

**THE STUDY OF SOCIAL IMPACT OF MIGRATION IN INDIA**

**Dr. Neha Goel**, Asst. Prof. Nirmala Memorial Foundation College of Commerce & Science.  
**Manoj Kurup**, Asst.Prof. , VIVA Institute of Management & Research

**Abstract**

Migration is as old as human civilization. The widely used term in economics is equilibrium...Migration is an equilibrium process which basically helps in reduction of disparities at various stages of development. Migration includes following: refugee flows, asylum seekers, internal displacement. Development activities induce displacement has seen in surge post world war II and it has gain a significant outreach in political circle. Migration has bridge the gap between West – East and boost the relationship globally. Today in countries like US and Canada the percentage of Indian migrants has significantly increased. In the same manner migration has reduce the North – South gap within India and helping in the economic progress of states. Yes, with migration the social strata of states may get impacted hence social transformation is unavoidable. For the theoretical understanding of contemporary society, it is important for the sociologist to develop empirical research and analysis. 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 analyzed as a social process in which human agency and social network play a major part. It gives rise to loss of state control, especially in the context of recent concerns about migration and security. In this context, it is essential to question entire sociological approaches, which have been based on the principle of relatively autonomous national societies.

**Keywords:** Migration, Push and Pull Factors, Income inequality.

**Introduction**

“If civilization is to survive, we must cultivate the science of human relationships - the ability of all peoples, of all kinds, to live together, in the same world at peace.” – Franklin D. Roosevelt

Indus civilization, also known as the Indus valley Civilisation or Harappan civilization, is the earliest known urban culture of the Indian subcontinent. The nuclear dates of the Civilisation appear to be about 2500–1700 BCE, though the southern sites may have lasted later into the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BCE. At the end of the civilization due to the drought which last for 900 years has witness the largest migration of human society at that time. With reference to Harappan civilisation one thing is understood that during the economic surge of Harappan civilisation, the migration was towards the Indus Valley (pull factor), as the Sarasvati river started disappearing due to climatic change the existence of the civilisation was in question and people start migrating to other parts (push factor). Human migration pattern hasn't change that much, but yes it has become easier due to improvisation of communications, transport networks. However, with advance commuting mode, other factors that are vital for migration are better economic opportunities, natural resources have created unprecedented levels of mobility. But as we discuss in following sections, the increase in mobility is not fully captured in larger surveys often leading to erroneous conclusions about mobility levels in India. India post 2000 has seen a surge in economic activity, but the economic growth of India has been restricted to few states only, which has been cause of economic inequality. This inequality has seen a rise in migration from those states which were deprived from growth such as UP, Bihar, Southern MP and parts of Odisha and Rajasthan towards states such as Tamilnadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat throughout season and during agricultural season un skilled labours opt for Punjab create agri – migration. High productivity agricultural areas (“green revolution areas”) continue to be important destinations, but rural-urban migration is the fastest growing type of migration as more migrants choose to work in better paying non-farm occupations in urban areas and industrial zones. Delhi and the states of Gujarat and Maharashtra are top destinations for inter-state migrant labour. Labour mobility has grown and will probably continue to grow once the economy recovers from the current crisis.

**Objectives**

The purpose of the paper is to study following vital objectives:

- To study the reasons for migration
- To study the socio-economic status of migrant laborers pre and post migration.
- To understand state wise in-migration, out-migration and net migration.
- To understand the insights on the determinants of internal migration in India.

Migration the term is common now days. The inequality of growth among states has led to internal migration. The most common migration that has seen is among the labour class or also known as labour migration. Is it extremely challenging both mentally and physically to take decision to locate in a place where you haven't approached earlier? The calling factors into such cities is known as pull factor and those factors due to which you are taking decision to relocate into new place is known as push factors. Post migration labours has to face lot of problems regarding the living condition and income opportunity etc.

**Data Source:**

For the socio-economic variables, paper used data of various sources including publication of the Reserve bank of India, central statically organization and planning commission of India. The relationship between migration and health is found to be multidimensional and bidirectional. Health status can drive a decision to migrate, but such relocation may in turn have an influence on health. Circular migration has further been associated with the spread of health conditions or behaviors between destination and origin areas, affecting the health status of others. The structure of urban and rural populations in India and the dynamic component of migration are has witness a change due to Covid situation which saw colossal amount of reverse migration. Most of these are based either on contact distributions or on processes describing migration or movements of individuals in space (Noble, 1974). Public health interventions mainly aim at three types of population to prevent or mitigate the spread of an emerging infectious disease and its negative effects: (a) the population in the source area, (b) the floating population leaving the source area and (c) the population travelling from the infected area to other areas. 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.

**The Impact of Migration**

In India the labour market is divided in to 3 stages of the pyramid. The bottom end of the pyramid is mostly made of migrants such labours who are illiterate. The census data on workers and their educational levels goes on to reveal that a lion's share of the total Indian workforce is either illiterate or educated up to the secondary level, indicating its poor level of competence. The census data on labours reveals that nearly 55.5 percent of workers do not get employment over than six months. "Census 2011 has shown that out of about 55.5 million marginal workers seeking/available for work in India, 21.9 million are illiterate, followed by 20.9 million (37.6%) who have studied below secondary level," the data released by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India underlined. The rest are matriculates or above.

In the source areas, migration has both negative and positive consequences for migrants and their families. Living Conditions Migrant labourers, whether agricultural or non-agricultural, live in deplorable conditions. There is no provision of safe drinking water or hygienic sanitation. Most live in open spaces or makeshift shelters in spite of the Contract Labour Act which stipulates that the contractor or employer should provide suitable accommodation. Apart from seasonal workers, workers who migrate to the cities for job live in parks and pavements. Slum dwellers, who are mostly migrants, stay in deplorable conditions, with inadequate water and bad drainage. Food costs more for migrant workers who are not able to obtain temporary ration cards. Health and Education Labourers working in harsh circumstances and living in unhygienic conditions suffer from serious occupational health problems and are vulnerable to disease. Those working in quarries, construction

sites and mines suffer from various health hazards, mostly lung diseases. As the employer does not follow safety measures, accidents are quite frequent. Migrants cannot access various health and family care programmes due to their temporary status. Free public health care facilities and programmers are not accessible to them.

For women labour there is no concept of maternity leave, forcing to join the workers next day immediately after child birth

The child's problem: Problems of Children as there are no creche facilities, children often accompany their families to the workplace to be exposed to health hazards. They are also deprived of education: the schooling system at home does not take into account their migration pattern and their temporary status in the destination areas does not make them eligible for schooling there. In the case of male-only migration, the impact is on family relations and on women, children and the elderly are left behind. The absence of men adds to material and Psychological insecurity, leading to Pressure & negotiations with wider family.

### Migration and Human Society with perspective to India

Migration always has an impact on human societies. It is the movement of humans from one place to other. The impact of migration can be seen in both the societies i.e from 'where' the people leave and to 'there' were they settle. The structure of the societies also changes due to these migrations. It not always that migration take place within a country or between countries, but it also takes place between to cities within the same states. Migration streams is divided into four part: rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-urban and urban to rural. It can be further sub divided into intra-district, intra-state, inter-state. Inter-state migration in India is mainly from those states who are the lowest contributors to GDP due to low agricultural productivities. So the state like Odisha, Bihar, Eastern UP, part of Bengal becomes the largest suppliers of labourers throughout India. And stats which are ranked highest in GDPs contribution are the migrants receiving states, due to high level of employment opportunities, and these states such as Tamilnadu, Maharashtra etc. becomes the demand creator for migrants. The inter-state migration also take place due to following factors:

- ✓ Inflow of migrants labours (agricultural) is visible in the state of Punjab, Eastern UP during the time of harvesting.
- ✓ During the time of Covid the government has increased the infrastructural activities and shift of labours towards infrastructure site has been visible.
- ✓ The shift of unskilled labours from the state of Bihar to Kerala has been seen recently.

### Types of Internal Migrants

The labour migration flow is also classified as 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 and may lack resources to make permanent move. While they may reside in their destination cities for years or decades, the 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 residences 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.

### Encouragement and motivation for an individual to migrate

	Push Factors	Pull Factors
Economic Factor	Poverty, Unemployment, Low Standard of living, Low	Good employment opportunities, High wages,

	wages, very low development activities, poor health care system, poor education infrastructure	Good Health care system, Better education facilities
Political Factor	Poor Law and Order system, High corruption, Bad human rights management , Insecurity	High safety and securities, Good Law and Order system, Political Freedom
Social Factors	Discrimination based on ethnicity religion etc.	Freedom form discrimination, Large diaspora of migrants.
Environmental Factors	Floods, Droughts	Area does not have, intense impact of natural factors on yearly basis.

Source: Mansoor A and B Quillin(2006)

**Migration and Housing**

In India nearly 20% of the population lives in slums. Dharavi which is in the state of Maharashtra comprises 50 % of the Mumbai population, which make it the world largest slum. Migration and slums are linked, as labour demand in cities increases resulting shift of population from rural to urban. The city like Mumbai which has limited landscape face huge demand pressure and the value of Urban housing start increasing. The condition of slums in India is not conducive to live, still they spend their life and most of them who visit in big cities leave in rent. The rented people has to leave the rooms whenever required, in such case their permanent residence is not available and due to which they are not entitled for major benefits from the government. Overall discrimination in the provision of rights and entitlements combined with internal migrant’s identify as outsiders in the receiving society often perpetuate the economic & political exclusion of man groups & suggest that there are deeply exclusionary trends in India’s democracy.

**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.

		Social & Economic Cost	
		High	Low
Benefits	High	Labour may migrated, due to higher income	Positive environment for migration
	Low	Negative environment for migration	Status Quo

**Following are the consequences (positive as well negative) of migration:**

- I) **Economic Consequences:** Remittance is one of the positive aspects of migration. It boosts the purchasing power of those leaving in sending cities/state/country. On the contrary increased population will be a challenge for the receiving city. It will change the structural economics of that state.
- II) **Demographic Consequences:** Redistribution of population is one of the positive aspects of migration. The process of urbanization depends on rural-urban migration. Age and skill selective out migration can create imbalance in both the our and in migration state.
- III) **Social Consequences:** Positive migrants works as an agent of social change. People with different cultures come together and brings the broader mindset which will create a conducive environment for better life.
- IV) **Environmental Consequences:** Migration in large scale put pressure on the environment of receiving state, as they have to cop up with the demands of these migrants with the available limited resources. The overcrowding will increase the pollution concern in that state.

**Conclusion**

In India, the magnitude in which internal migration flow take place brings variety of challenges arise for both the population and the respective governments. The scale of growth of big cities in India, such as Mumbai, Bengaluru, New Delhi, Kolkata can't be imagined without the migrants. Migrants brings both unskilled and skilled labours force, basically earlier in abundance which balance the wage effect. The exponential growth of these cities was due to the migration of labours. But all these cities have land limitations, which escalate the issues such as, increase property prices which leads to increase in slums like area, which is densely populated, where standard of life is negligible. Large percentage of migrants who lives in these slums are deprived of basic benefits from the government. Post 1991 economic reforms, more cities opened up for growth and migration into these places has seen incremental. A balance distribution of population is difficult but, if country like India does a balanced growth throughout its region then the migration impact can be a value added for receiving cities.

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