



A BIRD'S EYES VIEW ON MIGRATION- AN INTENSIVE STUDY

*Dr. A. P. Singh

** Dr. Satya Prakash Verma

*Assistant Professor in the Department of Social Work, Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur, India-208024

** Assistant Professor in the Department of Social Work, Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur, India-208024

Abstract:

Migration of people from one place to another is a complex phenomenon. It has multiple dimensions and differs according to class and social groups in developing countries. Immigration is made for many reasons, including economic, political, family re-unification, natural disaster, poverty or the wish to change one's surroundings voluntarily.

Concentration of institutional and other activities in the urban areas attracts people to these areas. Thus, prosperity-push, poverty-push and prosperity-pull type of migratory movements are evident in various regions of the country. Among the four migration streams, the rural-to-urban migration stream is dominant in developing countries, and also restricted to short distance movements as compared to other migration streams. Objective of The study: the social, cultural, economic and other factors which are responsible for in-migration in the Kanpur city, to study the effect of in-migration in bringing the social, economic and demographic change. Descriptive research design was employed by the researchers for collecting information. For the purpose of the study, Simple Random Sampling procedure has been adopted.

Index Term s- Migration, Poverty, Globalization, Immigration.

1-INTRODUCTION

The process of migration is changing very fast, particularly in the globalization era which is characterized by structural changes and consequent alterations in the economy as a whole and in rural economy in particular. Hence, the nature, pattern and magnitude of migration have been evolving over time. At present, probably more than at any time in the past, movements of labour are fuelling the Indian economy. Such migration is not only a sign of dynamism, but also a reflection in increasing inequalities, agrarian crisis and inadequate livelihood generation in many parts of the country. Interestingly, the growing part of it is short-term and seasonal migration, which is often repetitive in nature, although destinations may vary. Since the rural migrants are not a homogeneous group, the nature, characteristics and patterns of movement also vary from one population group to another. Now, the whole spectrum of migration varies – from commuting on a daily basis to nearby places on the own hand to permanent shift of residence to distant places on the other. The major driving forces behind migration are better employment opportunities and a better standard of living away from home. Short-term or seasonal migration has played a crucial role in allowing the rural populace to cope with the consequences of agrarian distress and devastated rural economies in many parts of India.

There has been much debate on the negative impact of migration on development and vice versa. On the one hand, it is argued that underdevelopment is a cause of migration, and on the other hand, prosperity also leads to migration. The history of migration is the history of people's struggle to survive and to prosper, to escape insecurity and poverty, and to move in response to opportunity.

In developing countries like India, migration is not only the result of pull forces of the place of destination, but is also the result of push forces acting at the place of origin, like poverty, unemployment, natural calamities and underdevelopment at the origin place. Push factors refer primarily the motive for emigration from the place of origin. In the case of economic migration, differentials in wage rates are prominent. If the value of wages in the new place surpasses the value of wages in one's native place, he or she may choose to migrate as long as the costs are not too high. Immigration and Emigration are sometimes mandatory in a contract of employment: religious missionaries, and employees of transnational corporations, They are often referred to as 'expatriates', and their conditions of employment are typically equal to or better than those applying at the place of origin. For some migrants, education is the primary pull factor. Retirement migration from rich place to lower-cost place with better climate is a new type of migration, which include immigration of retired rich personnel's to small place or villages or town areas.

Some migration is for personal reasons, based on a relationship, such as in family reunification or transnational marriage (especially in the instance of a gender imbalance). In a few cases, an individual may wish to immigrate to a new country in a form of transferred patriotism. Evasion of criminal justice is a personal motivation. This type of emigration and immigration is not normally legal, if a crime is internationally recognized, although criminals may disguise their identities or find other loopholes to evade detection. Migration in developing countries like India is still viewed as a survival strategy. In India internal mobility is critical to the livelihoods of many people, especially for people from rural areas.

Rural to Urban migration is a response to varied economic prospects across space. Widespread household livelihood strategies in rural areas include agricultural strengthening i.e. rising farm yields and intensification i.e. increasing farm size; income diversification through engaging in arrange of off-farm economic activities; and migration – either temporary or permanent, partial or with whole household. In rural areas, sluggish agricultural growth and limited development of the rural non-farm sector raises the incidence of rural poverty, unemployment and underemployment. Given the fact that most of the high productivity activities are located in the urban areas, the rural-urban income differentials, particularly for the poor and unemployed, are enormous. Thus, many of them migrate to the urban areas in search of jobs.

Migration is a form of social communication by which regions of different levels of economic and social development and rates of development are connected by streams of persons changing their residence and work place form one region to another. The direction and volume of migration has considerably changed over the years. Migration flows are marked from economically backward or stagnating regions to wealthy or dynamic regions.

There are 3 basic components or determinants of population change viz. fertility, mortality and migration. Fertility & Mortality are generally biological variables in the sense that they operate within a biological structure, while Migration, on the other hand, is wholly a socio-economic occurrence which is a result of a multifaceted machinery involving social, psychological, economic, political, institutional and other determinants.

According to the Demographic Dictionary of United Nations, “Migration is such an event in which people move from one geographical area to another geographical area. When people leaving their place of origin so that to live permanently or temporarily in another area then it is called migration”.

In the majority of the demographic analysis, though the study of fertility and mortality has been given top priority, in the last recent years, there are some signs of a larger approval of the need to give more consideration to migration. At present the migration and urbanization have gained special significance in the context of developing countries as these have become major policy issues in these countries.

Migration is a natural outcome of inequality in the distribution of resources. Various studies and evidence reflect that it is positively related to modernization, industrialization and development. Migration is essential for development. It is a desirable phenomenon. But what is not desirable is the distressed migration, found in most of the developing countries resulting in overcrowding of cities and mushrooming of slums. In India, the inter-state migration pattern reflects that there is an inequality in the regional development. Some states which have higher investment and resources for development experiences high migration.

At the same time, the backward states like U.P., Bihar, and M.P. etc are experiencing heavy out-migration. Hence, there is a need for balanced regional development. More focus for development and investment should be given to those states which are lagging behind in development parameters. Increase growth both in agriculture is required, since most rural workers earn their living from the land; focus should be given more on rural non-farm economy. Beside that invest in rural education, vocational training, health and early nutrition will not only improves people’s job prospects, but also reduces unacceptable disparities between rural and urban people. Much can be done to remedy these disparities if public resources are allocated accordingly and on a priority basis. Migration is physical movement by

humans from one area to another, sometimes over long distances or in large groups. The movement of populations in modern times has continued under the form of both voluntary migration within one's region, country, or beyond, and involuntary migration (which includes the slave trade, Human traffic in human beings and ethnic cleansing). People who migrate are called migrants or more specifically, emigrants, immigrants, or settlers, depending on historical setting, circumstances and perspective.

Forced migration has been a means of social control under authoritarian regimes yet free initiative migration is a powerful factor in social adjustment and the growth of urban populations. In December 2003, The Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM) was launched with the support of Secretary-General of the United Nations Kofi Annan and several countries, with an independent 19-member Commission, a threefold mandate and a finite life-span ending December 2005.

Its report, based on regional consultation meetings with stakeholders and scientific reports from leading international migration experts, was published and presented to Kofi Annan on 5 October 2005.

Population movement and its effect on social, economic and demographic characteristics have attracted an increasing attention of administrators, planners, social scientists and researchers, in developing countries, for a thorough understanding of the process of migration. In India where about seventy percent people live in villages, the migration in the cities/urban areas from rural areas has a special significance in the context of rural and urban development.

Migration usually could be divided under two heads:

- (i) Internal migration.
- (ii) International migration.

International migration has a strong political significance as it involves the crossing of formidable geographical, cultural and political barriers. In the other hand, internal migration, within the same cultural and political bounds, does not carry such barriers. Though, internal migration is not capable of changing the size of the population of the country as a whole but it does influences the size and characteristics of the population of two places i.e. the place of origin & destination of the peoples involved in the process of migration.

Internal migration in every country is usually of following four types:

- i) Migration from one rural area to another rural area;
- ii) Migration from rural to urban area;
- iii) Migration from urban to rural area; and
- iv) Migration from one urban area to another urban area.

But in most of the developing countries especially like in India, peoples generally migrate from rural to urban areas. Migration of peoples from rural to urban areas / cities may be called as urban in-migration. The proposed study will also be based upon the 2nd type of internal migration i.e. rural to urban.

Urban in- migration, in one way or the other, affects the socio-economic life of the immigrants, like, in one hands, it effects the changes in the pre-established ways of life in the villages and raises the economic status of the immigrants

families, which in turn leads to a rise in their level of aspirations. On the other hand, it creates numerous problems of adjustment for the immigrants in the urban environment. The urban environment does not encourage the smooth assimilation of immigrants and thus, torn them between two cultural worlds i.e. rural & urban.

2-OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

- ❖ To study the social, cultural, economic and other factors which are responsible for in-migration in the Kanpur city?
- ❖ To study the effect of in-migration in bringing the social, economic and demographic change.
- ❖ To prepare the profile of the respondent.

3-RESEARCH DESIGN

In the present study, “descriptive research design” was employed by the researchers for collecting information.

4-SAMPLE

For the purpose of the study, Simple Random Sampling procedure has been adopted but since in Kanpur district there are 110 wards in the urban areas therefore 5 particular places from urban area has been chosen by the lottery method. But the selection of 300 respondents, 60 respondents each from each of the 5 areas is based on Disproportionate Stratified Random Sampling procedure.

5-TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

In this study, Interview schedule has been prepared as a tool of data collection and techniques of interviewing and observation method is used for gathering the required information.

6-SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION

In the proposed study, both the Field and Documentary sources and Primary and Secondary data will be employed for obtaining the required information from the units under investigation.

7-DATA PROCESSING: EDITING, CODING, CLASSIFICATION & TABULATION

In the present study collected information has been edited and coded by the researchers for the simple process, after that collected data was classified in a tabular form. On the requirement of present situation **diagrammatic representation** of data has also been given by researcher.

8-ANALYSIS OF DATA

It means studying the organized material in order to discover the inherent facts. In this social survey Data has been studied from as many angles as possible either to explore new facts or to interpret already known existing facts.

9-MAJOR FINDINGS

- ❖ Before immigration, monthly income of the largest single group of households (31.00%) is less than Rs. 3000, while after immigration, the monthly income of the largest single group of households (23.67%) is Rs.3000-6000 and the average monthly income of the household has also increased after immigration i.e. from Rs.7620 to Rs.8650 and data shows that the monthly income of many of the households has increased after immigration. Thus, it is clear that after immigration of one of the member of household the income of the household has increased which is natural because of the money sent by the immigrants to his family members as the remittance.
- ❖ In case of an overwhelming majority of households, remittances have been used for building houses (79.00%), because it is a basic human need: and also because in rural areas, it is the first indicator of the status. Quite a sizeable number of households have created assets related to agriculture including purchase of agriculture land, and various types of agricultural tools, equipment etc. There have been 4.00 per cent of the households in which no assets have been created out of money made available by immigrants.
- ❖ Status of employment of maximum number of respondents (76.33%) has increased after immigration.
- ❖ In case of the largest single group of households (20.33%) the amount of money sent by the immigrants for improvement in the occupation of the members of their households has been Rs. 5000-10000, while the least number of immigrants (1.00%) have been sending only Rs.50000-55000 and the average calculated after excluding those immigrants who did not make any money available, amount of money made available has been Rs. Rs19195.80.
- ❖ The largest single group of households, whether it is before and after immigration, has been placed in the category of 1-10 Biwa. The average land ownership has been higher after immigration and the number of landless households has been reduced significantly after immigration.
- ❖ Even after immigration, canals have continued to be the most important source of irrigation followed by pumping sets and tube wells. However, the use of wells and Persian wheel has declined for purposes of irrigation, after immigration.
- ❖ After immigration the use of modern technology and methods has considerably increased as it shows that the use of fertilizers and manures after immigration has increased from before immigration (42.33%) to after immigration (87.67%).
- ❖ After immigration, the use of all the fertilizers has increased drastically as it is clear that after immigration the use of Urea has increased from before immigration (71.09%) to after immigration (98.48%).
- ❖ The main occupation of immigrant households has changed after immigration, as before immigration, the largest single group of households has been using agriculture as their main occupation (27.00%), while after immigration, the occupational mobility has been mainly from agriculture to service class, as the majority of households (38.67%), after immigration, have changed their occupation to service.
- ❖ After immigration, capacity of spending according to one's own earnings (39.67%) has increased in comparison to that of spending on the basis of other means.
- ❖ After immigration, scenario has changed little bit, because where on one side, before immigration, majority of

households (72.33%) have no saving capacity, after immigration, the capacity of saving has been increased among more than half of the households (53.00%).

❖ After immigration, due to financial stability, cases of child labour practice has deliberately declined, as where before immigration, in case of the largest single group of households (67.67%) children were involved in child labour practice while after immigration, in the majority of households (70.67%) children are not involved in child labour activity.

❖ Before immigration, generally households prefer to live in chappar (40.00%), which is also a traditional form of houses in rural areas while after immigration, with the extension of new ideas and increase in income, mixed type of houses became the demand of the majority of immigrant households (51.00%).

❖ After immigration, the number of rooms owned by the largest single group of households (35.67) as also the average number of rooms owned has increased to 55.

❖ Before immigration, majority of immigrant households have been making use of kerosene lamp (93.00%) while the conditions have changes after immigration, as kerosene lamp remain as the demand of nearby absolute majority (99.33) but there has been a considerable increase in the use of electricity also (95.33%).

10-SUGGESTIONS

❖ First of all, there is a need of a basic service like that of health, education, etc. at every village or community level.

❖ Special training and awareness programmes should be started for every village members where they could be properly educated and informed about self employment and other earning opportunities, so that they could earn their livelihood by themselves.

❖ Every village should be connected with main road by constructing link-roads.

❖ Small libraries reading rooms provided with good literature, particularly with books dealing with various types of income generating programmes, newspapers in the regional language, magazines highlighting the current affairs, etc. should be established in every village for positive utilization of free time.

❖ Community based programmes should be organized in regular interval so that to make people aware of family planning programmes by encouraging their maximum participation in it.

❖ In the area of primary education, it should always be ensured that the conditions in schools should be good, the courses should be attractive and relevant, and their session and timings should be regulated as to suit the seasonal requirements of agriculture.

❖ Arrangements should have to be made for free treatment of the referred cases of advanced nature requiring specialized treatment.

❖ Efforts should be made for electrification of all the villages as early as possible, and provisions should also be made for providing light at easy rates in villages.

Acknowledgements: The author appreciates all those who participated in the study.

Conflicts of interest: There are no conflicts of interest.

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