International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews

Journal homepage: www.ijrpr.com ISSN 2582-7421

The Great Indian Migration": Understanding the Significance of the Indian Migration within India and across the World

Ganesh Vajrapu

BA.LL.B. (Hons) 2nd year, 4th semester Alliance University, Bengaluru. vganeshLLB22@law.alliance.edu.in
Ph: 6300317914
Srinivasa General Store, Velama (Street), Poram (Village),Mentada (Subdistrict) Vizianagaram (District) Andhra Pradesh, 535580

ABSTRACT

The Indian migration phenomenon has been one of the most significant global movements of people in recent history. Millions of Indians have migrated from their homeland to various parts of the world, with a particular focus on North America, Europe, and the Gulf countries. The Indian diaspora has made significant contributions to these regions, including the establishment of successful businesses, scientific and technological advancements, and cultural enrichment. This migration has been fueled by a variety of factors, including economic opportunities, political instability, and cultural exchange. However, the migration of skilled professionals and entrepreneurs has seen a rapid rise in recent decades, especially since the liberalization of the Indian economy in the early 1990s. However, Indian migration has also had significant implications for the country and the communities left behind. The remittances sent by Indian migrants have been a significant source of foreign exchange for the Indian economy, but they have also contributed to brain drain and social dislocation. The Great Indian Migration has had a complex and multifaceted impact on the world. While it has brought about numerous benefits, Therefore, it is crucial to continue exploring the significance of Indian migration and its implications for the world as we move forward. This research paper aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the Indian migration phenomenon and its significance on a global scale. The paper begins by exploring whether migration is a choice or compulsion, its causes and consequences, and Indian migrants across India and the world. Through extensive research and analysis, this paper ultimately seeks to shed light on the complex and multifaceted nature of the Indian migration and its role in shaping the modern world.

Key Words: Indian migration, Indian economy, Choice, Compulsion, Modern world

INTRODUCTION

Migration is the term for human movement from one location to another. It has happened for as long as there have been humans and is related to world problems including economic development, poverty, and many others. 1Human migration can take many various forms, including internal movement, forced migration, and international migration. Individuals relocate for a variety of reasons, including push forces like leaving a region due to an issue like a food crisis or conflict and pull factors like relocating to an area due to better career or educational prospects.

There are three kinds of people who are migrating they are emigrant, immigrants, and refugees. Emigrant means a person who lives in his country in order to settle permanently in another country. Immigrant means a person who moves to another country in search make a new permanent residence. And finally, Refugee means a person who moved from one country to another country because of any problem in their former country. Millions of individuals throughout the world have been impacted by the migration and refugee crises. According to the UNHCR, there are 16.1 million refugees in the world that fall under its purview, with children making up more than half of the population2. Families relocate for a variety of causes, including war, violence, breaches of human rights, poor economic prospects, or natural calamities. More people than ever before in modern history are being forcefully displaced—there are currently 100 million of them worldwide. A person who is abroad due to feared persecution, conflict, widespread violence, or other situations that have gravely disturbed public order and who as a result need international protection is referred to be a refugee.

India has a long history of migration, both as a source of foreign migrants and as their final destination. India has a long history of immigration and emigration and is the country from where most foreign migrants originate3. Reverse migration presents a number of difficulties in India, and the attitude taken by the national government towards both domestic and foreign migrants has been compared. During the lockdown, the COVID-19 epidemic further worsened the situation for migrants in India4. Interstate migration is a significant component of India's internal migration since, between 2001 and 2011, an average of 5–6 million Indians moved yearly, according to the Economic Survey (2017)5.

Insufficient salaries, erratic and disorganized job circumstances, a lack of financial stability, and a never-ending fight to make ends meet for survival and livelihood are just a few of the difficulties faced by migrants in India. Migrant workers had several difficulties when attempting to cross state borders during the COVID-19 epidemic, including police violence, severe injuries, and claims of even fatalities from a lack of food and water. According to studies, a lack of planning contributed to economic problems such as wage theft, layoffs, a lack of social security, and employer responsibility. In India, migrants are frequently daily wage earners who live in subpar housing that is crumbling, unsanitary, and lacking in basic necessities[6].

1.2 Research problem

To obtain a thorough grasp of the intricate and multifaceted subject of migration in India, read Understanding the Local and Global Contexts. India has a long history of migration and displacement, including forced migration brought on by violence and war, economic migration, and natural disaster-related migration. The study of migration has produced a unique body of information on the causes of migration, the processes that lead to migration, and the general effects of migration on both the migrants and the society affected by migration. Migration can be in different forms but the ultimate mean of migration is to shift or move from one geographical area to another. The purpose of the study is to comprehend the factors that lead to migration in India as well as its effects on host communities and migrants' social, economic, and political well-being.

1.3 Literature Reviews

J P Singh, Migration in India: A Review, 1992

This paper talks about the male movement from rural to metropolitan areas in search of employment. The few studies that have been done on the traits of migrants reveal that the movement is very discriminating with regard to age, sex, marital status, education, profession, and rank. It is still unclear what impact poverty specifically plays in driving movement. The social and demographic effects of migration on shipping and receiving groups, as well as the social, economic, and demographic behavior of the migrants, are important areas that require more study.

Bose Ashish 1983 "Migration in India: Trends and Policies," In State Policies and Internal Migration.

This chapter has two objectives: first, to investigate the types and patterns of internal movement in India; and second, to evaluate the effectiveness of some of the key migration-influencing policies. Policies pertaining to housing and human settlements, particularly those that provide mass homes for the impoverished and resettlement programs for slum-dwellers, squatters, and people living in unauthorized communities, are frequently referred to as accommodationist policies. Aiming to act as counter-magnets and redirect migratory lines away from the major cities, ring towns have been developed. Cities with a population of over a million people continue to play an ever-more-dominant part in society.

Nimrat Kaur, "Protection of Refugees in India: A Critical Analysis," 2013

Therefore, the author examines how judges, NHRC, and UNHCR safeguard migrants' rights and offers ways to make improvements, such as passing specific legislation or creating a regional treaty along the lines of the OAU Convention in Africa.

R Lohrmann, "Irregular migration: a rising issue in developing countries," 1987

It is explained how illegal or undocumented migration is becoming a rising worry in emerging nations. Although such migration has historically happened without raising any issues, the author points out that since the 1970s, various changes in economic, political, and societal conditions have led governments to try and regulate such flows. The effects of illegal movement on both the nations of origin and destination are looked at, along with a review of regional patterns.

1.4 Research Questions

- ➢ What are the types of causes and consequences of Migration?
- ➢ Indian migrants across the India and world?
- ➢ Whether migration is a choice or a compulsion?
- ➢ What are the impacts of migration?

1.5 Research Objectives

- ➢ To analyse the factors that contribute to the migration and refugee crisis, such as conflict, economic conditions, climate change, and political instability.
- ➢ To examine the effects of the migration and refugee crisis on the host countries, such as changes in demographic patterns, economic impacts, and social integration.
- ➢ To investigate the experiences and perspectives of migrants and refugees, including the reasons for leaving their home countries, their journeys, and their experiences upon arrival in host countries.

1.6 Scope and limitations

The study of migration and the immigrant problem spans a wide range of topics, including legal, political, social, and economic issues. The study can concentrate on the reasons behind the migration and refugee crisis, its effects on the host nation and the migrants themselves, the laws and policies governing migration and refugee protection. The dearth of trustworthy data, the intricacy of the problem, and the research's sensitivity to political issues are some of its drawbacks. The study may also be constrained by the resources that are available and the researcher's own prejudices and viewpoints.

1.7 Research Methodology

The entire research employs a technique that is both critical and descriptive. Both primary and secondary data are used in the research. Statutes, Court decisions, and books are among the primary references cited in this essay. For the objectives of this study, secondary materials include a variety of articles and journals. All of the data that was collected has been carefully examined in order to address the research questions. To learn more about the present situation in relation to the research issue, the descriptive research technique is used. To critically analyze the research issue, analytical research is used in this article. The study's required and pertinent information is gathered from a variety of sources, including books, articles, journals, newspapers, reports, and different workshops. Since the current work is primarily academic, no field research has been done.

CHAPTER-2

TYPES OF CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION

Migration is the act of moving from one place to another with the intention of settling down. Emigration (moving from one country to another), internal migration (moving inside a state, country, or continent), and external migration are a few examples of the various types of migration (moving to a different state, country, or continent). (relocating to a new nation). Individuals relocate for a variety of reasons, including those that are societal or environmental, such as the demand for resources owing to population increase, political turmoil, business opportunities, or social issues. Migration can be separated into groups that are free and compelled, with refugees being a particular form of immigrant who is designated and protected by international law[7].

Migrations fall under a variety of categories. First, we can distinguish between domestic and international migration. Contrary to international migration, local migration refers to people and families moving within a country, typically from one region to another (for example, from rural to urban areas). Moreover, migration can be forced or voluntary. Internally or internationally, the majority of voluntary migration is carried out in search of better employment or living conditions. Forced migrants are primarily those who have been transported against their will as slaves, prisoners, or exiles by governments due to conflict or other political events. The voluntary movements of refugees fleeing war, starvation, or natural disasters lie between these two categories[8].

Push and pull variables work together to explain the migration-related reasons in India. Among the push causes are natural disasters, poverty, unemployment, and a lack of basic services. Better employment prospects, higher pay, and accessibility to superior institutions of higher learning and healthcare are all pull considerations.

Migration has a wide range of complex effects in India. The expansion of metropolitan regions and the growth of the national economy have both been strongly influenced by internal migration. It has, however, also contributed to the growth of slums, overcrowding, and the demand on urban infrastructure and essential services. Also, the lack of labour in rural areas has a negative impact on rural businesses like agriculture[9].

CHAPTER -3

Indian migrants across the India and world?

3.1 Internal or Domestic migration

Internal migration, usually referred to as domestic migration, is the movement of individuals within a single nation or geographical area. This kind of migration can be voluntary or forced and can happen for a number of reasons, including business possibilities, personal obligations to one's family, or environmental considerations.

According to the 2011 census, there were 45.36 crore internal migrants in India, or 37% of the total population. are immigrants living in the nation. In search of better possibilities, the majority of these migrants relocate from rural to urban areas. This encompasses both intrastate and interstate migration, with interstate migration accounting for the majority of the recent outflow.

Maharashtra, Delhi, and Gujarat are the states having the most interstate migration. For job prospects, a sizable percentage of migrants relocate from rural to urban areas. According to the 2011 Census, 38% of Indian migrants go from rural to urban regions.[10].

According to the census 2011, the size of the workforce was 48.2 crore people. This figure is estimated to have exceeded 50 crores in 2016 of which the migrant workforce constituted 20 percent or over 10 crore people. Estimated based on the 2100 census, [11]The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) surveys, and economic surveys, show that there are a total of about 65 million inter-state migrants, and 33 percent of these migrants are workers[12].

Internal mobility, informality, and circularity are the three characteristics that define migrant labour in Indian cities. These migrants are first-generation Indian citizens. Second, they are low-wage, informal labourers who do not have written employment agreements. Many migrant workers are engaged on a daily basis as self-employed street sellers or daily wage labourers on construction sites. These jobs are obviously unstable and momentary in nature, with little protection in the event of unexpected termination, as was the case with the lockdown. Finally, the majority of these immigrants do not settle in the city long-term. Urban environs that are pricey and unwelcoming force individuals to relocate alone. Instead, they travel back and forth between the city and the hamlet several times a year and continue to have strong roots there[13].

Understanding why migrant workers have been itching to go back home ever since the lockdown was announced requires an awareness of each of these factors. Natural calamities like hurricanes and wildfires can also cause internal migration by forcing individuals to flee their homes and look for temporary or permanent lodging elsewhere.

Indian immigrants suffer a number of difficulties, including a lack of social protection, restricted access to healthcare and education, prejudice, and communication difficulties. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, passed in 1979, and the National Rural Livelihoods Mission are only two of the laws and programmes the Indian government has put in place to address the difficulties faced by migrants. Internal migration is a common occurrence in many nations, and it can affect people personally as well as society as a whole in both positive and negative ways. On the one hand, internal migration can promote economic development and cross-cultural interaction when people move to new locations and carry their knowledge and experiences with them. On the other side, it can also put a pressure on resources and result in regional social and economic inequities.

3.2 International migration

India is one of the largest sources of international migrants in the world, with an estimated 18 million Indians living outside their country of birth. The United States, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates are among the top destinations for Indian migrants.

Economic opportunity is a key factor in Indian migration to other nations. Many Indians leave their country in search of improved wages and living standards overseas. In reality, India receives about $80 billion in remittances from Indian migrants residing overseas in 2019, making them a sizable source of foreign cash for the nation. In the United States, a considerable number of Indian immigrants work in the financial, medical, and technology sectors. Many Indian students go to wealthy nations for further education and continue working there after they graduate.

Indian immigrants support the economies and society of the nations where they settle. Indian immigrants, for instance, are disproportionately represented in high-skilled fields like computer programming and engineering in the United States and have started a number of prosperous enterprises. By planning events and festivals to highlight Indian art, music, and cuisine, Indian migrants have also played a crucial role in upholding cultural linkages between India and the nations they have chosen. Also common in the Gulf nations are Indian migrant workers who work in the construction, hospitality, and healthcare sectors.

Transnational migration is not without difficulties and dangers. In their destination nations, Indian migrants may experience prejudice, exploitation, and social and legal restrictions. However, there have been instances of forced labour and human trafficking involving Indian migrants, particularly in the Gulf nations. In general, the effects of international migration on people and society depend on a variety of variables, such as the economic, political, and social circumstances in both the nations of origin and destination[14].

Internal migration is far more common in India than foreign migration, which is fueled by a rising urbanisation rate and the income difference between rural and urban areas. India's urban population is anticipated to rise from 410 million to 814 million by 2050. The main receiving states

for domestic migration are Delhi, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, and Karnataka, while Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Andhra Pradesh are the top supply states.

With roughly 18 million of its citizens living overseas, India is the country from which most people migrate abroad[15]. The British dominion sent Indian laborers all over the world during the colonial reaction to changes in geopolitics and the demand for labour on a global scale.

With a long history of welcoming immigrants, India is today home to close to 300,000 refugees. India, however, has not accepted either the 1951 UN Convention or the 1967 Protocol, nor does it have a national refugee policy or piece of legislation. The Rohingya population in Myanmar would be closely observing India's response to those seeking asylum in Mizoram and Manipur.

India is required to follow the principle of "non-refoulement" as a signatory to other international treaties including the International, but has proclaimed the Rohingya living in India to be "illegal" and promised to return them to Myanmar.

3.3 Brain Drain

The "brain drain," in which highly qualified individuals such as doctors and engineers leave their home countries in pursuit of better opportunities, is another key issue that India must contend with. India has the most doctors and engineers working in wealthy nations, according to a United Nations survey[16].

CHAPTER-4

Whether migration is a choice or a compulsion?

A long-standing phenomenon, migration is sometimes viewed as a decision made by individuals to better their personal, social, or political situations. Yet, in India, migration is frequently compelled by circumstances like poverty, unemployment, a lack of education, and political unrest; it is not always a choice. Internal migration from rural to urban regions has a long history in India as a result of job possibilities.[17].

 But not all migrants choose to relocate to urban areas. Due to a shortage of basic services like water, power, and healthcare, many people are compelled to abandon their homes and families. For instance, severe water shortages in more than 500 villages in Maharashtra's Marathwada area in 2019 compelled many farmers to give up farming and go to cities in search of employment. Similar to this, many people in Kerala were compelled to abandon their homes in the wake of the 2018 floods and go to different regions of the state in search of food and shelter. Together with environmental causes, political unrest and conflict are significant contributors to migration in India. For example, the ongoing conflict in Jammu and Kashmir has led to the displacement of thousands of people, many of whom have had to leave their homes and migrate to other parts of the country. Similarly, the Naxalite insurgency in central India has forced many people to flee their homes and seek refuge in nearby cities.

Migration also has significant social and economic consequences for both the migrants and the places they move to. On the one hand, migrants often face discrimination and social exclusion in their new homes. For example, many migrant workers in cities like Mumbai and Delhi live in slums and face exploitation from employers who pay them low wages and deny them basic rights such as healthcare and housing. On the other hand, migration can also have a positive impact on the economies of the places migrants move to. For example, in states like Kerala and Punjab, remittances from migrants working abroad have played a significant role in driving economic growth and improving the standard of living.

CHAPTER-5

What are the impacts of migration?

Individuals, families, and communities can all be impacted by migration, both positively and negatively. Migration has significantly contributed to economic progress and cross-cultural interchange in India, but it has also led to social unrest and a brain drain. Economic opportunities have been the main factor influencing migration within India. Particularly, migration from rural to urban areas has become a significant trend in recent years. The Economic Survey of India reports that there were 455 million internal migrants in India in 2011 compared to 309 million in 2001[18].

5.1This internal migration has had both positive and negative impacts on India.

India is a substantial source of immigrants from within the country, notably skilled people who leave for other nations in quest of better prospects. India may suffer because of this "brain drain," which results in a loss of intellect and human capital. As an illustration, a large number of doctors and engineers from India have emigrated to nations like the United States and the United Kingdom, leaving a void in those industries in India. Outside of India, migration has had a big impact on the rest of the world as well. For instance, the worldwide refugee crisis has fueled social and political unrest in numerous nations. The Syrian refugee crisis, which began in 2011, has led to the displacement of millions of people, many of whom have migrated to neighbouring countries such as Turkey and Lebanon. These refugees have faced a range of challenges, including discrimination, limited access to healthcare and education, and difficulties finding employment[19].

_____

[footnotes illegible]

5.2 Addressing the Neglected Concerns of Migrants in India

Migrant workers in India make up a sizable section of the labour force and support the growth of the economy in that nation. They still encounter discrimination and indifference with regard to their fundamental rights and privileges. The widespread belief that public funds are reserved for the "genuine residents" of a place leads to the marginalisation of migrants, who are typically perceived as outsiders. Furthermore, the political class regularly disregards immigrants' valid concerns in favour of narrow "vote bank" tactics[20].

In India, migrant labourers make up a large portion of the labour force and contribute to the country's economic expansion. Regarding their basic rights and advantages, they continue to experience prejudice and disregard. Migrants, who are frequently viewed as outsiders, are marginalised as a result of the popular misconception that public monies are only intended for "real residents" of a location. Moreover, the political class frequently ignores the legitimate concerns of immigrants in favour of limited "vote bank" strategies.

> ➢ It's crucial to start literacy programmes that are especially aimed at immigrant communities. Migrants frequently experience difficulty obtaining basic services like healthcare and education due to language barriers. The "Changathi" effort in Kerala, which aimed to raise migrant workers' literacy levels, can serve as an example for other states.
>
> ➢ An essential step that must be taken is the allocation of specific financing for the development of the immigrant population. Each major city should allocate a specific budget to support the integration of immigrants.
>
> ➢ Disaster-related distress migration is a concern, and the central government should set aside the funds needed to address it. The funds are to be used to cover the costs of basic necessities including housing, healthcare, and education[21].
>
> ➢ Law enforcement agencies need to be informed about the special needs of this vulnerable group. They need to come up with novel strategies to stop hate speech on social media. The frequent targeting of migrants by hate speech might further marginalise them and generate an atmosphere of dread and insecurity.[22].

CONCLUSION

Other issues brought on by migration include brain drain, the exploitation of foreign workers, and cultural integration. It is crucial that both India and the countries of destination address these issues and develop policies that support safe and legal migration, safeguard migrant rights, and advance cultural diversity. Additionally, the demographics and economics of India have changed as a result of the Great Indian Migration. The growth of remittances has helped in reducing poverty and increasing household consumption in India. The return of skilled migrants has also led to the growth of entrepreneurship and the development of various sectors in India. Overall, Migration is a complex phenomenon with both positive and negative implications. It is essential to understand its significance and create policies that ensure safe and legal migration, protect the rights of migrants, and promote cultural diversity.

Bibliography

1. Benjamin Elisha Sawe, The Different Types Of Human Migration, https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/thedifferent-types-of-human-migration.html#:~:text=The%20Different%20Types%20Of%20Human%20Migration%201%20Internal,and%20their%20livestock.%20...%204%20Migration%20Statistics%20 August 8, 2018

2. Gurvinder Pal Singh, MD, Migrant Crisis After Lockdown in India During the COVID-19 Pandemic: An Invisible Mental Health Tsunami,https://www.psychiatrist.com/pcc/covid-19/migrant-crisis-after-lockown-in-india-an-invisible-mental-health-tsunami/ August 13, 2020Krishnavatar Sharma, India has 139 million internal migrants. They must not be forgotten, https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/10/india-has-139-million-internal-migrants-we-must-not-forget-them/ Oct 1, 2017

3. Joshy Jesline, John Romate, Eslavath Rajkumar, The plight of migrants during COVID-19 and the impact of circular migration in India: a systematic review, https://www.nature.com/articles/s41599-021-00915-6   October 14, 2021

4. Sushant Singh, Aanchal, Explained: Indian migrants, across India: The lockdown has led to an exodus of migrant workers struggling to reach their home states. Where do these migrants mostly come from, where do they work, and in which sectors? https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/coronavirus-india-lockdown-migran-workers-mass-exodus-6348834/ April 6, 2020.

5. Gurvinder Pal Singh, MD, Migrant Crisis After Lockdown in India During the COVID-19 Pandemic: An Invisible Mental Health Tsunami,   https://www.psychiatrist.com/pcc/covid-19/migrant-crisis-after-lockown-in-india-an-invisible-mental-health-tsunami/ August 13, 2020

6. Joshy Jesline, John Romate, Eslavath Rajkumar, The plight of migrants during COVID-19 and the impact of circular migration in India: a systematic review, https://www.nature.com/articles/s41599-021-00915-6   October 14, 2021

7. Nancee Hunter, Introduction to Human Migration, https://www.nationalgeographic.org/activity/introduction-human-migration/ (last visited on Mar 25, 2023)

8. Types of Migration: Internal, External, Intracontinental, and Other Migration, https://studynlearn.com/blog/types-of-migration/ (last visited on Mar 25, 2023)

9.   Annanya Behera. Migration in India: Causes and Aftermaths, https://planningtank.com/blog/migration-in-india-causes-aftermaths Aug 23, 2021

10. Consequences Of Migration, https://upscwithnikhil.com/article/social/consequences-of-migration Jan 16, 2023

11. Opportunuties And Challenges Of International Migration For Sending And Receiving Countries https://www.mfa.gov.tr/opportunuties-and-challenges-of-international-migration-for-sending-and-receiving-countries.tr.mfa#:~:text=International%20economic%20disparities%2C%20poverty%20and%20environmental%20degradation%2C%20combined,in%20countries%20in%20which%20they%20were%20not%20born.

12. Ruchi Singh, *Origin of World's largest Migrant population, India seeks to leverage Migration,* Migration Policy Institute, March 9, 2022, https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/india-migration-country-profile

13. [1]   Utilization of public funds in a country must obey the principles of transparency and efficiency. https://www.civilsdaily.com/mains/utilization-of-public-funds-in-a-country-must-obey-the-principles-of-transparency-and-efficiency-do-you-agree-give-your-opinion-with-suitable-examples-15-marks/ December 5, 2019

14. [1] Risha Chitlangia, Budget 2022: Focus on urban planning to push growth in cities, https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/budget-2022-focus-on-urban-planning-to-push-growth-in-cities-101643743186984.html Feb 02, 2022

15. [1] Forced migration or displacement, https://www.migrationdataportal.org/themes/forced-migration-or-displacement 27 May 2022

16. [1] RUPIN SHARMA, India's law enforcement framework needs to strike a balance between legal and illegal https://theprint.in/opinion/indias-law-enforcement-framework-needs-to-strike-a-balance-between-legal-and-illegal/885634/   Mar 24, 2022

Books Refered:

1.   J P Singh, Migration in India: A Review, 1992

2.   Bose Ashish 1983 "Migration in India: Trends and Policies," In *State Policies and Internal Migration*.

3.   Nimrat Kaur*, "Protection of Refugees in India: A Critical Analysis,"* 2013

4. R Lohrmann, *"Irregular migration: a rising issue in developing countries,"* 1987

Date Bases:

1.   UNHCR The UN refugee Agency, https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/introduction.html

2.   The Census of India. (2011). The Census of India 2011 report pdf. Goi. https://www.google.co.in/search?client=safari&rls=en&q=census+of+India+2011+report&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8&gfe_rd=cr&ei=dia4VqrsJceL8QeXuom4Aw#q=census+of+india+2011+report+pdf (last visited on Mar 23, 2023)

3.   Sona Mitra, Why the NSSO Employment Surveys Shouldn't Have Been Done Away With https://thewire.in/economy/why-the-nsso-employment-surveys-shouldnt-have-been-done-away-with Aug 25, 2018

4.   Krishnavatar Sharma, India has 139 million internal migrants. They must not be forgotten, https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/10/india-has-139-million-internal-migrants-we-must-not-forget-them/   Oct 1, 2017

5.   Global Commission on International Migration (2005), "Migration in an Interconnected World: New Directions for Action," Geneva: Switzerland