CHAPTER - VI
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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

6.1 INTRODUCTION:

Mass movement of people across political frontiers is increasingly becoming an important factor besides births and deaths, effecting demographical composition of a region. According to the United Nations statistics reports, international migration numbered 191 million in 2005, more than twice the amount recorded in 1970 (Simmons, 2006). In South Asia, India has been at the receiving end of the problem of illegal immigration from Bangladesh (Kumar, 2011). The continuous exodus of people from Bangladesh to India's Northeast region is changing the demography of the north-eastern states which is being resented by the local population. In addition to the migration from Bangladesh, influx from Nepal were going on at the time mainly looking for economic opportunities. Nepali formed the next largest immigrants community (Madhab, 2006). These large scale illegal immigration affect the state economy and pose a serious threat to internal security. The study of undocumented migration in Northeast India is very much important as it is interwoven with the economic, political and demographic problem of the region. There is a total absence of an estimate of post 1971 illegal migrants to Assam and other North-eastern states based on sound demographic tools. The lack of data on migration adds to a sense of being 'under siege' by outsiders as no one is sure as to the
number of migrants visibly infiltrating all walks of life in Assam (Goswami, 2011). In view of the important of the study in this thesis an attempt has been made to give an overview of Undocumented Migration and also applying developed methods to estimate an approximate volume of undocumented migrants in North-eastern Sates of India.

6.2 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION:

In order to study about different dimension of undocumented migration, its socio cultural aspect and its contribution to population growth, the present research work included studies about the trend of religious demography, change of different language speaking population in different census periods and also the growth of population in comparison to natural increase. In the last part of the present study, an attempt has been made to estimate the volume of illegal migrants.

In this study from the analysis of religion and language data it is reveals that the growth of different religious and language speaking population in Assam is not uniform. Muslim and Christian population growth is unusually high than the other religion during 1971-2001. In Assam the average yearly growth (per 1000) of Muslim and Christian population during 1971-1991 was 38.7 and 47.7 respectively against average estimated natural increase 19.6. During this time the growth of other religion was 21.8. Similarly in 1991-2001, the growths of Muslim and Christian populations were also very high in comparison to natural increase and other religion. The high growth of Christian population is due to small
population base and also conversion of other minor religious sects to Christianity. But the unusual population growth of Muslim population in Assam in different census periods can be attributed to large scale Muslim immigrants pouring in to Assam. It is also important to note that the growth of Muslim population in Bangladesh has declined during 1974-2001 and the growth rate is lower than the growth of Muslim population in Assam. Further the growth of Muslim population in Assam has been far higher than the growth of Muslim in All India. On the other hand this study also reveals that the growth of Bengali speaking people in Assam has been inordinately high than all other language in Assam. Therefore from the above result we may conclude that this unusual growth of Muslim and Bengali speaking population may be due to cross border illegal Muslim migrants from Bangladesh to Assam.

In the analysis of population growth it is seen that all the northeastern states are witnessing higher population growth than the estimated natural increase. In Assam the population growth is also much higher than its natural increase during 1971-1991 and even some of the district witnessing extremely high population growth during this periods. In the period 1991-2001 although population growth has declined but in some boarder districts this growth was still very high. If it is assumed that respondent provide true information regarding place of birth and place of last residence during census enumeration then the legal net migrants calculated from census data produces a very small number for this period .. On the other hand the population growth of Bangladesh has steadily decline during 1974-2001 and even in some division this growth rates decline very
sharply. High out migration may be one of the important causes behind this slow trend of population growth. Therefore we may conclude that the high population growth in Assam and other northeastern states and declining trend of population growth in Bangladesh can be attributed to the large scale illegal migrants from Bangladesh to Northeastern states.

Finally undocumented migration estimated through Matrix method of population projection and it turned out to be 8,30,755 and 5,34,819 for the periods 1971-1991 and 1991-2001 respectively in Assam. These approximate values would have been more accurate if we had 1981 census data. Regarding undocumented migration in other Northeastern states, it is very high in Nagaland (532438) and low in Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim (42,098 and 52,800 respectively) during the period 1991-2001. In Nagaland the population growth was highest (64.5) among all Northeastern States during 1991-2001 which was also far above the natural increase (16, approximately). Similarly the illegal migrants of other three states Tripura, Manipur and Meghalaya are 147030, 166894 and 148330 respectively during the period 1991-2001 and during this period the total estimated undocumented migrants in all the Northeastern states (except Mizoram) is 16, 24409.
6.3 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

There were some limitations in this study that may affect the accuracy of the results.

1. **Census count:** The present study is based on census data and we assume that census data are flawless. But these data may sometimes over and under enumeration and this may affect the result.

2. **Absent of 1981 census data:** There was no census conducted in Assam during 1981, therefore the projection period and all the growth rates present in this study for the periods 1971-1991 for Assam. It would have been more accurate had the data of 1981 been used.

3. **No life table for Other Northeastern states:** The life table is not available in SRS for other Northeastern states except Assam and therefore for these states the national life table for India is used for population projection in this study and this may affect the accuracy of the result.

4. **No ASFR for both sex:** In this study it is assume that the Age Specific Fertility Rates for male and female are equal due to non available of sex wise different data. Separate ASFR for male and female would have provided more accurate result.

5. **Absent of religion wise natural increase:** In the present study we compare religion wise population growth with the natural increase of total population.
The religion wise different natural increase would have given a clearer picture of population growth among different religion.

6. **Out migrants to other Country:** In the calculation of net migrants from census data, the out migration to other countries is not available. Though this number is small, nevertheless it would affect the accuracy of actual net migrants calculated from census data.

6.4 **POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS:**

The study attempts to highlight some important point to prevent and minimize of undocumented migration in Northeast India.

1. All the Indian National should have multi purpose unique biometric identity cards so that no duplicate card can be issue to the illegal migrants.

2. The high level necessary steps must be taken for management of the Indian and Bangladesh border. The border fencing should complete soon and technology also may used in border to detect cross border migrants.

3. More BSF personal should be deployed to increase patrolling. Further there should be no difference in the border of India’s western and Western boarder. If there are Shoot –at-sight order instruction to BSF personal in India Pak Border, there should be no difference in Indo Bangladesh border also.

4. There is need to have floating check post facility in the river with speed boat.
5. The necessary steps should be made for effective registration of birth and death in India.

6. The free movement of Nepali migrants in India, without passport and visa should be stopped.

7. Powerful bilateral effort should be made with the Government of Bangladesh to prevent cross-border migrants.

8. The idea of opening up the Indo-Bangladesh border for more trade should give up and no work permit should be issued to Bangladeshi nationals to work in India.