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GEOGRAPHY OPTIONAL

PAPER I

Population Geography Notes

The complete Population Geography section — growth, distribution and density, demographic attributes, migration, population theories, problems and policies, with previous year questions.

Compiled by Arvind KrS

GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION | DEMOGRAPHIC ATTRIBUTES | MIGRATION | POPULATION THEORIES | PROBLEMS AND POLICIES

34	7	112	116
Chapters	Units	Previous year questions	Diagrams and figures



IN THIS BOOK

01 Nature and Development of Population Geography

02 Growth, Distribution and Density

03 Demographic Attributes

04 Migration

05 Population Theories and Resources

06 Population Problems and Policies

07 Well-being and Social Capital

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Geography Optional — Population Geography

Paper I · Human Geography: Population Geography

Mains 2027 Edition · Compiled October 2026

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How to read these notes

Every chapter is marked against the questions UPSC has actually asked on it, so the points that matter most stand out on the first read and are quick to find at revision.

The explosion was spatially uneven.

Yellow marker: key point. A point that carries the ideas UPSC has asked about in this chapter. Read these first, and make sure each one is in your answer.

Population distribution is the spatial pattern in which people are spread over the earth's surface: where they cluster, where they thin out and where they are absent.

Blue marker: definition. The cleanest definition of a term, ready to open an answer with.

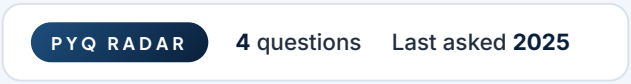
A working-age bulge: a **demographic dividend** if jobs are created, unemployment and unrest if not.

Saffron underline: PYQ term. A key term or phrase that appears in this chapter's previous year questions.

Population Growth and Its Problems

PYQ 2025 · 1996 · 1991

PYQ tag on a heading. The years in which UPSC asked about this section. Sections without a tag are background or linking material.



PYQ radar. At the start of each chapter: how many times the topic has been asked, and how recently. The contents page shows the same count for every chapter.

Suggested method. First read: the whole chapter. Revision: the yellow and blue marks, the tagged headings and the PYQ list at the end of the chapter. Last week before Mains: the PYQ list alone, answering each question in your head from the marked points.

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UNIT 01 | 3 CHAPTERS

Nature and Development of Population Geography

Population geography: meaning, scope, core areas and development, world and India.

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Definition and Core Areas of Population Geography

PYQ RADAR **1** question Last asked **2015** 2015

CONTENTS

01	Definitions	02	Nature and Scope
03	Core Areas	04	Population Geography and Demography
05	Sources of Population Data	06	Previous Year Questions

- **Population geography** is the branch of **Human Geography** that studies **population in a spatial perspective**: how its numbers, characteristics and changes vary over space and time, and why.
- The name joins two ideas:
  - **"Population"** is the subject matter: people and their attributes.
  - **"Geography"** is the viewpoint: **areal differentiation**, location and the relation of people to place.
- It asks three questions of every population fact: **where** it occurs, **why** it is distributed that way, and **what it means** for the places concerned.

01 Definitions

What the Field Studies

- The study of **human occupation of the Earth's surface**: where people live and in what densities.
- The **geographic organisation of population**, analysed against the physical environment and the cultural environment.
- The **two-way relation** between population and place:
  - Population characteristics are shaped by spatial processes such as diffusion, migration and urbanisation.
  - Population in turn reshapes places through settlement, land use and demand for resources.

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Classical Definitions

- **Glenn Trewartha (1953, 1969)** gave the foundational definition.
  - Population geography is concerned with **regional differences in the Earth's covering of people**.
  - Since areal differentiation is the core of geography, it is also the core of population geography.
  - Population is the **point of reference** from which all other elements of geography are observed and from which they take meaning.
  - He widened the field from numbers to all population characteristics, and divided its content into **three parts**:
    - **Historical:** population in prehistoric and historic times, which explains the long evolution of today's distribution.
    - **Dynamics:** numbers, distribution, density, growth and migration, through fertility and mortality.
    - **Qualities:** physical attributes (age, sex, health) and socio-economic attributes (literacy, religion, language, occupation, marital status), studied for their regional variation.
  - *A Geography of Population: World Patterns* (1969) applied this scheme to the world.
- **John I. Clarke (1965, 1972)** stressed the **link between population and place**.
  - Population geography shows how spatial variations in the **distribution, composition, migration and growth** of population are related to spatial variations in the nature of places.
  - Its aim is to explain the relationship between population and environment, not just to describe patterns.
- **Wilbur Zelinsky (1966)** stressed **dynamic interaction**.
  - The field studies how the geographic character of places is formed by population phenomena, and how these phenomena in turn respond to place, through both space and time.
  - He suggested that its working scope could be set by what **censuses and registration systems** record. This shows the field's empirical, data-based foundation.
- **Jacqueline Beaujeu-Garnier** (*Géographie de la population*, 1956–58; English edition 1966) placed population at the **centre of human geography**.
  - The task is to describe population facts in their present setting and to examine their causes, peculiarities and consequences.
- **Daniel Noin** (*Géographie de la population*, 1979) organised the field around three tasks:
  - describing population characteristics;
  - mapping distribution patterns;
  - analysing the components of growth.

Recent Definitions

- **Adrian J. Bailey (2005)** defined the field as the study of the **geographic organisation of population and why it matters** to society. It covers:
  - the spatial distribution, size and composition of populations;
  - how these are regulated by the **demographic processes** of fertility, mortality and migration;
  - their implications for economic development, ecological change and social issues.

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- **Holly R. Barcus and Keith Halfacree (2018)** speak of **"population geographies"** in the plural.
  - Births, deaths and moves are studied within everyday lives and life courses, not as isolated rates.

THINKER	YEAR	KEY EMPHASIS
Glenn Trewartha	1953, 1969	Regional differences in population; historical, dynamic and qualitative content
John I. Clarke	1965	Spatial variations in population related to the nature of places
Wilbur Zelinsky	1966	Two-way interaction of population and place through space and time
J. Beaujeu-Garnier	1956–58	Population facts, their causes and consequences
Adrian J. Bailey	2005	Geographic organisation of population and why it matters
Barcus and Halfacree	2018	Plural population geographies, lives across space

02 Nature and Scope

Nature of the Discipline

- **Spatial:** it explains patterns and regional differences at every scale, from the world to the village.
- **Dynamic:** population changes continually through births, deaths and moves.
- **Interdisciplinary:** it borrows from demography, economics, sociology, anthropology and public health.
- **Empirical and quantitative:** it rests on census and survey data, maps and statistics.
- **Applied:** it feeds planning and policy for health services, housing, schools, migration and **population policy**.
- **Multi-scalar:** the same process looks different at each scale.
  - **Macro:** world and national patterns, such as the north–south contrast in growth.
  - **Meso:** regional and district patterns, such as the north–south fertility divide in India.
  - **Micro:** households and individual life courses, such as a migrant's decision to move or a couple's choice of family size.

Significance

- People are both **producers and consumers of resources**. Their numbers and qualities decide the human-resource potential of a region.
- Every other geographical pattern, from land use to transport and trade, has a **population base**.
- Planning needs spatial population data:
  - the location of schools, hospitals and ration shops;

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  - the delimitation of constituencies;
  - the targeting of high-fertility or high-mortality districts.
- Current problems are population problems at root: **ageing** in Japan and Europe, **rapid growth** in Sub-Saharan Africa, **urban crowding**, refugee flows, and the uneven **demographic dividend** across India's states.

The Debate on Scope

The Identity Problem

- Since it emerged, the field has struggled to fix its boundaries.
- **Robert Woods** argued in the 1980s that population geographers had spread too widely across demographic, social, economic and cultural themes.
  - This **over-extension** blurred the field's identity.
  - Demography, with a clearer method, held a sharper niche.

Broad and Narrow Definitions

- **Broad (Trewarthian) definition:**
  - Studies spatial variation in every aspect of population: distribution, density, composition and socio-economic traits.
  - It is **pattern-oriented**, holistic and regional. Most general texts follow this scheme.
- **Narrow (process-based) definition:**
  - Advanced by **Robert Woods** (*Population Analysis in Geography*, 1979) and **Huw R. Jones** (*A Population Geography*, 1981).
  - It restricts the field to the three components of change: **fertility, mortality and migration**.
  - It is **process-oriented** and relies on demographic and statistical methods. It grew out of the **quantitative revolution**.
- **Spatial demography:**
  - **Robert Woods and Philip Rees (1986)** proposed the term for work that gives equal weight to demographic variables and their spatial distribution.
  - It uses statistical techniques and multiregional models. Demography and geography converge here.

BASIS	BROAD DEFINITION	NARROW DEFINITION
Scope	All population attributes	Fertility, mortality, migration
Orientation	Pattern, region	Process, model
Method	Description, mapping	Demographic and statistical analysis
Roots	Regional tradition (Trewartha)	Quantitative revolution (Woods, Jones)

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Towards a Synthesis

- The disagreement is **not about method** but about the main thrust of the field.
- Woods himself held that the essential role of population geography is to give **a spatial perspective to population studies**.
- **James L. Newman and Gordon E. Matzke (1984)** called it a **relatively open field**:
  - **Core:** demographic variables, distribution and trends.
  - **Extended domains:** social traits (language, ethnicity, religion), economic traits (occupation, income), rural–urban residence, and resources, politics and policy.
  - This openness is its strength (flexibility) and its weakness (loose boundaries).
- The broad and narrow views are **different emphases, not contradictions**. Together they capture the full range of work in the field.

03 Core Areas

1. Size, Distribution and Density

- The most basic theme: total population at world, national and regional levels, and its **density**.
- It covers concentration and sparsity, rural–urban distribution and regional disparity.
  - Example: the Ganga plain carries dense rural populations, while the Thar and the Himalaya are sparse.
- It asks why population is unevenly spread, and how physical, economic and historical factors shape the **distribution of population**.

2. Population Dynamics

- **Change over time** through the three components:
  - **Fertility:** births and reproductive behaviour.
  - **Mortality:** deaths, health and longevity.
  - **Migration:** spatial mobility.
- Growth trends (increase, stagnation, decline) and the spatial unfolding of the **demographic transition** and population momentum.
  - Example: Kerala and Tamil Nadu fell below replacement fertility long ago, while Bihar is still well above it (SRS 2024).

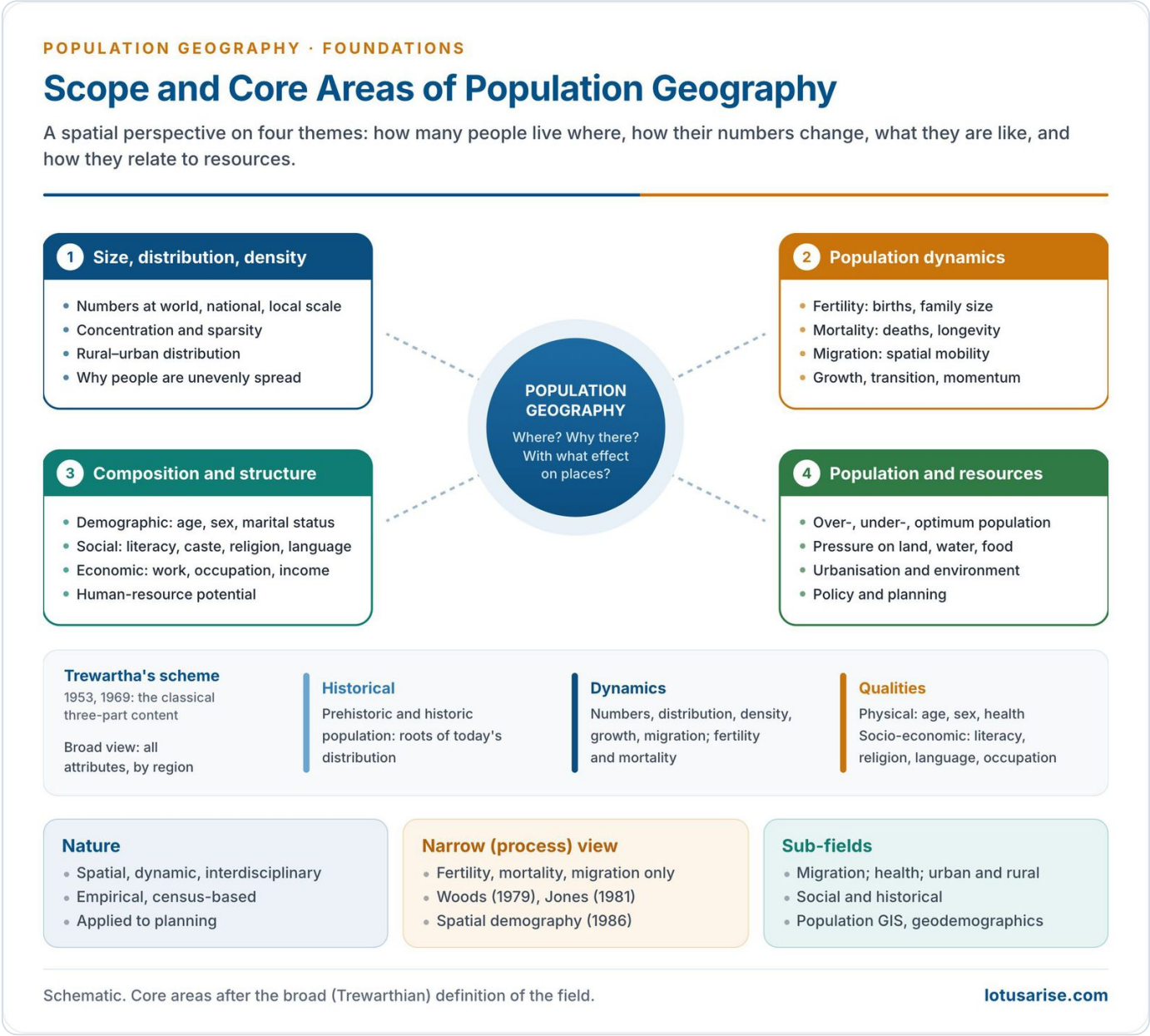
3. Composition and Structure

- The qualities of population, which shape human resources and development:
  - **Demographic:** age structure, **sex ratio**, marital status, family structure.
  - **Social:** literacy and education, caste, ethnicity, religion, language.
  - **Economic:** work participation, occupational structure, income and dependency.
- These **demographic attributes** reveal human-resource potential, development gaps and social inequality.

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4. Population, Resources and Environment

- The **population–resource relationship**: over-, under- and optimum population, and pressure on land, water and food.
- **Population and environment**: urbanisation, land-use change, degradation and climate risk.
- Population policy and planning.
- This area marks the move from **descriptive to applied, policy-oriented** study.



Sub-fields

- **Migration studies**, the most active sub-field since the 1970s.
- Geographies of **fertility, mortality and health**, overlapping with medical geography.
- Urban and rural population geography.
- Social and cultural composition: religion, language, caste, ethnicity.
- Historical population geography.

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- Population–environment studies, including **climate migration**.
- Spatial demography, **geodemographics** and population GIS.

04 Population Geography and Demography

- **Demography** is the statistical study of the size, structure and change of populations. The word *démographie* was coined by **Achille Guillard (1855)**.
  - **Philip M. Hauser and Otis Dudley Duncan (1959)** separated **formal demography** (the measurement of births, deaths and moves) from **population studies** (the search for their social and economic causes).
- Population geography shares the same data and processes but **adds place**:
  - Demography asks how many and how fast.
  - Population geography asks **where, why there, and with what effect** on places.
- The two are **complementary**:
  - Demography supplies **measures and models**: rates, life tables, projections.
  - Geography supplies **spatial analysis**: regions, maps, diffusion, distance, environment.
  - **Spatial demography** is the zone where they overlap.

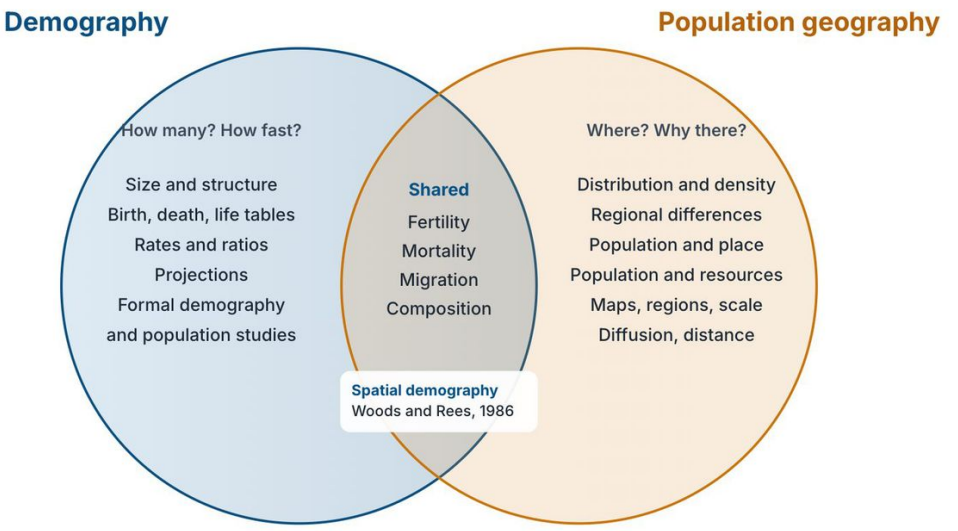
BASIS	DEMOGRAPHY	POPULATION GEOGRAPHY
Focus	Size, structure, vital processes	Spatial variation and its causes
Unit	Nation, cohort, group	Region, place, scale
Method	Statistical, mathematical	Cartographic, spatial, statistical
Key question	How many, how fast	Where, why there, with what effect
Output	Rates, life tables, projections	Maps, regions, spatial models

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POPULATION GEOGRAPHY · FOUNDATIONS

Population Geography and Demography

Both study fertility, mortality and migration; demography measures them, population geography explains how and why they vary from place to place.



	Demography	Population geography
Unit	Nation, cohort, group	Region, place, scale
Method	Statistical, mathematical	Cartographic, spatial, statistical
Output	Rates, life tables, projections	Maps, regions, spatial models
Origins	Achille Guillard coins the word, 1855	Trewartha's case for the field, 1953

Schematic. Spatial demography after Robert Woods and Philip Rees (1986).

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05 Sources of Population Data

Census

- A **census** is the total count of a country's population at one time, with particulars of every individual.
  - Its essential features under United Nations principles are **individual enumeration**, **universality** within the territory, **simultaneity** and **defined periodicity**.
  - A **de facto** census counts people where they are found; a **de jure** census counts them at their usual residence.
- **India:**
  - The first census was taken in **1872** (not synchronous) and the first synchronous census in **1881**. It has been held every ten years since.
  - **Census 2011** was the 15th census. The 2021 round was postponed.

    - **Census 2027** is India's **first digital census**, with mobile-app enumeration, self-enumeration and **caste enumeration**.
        - Its houselisting phase ran from April to September 2026.
        - Population enumeration has a reference date of **1 March 2027** (1 October 2026 for Ladakh and the snow-bound areas). No results are out yet.
- Strengths: full coverage and data down to the **village and ward**.
- Limits: it is taken only once a decade, it is costly, and it suffers coverage errors.

Vital Registration

- The **continuous recording** of births, deaths, marriages and divorces as they occur.
- In India this is the **Civil Registration System**, under the **Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969**. The Act was amended in 2023 for digital registration.
- It is complete in developed countries. In many developing countries it is incomplete, especially for deaths and rural births.
- **Vital statistics in planning:** birth and death rates feed population projections, the location of maternity and child-health services, immunisation and school-enrolment targets, and the tracking of mortality goals such as the SDG targets on infant and maternal deaths.

Sample Registration System and Sample Surveys

- **Sample Registration System (SRS):** India's **dual-record system**. A resident enumerator records events continuously, and an independent survey cross-checks them.
    - It began as a pilot in **1964–65** and on full scale in **1969–70**.
    - It gives reliable birth, death and fertility rates, but only down to the **state level**.
- **National Family Health Survey (NFHS):** run by the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, since **1992–93**.
    - **NFHS-6 (2023–24)**, released in **May 2026**, covers **715 districts** and puts India's total fertility rate at **2.0**.
- National Sample Survey rounds on migration and employment, and the **Periodic Labour Force Survey** (since 2017–18).
- The **Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI)**, first wave 2017–18.
- Worldwide, the **Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)** filled data gaps in low-income countries from **1984**. The US-funded programme was **halted in 2025**, a serious loss for population data.

Other Sources

- International compilations: **UN World Population Prospects 2024**, the World Bank and UN migrant-stock estimates.
- Continuous **population registers**, as in the Nordic countries.
- New data:
    - **GIS** and satellite-derived **gridded population**.
    - Mobile-phone and administrative records.

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- In India, satellite imagery was used to carve out houselisting blocks for Census 2027.

Problems with Population Data

- **Coverage errors:** under-counting of the homeless, migrants, women and infants. A **post-enumeration survey** measures the gap.
- **Content errors: age heaping** on round numbers, misreported literacy or occupation.
- **Changing definitions** across censuses, for example of urban areas, workers and migrants, which break time series.
- **Boundary changes:** new states and districts make comparison over time difficult.
- **Scale gap:** reliable vital rates exist for states, but planning needs districts and blocks.

SOURCE	WHAT IT GIVES	FREQUENCY	SMALLEST UNIT (INDIA)
Census	Full count, all attributes	10 years	Village, ward
Civil registration	Births, deaths	Continuous	District (incomplete)
SRS	Birth, death, fertility rates	Annual	State
NFHS	Fertility, health, nutrition	4–5 years	District
PLFS, NSS	Work, migration	Annual, rounds	State

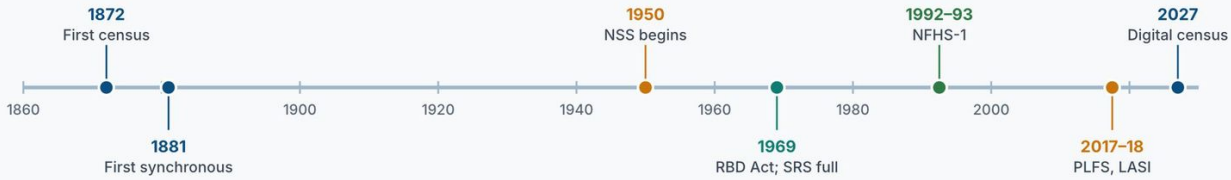
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POPULATION GEOGRAPHY · FOUNDATIONS

Sources of Population Data in India

Only the census reaches every village; registration and surveys fill the years between, but at coarser scales.

When India's data sources began



Source	What it measures	How often	Smallest reliable unit
Census	Full count; all attributes	Every 10 years	India, State, District, Village
Civil registration	Births and deaths as they occur	Continuous	India, State, District
SRS	Birth, death and fertility rates	Annual	India, State
NFHS	Fertility, health, nutrition	4–5 years	India, State, District
PLFS, NSS	Work, employment, migration	Annual, rounds	India, State
LASI	Health and ageing, 45+	Waves	India, State

Civil registration reaches districts but is incomplete; the SRS is reliable but only down to states.

Census 2027
- Houselisting April–September 2026
- Reference date 1 March 2027
- First digital census; caste counted

NFHS-6 (2023–24)
- Released May 2026
- 715 districts
- Total fertility rate 2.0

Common data problems
- Under-count of migrants, infants
- Age heaping, changing definitions
- New districts break time series

Census of India, Office of the Registrar General; MoSPI; IIPS (NFHS-6 fact sheets, May 2026).

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Previous Year Questions

2015 "Vital statistics are necessary ingredients for development planning." Elaborate.

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UNIT 04 | 4 CHAPTERS

Migration

Causes and consequences of migration; migration in India (inter-regional, intra-regional and international) and theories of migration.

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Migration in India

21

PYQ RADAR **9** questions Last asked **2026** 2026 ×2 · 2024 · 2020 · 2019 · 2018 · 2014 · 2011 · 2007

CONTENTS

01 Concept, Data and Magnitude
02 Internal Migration
03 Consequences of Migration
04 International Migration
05 Previous Year Questions

- Migration in India reflects the interplay of **economic development, social structure and regional disparity**. It shows where jobs are, how families organise themselves, and how unevenly the country has grown.
- India has **two migration geographies**:
  - a vast, mostly **short-distance internal** movement, much of it women moving at marriage;
  - a large **international** diaspora that makes India the world's **largest source of migrants** and **largest receiver of remittances**.
- Census 2011 counted **45.58 crore migrants by place of last residence, 37.6% of the population**. A survey-based estimate for 2020–21 was 28.9% (PLFS).

01 Concept, Data and Magnitude

Definition and Data

- The Census treats a person as a **migrant** if enumerated at a place **other than the place of birth** (lifetime migrant) or **other than the place of last residence**.
- **Evolution of census data:**
  - **Place of birth** recorded since 1872.
  - **Duration of residence** and rural or urban status of the birthplace added in **1961**.
  - **Place of last residence** added in **1971**, a better measure of current migration.

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  - **Reasons for migration** recorded since **1981**.
- **Other sources:**
  - National Sample Survey rounds (last full round 2007–08) and the **PLFS 2020–21**, which also counted short-term and seasonal moves the decennial census misses.
- **Mobility and migration are different:**
  - **Mobility** covers all movement, including daily commuting and short seasonal trips without a change of usual residence.
  - **Migration** is a change of usual residence beyond a time threshold (six months in the PLFS).
  - Much of India's labour movement is **circular mobility**, not permanent migration.

Magnitude (Census 2011)

CATEGORY (BY LAST RESIDENCE)	MIGRANTS (CRORE)	SHARE OF MIGRANTS
Within the district	27.75	60.9%
Other district, same state	11.81	25.9%
Other state	5.43	11.9%
Abroad	0.55	1.2%
Total	45.58	100% (37.6% of population)

- India was long called a **low-mobility society**:
  - Kingsley Davis found that in 1931 only 3.6% of Indians lived outside their province of birth, against 22.5% of Americans outside their state of birth (1940).
  - At successive censuses about **90% of people were enumerated in their district of birth**.
  - **Causes:** an agrarian economy tying families to land, joint families and caste, early marriage, poverty, low literacy, language barriers and poor transport and information.
- **Migration has grown faster than population:**
  - 23.1 crore migrants in 1991, 31.4 crore in 2001, 45.6 crore in 2011.
  - Part of the increase in "inter-district" moves comes from the **creation of new districts** (467 in 1991, 640 in 2011).
- **Recent estimates:**
  - **PLFS 2020–21:** migration rate **28.9%** (rural 26.5%, urban 34.9%), with women about 48% in both areas.
  - A 2024 study for the **Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister**, using railway and mobile-roaming data, put migrants at about **40 crore in 2023 (28.9%)**. It suggested migration had **slowed** as conditions improved at origins.
  - The census due with a reference date of **1 March 2027** will give the first full post-2011 count.

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Reasons for Migration

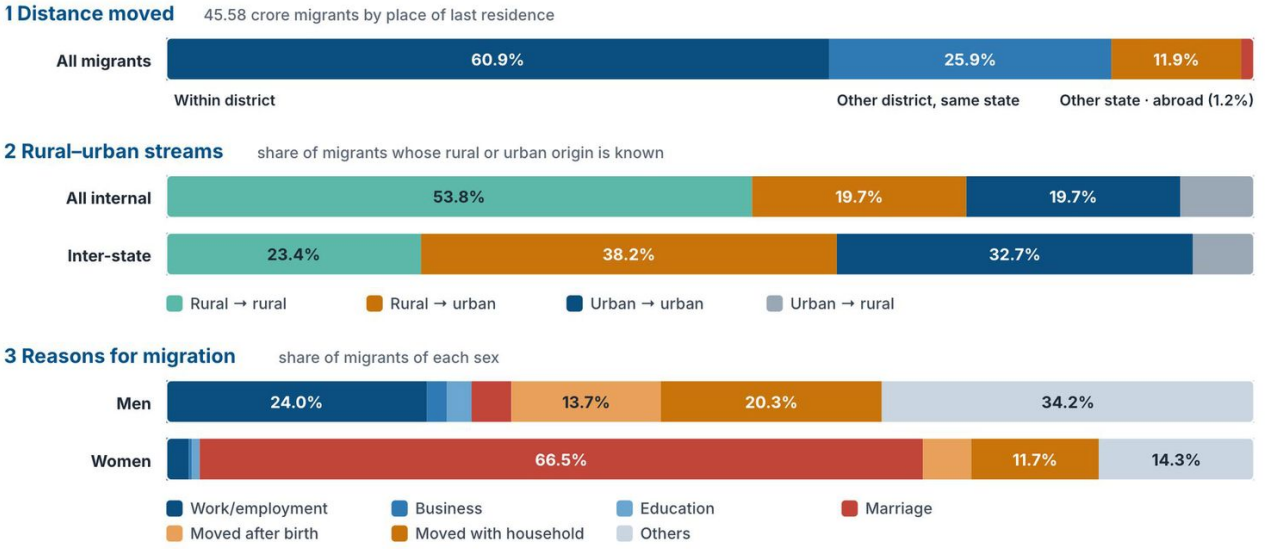
- **Women: marriage** dominates.
  - 66.5% of female migrants (all durations) in Census 2011.
  - 86.8% in the PLFS 2020–21.
  - It follows **patrilocal residence**: a bride moves to her husband's home.
- **Men:**
  - **Work and business** (about 26% of male migrants in 2011; much higher for recent and long-distance movers).
  - Moving with the household (20%), and "others".
  - In the PLFS 2020–21, 22.8% of male migrants moved **in search of employment** and 20.1% **to take up work**.
- **Distance changes the mix:**
  - Work was the reason for 14% of male intra-district migrants, 33% of inter-district and **47% of inter-state** migrants (2011).
  - Marriage's share among women falls from 69% within districts to 54% across states.
- **Other reasons:**
  - **Education** (higher studies in Delhi, Pune, Bengaluru, Kota).
  - **Moved after birth**; **natural calamities**.
  - **Conflict and displacement:** Kashmiri Pandits (1990), ethnic violence in the North-East and Manipur (2023), and development projects (dams, mines).

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POPULATION GEOGRAPHY · MIGRATION IN INDIA

Who Moves, How Far and Why: India's Internal Migration

Most Indian migrants are women moving short distances at marriage; long-distance, inter-state migration is smaller, more male and more urban-bound.



Short distance dominates
- 87% of migrants stay in their state
- 61% within their own district
- Distance decay at work

Streams differ by distance
- Rural–rural leads overall (marriage)
- Inter-state flows head to towns
- Urban–urban grew fastest, 2001–11

Gendered reasons
- Women: two-thirds moved for marriage
- Men: work and moving with family
- Work share rises with distance

Data: Census of India 2011, migration tables (D-2, D-5), migrants by place of last residence, all durations. lotusarise.com

02 Internal Migration

PYQ 2026 · 2024 · 2020 +3

Migration Streams

- Combining origin and destination type gives **four streams.** Crossed with distance (intra-district, inter-district, inter-state), they give twelve.

STREAM (CENSUS 2011, LAST RESIDENCE)	ALL INTERNAL MIGRANTS	INTER-STATE MIGRANTS	MAIN MOVERS
Rural → rural	53.8%	23.4%	Women (marriage), farm labour
Rural → urban	19.7%	38.2%	Men seeking work
Urban → urban	19.7%	32.7%	Middle class, skilled, families

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STREAM (CENSUS 2011, LAST RESIDENCE)	ALL INTERNAL MIGRANTS	INTER-STATE MIGRANTS	MAIN MOVERS
Urban → rural	6.8%	5.6%	Returnees, retirees, women

- Shares are of migrants whose rural or urban origin is known (about 88%).
- **Rural → rural (largest stream):**
  - Mostly **women moving at marriage**, within the district.
  - **Agricultural labour** moves from crowded, low-productivity areas to areas of labour demand:
    - eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh after the **Green Revolution**;
    - workers to the **tea gardens** of Assam and North Bengal.
  - **Planned resettlement:** Sikh refugees in the **Tarai** of Uttar Pradesh; the **Dandakaranya Project** (Koraput, Kalahandi and Bastar) for East Bengal refugees; colonisation schemes in the Indira Gandhi Canal area and the Andaman Islands.
- **Rural → urban:**
  - The **most important economically**.
  - Driven by **rural push** (poverty, small holdings, unemployment) more than urban pull, so much of it is **distress migration** into the informal sector.
  - It dominates **inter-state** migration, from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan to the metros.
  - It fits W. Arthur Lewis's dual-sector model, with the transfer ending mainly in construction and informal services.
- **Urban → urban:**
  - The **fastest-growing** stream, more than doubling in 2001–11, partly through the creation of about 2,500 new census towns.
  - Middle-class and skilled people move from small towns to Class I cities and metros: **step migration**.
  - Small towns lose skills and refill from their rural hinterlands.
- **Urban → rural:**
  - The smallest stream: returnees, retirees, failed migrants and women marrying into villages.
  - Counter-urbanisation remains weak, though peri-urban growth blurs the line.

Intra-regional Migration PYQ 2011

- **Short-distance, high-volume** moves within a state or region. Their **macro-economic impact is limited** because they are often reversible and do not redistribute labour between regions.
- **Main forms:**
  - **Marriage migration**, the largest component.
  - **Seasonal migration of landless labourers** following the farm calendar.

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  - Movement of **middle- and upper-income families** to district towns for schooling, health care and housing.
  - **Distress moves** from rural insecurity. In parts of central Bihar in the 1980s and 1990s, caste violence pushed even well-off families to nearby towns.
  - **Seasonal service economies** at pilgrimage and tourist centres (Kedarnath, Badrinath, hill stations), drawing labour from nearby villages and from eastern Uttar Pradesh.
- **Implications for regional development:**
  - It feeds the growth of **district and small towns**: rickshaw pullers, construction workers and squatter settlements in Patna and similar towns.
  - It spreads urban services and ideas into the countryside.
  - It **evens out labour shortages** within a region.
  - The largest **intra-state** migrant populations are in the biggest states: **Uttar Pradesh (5.2 crore)** and **Maharashtra (4.8 crore)** in 2011, mostly marriage and short-distance moves.
  - It rarely corrects **inter-regional** inequality.

Migration and Urbanisation

- Migration is one of **three sources of urban growth**, with natural increase and the reclassification of villages as towns. In 2001–11, natural increase and reclassification together added more to urban population than net rural–urban migration.
- Migration's weight is greatest in the **metros and industrial towns**:
  - Delhi, Mumbai, Surat, Bengaluru and Pune grow fastest through in-migration.
  - Small towns in the Ganga plain lose people to them.
- Migrants concentrate in **peri-urban fringes** and industrial clusters (Gurugram's Manesar belt, Surat's textile zones, Tiruppur), where rents are low and jobs informal.
- The result is a **dual city**: formal neighbourhoods beside slums and labour colonies housing the migrant workforce.

Inter-state Migration and Regional Disparity PYQ 2024 · 2019 · 2011

- **Source states:**
  - **Uttar Pradesh (1.23 crore)** and **Bihar (75 lakh)** were the largest sources of inter-state migrants by last residence in Census 2011 (all durations). Together they sent about a third of all inter-state migrants.
  - Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal follow.
- **Destination states:**
  - **Maharashtra (91 lakh)** and **Delhi (63 lakh)** received the most, followed by Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka and Punjab.
  - **Delhi and Mumbai** alone held about 99 lakh migrants from other states, a third of their combined population.
- **Recent decade (movers of 2001–11):**
  - **Net gainers:** Maharashtra (+24 lakh), Delhi (+15 lakh), Gujarat (+14 lakh), Haryana and Karnataka.
  - **Net losers:** Uttar Pradesh (−34 lakh), Bihar (−27 lakh), Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha.

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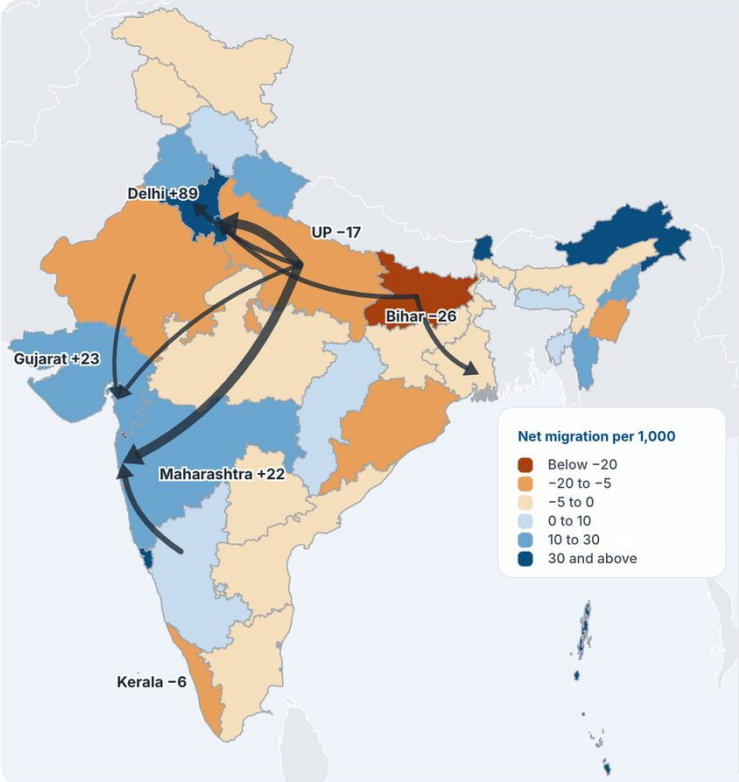
- **Corridors:**
  - Uttar Pradesh and Bihar → Delhi NCR, Mumbai, Punjab, Gujarat.
  - Odisha → Surat (textiles, diamonds), Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.
  - Rajasthan → Ahmedabad, Mumbai.
  - Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh → brick kilns and construction across the Ganga plain and the south.
  - West Bengal → domestic work in the metros.
  - Bihar and Odisha → **Kerala**, now a major destination for "guest workers".
  - Most moves are still to **adjacent states**, in line with distance decay. Long jumps such as Uttar Pradesh to Maharashtra and Odisha to Gujarat follow networks.
- **Historical layers:**
  - Eastern India once looked to **Kolkata and the Damodar valley** industrial belt, and to Assam's tea gardens. The **Hooghly belt** now draws more from Bihar, Assam and the North-East.
  - **Punjab** turned from an emigrant to an immigrant state for farm labour.
  - **Peninsular states** show more balanced, intra-regional flows. **Karnataka** draws mainly from neighbouring southern states.
  - **Kerala** is a special case: it sends workers abroad, chiefly to the Gulf, and receives workers from other states, building a **remittance ("money order") economy**.
  - The **Himalaya, the Thar and the Rann of Kachchh** have low in-migration because of harsh conditions and poor access.
- **Effect on regional disparity:**
  - **Narrowing forces:**
    - Remittances raise consumption, housing and schooling in Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh.
    - Out-migration eases pressure on land.
    - Returnees bring skills.
  - **Widening forces:**
    - The destination captures the **output** and the tax base.
    - The origin loses its youngest, most enterprising workers.
    - Capital and skills concentrate further in the core, a form of **cumulative causation**.
  - The net result has been **convergence in consumption but divergence in production**. The gap in per capita income between the western and southern states and the Ganga plain has persisted.

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POPULATION GEOGRAPHY · MIGRATION IN INDIA

Inter-state Migration: Gainers, Losers and Corridors

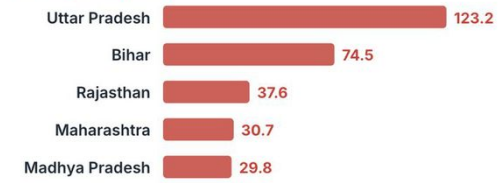
The Ganga plain sends workers to the capital region, the industrial west and the coast; Bihar and Uttar Pradesh lose the most, Delhi gains the most for its size.



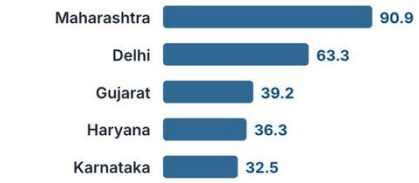
Largest senders and receivers

Inter-state migrants by last residence, all durations, lakh

Out-migrants (sent)



In-migrants (received)



UP and Bihar sent 36% of all inter-state migrants; Delhi and Mumbai held 99 lakh migrants from other states.

Map arrows: largest state-to-state corridors (width proportional to migrants, all durations)

Gainers

- Delhi, Chandigarh, Goa, DNH and DD
- Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab
- Industry, services, Green Revolution farms

Losers

- Bihar and Uttar Pradesh by far the largest
- Odisha, Rajasthan, Kerala, Manipur
- Population pressure, few non-farm jobs

Corridors follow networks

- UP to Delhi and Mumbai: 28 lakh each
- Bihar to Delhi and West Bengal
- Most moves still to neighbouring states

Census 2011, migrants by last residence: map shows moves of 2001–11 per 1,000 population; bars and corridors all durations. Telangana and Ladakh classed with Andhra Pradesh and J&K (2011). Boundaries: Survey of India outline (datameet).

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Rural–Urban Migration: Causes and Problems

PYQ 2026 · 2020 · 2007

- **Causes:**
  - **Economic:** rural unemployment and disguised unemployment; urban jobs in construction, manufacturing and services.
  - **Social:** education, health care and lifestyle; escape from caste, ethnic and communal tension.
  - **Demographic:** rapid rural growth and fragmenting holdings.
  - In India the **push of rural distress** is usually stronger than the pull of the city.
- **Examples:**
  - **Bokaro Steel City** grew from a cluster of villages to a large township on in-migration after the steel plant was built.

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- Conflict-driven moves include **Kashmiri Pandits to Jammu and Delhi** and tribal–non-tribal clashes in the North-East.

- **Problems in cities:**
  - **Slums and informal settlements:** housing shortages force migrants into slums, squatter colonies and pavement dwellings with poor sanitation and services.
  - **Pressure on infrastructure:** overcrowded buses and trains, water shortage, flooding, sewerage failure, power cuts, encroachment.
  - **Social tension:** migrants seen as competitors; regionalism and **"sons of the soil"** agitations, as in Mumbai and Assam.
  - **Environmental stress:** urban heat islands, air pollution, polluted lakes and rivers, solid-waste crises.
- **Problems in villages:** loss of young men, the **feminisation of agriculture**, ageing, and dependence on remittances.

Women's Migration

- Women are about **two-thirds of all internal migrants**, overwhelmingly through marriage, mostly within the district.
- **Female labour migration** is rising:
  - garment workers in Tiruppur and Bengaluru;
  - domestic workers from West Bengal, Jharkhand and the North-East in the metros;
  - nurses from Kerala to other states and abroad;
  - women in brick kilns and construction, usually moving with their families.
- Recorded "reasons" understate women's economic migration, because the census records only one reason, usually marriage or "moved with household".

Environmental and Disaster-induced Migration

- **Slow-onset stress:** drought in Bundelkhand, Marathwada and western Odisha pushes seasonal and long-term out-migration; salinity and erosion in the **Sundarbans** drive men to Kolkata, Kerala and Chennai.
- **Sudden disasters:** floods in Assam and Bihar and cyclones on the Odisha and Andhra coasts cause repeated, mostly temporary displacement.
- **River erosion** on the Brahmaputra (Majuli) and the Ganga (Malda, Murshidabad) has made thousands permanently landless.

Seasonal and Circular Migration PYQ 2026

- **Seasonal migration** is the cyclical, temporary movement of workers between home and destination, following the **farm calendar and labour demand**. It is a form of **circular migration**.
  - The Economic Survey 2016–17, using railway data, estimated work-related **inter-state** movement at close to **9 million people a year** in 2011–16.
- **Major patterns:**
  - **Farm labour:** Bihar, eastern Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh → Punjab and Haryana for sowing and harvest.

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- **Sugarcane cutters** from Marathwada → western Maharashtra and Karnataka.
- **Brick kilns:** Odisha and Chhattisgarh → Telangana and Andhra Pradesh; Bihar and Uttar Pradesh → the kilns of the Ganga plain.
- **Construction and footloose industry** in the metros, Surat, Tiruppur and Ludhiana.
- **Tourism and pilgrimage** work in the Himalaya and the south.
- Workers also go to **Jammu and Kashmir and the North-East** for construction and seasonal trades.

- **Problems:**
  - **No contracts:** job insecurity and arbitrary dismissal; wages below the minimum; **debt bondage** through advances (dadan) in brick kilns.
  - **No portable entitlements:** exclusion from the public distribution system, health care and welfare because of missing documents.
  - **Hazards:** pesticides, machinery and heat in the Punjab–Haryana farm belt; poor shelter and sanitation at work sites.
  - **Social vulnerability:** most are **SC, ST, landless or poor**; children's schooling is broken.
- **Consequences of circular migration:**
  - **For rural development:**
    - Remittances finance food, debt repayment, housing, schooling and farm inputs.
    - Returnees bring skills and new norms.
    - Seasonal absence keeps land in the family while diversifying income.
    - The costs are the feminisation and ageing of farm work and **disrupted education**.
  - **For the urban economy:**
    - A cheap, **flexible labour force** for construction, manufacturing, logistics and services.
    - But low productivity, no investment in workers' skills, chronic **housing deficits**, and fragility exposed by shocks.
- **COVID-19 reverse migration (2020):**
  - The lockdown sent **over one crore migrant workers** back to their home states. **Shramik Special** trains alone carried about 63 lakh.
  - Many returned to cities within months, showing how **circular, not permanent,** much migration is.
- **Measures:**
  - **One Nation One Ration Card** (in all States and UTs since 2022), for portable food rations.
  - The **e-Shram** portal (2021), a database of unorganised workers with over 30 crore registrations.
  - **Affordable Rental Housing Complexes** (2020) under PMAY-Urban.
  - The **Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020**, which absorbed the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979.
  - Building and Other Construction Workers welfare cess funds.
  - **MGNREGA**, to cut distress migration.
  - State schemes, such as Kerala's health insurance for guest workers.
  - A draft national migrant labour policy (NITI Aayog, 2021).

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POPULATION GEOGRAPHY · MIGRATION IN INDIA

Seasonal and Circular Migration Corridors

Workers from the poorer east and centre move each season to farms, kilns, cane fields and building sites in the north-west, west and south, and return home between seasons.



Major circular corridors

Season of work at the destination

1. **Bihar, eastern UP → Punjab, Haryana**
   Paddy and wheat sowing and harvest
2. **Marathwada → western Maharashtra, Karnataka**
   Sugarcane cutting, Oct–Mar
3. **Western Odisha → Telangana, Andhra**
   Brick kilns, Nov–Jun (dadan advances)
4. **Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh → Ganga plain**
   Brick kilns, construction, farm work
5. **UP, Bihar → Delhi NCR (and Mumbai)**
   Construction, transport, services
6. **Ganjam (Odisha) → Surat**
   Power looms and textile units
7. **West Bengal, Odisha, Bihar → Kerala**
   Construction, plantations ('guest workers')
8. **South Rajasthan → Gujarat**
   Cotton fields, construction, Ahmedabad

Who moves
- Landless, SC and ST, poor households
- Often whole families to kilns
- Men alone to cities and farms

Risks
- Advances that become debt bondage
- No ration, health or voting access
- Children out of school

Responses
- One Nation One Ration Card, e-Shram
- Rental housing, OSH Code 2020
- MGNREGA to cut distress moves

Schematic; corridors from field studies and Census 2011 migration tables, not to scale. Boundaries: Survey of India outline (datameet).

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03 Consequences of Migration

PYQ 2026 · 2024 · 2020 +3

DIMENSION	PLACE OF ORIGIN	PLACE OF DESTINATION
Demographic	Fewer young men; high sex ratio; more elderly and children	Low sex ratio (Delhi 868, Surat); young age structure; fast growth
Economic	Remittances, less underemployment; loss of labour and skills	Cheap labour for industry and construction; informal sector growth

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DIMENSION	PLACE OF ORIGIN	PLACE OF DESTINATION
Social	New ideas, smaller families, girls' schooling; left-behind families	Cultural mixing; also slums, exclusion, tension with locals
Political	Diaspora influence; migrant voting problems	Nativist demands, domicile quotas
Environmental	Abandoned terraces; recovery of some uplands	Pressure on water, housing, transport; pollution

- **Demographic:**
  - Male-selective migration lowers the sex ratio and raises the working-age share at destinations. It leaves origins older and more female, as in the **Uttarakhand hills** and parts of Bihar.
  - Migrants carry **lower fertility norms** home.
- **Economic:**
  - Remittances from internal migrants are the lifeblood of thousands of villages in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Odisha.
  - The **Green Revolution** belt and the industrial west run on migrant labour.
  - Wages at the origin rise as labour leaves.
- **Social:** migration loosens **caste and gender** constraints and spreads urban norms, but also brings **anonymity**, exploitation and the stress of split families.
- **Political:**
  - "Sons of the soil" movements and **domicile quotas** in private jobs. Haryana's 2020 law reserving 75% of private jobs for local residents was struck down by the Punjab and Haryana High Court in 2023.
  - Migrants often cannot **vote** where they work, which weakens their political voice.

04 International Migration

PYQ 2026 · 2024 · 2020 +4

Emigration from India

- **Colonial phase (1834–1917):**
  - After Britain abolished slavery, Indians were shipped as **indentured labour** (girmitiyas) to sugar colonies:
    - **Mauritius** from 1834;
    - **Guyana, Trinidad, Suriname, Fiji and Natal**;
    - French and Dutch colonies (Réunion, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Suriname).
  - Recruits came mainly from **eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar**, and from Tamil Nadu and Andhra for Natal.
  - The **kangani** system took Tamil labourers to the tea estates of **Ceylon** and the rubber estates of **Malaya**; the **maistry** system recruited for **Burma**.

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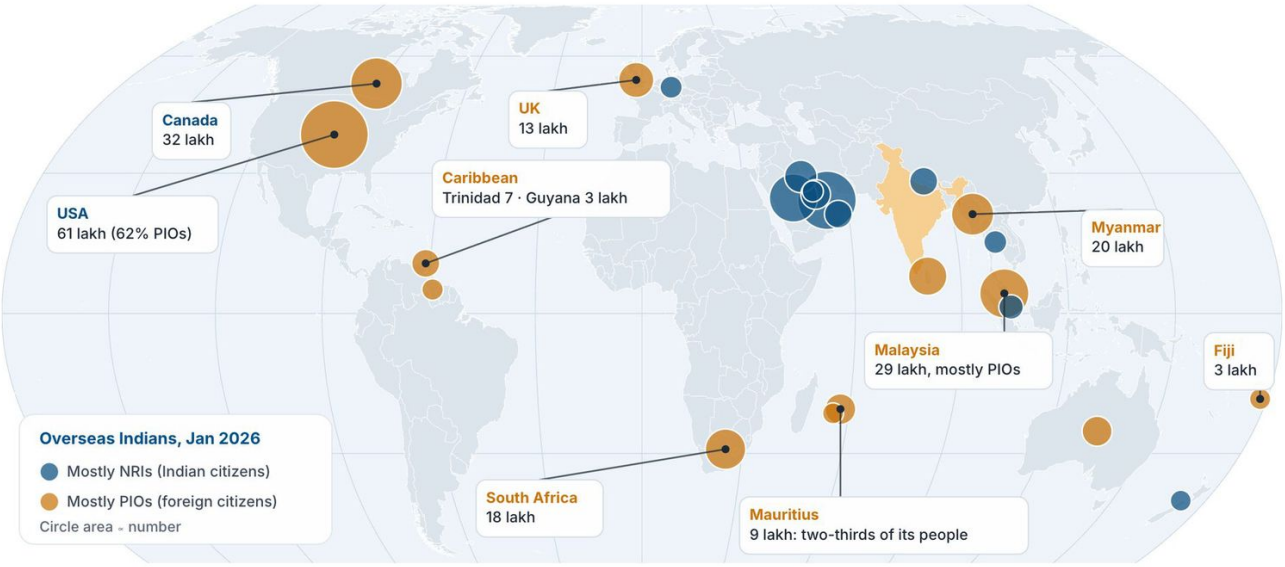
  - **Free "passenger" migrants**, Gujarati traders, Punjabis and Sindhis, settled in **East Africa**, South Africa, Hong Kong and Singapore.
  - Indenture ended in 1917.
- **Post-independence phase:**
  - Punjabi and Gujarati workers went to the **UK** in the 1950s–60s, filling post-war labour shortages.
  - After the US immigration reform of 1965, **doctors, engineers and scientists** went to the USA and Canada, creating fears of **brain drain**.
- **Gulf phase (from 1973):**
  - The oil boom drew **semi-skilled and unskilled contract workers** to the GCC states, first from **Kerala**, then from Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, and increasingly from **Uttar Pradesh and Bihar**.
  - About **one crore Indians** (NRIs) now live in the six GCC states (MEA, January 2026).
- **Knowledge phase (from the 1990s):**
  - IT professionals on the H-1B route, nurses, and a fast-growing flow of **students** to Canada, the USA, the UK and Australia.
  - New government-to-government labour mobility agreements with **Japan, Germany, Israel and Taiwan**.
- **Present size:**
  - **18.5 million Indian-born people abroad** (UN DESA, 2024), the most of any country.
  - MEA counts **3.73 crore overseas Indians** (January 2026): 1.78 crore NRIs and 1.95 crore Persons of Indian Origin.
  - **Largest communities:** the USA (61 lakh), the UAE (43 lakh), Canada (32 lakh), Malaysia (29 lakh), Saudi Arabia (28 lakh), Myanmar (20 lakh), South Africa (18 lakh), Sri Lanka (16 lakh), the UK (13 lakh) and Kuwait (10 lakh).
  - **Old diaspora** (PIOs) dominates Mauritius, Fiji, the Caribbean, Malaysia and South Africa. **New diaspora** (NRIs) dominates the Gulf, the USA and Canada.
- **Regional specialisation:**
  - **Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana** → the Gulf, and nurses worldwide.
  - **Punjab, Gujarat** → the UK, Canada, the USA, East Africa.
  - **Uttar Pradesh, Bihar** → Gulf construction.
  - **Metro professionals** → the USA, Europe, Australia.

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POPULATION GEOGRAPHY · MIGRATION IN INDIA

The Indian Diaspora: 3.7 Crore Overseas Indians

Colonial indenture built the old diaspora of the tropics; the Gulf and the West draw today's emigrants, making India the world's largest country of origin.



Old diaspora (PIOs)

- Indenture 1834–1917: Mauritius, Fiji, Caribbean, Natal
- Kangani labour: Sri Lanka, Malaya; Burma

Gulf stream: about 1 crore NRIs

- UAE 43, Saudi Arabia 28, Kuwait 10,
- Qatar 8, Oman 7, Bahrain 3 lakh
- Contract labour since the 1973 oil boom

Western stream

- UK in the 1950s–60s; USA and Canada
- after 1965; IT and students since 1990s
- Largest share of remittances today

Data: Ministry of External Affairs, Population of Overseas Indians (January 2026); 24 largest communities shown. Base map: Natural Earth.

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Remittances

- India received **US$ 137.7 billion in 2024** (World Bank), the **highest of any country** and about 3.7% of GDP. Remittances have more than doubled since 2010–11. They finance around half of the merchandise trade deficit.
- **Source shift** (RBI remittance survey, 2023–24):
  - The **USA (27.7%)** has overtaken the **UAE (19.2%)**; the UK (10.8%), Saudi Arabia (6.7%) and Singapore (6.6%) follow.
  - The **GCC's share fell from 46.7% (2016–17) to 37.9%**, while **advanced economies now send more than half**. This reflects the shift to skilled and student migration.
- **Receiving states:** Maharashtra (20.5%), **Kerala (19.7%)**, Tamil Nadu (10.4%), Telangana (8.1%), Karnataka (7.7%).

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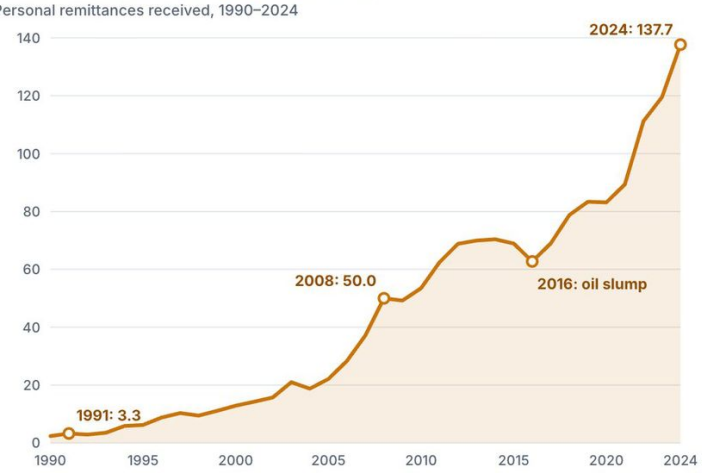
POPULATION GEOGRAPHY · MIGRATION IN INDIA

Remittances to India: Growth and Changing Sources

Remittances rose more than fiftyfold after 1990 and now come more from the USA, UK and other advanced economies than from the Gulf.

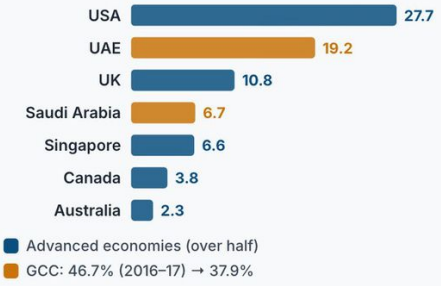
India's remittance receipts, US$ billion

Personal remittances received, 1990–2024



Where it comes from, 2023–24

Share of inward remittances, %



Receiving states, 2023–24

Maharashtra 20.5%
Kerala 19.7%
Tamil Nadu 10.4%
Telangana 8.1%
Karnataka 7.7%

Largest receiver

- US$ 137.7 billion in 2024, about 3.7% of GDP
- Ahead of Mexico (US$ 67.9 billion)
- Covers about half the trade deficit

Shift to the West

- Skilled and student migration to USA,
- UK, Canada, Australia
- Higher earnings per migrant than the Gulf

Kerala's weight

- Second-largest receiving state
- Gulf-built 'remittance economy'
- Fewer households now receive money

Data: World Bank WDI, personal remittances received (BX.TRF.PWKR.CD.DT); RBI, Sixth Round of India's Remittances Survey (2023–24).

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Kerala: A Migration Economy PYQ 2026

- The **Kerala Migration Survey 2023** estimated **22 lakh emigrants**, about the same as in 2018, and **18 lakh return emigrants**, up from 12 lakh.
- **Student emigrants** doubled to about 2.5 lakh: Kerala's emigration is shifting from Gulf labour to **study and skilled work** in the West.
- **Remittances** reached about ₹2.17 lakh crore in 2023, yet only 12% of households received them, down from 16% in 2018.
- **Malappuram** sends the most emigrants. Nine of fourteen districts sent fewer than in 2018, a sign of **saturation**.
- Kerala is also an **immigration state**, with lakhs of workers from Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha and Assam filling construction and farm jobs that locals no longer take.

Problems of Emigrants and Left-behind Families PYQ 2018

- **For low-skilled emigrants:**
  - Fraudulent recruiters and high fees.
  - **Wage theft**, passport confiscation and the Gulf **kafala** sponsorship system.

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  - Unsafe work and heat stress; deaths abroad.
  - Exposure to crises: evacuations from Kuwait (1990), Libya (2011), Yemen (2015), Ukraine (**Operation Ganga**, 2022) and Sudan (**Operation Kaveri**, 2023).
- **Policy:**
  - The **Emigration Act, 1983** and the **eMigrate** system.
  - **Emigration Check Required (ECR)** passports for less-educated workers bound for 18 countries.
  - Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana insurance and the Indian Community Welfare Fund.
  - The MADAD grievance portal.
  - The **Overseas Citizen of India** card and Pravasi Bharatiya Divas for the wider diaspora.
- **Left-behind families:**
  - **"Gulf wives"** manage households and farms alone: more autonomy, but also loneliness and stress.
  - **Elderly parents** lack care.
  - **Children** face weaker supervision and, in some studies, poorer schooling.
  - Households depend on remittances and carry **migration debt**.
  - **Return migrants** may be unemployable, ill or indebted, a growing concern in Kerala.

Immigration and Refugees

- Census 2011 recorded **55 lakh migrants whose last residence was abroad**, mostly from **Bangladesh**, then Nepal and Pakistan. The UN estimates India's immigrant stock at 4.8 million in 2024.
  - **Nepal** citizens move freely under the **1950 treaty**.
  - Undocumented movement across the **porous Bangladesh border** remains a political issue in Assam and West Bengal.
- **Partition (1947):**
  - About **14–15 million people** crossed between India, West Pakistan and East Pakistan, one of the largest migrations in history. Between 2 lakh and 10 lakh people died.
  - India's **1951 Census** counted **73 lakh displaced persons**: 47 lakh from West Pakistan and 26 lakh from East Pakistan. Pakistan's 1951 census counted about 72 lakh *muhajirs*.
  - **Resettlement:**
    - refugee colonies (Lajpat Nagar and other Delhi colonies, Faridabad, Nilokheri, Kolkata's suburbs);
    - Tarai farms in Uttar Pradesh;
    - the Andaman Islands;
    - later **Dandakaranya** for East Bengal refugees.
  - **Consequences:**
    - Punjab and Bengal were demographically reshaped.
    - Refugee entrepreneurship marked Delhi's commerce.
    - A new Sindhi diaspora formed.
    - The communal geography of north India changed lastingly.

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- **Later refugee inflows:**
  - **Tibetans** after 1959 (Dharamshala, Bylakuppe and Mundgod in Karnataka).
  - About **10 million** from East Pakistan in **1971**, most of whom returned after Bangladesh's creation.
  - **Sri Lankan Tamils** from 1983 (camps in Tamil Nadu).
  - **Chakmas and Hajongs** (Arunachal Pradesh).
  - **Afghans**; **Rohingya** after 2012–17; people from **Myanmar** in Mizoram and Manipur after the 2021 coup.
- **Legal position:** India is **not a party** to the 1951 Refugee Convention. It handles refugees through executive policy. The **Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019** (rules notified in 2024) offers a faster path to citizenship for Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi and Christian migrants from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan who entered before 2015.

Conclusion

- India is at once a **major global labour supplier**, the world's **leading remittance economy**, and a **regional refuge** in South Asia.
- Internally, migration follows **regional disparity**: from the Ganga plain and the eastern plateau to the industrial west, the capital region and the south.
- Its future depends on whether **jobs come closer to the origins**, as the post-2011 slowdown suggests, and on whether migrants gain **portable rights** at their destinations.

Previous Year Questions

2007	Explain the causes and consequences of migration.
2011	Discuss the spatial pattern of intra-regional migration in India and examine its implications in regional development.
2014	Discuss the trends in emigration focusing on its major thrust.
2018	Discuss the socio-economic problems associated with the left behind families of international migrants from India.
2019	Analyse the role of interstate migration in regional disparity in India.
2020	Distinguish between mobility and migration. What are the causes and consequences of rural to urban migration in India?

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2024	Migration is the reflection of regional disparities. What socio-economic and demographic consequences are experienced at the place of origin and destination?
2026	Analyse the consequences of circular migration in India. How does it influence both rural development and the urban economy?
2026	Elaborate partition of Indian subcontinent and international migration in detail.

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03 **Demographic Attributes** 9 chapters · from page 117

04 **Migration** 4 chapters · from page 231

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