



Internal migration: An analysis of Problems faced by the migrants in India- A step to the solution

KEYWORDS

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ABSTRACT According to a UNESCO report entitled *Social Inclusion of Internal Migrants in India (2013)*, three out of ten Indians are internal migrants. The population of internal migrants in India went up from 309 million in 2001 to 400 million in 2011. Migrants today face crucial problems regarding their identity , child education , health issues , problems faced by female migrants, legal aid, and other disputes. To over come these problems and to enhance the betterment and progress of migrant workers in India , some serious measures should be taken by the government and civil societies including NGOs. This paper tries to focus on some problems and its measures can be adopted for the betterment of internal migrants in india thus we can move together to a social progress.

INTRODUCTION

Man has been known for his mobility even in the Palaeolithic age. Human history is full of the accounts of migration in search of places to settle. Migratory group of people have established new empires and have colonized many countries. Such international migrations have, however, declined in recent times¹. However in today's world Modern migration is generally the migration of labour in response to the economic changes.

In developing countries of Asia, migration is the result of high fertility and lack of job opportunities. Rapid urbanisation and growing economic opportunities are some of its manifestation². The absurd poverty in the rural areas and emergence of developing opportunities especially in un-organised sector leads the larger mileage for internal migration in India.

Indian constitution provides basic freedom to move to any part of the country, right to reside and earn livelihood of their choice. Thus, migrants are not required to register either at the place of origin or at the place of destination. A number of economic, social, cultural and political factors play an important role in the decision to move. The effects of these factors vary over time and place. Today, Internal migrants in India have almost touch 400 million in the 2011 census, over half the global figure of 740 million and almost twice as many as China's estimated 221 million. These internal migrants, comprising a third of India's population, are estimated to account for remittances anywhere between Rs 70,000 crore and Rs 120,000 crore.

OBJECTIVES

This paper has been outlined with the following objectives.

1. To explain the concept of Internal Migration
2. To study the status of Internal migrants in India with a special focus on Kerala state
3. To examine the challenges/threats faced by the migrant society
4. To explore the issues and suggest solid solutions for the inclusiveness of migrants, and
5. To analyse the living and working conditions of the migrant labourers after getting employed in the construction and hotel sector, mainly un-organised sector.

METHODOLOGY

This study relies mostly on information gathered from sec-

ondary sorses such as government reports, journals, books ,case studies, articles, research papers, NGO studies and reliable websites. Descriptive method is followed. This study also tries to suggest new measures and policies to be implemented for the betterment and progress of migrant workers.

DEFINITION OF MIGRATION

Migration is defined as a move from one migration defining area to another, usually crossing administrative boundaries made during a given migration interval and involving a change of residence. Internal migration involves a change of residence with in national borders.(UNESCO2012). Migration is the process of leaving one's home or usual place of residence to move to a new area or location in search of work, livelihood or a better quality of life, as a result of marriage, to escape persecution or because of displacement³(UNESCO 2015).

The change in residence can take place either permanent or semipermanent or temporary basis (Premi, 1990). Internal migration involves a change of residence within national borders (Dang 2005). Analysis of migration pattern is important to understand the changes taking place in the people's movement within the country. It is most volatile component of population growth and most sensitive to economic, political and cultural factors (Singh, 1998).

According to a UNESCO report entitled *Social Inclusion of Internal Migrants in India (2013)*, three out of ten Indians are internal migrants. The population of internal migrants in India went up from 309 million in 2001 to 400 million in 2011. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttarakhand and Tamil Nadu are identified as the lead source states of internal migrants, whereas key destination areas are Delhi, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Karnataka and Kerala. The cities of Mumbai, Delhi, and Kolkata are all among the world's top ten most populous urban areas, and India has 25 of the 100 fastest-growing cities worldwide. 2011 census data show that for the first time, India's urban population has grown faster than its rural population since the last census. 31% percent of India's population is now classified as urban, up from almost 28 percent in 2001. In 2007-08, the NSS Survey measured the migration rate (the proportion of migrants in the population) in urban areas at 35 percent⁴.

INTERNAL MIGRATION ISSUES , CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS IN INDIA

Migration has become a universal phenomenon in modern times. Due to the expansion of transport and communication, it has become a part of worldwide process of urbanization and industrialization. In most countries, it has been observed that industrialization and economic development has been accompanied by large-scale movements of people from villages to towns, from towns to other towns and from one country to another country. Despite the fact that approximately three out of every ten Indians are Internal Migrants , Internal migration has been accorded as very low priority by the government , and existing policies . Indian states are stepping towards to provide a legal or social protection to this vulnerable group . Challenges , Issues , Problems of Internal migration and some innovative solutions are discussed here with in this paper.

CREATION OF NEW IDENTITY

A person with out an identy or addres proof is viewed with suspicion not only by law enforcement agencies by also by the members of host society, particularly those from the receiving state , a study conducted by New Indian Express⁵ states , circular migrants contribute to crime to a lрге extent almost 30-40% than the localites . It creates an sence of fobia over thr society . A large number of NGO's working in grass roots such as - Jeevika Migrant workers Movement, Kerala migrant workers movment ,in kerala, Gram vikas Trust in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, Aajeevika Bureau in Rajastan, Indian social Institute – Labour and Migration Unit in Karnataka, tries to issues normal identity cards much before the advent of AADHAR . Most of them had tries to opened bank account in their name for migrants in which Labour Net banglore has served more than 50000 migrant workers today .

Disha Foundation in Nasik , Jeevika Migrant workers in Kerala , both has tried to enrols more than 15000 trade unions of various sectors in their respective states . Most of them are now a AADHAR card holders because o the Intervention of these NGO's and civil society groups.

ISSUES OF WOMEN WORKERS

According to the recent Census, the total population of India is 1,028 million, consisting of 532 million males and 496 million females. As per the reports states 30% (3/10) constitutes internal Migrants of the total population , whereas male and female constitute almost 18percent and 45 percent of their population respectively , it varies in certain states and in age group . However the internal migrants of this age group is an important factor influencing the socio economic development of our country as it has greater potential in reducing poverty.

In India still almost 60% of women doest have right to toilet in rural areas , A movement of Right to Pee Campaign by 35 different organisation recently in Mumbai is a constant fear of being seen in the eyes of our women , especially those belongs to migrant society. Governmrnt of Delhi and some NGO ;s like Jagori is running safe cities program to give the protection to female workers against al harassment , and to provide solutions and strategies

ISSUES FACED IN EDUCATION

Education is the basic right of every hman being after health , which is recently guaranteed under fundamental rights in article 21 A of our constitution . However Migrants , especially seasonal migrants often take their children while they migrate for work , which negatively impact

theiron schoolings . This is one of the reasons for high drop out in schools in many states , In this case that migrant children take up education at the destination , they face learning difficulties based on the difficulties in academic curricula and language especially in he case of interstate migration .

The main action is taken in Westbengal by an NGO named Butterflies, " Mobile Education Program" If the children cannot come to the school lets tae the school to them " under mobile education program schools are taken at children's doorstep , hre also a difficulty faced in certain seasonal works

HEALTH ISSUES AMONG MIGRANT WORKERS

Basic Health is the prime right of every human being , However , incase of migrants its least cared , The health of migrant is mostly affected by the host factors , such as the health environment in the place of origin , transit and destination , the conditions of the journey, access to drinking water and basic amenities , food and nutritional intake . Most ofteb migrants and exposed to high health risk at the destination mainy communicable deseases like malaria and tuberculosis(T.B.), Occupational Health hazards such as respiratory problems , lung deseases , allergies, kidney and bladder infections , back problems and malnutitions . Migrants most often suffer injuries at worksites,and rarely enjoys any medical care and compensation .

However , NACO(National Aids Control Organisation) has introduced policies targeting migrants mostly at their destinations , origin and transit locations. It includes creating awareness about the risk factors of HIV , counselling and treatment for sexually transmitted deseases including information on HIV and antiretroviral treatment etc,

Today NGO's like Avert Society in Maharashtra , CARE india initiative in uttarpradesha and delhi , HAMARA, HIV / AIDS in Rajastan , Gujarat and Maharashtra , Dishaa Foundation in Nasik (Maharashtra) .Human Rights Law Network and Kerala migrant workers Movement in Kearala, Creates an awareness among migrants about the health issues , Its the high time we need to care about them more over excluding them over the fame of communicable deseases .

EXCLUSION FACED IN THE SOCIETY; LABOUR MARKETS

Migrants are mostly visible in Un-Organised sector or informal ecomomy , often working as construction worekers , agricultural labourers , hawers and vendors , domestic servants , rikshaw pullers , plumbers , masons and security personals etc ,. Devoid of poor social security and legal protection , they wor in the poor conditions and faced real discriminations ,

Mininum wages are often fixed by employers and supervisors and they bear no responsibility for health , shelter and other basic requirements of migrants . Mostly vunarability of migrants in the host destination because of unfamiliar language and living conditions makes them more victimised the situation. Recently with the framework of National Rural livelihood Mission , NGO's like Jeevika migrant workers movement promotes maret linked skills upgradation and capcity building pograms for migrant workers ,

The tribal Welfare foundation of Maharashtra , Human Rights Law Network ,Kerala, Dishaa foundation in Nasik ,Indian Social Institute Labour and migration Unit - Bangalore ,all have joined for the better establishment of mi-

gration resource centre in their respective states with the support from the governmental officials and other academicians who are working in this field. However a good number of Laws including

- Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act (1979)
- Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act (1986)
- Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act (1996)
- Unorganized Workers Social Security Act (2008)
- Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act (1970)
- And Various norms of Indian Constitutions ensures rights to the migrant workers, because they are also the citizen of India but there is a need to make them aware of their rights and duties.

CONCLUSION

India is witnessing large and diverse flow of internal migration for the past few decades. Well we can say that, Migration goes hand in hand with the growth and development. The magnitude and variety of internal migration in India, however the impact of distress migration is a main reason for it. Herein this paper authors try to explore the issues and problems faced by the internal migrants all over the country here we also suggest the remedies and actions for these problems. There is a need to understand the skill of migrant workers and increase the level of confidence through capacity building programs which surely increase their productivity and boost their confidence which directly gives a boost to our GDP and increase their standard of living. A strong national strategy that ensures better access to entitlements and basic working conditions will be essential in building a sustainable and equitable path way to the development of the nation and progress of our people.

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