

EFFECTS OF MIGRATION ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH: AN INTROSPECTIVE ASSESSMENT

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Abstract - Migration is most fundamental to the understanding of continuously changing space content and space relationship of an area. Migrants tend to move from areas of lower economic opportunity to those of higher economic opportunity. The internal migration is a very important component in the population structure of Arunachal Pradesh. Migration has important economic consequences on employment and unemployment for both the emigrant and immigrant while emigration tends to reduce unemployment and immigrating tends to expand unemployment. Migration is most fundamental to the understanding of continuously changing space content and space relationship of an area. The trends in migration have also been considered as a sensitive index of changing pattern of economic opportunities as well as urbanization in an area. The objective of the study is to find out the causes and effects of migration in Arunachal Pradesh. This study is an introspective type of research based on secondary data gathered from books, articles, websites, web-based journals, Census Reports and government offices.

Keywords: Economic Opportunity, Population Structure, Emigrant, Immigrant, sensitive index

I. INTRODUCTION

People inherently migrate in search of better livelihood and other socio-economic factors. There are various streams of migration, among which, rural to urban migration has been the major route due to changing economic and political scenario. As a result, the rate of urbanization has been increasing and cities are overpopulated and cause a stream of socio-economic issues. Due to push and pull factors, people are attracted towards urban areas which indicates a widening development gap between rural and urban areas. Also, the rapid growth of population and modern technology, rural areas are being converted to urban areas and people are moving with high mobility. As a result, both negative and positive consequences are emerging which creates new challenges for policymakers.

Migration, through its impact on the size and structure of the population may influence the growth of the economy and the levels of urbanization and thereby the levels of living both in the place of origin and place of destination. The various economic aspects of migration such as its effect on labour force and occupational distribution, employment, and unemployment, wage levels, etc. are briefly outlined below. To understand the dynamics of urban growth there is fundamental and pertinent question about migration which holds a place of prominence in a geographical analysis of population change in an area. Migration is most fundamental to the understanding of continuously changing space content and space relationship of an area. The trends in migration have also been considered as a sensitive index of changing patterns of economic opportunities as well as urbanization in an area.

The North-Eastern region in general and Arunachal Pradesh in particular, have been affected by migration to a remarkable extent. Naturally, the impact of migration has been heavier on urban areas as these are more accessible and attractive to migrants. This is because male migration is seen to be most effective

around Itanagar due to an increasing speed of developmental work. The majority of the people migrated from Shillong after the shifting of capital. Thus, it is observed that the people of Arunachal Pradesh have started moving out of their villages to urban work sites. This supports the inference that as the urbanization in Arunachal Pradesh is the outcome of administrative expansion, it may be necessary to bring manpower from outside for the implementation of developmental programmes in Arunachal Pradesh. However, it is expected to be reduced when the people of the State acquire the desired skill, knowledge, and ability (Mitra, 1997, pp.109-111).

Objective of the Study: The objective of the study is to find out the causes and effects of migration in Arunachal Pradesh.

II. METHOD AND MATERIALS

This study is descriptive type in nature based on secondary sources of data of urbanization in Arunachal Pradesh of India. The data from secondary sources are collected from government offices, books, articles, websites and web-based journals published in different times.

Analysis: The different materials collected from the different sources have been scrutinized, verified and set up systematically under appropriate heading and data are arranged in systematic statistical tables to hold requisite presentation and conclusion.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

REVIEW OF LITERATURES

Williamson (1988) has noted that rates of migration in developing countries as a group have been quite comparable to that in developed countries at a similar level of development in the 19th century. Over time the share of immigration in urban areas has begun to decline in developing countries as it did in the developed countries. Even in Africa, there are no signs of declining rates of rural-urban migration. A major trend in rural to urban migration in recent years has been the increasing participation of women. In comparison with other developing regions, Latin America and the Philippines have always had the most feminized net urban in-migration. In Latin America, for every three rural-urban male migrants there were four female migrants. However, recent data indicate that this pattern is now appearing elsewhere too. This is especially the case in the cities of South-East Asia. Even in India, where women usually do not migrate independently, there has been an increase in the share of women in the rural-to-urban migration flow. All of these would appear to suggest a historical transition from a preponderance of men to a preponderance of women in net rural-urban migration (Bhattacharya, 2002).

There is a consensus among researchers concerning the determinants of migration. Migrants tend to move from areas of lower economic opportunity to those of higher economic opportunity. Migrants tend to find jobs quickly after moving. Yap (1977) and others have shown conclusively that migrants improve their income over their rural options immediately upon finding an urban job. Urbanization and a great deal of rural-urban migration are inevitable consequences of economic development (Bhattacharya, 2002).

Arunachal Pradesh urban centers are economically dynamic places not only because of the agglomeration effects but also because there are places where ideas spread and people learn about new goods or new ways of doing things. The majority of the urban centers in the State are functionally administrative centres and military functions in nature as the State has played an important role on the point of strategic location bounded by the international border. International experience also demonstrates the futility of attempts to regulate the size of towns through direct controls on the growth or movement of people.

Ravenstein's Laws of Migration: The first attempt to spell out the 'laws of migration' was made by E.G. Ravenstein as early as 1885. Using the birthplace data, Ravenstein identified a set of generalizations,

which he called as 'laws of migration' concerning inter-county migration in Britain in the nineteenth century. Most of these generalizations hold good even today. The generalizations are as follows:

- (a) There is an inverse relationship between distance and volume of migration. Majority of migrants moves to short distance only. Migrants going long-distance generally go by preference to the large centres of commerce and industry.
- (b) Migration proceeds step by step. The inhabitants of the countryside flock into the nearby rapidly growing town. The gap created by this out-migration in the countryside is filled up by in-migration from the still remoter countryside. The inhabitants of the town then move to the nearby urban centre up in the hierarchy.
- (c) Every migration current produces a counter-current.
- (d) The native of the rural areas are more mobile than their counterpart in the urban areas, and the major direction of migration is from agricultural areas to the centres of industry and commerce.

WHY MIGRATION IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Migration from Rural to Urban areas expands due to the following three factors: natural growth of population, reclassification of rural areas as urban in course of time, and rural to urban migration. Around 2/5th of the total urban growth in the Developing countries is accounted by the rural to urban migration (Gugler, 1988). More than half of the urban labour force works in the informal sector of low-skilled, low productivity, often self-employed jobs in petty sales and services. Any social policy that affects rural and urban incomes will persuade by migration; this will affect the economies of the state or the income distribution and even the population growth. The Harris and Todaro model says that creating job opportunities in the urban areas can actually lead to an increase in unemployment by attracting more migrants than the new jobs (Harris & Todaro, 1970).

The patterns of urbanization of Arunachal Pradesh, in particular, have been accelerated by migration to a remarkable extent. Naturally, the impacts of migration have been heavier on urban areas as these are more accessible and attractive to migrants. Our main concern is to find out the internal migrants in the urban centres of the districts of Arunachal Pradesh. Internal migration is a very important component in the population structure of Arunachal Pradesh. The share of the mobile population to total population is the highest among the states of North-Eastern India. According to the 1971 Census, the percentage of the internal migrant population was 31.83% of the total population of the State and it has increased to 35.58% of the total population of the State in the 1981 Census. We can consider some reasons behind this.

- (i) The policy of the NEFA administration was formulated to develop the territory with the politico-administrative 'mainstream' without disturbing the tribal ethos and sentiments and bringing all types of workers from outside of the State.
- (ii) a large number of military personnel in the border districts of the State after Indo-China war in 1962 is deputed.
- (iii) The fast development of the State and the implementation of various development projects are considered after emerging as a union territory in 1972.
- (iv) Accommodation is given to the people from other states serving in this State (Mitra, 1997).

INTERNAL MIGRATION

Internal migration plays a significant role in moulding the social, economic, and other structural characteristics of a population of a country or region. Migration occurs when various factors operate

together and the importance of factors responsible for migration varies from place to place according to local particular development milieu (Bhagat, 2001). Redistribution of the population through movement is defined as Migration. Migration is reticent for those changes of residence that involve a complete change of the community affiliations of the individual. Thus, migration is a form of geographic or spatial modality involving a change of usual residence between clearly defined geographic units. Migration is divided into two categories: (i) internal migration and (ii) international migration.

A migrant who crosses a migration defining boundary in the process of changing residence and enters a given community from some other part of the same nation is an internal migrant and is termed as 'in-migrant'. But on the other hand, the term 'immigrant' refers to an international migrant who comes from a sovereign country to live permanently in a country that is not their own. On the other hand, 'emigrant' refers also to an international migrant who leaves his own country to live in another.

The term 'gross-in-migration' denotes the sum of the arrivals and departures of migrants and it is a measure of the total volume of population turnover that a community is experiencing including both internal and international migration. Any particular area may simultaneously be receiving migrants from some areas and countries and losing migrants to other areas and countries. The net balance between arrivals and departures is termed as 'net migrants'. Net migrants may be positive or negative depending upon the number of arrivals and departures. It is the difference between the arrival of migrants and the departure of migrants.

That is, Net Migrants = Arrival of Migrants – Departure of Migrants.

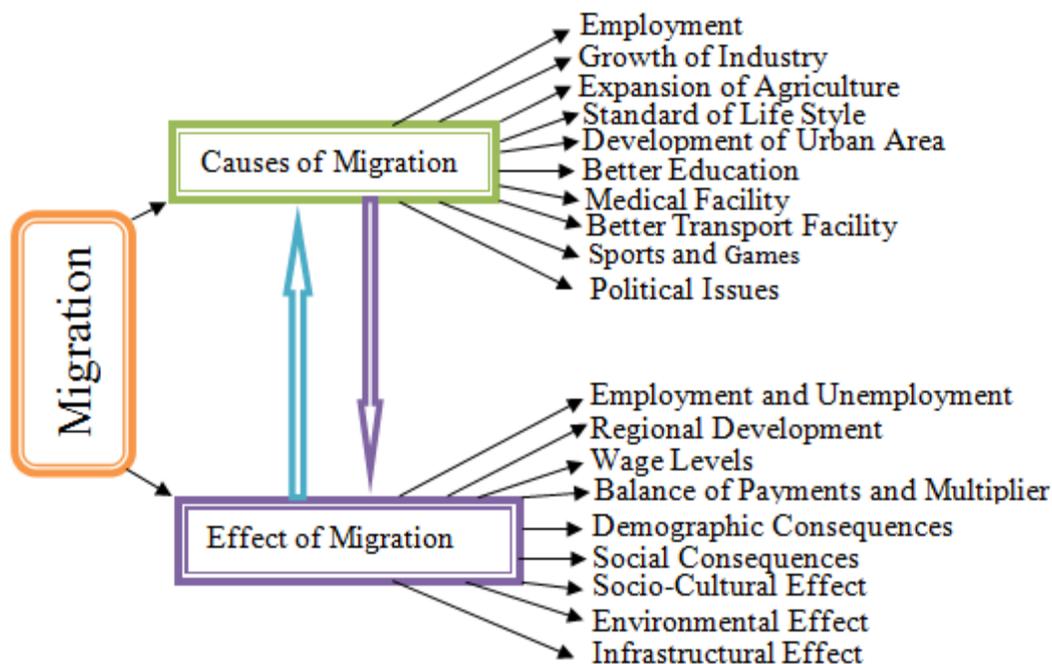
The area from which a migrant departs is termed as the 'area of origin' and the area to which he arrives are termed as 'area of destination'. When a large number of migrants depart from a common area of origin and arrive at a common area of destination during a particular period of time, it is known as a 'migration stream'. A particular period of time is taken to observe migration and it is known as 'migration interval'. Time interval of one year, two years, etc. is used in migration analysis. The development indicators which are likely to exert influence on the total migration in Arunachal Pradesh can be grouped into three categories as given below:

- (i) Economic Indicators,
- (ii) Socio-Demographic Indicators,
- (iii) Indicators of Infrastructural Development, and
- (iv) Changing Nature of Religious Composition of Population

Migration is now recognized as an important factor in determining plans for social and economic development, especially in an underdeveloped state like Arunachal Pradesh. The economists and demographers are interested in the relation of migration to regional economic growth, business cycle, the supply of skilled and unskilled labour, the growth of industry, outflow, and inflow of money income, the wage difference between the place of origin and the place of destination of migrants, etc. Similarly, the socialist is interested in the social and cultural amalgamation of the migrants as well as the general population in the place of destination. People certainly, migrate because there is not enough work locally in rural areas, but such migration should not be understood as forced or distress migration. Many poor and unskilled people perceive migration as an opportunity for their livelihood strategy.

There are various problems affecting massive distressed migrated people from rural areas to urban areas which cause unbalanced urbanization in urban areas especially in Itanagar and Naharlagun in the State. Major problems among them are poverty, unemployment, underdevelopment, poor infrastructure, poor health services, lack of quality education services, the rapid decline of land size holdings, farm distress,

adverse climate change, underdeveloped rural off-farm activities, and huge development gap between rural and urban areas, etc. However, there are so many causes and effects of migration in India especially in this State shown in the diagram below.



CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF MIGRATION

Causes of Migration and Effect of Migration, both are interwoven. A Migrant leaves the area of origin under the causes of migration in the first stage. He reaches the place of destination and creates the effect of migration in the second stage. In the third stage, the effect of migration allows more migrants or less of migrants or ceases the flow of migrants depending on the situation created by them. People move for different reasons. These differences affect the overall migration process. The migration experience refers to the fact that different causes for migration will produce different outcomes observable from a sociological perspective. For example, a person who moves within a nation will not have the same migration experience as a political refugee. In most cases, refugees need special services from the receiver population such as emergency shelter, food, and legal aid. The psychological trauma of fleeing their homeland and leaving family members behind can also complicate refugees' adjustment to their new environment. Considering that a migrant can be a refugee, or job-seeker, or have some other reason for moving, no single theory can provide a comprehensive explanation for the migration process. We discuss here some of the causes of migration and effects of migration below.

CAUSES OF MIGRATIONS

There are some factors which force the people to move from their birthplace to another place. These factors are (i) Search of Employment, (ii) Growth of Industries, (iii) Expansion of Agriculture, (iv) Standard of Life Style, (v) Development of Urban Area, (vi) Better Education Facilities, (vii) Medical Facilities (viii) Better Transport Facilities (ix) Sports and Games, (x) Political issues, etc. In addition to these factors, a net gain of migrants from the place of destination is an important factor.

There may be more than one or several reasons for the increasing urban population in a country or a state. Natural growth rate of urban population is, of course, one reason but re-classification of previously rural population centers as urban and net migration from rural to urban areas are the other major reasons. Apart from the continuous migration of people from rural to urban areas, a major reason for this shift is the rapid growth in the hundreds of towns reclassified as cities in recent years.

EFFECTS OF MIGRATION

Migration may influence the growth of the economy and the level of living both in the place of origin and the place of destination. The different effects of migration are discussed below:

Employment and Unemployment: In the present situation employment is a burning topic in many countries and also in India. Migration has important economic consequences on employment and unemployment for both the emigrant and immigrant while emigration tends to reduce unemployment and immigrating tends to expand unemployment. Many governments have imposed limitations on immigration and the employment of immigrants while some other governments have tried to alleviate unemployment by promoting emigration. Emigration and immigration not only affect the employment situation but also affect economic consequences.

Regional Development: Migration plays a vital role in regional development by changing the labour force in an economy. The freedom of migration ensures the maximum efficiency and productivity of the factors of production, leading to maximum output and optimum use of resource endowments so as to bring a region in proper development. So it leads to regional economic growth and reduces the regional disparity. Under a free economic system, all factors of production such as labour, capital, organization, and techniques are generally free to move in response to higher rewards. This freedom of movement ensures the maximum efficiency and productivity of the factors of production, leading to maximum output and optimum use of resource endowments, so that a region may get proper deployment (Mitra, 1997).

Wage Levels: When immigrant workers are employed for native works which native workers, the wage level is naturally changed. Immigrant workers find employment according to their occupational categories. The relative rates of wages received by native workers in these occupational categories may decline, as the immigrant workers many times are willing to work at a lower wage rate. However, the wage levels are affected by the immigrant workers.

Balance of Payments and Multiplier: Migration affects the balance of payments through the funds which the migrants carry with them or the remittances which they send to their home market. The outflow of money from the workplace of a country and its impact on the economy of the receiving country affect the balance of both countries and thereby the multiplier.

Demographic Consequences: Migration influences the demographic structure both at the place of origin and place of destination in two ways: (a) through the sex-age structure as very often migrant streams have high proportions of males in the young working-age group and (b) through differences in labour force participation rates between migrants and non-migrants in the same age group. Again rural-urban migration usual reduces the proportion of people in the reproductive ages and thus tends to reduce the birth rates in rural areas (emigrating areas) and increases it in urban areas (immigrating areas). Moreover, the separation of rural male immigrants from their wives in the villages for long-duration tends to reduce the birth rate (Mitra, 1997).

Social Consequences: When many persons from one social and cultural setting move to another locality with a different setting, social maladjustments are bound to occur. For example, it has been observed that rural-urban migration contributes to the congestion of slums, juvenile delinquency, prostitution, crime, suicide, nervous diseases, and health hazards in industrial areas. Urban life usually brings about certain social changes in the migrants. Village culture may gradually give way to urban culture. The very nature of urban social life thrusts upon the immigrant of this transformation or transition. However, this does not imply that he completely leaves the old habits and dissolves himself perfectly into the multi-dimensional urban culture. This mobility of the population has also an effect on the existing social structure. New patterns of thought and attitude of mind develop from experience gained in other places and as a result, social mobility is likely to increase. Therefore, in a heterogeneous or regionally diverse society, internal

migration can be an effective instrument of cultural diffusion and social integration. However, it depends on a number of factors like the volume of migration, the attitude of migrants, etc. (Mitra, 1997).

Socio-Cultural Effect: A large number of migrants may hamper the cultural heritage, archaeological and historic sites of an area. Cultural patterns, namely music, dance, drama, dress, arts and crafts, customs, ceremonies, lifestyles, traditional economic activities of emigrating areas affect on the cultural patterns of the immigrating areas. A mixed culture is evolved.

Environmental Effect: A large number of migrants affect the physical environment (natural and man-made). They reduce the environmental quality of immigrating areas through population pressure on air, water, noise, congestion, sewage, and solid waste disposal, etc. if the environment is not properly managed.

Water and Sanitation Problems: Because of overpopulation and rapid population increase in most urban centers, it is common to find there are inadequate sewage facilities. Municipalities and local governments are faced with serious resource crisis in the management of sewage facilities. As a result, sanitation becomes poor and sewages flow chaotically, and they are drained into neighboring streams, rivers, lakes, or seas. Eventually, communicable diseases such as typhoid, dysentery, plague, and diarrhea spread very fast leading to suffering and even death. Overcrowding also highly contributes to water scarcity as supply falls short of demand. There will be pressure on the basic infrastructures like sewage, transport, roads, parks, etc.

IV. CONCLUSION

The large scale migration of population from the rural areas of the State itself and outside of the States to its urban areas has been occurring very significantly since the day of Chinese aggression in 1962. But after the nineties, the young people have become literate and have been employed in every sector of the State. Presently, the percentage of unemployment is more than all India average. There is a small number of private sectors absorbing a very less number of job seekers. The only government sector is the main hope to be employed but it has been over-saturated. Therefore, now-a-day, migration outside of the State is very less, only there is rural-urban migration within the State.

In this developing State where economies are growing, the growth is often erratic and based on a small number of industries. For young people, barriers exist such as lack of access to financial services and business advisory services, difficulty in obtaining credit to start a business, and lack of entrepreneurial skills. In order to access these opportunities in these industries, investment in human capital and other required facilities are arranged in towns so that young people have access to quality education and infrastructure to overcoming economic barriers.

Migration is increasing day by day in the State with the full support of opportunities and style of living. But, it is growing faster and faster that became barriers to balance, equitable and inclusive development. Although, people come to know about each other's culture and they exchange their ideas, breaking the barriers which earlier used to exist between them. In reality, social structure is getting dispersed for example- A family structure that is transformed from joint to nuclear. The author can be reached by rkm_1966@yahoo.co.in

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