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GLOBALIZATION AND MIGRATION IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to describe the relationship between Globalization and migration and analysis has made to understand the greater impact on every one. Globalization causes migration and migration contributes to the intensification of socioeconomic and political relations across borders. Migration of people is not a new phenomenon; it is as old as human natural history. There are certain causes for human migration, namely, natural calamities, wars, conflicts, poverty and manmade disasters etc.

Keywords: Globalization; Migration; Tribes; Plans; Social; Economic

INTRODUCTION

Globalization has made the greater impact on India. Globalization causes migration and migration contributes to the intensification of socioeconomic and political relations across borders. It is true that millions of people have lost their jobs due to globalization, and population shifts have begun that are difficult for anyone to stop.

A sizable portion of the migrant population, especially in large, metropolitan cities, reside in squatter settlements, slums, and marginal settlements with inadequate infrastructure services, endangering their health as well as the environment, traffic, and other urban problems.

Involuntarily displaced, socially and economically excluded people, most often, in search of food and shelter, are migrating towards cities in India. Development of the nation is an economic model adopted by the developing countries. India is rapidly emerging an economic power in the subcontinent which adopted the economic model. Development projects like, Hydro-Electricity, Highways and large Dams for irrigation have been adopted by India.

Development of irrigation has brought Green revolution in the country and India has achieved self sufficiency in food. Large dams have been constructed in many numbers for facilitating irrigation, but which displaced millions of people, majority of them are socially exclude people like, Tribes, SCs, and BCs.

Migration of people is not a new phenomenon; it is as old as human natural history. There are certain causes for human migration, namely, natural calamities, wars, conflicts, poverty and manmade disasters etc. Displacement of people due to developmental projects mainly irrigation projects affected large number of people in India and most of the project displaced families have been migrated from resettlement colony to nearby cites, some time outside the state. Michael Cernea

writes that development-induced displacement causes more refugees globally than wars and natural disasters (Cernea 1996b: 18).

People are living, as if refugees in their own country those are migrated to other states in India due to involuntary displacement. We have number of articles about migration due to poverty, but due to dams and displacement led migration are rare. How such development projects make people to migrate, even though, displaced families could get house site in resettlement colony and incentives yet, people migrate from resettlement colonies. There is a correlation between displacement, and migration. Those are migrated due to displacement, majority of people among them are socially, economically excluded people in India.

INDIAN SCENARIO

According to 2001 Census of India, 309 million persons were migrants based on place of last residence, which constitute about 30% of the total population of the country. This figure indicates an increase of around 37 percent from census 1991 which recorded 226 million migrants. Out of the total migrants 91 million are males and the rest 218 are females. Thus migrants constitute around 30 percent of the total population, male and female

migrants constituting 18 percent and 45 percent of their population respectively. Of the total migrants, 87 percent were migrants within the state of enumeration while 13 percent were interstate migrants. Among the male migrants, 79 percent moved within the state of enumeration while 21 percent moved between states. Among females, 90 percent were intrastate migrants and 10 percent were interstate migrants

It is found that in 1999-2000, the migration rate of males, in rural areas, was lowest among ST, nearly 6 per cent and it was highest among the 'others', (8 per cent). On the other hand, the migration rates among females in rural areas, was lowest among ST (36 percent) and it was highest among 'others' (44 per cent). In urban areas, some changes in the pattern of migration rate were observed during1999-2000 and 2007-08.

It is seen that migration rate was lowest among SC in 1999-2000 (31 per cent) but was lowest among OBC in 2007-08 (33 per cent), while it was highest among 'others', in both the periods (35 per cent in1999-2000 and 38 per cent in 2007-08). In 1999-2000 the migration rate among urban males was lowest for SC (23 per cent), while in 2007-08 it was lowest for OBC (23 per cent).However for urban

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males in these two time periods, the migration rate was highest among ST and others (28 per cent each in 1999-2000 and 29 per cent each in 2007-08).

For females in urban areas, the migration rate was lowest among SC in 1999-2000 (39 per cent), while in 2007-08 it was lowest for ST (43 per cent). The migration rate for urban females for 'others' was highest in both the periods (48 per cent in 2007-08 and 43 per cent in 1999-2000)

In the same survey we can also see the migration percentage due to displacement by development projects. In rural, 4 households, in urban, 15 households and 10 households anywhere in India found migrant households who displaced by development projects (per 1000 of migrants households), such as, large dams, highways, thermal power stations, etc.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDIES ON MIGRATION

Anthropology, as a discipline, came relatively late to the study of migration as a social, political, economic and cultural process. However, by the late 1950s and early 1960s, it became apparent to many anthropologists that migration should receive more systematic attention as a topic for research. The number of ethnographic monographs on these particular migration streams increased significantly during the 1980s and 1990s as migration was established as central topic in anthropological research. Today anthropologists can hardly avoid some consideration of migrants and the migratory process (Carolin Brettell in 2003).

Empirical or field work is the hallmark of anthropology, for any kind of socio-economic research participant observation helps lot to understand the problems of people. Anthropological research is known for its tradition that staying with people and learning their native language. Finally come out with solutions for problems or deep understanding of them in all respect of their life with peoples' perspective.

Applied anthropologists are engaged with social and economic problems of people. For instance, impact of deforestation on tribes, displacement of tribal people due to development projects, and problems of internal migration etc,. For the socio-economic development of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, anthropologists have been major source for formation of policy.

Migration as problem and development, studied by the anthropologists, throughout

the world, to have brought various articles, books in large number. But present study is highlighting the migration, not because of mere poverty; because of involuntary displacement of people.

CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK

Some definitions:

Internal Migration: It includes any movement within the political boundaries of a nation which results in a change of usual place of residence. It may consist of the crossing of a village or town boundary as a minimum condition for qualifying the movement as internal migration. As a result, the idea of internal migration implicitly imposes boundaries that must be passed in order for a movement to qualify as such.

Migrant: Migrant is usually defined as a person who has moved from one politically defined area to another similar area. In Indian context, these areas are generally a village in rural and a town in urban. Thus a person who moves out from one village or town to another village or town is termed as a migrant provided his/her movement is not of purely temporary nature on account of casual leave, visits, tours, etc.

Non-Migrants (Immobile): People, who are seen living their entire life-time and die in the same village/town in which they were born, are defined as Immobile or non-migrants.

Birth Place Migrant: If at the time of Census enumeration, there is a change in the usual place of residence of an individual with reference to his/her birth place, he/she is defined as a migrant in accordance with 'birth place' concept.

Last Residence Migration: If at the time of Census enumeration, a change in the usual place of residence of an individual is noted with reference to his/her previous usual residence, he/she is termed as a migrant in accordance with 'last residence' concept.

In-migrant: A person, who crosses the boundaries of a village/town for the purpose of residing at the place of enumeration, is an in-migrant.

Out-migrant: If a person moves out from the place of enumeration (village/town) to another politically defined area (village/town) for usual residence, he or she is termed as an out-migrant.

Intra-District Migrants; When a person moves out from his place of usual

residence or birth to another politically defined area (village/town), which is within the district of enumeration, he/she is termed as an intra-district migrant.

Inter-District Migrants; A person, who is in the course of migration crosses the boundary of the district of enumeration but remains within the State of enumeration, is termed as an inter-district migrant.

Intra-State Migrants: When a person crosses the boundary of his/her village/town for usual residence elsewhere within the State of enumeration, the person concerned is treated as an intra-State migrant. Thus intra-district and inter-district migrants together constitute the intra-State migrants.

Inter-State Migrants: If the place of enumeration of an individual differs from the place of birth or last residence and these lie in two different States, the person is treated accordingly as an inter-State migrant with regard to birth place or last residence concept.

Life-time In-Migrants: It denotes the total number of persons enumerated in a given area at a particular Census who were born outside the area of enumeration but within the national boundaries.

Life-time Out-Migrants: It gives the total number of persons born in a given area but now enumerated outside the area within the national boundaries at the time of particular Census.

Life-time Net-Migration: The difference between life-time in-migration and life-time out-migration is termed as life-time net-migration.

Migration Rate: It is taken as the ratio of total migrants counted in the Census to its total population multiplied by 1000. Population mobility is used interchangeably with migration rate when addressing the migration outcome.

However, the prevailing view of migration among Indian policymakers, scholars, and bureaucrats is still that migrants stay impoverished and migrate solely for survival. The perception of migrants is still one of an emaciated, helpless, and destitute individual stuck in a cycle of poverty.

THEORIES OF MIGRATION

There is a large amount of literature on migration that has been interpreted from several disciplinary angles. Earlier analyses of migration were rooted in economic theory (Todaro, 1976) focusing on the rational behaviour of individuals.

More recently, economic theories have been broadened to accommodate transaction costs, imperfect information as well as imperfections in rural capital markets (Stark, 1980; Stark, 1991). These 'new' economics of labour migration also recognised the household as the unit of decision-making according to the incentives and constraints it faces.

The New Economics of Labour Migration (NELM) framework of analysis (Taylor, 1991) addresses the multiplicity of factors which underlie the decision to migrate and the possible effects of migration on both migrant origin and destination economies. Depending on what kind of home or community they are in, migration and remittances from it might have a beneficial or bad impact on their quality of life. The impacts also change with time: in the beginning, migration may deprive the household and rural economy of labour but in the longer term, remittances may be invested back into improving productivity and creating assets and household incomes.

Marxist interpretations (Breman, 1996; Olsen, 1996) center on the ways in which broader systems have sustained the capitalist and intermediary class's exploitation of migrants. Some writers have depicted migrants as little more than bound laborers, impoverished, helpless, and indebted for all time. For example, Olsen and Ramana Murthy's (2000) study of the legendary Palamur labourers from Mahbubnagar district in Andhra Pradesh sums up their plight as follows: For labourers coming from landless and small peasant households struggling to subsist, the *maistries* (contractors) are practically monopoly creditors and monopsony buyers of their labour power in the absence of alternative sources of credit and employment.

By taking a livelihoods and social exclusion perspective, recent research transcends structuralist and neoclassical economics interpretations (see, for example, Journal of Development Studies 38(5), Special Issue: Labour Mobility and Rural Society). The livelihoods approach departs from earlier narrow economics approaches to understand the importance of access to resources as well as the institutional and policy context within which migrants must function – caste discrimination, the labour market, and labour laws.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

"...an intensification of global interconnectedness, suggesting a world full of movement and mixture, contact and linkages, and persistent cultural interaction

and exchange," is how anthropologists define globalization (Inda and Rosaldo 2002). Put otherwise, the term "globalization" refers to the increasing interconnectedness of the world's economies, cultures, and populations, resulting from cross-border commerce in products and services, technological advancements, and the movement of capital, people, and information.

The greater impact of Globalization on India brought many changes in all walks of life. We are witnessing a structural change in economic activities and socio-educational sphere. People are migrating to cities for education and employment, youth of India concentrated and willing to live in major cities for their development and life. Due to this, cities are fully crowded and facing lot of problems.

Establishment of Metro-Trains, large Malls, industries, Transport and communication facilities and construction works pulling rural youths towards cities in India. The unplanned cities in India creating unhealthy environment and during rainy season majority of cities in India become water pools. Life will become very difficult survive.

Major challenges of the cities are water pollution, air pollution, noise pollution, health hazards etc,. Wrong policies, short sighted administrators and unaware politicians are responsible for all type of problems in India due to Globalization.

Finally, Indian public, Governments, policy makers should make use of Globalization for their betterment and have to control all type of negative impacts on people.

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