

The Social Impacts of Migration in India

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ABSTRACT: Migration is an equilibrium process which reduces regional disparities at different stages of development and a process which is as old as human civilization. Migration including refugee flows, asylum seekers, internal displacement and development induced displacement has increased considerably in volume and political significance since the end of the cold war. It has become an integral part of North – South relationships and is closely linked to current processes of global social transformation. This makes it as important for sociologists to develop empirical research and analysis on migration as it is to include it in their theoretical understandings of contemporary society. The study of migration is linked to research on economic migration but has its own specific research topics, methodological problem and conceptual issues. Migration needs to be analysed as a social process in which human agency and social network play a major part. It gives rise to loss of state control, especilly in the context of recent concerns about migration and securits. In this context, it is essential to question entire sociological approaches, which have been based on the principle of relatively autonomous national societies.

I. INTRODUCTION

A significant component of any assessment is to look at how immigration has affected social relationships within society. At one level the impacts that have been felt in Jobs, public services and so on tend indirectly to colour the way in which individuals sense the impacts on the communities in which they live and work. This may be felt by some more than others, depending on whether immigrants are perceived to have brought competition or choice to local communities. Greater pressures in objectively measured employment markets are likely to flow through into subjective felt anxieties about local communities. The same is also true when looking at how local community relations are viewed and affected by national political debates about immigration. The social Impacts of immigration are also felt in a more direct manner. This can be seen when examining people’s sentiment towards their local neighbourhoods and specifically how far they feel that those around them are pulling together and can be trusted and relied on when needed “ Togetherness “ as this has been dubbed has frequently probed by researchers . Partly in order to pin down its essence, but also to isolate what is most likely to reinforce or unsettle this sentiment. It is notoriously tricky to measure give that feelings of common purpose are often reflection of prosperous communities laced with efficient public services.

II. OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of this study are:

- To study the socio – economic conditions of the migrant labourers Before and after the migration.
- To study the Reasons for migration.
- To understand in – migration, out – migration and net migration Levels of all states.
- To understand State to state migration flows of the consequences
- To understand some insights on the determinants of internal Migration in India.

Migration is one of the common trends in these days. In the same way agriculture labour migration is also common in these days. Labourer face so many problems in his living condition and these problems pull him from his native place and migrate to other places where he get good employment and income opportunity. Researchers have attributed this decline in population mobility to growth in transport facilities which has made commuting to work place increasingly easier over the period.

DATA SOURCE

This paper uses data from census report, 2011 which was released recently; the researcher has collected information on migration based on spatial and temporal aspects. In India, the place of birth and place of last residence of a person provide information on the spatial aspects of movement, while duration of residence provides data on the temporal aspects of migration the data covers spatial movement of persons within a state or between the states based on crossing geographical and administrative boundaries census however, does not provide economic characteristics of the states. For the socio-economic variables, paper used data of various sources including publication of the Reserve bank of India, central statistical organization and planning commission of India.

III. MIGRATION AND HUMAN SOCIETY.

Migration has continues to have a major impact on human societies. The effects of migration are seen in both the societies that people leave called 'sending societies', and those in which they settle, called 'receiving societies'. These societies are not always countries or nation. People may for instance, move from a rural society, such as a village, to an urban one, such as a city, within the same country. The impacts of these internal moves may be as serious for the villages as international movements are for nation.

The Impacts of migration are now so important that an academic discipline has developed around the study of human movement. This discipline is called sociology of migration or migration studies, and has brought together the skills like

- Demographers who chart the population consequences.
 - Sociologists who document and analyse social consequences.
 - Economists who chart the economic consequences.
 - Geographers who study the implications of spatial redistribution of people.
 - Historians who provide the contexts of movements.
 - Psychologists who look at individual consequences of movement.
 - Medical researchers who look at the health impact of movements.
- These people have become interested in understanding and explaining the
- Processes
 - Patterns
 - Social consequences (cost and benefits)
 - Individuals and groups experiences of human movements at all types.

INTERNAL OR DOMESTIC MIGRATION

These terms refer to human movements within a Nation. It usually results from people moving from, Rural areas to live in small centres, Small centres to large cities, Between cities, Cities to rural areas where new industries create new jobs.

Some of this internal migration is temporary as farmers move to town to sell their crops and produce and then return to their farm and plantations. Some is semi-permanent as people move to town to work and return only after their retirement. Some internal migration is permanent as families move never return to their birth place.

MIGRATION PATTERNS IN INDIA

There are four migration streams: rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-rural and urban-urban. Further the stream can be intra- district, intra – state, inter-state. As is evident of majorities of the migrants move within the state, i.e. move within same districts or move to other districts of the same state.

Inter-state migration in India is mainly from states having low agricultural productivities. Orissa, Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, part of Bengal and Telangana region in Andhra Pradesh fell in this category. Inter-state migration takes place for casual and temporary employment in the following spheres.

- [1] Seasonal agricultural labour required at the time of harvesting and for agricultural operations in Punjab, Haryana and western UP.
- [2] Construction labour engaged in irrigation projects, major road and rail projects all over the country.
- [3] Specialized labour like Oriya labour in Madhya Pradesh brick kilns, sugarcane harvesting labour in South Gujarat and other coastal states, textile labour in Surat and Bhivandi in Maharashtra.

There is no uniform pattern in the position of migrant workers as the variables determining it vary from sector to sector and state to state. For instance the position of migrant agricultural workman from Bihar and UP is slightly better than the constructional workmen from Orissa and AP agricultural labourer, after finding his way in the new territory becomes an "old hand" in subsequent years and a relation with the employer is

established. Hence the obvious reasons are that there is a one to one relation between the employer and the workmen, and some kind of continuity is there in the case of agricultural sector. These relations once established continue due to nature of work. Both these factors are absent in the case of construction workers. The migrant worker knows neither the employer nor the nature and place of work are known before hand. Once the project is over, the worker and the employer loose contract, and both have to a new work site. This adds to the vulnerability of the workmen. As regards long distance (Inter – state) movement in India, a clear sex differential is found from census 2011. Among the male interstate migrants, rural to urban stream emerged as the most prominent accounting for 47% percent. On the other hand, rural to rural has remained the major pattern of Female movement, with 38% percent of them migrating from rural to rural areas.

INTER STATE MIGRATION :SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS

There is growing evidence in India to suggest that the country is moving fast in the overall development. Structural transformation in the 2001s has propelled the growth of the economy further . The percentage of people below poverty line has reduced and per capital consumption has improved simultaneously . Although Indian economy is predominantly agricultural , the proportion of work force engaged in agricultural activities has fallen significantly . This reduction is perhaps a sign of enhanced job opportunities in other sectors.

IV. TYPES OF INTERNAL MIGRATION IN INDIA

Labour migration flows include permanent, semi- permanent, and seasonal or circular migrants. Much of the available data polls migrants in the permanent and semi- permanent categories and considerably less large-scale statistical data are available on the numbers and characteristics of circular migrants. Semi- permanent migrants are those who are likely to have precarious jobs in their destination areas. Or lack the resources to make a permanent move. While they may reside in their destination cities for years or decades, they likely have homes and families in their sending district. Seasonal or circular migrants by contrast, are likely to move from place to place in search of employment or to continue returning to the same place year after year. Such circular flows encompass migrants who may stay at their destination for six months or more at a time and hence need social services at their destination. Scholars have long characterized this migration as type in which the permanent residence of a person. Many of the women who migrate for marriage are also participants in the market, even if their primary reason for migration is marriage. For example is a rapidly growing sector that employs women, most of whom are rural – to – urban, migrants.

V. HOUSING

Migration and slums are inextricably linked, as labour demand in cities and the resulting rural to urban migration creates greater pressures to accommodate more people. In 2011, 68 million Indians lived in slums, comprising one – quarter of the population of India's 19 cities with more than one million residents. Across the country, the experiences of slum dwellers are characterized by sudden evictions without adequate rehabilitation and local government that do not provide low- cost housing for the urban poor. The basic problem is establishing identity result in a loss of access to entitlements and social services. Lack of identification means migrants are not able to access provisions such as subsidized food, fuel, health services, or education that are meant for the economically vulnerable sections of the population. The issue was lack of access to education for children of migrants. Further aggravates the intergenerational transmission of poverty. Over all discrimination in the provision of rights and entitlements combined with internal migrant's identity as outsiders in the receiving society often perpetuate the economic & political exclusion of many groups & suggest that there are deeply exclusionary trends in India's democracy.

The sociology of migration distinguishes signifies that

- Push factors: which lead people to leave one society?
- Pull factors: which attract them to another society?

Encouragement and motivation for an individual to migrate.

	<i>PUSH FACTORS</i>	<i>PULL FACTORS</i>
Economic and demographic	Poverty, Unemployment, Standard of living, Low wages. Development, High fertility rates, Lack of basic health And education.	Prospects of higher wages, Potential for improved, Personal and Professional
Political	Conflict, insecurity, Violence Poor governance, Corruption & Human right abuses	Safety and securities Political freedom
Social and cultural	Discrimination based on ethnicity religion and the like.	Family reunification, Ethnic (diaspora gender, migration) home land. Freedom from discrimination.

Source : Mansoor A and B Quillin (2006), As produced by Gencler and Apak,(2009)

These motives change over time and may lead migrants to stay away for longer or shorter periods than they had originally intended.

VI. INDIVIDUAL MIGRATION

This refers to the continuous movements of Individuals who move for many reasons. Some Individual migration is planned. People plan to migrate at a certain point in their lives and save and prepare for these visits over long periods of time. Some Individual migration is spontaneous: people suddenly decide to go overseas to visit or to attend a funeral or wedding. They use their savings or borrow from friends to make these trips. Motives of individuals who migrate may vary greatly some people migrate so they can provide better social, economic and educational opportunities for their families. These individuals may continue to support their families from distant cities and countries. Other people move to escape the families and their expectations. These movements sometime occur after arguments and conflicts and lead people to sever ties with their families more or less completely and never return. Other individuals move for short periods to time to achieve individual goals, such as saving money to build a house or start a business, and then return to their homes. Others move so that they can hold in their owe societies or to follow life styles that they are unable to follow in their own society.

VII. THE TERMINOLOGY OF MIGRATION

Different types of migration have quite different consequences, special terms are necessary to distinguish between different types migration. Those who study migration have created a set of terms to refer to different types & consequences of migration. This refers to temporary movements where people spend between three months & three years in another location before returning to their home. This types of migration has more significant effects in both the community which they leave and that in which they settle. The families of short term migrants may receive more money but may be without a parent, or an adult child who performed important social and economic duties for the family. Thus, a child behind may find themselves without a parent at important parts of their life. The benefits of short term migration to the family may be offset by certain costs. The costs and benefits need to be calculated by families to decide whether short –term migration will improve their situation in the long- term. The impact of long- term migration for the sending society is more serious where large numbers of people leave for longer terms. The donor communities lose their labour and skills ‘human ‘or “social capital”, the income which the migrants produced, the food, goods and services which the migrants produced and their social and religious contributions to their families and communities.

VIII. THE CONSEQUENCES OF HUMAN MIGRATION

Those who study migration distinguish between different consequences of human movement. They distinguish between the consequences for the societies which migration leave & those in which they settle. This can be done by calculating the costs and benefits for the both sending & receiving societies. This is quite a complicated calculation because to establish the true impact of any movement one must calculate both Social cost and benefits and Economic cost and benefits. The cost and benefits are generally calculated and then offset against each other in a sort of ‘balance sheet ‘to establish whether there is a gain or loss to the societies involved.

Receiving society	Sending society
Cost (social & Economic)	Cost (social & Economic)
Benefits (social & Economic)	Benefits (social & Economic)

The costs are offset against the benefits for each of the societies to establish the true impact of migration for each of the societies. The net effect of migration may differ for the receiving and sending societies. If for instance, the social & economic costs to the sending society are greater than the social & economic benefits then the effect of migration are said to be negative for the sending society. The same sort of calculation can be done to establish the net effect of migration for the receiving society often when these calculations are done migration that has a positive impact for one society will have a negative impact on the other. By separating and understanding the various types of impacts which result from migration it is possible to assess the importance of migration in the short, medium, & longer terms for the societies which migrants leave and those in which they settle.

DEMOGRAPHIC COSEQUENCES: Migration may have profound effects on the size, structure and growth patterns of populations. Migration has effects on both populations of the patterns of populations. Migration has effects on both population of the places that people leave & on the populations of those in which they settle. These effects vary with different types of migration & length of migrants stay in places. The absence of large number of either men or women may have a limited impact on the sending society in short term but if they are absent for longer periods time their absence will have significant effects on population growth rates in the medium and longer terms.

SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES: Migration may have important on the cultures & societies migration also has effects on the cultures of both the places that migrants leave and those in which they re-settle. These effects vary with different types of migration the skills of the skills of the migrants & the lengths of time involved.

POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES : Migration can have an impact on politics in both the places which people leave and those to which they move Governments will have to make policies to attract migrants, to persuade migrants to return, or to limit migration to ensure that they have access to skills that they need. These are political effects very with different types of migration.

ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES: Migration can have significant effect on economics. Migration has impact on the economies that people leave and those in which they re-settle. These effects vary with different types of migration, the skills of the migration and length of time involved.

IX. CONCLUSION

The magnitude and variety of internal migration flow in India as well as the distresses associated with them are enormous. A basic overview of this complex phenomenon makes clear that in spite of the vast contribution of migrants to India's economy the social protections available to them still remain sparse. It can be concluded from the above discussion that the population mobility in the country which was decreasing up to 1991, increased often the adaptation of new economic policy. The economy of the country is based on agriculture; as a result rural to rural stream dominates in the migration process. As far as reasons of migration are concerned employment among males and 'marriage' among female is the main reasons of migration in the country.

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