

Geography Foundation

23/July/24

Population Geography

12:00 - 2:20 Lec-15

World Migration Patterns -

• Migration & Mobility are best seen as a positive process & a way in achieving balance of population & labour mismatch w.r.t resources & development prospects.

• Migration definitely is a matter of human rights for populations & communities escaping Hunger, Poverty, Conflicts & persecution.

• Almost all countries who are member nation of the ~~UN~~ UN are committed to Human Rights objectives of life and dignity.

• Both socially & economically, Migration is both beneficial for source & destination Region. The source regions with limited prospects benefit from remittances and destination region benefits from productive

labour

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- Migrations help in Cultural Diversity. It makes a population more cosmopolitan, more diverse & hence more innovative.
- The adverse consequences of Migration - Conflicts, Racism, Perception of Security threat, issues related to loss of jobs cannot be entirely blamed on migrants, its more related to Governance issues & Political Narratives.

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Migrations in India -

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International Migration

Internal Migration

(Not crossing the international boundaries)

[A] India as a source

India as a destination

India has never been a major source of migration.

India has great geographical advantage, variety of natural resources (water, soil, fertile flood plains).

India have also been history of welcoming migrants.

Some of the major events of Indian Migration →

(a) indentured labour of 1800's - Indians into Caribbean Island, E Africa, Mauritius Island, Fiji Island

(b) some migrations during the British colonial times - of soldiers + professionals (Indentured Labour was stronger)

(c)

(c) India - Pakistan PARTITION > 10M population migrated

(d) 1960's - Outmigrations of Indians (Doctors) to western world. (to US & UK)

(e) 1970's - 80's - Migration towards Middle East

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- They were low skilled migrants

- still continued in 3rd & 4th generation

- not yet total population with citizenship rights

- some areas - UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Kerala etc

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(f) 1980's - 90's - Migration of IT Professionals

- Receptants - USA, UK, Canada,

Australia & New Zealand.

- related to Globalisation and use of internet, IT Technology +
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Outmigration of young Under graduates & school children.

New Brain Drain of India



• It is emerging as a major issue for the country.

• From 2015 onwards, 9 lakh population have given up their citizenship

• 2021-22 - 1.6 lakh people surrendered Indian citizenship & most of the immigrants are from prestigious institutions of India

• Last 4-5 years have witnessed young school & college students, all of whom are meritorious seeking education abroad & choosing not to come back.

• 2014-15 - 23k millionaires / HNI individuals have emigrated from India. Such migra

-Hons is a new trend and is emerging as largest migrant out flow in India. Reasons-
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- (a) Education opportunities in India is not vast
- (b) No of seats are not expanded
- (c) Employment opportunities
- (d) Perceptions around quality of life

(B) India as a Destination Region - Situation

o India has always been an attractive region for migrants because of favourable physical factors - monsoon rains, large rivers, fertile soils, flood plains, favourable climate - India has witnessed waves of migration through out the history.
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o Earliest migration around 70-80,000 years ago were the Negrito Tribes to make up some of the most vulnerable population of the country - we find them in isolated hills - CNP, Nilgiris, parts of ALN Islands
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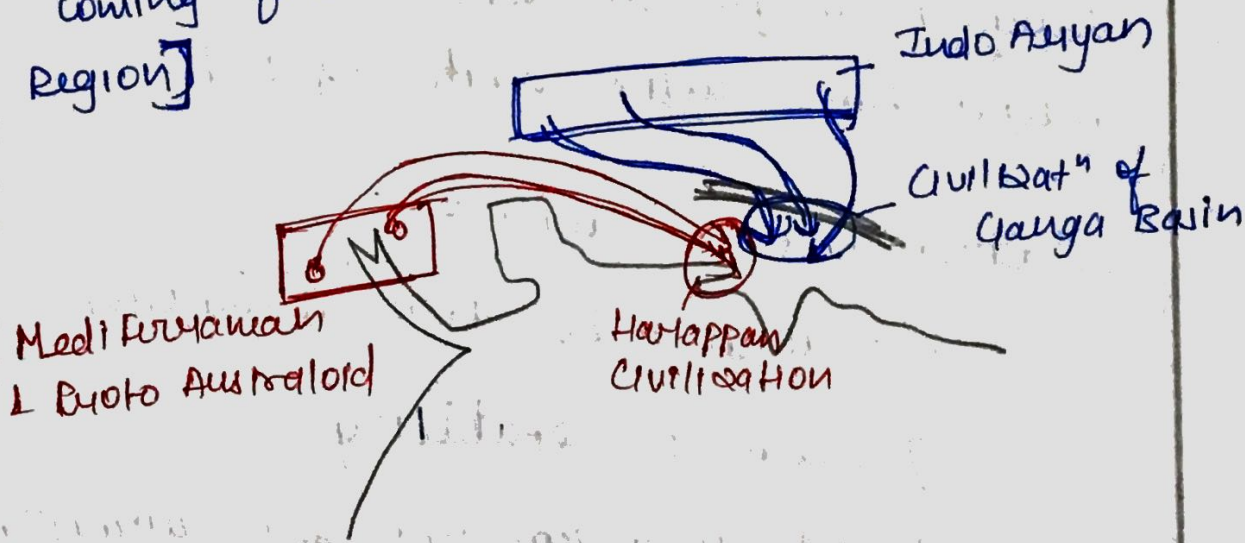
Before the arrival of Human species, India was also a destination for early Hominins 3m years ago. We find fossils of Ramapithecus and Australopithecus in parts of Siwaliks

The early civilisation of India starting with Harappan & later the Vedic & later Vedic civilisation of Ganga Basins

* Harappan civilisation - 3000 - 4000 years ago

- ↳ (a) Proto Australoid Races } came from Middle east
- ↳ (b) Mediterranean Races } & parts of Mediterranean coast

* Vedic & Post Vedic civilisation - in Ganga Basin
 = 2000 years ago (Indo Aryan Population coming from Central Asia & Caucasus region)



o Immigrations included -

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* Indo Greeks

* Sakhas

* Kushan

o The more recent immigrations happened through 20th century but India have always been home to world population.

→ Recent Immigration -

o 20th cen. - ^{Prav80818} Refugees seeking asylum from political persecution

o Immigrants into India in 20th cen. are largely refugees or asylum seekers escaping conflicts from India's neighbourhood.

o 3 advantages of India ÷

a] A very stable political system

b] Economic stability

c] And India has not been culturally polarised

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• Who are the migrants -

(a) Tibetan Refugees (1960's) escaping Cultural Revolution of China

(b) India received more than 1 Lakh Refugees over years, settled in different camps. Biggest in McLeodganj, Shimla + camps in Delhi, Bhopal

(c) 1980's - After Russian invasion of Afghanistan, India received 50-60,000 Afghans followed by 10000 Refugees since the recent Afghan crisis since Taliban

(d) Migrants & Refugees post partition from India particularly B from Bangladesh (escaping poverty, political persecution). Tribes called as Chakmas - 1980's - about 50,000 entered India (Chakmas majority rehabilitated in Tripura)

(a) 1980's - Tamil refugees from ^{Prav00818} Sri Lanka because of civil wars. \approx 1 Lakh Tamil Refugees into India.

(b) In more recent times, India has seen influx of Refugees from Myanmar. 3 ethnic groups - Chins, Kuktis ↳ Rohingyas
 from Myanmar Hills Myanmar Coast Population

• 40,000 Rohingyas have moved out of Myanmar mainly finding ^{Prav00818} Refuge in B'desh & also some in India

I • India is not a signatory of 1951 Geneva Refugee Convention or 1967 Refugee Protocol Treaty. Hence under these treaties, India does not have obligations for Refugees

II • India is a signatory of ICCPR on Civil & Political Rights & India is also a signatory of ICESR on Economic, Social & Cultural Rights

o ICC PR + ICESR = Human Rights Covenants

III o A21 - Right to Life - is a fundamental right
↳ obligation for treating citizens and
non citizens both with dignity.

IV o While India has no obligations under non
- Refoulement Rights, however India can
see refugee crisis in neighbourhood as
one of its responsibility to deal with it
given India's growing ambitions & aspirations.
(Non Refoulement Right was validated by
supreme court)

* In International migrations, India have
been a net beneficiary. (a) Outmigrants of India
are Indian Diaspora, they are India's
historical supplementaries. (b) India also benefited
from Remittances.

(c) In migrations into India has given India
its Cultural Diversity.

India's Internal Migrations

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(A) Interstate
Migrations

(B) Intra State
Migrations



◦ Annually 9-10 mn people of India have been Internal migrants.

◦ If we consider 1st & 2nd generation migrants India has almost 80 mn migrants. Most of these migrants travel short distances and they moved into neighbouring states.

◦ The most common reason for Internal migrants are ÷

* Poverty / Agri Poverty

* Droughts

* Env't factor of Rural Distress

◦ Hence most Internal migrants are Rural to Urban Migration.

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o 5 Major source Region that make up more than 70% of India state Migration-
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- * UP
- * Bihar
- * Jharkhand
- * C.G
- * Odisha

o Main Destination Regions for India state Migration-

- * Maharashtra
- * Delhi NCR Prav80818
- * Karnataka
- * Gujarat

o The state of Kerala is source of Out migrant mainly educated Professionals. (Keral migration - Both Internal & International Migrants & Kerala is also a Destinatⁿ state for Agri labourers)
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o The Rural Outmigration in Kerala is of two types ÷

(a) Outmigration into farming economy of Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra & Kerala.

(b) Rural outmigration to urban areas with employment in unorganised sector particularly the "construction" & Hospitality sector.

* Last 5 years have witnessed major absorption in Urban Gig Economy.

(B) Intra State Internal Migration -
(Migration within states)

Rural-to-urban

- o Rural distress
- o Poverty
- o "construction", Hospitality & Domestic help

Rural to Rural Migration

- o Largely for Marriage (Female dominated)

◦ In India state, more than 50% of migrations are women migrating for marriage.

◦ Following are the reasons which the Census of India recognizes in Internal Migration causes -

- ① Marriage (→ 50% of all internal migration)
- ② Migration for work & Employment
- ③ Move with family
- ④ Moved at Birth
- ⑤ Migrations for Education & Business

◦ One of the major reasons for migrations that is not appropriately captured and officially notified are migrations because of Development projects & migrations because of Conflict: (2012-13 → Tribal Report called as Xaxa Reported)

o Project Affected Families - (PAF) → Displacement
because of Development Projects like Dams,
Roads, Ports, Land acquisition for SEZs
are not recorded in the census. Most of
these populations are Tribal Populations.
Acc. to Xerox Report - > 70% of such populat^{ions}
are all tribes categorized as PAF who are
not always suitably rehabilitated. Most of
these populations ~~are~~ end up in
Urban areas & slums.

o Conflicts Displacements are also not appropri-
-ately reported. Most of these populations
are most vulnerable because they come from
Ethnic & Tribal minority group & enter
Human Trafficking Brackets & they are
People of Concern (POC) in India.