

## Migration : A Global Issue

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Migration can be defined as "a process of moving , either across a international border or within a state and includes any kind of movement of people , it includes refugees, displaced persons, uprooted people, and economic migrants". Migration is certainly not a recent phenomenon; on the contrary it has been part of he human history since very beggining, people have migrated from one continent to other, from country to country, or internally inside the same country. According to International Organisation Of Migration there are about one billion migrants around the world. This number includes 214 million international migrants and 740 million internally displaced persons. In an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world, with improved means of transportation and communication international migration has been growing in not only magnitude but also scope, complexity and impact.

Here i am going to take an example of migration in assam, situated in the heart of the northeast india, Assam is a land of fertile valleys, dense greenery and mighty rivers. Assam shares its boundaries with bangladesh and bhutan while it serves as a gateway to the south east asian markets. The migration in assam was started since colonial period Migration can bring a range of benefits to society. Migrants fill gaps in labour market and help counteract the damaging effects of an ageing population; they stimulate creativity and dynamism in economic and cultural life and make a major contribution to global economic development through remittances to their home countries Migrants come from many backgrounds with very different aspirations and expectations.

But now a days it become a burning issue in the context of assam The uncontrolled migration illegal migration has a very serious negative impact in assam Such as culture change, overcrowd ing pressure on welfare services

community tensions, depressing wage levels etc and etc faces by the people and government of assam. Illegal migration from bangladesh translates to a reduced share of an already limited cake. This has occasionally caused alienation of tribal land by bangladeshis. At times this has led to ethnic conflict and in 1983 at a quite little town called Nellie in assam's Morigaon district tribals dispossessed of their lands slaughtered between 1200 to 1753 migrants from bangladesh. Since immigration from bangladesh is an unending phenomenon their numbers in assam and other states are continually rise. There is widespread apprehension in assam and the other states of the region that in the near future political power will be taken from the original inhabitants by the migrants the immigrant population is slowly but surely playing an increasing important factor in state politics and in one such meeting held in assam, Mr L.K Advani commented that, " there will be a day when the chief minister of assam will be a bangladeshi". (2006)

There has been foreigners acts taken by the state government as well as by the central government of india. for example , the act of 1983 IMDT that is in force for detection of illegal migrants under the act an illegal migrants is who

"(1) has entered into india on or after the 25th day of march, 1971 is a foreigner.

(2) has entered into india without being in possession of a valid passport or other travel document or any other lawful authority in that behalf' (IMDT,1983)".

Under the act detection and deportation of illegals would take place under the supervision of tribunals set up by the central government.

Even years after it was passed its failure in serving the purpose for which it was enacted notwithstanding, successive parliaments governed by political compulsions, never considered amending, modifying or scrapping it all together. Yet due to lack of political will and the growing clout of bangladeshi migrants votes in assam as well as in New Delhi, the act continues to remain in force. Many attempts have been made to scrap act through rallies and MP from assam, Sarbananda sonowal tried a lot to scrap IMDT. Finally after a long protest, supreme court scrapped the act. But many differences have not take place. The final decision of Apex court scrapping the IMDT act is a matter of some satisfaction, but yet to become a boon. In over a decade and a half barely a few thousand illegal were identified, inspite of four million illegals residing in the state.

Therefore there are a few things people must do. Difficult things if we want to survive in the land of our birth with self respect and 100% political power.

- 1) Refuse to sell land to the bangladeshi or any foreign national no matter what price is being offered or what threats are being issued.
- 2) Awareness should be promoted about illegal migration into Assam being not only a threat to the identity of the assamese people but what is more, being a grave threat to our national security.
- 3) To launch a program of gradual and total boycott of the migrants even if it means great suffering and grater cost.
- 4) We must learn to use our own hands to do all the manual work at home an employ indigenouns day labourers.
- 5) Ask the elected representatives to report on a monthly basis what progress has been made towards the detection disfranchisement and deportation of foreign nationals.

Illegal migration from bangladesh is no longer a regional problem which can be pushed under the carpet. How to deal with millions of this illegal migrants is question to which there are no easy answers, particularly if political parties in India consider protection of bangladeshi migrants for their vote banks. Unfortunately state policy reamains lethargic in taking the problem and bangladeshi immigrants continue to pour in. Knowledgeable observers of the scene have expressed fears that it would not be surprising if the future cheif minister is one of illegal migrants.

**"STOP MIGRATION, SAVE NATIONALITY"**