International Seminar on Migration, Care Economy and Development

(In honour of Professor K.C. Zachariah)

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
Thiruvananthapuram

September 17-19, 2014
INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON MIGRATION, CARE ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT
(In honour of Professor K.C. Zachariah)

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CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM, KERALA, INDIA
MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

Centre for Development Studies (CDS) is an internationally renowned, self-governing institution established in 1971 by legendary economist late Professor K.N. Raj. CDS is known for its cutting edge research in applied economics and development and impeccable pedagogy. The Centre is affiliated to Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi in offering MA, MPhil and PhD programmes in Applied Economics. We also conduct extensive and exhaustive training programmes for researchers and academics. All academic activities of the Centre are led by a team of distinguished faculty members. They are all dedicated teachers and researchers. Professor K.C.Zachariah is one such distinguished faculty member who has taken this institution to greater heights of academic excellence. He served CDS as an Honorary Professor for the last 25 years.

It was under Professor Zachariah’s able guidance that CDS initiated research on migration and development. Over the past three decades, CDS has created a niche for itself in research in this area. In recognition of CDS’s contribution to migration research, the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA), Govt of India set up its Research Unit on International Migration (RUIM) at CDS in 2006 headed by Professor Dr S Irudaya Rajan of CDS. RUIM has so far conducted six large scale surveys on migration, known as the Kerala Migration Surveys. From 2010, RUIM has been successfully bringing out an annual series titled India Migration Report published by Routledge (India). Since 2012, Dr S Irudaya Rajan has been the editor-in-chief of a reputed international journal Migration and Development published by Routledge, London, bringing CDS right onto the global map of scholarship on migration. I take this opportunity to congratulate Professors K C Zachariah and S Irudaya Rajan and the Migration Unit for their commendable performance and achievement in the field of migration research.

It gives me immense pleasure in being part of the occasion to celebrate the 90th birthday of Professor K C Zachariah, who has motivated scholars both in India and abroad to take up migration research. His invaluable academic contribution in the fields of demography and migration are well acclaimed. Even at the age ninety, he continues to be the backbone of all Migration Surveys conducted by CDS. His spirit and enthusiasm at the age of ninety are to be appreciated and emulated by all.

I also take this opportunity to place on record my appreciation for Professor S Irudaya Rajan for taking this noble initiative to organize this wonderful event in honour of Professor K C Zachariah. It has given us the opportunity to express our love and gratitude to a wonderful teacher and a great human being.

I wish the event coordinators all success.

Amit Shovon Ray
Director
Centre for Development Studies
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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Dear Friends,

I have been associated with CDS since 1987, and it has been instrumental in facilitating my research on migration and development issues. Late professors P.R. Gopinathan Nair, I.S. Gulati and T.N. Krishnan have made seminal contributions towards the understanding of the impact of migration on Kerala’s development frontier. A fresh lease of life to emigration studies came in 1998 when CDS embarked on its first Kerala Migration Study (KMS), an exhaustive and large-scale household survey covering 10,000 households in Kerala conducted by K.C. Zachariah, E.T. Mathew and myself. The KMS not only provided a clear picture of the numbers of emigrants, return emigrants and remittances, but also shed light on the economic benefits and social costs of migration. The second KMS was conducted in 2003, followed by annual migration surveys in 2007, 2008 and 2011 and the sixth Kerala Migration Survey of 2013, of which the results are presented in this seminar.

After the new Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) was established in 2004, its first secretary Mr. S. Krishna Kumar invited researchers working on emigration from various research institutes and universities in India for a discussion at New Delhi. My first meeting with Mr. S. Krishna Kumar led the MOIA to take interest on the ongoing migration research undertaken at CDS, and he visited CDS in 2005. At this meeting, Dr. K.N. Nair, Director, CDS, suggested the establishment of a migration unit at CDS financed by the MOIA to exclusively work on governance and policy issues, to sustain interest on migration and development issues. In preparing a proposal to this effect, I have received invaluable inputs from Professors K.C. Zachariah, E.T. Mathew and P.R. Gopinathan Nair. After a review process, the proposal was accepted by the MOIA and Mr. Vayalar Ravi, Union Minister, MOIA, inaugurated the Research Unit on International Migration at CDS on May 2006 for a period of 5 years.

The Research Unit on International Migration (RUIM) completed its 5-year tenure in 2011 and was reviewed by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India in 2011 by four independent experts who submitted their report to the Government of India. Based on the report, Dr. A. Didar Singh, Secretary, MOIA, recommended the extension of the RUIM for the next 5 years, 2011–2016.

Over the last fifteen years, CDS has worked intimately on several facets of international migration with the support from the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs (Registrar General and Census Commissioner), Department of Non-Resident Keralite Affairs, Government of Kerala, Department of Non-Resident Indian Affairs, Government of Goa, European Commission, South Asian Network of Economic Institutes, International Labour Organization, Rockefeller Foundation, United Nations Fund for Women, Canadian Institute of Health Research, Asian Development Bank, World Bank, Migrant Forum in Asia, International Organization of Migration and Solidarity Centre, among others.

As head of the Research Unit on International Migration, I am also responsible for bringing out the India Migration Report since 2010 and the Global Journal, Migration and Development.
Before signing off, I would like to place on record my thanks to the former Directors of CDS – T.N. Krishan, P.S. George, Chandan Mukherjee, K.P. Kannan, K.N. Nair, Pulapare Balakrishan -and now Amit Shovon Ray for their unconditional support towards my research at CDS over the last 27 years.

This seminar is organized on the occasion of K C Zachariah’s 90th birthday, who started his career with an authoritative work on migrants in Greater Mumbai as early as 1962. He has inspired and guided immense number of scholars including me in their paths of demography and migration research, and has greatly encouraged me with his association in the first Kerala Migration Survey in 1998. As a token of our appreciation and respect, I would like to humbly dedicate this souvenir for his lasting contribution to migration studies globally. I hope the event would be remembered as a milestone in the history of migration research and would inspire more and more young scholars to contribute to this challenging field of study.

S Irudaya Rajan
Chair Professor
Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs
Research Unit on International Migration
&
Chairman, Organizing Committee
ABOUT K.C. ZACHARIAH

Kunniparampil Curian Zachariah was born on 17 September, 1924 at Niranam in Pathanamthitta District of Kerala State. He received his B Sc. (Physics) and M Sc. (Statistics) degrees (both in First Class) from Travancore University (present day University of Kerala). In 1949 he joined Gawahati University as its first Lecturer in Statistics. From 1951 to 1956 he worked as Lecturer in Statistics, Patna University. In 1957 he moved to Mumbai and joined the Demographic Training and Research Centre (The present day International Institute for Population Studies or IIPS) as its first Demographer. In IIPS, he was responsible for developing the curriculum in Technical Demography, which was later used in all UN Demographic centers – Santiago, Cairo and Accra. In 1962 he took his PhD from Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania.

From 1966 to 1970 Dr. Zachariah worked as UN Expert in Cairo Demographic Centre, Cairo Egypt. He joined the World Bank as its first Senior Demographer in 1971 and continued there till his retirement in 1989. At The World Bank he was in charge of bringing out population projections for countries of the World to use in World Bank country economic reports and the annual World Development Report.

After retirement from the Bank, Dr. Zachariah returned to India and settled down in Thiruvananthapuram. In 1989 he joined the Centre for Development Studies as Honorary Professor and continued his research in Demography. Professor Zachariah has published more than 30 journal articles, 20 books, 25 working papers both individually and jointly. Majority of this has been published after he crossed 75 years. His book Demographic and Socio-economic Transition of the Syrian Christians of Kerala in the Twentieth Century (Orient Longman, 2006) is one of its kind.

At age 90, Professor Zachariah continues to inspire researchers with his hard work, and pursuit for knowledge. He has worked extensively on migration, and has co-ordinated six large-scale migration surveys in Kerala along with Professor S. Irudaya Rajan.

Dr. Zachariah continues to maintain regular contacts with several students whom he taught 60 years ago. His students hail him from different countries of the world. He has travelled widely on behalf of the World Bank and United Nations.
PUBLISHED WORKS OF K.C ZACHARIAH

BOOKS (Prior to Joining CDS as Honorary Fellow)


BOOKS (After Joining CDS as Honorary Fellow)


RESEARCH ARTICLES


After Joining the Centre for Development Studies


WORKING PAPERS


CDS WORKING PAPERS


PHOTO GALLERY

With his parents and siblings

With his wife and children
With his children and their families

With his great grandchildren

With his daughter and son-in-law

The Statistical Laboratory (MSc Final Year) 1947-48
President of the World Bank Congratulating Prof. Zachariah (1981)

The First Kerala Migration Survey (KMS) Team

At CDS with Dr. A. Vaidanathan

With Dr. K. N. Raj

With Prof. Chandan Mukherjee and Dr. K.N. Raj

Dr. Thomas Isaac releasing the Book on ‘Demographic and Socio-economic Transition of the Syrian Christians of Kerala in the Twentieth Century’
With Dr. C.R. Soman and Former Chief Secretary M. Vijayanunni

Prof. S. Irudaya Rajan and Prof. Zachariah

First Migration Training Programme with P.R. Gopinathan Nair and E. T. Mathew

Kerala Migration Survey Team (2014)
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INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION:
A TWO-WAY INTERACTION

Philippe Fargues
European University Institute (EUI), Florence

The paper explores the relationship between the demographic transition and international migration, that is, between population dynamics and direct connectivity between peoples. The first part examines how ideas conveyed by migrants to non-migrants of their community of origin are susceptible to impact on practices that lead to the reduction of birth rates in source countries of migration and concludes that international migration may be one of the mechanisms through which demographic transition is disseminated. The second part shows that declining birth rates in origin countries generate a new profile of the migrant and suggests that future migrants will typically leave no spouses or children in the home country and therefore their objective will no longer be to improve the family’s standing at home for the mere reason that there is no longer such a family, but to increase opportunities for themselves. Migration policies of origin countries on remittances as well as those of destination countries on family reunification will have to be reconsidered.

WHO MIGRATES? A PANEL STUDY OF INTERNAL AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION BY SOUTH INDIANS

Ganesh Seshan
Georgetown University, Qatar

Using a longitudinal dataset of South Indian households from the state of Kerala, we study the effects of migrant networks, social comparisons and wealth on the likelihood of interstate migration and international migration for work by individuals between 1999 and 2004. Networks, measured separately by the prevalence of internal and international migration at the panchayat or community level, play a significant role in independently explaining both types of migration patterns. Households who fall behind the others in the community in terms of landholdings are more likely to see a member who migrates overseas while households who are behind others in terms of housing quality are more likely to send a member to another state in India. The probability of migrating during this period is also greater for households where at least one family member has previously migrated or was currently away from home at the start of the 5-year period. All else equal, household wealth in terms of non-agriculture landholdings held prior to this period also helps account for international migration but not for interstate movements, suggesting that migration costs is a real barrier for overseas migration which wealthier households are better able to overcome.
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SERVICES EXPORTS: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR INDIA

Rupa Chanda
Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore

In the next two decades, developed countries are expected to face a shortage of both skilled and less skilled labour due to ageing populations, declining fertility rates, fewer people entering the workforce and structural cum voluntary unemployment. Studies estimate a net workforce shortfall of 32-39 million by 2020 in developed countries with certain professions and occupations expected to face serious shortages. Such workforce shortages can potentially slow down economic growth in these countries, raise wage rates and put pressure on existing social security and pension systems. While steps such as encouraging people to retire later, increasing productivity through automation, raising labour force participation rates and increased immigration can help alleviate these shortages, these are all subject to limitations. However, what presents a challenge for developed countries is an opportunity for some countries like India that are projected to have a demographic surplus and can potentially export labour based services to labour deficit countries, through all the possible modes of delivery under the GATS. They can export through cross border delivery or mode 1 in the context of outsourced services, through the temporary movement of service providers or mode 4, through the servicing of foreign consumers in their home market or mode 2 and through the production of services by allowing foreign firms to locate in their home market. Such export opportunities can potentially accelerate their services exports and GDP growth, create employment opportunities and enable a win-win situation between demographic deficit and surplus countries.

This presentation will examine the opportunities created by such demographic imbalances for surplus countries, the constraints to realizing these opportunities and the required policy measures at various levels, by focusing on one country, India, which is expected to have the largest demographic surplus among all countries in the future. The presentation will argue that India is well positioned to leverage this opportunity given the significance of services in its export basket, its growing penetration of world markets in services, especially labour-based services, and its potential to export skilled as well as low and semi-skilled labour services. The projected gains in terms of additional employment, growth and revenues could be considerable. However, this demographic dividend and resulting opportunities in labour based services exports cannot be taken for granted. In order to translate these opportunities to reality, policy initiatives supported by appropriate institutional arrangements are needed at the national, bilateral and multilateral levels. Key steps include identification of markets and segments where such opportunities can be realized, measures related to capacity creation through education, training and skilling initiatives, and the facilitation of labour mobility as well as remote delivery of services to prospective export markets, supported by institutional and other measures. The paper also highlights the need to pay attention at the sub-national level and to align subnational policies with the overall national policy and framework for promoting services exports to ensure that there is state-level preparedness to exploit the demography-based advantage.
FRACTURED BETWEEN TWO WORLDS: NARRATIVES ON THE GENDERED EXPERIENCE OF TWO GENERATION IMMIGRANT HINDU WOMEN IN CANADA

Smita Verma
Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow

This paper essays narratives from the lived experience of first generation and second generation migrant Indian Hindu women residing in the town of Mississauga and Brampton (suburbs of Toronto) on their social construction and practice of gender relations as ‘Hindu’ and as ‘Canadian’. The method of case study and semi structured interviews was used to understand the lives of the respondents of both generations over a period of four months. It provides a comparative account of how the first generation Indian immigrant women (Hindus) interpret and practice, maintain and negotiate gendered relations within the domain of their religious beliefs and cultural norms both in ‘private space’ and ‘public space’. It argues that the first generation has been more unyielding with themselves and adjustment came with time and after many concessions, as options were limited. While for the second generation women respondents (daughters of the first generation migrant women) theory and practice of cultural gender norms and role expectations are often complex and contradictory and full of tensions and ambiguity. Identity issues and dilemma between polarized expectation of practising religion and retaining the cultural norms of their society and at the same time parallel expectation to keep up with the daily socio cultural practises of the migrant country brings serious dilemma and challenges. It further examines how religion and gender remain dynamic, often decoded according to context, space and time and why this nuanced and dynamic conceptualization of culture often remains rigid in the ‘private space’ and often leads to cultural violence and abuse. It brings forth the dialectics in the varied agencies used to build bridges between two polarised worlds to maintain their autonomy.

INTERMEDIATION OF WOMEN DOMESTIC WORKERS MIGRATION FROM ANDHRA PRADESH TO THE MIDDLE EAST: THE PERSPECTIVES OF WOMEN WORKERS AND NO- STATE INTERMEDIARIES

Praveena Kodoth
Associate Professor, Centre for Development Studies

Commercial agencies and social and community networks have been proactive in generating aspirations, sourcing visas and facilitating passage for less skilled women workers from AP to the Middle East in the face of state policy that seeks to suppress it. Acting on the premise that emigrant work opportunities being regular and comparatively more remunerative than employment at home will attract women workers, they enable border crossings rendered difficult by restrictive state regulation through parallel institutions. Parallel institutions were resorted to in the normal course of migration blurring their illegality. Despite its early start in the 1960s, the migration of women workers from AP is poorly understood. It is concentrated in specific regions – in and around the Godavari and Kadapa districts – at least partly because of prior histories of migration from these regions or cultural links with the Middle East. Using interviews with workers and agents from these regions, the paper provides a historical perspective on this migration and examines how women go. The paper directs attention at the heterogeneity of practices that enable mobility, the elaboration of networks in relational terms even when they are commercial and the layered meanings of mobility. If the entrenched character of non state intermediation owes to its demonstrated ability to enable passage, there are risks associated with it - cases show that the breakdown of ‘intermediation’ raises rival claims and makes visible gendered assumptions.
MIGRATION IN SAUDI ARABIA: PRESENT AND PROSPECTS

Rshood Khraif, Ali Al-Dosari, Abdullah Almutairi, Asharaf Abdul Salam and Ibrahim Elsegaey
King Saud University, Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states have unique demographics—national profile, labor markets, and expatriate workforce—characterized by rapid growth and migration, declining fertility, and regional and urban imbalance, all leading to revising policies and programs oriented to population. An analysis of migration data was made in this context to (i) examine the migration trends of Saudi citizens across various administrative regions of the Kingdom, (ii) explore the effect of migration on population growth in the Kingdom and also the neighboring GCC countries, (iii) understand changing annual migration trends of the Kingdom and of the GCC countries on a yearly basis, (iv) examine the migrants by place of origin, and (v) analyze the differences of immigrants from Saudi nationals. Databases from the Saudi Arabian national census, the International Data Base of US Census Bureau, the World Bank Bilateral Migration database, and the World Population Prospects (the 2012th Revision) of United Nation’s Population Division were reviewed and analyzed. The native Saudi population migrates internally from one region to another, depending on the pull factor (regions with pull are Tabouk, Al-Riyadh, and Eastern Region) and the push factor (regions with push are Al-Baha, Jazan, Hail, Al-Qaseem, Aseer, and Northern Borders) and on the infrastructure expectedly contributing to employment ambitions and quality of life. With the largest area and population in the GCC, Saudi Arabia experiences immigration and emigration resulting from labor requirements and regulations—Arabs and non-Arabs. Immigrants show unique demographics that fit into the Kingdom’s labor requirements—dominated by adult male civilians concentrated in major cities.

DOES EMPLOYMENT RELATED MIGRATION REDUCE POVERTY IN INDIA?

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Using NSSO 64th round on employment, unemployment and migration, this paper tests the hypothesis that employment related migration reduces poverty in India. Based on outmigration of members of household using place of last residence definition, households are classified as intra-state migrants, inter-state migrant, emigrants and non-migrant households and economic well-being is measured by income. The poverty head count ratio, poverty gap ratio, poverty-gap square are used to understand the level, depth and severity of poverty and multivariate analyses is used to understand the significance of migration on poverty. At national level the level, incidence and depth of poverty among migrant households is lower than non-migrant household but varies across migrant categories. The poverty head count ratio was 41% among inter-state migrants, 31% among intra-state migrants, 20% among emigrants and 39% among non-migrants in India. However, the state level analyses depict two broad patterns. Barring Kerala and Punjab that have a higher percentage of emigrants, the inter-state migration accounts larger share of employment related migration from less developed state of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha while the intra-state migration accounts larger share in more developed state of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The level, depth and severity of inter-state migrants from less developed state is higher than intra-state migrants and non-migrants while the pattern is reverse in more developed states of India. Adjusting for socio-economic correlates, the odds of poor among intra-state migrants is lower than inter-state and non-migrants. Finding of the study reiterate the proposition that migration and remittances in India are not panacea to structural development constraint, and the poor long distance migrants need to be covered in poverty reduction strategies.
GLOBAL NURSE: CARE AND THE CULTURE OF MIGRATION IN PUNJAB

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The global integration of nursing labour markets has been tremendously promoted by globalization, supply demand dynamics and enhanced connectivity including the better flow of information, communication and reduced cost of travel. Though an acute shortage of nurses exists in most of the countries of the world, high income countries have been able to attract internationally educated nurses (IENs) to help address their needs. India, along with the Philippines, has become a key supplier of nurses in the global ‘nursing carousel’. The supply of nurses was typically regionalized in south India, especially Kerala, but of late, Punjab, in north India, has played an increasing role in nurse training and international migration. Punjab boasts a strong culture of migration, with regular permanent migration tending to be male-led with the goal of subsequent family reunification. This paper uses survey and interview data to first, detail the recent interest in nursing as a channel for independent female-led international migration from Punjab; and second, to examine how migratory ambitions intersect with the ethos of nursing in ways that alter the traditional ‘care’ and ‘service’ ethic of the nursing profession. We conclude by considering if these recent developments might be indicative of a new chapter in Punjab’s culture of migration that reflects shifts underway in gender norms and traditions.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND LIVELIHOOD PATTERNS OF TIBETANS; A STUDY OF DELHI

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The Tibetans in India are considered an exile diaspora having unique strategy in their adaptation and livelihood in the alien land. Challenges relating to their roots as well as to the existential social, cultural and economic issues often make the Tibetan community unique. Unlike the native people, the Tibetans are engaged in various informal economic activities not considered for the public services due to their refugee status. Unlike natives, they have no established source of livelihood, but due to strong social networking, they are able to engage in many informal income sources. They involve in handicrafts, carpet making, woollen-making, traditional arteries, ethnic food-costumes and ornaments business, travel and restaurant business etc. for their livelihoods. Based on the both secondary sources (statistics from various sectors and departments at national and international level) and Primary studies (qualitative observation) the paper tries to map out various patterns and ways of social networking and livelihood promotion of Tibetan communities in Delhi. This paper tries to investigate how they mobilize their economic capital through social networking. This paper finds Tibetans migrants’ exhibits clear pattern in the selection and choice of place and livelihood preferences through different socio-cultural networks among these Diasporic communities. The study also will try to get insight about those Tibetan Diaspora that have been born in India and has only heard about Tibet? How have they transformed the cultural space of India and contributed to its economy? The study will try to explain how the Tibetan Diaspora maintains its identity, perpetuating their culture, and significantly impacts part of the economy of India.
MIGRANTS FROM INDIA TO CANADA: AN OVERVIEW OF THEIR SIZE, SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS

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The paper describes the evolution and impressive growth of migrants from India in Canada, highlighting the changes in the Government’s immigration regulations and policies and their impact over the period 1900-2013. It also presents factors such as increasing job opportunities and social benefits that affected the growth of Indian immigrants. The quality of the data used is assessed by calculating the error of closure between the size of Indian-born immigrants derived from the National Household Survey (NHS) stock data and the flow data on landed immigrants (permanent residents) from the Department of Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2006-2011.

Also presented are selected socio-economic characteristics of the Indian-born immigrants based on the 2006 Census of Canada, and findings of recent studies on immigrants (2000-2013). These are supplemented by analysing data from the NHS. Finally, the contributions of Indian immigrants to the country of origin and destination are examined. This is done by focusing on the remittances to India by Indian immigrants based on World Bank estimates for 2010 to 2012, and the role played by them to Canada’s population growth and economy. Special attention is paid to the contributions of a sizeable number of demographers of Indian origin in Canada for the development of Canadian demography.

EFFECT OF AGE-SELECTIVE EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION ON THE TIMING OF OPENING AND CLOSURE OF DEMOGRAPHIC WINDOWS OF OPPORTUNITY

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The demographic window of opportunity comes during a certain phase in the process of nation’s demographic transition in which the share of working population in the total population becomes unusually high. Because of decline in fertility, birth rates fall and young age dependency turns-out to be low. Initially due to not many elderly, old age dependency ratio is also small. The window of opportunity remains open so long the rate of growth of working population continues to be greater than the rate of growth of the total population. However, when the old age dependency ratios eventually start increasing due to mortality decline, the window of opportunity would gradually close. The window of economic opportunity comes only once during the course of fertility and mortality stabilization in a nation. In this paper we attempt to discuss the effects of emigration and immigration which are age-selective on the timings of opening and closure of the window of economic opportunity and thus its duration. For these investigations, we use the medium variants of population estimates and projections for 22 Arab countries during 1980-2025, from the most recent revision of World Population Prospects, 2010 released by the United Nations in 2011. To find the size and timing of first demographic dividend, we use Potential Support Ratio which is the reciprocal of the modified demographic dependency ratio. Miller (2008) suggested a modified demographic dependency ratio which exactly fits (age-averaged) economic dependency. He showed near equivalence between demographic and economic dependency and preferred the latter over the former.
IS GREAT REMITTANCE DEBATE ON BENEFITS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION STILL RELEVANT? A CASE STUDY OF INDIAN MIGRANTS TO LEBANON

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Remittance utilization, the most visible positive impact of international migration development has long been debated. Most of empirical studies indicate that bulk of remittances is spent on consumption, debt repayment, housing and consumer durables with little being devoted to investment. It is debated whether these uses are productive or not. One view is that a little is devoted to productive investment. Another view is that remittances do contribute to development. This debate assumes more importance for India, being the largest recipient of foreign remittances. Most of studies on remittance utilization worldwide consider the pattern at a point of time. Present study examines remittance use patterns over time to assess their change, if any and their developmental potential. Study is based on data collected from Punjab and Kerala migrant workers in Lebanon with poor economic background. To find factors affecting remittance utilization by family recipients at origin, a multivariate regression model has been used. Study brings out that remittance utilization is dependent upon socio-economic background of migrants, mode of financing emigration and duration of their stay in host country. It also shows that there may be an order in remittance utilization patterns. As remittance stream matures, initial predominance of living expenses and debt repayment gradually changes to housing and consumer durables to investments in agriculture/business. Repayment of debt taken to finance migration and expenditure to furthering migration of family member(s) is investment strategy by migrants for future income generation. Study indicates that remittance uses contribute to increased welfare over time and are positive from national point of view.

THE ‘LEFT OVER’ CHINESE COMMUNITY IN KOLKATA: NARRATIVES FROM THE DESCENDANTS OF THE MIGRATING GENERATION

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Migration as a process may have picked up a new momentum only recently but the world has seen many a stream move through time across space. Kolkata (once Calcutta) conceals within itself many an evidence of the same. A city born out of colonial nurturing was an early magnet of opportunity. Cosmopolitanism has been a defining character ever since it was born and a Chinese has been an equally old Calcuttan. Through three distinct stages of migration, the community eventually carved out a niche for itself in the city’s Chinatowns. However, a close insight into an over two hundred year old existence reveals that their’s is a story of movement rather than that of settlement. Every time the community almost believed Kolkata to be their home, they felt deceived. It is in fact an outcome of a stable yet unstable association of the Chinese with the city that has kept them from becoming one with the larger social ecology of Kolkata.

The Chinatowns today consists largely of those who cannot move, not that they do not want to. The ageing and the poor constitute what I possibly, a little derogatorily may be, call a ‘left over’ community. The paper is an attempt to capture the present story of the Chinese community of Kolkata at a point in time when the city is all set to lose this hue from its cosmopolitan colour. With stories of the past as reference, the paper tries to look at the imaginations of the Chinese community (residing in Kolkata today, who are the third and the fourth generation of those that emigrated from China) of the city which is essentially identified to be a Bengali city despite an age old diversity.
MIGRATION, REMITTANCES AND DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL BIHAR

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The incidence of out-migration from rural Bihar is probably greater than anywhere else in India. This paper is based on a field work conducted in rural areas of one districts (Siwan) of Bihar (200 households) in the year 2013. Respondent of this study are left behind women due to male out migration (whose husband migrated in search of employment/livelihood and staying elsewhere at least for the last six). This study examines the pattern and causes of migration. Moreover, examine the remittances flow and its use. Furthermore, this study also explores development impact of migration and remittance on family/relatives/friends and communities.

The study found that Internal migration (91%) from rural Bihar is mostly inter-state (96%) in nature and dominated largely by the other backward caste (68%), historically disadvantaged communities (SCs 23% and other caste 7%) and illiterate (26%). International Migration (8.3%) dominated by Muslim community who often go to Saudi Arab. The people migrate mostly due to search for work (68%) and after that due to less income from agriculture at origin place (25%) and family related cause (5%). Mean remittances is 47429 Rupees. Moreover, The highest mean of remittance 67714 Rupees come from international migration compare internal migration 45816 Rupees. The remittances sent by the migrant are use mostly in food items, education, health, and pay the utility bills by recipients. Migration and remittances also result in qualitative changes in the lives of direct recipient and communities both via directly and through a trickledown effect.

ECONOMIC CRISIS, MIGRANT’S REMITTANCES AND RURAL CHILDREN IN NORTH-EAST INDIA: A STUDY OF IMPACT, COPING STRATEGIES AND ONGOING RESPONSES

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In the present paper, an attempt has been made to examine the impact of migrant’s remittances on children in the context of economic slowdown and to explore likely situation to evolve and ongoing responses and recommendations to mitigate sufferings and improve livelihood options. The study is based on primary data and information collected from 625 households confined to 25 villages of district Mamit of Mizoram State in north-east India. Before crisis, in 88% of poor households, at least one person per family had migrated as survival strategies and supplemented meager household earnings. With economic crisis, nearly one-third migrants consequently change their status from providers of remittances to dependents of their households. The declining remittances and unemployment among returnees, especially in economic crisis scenario are important issues, which has more far-reaching implications on well-being of children in these households. The deterioration of households’ economic situation is translating into poorer diet and decreased expenditure on children’s health and education, more poverty and debt, and engagement into low-earning, informal income earning activities. The main coping mechanisms adapted are reduced quality and quantity of food consumed, withdrawal of children from school and pushing them in labour, curtailing health expenditure, selling livestock and domestic assets for livelihood sustenance. In Mizoram, specific interventions to address effects of economic crisis and falling remittances are not clearly spelled out yet. Interventions in response to slowdown should not only mitigate immediate effects on children but also continue to tackle basic causes of poverty and food insecurity, including improvement of services (health, water, sanitation, and education), infrastructures, agricultural productivity and access to credit.
DOUBLE DEPRIVATION A CAUSE OF MIGRATION: EVIDENCE FROM KERALA

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Migration is one of the events that take place all over the world. Different theoretical works in development studies suggest that of a mobility of masses from periphery to core and is often cited as a prominent cause of human migration. Here the underdevelopment seems as main determinant of the migration. The mobility across geographical identity is due to high deprivation in the region both economically and socially. We can see it from the incidence of rural urban mobility as sited by classical issue in development by The Harris–Todaro model; the same model can be framed for the mobility from the underdeveloped hubs to the developed. Here we look up on how the relative deprivation of the individuals and households make people to move away to new destinations.

This study disentangles the effects of feelings of relative deprivation and the capability of households in realizing their migration aspirations. For this purpose we decompose the concept to relative deprivation in to intra-group and inter-group relative deprivation and test their relative importance together with level so absolute deprivation in shaping migration decisions. This study concentrates on migration Kerala in contemporary India, having very large population staying abroad. The empirical analysis is based on a unique dataset based on two recent surveys on migration conducted by Indian National Sample Survey (NSS). We identify the following factors as relevant in this migration decision-making process: First, intra-group as well as inter-group relative deprivations are strong predictors only for short distance intra-state movement. Second, besides the effects of relative deprivation, absolute deprivation plays an ambivalent role: while economically better endowed households have a higher migration propensity to send migrants to international destinations, the inverse is true for moves of shorter distances that are mainly dominated by migrants stemming from poorer households.

CHALLENGING SCENARIO OF MIGRATION IN LAND LOCK COUNTRY NEPAL

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Nepal is a land lock country where industrial growth is limited, making land the most important economic asset. During the period of colonization, land in Nepal was more abundant and people could obtain large amounts of land and all Nepalese people were engaged in the agriculture sector. In recent years, there has been a challenging pattern of migration in Nepal from the hill and mountain regions to the Terai. The Terai is a fertile agricultural area along the southern border of Nepal. The 2011 national census indicated a pronounced shift from a mountain-rural to a plains-urban and plains-urban to overseas-abroad. Due to this every Nepalese household loosened their ties on the young and educated members of the family; only female, aged, children and weak person have been staying their household. The population in the plain-Terai and urban regions of Nepal has exceeded the carrying capacity of the land. Therefore, people are moving to the more arable lands of the Terai. It is estimated that 60% of Nepal’s population is concentrated in the hill and mountain regions, while 60% of farmland is in the Terai (Shrestha). The migrants hope to make a better life for themselves by moving to the agricultural hub of the country. However, these migrants are having difficulty finding affordable land. “The Great Turnabout” is causing a great deal of tension in the Terai. Furthermore, deforestation in the Terai is drastically increasing the country’s timber resources, and is also increasing soil erosion and flooding (Weiner).
DISTRESS MIGRATION AND LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES IN REMOTE TRIBAL AREAS

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Notwithstanding dominant representations of ‘the poor’ in development theory, policy and practice as a homogeneous group, the poor are diverse reflecting differential access to resources, power and control. Their lives are variously shaped by the particular set of vulnerabilities that they experience and thus, the range of decisions, choices and options that they can pursue are similarly diverse. Although migration remains central to many household livelihood strategies, it represents one response to conditions of poverty for some. Consequently, it cannot be assumed that all amongst the poor always have the option to migrate. Individuals and groups may remain chronically poor by adopting migration as a livelihood strategy or, alternatively, may benefit from migration and move out of chronic poverty. However, migration is best understood as a cause and consequence of chronic poverty for those who move as well as for those who stay behind and consequently, key to understanding the role of migration in chronic poverty is the relationship between ‘mobility’ and ‘immobility’ and more generally the interconnectedness of people and places.

The overall effect is that while more people are moving permanently out of rural areas to urban areas, a growing number of people are also migrating temporarily or circulating between villages and other destinations. Evidences also show regarding tribal and dry area in India migration has a long history.

REMITTANCE AND DEVELOPMENT – A STUDY OF SELECTED VILLAGES OF MADHUBANI DISTRICT, BIHAR

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With estimated $72 billion remittance received by India in 2013, it has gradually been viewed as potential creating socio-economic wellbeing for migrant families left behind. However, the long-term well-being can be possible through the productive use of remittance. The study tries to understand the impact of remittance on the selected household with the help of selected variable such as impact on health, education, entrepreneurial activities, ownership of resources, and women empowerment. The respondents were selected from the Madhubani district of Bihar, as many official and unofficial sources consider Madhubani as a dominant district of migrant remittance. Based on the primary and secondary sources, the study tries to understand the impact of remittance on the life of migrant families. The respondents were contacted on the basis of snowball method. NSSO survey on Migration in India 2007-08 (2010) and Reserve Bank of India Survey of Private Remittances to Indian Households with Non-Resident Accounts (2012) are two of the many sources selected for analysis of remittance impact for India as well as selected district.

The study finds that household expenditure stand first priority of migrant household along with land purchase and house construction. Conversely study did not found role of women in the most of the financial activities including child health and education. The study concludes that, lack of informed legal system of remittance transfer hinders the transfer, which sometime results use of illegal measures like Hawala. However, the study considers remittance as an important and reliable source of life sustainability of many families left behind.
DEVELOPMENT INDUCED INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL SECURITY: A STUDY OF TRIBAL PEOPLES OF JHARKHAND

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India has one of the highest development-induced displacements in the world. There are, however, no reliable official statistics on the number of developments related internally displaced in India. The most attractive zones for developmental projects have always been the forest resources, river systems, mine and mineral base in many parts of the country. Development, Displacement Population is the single largest category among all Internally Displaced Populations (IDPs). In India around 50 million people have been displaced due to development projects in over 50 years. Moreover, most of the developmental projects are located in the most backward areas populated by tribes. Although the tribal population only makes up 8.6 per cent of the total population (Census of India, 2011); more than 40 per cent of the development induced displaced are tribal peoples in India. Jharkhand is endowed with a large and rich deposit of natural resources which attracted government of India and many capitalists to invest for industrial establishment, mining, power plants, dams and road construction to achieve rapid economic growth. This has been made possible through massive acquisition of land and subsequent displacement of people. IDPs have lost their homes, land and other property and are cut off from their normal livelihoods and sources of income. As a result, they may suffer poverty, marginalization, exploitation and abuse. Displacement of the tribal people in these areas requires special attention; mere grant of monetary compensation as seen in the past does not guarantee the well-being of the tribal people. What is required is the strong policy regarding rehabilitation and resettlement of the people and a guaranteed share in the benefits arising out of the development projects.

CONDITIONAL RELATION BETWEEN YOUTH MIGRATION, REMITTANCES AND DIVIDEND SHIFT IN INDIA

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With rising population in India, prima facie of development has shifted to the working age population irrespective of their working class and structure. Youth in any country plays a very crucial role in deciding development of both the places, from where they have out-migrated and the residing currently. In India people are found to be migrating from relatively less developed states to well urbanized and developed states for satisfying their neediness. Linking migration to HDI at place of destination, the regression coefficient (β) shows negative association between them, because higher the HDI of the place would be, higher would be cost of living and hence likeliness of the migrants would be less to choose that place as a new destination. The other preposition we are going to test here is the role of young migrants in deciding the dividend of the place of destination as well as people at the place of residence. Idealized scenario of Indian migrants refers to some new theories in making. On analyzing the demographic dividend of the places we got to know that Uttar Pradesh provides maximum dividend to Maharashtra, West Bengal and Delhi, and the demographic divided of migrants are quite comparable to the native’s shares in the demographic dividend in these places. Remittances sent by the partial migrants to their respective native places has been analyzed using the data provided NSSO 55th, NSSO 64th, RBI and Census 2001, which indicates that people engaged in the primary sector are sending more remittances.
PERSPECTIVES ON THE DYNAMICS OF DOMESTIC REMITTANCES TO INDIA

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Remittances remain a key source of external flow of resources and fund to the receiving areas, especially to the developing countries like India. Recent studies on migration performed in this regard have nailed the domestic cash flows to be double to that of international remittances. Thus the need to study the dynamics of domestic flows has grabbed much of interest in the recent time. The present study is based on the 64th round of NSSO survey on migration, and there has been an attempt to study the remittances in the background of the various industries where the migrants get absorbed after they migrated out of their indigenous places. It has been also observed that as majority of migrants were employed in the agriculture, hunting and forestry sector, this sector contributed most in the form of remittances sent back home and the industry emerging next to it, over the years is wholesale and retail trade followed by manufacturing. Also it was found that the states sending maximum domestic remittances were Uttar Pradesh (25.3%) and Kerela (13.5%) giving way to the knowledge of which states are getting benefitted through remittances from which all states. Thus, gives a picture of a matrix of spatial flow of remittances over the country. In the later section we have tried to correlate the background characteristics of the migrants who were selected at the destination areas and the effect of remittances on the receiving areas as a whole and on the household in particular.

VULNERABILITIES OF WORKING IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR:
CASE STUDIES OF GUJARAT AND MAHARASHTRA

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‘Informal Sector’ assumes particular importance with respect to a developing country like India where more than 85 percent of the employed population is supported in this sector. In urban India even, informal sector provides employment to more than 66 percent of the working population. The informal sector and employment is identified on the basis of proprietorship and partnership (as per NSSO 66th Round guidelines) and conditions of employment. This paper attempts to explore the extent of vulnerabilities of the female workers vis-à-vis male workers within the informal sector and across sectors (formal-informal) as well. For the purpose of study two most industrialized and urbanized states of India – Gujarat and Maharashtra are chosen. Gujarat with highest informalisation of workers (at around 77 percent) behaves much differently from Maharashtra with moderate degree of informalisation at around 58 percent Maharashtra is the top destination for migrants from other states. It receives a large volume of seasonal migrants especially from Gujarat. Interestingly, improvement in Gujarat’s industrial scenario has resulted in inflow of formal sector workers from other states, primarily Maharashtra. The methodology adopted for the assessing vulnerability includes computation of composite index which gives composite view of the four variables considered. Since, computation of the composite index follows the assumption that that direction of all the variables must either be negative or positive, that is variables must follow a single direction; the negative variables are considered with the help of which it is easier to explain the vulnerability of the workers. Hence the paradox thus occurs that economic growth in these two most industrialised states is not being translated into economic development, therefore the factors affecting regional economy are multidimensional and pluralistic in character and any attempt to alleviate the labour dynamics of a region must be bring into consideration the notion of multi-dimensional space.
IMMIGRANTS IN INDIA: EMERGING ISSUES

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Globally the number of immigrants is rising. It was 154 million in 1990, rose to 175 million in 2000 and further increased to 232 million in 2013. Contrary to it the total number of immigrants in India is declining. They were 6.9 million in 1991, decreased to 6.1 million in 2001 and further declined to 5.4 million in 2013. It is only 0.6 per cent of total population of India. Most of these foreign nationals belong to Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and China in order of numbers. The increasing violence between the Assamese and the Bengalis (mostly Muslims) is widely known and unresolved. Bangladeshi illegal migrants are lately moving to Kerala. Kerala State Intelligence officials have reported that these Muslim migrants claim to be from West Bengal, however they are actually from Bangladesh. The Centre for Women and Children Studies estimated in 1998 that 27,000 Bangladeshis have been forced into prostitution in India. The Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination against Women report (CEDAW) revealed that 2.7 per cent of prostitutes in Kolkata are from Bangladesh. These social issues need deliberations and investigations. Similarly the Burmese migrants are concentrated in Mizoram and also in Manipur.

If Indians constitute fourth largest emigrants in the world, why is the presence of immigrants considered a threat to India? The present paper attempts to explore the implications of foreign immigrants in India. It attempts to assess the spatial spread of this population. The concentration of immigrants from some specific nations in certain locations is viewed a threat. It also aims to suggest the remedies through which the threat becomes strength. These immigrants have contributed significantly as human resource however there are evidences that suggest a threat to our security.

SOCIAL COST OF TEMPORARY/SEASONAL MIGRATION OF WOMEN FROM RURAL MAHARASHTRA

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This paper is based on a field work conducted in rural areas of two districts of Maharashtra (360 households) in the year 2013. Respondent of this study are women who have taken up temporary/seasonal migration for employment during last year (2012) for a period of at least one month to not more than six months. The study found that temporary/seasonal migration from rural Maharashtra is mostly inter-state (64 %) in nature and dominated largely by the landless (54 %), historically disadvantaged communities (STs 40 %, SCs 25 % and VJNT 20 %) and illiterate (71 %). They migrate mostly to sugar cane harvesting and transporting (96 %), brick kilns (2 %) and stone quarrying (2 %). This indicates that, in rural Maharashtra, the landless and unskilled are pushed to migrate in search of employment during lean periods at their usual place of residence (normally October-November to April-May).

Social costs of migration is viewed as the negative impact of migration on stakeholders. Here, social cost is presented by using three indictors such as school going children accompanied with migrated family and the subsequent loss of school days and dropping out, incidence of child labour at the destination, insecurity and fear felt by the women due to vulnerable living condition at the destination and lack of security measures taken up by the employer and women’s experience of sexual abuse at the destination.

Temporary/seasonal migration in Maharashtra is family migration. In every 100 temporary/seasonal migrants, 33 are children (0-14 years), 64 are people from working age group (15-65 years) and 3 are older people (more than 65 years). These children are either school drop outs or temporarily not going to school because their parents are migrated.
MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT: A CRITICAL REVIEW

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At the dawn of the new millennium, international development agencies and governments have “discovered” the potential of migration and remittances to stimulate development in poor countries. However, migration and development is anything but a new topic. The debate about migration and development has swung back and forth like a pendulum, from optimism in the postwar period to deep “brain drain” pessimism since the 1970s towards neo-optimistic “brain gain” since 2000. Influenced by growing policy disappointment, we might now be at the beginning of a backswing towards more pessimistic views. While these shifts are rooted in deeper ideological and paradigmatic shifts, a review of empirical evidence yields a much more nuanced picture. Despite the often considerable benefits of migration and remittances for individuals and communities involved, migrants alone can generally not remove more structural development constraints and migration may actually contribute to development stagnation and reinforce the political status quo. Despite their development potential, migrants and remittances can therefore neither be blamed for a lack of development nor be expected to trigger take-off development in generally unattractive investment environments. Immigrant-receiving countries can increase the development potential of migration by creating legal channels for high- and lower-skilled migration and integration policies that favour socio-economic mobility of migrants and avoid their marginalization.

MIGRATION SCENARIO IN WEST BENGAL

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Human migration has been one of the most important aspects in social sciences. The gradual development of economy at certain places and the requirement of specific skills in different kinds of industries and services along with changing policies of selective welcoming of a particular genre of human have resulted in emergence of new patterns of migration over the globe at international scale as well as within the national territorial boundary. Inter-state migration in India has played a very important role in social, economic and demographic changes at the place of origin and also at destination in different phases of history. More over in India and particularly in West Bengal decentralization of planning process has assumed much importance at present, generating a various economic activities for pulling migrants from different states. However, the moving out of business from the state is one talked about phenomena and the bearing of it can be seen on the increasing out-migration for setting up business elsewhere. In this regard it is necessary to explore and estimate the reasons of migration from various states to West Bengal together with to understand the extent of In-migration and out-migration of West Bengal, the age sex characteristics of In-migrants and out-migrants, and to find out the dominant causes for in migration and out migration. The study is based on Census data (2001).
MIGRATION: A TALE OF UNCERTAINTY AND ANTAGONISM

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People migrate for varying reasons. Many in the pursuit of livelihood, others from the chaos of hometown, they escape in search of a new land with aspiration. There are two associated dimensions of migration, in an era of internationalization; the risk and uncertainty associated with the economic environment penetrate on to the domestic life, family and livelihood. Secondly, the hosting place becomes a ground for hatred and violence. The life of people who migrate and thereby the life of the dependent population becomes a tale of antagonism. The paper looks into these aspects of migration. What awaits a migrated population, beyond the economic prosperity and development of the home country and the individual himself is an increased risk from a volatile global economy and a less friendly host. The paper is set to analyse these facets of the migrating population with many instances that are transparently evident in our milieu. The former is scrutinized in the backdrop of recent economic recessions which wedged the developed world economies. Its impact on different sections of the society is ostensibly poles apart. The latter is more related to human rights, the question arises whether the people who migrate are to be treated the way they are subjugated in the host country. The culture of violence often target the migrated mob, be it the Bangladeshis in Bodoland, or Indians living in Iran. Afar of territorial claims, and international frontiers, the rights of people is seen with blind eyes. The paper draws in secondary data to analyse the occurrences that prop up the two faces of wager the migrating people and their dependents stumble upon.

CIRCULAR MIGRATION: A REFLECTION FROM KBK DISTRICTS IN ORISSA

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Circular migration is much of it seasonal character has become a crucial part of livelihood strategies adopted by a large number of people originating from economically downtrodden and agriculturally marginalised sections of rural community in Odisha in general and KBK districts in particular. It has become a permanent phenomenon of large scale out-migration at least over the last three to four decades. Among them lack of employment opportunity comes first and economic push factor stimulating to adopt migration as the last resort for their livelihood. This circular/seasonal migration entails number of problems which often become the source of economic-political issues in the areas of origin and destination as well. The present paper tries to present modestly the issues relating seasonal migration which perpetuates in the KBK districts of Odisha and tries to find out means to overcome the situation. It covers a brief review of literature pertaining to the issue of circular migration and profile of the study area.
MIGRATION AND URBAN POPULATION PRESSURE: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Nupur Mishra

Migration is one of the important paradigms of population change. This involves a long historical background in population structure of any region whether we talk about race, culture, society, all affects the migration and affected by migration. According to census 2011, there is rapid increase in migrants especially in metropolitan cities. Delhi, Mumbai, are facing problem regarding the population pressure over area. Whereas the trend of migration showing rural to urban migration is more rapidly going on in India. If we see the census 2011, we can see that net rural to urban migration increased by 21% in 1991-2001, to 24% in 2001-11.

Migration is two way process one way it has a potentiality to contribute to economic prosperity, socio cultural enrichment and economic development within the region another way it increase the regional imbalances, poverty, Even urban centre’s faces the problems like slums, sanitation, unhygienic health environment and crisis of basic amenities like drinking water, shelter etc.

Therefore India have big challenge for policy makers and strategy makers as they failed to provide better amenities, and facility to cater this big population in destination region as well as better opportunity, wealthy jobs, education advancement and employment in source region. This seems very critical and challenging in the context of Indian population structure. The main Reason behind that is massive population, illiteracy, poverty, unemployment, traditional economic activity, large non-working population etc.

MIGRATION AND THE QUESTION OF IDENTITY: A STUDY OF KERALITE AGRICULTURAL MIGRANTS OF DAKSHINA KANNADA DISTRICT

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Migration is considered as the barometer of the changing socio-economic and political conditions at the national and international level as also a sign of disparities in the conditions between the origin and destination. While generally people migrate from low productive rural/agricultural areas to high productive urban areas, there are interesting cases of rural to rural migration too. Agriculture-related migration from Kerala to Dakshina Kannada, a coastal district of Karnataka, started around 1948. Since then a large number of agricultural families migrated and got settled here. While Mangalore, the headquarters of the District is a fishery belt and a commercial centre, the migrant Keralite settled in remote areas of the district, i.e., foothills of Western Ghats and established rubber plantations, like the neighbouring Kodagu (Coorg) District. However, the impact of globalisation along with modern education, has led the young generation to move away from this activity and in some cases away from the region. Thus, while initial migration was “rural to rural”, now a “rural to urban” migration is taking place, with subtle layers within the processes. Most of the migrant families are either second generation or third generation while in some cases there are families, which had been here for four generations. It is of real academic interest to know how the migrants reacted to and assimilated with the new atmosphere. The present paper apart from studying the demographic traits and trends of this migration, intends to examine how the migrant communities developed their identity in the host area. It also explores whether the ‘identity’ as migrants has had any impact on the economic and social development of the community vis-à-vis the local populace.
WE WILL NOT LEAVE THE FOREST. WE WILL NOT LEAVE THE LAND
ETHNOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF IDP SETTLEMENTS IN KHAMMAM DISTRICT (AP)

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The presentation results from an ethnographical study commissioned by Médecins du Monde to document the health issues of tribal people who have immigrated into Khammam district and their behavior regarding healthcare. The NGO’s objective was to identify the factors which hinder their recourse to government medical services (dispensary, hospital, ANM) in order to develop a mobile clinic system in partnership with these medical services. The targeted populations of the study are Dorla and Maria/Muria, classified ‘Guttikoya’ in Andhra Pradesh. They come from Chhattisgarh where, since 2005, a conflict has opposed SalwaJudum to Naxalites. Their displacement means that they are called IDP ‘internally displaced persons’. However, the reality behind their migration is much more complex that it seems as Andhra Pradesh is perceived as the most developed among the neighboring states in terms of social welfare. Although these displaced people’s life conditions are at stark, the wish to live permanently and to benefit from the social advantages of their Koya ‘kins’ of Andhra is at the heart of their expectations. Based on the study of settlements established in Andhra Pradesh since 2006 followed by a short visit to some villages and SalwaJudum camps at Chhattisgarh, this talk aimsto show the plural identity of IDP from the point of view of their migration story, as well as their difficulties in finding a place in the Koya villages of the Khammam district which force enter deeply into the forest thwarting the vigilance of the Forest Department, and to live in next to inhuman conditions.

MONEY Á HUMAN STATUS IN EVERY SPHERE OF LIFE: A PARAMETER OF HUMAN RELATIONS

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Wealth/property is the key determinant of an individual in our society historically. The different phases of political economic system (from slave system to capitalism/imperialism) significantly occupy its social and economic relations. The struggle for socialism for strengthening the social health of people is prime issue and it is manifested by all the political parties in India in their electoral campaign. The socio-economic status of people generally defines the income of an individual through his/her intellectuality i.e. education is its key factor. The main focus is to keep a harmonious relation determining the development and progress of a country. Unfortunately, rapid urbanization, new employment generation as well as globalization cultivate a world of consumerism and the income patter is not so much determined by education of an individual. Various venues of income give birth of corruption and other methods of easy money making. Consequently, the people become more prone to consumerism and violent. The respect of an individual turns to how much money he/she earns and how he/she bears his/her life style. It separates the human relations according to the wealth/money. The effect shows the broken family relation, violence within and outside family and addiction to consumerism. The education becomes a style of living. The value system in human relations is in crisis. It shapes as Money á Human Status. The present paper examines above issue through some case studies from both rural and urban area. It describes crisis in human relations and how education becomes a value less input in our society.
CARE WORK AND EMPLOYMENT: 
EXPLORING THE RESTRUCTURED LABOUR MARKET

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The question of women’s labor has been central to feminist theorizing of patriarchy, given that across many cultures women’s reproductive labor has been unrecognized and undervalued. These processes were exacerbated with industrial capitalism, which separated home and work, use-value and exchange-value and production and reproduction. As many feminist scholars have pointed out, capitalist development has involved a gradual marketisation of activities previously undertaken by women in the household as part of unpaid reproductive work. Research on the care economy intersects with migration studies leading to academic and political engagements with the highly complex relationship of gender, class, race and ethnicity. My paper, based on my doctoral research on nursing in Kolkata, focuses on the effects of migration of nurses to western countries, on the local healthcare sector. This large scale movement of nurses to the west has not been accompanied by an increase in bargaining power of the locally employed nurse. The gendered nature of the labor market, the specific characteristics of women workers and the relationship between markets, gender and politics have ensured that the supply crunch of trained nurses is offset by the employment of a large number of untrained nurses, both in the government and private sector, which is made possible by the increasing informalisation of the formal economy. In this paper I would like to address some of these concerns arising out of linking of two important contemporary debates among feminist scholars: an older debate on feminization and informalisation of labor and a more recent debate on care work and migration studies.

THE TRIBAL-MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF INITIAL AGRARIAN-SOCIETY

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The first class of migration is defined as that resulting from an ecological push. This Paper describes a theoretical, historical and concept of Tribal migration and different stages and types of societies and agricultural practices on the earth surface. It is also focus on Tribal-Migration and their Philosophy as an Ecological Balance and interrelation, Hunting and foods-gathering, Natural Resources as a Utilization of the Natural Resources by Tribes for their Livelihood and Recovering of the Resources by Nature itself and role of natural resources for the migration of the people from one resources area to another resources area. Initial stage of Agrarian society, Social-Interaction and development of Agricultural Practices and methods, Migration as a decision to move process
MIGRATION AND IMPACT OF REMITTANCES ON LEFT BEHIND WIVES:
A CASE STUDY OF KAPURTHALA DISTRICT OF PUNJAB

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Migration is not a new phenomenon. It is as old as civilizations. People migrate from one place to another for livelihood. The main reason of men migration is fulfillment of their basic needs. With the growth of civilizations or due to globalization the trends of migration has changed and many people start migrating abroad for economic livelihood. This paper is an attempt for providing a better insight about the impact of remittances upon the families which are living without their breadwinners. It is a modest attempt to understand the economic conditions of women, who are living away from their husbands. For this, data has been collected through interview schedules in which 10 case studies have been done, out of which 5 case studies are elaborately discussed in the present paper. The cases were collected from Kamboj and Jatt communities of Punjab. The data showed that women feel themselves more independent, free and self-sufficient in their economic decision. In the absence of their husbands, they become head of the household and take all decisions related to their children’s education and other economic affairs. But in few cases women are still subjugated under their in-laws and dependent upon them for economic decisions.

TRIPURA: AN EXPLORED ARENA OF MIGRATION-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS

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Tripura was one of those native States of India, which almost readily agreed to merge in the Indian Union in the wake of independence. During the past seventy one years (1900-1971) in Tripura, a large numbers of immigrants entered into Tripura from colonial India and latter from East Pakistan. This huge numbers of immigrants altered the demographic structure of the state. The aborigines of the state began to be outnumbered by the immigrants’ settlers, especially by the Bengali immigrants. However, the developmental process, which was initiated by the rulers of Tripura in the last quarter of 19th century, got a momentum. Hence, the period witnessed both the dramatic change in the demographic structure of the state as well as its material development of a state cannot be confined only into its economic arena but socio-political as well as cultural field of a state were also needed to be developed and modernized. Among the various guiding forces behind the developmental process of a state, migration often play a vital role in it. A large numbers of immigrants while can destroy the socio-political and economic infrastructure of a state, at the same time it can provide a new dimension towards modernisation. Therefore it is an effort to explore the relation between migration and the material development of Tripura from a historical perspective. In addition, how much migration is responsible in changing the total infrastructural change of the state Tripura arose questions which were also required to be investigated.
EFFECTS OF MIGRATION ON THE LOCAL DEMOGRAPHY IN NORTH-EAST INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TRIPURA-A CRITICAL APPRAISAL OF PAST AND PRESENT

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The present paper is an explorative type of study which investigates the effects of migration on demography in Tripura. The study is based on secondary data sources and other official records. Migration which is determined by push and pull factors certainly has both positive and negative impacts. The past and present migration process has caused sudden unnatural increase in populations. The past migration issues focus on demographic invasion during the period of 1967-1971. Present demographic situation focuses on threats to local population and their role in political and cultural identity that was deprived. The two broad components of population changes (Fertility, and Mortality) has no explanation to it. The overall analysis of the study reveals that non-tribes form the majority of social groups (68.2 percent) as per the census 2011. It is also found that there is a socio-economic impact which resulted in youth out-migration for different reasons of which one reason being migration created pressure on population and resources. Today this changes in demography has out-numbered the tribal population of the State. In particular it further had an impact on the social and economic conditions of the tribes. Furthermore, the local tribal are numerically overtaken and thus today remain insecure, marginalized and oppressed in their homeland.

ROLE OF SOCIAL SECURITY IN PROTECTING MIGRANT WORKERS IN LEGAL FRAMEWORK

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A major criticism of the MDGs is their lack of attention to protecting migrant workers. One of the most important tools for protection of migrant workers is social security. The Social security is one of highest importance for the well-being of workers in international development framework. It is a basic human right and an essential means for the creation of social cohesion, thereby contributing to social peace and social inclusion. In addition, social security is a necessary part of government social policy for the prevention and alleviation of poverty. Studies have shown that if properly managed, social security improves productivity by providing health care, income security and social services. It may be argued that the expansion of globalisation over the last decades has made social security more necessary than ever. The question of role of Social Security in protecting migrant workers has been recently debated in International Social Security Law field. However, these works have not adequately addressed this issue. The study will apply quantitative and analytical methods for studying social security mechanisms and its effects on migrant worker from legal attitude. It further examines the strengths and weaknesses of related international and regional conventions, and suggests ways and means by which better protection of migrant workers can be achieved.
OUT-MIGRATION FROM WEST BENGAL: A SPATIAL ANALYSIS

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Migration is one of the major components in population change. It plays an important role in influencing the rate of growth of population of any state. West Bengal is the net migrating state, but the out-migration rate has increased over the decade. As a facet of population growth and development, assessing the patterns helps to understand the dynamics of the society. This paper tries to analyze the patterns of out-migration from West Bengal to other states of India. The present study examines the patterns of interstate out migration in different migration streams, i.e., rural-urban, rural-rural, urban-urban, and urban-rural. The present paper aims at analyzing various processes involved in out-migration to find out the causes for out-migration of people from West Bengal to other states. The study is based on secondary sources of data obtained from census of India publication, 2001. It is found that, out of the total interstate out migrants, the reason ‘work/employment’ is the dominant one behind the movement of male migrants, whereas the reason ‘marriage’ is still the most dominant one for female out migration.

MIGRATION AND SOCIAL NETWORKS: A REVIEW

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The latest emphasis in international migration literature has been on the dynamic role of social networks in migration process. Migrant social networks are webs of social ties that link potential migrants in sending communities to people in receiving societies, and their existence lowers the costs of international movement. With each person that becomes a migrant, the cost of migration is reduced for a set of friends and relatives, inducing them to migrate and further expanding the network (Massey and Espansa, 1987). This paper examines how social networks are affected at individual, household and community level, if people migrate aboard. In addition, it tends to extend the existing knowledge on the role of social networks in international migration processes.
MIGRATION AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION OF WOMEN PRIMITIVE TRIBE GROUPS IN JHARKHAND: AN OVERVIEW

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In the search of employment and better life opportunity, many Primitive Tribal of Jharkhand continuously moving towards urban areas particularly to the metro cities. Predominantly the situation of Primitive Tribal Groups is vulnerable and in the case of women. They are mostly found employed with low salary as home-maid in big cities. They face many challenges like adjustment problems, physical, psychological as well as sexual violence by their employers.

Among the 75 Primitive Tribal Groups in India, exclusively nine such groups are prevalent in Jharkhand. According to Census 2001, there are total 53.3 million population migrated from rural to urban areas within the country. There are 2,857,573 population migrated from Bihar (including Jharkhand) due to several reasons. The problem of women trafficking is also on the rise. Delhi has received 1,988,314 migrants from other states which is greater in number with respect to other metro cities. Acknowledging the gravity of the problem there is a need to understand and emphasize their problems, challenges and formulate strategies for the empowerment of these female primitive tribal groups of Jharkhand.

The paper has highlighted the contemporary challenges of women primitive tribals in the context of Jharkhand and has forwarded various strategies for social work interventions for reducing their migration and thereby attempting to suggest various measures for their empowerment.

HEALTH CARE CHALLENGES AMONG THE LEFT BEHIND WOMEN IN MIGRANT FAMILIES

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The phenomenon of migration is rampant across the globe. Migration has become inevitable component of the economic and social life of large section of population. The canvas is no different in India as there are multiple broad corridors for both internal and external migration which are driven by socio-economic factors. The phenomenon of migration has two dimensions- source and destination. Large volume of the literature reflects on the issues related with the migrants in the destination putting comparatively lesser attention on the after effect on the left behind in the families. Considering this as a gap, this paper intends to look at the after effects of male migration in the health care accessibility among the rural left behind women. This study was conducted in one of the panchayat villages in the Udaipur district of Rajasthan. The objective of the study is to understand the women’s own perception about their health care accessibilities in absence of the male member in the family. As the study is exploratory in nature, study followed qualitative methodology. The major finding reflects that the migration of male members increases work burden, the incidences of body ache, mental stress and weakness. The study also finds that the delay in treatment for irregular flow of remittance from husband, difficulties to visit hospital on time due to poor transport and absence of escort to accompany to doctor. The study concludes with the understanding that this vulnerable population requires special attention and better policy intervention to have better and easy access to health care.
MIGRATION OF LABOUR IN NAVI MUMBAI: 
THE STUDY OF DOMESTIC WORKING WOMEN

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Almost 400 million people more than 85% of the working population in India work in unorganized sector. Most of these workers are women. These include migrants many of whom come from rural areas in search of employment and better life. They are exposed to hazardous working and living condition, lack of sanitation. This kind of work is highly informal and vulnerable. Population in Navi Mumbai is migrants and mostly engaged in domestic work (R N Sharma 2001). This research attempted to investigate socio-economic profile of migrated domestic working women in Navi Mumbai.

Primary data were collected through conducting the interview scheduled using structured questionnaire. Research methodology which is used is qualitative and quantitative in nature. Sample of 65 women is being taken from NGO and remaining 40 women is collected through snowball sampling, So 105 is the total sample size. Key informants were those women who were working in that NGO. Findings of the study shows that 62% belonged to (35-59) year’s age group. The mean age of the workers was 37.26 ± 9.799 years. 80 percent of the Navi Mumbai population was born within Maharashtra and others from Gujarat Karnataka. Most of the women have migrated from other part of state while 52 per cent moved from Mumbai city only. Main reason for migration was marriage (50 %), Employment (43%) and poverty (12%). Religion composition of domestic worker reveals that 57 percent of women were SC.10 percent belong to scheduled tribe and 13 percent to OBC.

TRANSITORY MOBILITY OF SEMI-EDUCATED YOUTH-STUDY IN THE BORDER AREAS OF BELGAUM DISTRICT IN KARANATAKA

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There is tremendous inequality in the economic well-being of households and much of this inequality is associated with sources of livelihoods. A focus on employment is particularly important in the context of rapid changes in the Indian economy in which rewards to formal sector work have rapidly outstripped rewards in other activities. For a barely literate manual worker, a monthly salaried job as a waiter in a road side restaurant or a helper in a private factory is far more remunerative, on an average than seasonal agricultural work. Two important forces may be noted here, first, movements from agricultural work to non-farm regular employment increase income by reducing underemployment. Second, this non-farm employment does not take away the workers from their home, near and dear ones. Hence, they can stay at the parental home and combine the non formal employment. The Goa-Maharashtra border area in the Belgaum District stretches nearly 150 to 200 km. towards north-east direction. In this entire area, cultivation and agricultural related activities are the main occupation of the people. But depending only on the small farm is not wise for them as they find it difficult to meet both ends meet. Hence, they work in the nearby industrial concerns as helper or attender etc. so that they are able to manage both the factory work and also the farm work, which enhances their economic status considerably. To analyze this study, sample of 72 respondents has been randomly selected from both the areas.
MIGRATION TO THE PERSIAN GULF: ECONOMIC BEHAVIOUR OF MAPPILA MUSLIMS AND RURAL CHANGE IN KERALA, SOUTH INDIA

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This paper examines the transformative role of emigration to the Persian Gulf Countries on the rural economic life of Malabar region, Kerala, South India. The study is done in the context of the large scale labour migration of Mappila Muslims to the Gulf countries. By considering this framework, it is central to understand that the migration-induced changes are the combined effects on the structural relationship between sending and receiving places. The study problematizes the general understanding on migration, which mainly projects the mobility of manpower and a way of material well-being, by disclosing the socio-economic background of migrant community. The findings suggest that the historical structure of Malabar and the Gulf plays a significant role behind the gradual change in the rural economy.

DYNAMICS OF OUT MIGRATION IN GUJARAT, INDIA

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In Gujarat migration is not just a post globalization phenomenon. Gujarat is having historical background for migration. Here the study focuses on out migration in Gujarat state. Very less study documented on out migration in Gujarat. Intrastate and interstate migration in Gujarat is due to regional disparities. This study used data census 2001. The result shows that urban to urban migration is higher (37 %) as compare to rural to urban (35.4%). Proportion of out migration is higher in urban area (3.1 %) compare to rural area (2.2 %). It also clearly shows that proportion of female out migration is higher than male out migration in rural and urban area. It clear cut picture shows that high volume of out migrates in neighbor state in Maharashtra and Rajasthan. Mehsana , Amerli are backward district where lack of opportunity so people are migrated in mega cities for work. All over clear picture shows that intrastate and interstate migration in Gujarat is due to regional disparity in development. So people from backward and under developed regions are migrating to more prosperous and development region. There should be policies to reduce disparity and inequality in regional development.
DEFYING BORDERS: IS INDIA AT THE RECEIVING END IN CASE OF THE ILLEGAL BANGLADESHI MIGRANTS?

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Migration offers an easy technique in rectifying the disproportions in the wealth a nation possess and allows the affluence to percolate to the weak or poor nations. Resisting migration in a globalised era is an impossible task and the realization is gradually seeping in that a poor and underdeveloped country can cause much greater harm than just illegal migration. Governments have to recognize the fact that the flow of low skill migrants from a poor to a rich country will work towards the eradication of global poverty and at the end both countries benefit. India has no specific migration policy but for all practical reasons migrants are not welcome if they come from the lower strata of the society seeking employment and hence are treated as burden on the state economy. The border that India shares with Bangladesh nurtures a parallel economy that sustains the borderland and de-sanctifies the demarcation of geographical spaces.

The Commitment to Development Index (CDI) computed by the Center for Global Development, an independent American think tank that works to reduce global poverty and inequality, rewards immigration of low-skill people in its index of generosity of advanced countries towards developing countries. By relaxing the stringent laws governing migration there are multiple agencies that stand to benefit namely the migrant, his family, his countries economy and most importantly the host country. The paper thus makes an attempt to assess the impact of migration on the socio-economic growth of India as the receiving country.

THE FEELING OF NOSTALGIA AND THE MIGRATION: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY AMONG MALAYALIS

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Indian people are diverse and culturally heterogonous and are strongly connected to the bond of home and family. But it is found that the heterogeneity of the culture, language, everything become one when the immigrants think of coming back home, and the nostalgia towards back homeland. Whether it is push or pull factor forces them to leave the homeland, it is this aspect that the present study attempts to investigate. The data shows that the migration of the Malayalies is very high, either push or pull the people are flowing outside their state, and those who are going out some people prefer to stay there itself, which leads to a complete transfer to the new place.
DOES REMITTANCES MATTER TO POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND HOUSEHOLD WELLBEING? EVIDENCE FROM INDIA
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Migration is identifying as a significant pathway to improve household economic conditions by its income potentiality in rural parts of India. It reduces consumption pressure and increase the capability of households to face socioeconomic shocks. In spite of all these important concerns there is a dearth of quantitative research on the nexus among remittances, poverty, inequality and household wellbeing. Therefore, this study tries to fill-up related research gaps in this direction by using the NSS 64th round household survey data which were carried out during 2007-08 at the national level. It covers a total sample of 1,25,578 households (79,091 in rural areas and 46,487 in urban areas). The results of econometric analysis reveal that remittances enhance the household savings, spending on education and healthcare, and help the poor to move out of poverty. However, heavy flow of remittance to some households makes them more affluent than the others, and hence widens the income gap. The other identified significant covariates which strongly influence the migration flow are the social groups, education levels etc and all these facts point out that when one way migration process supports the household to cope up with poverty on the contrary it creates stark socioeconomic inequality. It also empirically proves that migration of household heads however provides great financial advantages, but their absence from home creates physiological pressure on the family left behind, especially children and old parents, which could be a hamper on household wellbeing.

MIGRANT HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE GULF: TOWARDS A FRAMEWORK FOR COUNTER HEGEMONIC ACTIONS
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This paper addresses serious human rights violations faced by low-skilled, under-paid expatriate Indian workers in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. Research on Gulf migration in Kerala, has received a boost in the light of the immense visibility of authentic ethnographic narratives of the migrants on rights violations, which brought in various aspects of denials relating to economic, social, cultural, and political rights. The large number of deaths due to direct human rights violations and the constant presence of indirect human rights violations leading to the systematic denial of the right to dignity and livelihoods have become prominent in this context. In the case of GCC Countries, the expatriate/guest worker classification attached to the migrant workforce leads to a discriminatory legal status in terms of access and the right to judicial redressal. In this context, arguments for integrating legal and human rights principles into the policies governing migrant work are considered here. In the light of studies in contemporary slavery, modern slavery, and the development of human rights instruments on human trafficking, this paper advocates a transnational approach, ensuring the legal and human rights obligations of the states involved. Also, it refers to the importance of civil, informal mechanisms to constantly monitor the working conditions. From a workers’ rights based perspective, this paper argues that a rights denying, growth seeking development approach has emerged in governing the world of work. It seeks to revisit one-dimensional constructions of the migrant identity using the standpoint of studies in citizenship, and also argues for augmenting counter hegemonic human rights strategies for developing transactional efforts to protect human rights of migrants.
LABOUR MIGRATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGE: A CASE STUDY OF VILLAGE MUZAHIDPUR, AMROHA DISTRICT, UTTAR PRADESH.

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This paper explains Labour Migration and the Socio-Economic Change of Muslim and Scheduled Caste. The migrants from the rural areas are the vital events in India because of rural-urban disparity in economic and social conditions. It is a complex phenomenon and encompasses different streams which vary in duration, nature of origin, destination areas and characteristics of migration process. It affects markets, lowering the cost of labour destination. It also affects the labour market at the place of origin, regarding income, expenditure patterns and investment and changes relations at household and community levels, whereas, there seems to be some positive impact on income and investment. However the researches on such relevant problems are notably rare. Having these points in mind our approach is bifocal by studying village Muzahidpur as a case study. This approach examines pattern of labour migration and their socio-economic change and influence in study area. Muzahidpur is one of the village of Joya blocks in district Amroha, Uttar Pradesh. There are 395 households (380 Muslims and 15 Scheduled Caste), comprises the total population 2795 in which 2725 Muslims and 70 Scheduled Caste. Present work is based on primary data obtained from sample village. It may be observed that 231 households migrate in which 220 Muslims and 11 of Scheduled Castes. About 29.4% Muslim 30% Scheduled Castes migrants send the remittances to their families, visit frequently, and return to their villages after superannuation and about 10.6% Muslims and 30% Scheduled Castes migrants have left their houses permanently and settled in urban areas to fulfill their basic needs and enjoy the urban amenities and facilities.

THE ROLE OF EMIGRANTS, EMIGRATION AND REMITTANCES ON DEVELOPMENT OF LEFT BEHIND COMMUNITIES IN INDIA

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Demographic changes in the developed world, resulting from declining fertility, shortage of labour and ageing of working class people has led to heavy demand of young, dynamic and enthusiast work force from the developing world resulting in mass international migration of labour. International migration is one of the most important factors affecting economic relations between developed and developing countries in the 21st century. To get required amount of labour force for the domestic economy the developed countries used to pull skilled personnel from developing countries by providing relatively higher amount of wage and better working and living options than the home country. The migrant workers in return send back the surplus amount of money to the left behind families as remittances. It has been witnessed that along with the direct economic growth of the migrant families, there are also visible improvements in the social, psychological and political dimensions. The present study focuses on the impact of emigration and remittances over the values and attitudes, lifestyle and personal and societal development of the left behind family members, friends, relatives and society and the involvement of emigrants in philanthropic activities back at the home country.
**A STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF REMITTANCES ON LIVELIHOOD TIBETAN REFUGEES IN INDIA**

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This research paper focuses on the socio-economic impact of remittances on Tibetan refugees in India. Remittances in terms of foreign Tibetan re-migrant are income towards their home country in India. Tibetan refugees are considered to be the most successful refugee community. There are many contributors for the success of this development which are social, political and economic. One such indicator is an economic factor such as that of remittance. Remittances refer here to the earnings that re-migrant sends to home countries i.e. India from Western and European countries. The developmental impact was manifold on livelihood of Tibetan refugees by reducing poverty and improving socio-economic condition thereby increasing overall standard of living. The methodologies used for the present study include both qualitative as well as quantitative methods. The study was carried out in Kollegal and Mundgod Tibetan settlement. Primary data was collected through a structured interview method. Purposive sampling technique was used to collect the data of 200 remittance receiving households. The method used for analysis was cross-tabulation, Analysis of variances (ANOVAs) and multiple regression models. The study suggests that the remittances have reached the impact at the level of livelihood and to some extent in risk behavior and social capital accumulation in Tibetan refugee community. Remittances proved to be one of the major sources of household income. Majority of remittances was spent on consumption, health, education and renovating houses. Thus, the study concludes that there is a positive impact of remittances on poverty reduction and raising standard of living.

**MIGRATION, CARE ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT**

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Migration has never been a seamless movement per say. While the 1950s to the 1970s have been demarcated as periods of labour migration, the 1980s to the 1990s as political migrations, the period post 1990s to the 20th century onwards have been termed as periods of illegal migrations. The term migration in a broad global context brings to mind the term ‘Diaspora’. The present usage of the word implies any population “that is considered de-territorialized or transnational.” The term Diaspora is not just synonymous with mobility and rights of freedom; it also entails an influx of cultural ideals. Diasporas involve an entire geographical transformation of the homeland, the formation of a new niche. The increasing in-migration and out-migration of highly skilled people, across countries have led countries to realize the importance of diaspora communities in their bilateral dealings such as stakes or instruments in state-to-state interaction. The concept of ‘brain drain’, ‘soft power’, ‘brain circulation’ have led to the conclusion that the diaspora community has a positive, developmental impact through remittances, return migration and diaspora networks. As far as the arena of development and care economy is concerned, the diaspora community also looks into and contributes to the development of the health sector, through development of new hospitals, contributes funds and provides fundraising measures in crisis like during the Gujarat earthquake. Intra-state migration also often prove to be negative and coercive in nature having their roots in natural- disasters and political conflicts that often create a perpetual sense of loss and self-effacement for the migrants.
AN ENQUIRY INTO MIGRATION AND HOMELESSNESS: A DEVELOPMENTAL DISCOURSE EVIDENCE FROM MUMBAI CITY

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Many have become homeless in the process of migration as a means to survival process. Various reasons play a vital role in homelessness, but the large number of people belongs to the migrant population. Impact of migration and development is well known to academician, researchers and policymakers and there are various evidences available that put positive impacts of migration on development i.e. human development, economic development through increased household incomes and improved access to education and health services, etc., but with the migration, other issues are also attached. The present study based on homeless people who are currently living in Mumbai. This study comprises evidences with both quantitative and qualitative data. Among the homeless people, more than 70% people are migrated from other states and among them around 95% are migrated from rural areas while migration from their native place near half of them reported that they migrated with their family. Around 88% percent are working and among them around 33.5% are working as laborers followed by beggars 14.3% and hawkers 11.2%. Among them, more than 50% are earning below Rs. 5000 per month. Majority of people are living in temporary shelters at roadside followed by streets, parks under over bridges, etc. which is more hazardous to their health, personal safety and security. In this paper, some issues have been highlighted those aroused due to migration i.e. homelessness and their socio-demographic & health concerns. Findings of the study will be helpful for the programme and policy makers, researchers, academician and social workers who are working in the field of migration and homelessness.

DO REMITTANCES ENHANCE GROWTH ?
EVIDENCE FROM SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES

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Whether remittances enhance growth of developing economies? This is the basic question the present study has tried to address in context of four South Asian economies. The present paper has explored the impact of remittances on GDP, poverty reduction, investment, and openness of South Asian countries (Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) through panel data model over the period 1981-2012. As per the fixed effects model, the impact of remittances on economic development of South Asian Countries is negative, but statistically significant. However, the impact of remittances on economic development has been observed in indirect manner i.e. on domestic investment. Its coefficient is positive and significant, suggesting important contribution of this variable towards economic development as well as an important channel of remittances. Therefore, the paper suggests that favourable investment climate through appropriate infrastructure should be developed so that inward remittances could be channelized for development. The impact of remittances on poverty level depicts that the coefficient of remittances as a percent of GDP is negative and significant, which runs in contradiction with the mainstream studies on this. Even the openness index is positive and significant; indicating that trade liberalization does not contribute to reduction in poverty level. Though remittances are considered as an important tool of poverty reduction, the slow trickling of down effects in these countries would be one of the reasons of this inverse relation. When inclusive growth is spread out in these countries, it may be an important tool for poverty reduction as well as the development
GURKHA MILITARY MIGRANTS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES: A CASE STUDY OF BRITISH GURKHA ARMED FORCES

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The socio-economic changes in Kathmandu Valley as a result of settlement of the Gurkhas/British Gurkha Armed Force Returnees (BGAFR) in the valley is the main context of the study. Almost all of these ex-British Gurkhas belonged originally to the western and eastern hills/mountains of Nepal but after retirement most of them prefer to settle in city areas. Majority of them are from four ethnic communities, mainly Gurung, Magar, Rai, and Limbu, which are categorized as Janajatis/indigenous nationalities in the political discourse of Nepal. Nepalese peasants left the country either temporarily or permanently leaving behind women, children, and old people to take care of impoverished agriculture. Concomitant with this forced labor policy, the revenue and land policy accentuated indebtedness and poverty among Nepalese peasants. Such policies forced able bodied Nepalese of the Hill/Mountain to move to the other countries like India, Burma, Bhutan and Sikkim. The present research mainly looks into the causes of the recruitment of the youths from Nepal into the British army, and the socio-economic changes that followed after they settled in Kathmandu valley after their retirement. The British Gurkha soldiers are considered as source of income through the high salary as compared to other overseas employees. Such recruitments in the British army improved the socio-economic status/condition of the people now categorized as Janajatis in political discourse of Nepal. They not only bring money but they also contribute to socio-economic development of Nepal. As a result of exposure to western culture and knowledge gained during their service in army, and due to living in Kathmandu valley, there are socio-cultural and economic changes that can be seen in their lives. They are also attracted towards Janajati/ethnic rights movement.

A CRITICAL REVIEW OF WOMEN’S WORK IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE OF DOMESTIC WORK AND NURSING

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This article is an effort to review the existing literatures on the inter linkages between international migration and global care economy from feminist angles. It analyses the evolutionary aspect of gender and care for understanding and exploring the gendered and occupationally segmented global care economy. The globalised labour market is constantly pushing women to migrate from Kerala to Persian Gulf countries for employment in care industry. In this regard, it explores the political and social economy of care in India by focusing the position of women migrants with a special reference of Kerala. It examines the nature and condition of migrant women’s work in two particular care sectors namely, domestic care work and heath care professionals (nurses). This article challenges the notion of women empowerment and feminization of migration in global care chains. It also analyses the ongoing debates within feminist scholars on how to theorize and conceptualize the relationship between unpaid care economy and the capital accumulation based commodity economy by throwing a light on the characteristics of care industry. It examines the role of sending and destination countries with a view to address the legal and social protections for migrant care workers. It also analyses the monitoring and implementation aspect of the gender-sensitive labour and migration laws in order to combat the vulnerability of care workers to various forms of discrimination and abuse throughout all stages of migration process.
INDIAN DIASPORA IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:
REGIONAL TRENDS AND PATTERNS

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India has extreme diverse and complex migration histories in the world. The nineteenth century brought a major change to the attractiveness of emigration. The Indian Diaspora had its strong establishment during this period. This was started from 19th century onwards; ethnic Indians have established communities on every continent as well as on islands in the Caribbean, the Pacific, and Indian Ocean. Most of the Indians started to migrate to U.S. in the mid-nineteenth century. In this process of emigration, the U.S. government made some policies to control migration from all over the world. These policies are made in different phases: 1798 – 1875: laissez-faire, 1875 – 1920: selective restriction, 1921 - 1964: national origin quota, 1965- family reunification, and skill preference. Over the years, due to policy changes, Indian Diaspora faced many problems, mainly unskilled labourers, and many people returned to home, some people were forcefully deported. From 1965 onwards, most of the Indian communities preferred to go to U.S because there was huge labour force, after that the US opened up doors because of free market. Until now, Indian Diaspora is playing significant role in social, political, and economic aspect. Today, Indian Diaspora in the United States of America has made its presence felt in the world only after Jews and Chinese Diaspora. The Indian Diaspora in the U.S.A. has become a lobby group and helps Indian government. This study will be discussed from different aspects of regional patterns to understand the Indian Migration in the U.S.A, how immigration policy of U.S.A affects the migration of any country. How regional trend and patterns play important role in the local areas of their homeland.

HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG MIGRANT WORKING WOMEN:
A CASE STUDY OF CHENNAI CITY

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Women migrant workers from different place have been common since the late 20th century because of economic conditions, predominantly for young women. Global markets have opened new opportunities for these women who cannot find work domestically. 49.4% of the world’s migrant workers are women. The present study is to analyze the health status and quality of life of migrant working women population in Chennai city. This study examined about work-related health risks, access to health care, working and living condition of migrant workers. The main objective of the study is to analyze the causes & reasons for migration, identify the problems faced by migrant working women in Chennai and to examine the quality of life and future plan of the migrant. The Purposive Sampling Method was used for this study to select migrants. The sample comprised of 200 migrants from different locations in Chennai city that were selected for Questionnaire survey. The information base for this study includes both primary and secondary data. Simple Statistical methods in SPSS are used for data analysis and manipulation. This result reveals that being a migrant worker involves number of specific risks, including anxiety, depression, Tuberculosis and eye injury. In addition to this, work-related accidents and injury, headache, suicide attempts, cardiac arrests, and high mental illness are further evidence of health risks among migrant workers working in Chennai city. Furthermore, these workforces generally have poor working and living conditions.
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN MIGRATION

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This paper provides a review of the literature on the Economic and Social issues of Human Migration of origin countries and on destination countries in the south. People move for a variety of reasons. They consider the advantages and disadvantages of staying versus moving, as well as factors such as a better climate, better food supply, freedom, etc. International migration is an ever-growing phenomenon that has important development implications for both sending and receiving countries. For a sending country, migration and the resulting remittances lead to increased incomes, poverty reduction, improved health and educational outcomes, and promote economic development. High-skill emigration or the so-called “brain drain” can imply a loss of public resources invested in education, can reduce the sending country’s productive capacity, and can worsen the business environment, especially in small economies. Since many developing countries are also large recipients of international migrants, they face challenges of integration and immigrants. This paper also summarizes some incipient discussion on the impact of migration on climate change, domestic values, demographics, national identity, and security. In conclusion, the paper highlights a few policy recommendations calling for better integration of migration.

MALE OUT MIGRATION FROM RURAL UTTAR PRADESH

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Uttar Pradesh is among one of the largest states in India and unfortunately is also among few backward states in India when it comes to lack of employment opportunities, underdevelopment, and poverty. In recent era, Uttar Pradesh has witnessed enormous increase in out migration (NSSO) as a result of above mentioned factors and also to some extent as a result of social capital. This paper intends to inquire comprehensively into trends and patterns of male out-migration from rural Uttar Pradesh. Paper employs migration unit level data given by National Sample Survey 64th round (2007-08). To meet the objective, unit level data has been analyzed and tabulated with simple statistical techniques and to find out the determinants and probabilities of out-migration from UP binary logistic regression model has been used. From data analysis the study found that most of the male out-migrants are from the household type self-employed in agriculture and moreover those who are having marginal landholdings. One of the interesting finding is that those rural districts which are leading out migrating districts are also among few leading in migration districts in UP. Most of male out-migrations are from rural eastern Uttar Pradesh. One of the important finding is that, 70 percent of rural male out-migrants are migrating outside the state. The major destinations of rural male out-migrants are Delhi, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Uttarakhand, and Daman & Diu. Majority of the rural male out-migrants (52.27 percent) belong to OBC category. As per data analysis it is also found that major reason of the rural male out migration is employment oriented.
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND ITS IMPACT IN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT OF NEPAL

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Nepal is a mountainous country with 26,494,504 population and population growth rate of 1.35 per annum. The trend of migration begins from the mountain. Mountain to hill and hill to Terai is the main trend of migration in Nepal. In the same way, the trend of migrating from village to the market area and from small to the big market is also familiar in Nepalese context. The trend of out or international migration is also increasing in Nepal. In the one hand, most of the youths of Nepal are in foreign countries as a workers and the process of going aboard is increasing. Some of others are migrating permanently in different countries. It is true that they help to get foreign remittance, however it badly affects the development process. Most of the youths prefer to migrate to the countries where there is a good facility of job and social security. Near about 2.5 million youths are working outside in different countries. Their main destination is Malaysia and Arabian countries. They do not get there charming salary, though most of them migrate there as unskilled labor. This process effects the local development badly. In the one hand, there are only old people and the children in the village and they are unfit for the development process. Therefore, international migration has affected the country badly. The government should search for the necessary measures for rectifying the same.

HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF JOB MIGRATION FROM MALABAR; ITS IMPACT ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION

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According to every society, job migration plays a vital role in every aspect of its development, politically, economically, socially, and culturally, etc. Therefore, these migrants were an integral part of the development and they could define the illuminating future of the region.

When we delve into the reality of job migration, we can simply recapitulate and pinpoint the evolution in the trends of the various ages as there were many stations in job migration from Malabar like Ceylon (Sri Lanka), Malay, Singapore and in this contemporary stage, the gulf countries of Arabian Peninsula. Historically, job migration from Malabar transformed from one place to another and its economic situation also varied from time to time. Primarily, we can guess that the variations in these trends truly influenced the economic situation of the region. Therefore, this paper would analyze how the job migration from Malabar took steps forward distinctively and will elaborate the economic impacts it recorded in the history.
India’s democracy provides free mobility to its people. Literature suggests us to believe that there is direct correlation between urbanization and formation of slums; though growing pace of urbanization is also associated with more intense process of ‘slum clearance’ to ‘slum development’. The present study tries to examine the relation between migration and slums across urban areas of National capital Territory, Maharashtra, West Bengal, and Tamil Nadu. It is observed that the core regions across these State (capital city) have large population slum and considerable migrant population but the pattern of migration is being shifting from major districts to the neighboring districts as in National Capital Territory, Central and North districts having much more slum population than migrants and rest of the districts having migrants more than the slum population. Relatively large slums and larger slum population are located across the developed regions of these States. It is to be analyzed that development and slum formation go hand in hand as people from backward areas moved to the more developed regions for the better opportunities and because of their initial start in a new area with low income but better than earlier could not afford better housing and living condition, which ultimately leads to the formation of slum in the developed regions of the country. It is important to understand to what extent regional economic structure, cultural milieu, different political institutions affect the nature of migration, the formation and development of slums and their intricate relationship.

Migration from one area to another in search of improved livelihoods is a key feature of human history. Migration has both negative and positive consequences. The present study concentrates on the Katral village of Bijapur District, Karnataka. It is famine hit area, due to scarcity of rain, people do not grow anything in their field and landless labors face severe problems in their mundane life; it is inevitable to the youngsters to cope up with the livelihood challenges so the migration takes place. It has its effects on women, children, their education, health and has serious impact on aged parents. The elderly parents hardly get migrated due to their age and disability. The aged people in their evening of life are facing the empty nest syndrome. The problems pertaining to aged parents, who are unable to migrate and are, forced to look after their grandchildren. The challenges of everyday living activities, health and psychological conditions, problems of caretaking of grandchildren will be addressed in the present paper and to ascertain why the elderly are not migrating togetherto understand the consequences of migration of youngsters on elderly. The study is exploratory in nature. It is based on primary data collected from aged respondents through interview schedule. The possible results may show that a major proportion of the elderly were out of the work force, partially or totally dependent on their young ones. They face lot of challenges and suffer from multiple health problems with a sense of negligence by their family members.
IS MIGRATION CONCEPTUALLY DISTANT TO THE NEWEST TRENDS IN URBANIZATION: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY IN THE URBAN VILLAGES OF DELHI

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Uneven development is the main cause of migration. Added to this, are the disparities, interregional and amongst different socio-economic classes. Though the phenomena of rural to urban migration is not new but have added some very interesting dimension such as their perception on the status of being migrant and migration, living in the city and life style status. The paper primarily focuses on the context and concept of migration from early 60s to current decade in India and at international level by sifting through the literature. Second the paper also indulges in the perceptive outlook of the migrants in urban villages in Delhi. There are some discerning facts when this particular study tries to understand the meaning of migration and their status in Delhi. To capture the first objective propel the discussion on migration the study has not only reviewed the literature through academic writings but also by systematic review of become mainstay of understanding of the most topical and relevant research done all over the world in migration studies. To corroborate the migration issues the paper presents findings of the study in the urban villages of Sub cities of Delhi (Dwarka, Narela and Rohini). Under this objective the paper looks into the aspects if the migrants actually leave people behind their relatives or they just move into a new phase of life? And a bigger question is if in the wake of such development work the communities which are living in this area look lost (or loosing) somewhere to the Urbanism or are able to develop a sense of belongingness.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH HAZARD AND HEALTH STATUS OF MIGRATION AUTO-RICKSHAW DRIVERS IN MUMBAI

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Driving is a hazardous occupation at it takes toll of health as well as at severe condition this profession is fatal also. India as a country of billions and a particular stage i.e. 15-30 years of age group of its population is continuously on move mainly for the quest of better employment opportunities as well as upgraded living condition. Most of the migration in India is from rural to urban. And migrant people took up any kind of jobs for better survival and income. Mumbai as a metropolitan city of India has been drawing a large number of migrated population. A part of the population has been involved in auto-rickshaw driving profession. The occupational hazard of this kind of profession is high. More than half of the auto-rickshaw drivers have faced the trauma of accidents once in their life in this profession. Along with accident risk there is health problems related to the profession like back pain, spondylitis, joint pains, gastric problems and problems cause by air and sound pollution that leads to job specific morbidity. Even being a migrant with low socio-economic condition tends to more vulnerable state and a volatile living condition with poor health support. The study states the condition of the migrant auto rickshaw drivers concerning occupational and general health status. The primary data is been collected from the migrant auto-rickshaw drivers in Mumbai.
MIGRATION AND HEALTHCARE: ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE SERVICES BY MIGRATION LIVING BENEATH THE FLYOVERS IN INDIAN MEGA CITIES: A CASE STUDY OF KOLKATTA

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Kolkata has a long history of migration. Migration has remained the prime force behind the city’s very rapid population growth since its inception. The principle objective of the present study is to examine the impact of flyovers on health condition of migrants and access to health services by the migrant population living below some selected flyovers in Kolkata. A case study was conducted in 57 migrants’ households living below AJC Bose Flyover, Bondel Gate Flyover, Dhakuria Bridge, Park Circus Bridge no. 4 and Park Street Flyover in Kolkata in April 2013. Purposive sampling was used to select the households. Well-designed questionnaire was dispensed in a personal interview to the household head regardless of gender, which were staying in the community for more than 3 years. The main findings reveals that families with low income (less than Rs.1500 per month) preferred to go to Govt. Hospitals and nearby health units whereas families with more than Rs. 4500 income per month preferred to go to Private hospitals. More than 66% households expend 4-8% on health as a share of total monthly family expenditure. Study also depicts that near about 67% respondents have suffered from cold, 56% from skin diseases and followed by 44% asthma during previous 3 years from the study primarily due to living in the derelict and deteriorated environment beneath those flyovers. From the issues that emerged from the study and recognizing the paramount importance of health in the well-being of the people, it is crucial that policy action be taken to improve health services for migrant populations who live below the studied flyovers in Kolkata.

OUT-MIGRATION IN INDIA AS HOUSEHOLD STRATEGY OF LABOUR FORCE DIVERSIFICATION

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The importance of out migration in the livelihood system of India can be understood from the fact that there is around one third of household which sends around at least one of their member out to earn for the family (NSS 64th round). Mostly the young and eligible male member of the household is participating in the process while rest of the household members stay at the place of origin. Thus, livelihood system is evolving in the country in such a way that household depends on locally available employment and remittances together. There is the dearth of study which explores the process and outcome of out-migration within the livelihood system of the household. The data collected in NSS 64 round and IHDS shows that the household from where out-migration is taking place is larger in their size and have higher number of young male member compared to non-migrant’s household, thus they have abundant labour force to deploy in different activities. The member of migrant’s household is equally engaged in agriculture alike non-migrant’s household, the average income of migrant’s household from agriculture is not less compared to non-migrant’s household. Migrant’s household is using their labour force more intensively thus they are able to manage themselves in locally available activities. Thus migrant’s household is intensifying and diversifying their work-force and source of income. However, for most of the households which receive remittances, it is the most important source of income. Thus in the context of India, process of migration became crucial in the livelihood system of the household and need to be single out in the policy and programmes of the government.
HUMAN MIGRATION ACROSS BORDER AND ITS IMPACT ON THEIR FAMILIES: AN EXPERIENCE FROM TRIPURA

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International migration, at present, is reshaping societies and politics. The globalization of migration triggers demographic and economic consequences. But beside these consequences they are faced by the country or society the social structure that gets affected at the most by the migration is that particular family whose members have migrated. This gave a plot to study the impacts which is on the migrant and his family in order to better the condition of the people who have gone through this process and are somewhere stuck in this cycle now. It has been found that during last two decades, the small hilly state Tripura witnessed huge emigrants especially among the Muslim community. This empirical study is focused on people who have migrated from Tripura. The study stands on the ground of primary data collected by survey and interview of families of such people who have migrated from Tripura to foreign countries. It has been found that in most cases people have to borrow large amount of money for arranging their travel and accommodation. In this point they lose their control over their legal stay which leads them to completely go under the control of their owner due to various technical complicacies. And in this process they lose all their power of decision making. The owner controls their movements and works and even controls the visit to their native place. So in a way they become a bonded labor with exception of getting a salary. And thus the socio-economic condition of emigrant’s family though improves but factors like social-security, health-care, education etc. gets adversely affected as the person migrated can’t come back as and when needed.

FEMALE MIGRANT WORKERS AND REMITTANCES IN INDIAN STATES: EXPLORING THE PATTERNS AND DETERMINANTS

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The most observant reason of migration among women is marriage, especially in the country like India where after marriage women have to move to their husband’s place. In India a large proportion of women are still economically dependent on their husbands or family. And those women who are economically active, generally, do not possess liberty to decide alone about the money she is earning. In this context it becomes very essential to look into the factors that plays important role in sending remittances by the female migrant worker to their homes. Using data from NSSO 49th on housing condition and migration and 64th round on employment & unemployment and migration, this study explores the patterns and determinants of the female migrant workers who send remittances to their home. Only 17 percent of the working migrant females send remittances to their family. The results from logistic regression analysis show that the migrated women aged above 35 years, from urban area and those belong to the household with occupation other than agricultural and casual laborers, and from higher income group are more likely to send remittances to their homes. The other important predictors are social group, reason for migration and duration of stay in determining the receiving of remittances from migrated working women in India. This study concludes that very less proportion of migrated working women send remittances to their family. Although there may be some other factors and the migration related components which could have significant associations with the remittances from the migrated working female. In the final paper, this study will give some insights of the state wise situation and will explore how different factors affect the tendency and constraints of working migrant female of sending remittances to their homes.
MIGRANT WOMEN DOMESTIC WORKERS AND HUMAN RIGHTS:
A STUDY BASED ON ILO CONVENTION 189

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In many cases, rights or inalienability of rights as integral part of governance processes do not get sufficient academic attention. This paper is an attempt to raise the issue. Based on field work inputs from women workers from Kerala to the GCC countries since 2013, with whom the workers is associated with, the present paper attempts a critical assessment of the rights of migrant women workers of the above category. The paper will try to situate migrant women experiences made available through direct interactions with about 20 women of the domestic work category who were working in different GCC countries. Women workers selected for this study were indentified with the help of a migrant rights organization based in Kottayam district named Pravasi Welfare Association. The major aspect of this paper is to identify the situations of violations of the rights of migrant women and to categorize rights violation instances based on the inventory provided by the ILO Convention 189 and will also consider certain important provisions of the ILO convention 189 which lays out competent human rights mechanisms for the promotion of security, freedom and rights of women workers. This will be done in the background of a study on Development of Human Rights instruments for protection and promotion of the rights of women in the last few decades. Major objective of the paper is to develop a human rights index of the migrant women experience, though a close analysis of the migrant women experience, and to seek ways of effective interventions for the promotion of rights of women workers.

TRENDS IN EMIGRATION FROM INDIA IN WEST ASIA:
AN ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

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The remittances contribute 3.7% of total GDP in India out of which around one-half comes from West Asian countries. Using the data from United Nations Population Division, this paper examines the recent trends in emigration stock in Western Asia and its economic impact on India. Methodology includes bivariate analysis and matrix. Result shows that during 2000-2010 the annual growth of migrant stock was 5% in Western Asia but during past three years (2010-2013) this figure declined sharply and remained at a very low growth of only 1.9% annually. The largest reduction was observed in Unite Arab Emirates where the annual growth rate declined from 11% during 2000-2010 to only 2.2% during 2010-2013. Although there was decline in migration stock yet the remittances from these countries is on rise in India. Recently we have seen political disruption in many of the West Asian countries but it would be interesting to know how much it is going to affect Indian economy.
SPACES OF RECOGNITION OF CLIMATE MIGRANTS IN INDIA: 
QUESTION OF RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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Climate related migration could evolve into a global crisis by displacing a large number of people from their homes and forcing them to flee. Predictions show that livelihood sources of the poorest will be diminished, therefore in order to cope with the shocks many will be migrating to urban centres. Holding Lefebvre’s theory that space is created through manipulation, negotiation and appropriation, this paper argues that climate migrants in India is creating their own space in this global city as they are pushed in and forced to survive. This paper also state the present scenario of climate migrants in India and examine the state of citizenship for the migrants as climate migration in the age of globalization switches between the ‘national citizen’ and the changing notion of increased diversities. At this context this paper focuses on question of social rights and responsibilities. This paper has some significant issues. As a social scientist and being a geographer this study tries to focus on who are symbolized as climate migrants? There is no concrete definition of climate migrant as well as no transparent policy for them. To recognition of new citizenship in space new development model will be discussed with the help of postmodern space theory. Regarding above discussion this paper tries to searching social justice for them.

ASPIRATION AND EXPERIENCES OF MIGRANT WORKERS IN MUMBAI

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The unequal distribution of economic opportunities in various regions of the country is the major cause for the unabated spur of the migration into a few metropolitan cities/urban agglomerations. Economic diversification and increasing development of the city resulted into steady growth of employment in the city which in turn have attracted heavy influx of migrants and consequently a very rapid growth in the city and nearby urban areas. At present Mumbai has largest number of migrants from Uttar Pradesh after Maharashtra itself. Most of them have migrated due to economic reasons or for the sake of better employment opportunities and livelihoods. From time to time various studies have been done in different industries and section of migrant labourers in Mumbai. However, there is need to do a study on that focuses on the migrant workers from Uttar Pradesh in the present day complex social and political context. Discrimination and marginalization can be experienced in everyday work and living environments. In the present study, the researcher will take two indicators—class and region in order to study UP migrant workers. The study will explore the different experience of the migrant in Mumbai city, their expectation from the city, and concerns with work and employment. It could focus on migrants from Uttar Pradesh who are engaged in specific types of work. On the basis of the class and region of source of migration, the study could focus on migrants from Uttar Pradesh residing in Chembur, Shivaji Nagar, Govandi and Kurla keeping in mind the access of the location.
WORKING-LIVING CONDITION OF RURAL WORKERS IN URBAN CONSTRUCTION SECTOR: EVIDENCE FROM GANDHINAGAR CITY OF GUJARAT

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This paper goes on to discuss difficult working and poor living condition of rural migrant workers in Gandhinagar and the problem faced by them. It describes nearly 90 per cent workers belong to rural area and about 50 per cent were from other states. In many respect, working and living conditions of construction workers are very different from the other workers due to the migratory nature of work. This study focused on Gandhinagar city, capital of Gujarat. The study based on primary data collected through stratified random sampling and observation techniques. From the analysis of the data collected it is clear that the working and living condition of workers in construction sector is not up to the mark as the entire surroundings are unhygienic. Under such circumstances, the lack of proper basic amenities such as bathroom & toilet, drinking water made their living standards extremely deprived. In the rainy season, mosquitoes create other problems. Moreover lack of proper drainage and drinking water supply resulted to water born diseases. The paper also examines working conditions, long working hours, the short weekly rest periods, and the difficulties they face in accessing daily necessary services in the city. From the data analysis, it is clear that the objective of decent work for migrant workers in India will remain a major challenge for years to come.

MIGRATION, GENDER AND THEIR SOCIO – ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

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Internal migration in India is a widespread phenomenon involving very large numbers of people, the majority being women, who move for familial and economic reasons. Official data, made available by the Government of India on the internal movement of people, provide a reasonable estimate of those who change their place of residence. Marriage is the main reason for female migration. However, the proportions of female migrants identified as moving for employment-related reasons are so small as to be rendered as insignificant, and the presence of large numbers of females in the migration data is explained away as migration due to marriage.Somelabour migration by women may appear as marriage migration or as other forms of associational movement simply because reasons may coincide, but the social reason is presumed to be all important. The present study tries to examine the relation between migration and gender; Reason for migration in India and Socio- Economic characteristics of female migrants
MIGRATION STATUS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Longitudinal follow-up of a well-characterized population cohort provides a platform for health research. Vital events survey has been started since 2011. It is being continued through regular data collection. Vital events survey includes Birth, Death, Marriage and Migration related information. The paper discusses how gaps in both the data on migration and the understanding of the role of migration in livelihood strategies and economic growth in India, have led to inaccurate policy prescriptions and a lack of political commitment to improving the living and working conditions of migrants. Field evidence from major migrant employing sectors is synthesized to show that circular migration is the dominant form of economic mobility for the poor; especially the lower castes and tribes. The Birbhum Population Project (BIRPOP) has been developed as a HDSS since 2008. 13085 households were sampled from 351 villages of four administrative blocks in Birbhum district, using a two-stage sampling design. Data on migration related information is collected round the year. A structured questionnaire is prepared due to collect the information on family related, work related, housing related, education related & marriage relate. The BIRPOP cohort comprises 59435 individuals. In 2012 among the reasons for out migration, family related out migration was 43.47%, housing related out migration was 15.15%, work related out migration was 13.17%, education related out migration was 4.68% and marriage related out migration was 23.44%. Again, family related in migration was 50.95%. So marriage plays an important role in migration status.

FORCED MIGRATION CONSEQUENCES AND DENIAL OF BASIC FACILITIES TO WEAKER SECTIONS IN INDIA

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Migration of women and children in search of employment has significance for community life and employment. This paper takes into consideration of facts among the migrants of weaker sections in India. Migration both internal and international results in the movement of human resources and employment along with the developmental aspects in search of livelihood and survival. Migration plays an important role for the employment and earnings and new settlements. It is poignant in case of migration as the victims are women and children. Migration deprives the children girths and urban agglomeration will be increased resulting in increase of slums. In view of the above facts the paper intends to know how migration took place internally from rural to urban areas and increase of slums in metropolitan cities. The most of the weaker sections who are under developed economically migrated in search of employment and the problems faced by the their family members especially women and children where they are deprived of their basic facilities in particular children are not provided education. The argument in this paper is developed by linking migration and forced migration which leads towards the difficulties and problems faced by women and children and increase in slums population as well as denial of basic facilities required by these migrants. Finally the paper will concentrate how the forced migration from rural to urban among women and children are facing problems and policies of the government which are not curbing the migration in the India.
THE MACROECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF INTERSTATE MIGRANT LABORERS: EVIDENCE FROM RAJASTHAN

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India, being a progressively developing country, is witnessing a boom in the pace of construction activities going around in every state. Be it the coastal Karnataka or the god’s own country Kerala, preferences of people are shifting from living in homes on their own plots to high-rise, fully furnished apartments & condominiums. The state of Rajasthan has also been smitten by this trend of preferring group housing by the growing middle class rather than living in their ancestral havelis&kothis. This rapid rise in the demand for apartments has resulted in rise in the demand for construction workers in Rajasthan. The real estate developers are facing a tough competition not only from the existing players in the field but also from the new entrants who are eyeing land developing as a lucrative opportunity to gain a share in the wallets of the growing professionally qualified families who are preferring nuclear families over the conventional joint family system in India.

Even though the population of migrant laborers has risen in recent past however, research on reasons for migration and the nature of their income, consumption, savings patterns is limited. Further, studying their behavior is important for making provisions related to social welfare schemes of the workers. Therefore, the study aims to explore two main research questions regarding workers in construction industry in Rajasthan i.e. 1) Reasons for migration from other states to Rajasthan.2) Pattern of income, consumption& savings of migrant labors working in Rajasthan. Prior to investigating these conceptions, the following section considers the research method employed in the study.

OUT-MIGRATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS TO DEVELOPED COUNTRIES:
THE RAMIFICATIONS IN INDIA

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The movement of the people from one country to another happens largely due to economic, social and political reasons. The people who migrate also consist of a critical section of the health care service providers. They include doctors, nurses, midwifes, pharmacists, laboratory assistants etc and is reasons identified can be classified into push and pull factors. The pull factors are lack of sufficient number of trained workers in high income countries; high demand of health care providers in high income countries; better job opportunity etc. The push factors include lack of adequate opportunities and motivations for the health service providers in India; lesser income and other opportunities; lower scope of medical research and development; etc. Given this backdrop this paper analyses its various ramifications in the fields of health policy and health care services within the country. In India there is a perennial problem of both availability and accessibility of health care providers particularly in the rural and backward areas. Migration causes loss of the scare human resources in the health sector and reduces the capacity of the health care system to cater the needy people within the country. When the country’s health care providers cater the need of the developed countries for the sake of opportunity, wealth and status, they really secede from the country of origin that has trained them. In this context, this paper proposes some policy recommendations for India to address the problem of outmigration of the health service providers to the developed countries.
LABOUR MIGRATION IN KERALA: SOCIO-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE

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Migration has a significant role in the development of a society. International migration has created shortage of labourers in unskilled and semi skilled sectors of Kerala. This resulted in demand for workers in construction and infrastructural sector. Here arise scope for migrant labourers who come from other states and adjust with any circumstances to earn money. Domestic migrant labourers have come to fill almost all occupational sectors of Kerala. This paper focuses on the issues arising out of these socio-cultural changes, posed by domestic migration in Kerala. The in-migrants try to adjust with both positive and negative aspects of the dominant culture of the state. A kind of socio-cultural implantation is happening between the people of Kerala and the migrants. Transmission of language, behaviour, cultural values, religious practices etc. influences the two communities. But at the same time complete social integration with Kerala society is a distant dream or not at all an objective, but a requirement only, to adjust for job security for the migrants. This leads to neglect of several significant aspects of their life inside the state, including those with related to basic amenities. It appears that public health system remain to be largely ignorant about the serious implications of not addressing the health issues of migrant population. Most of these issues pertaining to the domestic migrant labourers in Kerala, and those evolving, are due to the continuing less serious attitude by the authorities and the communities. It’s high time to learn that Kerala’s Domestic Migrant population are similar to Non Resident Keralites in Gulf in terms of contributions to the economic and work sector and important as Mumbai or Delhi Malayalees in terms of citizenship rights.

AN EXPLOITATIVE EVOLUTION OF LABOUR WELFARE MEASURE IN INDIA WITH REFERENCE TO SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE

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This paper talks about proposition that employment in the formal sector has been constrained by labour legislation is, at best, empirically fragile. This very fragility requires us to view Indian labour law and its possible reform using conceptual frames that are not preoccupied with de jure legislation but rather turn attention towards the actual implementation of the law by looking at judicial and executive practice. Going through the SEZ Act leaves us under the apprehension that it hardly gives any space for the welfare of the labours. Various factors taken together result in the fact that while labour laws are supposed to be operational in a SEZ, they are almost entirely absent in practice. This study mainly based on secondary data through evaluative literature review method and study of published and unpublished empirical research work. Data sources have been reports of ministries of government of India, research paper in national and international journal of repute. Study suggests that there are a few companies in all the zones that abide by labour laws and recognise workers’ basic rights as well as the importance of healthy industrial relations. While some lucky employees benefit from this positive trend, thousands of others try to earn their living in an atmosphere of threat, fear and uncertainty.
EMIGRATION FROM GUJARAT AND ITS IMPACT ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE HOUSEHOLDS

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Gujarat is one of the few states in India which has experienced substantial international out migration over the period of time especially since independence. Many studies and reports have found that due to the emigration, the state receives substantial amount of remittance, which is one of the important factors for the socio-economic transformation of the state. The main objectives of the present paper are to study the flow of remittance to the emigrant households and its use pattern and to study the perception of the household members about possible impacts of emigration. The present study is based on primary data collected through a representative sample survey of 10000 households covering the entire state of Gujarat. The study shows that the mean amount of remittance received by the emigrant household is rupees 1,35,979 during the last one year. About 90.0 percent of the households reported that they spend the remittance on household consumption while about two fifth of the households reported to have spent it on health care expenses. A significant amount of the remittance is also sent by the emigrants in terms of donation for any social cause. Real estate is the most preferred mode of investment as 70.0 percent of the emigrants reported to have invested in housing. More than four fifth of the respondents reported that due to emigration, there is increase of economic as well as social status of the household. Overall, emigration in Gujarat seems to have an positive impact at various levels like the individual, household and community level and therefore, has important policy implications.

AN ANALYSIS OF ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION IN INDIAN AND TIBETAN YOUTH: A CASE STUDY OF MUSSOORIE

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There are about a thousand Tibetan families settled in Mussoorie. These immigrants started to come after the 1959 rebellion in Tibet and the Central Tibetan Administration of the 14th Dalai Lama which was at first established here before being moved to its present location in Dharamsala. The hills of Mussoorie witness a happy blend of Indian and Tibetans studying together. The purpose of this study is to determine the difference between Indian and Tibetan students with respect to achievement motivation. A sample comprising of 93 Indian and 179 Tibetans students were randomly selected from Central School for Tibetans,Mussoorie with an average age of 17.2 years. Achievement Motivation Scale by Shah (1986) was used for collecting data. The Achievement Motivation Scale contains 40 items distributed over four dimensions as in (a) Need for Academic Success (b) Need for Vocational Achievement (c) Need for Social Achievement and (d) Need for Skill Achievement. The outcome of the study reflects that the Indian students scored better than their Tibetan counterparts. Significant difference was found on ‘need for social achievement’ and ‘need for skill achievement’ between Indian and Tibetan students. Indian girls scored better than Tibetan girls on ‘Need for academic successes and ‘need for skill achievement’. Whereas, Indian boys scored better than Tibetan boys on ‘need for academic achievement’
INTERNAL MIGRATION IN INDIA

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Internal labour migration have socio-economic and political effects on lives of masses in India. Various patterns regarding labour migration have been identified in data. Provisional 2011 census data show that for the first time, India’s urban population has grown faster than its rural population since the last census. Thirty-one percent of India’s population is now classified as urban, up from almost 28 percent in 2001. In 2007-08, the National Sample Survey measured the migration rate (the proportion of migrants in the population) in urban areas at 35 percent. In addition to migration other demographic aspects also account for some of this urban growth (migrationpolicy.org). About 70 percent of all internal migrants are women, and marriage is the primary reason for female migration. By contrast, men migrate mostly for employment-related reasons. Fifty-six percent of urban male migrants move in search of employment (migrationpolicy.org). Similar trends were observed in 2007-08. The government of India has initiated MGNREGA program me to reduce rural urban migration. But it has given shown negligible effects. It has also been studied that the poorest sections do not migrate and apart from economic aspects there are other social considerations for migration well. There is immense scope to further investigate the nature and impact is internal migration to further understand livelihoods as migration creates gainer and losers locations in terms of human capital, labour market dynamics changes, and demand and consumption pattern changes. Rural urban inter-linkage in terms of labour market and demand are important component for analyzing internal migration.

MIGRATION AND THE ISSUE OF DEVELOPMENT

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The growing gap between rich and poor is the most significant driving force for global migration. The aim of this paper is to examine some key issues related to the international migration of health workers and to discuss strategic approaches to managing migration. This article begins by identifying not only overall migration but a range of factors that contribute to the movement of health care workers around the globe, specifically from low and middle-income countries to affluent ones. From there it explores ethical issues that arise concerning the deepening of global health inequalities; the status and treatment of migrant health workers, the implications for their families and communities; and the structure of human health resource planning. There is further consideration of the range of agents who might be said to have responsibilities to address these concerns, and what could be said to ground them. Noted are key efforts made to date as well as ideas for further reform. Although this article refers to both migrants and emigrants, it is primarily emigrants – those who leave one country and take up residence in another – who are the main concern here. Additionally, the focus will be on nurses and care workers, such as nurse aides and home care aides. These health care workers tend to receive less attention than physicians, yet comprise a substantial share of migrant health care labor, in large part to meet the growing demands and expectations for affordable, quality long-term care services in high income countries. Moreover, the loss of nurses and other care workers is especially troubling for they tend to be the backbone of primary care in developing countries. This focus also highlights important issues concerning gender equity.
TREADING POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SPACES: EXPERIENCES OF BANGLADESHI WOMEN MOVING ACROSS THE INDO-BANGLADESH BORDER

Rimple Mehta

Women crossing political borders are a very common phenomenon, but what need attention is how her mobility is socially viewed and how her mobility is represented in literature. It is important to understand how gender controls options available to individuals and to groups, determining who stays and who moves - how often, when, where and why. Cross border mobility, thus, needs to be seen in terms of its power dynamics, in terms of who moves where and issues of safety and vulnerability that such mobility entails. Mobility, therefore, needs to be seen enmeshed with the various social structures which govern, restrict or facilitate it for people from various locations within the structure.

Discussions on the multiple strategies, negotiations and experiences of marginalised groups with the sovereign state in the course of mobility are often overlooked. These interactions are contextual to the social location of the marginalised group especially in the context of their unauthorised mobility from one sovereign state to another. In this context, mobility of women is often a much contested issue, because they are perceived as not only transgressing the political nation which they seemingly embody and represent but also social norms and codes of conduct. Through their mobility, women challenge the notion of rootedness. Symbolically, women are crossing the very boundaries which are meant to ‘protect’ them from ‘outsiders’. They are not only violating the codes of conduct, but also participating in the political betrayal of the nation. This paper will explore the experiences of Bangladeshi women in the process of moving across the Indo-Bangladesh border. The nuances of their negotiations, experiences and consequences of moving across the Indo-Bangladesh border will be explored in this paper.

IMMIGRATION—THE FOCUS OF MUSLIM POLITICS IN ASSAM

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The Muslims have a history of more than seven and a half century in Assam. In the early years of 20th century witnessed the beginning of an altogether different phenomenon .The vast expanse of cultivatable waste lands attracted a large scale influence of Muslim farmers from the districts of Bengal particularly from Mymensingh. The immigrants soon settled in every nook and corner of the Brahmaputra valley and Barak Surma valley of Assam. Within three decades their number rose to several lakhs and this brought face to face two communities and races with distinctly different ways of life. Basically, economic in character, immigration soon became an administrative and social issue causing grave apprehension of being swamped in to the minds of the local Hindus who, however, refused to accept any restraint on their right to transfer land. But the British Colonial Govt. encouraged immigration as a matter of practical politics. Thus, the steady stream of agricultural immigrants from adjoining districts of Bengal and Bihar came and settled .In Assam, the provincial Elections of 1937 held under the provisions of the Govt.of India Act1935, had been enormous all over India, but in Assam it was different. The politics in Assam in general and the Muslim Politics in particular had centred round to the issues of unusual nature-The issue of the immigrants. Almost all the politicians of Assam, irrespective of parties, became involved with this issue. With the passage of time, The Muslim League became a dominant force in Assam by bringing the immigrant Muslims under its banner, The hard truth was that long before 1940, the year in which the Pakistan Resolution was adopted, immigration had transformed into a communal issue. Assam politics until the partition of India in 1947 had revolved round it.
MIGRATION AND GEOPOLITICAL RELATION BETWEEN INDIA AND AFRICA:
A DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

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In the context of India, a new generation of professionals from Africa attracted by post-Liberalization employment opportunities and gleaming spaces of high-end consumption come to Indian cities, only to be corralled to urban villages by the spiraling rents in planned middle-class colonies. Those villages have become urban planning’s zones of exception intricate honeycombs of haphazardly constructed structures lacking basic norms of safety & comforts. One must contextualize the sudden rise of African migrants in India. While historically India has had ties with African countries based on shared beliefs in anti-imperialism and anti-racism, since the turn of century, India has increased the engagement with the continent manifold. This is clearly illustrated by the increase in the value of trade between the two regions from USD 7.5 billion in 2000 to USD 66 billion in 2013. Trade is estimated to touch USD 100 billion by 2015. In addition to this, India is competing with China by positioning itself as a hub for educational and medical support for Africans. These international policies have increased people’s movement between both the regions and it is imperative that steps are taken to ensure that there is better support system for Africans in India. Finally, there is a need for relevant diplomatic missions to speak more categorically on behalf of their people in India and work towards improving the quality of life of the Africans who come to India to work, study or holiday, keeping in view for the greater development of urban villages in India.

RE-IMAGINING SELF AND DRESS: UNDERSTANDING THE IMPACT OF HAJJ AND UMRA AMONG MAPPILA WOMEN IN KERALA

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The pilgrimage to Mecca is a central religious event in the life of Muslims as they are told to perform it once in their lifetime in the least. Kerala Mappilas never recall the rites of Hajj mere religious ritual rather they had the concept of Hajj in the early stages developed through religious speeches and various writings. But Malabar women’s mass performance of Hajj and Umra is historically quite new. Women of all social background in Kerala have started to manage performing the pilgrimage recently and it remains closely identified with material success through migration and trade. Understanding the impact on pilgrims of participation in the Hajj and Umra sheds light not only on Islam and its institutions, but on the shaping of belief and identity more generally, of particular interest is how this experience affects views toward women’s dress pattern. Several social scientists have observed that Hajj is a normative ritual which brings in a lot of impacts in the life of a Muslim. Different religious sects organise Umra trip and it plays vital role to help people re-shaping themselves and re-imagining new pattern in the dress code of women. In this essay, I explore conceptions and individual experiences of Hajj and Umra among Kodinji women in Kerala. The study also attempts to understand the pilgrimage from the inside experience of being a part of Umra programme to Mecca. This Discussion of Islamic dress code as an entry into a broader field of ethnographic inquiry is analysing the role of pilgrimage which play as a source of moral selfhood.
IMPACT OF CLIMATIC CHANGE ON RURAL MIGRATION

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Rural households tend to rely heavily on climate sensitive resources such as local water supplies and agricultural land as well as climate-sensitive activities such as arable farming and livestock husbandry. In this context, frequent climatic changes reduce the availability of local natural resources thereby limiting the options for rural households that depend on natural resources for consumption. Of course, shifts in climate will result in different changes in different regions and some areas may see greater natural resources because of increased rainfall. But on balance, the poorest regions are most likely to suffer because they are least able to adjust to new conditions. Therefore, climate-related change will lead to decline of productive agricultural land, thus forcing rural residents to migrate in search of work because it is one of many survival strategies used by rural households in times of environmental stress. Although implications of climate change are occurring and will continue, governments have undertaken little policy action to reduce climate-related migration, particularly from rural regions. Therefore, unless immediate actions initiated, after assessing the effects through effective methodologies, there are chances that the disadvantage already characterizing resource-dependent rural households may be aggravated in the face of future changes in regional precipitation and temperature patterns. Effective policy measures like providing minor irrigation facilities may be taken on urgent basis, wherein the impact on migration due to climate changes will reduce to great extent in the rural areas and lead to less pressures on infrastructural facilities of the overburden cities.

MIGRATION, REMITTANCES AND CHANGING SOURCES OF INCOME IN RURAL BIHAR (1998-2011): SOME FINDINGS OF A LONGITUDINAL STUDY

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According to official statistics, almost 90 per cent of Bihar’s population lives in its villages, and there is a notion that agriculture is the mainstay of the rural economy. This paper, based on a longitudinal study conducted in 12 representative villages in 7 districts of Bihar points to increasing outmigration for work, and the importance of migration in the overall livelihood strategies of households in rural Bihar. One feature of migration from the state is that it is male dominated; men are away for work, while women, children and the elderly stay behind in the village. In this backdrop, remittances have become increasingly important and are a crucial link between source and destination; they support families in and the care economy the rural areas.

The paper comprehensively examines the sources of livelihoods and local income (agriculture, livestock, non-agriculture) vis-à-vis remittances in rural Bihar. It studies how income sources have changed overtime, disaggregated by household variables such as caste, class and landownership, and individual variables, such as sex and education, thus giving insights on the role of migration (and remittances) in agrarian change, livelihood diversification and social transformation in rural Bihar.
IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: 
ISSUES AND INTRICACIES

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Although migration has expanded less rapidly than either trade or direct investment, migration has become increasingly contentious. The immediate labor market impacts on host countries appear small and dynamic gains from induced technical progress remain undocumented. Circular migration from low-income countries offers a key safety valve where the home state fails to provide employment and security, but there are dangers from over-dependence on the migration–remittance nexus. International migration has significant implications for development. There are more than 215 international migrants and over 700 million internal migrants worldwide. Remittances flows to developing countries remained resilient during the recent global financial crisis compared to significant declines in private capital flows. Unlike commonly believed, around half of the official international migration from the South is to other developing countries rather than to wealthier countries in the North. For a sending country, migration and the resulting remittances lead to increased incomes and poverty reduction, improved health and educational outcomes, and promote economic development. Yet these gains might come at substantial social costs to the migrants and their families. Both developed and developing countries that receive large inflows of international migrants face similar challenges with regard to the integration of immigrants and the fiscal costs of providing social services.

MIGRATION, EXCLUSION AND THE ISSUE OF DEVELOPMENT: 
A STUDY OF ADIVASI COMMUNITY IN TERAI AND DOOARS REGION OF NORTH BENGAL

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There is a global trend of increasing population movements across and within the national borders; immigration flows are part of the emergence of ethnically and culturally diverse societies. The issues of immigration and multiculturalism are hotly debated in many countries. Immigrants challenge the existing political, social, and cultural order of the nation, and countries face the question of how to deal with these new settlers. In many spheres of life, questions of immigration and multiculturalism give rise to very crucial question of identity. Consider any of the sorts of policies commonly associated with immigrant multiculturalism, whether it is curriculum reform in schools, or institutional adaptation, or public education programmes, or cultural development programmes, or affirmative action.

In the northern part of West Bengal, popularly known as North Bengal, numbers of subaltern groups, especially tribal communities are raising their voices for integration in the main stream social order. They have been migrated from the central India in the first half of the 20th century. Most of them work as a tea garden labourers and those tea gardens are getting closed day by day. Their way of income generation, lack of education, fewer opportunities are the major hindrances in their way of development. As a result, these Tribal communities are demanding autonomous body for intensifying the development process. Hence this paper tries to locate the problem of identity and development of the immigrants with special reference to the adivasi community in Terai and Dooars region.
EMERGING FRONTIERS AND EXISTING CHALLENGES: INSIGHTS FROM KONYAK NAGA SOCIETY AT INDO-MYANMAR BORDERS

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First and the most essential requirement for any human society is to feed itself. Thus, any study about survival of individuals, always begins with enquiring the ways through which that community manages and fulfills its demand for food and basic necessities of life. The economic situation in the tribal areas of India has remained a matter of great concern for time immemorial, as its being subsistence oriented, by its very nature, makes its vulnerable to fail in coping up with the pressure of forces of globalization and external intervention as Market in the local economy. This paper is based on the ethnographic fieldwork conducted among Konyak tribe at the Indo Myanmar border. It highlights the existing challenges, arising out of subsistence nature of Konyak economy, centered on Shifting cultivation, which is locally termed as ‘Hah’. It mentions, thrust of developmental forces, influencing the local economy especially with respect to Tourism and Market in general. It has not only altered the continuing food practices, but also the sustenance of Konyak life world, as whole. The paper highlights the opportunities provided by the current program such as NAIP (National Agricultural Innovation Project, under sponsorship of World Bank) and initiatives undertaken by the government in order to promote local trade and building the Konyak village as hotspot for tourism, exhibiting an example of strengthening tribal economy within their own context and resources.

TOWARDS A GREATER INTEGRATION OF UNPAID CARE WORK IN DEVELOPMENT POLICIES: GENDER DIMENSIONS OF CARE ECONOMY IN KERALA CONTEXT

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The unpaid care work that nourishes and replenishes human life and reproduces and maintains human capabilities contributes not only to economic production but also to social development of a nation. The cost of reproducing and maintaining the labour force in a given society remains unrecognized and undervalued as long as the scope of economic activity does not include unpaid care work. Despite the fact that unpaid care work is receiving attention in high level development policy discussions of several international agencies, it continues to be overlooked and invisible in development practices and policy advocacy of several advanced and most of the developing nations. This paper seeks to explore the issue of unpaid care work- its nature, characteristics, magnitude and determinants in a local setting. It has been conducted through a time use study and focus group discussions in Madapally Panchayat of the Kottayam district of Kerala.

The study reveals that there is a wide disparity in the nature and characteristics of unpaid care work of men and women; that women spend an average of 9.5746 hours and men spend only 0.5238 hours a day for unpaid care work. The care dependency ratio of the locality is also estimated. Tobit Model estimates that gender, age of the care providers, employment status, income of the households, availability of home technology, fuel and water facility, social community and number of elderly members in the household are significant determinants of unpaid care work. The study is significant as it suggest the need for the measurement of unpaid care work using time use statistics and highlight the need for the compilation of gender disaggregated data, one of the most important prerequisite for gender budgeting.
WOMEN’S MIGRATION AND CHRONIC POVERTY:
A CASE STUDY OF SLUM DWELLERS, CHENNAI CITY

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Chronic poverty is not limited to economic deprivation and is sustained over many years, often being transferred from one generation to the next. Poverty remains and continues to take the toll in the slums, which perpetuated by, a number of forces. Among these are rapid rural-to-urban migration, increasing urban poverty and inequality, insecure tenure, and globalization – all contribute to the creation and continuation of slums. The poverty/poor people lives are variously shaped by the particular set of vulnerabilities that they experience and thus, the repertoire of decisions, choices and options that they can pursue are similarly diverse. Individuals and groups may remain chronically poor by adopting migration as a livelihood strategy or, alternatively, may benefit from migration and move out of chronic poverty. The present study specifically focuses on the positive and negative roles of migration for the survival prospects of slum women folks. The paper brings out the diverse ways in which mobility enables or disables the change of social, economic and health conditions for women migrants. To get a sense of everyday live and concerns in the slum, stories of 4 women migrants and 2 non-migrants were taken as case study. Weighing the gains and losses, the study concludes that migration has helped migrant households avoid hunger, starvation and death, though it has failed to improve the economic well-being of families. To alleviate poverty the government’s attention should be directed towards combating population movement via rural development and also improving the living conditions of those who had already moved.

PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY:
THE SPACE FOR MIGRANTS

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There is growing evidence on how physical inactivity augments the risks for many diseases. As such, physical activity programs have become an important factor in health promotion. Although numerous campaigns have been initiated, there are still sub-groups within the population that exhibit lower levels of physical activity. With the migrant populations on rise within the states of India, the level of physical activities goes down. In order for migration to be successful in both policy and practice, the settlement policy for migrants acknowledges the need to provide opportunities to not only adjust to new life but for migrants to become active and vital participants in the community where they are now placed. However, there are a range of institutional or individual barriers that may limit participation, particularly in social or leisure activities. Proficiency in speaking the host state’s official language affects the level of success of an immigrants’ settlement (Hugo 2001, as quoted for Australia). In order to assess the impact of migration on sport and physical participation, seventy interviews were conducted on migrants of Kanpur City and information on their activities were taken. These activities included attendance at or participation in sporting events. It was analyzed that participating in sport or physical activity was higher among the bracket of 18-24 years of age in comparison to 40 – 46 years of bracket. Age has a major impact on levels of participation across all groups regardless of the migratory aspect.
IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT:  
A SOCIO-LEGAL PERSPECTIVE

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Population movements have always played a vital role in the structural transformation of societies and economies. However, unlike in the past, migration today is characterized by movement of populations to other countries with people and cultures of their own. In today’s world, it therefore raises issues regarding loyalty, identity, development and security. Theorists sometimes label contemporary movement of peoples as the third wave of globalization. Both internal and international migration can have major development and poverty implications for individuals and their families, for origin and destination areas, as well as for national economies. Recently, evidence has emerged on the linkages between migration and development at both global and national levels. A recent Human Development Report estimated that the number of internal migrants is about four times the total number of international migrants (UNDP 2009). The establishment of social networks, the assurance of migration finance loans, or delayed payment systems, may encourage poor people to pursue short-term international contract labour. In this context, the migration of women domestic workers from poorer backgrounds from South Asian countries to the Gulf and Southeast Asia is singled out for discussion in this paper. This paper is organized like this: first part will discuss impact of migration on poverty and development, second part deals with implications of migration for individual migrants, third part will focus on impact of migration on immediate and extended family, fourth part will throw some light on impact of migration on economy, and finally ends with conclusion and suggestions.

ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN HANDLING ILLEGAL MIGRATION FROM INDIA TO OIL RICH COUNTRIES AND MALAYSIA

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Illegal migration from India is a long standing phenomenon which is yet to be addressed by Government of India (GoI) in co-operation with major labour receiving countries. This article starts with concentration on conceptualisation/ concept mapping of term illegal migration. The major focus of this paper is only on illegal migration from India to certain Gulf countries and Malaysia. In order to tackle this issue and encourage safe migration from India, GoI has taken few measures in co-ordination with major labour sending states from India like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andra Pradesh etc. Further, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) established by Indian Government to carry out welfare activities for overseas workers has taken an initiative of forming Inter - Ministerial Core Group for tackling illegal migration from India. This paper attempts to examine the composition and measures taken by the Core Group besides the support shown by major labour sending State Governments. Simultaneously, this paper looks into welfare measures framed by MOIA for persons those returned to India because of Amnesty announced by United Arab Emirates, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Malaysia. Finally, special attention has been given to Tamil Nadu to discuss the steps taken by concern State Government to protect and promote safe migration from the state. Furthermore, the activities of Commissionerate established by Tamil Nadu State Government for Rehabilitation and Welfare of Non-Resident Tamils have been explained in detail.
EMPIRICAL RESEARCH ON LIVELIHOOD PROBLEMS FACED BY INTERNATIONAL RETURNED MIGRANT WORKERS FROM MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES IN PUDUKOTTAI DISTRICT

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There are about 5 million overseas Indian workers all over the world. 90% of whom are in the Gulf Countries and South East Asia. Tamilnadu and Kerala are the leading sourcing states of migrant workers. The no. of emigrant clearances granted by the 8 offices of the POE has increased from 4.75 lakhs in 2004 to 8.49 lakhs in 2008. Statistics show that 12.3 million out of 32.8 million total migrants, migrated due to employment. Return Migration is an inevitable aspect of temporary or contract migration. In case of Indian Labour migration to the middle east, Return Migration has assumed important dimensions since the mid 1980s. The Present empirical research on livelihood problems faced by international returned migrant workers from Middle East Countries in Pudukottai district of Tamil Nadu. 50 returned International Migrants are selected using convenient sampling Method and analysed the livelihood issues using Livelihood Framework. Structured Interview Schedule is used to collect the data from the respondents. The study will throw light in the livelihood issues of returned migrants particularly from Middle East Countries.

TALE OF MASSIVE DISTRESSED MIGRATION FROM RURAL TO URBAN AREAS: A PHENOMENA OF ACUTE URBAN DECAY

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Migration is the demographic process that links rural to urban areas, generating or spurring the growth of cities. Studies show that not only professional want to settle down in an urban area but also rural laborers are coming to cities for employment. In this situation, cities start flourishing and intensifying with a wide variety of economic activities, but at the same time it is accompanied by the faster growth of the slums. With all this process poverty, agony, misery, exploitation, humiliation, insecurity, inequalities and human unhappiness are also multiplying tremendously in the recent decades. Cities advertise society’s inequalities in income, housing, and other social resources. This paper will mainly focus on the folded true nature of migration and urbanization that are occurring in India.

The present paper utilizes the secondary sources of data from Census of India, D-series migration data conducted in 1991 and 2001. To get an overview regarding the urban deterioration analyses have been done for the household stock, amenities and assets available to slum people.
DECIDER OF HEALTH AND SILENCE ACCEPTANCE: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF MIGRANT LABOURERS IN SELECT MUNICIPAL WARDS IN KOLKATA

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Kolkata being the economic capital of eastern India attracts people with different sorts of skills or without skill to migrate for livelihood. The term migrant has been used in this study to include migrant sex worker, taxi driver, shoe maker, porter, rickshaw puller and child labourers. They migrate from Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and different regions of West Bengal. Migrants, who migrate by taking the help of a village migration network, usually take shelter in slum areas. Kolkata is a malaria prone zone and due to that a robust malaria control plan has been established by the municipal corporation.

Malaria governance is influencing the life pattern of the migrant labourers. The search for the larvae in the workstation has created the character among migrant labourers that they are the responsible for both the birth and spread of mosquito and malaria respectively. Hence, corporation workers conclude from this resistance activity that migrant labourers are the responsible for the spread of the disease. As well they relate this issue with the notion that migration is the vital reason for the spread of malaria and migration cannot be handled single hand by government at center or country level. On the other hand while they are inflicted with the disease malaria, prefer to consult private practitioners. Against this background, this paper is going to analyse how migrant labourers are governed to suppress the malaria situation of the city and due to this disease governance the perception of health and illness of these migrant labourers have changed.

A SHORT PILOT SURVEY REPORT ABOUT THE INTERSTATE MIGRANT LABOUR IN KERALA

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Does a Bengali migrant worker experience similar living and working condition throughout India? The answer is a big No! A recent survey conducted in various places of Kozhikode district and National Capital Region Delhi (NCR Delhi) reveals that a migrant worker in construction sector from Malda district, West Bengal working in Kerala enjoys relative better living and working condition than his fellow worker in the same district engaging in the same sector in NCR Delhi. In other words a rational migrant worker might not decides to choose a labour market other than Kerala and the reason lies not only the remarkable wage difference but the other facilities in which they are provided like good shelter to live in, bathing facilities, good drinking water, prompt wage payment ect. There are differences in the modality of wage payment and the duration of working hours in a day for the workers in Kerala and Delhi. The conditions of workers are observed in the village, taluk and corporation construction work sites and employer treatment to these laboures also analysed. The survey reveals that on the above parameters the workers in the village level and taluk levels are relatively well off than their corporation counterparts. Though the migrant labour receives better treatment from the Kerala employer, those workers are also far enough to enjoy the Decent work concept of International Labour Organisation.
MIGRATION AND THE CHALLENGES OF BUILDING UP A POLICY FOR ASSIMILATION OF THE MIGRANTS

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In the era of present day globalization, the movement of people across borders has become a reality as much as that of the movement of goods, services and capital. The countries that are looking forward to benefit from the emerging world economy are left with no option but to open their borders to people and goods and capital. They realize that in order to sustain their economic boom being witnessed within their economy and to further increase trade and investment, they will have to welcome migration of people. On the other hand the countries are again confronted with some sort of social conflicts, as the citizens of receiving countries often voice their anger at their jobs being taken away by the migrants depriving them from their earning, they are entitled to. Further the smuggling of human beings by way of trafficking has also not only led to sharp increase in the population of illegal immigrants particularly in the developed countries, it has also brought their social system under great stress as their limited social services have proved inadequate to meet the minimum demand of care as social security and hence often complicated social relations amongst the migrants and local population. There is unanimity that unless the factors associated with rising level of migration and the existing economic disparities between sending and receiving states are worked upon diligently, this phenomenon will continue to threaten the societal cohesion. In my paper I propose to look into the various dimension of unceasing migration and examine its effects in greater detail in terms of its social and economic implications both for the sending and receiving countries and the families as such so as to come up with a suitable policy to smoothen the predicament being felt due to the lack of it.

MIGRANT NARIKURAVAR: THE SELF EMPLOYED, SKILLED BUSINESS FORCE IN TAMIL NADU

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Narikuravar are the self-determined, mobile, minority nomadic tribes who live in many districts of Tamil Nadu. It is believed that they migrated from the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh and lived in jungles. When the British government passed the Forest Protection Act, they were naturally pushed towards the plains and developed contact with the settled communities. In the beginning regarding their economic pursuit they had promoted barter system. They had marketed the forest products with the settled communities. The original occupation of this people was hunting. But as they were prohibited entry into the forests to pursue hunting, they were forced to take up other alternatives to survive. Selling ornaments made out of beads one among them. They migrate from place to place to find a market for their beads and even to states like Kerala during festive occasions in connection with their trade. They are the unorganized self-employed labour sector having diminishing opportunities for economic survival and development. Low and nil formal education, language barriers, limited marketable skills and ignorance about labour laws prevent their economic advancement. This article in its final form will provide a comprehensive account of the migration process, business activities, problems faced by the Narikuraver and reasonable solutions in the chosen area.
Trans-border migration in Asia, particularly after the post-colonial period, is much diversified and very complex in nature and it is governed by political, religious, economic and to some extent by natural calamities. The world have seen the greatest human movement in the history between India and Pakistan, which began with deep rooted scar of an arbitrary Radcliffe border that uprooted tens and millions of Hindu and Muslim populations from both sides of the border and killing many in the communal violence in 1947 when the subcontinent was divided.(Afsar, 2008). Again an exodus movement was observed along the fragile and fluid border of Indian, once Bangladesh was created in 1971. In this paper, a situational analysis of the magnitude and the extent of the cross-border migration between these two countries from the available data have been done. To know how network played a decisive role in choosing their place of destination among migrants, a detailed ground level survey conducted in Nadia district of West Bengal, which constitutes a major part of Bangladeshi migrants i.e. about 11 percent. The study includes those who migrated out after 1980’s. The study highlighted the process of settlement at the destination with the help of their life history narration. An economic framework is constructed to highlight their present economic situation. The study reveals that the presence of relatives and friends who have migrated earlier have played a cardinal role in deciding the initial destinations of immigrants and those opportunities of employment decide their choice of Place of Present Residence.

A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF DETERMINANTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF RURAL OUT-MIGRATION: A CASE STUDY OF SIWAN DISTRICT OF BIHAR

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Migration is a process of persons shifting their palace of origin to a place of destination. At the beginning of the 21st century, out-migration has emerged as one of the key issues in many developing countries, unbalanced regional development and unbalanced investment on men and materials lead to out-migration. This paper attempts to analyse the pattern and magnitude of rural out-migration among different communities and castes, to analyse the factors determining out-migration, to analyse the social consequences of out-migration on individual migrants their families and their village communities and to analyse the effect of remittances from out-migration on the household and village community. This is the study of Siwan, which is backward district of Bihar and having a history of more migration than other district. This study is based on descriptive research design and multi stage random sampling was used to collect data from 200 households using semi structured interview schedule. The main findings of this study are that: Out-migration rate among Muslims are greater than the other community: Upper caste are more mobile than the others caste: Most of the remittances are used for the purpose of daily consumption and health care and only small amount is used for investment purposes: Since migrants are mostly males, their families who are left behind face problems due to the absence of a guardian. The responsibility of females in the family increases and remaining family faces the problems of Childs indiscipline.
SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS AND INTERNAL BRAIN-DRAIN IN INDIA

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Present study tends to analyze state-wise distribution of higher education institutions with respect to total number of students enrolled in higher education institutions of respective states/union territories and also attempts to know its relation with internal brain-drain; inter-state migration for higher education (Spara, 2013; Chandrashekhar and Sharma, 2014). Studies suggest that due to the differences in availability of institutions and their quality along with other institution level facilities facilitate inter-state migration for higher education (Bhushan & Rastogi, 2012; Kumar, 2014). Migration for higher education causes out-flow of money and skilled labour (at least senior secondary level of education is compulsion for this migration) from the source place/state (usually a deprived state) to comparatively developed state and causes regional imbalance. Such migrants contribute in existing population of urban centers of that state as this set of migration is towards urban centers (Spara, 2013; Mehrotra, 2012). While at the same time at micro-level, it results in comparatively higher cost of education for migrant students as compare to the students of ‘destination place’ also to the students of source place. Quantitative research approach based on secondary data (All India Survey of Higher Education 2012-13, Census of India 2001 and NSSO 64th round 2007) has been employed for satisfying the objectives of this study. This study covers all higher education institutions located in all states (joint Andhra Pradesh) and union territories of India. The findings of the study suggest that a significant proportion of total higher education enrollment in better-off states is in-migrants for higher education.

OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY AND TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFER AMONG THE RETURN MIGRANTS IN KERALA-A CASE STUDY OF MALAPPURAM (DT)

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The technological advancement is the most deciding factor for the economic progress and improvement of human resources of a nation. The limited resources of less developed regions restrict their ability to invent new technologies. Therefore, they depend on transfer of technology from developed regions, until they become capable to develop the same by their own (Chaudhary 1989), (Hrich & Lin 1990). For Kerala, being in developing stage and having limited resources, the need for technology transfer is of paramount importance. However, one of these channels, for such transfer, is none other than migrant people. Migration in general and return migration in particular, could be one possible source of technology transfer. International migrants are usually capable of selecting appropriate technology for the local economy. Kerala is one of the highest migrant sending states in India. But Kerala migration has already reached its pinnacle. The influx of return of migrants are increasing in recent years in Kerala. Re-employment of return migrants in Kerala is an important issue. The return migrants are relatively young human capital (Rajan, 2011) and also equipped with good financial resources, and know-how. The effective utilisation of this human capital will help the state to reach on a high growth trajectory. The paper deals with the relationship between migration and post return migration occupation of return migrants, analyzing the occupational choice of returnees and providing evidence of their high propensity to engage in entrepreneurial activities.
CULTURAL DIFFUSION: AN ADVERSE EFFECT OF MIGRATION  
(A CASE STUDY OF KOLKATA, WEST BENGAL)

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As the world is turning into a global village day by day, the needs and demands of people have also increased. In order to meet these needs for survival people are reluctant to shift their base from one place to another. The improvised transport network has accelerated the rate of migration over the years. Work and education has remained the main reason for migration since ancient times. However, there are other reasons like the migration for better standard of living or migration of elderly people to villages in search of peaceful surroundings etc. All these factors greatly impact the “push out” and ‘pull in” of people.

Kolkata being the queen of Eastern India “pulls in” a large population from its nearby states as well as countries. People migrate to Kolkata in search of food, income and education. Kolkata since decades have witnessed inflow of people not only from its peripheral states but also from North, South and Western Indian states. International migrants from Bangladesh, Nepal and China also have formed their colonies in this “city of joy”.

This paper will throw light on the adverse effects brought by migration in the homogeneity of culture of the people (i.e. both the migrants and the host). Evidences depicting a change in the food habits, dressing and language have been studied and differences are drawn. This study includes primary surveys on areas like Girish Park, Bhowanipore, Bikramgarh- Jadavpur, Rashbehari, Park Street and China Town where the Marwadis (Rajasthan), Punjabis and Gujaratis, Nepalis, Sikkimese, Tamilians, Anglos and Chinese respectively reside. Basically, the changes brought about by these people in the culture and the deviation in them will be studied minutely.

DOMESTIC WORKERS: DON’T THEY PERTINENT TO MINIMUM WAGE?

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Home care is one of the fastest growing occupations in the nation. The domestic work industry grew by 10 percent from 2004 to 2014. Domestic worker’s work is traditionally considered as “Women’s Work”. According to the ILO, women constitute 80% of domestic workers. For this some argue results from this sector’s association with motherhood, leading to an assumption that domestic work is by nature the work of females. The majority of women are immigrants from dozens of natives like Asia, and the Pacific Islands, Africa, the Carribbean, Latin America, Eastern Europe and African American women. Domestic workers are still excluded from the right to organize unions, along with other basic workplace protections, blocking them from established pathways for improving their working conditions and quality of life. These workers are the backbone of the “Care Economy”, engaging in the long and hard work of caring for our children, homes and elders. Domestic workers should have equal rights for reasonable hours of work, weekly rest of at least 24 consecutive hours, a limit on in-kind payment, clear information on terms and conditions of employment. India has witnessed 75 per cent increase in women’s domestic work force, accompanied by a significant increase in migrant domestic workers who are particularly vulnerable. Thus the paper will discuss about the domestic worker’s pertinence towards minimum wage.
IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON KOCHI COMMUNITY PEOPLE: AN EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS

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Migration has always been a historical phenomenon. Several socio-economic, cultural, political and demographic factors have an impact on the migration of the place of origin and at the place of destination. There have been various determinants of the migrations in these areas also. Some researchers have given more stress on the political and religious issues rather than any other factors, which have led to the inflow of people. Hindus coming to Koch Behar after independence had a good economic background. They had a strong cultural awareness with a good knowledge of cultivation. The Koch community people became minority due to the inflow of people and also somehow lost their identity. The onset of the above reason, study the out migration of Koch community people of this district will become necessary. This study captures the impact of migration on this community secondary data as well as primary data have been used. The result shows all critical social and demographic indicators of Koch community people are below average level, which strongly suggests the existence of inequality. Increasing number of out migration of youths of local community showing people are desperately trying to find a better future outside. The community became dependent on remittances. The households receiving remittances are better off than the other households. A strong community based policy on specific issues like adult education, women empowerment, promoting healthy lifestyle, establishing small scale industries, vocational education for youths may help to develop this community.

A STUDY ON MIGRATION OF STUDENTS FROM RURAL TO URBAN OF SOUTH TAMIL NADU TO PURSUE ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCE STUDIES

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Tamilnadu is one of the most literate states in India. The state’s literacy rates is 80.33% in 2011 which is above the national average. A survey conducted by the Industry body Assocham ranks Tamil Nadu top among Indian states with about 100% Gross Enrollment Ratio in primary and upper primary education. “Allied Health Professions are a distinct group of health professionals who apply their expertise to prevent disease transmission, diagnose, treat and rehabilitate people of all ages and all specialties. The objective of this paper is to analyze and discuss the context and the patterns of allied health students (lab technicians, nurses and midwives) production, migration, recruitment in the major cities of south Tamilnadu. The patterns of migration of students undergoing paramedical courses such as within country (rural–urban, public–private or government healthcare sector–private sector) and across countries (south to north) is to be noted.. Factors that influence migration for these studies include lack of employment opportunities for other studies, unavailability of allied health science studies in their locality. This paper examines the impact of migration on educational outcomes of allied health sciences candidates. It also affects the education and wellbeing of non-migrant adults in migrant households. It subsequently examines the variations in educational attainment of second-generation migrant adults. It is essential to recognize the policy challenges surrounding the migration-education linkage and considers some of the strategies that have been implemented to improve their career development, lifestyle of students affected by migration.
MIGRATION AND ACCULTURATION: A CASE STUDY OF BANJARAS IN KARNATAKA, INDIA

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The economic survival and development in their places of origin are among the most pressing factors pushing indigenous people to migrate. Banjaras who call themselves are migrants from Rajasthan are unique settlements in Karnataka State. They live scattered over the state but they are distinctly identified by their dress and language. Banjaras are called by several names like Lamani, Lmbada, Banjara, Banahari, Sukali in Andhra predesh, etc. The history of mankind reveals innumerable facts and fancies about man’s cultural heritage. It varies from one generation to another. Due to socio-economic and political background of the groups, the process of acculturation had led to changes in the socio-economic, political and psycho-religious way of life of tribal societies. Indigenous people like Banjaras are among the most vulnerable groups when natural disasters occur. Migration of indigenous people from settled communities that reside in remote areas can be voluntary or forced, depending on the conditions present at the place of origin. The proposed research article investigates how is indigenous peoples migration changing indigenous culture and how they lose their identities as indigenous people and also how migration results to acculturation process through changing their life-style, material culture, socio-economic relations, political organization, beliefs, practices and rituals.

MIGRATION TO GULF COUNTRIES AND SOCIAL CHANGE AMONG THE MAPPILA MUSLIMS OF MALABAR: STUDY OF VELLAURE VILLAGE, MALAPPURAM DISTRICT, KERALA

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Muslims of kerala are one of the leading migratory communities in the state, though studies on the various aspects on them are considerably less. In this context, the present study investigates some of the basic questions about the reasons of migration of Muslims from Malabar to Gulf Countries. It also attempts to find out the volume and kinds of remittances they send to their families and what are associated social changes in attitudes of individuals, families, and village and community levels at large. A village was selected to study from the Malappuram district which is the Muslim majority district in the state and field work was carried out using the pre-designed tools for data collection. Using the collected data, the paper argues that Migration of Muslims from Malabar is very significant due to various reasons. Muslims from Malabar had their own reasons for the migration to Gulf Countries apart from other reasons that we find in the literature regarding migration. Poverty and unemployment that existed during 1970s and 1980s in the village, large burdens of dowry in marriage of sisters and daughters, Umra and free Visa facility to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the modernization of the occupation of Ossan castes and demand for the hairdressers, high aspirations and the dream of Gulf were the main reasons for the youths to migrate to the Gulf Countries. Thus, at one side there are a set of factors that have forced them to migrate and on the other side some other factors which forces them to live and remain in the destination country for years. The Impact of this migration is even manifested in the Mappila cultural identity and practices which is getting influenced by contemporary Arab life.
INTERNATIONAL WOMEN MIGRATION – AN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE STUDY

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One aspect of mobility is migration, both internal and international that results in the movement of women from one place to another from one way of life to another from one experience of being a woman in a particular socio cultural salting to another experience. This paper shows how women who have migrated to other countries and with in India are more fulfilling life in their new locality as is evident from the fact that they claim to have migrated for social security, well-being better opportunities and higher education etc. This is often achieved within the rubric of familial and of liking together as members of the same community. This has certain implications that both facilitate as well as impede their need for employment, safety and autonomy. Legal and policy frameworks must pay more attention to women migrants to create a gender sensitive migration policy. This paper also summarizes incipient discussions on the impacts of woman migration on Economic, social and cultural up gradation. In conclusion the paper highlights a few policy recommendations calling for better integration of woman migration.

MORBIDITY DIFFERENTIAL AMONG EMIGRANTS AND NON-EMIGRANT WIVES IN KERALA, INDIA

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The Kerala Migration Survey (KMS), for the first time collected information on emigration and morbidity in its 3rd round at individual level, during 2007. This paper attempts to analyze the overall morbidity prevalence and tries to understand the differentials in morbidities among emigrants’ and non-emigrants’ wives. Morbidity condition is measured in terms of, chronic and other diseases. All diseases in this study are mutually exclusive. The paper shows household size is negatively associated with chronic disease and incidence of morbidity is much lower among emigrants’ wives. Principle component analysis has been used to assess several variables to derive housing and living index. It also applied Blinder –Oaxaca decomposition models to examine the disease differentials among emigrant and non-emigrant’s wives. This model shows that non-poor households and non-Muslim religion are in disadvantageous position in terms of chronic morbidity.
EDUCATIONAL MIGRATION FROM MALABAR;
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH CULTURAL TRANSACTIONS

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As a phenomena, migrations cause to no little transformations of a community in its way forward. Migration for the purpose of education in Malabar was a widespread process which led to many far-reaching socio-cultural developments and also some kind of impacts as years rolled by cultural transactions sharing some cultural ethics and ways of life played a vital role in defining the development of a community. From the very medieval age itself, Malabar especially Muslim community witnessed an immense desire in its intelligentsia to travel abroad like Mecca and Medina, and Cairo as well as it wholeheartedly accepted Sayyids of Tarem of Hadrmout and assigned to them the core roles of political and religious leaderships of the community. Therefore, the educational migration from Malabar was a turning point not only for the wellbeing of Muslim community but also for the history of Malabar. This paper would be an attempt to analyze the migration of Malabaris for the purpose of education and its distinguishing features and impacts in the society

HUMAN TRAFFICKING:
A CASE STUDY OF BATHINDA DISTRICT, PUNJAB

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The present study entitled ‘Human Trafficking: A Case Study of Bathinda District, Punjab’ is an attempt to explore the issue of ‘human trafficking’ in relation to ‘unauthorised’ international migration as seen in Punjab. The study has been focused on Bathinda district by specifically looking at cases of ‘human trafficking’ with the help of both quantitative and qualitative methods. It is found that the line that separate human trafficking, human smuggling and illegal migration is very thin when it comes to an area like Punjab with an entrenched migration culture with significant informalities. The study calls for a critical approach to the statist anti-trafficking discourse, which would allow one to look beyond the duality of victim and trafficker and see a situation of mutuality wherein migrant, trafficker, state, market are partakers. The study point to the complex realities behind incidents of ‘trafficking’ and suggest that the contemporary statist measures to address the issue is missing the real target, alongside calling for more research to captures the nuances of human trafficking.
RURAL-TO URBAN MIGRATION:
NORTH EAST EXPERIENCE

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The present century experience massive migration of people which is both internal and external. Post Liberalization witness high rate migration of people from the rural to the urban areas. The Northeast India experienced migration at its peak. The migration pattern from the North East involves both skilled and unskilled population. The shift do not confine only to employment opportunities. In India, Delhi ranked the most preferred destination due to better infrastructure for education and employment prospects. Education and Employment consideration are the major reason behind migration. This paper proposes to study this shift of people from the rural to the urban areas among the North Eastern States of India with specific reference to Manipur. It will study the present trend of migration and also evaluate the causes of such out-migration. It will study the kind of impact it is having on the life of the rural population. It will examine the economic implication on the families of the migrants and the society as a whole. The study will particularly focus on such rural out-migration to the capital city – Delhi.

SOCIAL SECURITY FOR THE ELDERLY IN INDIA:
ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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India’s strategy of providing social security to the elderly is of global interest since India is home to one fifth of the world’s population and one third of the world’s poor. The object of social security is to provide livelihood to those who cannot work and earn their living due to temporary or chronic reasons. Though the proportion of elderly in the total population is not as high as in the developed countries, the possibility of the rapid increase in their numbers in the near future and their sheer size in millions in some developing countries like India have posed big challenge in terms of social security needs. Like the governments of some other developing countries, Government of India and the State governments also have undertaken some initiatives in this direction. Currently, the debate is going on regarding coverage, pension amount and the appropriate form of the assistance to the elderly, the suitable delivery mechanism and the economic implications of such measures.

The proposed thematic paper mainly tries to: Examine the concept and review the development of social security system for the elderly, assess the extent and nature of social security schemes for elderly in India, by taking into account the demography of ageing and their socio-economic profile; Review critically the social security schemes of the central government and the states in India; Explore the feasibility of alternative social security measures including the current debate about the universal pension scheme.
INEQUALITIES IN ELDERLY HEALTH AND WELLBEING IN INDIA: AN EXPLORATION

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With spurt in ageing, specialists in many countries are concerned about poor elderly health and wellbeing. Much of these concerns have however remained confined to developed world, and countries like India has hardly ever had any systemic evidence or data on such issues. Using a recent household survey with elderly co-residents in seven fast greying Indian states, this study seeks to fill-up some of those voids. Specifically, it attempts to: Derive an aggregate health-related wellbeing index (HWBI) by combining a few important health domains including functional competencies, chronic conditions, subjective health assessments, and self-assessed health ratings, examine inter-state and social group disparities in terms of an aggregate health-related well-being index, explain observed variances in HWBI, and identify a set of policy measures to augment policy interventions.

The study observes high socioeconomic inequalities and group-based differentials among the elderly in terms of their health related well-being outcomes. It also suggests that elderly males, currently married, higher educated and those forming higher consumption quintiles enjoy better health and HWBI. This is largely true for all the seven health dimensions under study. In addition, economic independence emerges as a very strong predictor of overall health-related well-being. In state-wise analysis, West Bengal elderly have worst health related wellbeing. A reverse is true for Himachal Pradesh. Strong policy interventions to minimize health inequalities are therefore suggested. A large-scale expansion of NPHCE to cover all the districts in rapidly ageing states including those covered in this study may serve well to this important objective. A non-contributory universal old age pension may also prove catalyst to improve health and wellbeing of older persons.

KNOWLEDGE BASE ON INDIAN ELDERLY IN INDIA

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The emerging changes in the age and sex structure of India’s population, particularly at old and older ages will have a profound impact on the demographic landscape and are expected to pose multifaceted developmental challenges. The knowledge base with regard to the elderly in terms of their demographic, social and economic conditions, health needs and their living arrangements are woefully inadequate in India. Hence, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), India in collaboration with the Population Research Centre (PRC), Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, the Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), Delhi and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai launched a research project, Building a Knowledge Base on Population Ageing in India (BKPAI). As part of this initiative, several papers using both secondary and primary data were brought out. A large primary survey was carried out in seven states – Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal – having a higher percentage of population in the age group 60 years and above compared to the national average. In addition, several collaborative projects were initiated with leading institutions in India as part of this initiative to undertake studies which will be of importance for policy and programmes for the welfare of the elderly. This paper primarily looks into this initiative and share some highlights of findings.
AGING AND WOMEN: 
THE CURRENT KNOWLEDGE BASE

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Aging experiences of women differ from those of men due to a combination of physical, hormonal and emotional aspects as well as socio-cultural practices and mindsets. Aging of the aged is more common among women than men and hence at senior ages there are more women than men and more widows than widowers. Elderly women headed households are generally poorer than elderly male headed households. Higher level of poverty among older women if often related to (a) lower levels of literacy, work participation and income security and (b) higher levels of morbidity, economic dependency and living alone particularly when their husbands are not alive. Older women are also more likely to be caregivers in the family for children, other old and sick relatives. In general, their access to social security is also very limited. The extra years of life they get are not always extra healthy years.

Much of the present predicament of older women relates to a life course of gender based discriminatory practices and stereotypes. Widowhood at older ages only adds to the burden. But on the positive side, the stronger social/religious networks they maintain seems to help them cope with their situation better. As elderly mothers they also receive more material and emotional support from their adult children than fathers. To offset some of the social and culture based discriminatory practices of the past 60 years and beyond, elderly women’s ability to cope with the situation and their level of resilience are known to be higher than for elderly men.

EXAMINING INDIA’S MOBILITY:
AN INCLUSIONARY PERSPECTIVE

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While migration and mobility is viewed as a sign of development, one wonders as to whether this is a universal choice or there are barriers to this choice in Indian context. Apart from a whole host of individual/household characteristic barriers that differentiates the propensity to migrate, it also shapes the differential returns to migration. With this premise this paper examines India’s migration from an inclusionary perspective by accounting for its characteristic differences and consequences. At the end it suggests policy measures that will make this process further inclusive.
RURAL URBAN MIGRATION AND INCREASE OF SLUMS IN METROPOLITAN CITIES: SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF MIGRANT WORKERS

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Migrant workers both internal and international migration is inevitable and the migration takes place in search of livelihood and employment. This paper intends to know the migration as a socio-economic development of rural population to urban cities. The paper is concentrated in construction workers who are migrated from rural areas as there are a lot of employment opportunities in urban cities. The opportunities in urban cities and the construction labourers who are employed in the construction are migrated along with the family and children to the urban cities which leads to increase of slums and settlement of family and children. Further the internal migration is inevitable even though government of India has introduced lot of welfare measures to stop the rural migration. In this backdrop of the welfare measures, schemes, policies of government of India and state governments migration is increasing in India. The internal migration is increasing and these construction migrants’ workers are denied their basic facilities as well as their children are denied the education opportunities and became child labourers. Finally, the paper will bring out the consequences faced by these construction migrant workers as well as their family and children and suggest some measures and recommend policy measures so that the migrant workers can develop socially and economically with the safety and employment opportunities.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF MIGRANT WORKERS IN CARPET INDUSTRY: A CASE STUDY OF CARPET CITY, BHADOHI, UTTAR PRADESH

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Present paper is the study of socio economic profile of carpet industry workers of Bhadohi. Carpet industry is a part of culture and tradition in India and over the world since past. Carpet had been the luxurious items since the past and become necessity in the modern era. Although many Indian states achieve its different identity in the carpet manufacturing but Bhadohi is most dominating among these. Popularly known as the “Carpet city of India”, Bhadohi district is the biggest carpet manufacturing center in India, most known for its hand-knotted carpet. Bhadohi alone employs 22 lakh rural artisans in its 100 percent export-oriented industry. This paper deals the socio economic life of migrant carpet workers such as sex composition, education, income, work participation, family size, etc. The study is based on primary source of data with the help of questionnaire to the respondent to collect the information pertaining to the socio economic condition of the migrant workers of carpet industry. For this, random sampling of 25 wards of Bhadohi has surveyed. From each wards, 1.5% of house hold have selected which represents the whole condition of a single ward. Through this 150 respondents of 25 wards have been interviewed.
MIGRATION AND EXCLUSION: 
THE SITUATION OF THE ELDERLY LEFT BEHIND

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Kerala is known for migration, both internal and international for quite a long span of time. The prevailing social, cultural and economic situations have promoted migration. Every fifth household in the state has a migrant. The process has brought about numerous socio-economic and cultural consequences. International migration from the state is predominantly a male dominated, due to which there are visible effects on the families and households. The present paper attempts to capture some of the impacts of migration on the life of the elderly population left behind by migration. It uses mixed methods including primary survey. The structure and size of the family appear to be significant determinants of the condition of the elderly left behind. The revolution in communication technology has made communication with their emigrant children less costly and frequent. However it is not a substitute of care and affection that they are deprived of as they suffer from care and emotional drain due to the separation of their children. They also feel this deprivation in relation to their counterparts in non-migrant households. Problems are felt differently across geographical regions. Economic dependency is a crucial aspect of their plight though it cannot be an effective substitute for emotional support.

GLOBAL DIASPORA IN AN ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

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Contemporary globalization has revolutionized the very idea of time and space, compressing both to an astounding magnitude. The enormous growth in transportation and communication technologies in the later decades of the 20th century has dwarfed the world in which we live, facilitating real time interactions among people oceans apart and mobility at incredible speed. Under the conditions of contemporary globalization, diasporas have a distinct edge in the promotion of their culture and economy, engaging their communities dispersed worldwide besides the scope it offers to renegotiate with the ancestral/motherland.

Migration is not a new phenomena but in this context it acquires a new relevance and a new dynamic that results from the crossing and interaction between globalization and the knowledge society, creating not only the quantitative intensification of migratory flows, but also qualitative changes that involve new flows, new dynamics, new risks, new protagonists and motivations.

This paper focuses on the consequences of contemporary globalization on diaspora communities, connecting them more than ever through transnational networks. Citing a few instances of transnational networking among the diaspora communities, the paper looks into concepts such as diaspora, the various theories on diaspora in international relations, migration and impact of diaspora on development, socialization and discrimination. It highlights the diasporas’ impact on homeland technological and economic development and its political influence in the host country. Finally, the paper seeks to analyze quantitative and mathematical approaches to the study of diaspora with Gravity models and socio-econometric models.
CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITY AND MIGRATION IN INDIA

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The Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which submitted its fifth assessment report recently, continued to provide increasing evidences on climate change. Climate change is likely to affect migration through a number of socio-economic and political drivers and its direct effect is confounded by the overlapping nature of climate change and socio-economic conditions. As a result the precise outcome of migration due to climate change is difficult to predict. However, it is a fact that a large number of people have been affected by changes as a result of rising temperature and uncertain precipitation often seen in extreme weather events like floods, droughts, cyclone and cloudbursts. Sea level rise, desertification and declining crop productivity are other processes affecting the livelihood of the people forcing many of them to migrate.

Migration could be a possible adaptive mechanism but as several studies on India show that migration is socio-economically selective; this means that not everybody affected by climate change would be privileged to migrate and settle elsewhere. On the other hand, this maybe likely to increase the seasonal and temporary migration, it may also intensify impoverishment and malnourishment and increase the morbidity and mortality levels of vulnerable populations. This paper identifies the areas of climate change vulnerabilities and the pattern of migration in India based on published sources and available data. The paper highlights the spatiality of climate change vulnerability, socio-economic deprivations and the emerging pattern of migration in India.

DO SKILLS REALLY MATTER? A STUDY OF MIGRANT WORKERS IN THE GOLD JEWELLERY MAKING INDUSTRY IN KERALA, INDIA

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The paper analyses the labour process in the gold jewellery making industry in Kerala, the Southern state of India particularly focusing on a single dimension ‘skill’. Trissur District in Kerala had a monopoly in the art of gold ornament making having a rich tradition and history of light -weight gold jewellery making. Work in the gold jewellery making industry in Kerala was restricted to ‘Viswakarma’ caste alone. Segmentation of the labour market along caste lines in the industry imposed restrictions on labour mobility. Post liberalisation of the Indian economy in 1990s, the labour market has altered drawing in a large number of migrants into this industry. The element of skill becomes debatable with the entry of migrants into the sector. The pertinent question that emerges is what kind of skill is essential for entry into this industry. Is there a process of de-skilling or do some activities in this industry demand re-skilling? Are migrant workers assigned specific jobs thus reducing artisanal labour to a mere factory operative? These questions are attempted to be answered through extensive field work data which the author has done in Trissur and Calicut districts of Kerala over a period of three years (2010-2013). The paper is grounded on topics such as labour process, theoretical perspective and the use of Internal Labour Market (ILM) as an analytical construct in assessing the importance of skill in the gold jewellery making industry.
AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE SOCIAL SPACE OF LEFT BEHIND FEMALES: A STUDY OF DOGRA COMMUNITY FROM JAMMU REGION

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This paper attempts to understand the emerging migration patterns in India and various issues underlying it. Several states in our country are relying on interstate migration as a solution to cope with domestic shortages of waged labourers. The movement of waged labourers across internal border is nothing new. However, this paper will focus on left behind women especially from Jammu region. It will focus on the dislocation of identity of women within recognizable habitat towards alien identity in the same region with identical culture and people. Thus, this paper will try to address the nuances of certain issues in gender studies which will further look into the ability of women to who are trying to cope with their present circumstances in the absence of their male partners who work outside. This paper will also try to focus on challenges faced by her for rearing her children, her interaction with the outside world and control over her freedom in the absence of her husband.

The paper examines the relationship between gender, profession and migration. Special attention is paid to highlight the impact whether positive or negative on the overall situation of female in the absence of females. Here, the context of study with respect to the Dogra community of Jammu region as this society is quite patriarchal in nature.

SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS OF MIGRATED TAMILIANS TO ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

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The rate of rural-urban migration is alarming in recent years and its effects are not only felt by the destination regions alone but also felt by the source regions-as facilities in the destination regions are overstretched, the source regions are virtually deserted. Migration in today’s world is shaped by a number of factors related to socio-economic, political, religious, life risk, and various ethnic and cultural issues. Migration has been a livelihood strategy adopted by the people within and outside their proper place.

The present paper using secondary data collected through various sources attempts to discuss how migration has been caused by and in turn influences poverty and livelihoods for men and women, and how these relationships have changed over time. The objective of this paper is to study the socio economic conditions of the migrated Tamil people from Tamil Nadu to Andaman & Nicobar Islands. In this paper, an attempt has been made to investigate, firstly, socio economic conditions of the migrated Tamil people from Tamil Nadu to Andaman. Secondly, analyse the reasons for migration and language usage of the people along with problems faced by the migrated people. The study shall provide the information that the people from Ramanathapura, Pudukottai of Tamil Nadu comprised of majority who migrated to Andaman & Nicobar Islands and their reasons for settling down there.
INDIAN MEDICAL GRADUATES IN THE UK: CURRENT AND FUTURE SCENARIOS OF TRENDS AND POLICY

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International migration of doctors has been a subject of concern and debate since the 1960s. However, recently this has acquired enhanced attention and importance, especially due to steep rise in the rates of ‘brain drain’ of healthcare workers in the Sub-Saharan region and resulting fatal impact on their healthcare systems. South Asia is another region which has significantly lost its healthcare workers and dominant in the overseas stocks and flows of healthcare workers in the OECD countries. However, in sharp contrast, developed countries, of late, are resorting to downsizing and restricting the inflow of foreign workers through tighter immigration and visa regulations. Since 2005, there has been significant decline in the annual entry of Indian Medical graduates to the UK due to these reasons. As a result, there has been apprehensions that, if the ‘London Dreams’ of Indian doctors had come to an end?

Enquiring this question, the paper presents an in-depth analysis of the entry of Indian medical graduates into the UK healthcare and highlights the contradictions of current and future possible scenarios of trends and policy. The paper argues that the contractionary policies of the NHS, UK started since 2005 are unsustainable. Sooner these policies will have to be reversed to meet the increasing shortage of health workers in the country and resort to international recruitment of doctors, even more than ever. It is hoped that understanding these scenarios is essential and would be helpful for both India and the UK to plan and execute their respective health human resources strategies. The paper also underpins the current policy lags both in India and the UK for their respective strategic long-term interests and suggests the way forward.

IMPACT OF REPLACEMENT MIGRATION IN KERALA

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Migration of labour assumes great significance in the Indian economy. It has provided the single most dynamic factor in the otherwise dismal scenario of Kerala in the last quarters of the twentieth century. It is one of the positive outcomes of the Kerala Model of Development. The role of foreign remittances in the economy of the state of Kerala in India in the form of money sent by its workers in the Gulf countries is now widely acknowledged. Initially, emigration of skilled labour did not create any major bottleneck back home, but their continued emigration resulted in significant scarcity of skilled workers in the state.

At present the state Kerala provides higher wage rates among the states in India. The differentials in wage rates between Kerala and neighbouring states received the attention of workers in other states.

The current study on “Impact of replacement migration on wages and employment on construction sector in Kerala”, has been undertaken to assess the demographic profile of the migrant workers in select activities, to identify the socio-economic factors responsible for migration, to examine the changes in employment, wages and other living conditions of the workers after migration, to study the expenditure pattern and remittance behaviour of migrant workers. It also looks to highlight the problems faced by the migrant workers and to suggest recommendations on the basis of field study findings. The present study also focuses its attention on the consequences of the migration on the local population.
LABOUR MIGRATION AND RISK IN INDIA

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Internal migration has been a cause of concern and is rampant across India. While migration is a complex issue affected by many different factors, temporal variation in rainfall assumes significant importance as a risk in the rural areas of developing countries. Also important in this context are network effects that reduce the inherent risk at a new destination. Following the theory proposed by the New Economics of Labour Migration, this paper studies the role of risk at origin and risk at destination on a household’s propensity to temporarily and permanently migrate. The study matches household-level migration data from the 64th round of NSS and data with the daily gridded rainfall data set of (latitude and longitude) resolution recently released from the Indian Meteorological Department. The variation in rainfall is found not only to explain inter-state permanent migration or temporary migration. It is also found that temporary migration is affected by the amount of monsoon rainfall of a year as a percentage of normal rainfall of that region. It is acknowledged that the failure to explain inter-state permanent migration due to variation of rainfall over time can be attributed to the presence of developmental migration of households from areas of low rainfall variability over time. Due to only partial capturing of network effects, they are found to explain intra-district migration only. The results of the study make a strong case for risk at origin as an important factor inducing permanent migration of households from rural areas of India to the same district or to another district in the same state.

EXAMINING THE FACTORS AFFECTING UTILIZATION OF REMITTANCES ON HEALTH AND EDUCATION IN INDIA

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The remittances received by the households from their migrant family member are used for fulfilling the basic needs of the household. Utilization of remittances depends upon various factors, needs and situation of the household. Since education and health are among the key indicators of development both at micro and macro level, therefore, they should be given importance in the utilization of remittances by the receiving households. Using data from NSS 64th round on employment & unemployment and migration particulars conducted during July 2007 to June 2008, this study identifies the factors responsible for the utilization of remittances by the households particularly on health and education in India. This study investigates that whether households include education or health or both in their top three priorities for the utilization of remittances. The analysis shows that place of residence, household size and number of migrants determines the utilization of remittances on health and on education. Reason for migration also affects the utilization of remittances on both health and education. It can be concluded that place of residence and household size are the most important factors affects the utilization of remittances on health and on education by the households in India.
MIGRANTS AND NON MIGRANTS: CLASS LEVEL DISTINCTIONS FROM A VILLAGE LEVEL ANALYSIS OF MAHABUBNAGAR DISTRICT.

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This paper tries to explain some of the differences between migrant and non-migrant households in the very backward and poverty stricken area of Mahabubnagar district in Andhra Pradesh. The study takes into account indicators like land ownership, land distribution, lease in land, lease out land, demand of labour, supply of labour, land operational potential, holding of agricultural implements and livestock. It also looks into the irrigation potential of households and credit holding by the households of the highly dry and drought affected villages in the district. The paper is purely field work based research and conducted census survey of field work among the 298 households in the largely dry village called Keppatta from Bhoothpurmandel. One of the main objectives of the paper is to find out the factors which differentiate migrant and non-migrant households and the distress elements that forced the poor peasant migrants to move outside the village.

It concludes that among the category wise distinction between the migrant and non-migrant households, there are differences, in except two indicators, that is, lease in and lease out. The study highlights that all other indicators like land holding pattern, demand and supply of labour, land operation, irrigation potential, implements and livestock and credit facilities of migrants and non-migrants households show that non-migrants have high share than the migrant households.

GENDER AND SOCIAL DISADVANTAGE IN KERALA: REFLECTIONS ON THE HISTORIES OF WORK, COMMUNITY AND GENDER IN TWO EXTREMELY DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES

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This paper seeks to critically re-examine recent shifts away from the experience of development in Kerala usually referred to as the ‘Kerala Model’ discourse in light of the research on the past and present of two extremely underprivileged sites in the twentieth century. This research is focused on an urban slum and a fisher hamlet, both in the southern district of Thiruvananthapuram. Specifically, it explores the gendered history of work and caste-community life in these sites of under privilege and seeks to ask several questions about contemporary Kerala. First it takes up the significance of the urban/non-urban divide in understanding under privilege in contemporary Kerala. Secondly, it examines the contemporary significance of community for social and economic development, a theme much discussed in the Kerala Model debates, especially with reference to the historical experience of the Malayali ‘new elite’, or caste-communities that made major gains from the socio-economic transformation of Malayali society from the late 19th century, including the integration of the region into the capitalist World System. Thirdly, it reflects on how the shaping of the informal sector in Malayali society may be understood in terms of a ‘stigma theory of value’. More specifically, attention is paid to how different layers of the informal sector are rendered invisible or visible through elitist stigmatization of particular forms of labour and its contestation by the poor. Finally, I consider how insights from these inquiries might help us reflect critically on the success and failures of the Kerala government’s anti-poverty-cum-women’s empowerment programme, the Kudumbashree, in both sites.
REBUILDING LIVES: STORIES OF STRUGGLE, AGENCY AND RESETTLEMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT INDUCED DISPLACED IN THE SUBURBS OF KOCHI

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This paper examines how the contentious issue of displacement plays itself out in a state like Kerala, well known for the public action and public consciousness of its people. How would people in a state with historical precedence of struggles for improving their plight, across caste and class, react to something as life-destabilizing and rupturing as displacement from land acquisition? The question is examined in Kochi, where the recent two decades has seen the launch of several mega development projects.

Indeed, the displacement experiences of the state show a continuum of its historical pattern of a public, conscious of its rights and acting relentlessly to achieve the same. One finds the launch and execution of a prolonged struggle (agitations, litigations and so forth) for a fair compensation. The agency and skillful negotiations and bargaining of the people have eventually got demands accepted for some projects. One also finds a certain convergence of interests among certain sections of the displaced as land acquisition gave an asset value to their agricultural land in a context of agriculture becoming unviable.

However, despite the pride of achieving the demands as promises, there is also the pain of a choice less struggle forced on them and promises not delivered. Given that there are no fundamental conflicts, at least among certain sections of the people, much of the pain could have been avoided had there been a more efficient bureaucracy delivering a timely execution of the decisions arrived at.

INTERNATIONAL REMITTANCES AND HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE PATTERNS IN TAMIL NADU STATE OF INDIA

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International migration from the Indian state of Tamil Nadu has been increasing for the last two decades. The rise in international migration has contributed to increase in remittances inflows to the state. Given this background, this study tries to examine how remittances are utilised by the receiving households and the extent to which household’s expenditure patterns are affected by the remittances received, based on the comparison of international remittance receiving households with internal remittances receiving households and households that have no remittances. This study used the data drawn from the National Sample Survey 64th Round survey on employment, unemployment and migration particulars in 2007-08. Results of the study imply that remittances are primarily used for satisfying basic consumption needs and debt repayment. Using the propensity score matching (PSM) method, this study found that the educational and health expenditures are more likely to increase in international remittances receiving households than internal remittances receiving households. This finding supports the optimistic view that remittances help to increase the level of investment in human capital in remittance receiving countries.
KERALA MIGRATION SURVEY 2014 - PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

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Kerala Migration Survey 2014 is the sixth in the series of comprehensive studies on international migration being undertaken by the Centre for Development Studies since 1998. As with other studies in the series, the 2014 study also is based on primary data collected from 15,000 households selected at random by a stratified multistage random sampling technique covering all the 63 taluks of the state.

The study was financed mostly by the Kerala State Planning Board, Government of Kerala. Additional funds were used from the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (Government of India) Research Unit on International Migration at the CDS.

The schedules used in the survey covered areas such as details about household, international and interstate migration, return emigration, remittances, cost of migration household consumption expenditure, savings and investments.

Household visits and data collection were carried out during December 2013-May 2014. Data entry and cleaning of data have been completed. Work towards tabulation and analysis is in progress. Some work on estimation of emigrants, return emigration has been completed.

There are not many other sources of data on migration from Kerala to compare with KMS estimates. One available source is NORK’s Pravasi Malayali Census (PMC). A comparison between the estimates from these two sources indicates that the estimate of the number of emigrants from KMS is about 30 percent higher than that from Pravasi Malayali Census of 2013.

RATIONAL GOVERNANCE AND EMBODIED CULTURE:
CULTURAL CITIZENSHIP OF DIASPORA

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The vision and the project of the global society today is to bring in the idea of diversity and inclusion. Different countries, especially the western developed economies have used this vision in various ways reflected in their policies and related discourses. The high skilled manpower and knowledge workers from India migrate to the western developed countries in search of better jobs and quality of life. Most of the developed societies have inclusive policies that promote universal values of citizenship, so that the skilled and knowledge workers could be accommodated in the new setting.

The present paper explores the situation of the Indian migrants to developed western countries. The policy discourses of multiculturalism, promotion of diversity and welfare programs as well as surveillance of the government for implementation of the same ensure the rights of citizens. On the micro level, the everyday realities of Diaspora citizens who are rooted in cultural histories of their origin are examined through few cases and debates that followed around issues. Ironically, the discourse and debate by international organizations and civil society about rights and citizenship remains silent about issues related to these high skilled and knowledge workers. The hidden private spaces within the family and relationships –love, marriage, violence and motherhood are some areas that are affected by the intersecting factors, such as cultural histories, construction of identities and the rational institutions of the host communities. The Diaspora in question remains on the edge. On this background the paper explores the making of cultural citizenship of Diasporas.
MIGRANT WORKERS – PRESENT POSITION AND FUTURE STRATEGY
TOWARDS SOCIAL SECURITY

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Migration of workers is a human phenomena which have historical roots and wider implications. Migration have economic genesis but socio-political cultural ramifications. Indeed mingling of different cultures led to positive as well as strains on the culture and life of the upcoming society affected in either way by migration.

Migration in India is in existence historically, but, in the context of Globalization and opening up of the world economy it has assumed special significance, for the country and the Society. As a consequence of the historical and economic factors, there are serious income disparities, agrarian distress, inadequate employment generation, vast growth of informal economy and the resultant migration from rural areas to urban, urban to urban and backward to comparatively advanced regions in the most appalling conditions.

This study takes into account the causes of migration, magnitude of migration, conditions of migrant labour, gender discrimination and the legal provisions for migrants.

The problem of Migrant Labour is too huge and requires cooperation and coordination between the government and other social actors including the Trade Unions. The NGO’s having skilled manpower and resources can provide the research and background to help these migrants. Trade unions with their organizational structures, organizing skills can take on the employers, Policy makers and governments for a better deal to the Migrant Workers and contribute for social harmony and sustainable growth.

STUDY OF CAUSES, CONCERNS AND IMPACTS OF MIGRATION IN
CHHATTISGARH, JHARKHAND, MADHYA PRADESH AND UTTAR PRADESH

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This empirical research study is necessitated to understand the implications of migration within country, interstate, inter-district and the social, political and economic impacts and to know how the society, and state respond to the ever growing process of migration; to understand the policies and overall preparedness of governments. The states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are identified as historically migrants originating areas.

The present study was carried out with the objective to examine the causes of migration in these four states; to find out the strata having tendency to migrate; to find out the impacts of migration in these four states, and to analyze opportunities for migrant workers and opportunities which exist for migrants of other states. An overall, 59.1 per cent respondents revealed an improvement in their living conditions after migration. A deeper inquiry into the reasons for such a positive impact of migration on their living conditions was attributed to – savings at the destination place, improved agricultural situation at origin place, better availability of work at destination place at relatively regular basis, assured monthly income, better food and clothing at destination place, better wages and livelihood options. In light of this, it was observed and stated by the migrants that economic factors are the most important reason for out-migration and unemployment the most important push factor.
NEGOTIATING SPACE FOR WOMEN’S EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOOD

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This study aims to map employment and livelihood choices that women make under conditions of extreme poverty and vulnerability. Women engage in various risk reducing livelihood strategies under extreme vulnerability. Livelihood diversification is known to mitigate effects of shocks. Their choices are limited and directed by the historical, social and geographic space they occupy. Based on a primary survey conducted in two locations, one an urban slum, and another, a rural fisher village in Trivandrum District, this study analyses women’s employment and livelihood diversification strategies in the above stated context.

The extreme poverty of these populations warrant that the State enters the arena as a development agent. However, the developmental space of the poor is also a space that are being contested by various other institutions vying for influence and power parallel to the State. Political parties, religious organisations, community development organisations, trade unions etc are engaged, along with the State, in expanding their influence as partners of development/poverty alleviation in these regions. It is argued that women engage with these organisations to enhance their choices of livelihood. And women engage with these organisations, not as patronisers of any particular influence but as rational negotiators, entering into complex networks and associations with multiple organisations. However, such engagement and negotiations with development agents are again limited by the societal views on women’s work. But the possibilities of such negotiations are limited in the urban slum context where the options of women’s employment are stigmatized while the possibilities of such engagement are wider in the context of acceptance of women’s work among the rural fisher folk.

MIGRATION, REMITTANCES AND THE LAND QUESTION IN KERALA

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The migration-remittances phenomenon since 1970 is argued to have generated a ‘Dutch disease’ syndrome in Kerala. It is known to have generated typical ‘Dutch disease’ outcomes such as ‘resource movement’ and ‘spending’ effects. As an immediate consequence wages and prices of non-tradable commodities in general were pushed up in the state. Obviously, it had a clear dampening effect on sectors producing tradable commodities, particularly industry and agriculture. Even though the development literature had taken note of the ‘Dutch disease’ syndrome, its impact on the land question, especially with respect to its role as a means of production is not yet fully appreciated or studied. In my opinion, and as I argue in this paper, the incessant inflow of remittances into the state, and its investment in land, is raising a big question mark on the role of land as a means of production. Land in Kerala, which used to play a key role in production until recently, is being pushed out of production, especially so from agriculture.

In my view the state is witnessing, at least partly on account of remittances, a growing contradiction between the two central functions of land; land as means of production and land as an asset. People buy and hold on to land, not necessarily for employing it in production, but as an asset to park their savings. Growing investment in land, and the consequent price spiral, tend increase the advantages of land as an asset. It easily becomes a vicious trap by making land more costly and less attractive in its means of production function. The paper is an attempt to highlight the urgent need for policy intervention to resolve the conflict and rehabilitate land in its role as a means of production.
THE DECISION TO MIGRATE, REMIT AND RETURN: A GENDER PERSPECTIVE

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There is a huge body of literature on migration-development interactions that triggers scholarly and policy debate on whether and how migration leads to development. An emerging view from these debates is that, migration decisions and impacts needs to be studied in a wider societal context and to see migration as an integral part in the broader transformation processes embodied in the term ‘development’ (Hein de Haas, 2007).

Here we view development in line with the contemporary notion of development extended by Amartya Sen and other development economists in terms of realizing increased human capabilities and enlarging the scope of human choices, economic or non-economic in terms of healthier living, higher and better quality of education etc. (Sen, 1999).

The study focuses on the state of Kerala which a state with high incidence of migration. The study will analyse the dynamics of ‘decision making’ process of migration, remitting and the allocation of remittances using a bargaining model within the game theoretic framework to understand how power inequalities within the household play-out by taking the households and individuals as the basic units of analysis. Socio demographic characteristics of the household, migrant and his bargaining position with the household head is assumed to influence this decision-making process. The study will specifically focus on the differences in the decision outcome based on the gender.

Since the study is based in Kerala, the seminal papers used for literature survey is from CDS especially those authored by Dr. Zachariah and Dr. Rajan. I also use the Kerala Migration Survey data for my preliminary analysis.

EMIGRATION AND LEFT-BEHIND IN HOME LABOUR MARKET:
EVIDENCE FROM INDIA

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This paper examines the impact of migration on the labour market opportunities of male and female household members left-behind in India. It is generally agreed that the international migration brings socio-economic changes in the countries of origin. At the same time, the gendered aspect of migration such as male dominated migration and its impact on the employment patterns of the left-behind members of the household, primarily through remittances, has been documented for several migrant-sending economies.

Given that the international migration is male dominated it will have a differential effect on the left-behind male and female members. Male migration may increase female bargaining power in the control and allocation of resources of household at origin, though imperfect monitoring on the one hand and remittances on the other, and might affect female participation in the labour force.

This paper addresses the issue pertaining to the impact of international migration on labour supply of left-behind members of the household in India. Like other emigrant countries, India’s massive migration flows have remained over the years predominantly a male phenomenon, despite a recent increase in female emigrants. The study is analysing the case of Kerala, which is the highest emigrant state in India and receives remittances which equals to 30 percent of its state domestic product. The study uses panel household survey - Kerala Migration survey (KMS) data for the year 1998, 2003 and 2008.
EVALUATING INTERNAL MIGRATION ACROSS INDIAN STATES: A QUANTUM-QUALITY ADJUSTMENT

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Migration in India is generally understood from two perspectives: Regional development and Gains from migration perspectives. Migration in regional development perspective is interpreted with the Push-Pull frame work, whereas gain from migration is generally assessed according to the capability of migrants such as education, skills, selectivity of destination, level of endowments etc. However, there can be an additional dimension to such an assessment in terms of migration stream such as Rural-Urban, Rural-Rural, Urban-Urban and Urban-Rural, or what kind of migration, i.e., for what purpose and which destination?

In this study an attempt is made to value migration from a different perspective, i.e., not by analyzing the direct economic gains such as wages and remittances, but by evaluating certain streams of migration as indicative of the quality of migration to result in differential economic gains. Such an evaluation is made by quantum-quality adjustment where the performances of the states in relative terms are measured where the outcomes are compared between the pre-quality adjusted and post-quality adjusted outcomes. The three qualities taken into consideration are: quality-A (Urban destined migration), quality-B (Employment led-migration), quality-AB combined (Urban destined employment led-migration), and quality-C (inter vs. intra-state, reflecting distance migration).

For the empirical analysis three set of source states are considered: North-eastern states, EAG states and the rest of the Indian states. The analysis is carried out using only Census 2001 data as the Census 2011 D-series migration data is yet to be published which can be later used for decadal comparison.

CROSS-BORDER MIGRATION, RESOURCE CONFLICT AND DEVELOPMENT: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION FROM ASSAM

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Many scholars argue that Assam is underdeveloped. Several factors could be responsible for this underdevelopment. One of the underlying issues is the link between cross-border migration and development. It is hypothesised that cross-border migration is responsible for this state of underdevelopment, with the competition for land and natural resource leading to conflict between the migrants and native. Based on this hypothesis, this thesis tries to examine whether migration has led to lack of growth and development, which could be captured looking at both direct and indirect factors, i.e, the migrants are expected to be backward wherever they are, or the migrants are prosperous at the expense of the natives, which could be leading to tension and conflict. The question of natives versus migrants arises in this context.

In this backdrop, the central objectives of this study are to understand the nature and intensity of immigrant settlers and the resource conflict, to assess the consequence of this differences on people’s livelihood and development, to examine the livelihood strategy of immigrant settlers vs. natives in terms of income, employment, and households assets, and to examine the role of formal and informal institutions in dealing with issues of migration and community welfare.
Labour migration has become a complex phenomenon and the capacity building of structures to govern migration has been identified as a key area for attention in the Global Migration Report of 2010 (IOM 2010). Despite their contributions, migrant workers often enjoy little social protection and are vulnerable to abuses and exploitation in the countries of destination (Sabates-Wheeler and Feldman, 2011).

Protecting the interests of migrant workers is the primary responsibility of the countries of destination (CsOD) or the host country. The countries of origin (CsOO) of the migrant workers have a fair share of responsibility as well. In the host country, its diplomats and more particularly the Labour Attaches (LAs), perform the tasks of providing protection and assistance to the nationals of their own countries.

The principle of extra-territorial obligations obliges all CsOO to extend their responsibility to migrant workers to ‘take measures not less favourable than those applied to nationals’ to ensure that the working and living conditions for migrant workers are upheld to ‘standards of fitness, safety, health and principles of human dignity.

It is in this context, the LAs have an important role in extending protection and promoting dignity to their workforce deployed in the countries of destination. It falls on the embassy and more particularly the office of the LA to fulfill the obligations of the home government in upholding the pledges of protection made in country’s constitution and its laws, as well as in fulfilling international treaty obligations.

The diplomatic missions of CsOO, particularly the office of LAs, are the focal points for the provision of protection and services for the labour migrants. A comparative analysis of the structures and functions of LAs of South Asian countries of origin (CsOO) is almost non-existent. It is in this context this study has conducted a comparative analysis of the structures and functions of LAs of three South Asian countries, Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka, in three destination countries the UAE, Qatar and Malaysia.

The main objectives of the research is to identity protection and services needs of migrant workers in the CsOD and recommend measures for strengthening the offices of LAs, located in those countries.
EURANET project aims to attain an understanding of the current characteristics and related policy impacts of temporary transnational migration and mobility. The research conducted will provide comparative practical insights and comprehensive theoretical analyses of the transformation processes underway at the local, national and international levels. Theoretical and empirical studies will be accomplished to attain an understanding of the key factors in the past, and of the state of affairs in the political, legal, economic, social, cultural and educational contexts that challenge European policy-makers and other stakeholders today and in the decades to come.

The state of affairs in the European-Asian context will be introduced as a case study, with a view to applicability of lessons learned to other world regions. The basic question is: What are the transformative characteristics and development impacts of the temporary mobility of people and what are their policy implications on European and global scales?

The main objectives of the project are:

- To compile an inventory of the quality and extent of temporary transnational migration and mobility and the related policies in the European-Asian context (WP1)
- To conduct a multi-level analysis of the transformative characteristics and development impacts of temporary transnational migration and mobility at local, national and international levels (WP2)
- To investigate legal and policy frameworks and their impacts at European, national, international and global levels (WP3)
- To carry out scientific and technical management of the project (WP4)
- To disseminate the research findings and to make recommendations for policy formulation and the implementation of an effective governance of temporary migration and mobility to Europe (WP5)

The comparative and interdisciplinary analyses will be conducted in five European (Finland, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Ukraine) and five Asian (China, India, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey) countries, as well as more widely on European and international levels. The participating countries have been selected because they offer different cases of interest and relevance for addressing the objectives of the project. The participating countries represent migrant sending (China, India, Philippines, Thailand, Ukraine) and receiving (Finland, Germany, Netherlands) societies, as well as transit countries (Hungary, Turkey). Both highly industrialised societies (Finland, Germany, Netherlands), transformation countries (China, India, Hungary, Turkey, Ukraine) and developing countries (Philippines, Thailand) are represented in the consortium. All the project partners have extensive research experience in the area in question. The composition of the research team is multidisciplinary, including social sciences, political science, law, economics, cultural studies, demographics and education.
CARDS AND CARRIERS: MIGRATION AND THE POLITICS OF IDENTIFICATION IN INDIA

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Various types of identity cards are deployed by the state that are occasionally used to govern population movements within a country. They are part of a regime of identification and are bound up with social security systems and citizenship rights. Critiques of such regimes have largely centered on the infringement of privacy and the politics of representation that they involve. I argue that these regimes of identification have to be seen in their concrete materiality to understand their effect on social life and contemporary capitalism. Drawing on fieldwork in construction sites and factory premises in Ernakulam district and a market frequented by migrants in Perumbavoor, a small city near Kochi in Kerala, this paper probes the materiality of these cards in the sense of the quotidian exclusions they produce and their effect on working class mobility, employment opportunities and resistance. Migrant workers from north and north eastern India and unionized malayali workers in construction sites and factories in Kerala battle for and against these cards. These regimes of identification engender and occasion solidarities and divisions within the working class in the context of temporary migration for work in India. Migrant workers resist not necessarily class power that inheres in capital but in state and surveillance practices. In addition, this paper also examines the contradictions and nexuses between state and capital in regulating movements of people. Towards the end, I link the paper to recent debates on Aadhaar and “illegal immigrants”.

MIGRATION IMPACT ON WELL-BEING OF ELDERLY IN KERALA

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Aging of population and greater population mobility has been two of the distinct features of the state of Kerala. While population aging poses its own challenge towards ensuring well-being of this vulnerable group, migration of youth generates a vacuum with regard to support and dependence needed in later years of life. On this premise, an attempt is made here towards assessing the differential well being of elderly as a consequence of migration and the coping strategies adopted by them in such circumstances. A state-wide survey was conducted to understand various facets of well being among elderly, namely, socio-economic and demographic profile, health status, living arrangements along with the status assessment of the existing welfare and social assistance program for the elderly in the state. These elderly were from both migrant an non-migrant households. While twenty percent of the surveyed elderly came from migrant households (which includes out-migrant as well as return migrant households), they are contrasted with their counterparts to gauge any differential in well-being owing to the experience of migration among elderly. Interestingly, we have found that one fifth of elderly of all ages are from migrant households. The impact assessment offers fascinating differential in elderly well-being between migrant and non-migrant households that reiterates the limited role of economic well being in later life. Further, it unfolds the kind of preparedness and resilience adopted by elderly to cope with transformed reality of familial environment owing to migration.
Movement of people across nations, especially high skilled/ S&T personnel, has increased phenomenally in the last few decades. India is among the major sources of out-migration of S&T workforce. Such migration cannot be fully understood within the narrow contours of conventional migration theory. One must highlight other important dimensions, for instance, personal motivation of S&T personnel or immigration policy of the destination country, in order to provide a comprehensive understanding of the process of migration of S&T workforce from developing countries, in general, and from India, in particular. In this paper, we focus on the motivational factors behind S&T migration from India, against the general backdrop of Science education and research in the country. We highlight on both extrinsic as well as intrinsic motivation of scientists to migrate. It is generally agreed that outflow of scientists could potentially erode the science base of developing countries and many developing countries are trying to put in place policies to retain their high skilled S&T personnel. However, much of these policies focus almost exclusively on extrinsic motivations, while intrinsic motivational factors like autonomy and joy of research continue to remain neglected by the policy framework. We shall show that even in India, the current policy framework in higher education and S&T shows a rising tendency to emphasize on economic incentives, ignoring, or at times curtailing, the need for academic freedom and autonomy. This might have a detrimental effect on any policy initiative to reverse the trends in large scale outflow of S&T talents from India.