and 11.1 percent of people living in villages, respectively, as of the 2011 Census. These states are also the largest migrant-sending states. Substantial flows of labor migrants relocate from Uttar Pradesh to Maharashtra, Delhi, West Bengal, Haryana, Gujarat, and other states across northern and central India. Migrants from Bihar relocate to the same destinations, with the highest numbers to Delhi and West Bengal. Other major migrant-sending states are Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Orissa. 31% percent of India's population is now classified as urban, up from almost 28 percent in 2001. On the other hand, 2007-2008's report envisages 35% of migration among the urban population. Thus the inter- state migration is mostly governed by this factor.

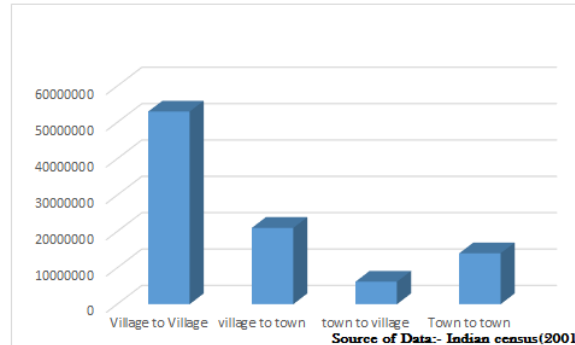
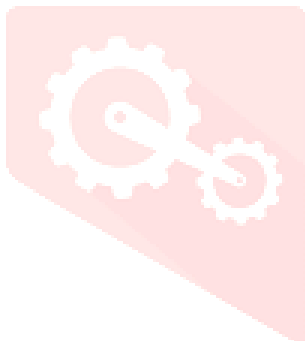


Fig- Different internal migration

B. Intra- state migration

Intra - state migration is meant by the relocation of people within a particular state or territory due to several geographic, economic or social factors. 2001 Census counted about 191 million people—or 19 percent of the total Indian population at the time—as internal migrants who had moved long distances to other districts. About 70 % of all internal migrants are women, and marriage is the primary reason for female migration, accounting for 91 % of rural female migrations and 61 % of urban female migrations. By contrast, men migrate mostly for employment-related reasons. 56% of urban male migrants move in search of employment. Internal migrants have widely varying degrees of education, income levels, and skills, and varying profiles in terms of caste, religion, family composition, age, and other characteristics. Macro level data may not dig into the accurate information, but the micro level data shows that, most of this migration occurs among 16 to 40 age group. The migration is mostly semi-permanent or temporary in nature, depending on the duration of stay, which may vary from day to day, 60 days or 1year. Among this most labor migrants are employed in a few key subsectors, including construction, domestic work, textile and brick manufacturing, transportation, mining and quarrying, and agriculture. The cities of Mumbai, Delhi, and Kolkata are the largest destinations for internal migrants in India. Many of the migrants to these cities are intrastate migrants, relocating from rural areas of Maharashtra and West Bengal. All three cities also absorb large numbers of people from other states across India.

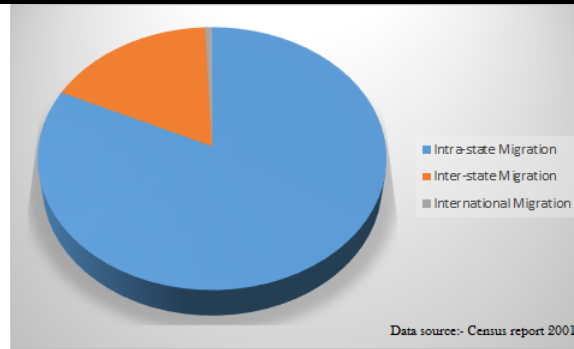


Fig-Migration status according to census of 2001

International Migration of India

The international migration of India is very important population factor in demography of India. The maximum no of migrants, those who are crossed the international boundary are according birth they are our neighbor countries. There 97% are come from Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Malaysia. 1971 population census report provides that, there are 9.4 million people who born in other countries. The 1981 census report of India provides that 3.89% people of total external migrants are illegal. According to the census report of 2001, among the total population about 51 lakh persons in the country were migrant from across the international boarder. But the volume of net migrants had declined from 1971.

Bangladesh has the highest contribution in the field of international migration in India. Large number of people are entered or crossed the boundary of India from Bangladesh. According to the census report of India 1971, after the liberation war of Bangladesh huge no of migrants came to India, almost 1.7% in total 5.67% of external migrants. Between 1961-1971, nearly 1.8 million people migrated to India from East and West Pakistan, where 0.07 million were from Nepal, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Myanmar. In the year 2007 Govt. of India stated that there were up to 20 million Bangladeshi illegally living in India. Samir Guha Roy of Indian Statistical Institute informed that, approxly 91000 illegal Bangladeshi come to India during the years of 1981 to 1991. According to the census of 2001, there are 30 lakh migrated Bangladeshi lived in India. Other important countries are, from Pakistan 9 lakh, from Nepal 5 lakh, From Sri Lanka 1 lakh, from Myanmar 50000 to 1 lakh.

Conclusion

The large no of migrants provides India a huge pressure in different fields. Education to economy, employment to settlement, environment to development each and every where the huge pressure of population has already created a very serious socio-economic situation. It is true that the decadal rate of international migrants has already reduce the growing pressure of population but the internal movements is not reduced. It has increased the urban environmental problems and reduce the agricultural activities and crop production. Out of these urban crime, problems of drinking water and electricity supply etc. have increased. Now time has come to spread the facilities, opportunities and services through which growing internal migration become close.

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