

Mathematical Study on Religious Migration in the States of North Eastern Region of India

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Abstract: *The North Eastern Region (NER) comprising of eight states of India have diverse religious communities different from that of the Indian mainland. The growth rates of some religious community varied extensively from decade to decade due to religious migration. Change of religions experienced in large scale in some states of NER. In this paper, religious migratory phenomena are studied using prior religious migrants (opportunity looking), estimated religious settled migrants based on sex ratio and growth rate of some standard population and net religious opportunities analysis are taken up.*

Keywords: Religion, prior religious male migrants, settled religious migrants, net religious opportunity analysis etc.

AMS code: 91D20, 92D25

1. Introduction

Religion is an important and perhaps the basic socio-cultural characteristics associated with the mankind and civilization created by them over thousands of years. In a secular state like India several religions have thrived and different communities perceive religion in their own unique way. The study on pattern of distribution of religious communities within a region is of very interesting as it figures out the social, political, economical and cultural characteristic. The census of India recorded each of the religion and classified broadly as Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Jain, Buddhist, Other religions and religion not stated.

2. Assumption and Terms Used

- Female population varies proportionally with permanent or semi permanent settlers.
- One person belongs to a particular religious community only.
- Religious migration occurred within different religious communities, particularly from unstable religious community to stable religious community. However, religious migration between well-settled religious communities is very rare.
- Persons change religion according to their own choice (based on net opportunities available)
- Prior Migrants are generally the persons who are /were temporally migrated in the religion concerned looking for better net opportunities. They play an important role in providing help or guidance to the new comers regarding the opportunities and scope of potential activities in the religion as compared to that of other religions.
- Settled religious migrants are the temporary or permanently settled religious communities after ascertaining the available net opportunity in the religion as compared to that of other religions.

3. Methodology

Let the initial population in the census year 'z' specified by religion 'a' be P_a^z . Suppose the census is taken in interval of t years, P_a^{z+it} indicates the population, specified by religion 'a' in the census year (z + it) where i = 0,1,2,... Taking t = 1 population in the census years (z + i) is specified by P_a^{z+i} . Prior migrants so termed as opportunity seeking is estimated as

$$m_{ol(a)} = P_a^z - ({}^m\hat{p}_a^z + {}^f\hat{p}_a^z) \quad (1.1)$$

where ${}^m\hat{p}_a^z = {}^f p_a^z \times 1 / s_a^z$ is the expected prior male religious migrant, ${}^m p_a^z =$ number of males and ${}^f\hat{p}_a^z = {}^m p_a^z \times s_a^z$ is the expected number of female migrants, ${}^f p_a^z =$ number of female specified by religion 'a' in census year z.

Population in next census year (z+1) can be made as:

$$P_a^{z+1} = P_a^z + B_a - D_a + NM_a \quad (1.2)$$

$$\Rightarrow G_a^{(z+1,z)} = B_a - D_a + NM_a$$

Where, $G_a^{(z+1,z)}$, B_a , D_a and NM_a are growth, birth, death and net migration, specified by religion 'a' during the census year z to (z+1).

Expected number of population for the next census year can be made using the growth rate of some standard population as:

$$\hat{p}^{z+1} = ({}^f\hat{p}^z + {}^m\hat{p}^z) + g^{(z,z+1)} ({}^f\hat{p}^z + {}^m\hat{p}^z) \quad (1.3)$$

where $g^{(z,z+1)}$ is the standard growth rate from z to (z+1).

Expected religious settled migrants:

(1.4) $M^{(z,z+1)} = p^{z+1} - \hat{p}^{z+1}$ depends on opportunities available in the religion concerned

(1.5) If $M^{(z,z+1)} > 0 \Rightarrow M_I > M_o$ (more religious in-migration expected)

$< 0 \Rightarrow M_I < M_o$ (more religious out-migration expected)

$= 0 \Rightarrow M_I = M_o$ (no religious migration expected)

The net opportunity analysis of the religious concerned can be studied by using prior (OL) religious migrants (X) and religious settled migrants (Y) to draw the following results.

If (a) $X > 0, Y > 0$: Net religious opportunity experiences increasing.

\Rightarrow Religious in migration expected in the religion concerned with the available net religious opportunities.

(b) $X < 0, Y > 0$: Experiences sudden decline in religious opportunities.

\Rightarrow More out-migration expected due to declining net religious opportunities.

(c) $X > 0, Y < 0$: Experienced sudden increased due to opportunities available.

\Rightarrow More religious in-migration expected.

(d) $X < 0, Y < 0$: Experiences declining in net religious opportunities.

\Rightarrow More religious out-migration expected.

4. Different religious communities in NER (1961-2001)

Major religions in NER are Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Buddhist of which Hindus contribute a wide range from 66.3 to 57.2 percent, followed by Muslim ranging from 19.4 to 22.7 percent, Christian ranging from 7.6 to 13.5 percent. Buddhist contribute a range from 0.8 to 1.3 percent, Sikh ranging from 0.05 to 0.1 percent while Jain nearly 0.07 percent in NER. Other religions constituting of all the tribal and non tribal religions contributed a proportion of 2.2 to 3.6 percent in NER covering a large proportion particularly in the state of Arunachal Pradesh (ranging from 10.9 to 63.46 percent).

Muslim population in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim and Nagaland are less than 2 percent of the total population. Christianity is the dominating religion in the states of Nagaland and Mizoram with a proportion accounting more than 80 percent of the total population and Buddhists in the states of Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh which contributed ranges of 0.8 to 1.3 percent in NER.

The growth rates of Muslims in some of the states in NER were extensively high particularly in Arunachal Pradesh (502 percent during 1971-81 and 175.01 percent during 1981-91) and Nagaland (232.88 percent during 1961-71, 298.04 percent during 1971-81). Buddhist population in NER increased during 1961-91 with high growth rate confining particularly in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Tripura but spread out to the states of Nagaland (during 1961-81) and Manipur (during 1981-2001).

In Arunachal Pradesh, other religions occupied a large proportion i.e. 63.46 in 1971 but declined to 51.60 (1981), 36.22 (1991), 10.9 (2001) because of religious migration. The proportion of this group in Meghalaya also declined from 42.93 (1961) to 31.45 (1971), 25.71 (1981), 16.82 (1991), 11.5 (2001) possibly due to religious migration.

Distribution pattern of different religious communities (separately for each community) in NER (1961-2001) is as follows:

Table1.1: Hindu

States	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Aru.Pr	25.9	102.8	184.7	320.2	379.9
Assam	7884.9	10604.6	-	15047.3	17296.5
Man	481.1	632.6	853.2	1059.5	996.9
Meg	-	187.2	240.8	260.3	370.8
Miz	-	21.2	35.2	34.8	31.6
Nag	34.7	59.0	111.3	122.5	153.2
Sikk	108.2	-	212.8	277.9	329.6
Tri	867.9	1393.7	1834.2	2384.9	2739.3
NER	9402.5	12992.1	3472.2	19507.4	22234.7

(Figure in 000)

Table1.2: Muslim

States	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Aru.Pr	1.0	0.8	5.1	11.9	20.7
Assam	2765.5	3592.1	-	6373.2	8240.6
Man	48.6	70.9	99.3	133.5	190.9
Meg	-	26.4	41.3	61.4	99.2
Miz	-	1.8	2.2	4.5	10.0
Nag	0.8	2.9	11.9	20.6	35.0
Sikk	1.2	-	3.2	3.8	7.7
Tri	230.0	103.9	138.5	196.4	254.4
NER	3047.2	3799.1	301.6	6805.6	8858.6

(Figure in 000)

Table1.3: Christian

States	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Aru.Pr	1.7	3.7	27.3	89.0	205.5
Assam	764.5	381.0	-	744.3	986.5
Man	152.0	279.2	421.7	626.6	737.5
Meg	-	475.2	702.8	1146.0	1628.9
Miz	-	286.1	413.8	591.3	772.8
Nag	195.5	344.8	621.6	1057.9	1790.3
Sikk	2.8	-	7.0	13.4	36.1
Tri	10.0	15.7	24.8	46.4	102.4
NER	1126.7	1785.8	2219.2	4315.3	6260.4

(Figure in 000)

Table1.4: Buddhist

States	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Aru.Pr	5809	61400	86483	111372	143028
Assam	36513	22565	-	64008	51029
Man	325	495	473	711	1926
Meg	-	1878	2739	2934	4703
Miz	-	22647	40429	54024	70494
Nag	42	179	517	581	1356
Sikk	49894	-	90848	110371	152042
Tri	33716	42285	54806	128260	98922
NER	126299	151449	276295	472261	523500

Table1.5: Jain

States	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Aru.Pr	14	39	42	64	216
Assam	9468	12917	-	20645	23957
Man	778	1408	975	1337	1461
Meg	-	268	542	445	772
Miz	-	-	11	4	179
Nag	263	627	1153	1202	2093
Sikk	19	-	108	40	183
Tri	195	375	297	301	477
NER	10737	15634	3128	24038	29338

Table1.6: Sikh

States	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Aru.Pr	745	1255	1231	1205	1865
Assam	9686	11920	-	16492	22519
Man	523	1028	992	1301	1653
Meg	-	1262	1674	2612	3110
Miz	-	427	421	299	326
Nag	255	687	743	732	1152
Sikk	72	-	322	375	1176
Tri	49	318	285	740	1182
NER	11330	16897	5668	23756	32983

Table1.7: Other religions

States	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Aru.Pr	1784	296674	326000	313118	337399
Assam	394089	N	-	138230	22999
Man	-	83167	35490	14066	235280
Meg	-	318168	344215	298466	267245
Miz	-	62	1606	1859	2443
Nag	137444	108159	27852	5870	6108
Sikk	-	-	1987	374	12926
Tri	4	-	27	2	1277
NER	533321	806230	737177	771985	885677

Table1.8: Religion not stated

States	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Aru.Pr	299886	785	972	17652	9302
Assam	8033	N	-	10083	11369
Man	96668	3846	1176	60	1057
Meg	-	1369	2072	2461	7015
Miz	-	2	11	2902	661
Nag	40	2	3	106	811
Sikk	19	-	2071	154	1168
Tri	2	N	24	1	1104
NER	404648	6004	6329	33419	32487

N -negligible

Table 2: Growth of population by religious communities in India and NER

		1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
All	A	24.8	21.4	26	22.7
	B	24.8	24.8	23.8	21.5
Hindu	A	23.7	21.3	25.1	20.3
	B	23.4	24.2	22.8	20
Muslim	A	30.8	22.9	34.5	36
	B	31.2	30.8	32.9	29.3
Christian	A	32.6	13.7	21.5	22.6
	B	36	19.2	17	21.1
Sikh	A	32.3	26	24.3	18.2
	B	32	26.2	25.5	16.9
Buddhist	A	17.1	23.8	35.3	24.5
	B	17	25.4	36	23.2
Jain	A	28.5	23.1	4.6	26
	B	28.5	23.7	4	26

Others	A	45.7	26.6	18.2	103.1
	B	97.7	26.6	13.2	111.3
Religion not stated	A	-68.1	66.9	590.1	75.1
	B	-65.7	67.1	573.5	76.3

A: All India B: NER

5. Religious In and Out-Migration Analysis

5.1 Hindus

In-migration of male (OL) of Hindu community were experienced in most of the states except Manipur and Tripura. The net opportunities available in Hindu religion experienced increasing in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim during 1971-81 but experienced sudden declining during (1991-2001). The net opportunity in Hindu in the states of Manipur and Tripura experienced sudden declined during (1971-81) and (2001) resulting religious out-migration. The Hindu community experienced in migration during 1971-81, sudden declining in 1991 and religious out migration in 2001. The prior religious (OL) male migrants estimated taking standard sex ratio and growth rate of each religion in India and NER and settled religious migrants (separately for each religion) are shown below:

Table 3.1: Hindu

Ar.p.		1971	1981	1991	2001
Ar.p.	X(a)	10089	3237	3750	1527
	Y(a)	-	44485	89387	-8819
	X(b)	2150	2330	3335	2954
	Y(b)	-	57389	86198	-9292
Ass	X(a)	565	-	-3795	10502
	Y(a)	-	-	-	-755742
	X(b)	18567	-	5892	-1567
	Y(b)	-	-	-	2243270
Man	X(a)	-3372	-3654	-2737	-75
	Y(a)	-	71683	16253	-271185
	X(b)	-953	-1224	-1655	-1659
	Y(b)	-	86996	-6326	275657
Meg	X(a)	1444	1116	1578	768
	Y(a)	-	6610	-36804	-6438
	X(b)	1193	1038	-1479	1311
	Y(b)	-	12384	-42272	-3546
Miz	X(a)	1240	1529	1344	472
	Y(a)	-	7339	-10370	-11796
	X(b)	786	1031	1146	1042
	Y(b)	-	8541	-10593	-11666
Nag	X(a)	2676	2902	2797	1199
	Y(a)	-	34626	-17725	2838
	X(b)	1718	2016	2417	2535
	Y(b)	-	37587	-19242	2920
Sik	X(a)	-	884	532	663
	Y(a)	-	-	15502	-4547
	X(b)	-	850	614	1038
	Y(b)	-	-	10630	-5481
Tri	X(a)	-5155	-52148	-4158	895
	Y(a)	-	10965	556035	358534
	X(b)	-726	-996	-2045	-2020
	Y(b)	-	144554	91574	-127305
NER	X(a)	0	0	0	0
	Y(a)	0	0	0	0
	X(b)	21949	4194	11183	-34540
	Y(b)	-	8551810	-875343	-738915

Standard population for (a) NER, (b) India

5.2 Muslim:

Muslim population increased in NER and net opportunity experienced increasing during 1971-2001, but experienced a sudden decline in 1991. In migration and net opportunity available of Muslim occurred in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland and expected to be continued. The states of Assam, Manipur and Tripura experienced declining net opportunities available of Muslim during 1981-91 and expected out-migration in 2001.

Table 3.2: Muslim

		1971	1981	1991	2001
Ar.p.	X(a)	35	201	216	278
	Y(a)	-	3926	7348	4981
	X(b)	33	130	234	271
	Y(b)	-	3998	4924	4143
Ass	X(a)	-12	-	-351	-1124
	Y(a)	-	-	-	513
	X(b)	471	-	-1872	-506
Man	X(a)	-183	-464	-103	-266
	Y(a)	-	6739	2147	-18412
	X(b)	-165	-106	-143	-878
Meg	X(a)	86	29	151	162
	Y(a)	-	6860	6358	19504
	X(b)	86	91	-152	163
	Y(b)	-	8948	5611	15788
Miz	X(a)	47	141	236	372
	Y(a)	-	467	1421	3927
	X(b)	46	89	257	361
Nag	X(a)	129	356	293	491
	Y(a)	-	7758	4479	7937
	X(b)	124	236	315	478
	Y(b)	-	8009	4446	6504
Sik	X(a)	-	217	99	-105
	Y(a)	-	-	-746	2589
	X(b)	-	137	108	182
	Y(b)	-	-	-694	2312
Tri	X(a)	-142	-264	-92	-105
	Y(a)	-	-2733	12741	493
	X(b)	-123	-17	-147	-84
	Y(b)	-	144554	10197	-12591
NER	X(a)	0	0	0	0
	Y(a)	-	0	0	0
	X(b)	434	424	-1623	621
	Y(b)	-	8551810	-82326	-394839

5.3 Christian

Christian religion increased extensively in the states of NER during 1981-91. Net opportunity availability was increased and large settled migrants were experienced in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, and Tripura during 1971-2001 whereas out-migration of prior male (OL) were experienced in the states of Manipur, Meghalaya and Mizoram during 1981-2001.

Table 3.4: Christian

		1971	1981	1991	2001
Ar.p.	X(a)	20	57	65	-86
	Y(a)	-	22891	56999	97675
	X(b)	12	17	19	4
	Y(b)	-	23104	55816	96395
Ass	X(a)	69	-	75	149
	Y(a)	-	-	-	85070
	X(b)	88	-	99	-209
	Y(b)	-	-	-	73874
Man	X(a)	-80	-9	27	-36
	Y(a)	-	-88940	133289	-23150
	X(b)	-26	40	79	-108
Meg	X(a)	-79	-191	-977	-690
	Y(a)	-	13640	324037	242252
	X(b)	12	22	10	-37
Miz	X(a)	-184	-182	-354	820
	Y(a)	-	72980	107363	57123
	X(b)	-92	-85	25	-80
	Y(b)	-	88603	88630	47794
Nag	X(a)	38	286	345	820
	Y(a)	-	210546	330346	508766
	X(b)	46	131	173	-560
Sik	X(a)	-	13	6	7
	Y(a)	-	-	5191	19865
	X(b)	-	4	2	-16
	Y(b)	-	-	4885	196669
Tri	X(a)	12	20	40	48
	Y(a)	-	-6128	17349	46163
	X(b)	8	7	11	-32
	Y(b)	-	6998	16245	45500
NER	X(a)	0	0	0	0
	Y(a)	-	0	0	0
	X(b)	116	212	567	-1003
	Y(b)	-	1729480	1310314	973490

5.4 Sikh, Buddhist and Jain:

Sikh, Buddhist and Jain are small number and almost negligible in NER, experienced in-migration of prior male (OL) migrants during 1981-2001.

In-migration of sikh was experienced in the states of Manipur and Meghalaya during 1971-81 and in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim and Tripura during 1991-2001. Buddhist was found in-migration in Mizoram during 1971-2001. In-migration of prior religious (OL) of Jain were experienced in Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland during 1971-2001

Table 3.5: Sikh

		1971	1981	1991	2001
Ar.p.	X(a)	188	-109	-133	341
	Y(a)	-	-590	793	370
	X(b)	96	33	40	112
	Y(b)	-	-471	-117	294
Ass	X(a)	-668	-	-12	-1033
	Y(a)	-	-	-	3722
	X(b)	129	-	128	367
	Y(b)	-	-	-	1578
Man	X(a)	-113	6	2	43
	Y(a)	-	-204	288	218

	X(b)	14	27	53	49
	Y(b)	-	-320	236	-53
Meg	X(a)	-13	3	3	-209
	Y(a)	-	98	517	2643
	X(b)	17	-9	26	38
	Y(b)	-	63	871	-213
Miz	X(a)	-131	-13	6	51
	Y(a)	-	48	233	-105
	X(b)	59	-233	27	18
	Y(b)	-	-191	103	-84
Nag	X(a)	86	6	3	47
	Y(a)	-	-232	-231	221
	X(b)	46	35	32	38
	Y(b)	-	180	-126	190
Sik	X(a)	-	164	60	372
	Y(a)	-	-	-37	757
	X(b)	-	78	65	101
	Y(b)	-	-	-43	622
Tri	X(a)	-33	-65	-189	383
	Y(a)	-	-74	374	139
	X(b)	-8	9	58	102
	Y(b)	-	-105	433	177
NER	X(a)	0	0	0	0
	Y(a)	-	0	0	0
	X(b)	294	186	364	827
	Y(b)	-	-3157	3930	2584

Table3.6: Buddhist

		1971	1981	1991	2001
Ar.p.	X(a)	-73	-109	-133	-80
	Y(a)	-	9579	-6096	5982
	X(b)	25	33	1	-2273
	Y(b)	-	10439	100022	31655
Ass	X(a)	56	-	-12	15
	Y(a)	-	-	-	-27814
	X(b)	676	-	47	72
	Y(b)	-	-	-	-24684
Man	X(a)	1	6	2	4
	Y(a)	-	-148	60	1048
	X(b)	1	4	2	4
	Y(b)	-	-141	118	1084
Meg	X(a)	13	3	3	11
	Y(a)	-	368	403	482
	X(b)	9	5	1	10
	Y(b)	-	403	482	1234
Miz	X(a)	0	-13	6	39
	Y(a)	-	12016	12360	3930
	X(b)	26	36	49	42
	Y(b)	-	12360	3646	6580
Nag	X(a)	6	6	3	7
	Y(a)	-	286	-130	637
	X(b)	2	4	2	3
	Y(b)	-	293	-67	667
Sik	X(a)	-	164	60	19
	Y(a)	-	-	-13405	15992
	X(b)	-	184	138	30
	Y(b)	-	-	-2963	21421
Tri	X(a)	0	-65	-189	-19
	Y(a)	-	1792	53813	-21949
	X(b)	35	-22	-24	10
	Y(b)	-	2414	60054	-52652
NER	X(a)	0	0	0	0
	Y(a)	-	0	0	0
	X(b)	983	286	222	36
	Y(b)	-	143042	69611	-34974

Table 3.7: Jain

		1971	1981	1991	2001
Ar.p.	X(a)	4	2	3	4
	Y(a)	-	-11	19	132
	X(b)	1	1	1	2
	Y(b)	-	-7	6	136
Ass	X(a)	-1	-	-26	-8
	Y(a)	-	-	-	-2022
	X(b)	-464	-	100	61
	Y(b)	-	-	-	-1870
Man	X(a)	-73	-27	29	3
	Y(a)	-	-676	352	-260
	X(b)	5	8	-18	5
	Y(b)	-	-764	8	-181
Meg	X(a)	0	39	-8	-3
	Y(a)	-	211	-159	222
	X(b)	3	12	3	1
	Y(b)	-	209	-304	215
Miz	X(a)	0	1	1	26
	Y(a)	-	7	-9	173
	X(b)	0	0	7	2
	Y(b)	-	7	-10	168
Nag	X(a)	20	-18	8	1
	Y(a)	-	353	22	569
	X(b)	10	12	8	6
	Y(b)	-	369	-374	587
Sik	X(a)	-	12	2	4
	Y(a)	-	-	-84	131
	X(b)	-	3	1	5
	Y(b)	-	-	-108	132
Tri	X(a)	45	3	7	-2
	Y(a)	-	-222	-11	89
	X(b)	10	4	3	0
	Y(b)	-	-176	-106	99
NER	X(a)	0	0	0	0
	Y(a)	-	0	0	0
	X(b)	175	37	117	78
	Y(b)	-	4941	-10299	-26426

6. Analytical Results

The religious migration in the states of NER can be summarized for each state as follows:

6.1 Arunachal Pradesh

“Other religions” category was the leading religious community during census year 1971 and 1981 but its proportion decreased due to religious out-migration whereas Christianity experienced increasing correspondingly. The net opportunity of Hindus and Muslims were found increasing during 1971-91 and therefore expected religious in migration. The Buddhist increased during 1971-81 but found declining during 1981-91.

6.2 Assam

Major religious communities in Assam are Hindu, Muslim and Christian. Religious in-migration in Hindu was experienced during 1961-91 and in Christian during 1971-2001 increases due to increasing in the available net opportunities.

6.3 Manipur

Major religious communities in Manipur are Hindu, Christian and Muslim. Religious out-migration in Hindu has been experiencing during 1971-2001 whereas religious in-migration in Christian increased with the available net opportunities. The proportion of Sikhs, Buddhist and Jain were less than one percent but found increasing marginally during 1981-2001. The proportion of "Other religions" category declined during 1971-91 along with a declining in net opportunities available.

6.4 Meghalaya

"Other religions" category was the dominating religion communities in Meghalaya in 1961 but its proportion decreased with a negative growth rate but Christian communities were found increasing during 1971 to 2001 due to religious in-migration. Proportions of Muslim was 2.99 (1961) increased to 4.3 (2001) due to religious in-migration during 1961-2001. The prior male migrants (OL) were experienced in Sikh, Jain and Buddhist.

6.5 Mizoram

Christian population in Mizoram occupied more than 80 percent of the entire population. Buddhists occupied about 7 to 8 percent whereas Hindus from 3 to 7 percent. The net opportunity was found declining in Hindu and Christian during 1971-91. Muslim was found increasing in Mizoram due to religious in-migration.

6.6 Nagaland

Christians increased extensively during 1961-2001 correspondingly with declining in other religious group. Proportion of Muslims increased due to religious in-migration. Proportion of Hindu increased during 1971-81 but experienced declined during 1991-2001.

6.7 Sikkim

Major religious communities in Sikkim are Hindu and Buddhist. Proportion of Buddhist declined during 1981-91 due to religious out-migration. The net opportunities available of Christian and Hindu resulted increasing in-migration in Hindu during 1981-91 and Christian during 1991-2001.

6.8 Tripura

Hindu occupied the maximum of the total population in Tripura but the Proportion of Hindu and Muslim was found declined during 1971-2001 due to religious out-migration. Proportion of Muslim was 20.14 (1961), declined drastically to 6.68 (1971) indicating negative growth rate. Christian and Buddhists increased during 1971-2001; Buddhist was 2.95 (1961) increased to 4.65 (1991) and 3.1 (2001). The net opportunity available of Christian and Sikh was found increasing expected for further religious in migration

7. Conclusion

The Hindus were the major religious community in NER settled particularly in the states of Assam, Tripura, Sikkim and Manipur. Proportion of Hindus was found increasing in Arunachal Pradesh with in-migrated Hindus. Religious out-migration of Hindus occurred in states of Manipur and Assam. Muslim population were confined in the states of Assam and Manipur during 1961-71. The growth of Muslims in the states of NER were extensively high particularly in Arunachal Pradesh (502 in 1971-81, 175.01 in 1981-91); Nagaland (232.88 during 1961-71, 298.04 in 1971-81). Christian population dominated the states of Nagaland and Mizoram. Christian population increased in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur and Nagaland due to religious in-migration particularly from "Other religions" group. Sikhs and Jains population in NER were mostly the opportunity looking male migrants confining in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland. Large portion of this community was found migrated to Christianity due to available net opportunities in the religion concerned.

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