Updated Value Addition Material 2020

SOCIETY

Migration
MIGRATION

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1. Migration- Definition

In layman’s language, the world ‘migration’ refers to the movements of the people from one place to another. According to Demographic Dictionary, “migration is a form of geographical mobility or spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another, generally involving a change in residence from the place of origin or place of departure to the place of destination or place of arrival, for a considerable period of time.”

Migration, in the social sense refers to the physical transition of an individual or a group from one society to another. This transition usually involves abandoning one social-setting and entering another and different one.

2. Need to Study Migration

Migration is the third component of population change, the other two being mortality and fertility. However, migration is different from the other two processes, namely, mortality and fertility in the sense that it is not a biological factor like the other two, which operate in a biological framework, though influenced by social, cultural and economic factors. Migration is influenced by the wishes of persons involved. Usually, each migratory movement is deliberately made, though in exceptional cases this may not hold true. Thus, migration is a response of human organisms to economic, social and demographic forces in the environment.

The study of migration occupies an important place in population studies, because, along with fertility and mortality, it determines the size and rate of population growth as well as its structure and characteristics. Migration also plays an important role in the distribution of the population of any country, and determines the growth of labour force in any area.

India has witnessed the waves of migrants coming to the country from Central and West Asia and also from Southeast Asia. In fact, the history of India is a history of waves of migrants coming and settling one after another in different parts of the country. Similarly, large numbers of people from India too have been migrating to places in search of better opportunities especially to the countries of the Middle-East, Western Europe, America, Australia and East and South East Asia. Migration is thus an important symptom of social change in society.

3. Different Forms of Migration

People may move within a country between different states or between different districts of the same state or they may move between different countries. Therefore, different terms are used for internal and external migration. Internal migration refers to migration from one place to another within a country, while external migration or international migration refers to migration from one country to another.

a) Immigration and Emigration: ‘Immigration’ refers to migration into a country from another country and ‘emigration’ refers to migration out of the country. These terms are used only in connection with international migration. For example migrants leaving India to settle down in the United States or Canada are immigrants to the United States or Canada and emigrants from India.

b) In Migration and Outmigration: These are used only in connection with internal migration. ‘In migration’ refers to migration into a particular area while ‘out migration’ refers to movements out of a particular area. Thus, migrants who come from Bihar or Uttar Pradesh to Punjab are considered to be immigrants for Punjab and out migrants for Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

The term ‘in migration’ is used with reference to the area of destination of the migrants and the term ‘outmigration’ is used with reference to the area of origin or place of departure of the migrant.
The main forms of migration can be summarized in a chart.

Typology based on time classified migration into long range migration and short range or seasonal migration. When a move is made for a longer period, it is called long range migration. However, when there is permanent shift of population from one region to another, it is known as permanent migration. But when people shift to the sites of temporary work and residence for some or several months, it is known as periodic or seasonal migration. For example, during peak agricultural season excess labour is required, and people from the neighbouring areas come in. The custom of women returning to her parents to deliver her first child also accounts for significant short range internal migration.

Apart from these two important types, migration could be voluntary or involuntary or forced brain drain (migration of young skilled persons) and migration of refugees and displaced persons.

4. Recording Migration Data

There are three important sources of information on migration in a country. These are national census, population registers and sample surveys. In India, the most important sources of data on internal migration are national census and sample surveys.

You are familiar with Census in India. It contains information about migration in the country. Actually migration was recorded beginning from the first Census of India conducted in 1881. This data were recorded on the basis of place of birth. However, the first major modification was introduced in 1961 Census by bringing in two additional components viz; place of birth i.e. village or town and duration of residence (if born elsewhere). Further in 1971, additional information on place of last residence and duration of stay at the place of enumeration were incorporated. Information on reasons for migration were incorporated in 1981 Census and modified in consecutive Censuses.

In the Census the following questions are asked on migration:

- Is the person born in this village or town? If no, then further information is taken on rural/urban status of the place of birth, name of district and state and if outside India then name of the country of birth.
- Has the person come to this village or town from elsewhere? If yes, then further questions are asked about the status (rural/urban) of previous place of residence, name of district and state and if outside India then name of the country.

In addition, reasons for migration from the place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration are also asked.

In the Census of India migration is enumerated on two bases:

1. **Place of birth**, if the place of birth is different from the place of enumeration (known as lifetime migrant);
2. **Place of residence**, if the place of last residence is different from the place of enumeration (known as migrant by place of last residence).

5. Observing Migration Trends in Census

A few facts pertaining to the internal migration (within the country) and international migration (out of the country and into the country from other countries) are presented in this section. Under the internal migration, four streams are identified:
• Rural to rural (R-R);
• Rural to urban (R-U);
• Urban to urban (U-U); and
• Urban to rural (U-R).

In India, during 2001, out of 315 million migrants, enumerated on the basis of the last residence, 98 million had changed their place of residence in the last ten years. Out of these, 81 million were intra-state migrants. The stream was dominated by female migrants. Most of these were migrants related to marriage. The distribution of male and female migrants in different streams of intra-state and inter-state migration is presented in Fig. 1a and 1b below. It is clearly evident that females predominate the streams of short distance rural to rural migration in both types of migration. Contrary to this, men dominate the rural to urban stream of inter-state migration due to economic reasons.

Apart from these streams of internal migration, India also experiences immigration from and emigration to the neighbouring countries. The table (in right) presents the details of migrants from neighbouring countries. Indian Census 2001 has recorded that more than 5 million person have migrated to India from other countries. Out of these, 96 per cent came from the neighbouring countries: Bangladesh (3.0 million) followed by Pakistan (0.9 million) and Nepal (0.5 million). Included in this are 0.16 million refugees from Tibet, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, and Myanmar. As far as emigration from India is concerned it is estimated that there are around 20 million people of Indian Diaspora, spread across 110 countries.

6. Comparison of Migration Trends Between 2001 and 2011 Census

• 45.36 crore people i.e. 37 per cent of the population or every third citizen of India is a migrant — now settled in a place different from their previous residence.
• Between 2001 and 2011, the total number of migrants in India rose by 44.35 per cent from 31.45 crore in 2001. During the same period, India’s population grew 17.64 per cent.
• Most of the migrants, around 70 per cent, are females.

• Most people, 49 per cent, migrate for marriage (While globally, migration is attempt by people to survive and prosper, in India, marriage appears to be the biggest reason why people migrate) Lesser Indians are now relocating for work and employment — 10.2 per cent in 2011, down from 14.4 per cent in 2001.

• Between 2001-2011, marriage was the dominant reason for migration among women, as was the case in previous two decades. Around 21.7 crore of the 31.2 crore female migrants — 69.7 per cent — cited this reason. 65.9 per cent women in 1981-1991 and 64.9 per cent in 1991-2001 migrated due to the same reason. For men, 'work and employment' was the top reason, mentioned by three crore of the 14 crore male migrants.

• Further, data show that bulk of the migrants (64 per cent) moved more than 10 years ago, up from 54 per cent in 2001.
Spatial Variation in Migration: Some states like Maharashtra, Delhi, Gujarat and Haryana attract migrants from other states such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, etc. As per census 2001, Maharashtra occupied first place in the list with 2.3 million net in-migrants, followed by Delhi, Gujarat and Haryana. On the other hand, Uttar Pradesh (-2.6 million) and Bihar (-1.7 million) were the states, which had the largest number of net out-migrants from the state. Among the urban agglomeration (UA), Greater Mumbai received the higher number of in-migrants. Intra-states migration constituted the largest share in it. These differences are largely due to the size of the state in which these Urban Agglomeration are located.

As per Census 2011:
MIGRATION patterns in India are increasingly reflecting the economic divide in the country, with more migrants over the last decade heading to the southern states, which have grown at a faster clip during this period.

- Tamil Nadu’s migrant population surged 98 per cent from 1.58 crore in 2001 to 3.13 crore in 2011.
- Kerala’s migrant population has grown by 77 per cent.
- Karnataka too has shown a 50 per cent increase in its migrant population
- Only Andhra Pradesh, with a 40 per cent rise in migrant population, has shown a growth below the national average (44%).

The only other states which have shown a higher growth of migrant population are Meghalaya and Manipur, where the number of migrants has grown by 108 per cent and 97 per cent respectively.

The socio-economic development of the southern states is considerably higher and that attracts people. Another factor is that because of better education levels and awareness, local residents
of these areas get drawn towards better economic opportunities. This vacuum that gets created gets filled up by people from outside. These developed areas face a crisis of manpower, especially for low-skilled jobs, which leads to migration.

Internal Remittance economy of some states
- Inter-State labour migration flows surged during the high-growth period of the Indian economy from 2003 to 2013 created work opportunities for millions, especially in the less-developed northern and eastern hinterlands.
- The boom in internal labour migration, in turn, fuelled a domestic remittances market estimated annually at over Rs 1.5 lakh crore, serving a tenth of households in India and financing around 30 per cent of consumption of remittances-receiving families.
This economy has taken a huge hit with the slowdown over the last few years.

7. Characteristics of Migrants in India

There are some important characteristics of the migrants and migration. An important characteristic is the age selectivity of the migrants. Generally, young people are more mobile. Most migration studies, especially in developing countries, have found that rural-urban migrants are predominantly young adults. It is obvious that migration for employment takes place mostly at the young adult ages. Also a major part of the female migration consequential to marriage occurs at the young adult ages. The female migration in India is largely sequential to marriage, because it is a Hindu custom to take brides from another village (village exogamy). Thus people have a tendency to move when they are between their teens and their mid-thirties (15-35 years) than at other ages.

Another important characteristic is that the migrants have a tendency to move to those places where they have contacts and where the previous migrants serve as links for the new migrants, and this chain is thus formed in the process, and is usually called chain migration. They usually have kinship chains and networks of relatives and friends who help them in different ways. In some cases, the migrants not only tend to have the same destination but also tend to have the same occupation. For example, in certain hotels in Jaipur almost all the workers belong to one particular sub-region of Kumaon. The agricultural labourers in Punjab and Haryana are mainly from Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

The male migrants from rural to urban and urban to urban, employment were the most important reason. Education accounted only for about 3 to 8 per cent of migration according to these migration streams. Among women, as expected, marriage was the most important reason for migration, followed by associational migration. Employment and education accounted for a very small proportion of the females.

8. Factors causing Migration

People, generally are emotionally attached to their place of birth. But millions of people leave their places of birth and residence. It is important to know why some migrate while others do not. The important factors, therefore, which cause migration or which motivate people to move, may broadly be classified into four categories: economic factors, demographic factors, socio-cultural factors, and political factors.

8.1. Economic Factors & Demographic Factors

The major reason of voluntary migration is economic. Low agricultural income, agricultural unemployment and underemployment are the major factors pushing the migrants towards areas with greater job opportunities. Even the pressure of population resulting in a high man-land ratio has been widely recognised as one of the important causes of poverty and rural outmigration. This is true of both internal as well as international migration.
The most important economic factors that motivate migration may be termed as ‘**Push Factors**’ and ‘**Pull Factors**’. In other words it is to see whether people migrate because of the compelling circumstances at the place of origin which pushed them out, or whether they are lured by the attractive conditions in the new place. Now we shall discuss these factors.

- **Push Factors**: The push factors are those that compel or force a person, due to various reasons, to leave that place and go to some other place. For example, adverse economic conditions caused by poverty, low productivity, unemployment, exhaustion of natural resources, lack of basic infrastructural facilities like healthcare, education, etc. and natural calamities may compel people to leave their native place in search of better economic opportunities. The main push factor causing the worker to leave agriculture is the lower levels of income, as income in agriculture is generally lower than the other sectors of the economy. Due to rapid increase in population, the per capita availability of cultivable land has declined, and the numbers of the unemployed and the underemployed in the rural areas have significantly increased with the result that the rural people are being pushed to the urban areas. The non-availability of alternative sources of income in the rural area is also another factor for migration. In addition to this, the existence of the joint family system and laws of inheritance, which do not permit the division of property, may also cause many young men to migrate to cities in search of jobs. Even sub division of holdings leads to migration, as the holdings become too small to support a family.

- **Pull Factors**: Pull factors refer to those factors which attract the migrants to an area, such as, opportunities for better employment, availability of regular work, higher wages, better working conditions and better amenities of life, etc. There is generally city-ward migration, when rapid expansion of industry, commerce and business takes place. In recent years, the high rate of movement of people from India to the USA, Canada and now to the Middle-East is due to the better employment opportunities, higher wages and better amenities of life, variety of occupations to choose from and the possibility of attaining higher standard of living. Sometimes the migrants are also attracted to cities in search of better cultural and entertainment activities or bright city lights. However, pull factors operate not only in the rural-urban migration, but also in other types of internal as well as international migration.

Sometimes a question is asked which factors are more important, push or pull?

Some argue that the push factor is stronger than the pull factor as they feel that it is the rural problems rather than the urban attractions that play a crucial role in the shift of the population. On the other hand, those who consider the pull factors as more important emphasize high rates of investment in urban areas leading to more employment and business opportunities and greater attraction for the city way of life.

This classification of motives for migration into push and pull factors is very useful in analyzing determinants of migration, but all migratory movements cannot be explained by these factors alone. Moreover, sometimes migration may occur not by push or pull factors alone but as a result of the combined effect of both.

- **Push Back Factors**: In India and in some other developing countries also, another important factor which plays crucial role in migration is ‘push back factor’. The urban labour force is sizeable, and the urban unemployment rates are high, and there also exist pools of underemployed persons. All these factors act in combination as deterrents to the fresh flow of migration from the rural to urban areas. He calls this as a ‘push back factor’. He further adds that if new employment opportunities are created in the urban areas, the first persons to offer themselves for employment are the marginally employed already residing in those areas, unless of course special skills are required.

- **Pull Back Factors**: This has been a recent phenomenon. With better opportunities for employment (MGNREGA and other schemes, agricultural revolutions) individuals are pulled back to their native places.
8.2. Socio-Cultural & Political Factors

Besides these push and pull factors, social and cultural factors also play an important role in migration. Sometimes family conflicts also cause migration. Improved communication facilities, such as, transportation, impact of the radio and the television, the cinema, the urban-oriented education and resultant change in attitudes and values also promote migration.

Sometimes even political factors encourage or discourage migration. For instance, in our country, the adoption of the jobs for ‘sons of the soil policy’ by the State governments will certainly affect the migration from other states. The rise of Shiv Sena in Bombay, with its hatred for the migrants and the occasional eruption of violence in the name of local parochial patriotism, is a significant phenomenon. Even in Calcutta, the Bengali-Marwari conflict will have far reaching implications. And now Assam and Tamil Nadu are other such examples. Thus the political attitudes and outlook of the people also influence migration to a great extent. There have also been migrations from Kashmir and Punjab because of the terrorist activities.

9. Consequences of Migration

Migration is a response to the uneven distribution of opportunities over space. People tend to move from place of low opportunity and low safety to the place of higher opportunity and better safety. This, in turn, creates both benefits and problems for the areas, people migrate from and migrate to. Consequences can be observed in economic, social, psychological, environmental, political and demographic terms.

9.1. Economic Consequences

Impact on Source and destination regions

There is a view that migration negatively affects the emigrating region and favours the immigrating region, and that migration would widen the development disparity between the regions, because of the drain of the resourceful persons from the relatively underdeveloped region to the more developed region. But the exodus of the more enterprising members of a community cannot be considered a loss, if there is lack of alternative opportunities in the emigrating areas. As long as migration draws upon the surplus labour, it would help the emigrating region. It will have adverse effects only if human resources are drained away at the cost of the development of the region.

Another important point is that when migration draws away the unemployed or underemployed, it would enable the remaining population of the region to improve their living conditions as this would enable the remaining population to increase the per capita consumption, since the total number of mouths to be fed into is reduced as a result of emigration.

A major benefit for the source region is the remittance sent by migrants. Remittances from the international migrants are one of the major sources of foreign exchange. Remittances in the 80s were mainly driven by the economic prosperity in the oil exporting countries. The policies of liberalization during the 90s led to a lot of Indian information technology professionals migrating to the US for better opportunities, thus leading to an increase in remittances. Since the 1990s, migration to other countries like Canada and Australia has also increased but the number is still less compared to the Gulf countries. In 2016, India received US$ 62.7 billion as remittances from international migrants and remains the top most remittance receiving country, ahead of China which stands at US$ 61 billion in 2016. Kerala Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Punjab are the major states which receive international remittance.

The amount of remittances sent by the internal migrants is very meager as compared to international migrants, but it plays an important role in the growth of economy of the source area.
Remittances are mainly used for food, repayment of debts, treatment, marriages, children’s education, agricultural inputs, construction of houses, etc. For thousands of the poor villages of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, etc. internal remittance works as life blood for their economy. Migration from rural areas of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa to the rural areas of Punjab, Haryana, and Western Uttar Pradesh accounted for the success of their green revolution strategy for agricultural development. Besides this, unregulated migration to the metropolitan cities of India has caused overcrowding. Development of slums in industrially developed states such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Delhi is a negative consequence of unregulated migration within the country.

**Indian workforce in Middle east**
- Over five million Indian nationals are working in Gulf countries and majority of them are blue-collar workers in labour-oriented sectors including construction, industrial sector, transport, supply and service sectors.
- Saudi Arabia has the highest number of Indian migrants and is also India’s number one crude oil supplier.
- Five Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries—the UAE, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Oman—contributed 50% of the total value of remittances (2015), despite their economies suffering from a decline in oil prices.
- The slump in crude oil prices is affecting the remittances and number of people traveling to Gulf.

**Impact on migrants**

Job mismatch, labour market discrimination, unemployment and poor household income, poverty, precarious work conditions, occupation, industry, and property ownership are areas of concern for the migrant population.

Employment discrimination can result in differences in access to particular occupations and can also lead to differences in pay between those employed in the same occupation.

**9.2. Demographic Consequences**

**Impact on Source and Destination Regions**

Migration leads to the redistribution of the population within a country. Rural urban migration is one of the important factors contributing to the population growth of cities. Age and skill selective out migration from the rural area have adverse effect on the rural demographic structure. However, high out migration from Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Eastern Maharashtra have brought serious imbalances in age and sex composition in these states. Similar imbalances are also brought in the recipients states.

What do you think is the cause of imbalance in sex ratio in the place of origin and destination of the migrants?

Migration of the unmarried males of young working age results in imbalances in sex ratio. The absence of many young men from the villages increases the proportion of other groups, such as, women, children and old people. This tends to reduce the birth rate in the rural areas. Further the separation of the rural male migrants from their wives for long durations also tends to reduce the birth rate. Can you think of consequences in the recipient states?

**Illegal Migration from Bangladesh**

Illegal immigrants enter into the country without valid travel documents in clandestine and surreptitious means. There is no accurate data with regard to number of Bangladeshi citizens illegally residing in the country. Some Bangladeshi migrants may be prone to Islamic fundamentalism and become easy prey for militancy, communal conflicts, and anti-India elements like Pak ISI etc. Besides, illegal Bangladeshi immigrants are found to be involved in cases relating to theft/burglary, smuggling, human trafficking and drugs trafficking etc.

During the last three years i.e. 2014, 2015 and 2016, more than 250 Pakistani nationals and 1750 Bangladeshi nationals were deported to their respective countries after due process of identification.
9.3. Social and Psychological Consequences

Impact on Source and destination regions
Migrants act as agents of social change. The new ideas related to new technologies, family planning, girl’s education, etc. get diffused from urban to rural areas through them. Migration leads to intermixing of people from diverse cultures. It has positive contribution such as evolution of composite culture and breaking through the narrow considerations and widens up the mental horizon of the people at large.

Impact on migrants
Urban life usually brings about certain social changes in the migrants. Those migrants who return occasionally or remain in direct or indirect contact with the households of their origin are also likely to transmit some new ideas back to the areas of origin. There is technological change to the dynamism of the return migrants, who bring money as well as knowledge and experience of different production techniques, and this may lead to mechanization and commercialization of agricultural activity. A number of ex-servicemen, on retirement go back to their native areas and promote such practices in the villages. Contact with the urban and different cultures also brings attitudinal change in the migrants, and helps them to develop more modern orientation, including even the consumerist culture in their own areas.

But it also has serious negative consequences such as anonymity, which creates social vacuum and sense of dejection among individuals. Continued feeling of dejection may motivate people to fall in the trap of anti-social activities like crime and drug abuse.

Alongside, migration which results in the absence of the adult males for long periods of time may cause dislocation of the family, and, under such circumstances, women and children often have to take over more and different types of work and other more important roles in household decision-making. Very disturbing effects have been revealed because of the male migration from Kerala. Neurosis, hysteria and depression are said to be on the increase among the emigrant workers’ wives in Kerala. The gulf boom has also taken a toll of mental health of the families.

Migration (even excluding the marriage migration) affects the status of women directly or indirectly. As seen above, in the rural areas, male selective out migration leaving their wives behind puts extra physical as well mental pressure on the women. Migration of ‘women’ either for education or employment enhances their autonomy and role in the economy but also increases their vulnerability.

9.4. Environmental Consequences

Impact on Source and destination regions
Overcrowding of people due to rural-urban migration has put pressure on the existing social and physical infrastructure in the urban areas. This ultimately leads to unplanned growth of urban settlement and formation of slums and shanty colonies.

Movement of people from ‘low-carbon’ to ‘high-carbon’ parts of the world will cause an absolute increase in GHG emissions if migrants from ‘low-carbon’ areas increase consumption of carbon-intensive products once they have migrated. For example aviation industry which is highly carbon-intensive is bound to grow with migration.

Apart from this, due to over-exploitation of natural resources, cities are facing the acute problem of depletion of ground water, disposal of sewage and management of solid wastes.

Impact on migrants
As the evidence of global environmental change has accumulated over the past decade, academicians and policy makers has given more attention to environmental influences on
human migration. Factors such as climate variability and soil degradation may serve as push factors for migration among vulnerable populations, particularly in the rural developing world, where livelihoods are highly dependent on natural resources.

9.5. Political Consequences

Impact on Source and destination regions

- Immigration may adversely affect political stability if conflict becomes endemic among heterogeneous groups of people living in close proximity due to the process of migration.
- A demographic shift in favor of immigrants may adversely affect incumbents control over resources and make them economically vulnerable. Societies may also react unfavorably to immigration if immigrants are perceived to be a social or an economic burden.
- Immigration may impinge upon the capacity of the state to provide the public with adequate housing, education and transportation services, engendering local resentment and backlash against immigrants. For example in the United States the dominant perception of immigrants as nonworking beneficiaries, or even abusers, of a generous welfare system’ fuels anti-immigrant sentiments.
- Immigrant receiving countries may find preserving their languages, values, norms and customs challenging in the face of immigration. European security discourses, for example, regularly feature discussions about the threat to European culture coming from the influx of Muslim immigrants who are unwilling or incapable of integrating into the society. In response to this threat, countries are increasingly adopting stringent residency requirements that stipulate immigrants to study the local language, culture and history to be eligible for residency permit.
- It also adversely affects the quantity and quality of labor available for production as the most skilled and educated workers in the economy flee to avoid persecution (in the wake of political upheaval) or leave in search of better economic opportunities. Consequently, the level of output would decline and the economy would not be on an optimal growth trajectory.

Impact on migrants

Broadly, this dimension refers to the extent to which migrants and their descendants are included into the democratic process, civic organizations and associations of the host country.

Migrants who are forced to migrate due to civil war or State politics which discriminate against particular categories of its citizens find it difficult to return home due to well founded fear of being persecuted. These migrants are unlikely to receive any protection from their government.

Migrants, notably those in an irregular situation, tend to live and work in the shadows, afraid to complain, denied rights and freedoms, and disproportionately vulnerable to discrimination, exploitation and marginalization.

Human rights violations against migrants, including denial of access to fundamental rights such as the right to education or the right to health, are often closely linked to discriminatory laws and practice, and to deep-seated attitudes of prejudice and xenophobia against migrants.

Political impact may be evident from parameters like citizenship (citizenship rate, single/multiple citizenship, rate of naturalizations, speed of access, pathway), participation in social and civic groups, participation in social activities, volunteering, voting participation, access to services, ability to access support, discrimination, victimization, feelings of safety/trust and cultural diversity.
Inner Line Permit

Inner Line Permit is required for Indian citizens to enter Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram. Inner Line Permit is issued under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873.

Protected Area Permit

Under the Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order, 1958 under the Foreigners Act, 1946 all areas falling between the ‘Inner Line’ (this line is defined by the Ministry of Home Affairs) and the International border of the State have been declared as Protected Area.

Every foreigner except a citizen of Bhutan, who desires to enter and stay in a Protected or Restricted Area, is required to obtain a special permit from a competent authority delegated with powers to issue such a special permit to a foreigner on application.

A foreigner is not normally allowed to visit a protected/restricted area unless the Government is satisfied that there are exceptional reasons to justify it.

However, to promote tourism, some notified tourist circuits can be visited by foreigners after obtaining necessary permit from the competent authority.

Restricted Area Permit

Under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963 no foreigner can enter or stay in the 'Restricted Areas' without obtaining permit from the competent authorities.

9.6. Internal Migration v/s External Migration

Perhaps the single most significant aspect of internal migration is that it alters the spatial distribution of population. Moreover, internal migration shapes human settlement patterns. In 19th century for example, internal migration from rural areas was essential to the growth of industrial cities and towns in Britain, where mortality was high.

There is also a longstanding pattern of migration outwards from city cores to the urban peripheries and beyond, driven by new household formation and facilitated by the development of rail and road transport for commuting. This process of suburbanization continues in most countries, although in some cities, central re-urbanisation is occurring.

When advanced urbanisation has been achieved, a reversal occurs as migration cascades down the urban hierarchy leading in some countries to counter-urbanisation.

International migration on the other hand plays an important role in adding to populations in metropolises in the developed world but makes a minor contribution to population redistribution in less developed countries.

International migration may be compared to international trade as both are mechanisms for globalization. In most receiving countries, immigrants pay taxes and have the right to draw on at least some public services, changing the net tax burden on native residents. Once they become citizens, immigrants generally obtain the right to vote, altering domestic politics. In sending countries, emigrants cause corresponding fiscal and political disruptions by their departure.

Increased inflows of low-skilled labor may exacerbate distortions created by social-insurance programs, which would possibly increase the net tax burden on native residents and thereby fuel political opposition to immigration.

10. Internal Migration in recent times

The recent pandemic-induced exodus of large number of migrants (in some parts of the country) to reach their hometowns has highlighted the prevalent migrant problem.

10.1. Internal Migrants

- **Seasonal Migrants:** Economic Survey of India 2017 estimates that there are 139 million seasonal or circular migrants in the country.
• They dominate the low-paying, hazardous and informal market jobs in key sectors in urban destinations, such as construction, hotel, textile, manufacturing, transportation, services, domestic work etc.
• Seasonal or circular migrants have markedly different labor market experiences and integration challenges than more permanent migrants but precise data and systematic accounting of their experiences are unavailable.

10.2. Reasons behind Internal Migration
• Unemployment in hinterland: An increasing number of people do not find sufficient economic opportunities in rural areas and move instead to towns and cities.
• Marriage: It is a common driver of internal migration in India, especially among women.
• Pull-factor from cities: Due to better employment opportunities, livelihood facilities etc cities of Mumbai, Delhi, and Kolkata are the largest destinations for internal migrants in India.

10.3. Issues related to Internal Migration
• Non-portability of entitlements for migrant labourers (such as the Public Distribution System) which further gets aggravated due to absence of identity documentation.
• Absence of reliable data: The current data structure lacks realistic statistical account of their number and an understanding of the nature of their mobility.
  o Data on internal migration in India is principally drawn from two main sources –Census and the surveys carried out by the National Sample Survey Office. One of the main lacunae of both the Census and NSS surveys is their failure to adequately capture seasonal and/or short-term circular migration.
  o A large majority of migrants hail from historically marginalized groups such as the SCs and STs, which adds an additional layer of vulnerability to their urban experiences.
• Exploitation by Employers and Contractors (Middlemen): in the form of Non-payment of wages, physical abuse, accidents. The existing legal machinery is not sensitive to the nature of legal disputes in the unorganized sector.
• Lack of Education: The issue of lack of access to education for children of migrants further aggravates the intergenerational transmission of poverty.
• Housing: Migration and slums are inextricably linked, as labor demand in cities and the resulting rural-to-urban migration creates greater pressures to accommodate more people.
• Social Exclusion: Since the local language and culture is different from that of their region of origin they also face harassment and political exclusion.
  o Due to migrant’s mobile nature, they don’t find any place in the manifestos of trade unions.
• Stuck in the cycle of poverty: Most migrants are generationally stuck in a vicious cycle of poverty. (See infographic.)

Additional issues due to COVID-19
Uncertainty and desperation: The crisis has further fueled uncertainty. This has resulted in many migrants leaving by foot, or on overcrowded buses and vans.
Lack of Quarantine facilities: Absence of adequate medical infrastructure like testing facilities, quarantine facilities could drastically aggravate the situation.
Disrupting the Agricultural Cycle: Many seasonal migrants usually head home just before June in preparation for the sowing season.
Apprehensions from source regions: For example, there are already reports of people in villages in West Bengal who don’t want these workers coming back, particularly from Maharashtra and Kerala.
Increasing unemployment: According to ILO, about 400 million people working in the informal economy in India are at risk of falling deeper into poverty. Loss of jobs will result in loss of livelihoods of these migrants.
### 10.4. Way Forward

- **Universal foodgrain distribution**: There are 585 lakh tonnes of grains stored in Food Corporation of India godowns, which could be proactively distributed.
- **Direct cash transfers**: Mechanisms could be evolved to deliver cash directly into the hands of people, instead of routing it through bank accounts.
- **Inter-state coordination committee** could be formed to ensure safe passage of migrants to their villages.
- **Legal cell at the central and state levels** could be created to protect wages. As there have been claims of non-payment of wages, forced leaves and retrenchments.
- **Mapping of migrant workers**: There is a need to create a database to map migrant workers scattered across the country.
  - Government is planning to map migrant workers which would be first comprehensive exercise to map migrant workers scattered across sectors.

The challenges of the migrant problem are complex, also lack of recognition for migrants is still to be fully addressed. But if policy makers are able to recognize migrant workers as a dynamic part of a changing India, migration instead of being part of the problem will start becoming part of the solution.

### 11. Trends in International Migration

Overall, between 1950 and 2015, the major areas of Europe, Northern America and Oceania have been net receivers of international migrants, while Africa, Asia and Latin and the Caribbean have been net senders, with the volume of net migration generally increasing over time.

When countries are grouped by income rather than geography, the attraction of high-income countries is even more evident: from 2000 to 2015, high-income countries received an average of 4.1 million net migrants annually from lower- and middle-income countries. As per UN World Population Prospects 2015, Economic and demographic asymmetries across countries are likely to remain powerful generators of international migration within the medium-term future. Large-scale refugee movements have also had a profound influence on the level of net migration experienced by some countries, including those affected recently by the Syrian crisis.

In the future, net migration is projected to be a major contributor to population growth in many high-income countries. Between 2015 and 2050, total births in the group of high-income countries are projected to exceed deaths by 20 million, while the net gain in migrants is projected to be 91 million. Thus, net migration is projected to account for 82 per cent of population growth in the high-income countries.

The movement of people from Asia, Africa and Latin America to Europe, Northern America and Oceania has dominated the world migration patterns for almost half a century, but flows among developing countries have also been important. Several high-income and middle-income
countries in the “global south” have also been attracting migrants in large numbers for several years.

Between 2015 and 2050, the top net receivers of international migrants (more than 100,000 annually) are projected to be the United States of America, Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, Germany, the Russian Federation and Italy. The countries projected to have net emigration of more than 100,000 annually include India, Bangladesh, China, Pakistan and Mexico.

In countries or areas where fertility is already below the replacement level, the total population is expected to contract unless the excess of deaths over births is counterbalanced by a gain due to net migration. However, international migration at, or around, current levels will be unable to compensate fully for the expected loss of population due to low levels of fertility.

**WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM: MIGRATION TRENDS 2016**

- The number of refugees worldwide will rise to yet new historic levels-Syrian crisis will be compounded by new displacement from Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Eritrea, Libya and Yemen
- The potential for migration to contribute to poverty reduction has been acknowledged in the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Over the last 20 years the number of women among migrants has increased worldwide, as the global demand for labour has become focused on domestic work, services, hospitality, and sex. A growing proportion of these women will migrate independently and as breadwinners for their families. A growing proportion will also be trafficked, and suffer human rights abuses.
- The global war for talent will intensify. Continued retrenchment in Europe will place even greater emphasis on employing the best and brightest, but Europe will face growing completion from new skills magnets like Brazil and China. Expect ageing, conservative, and increasingly xenophobic Europe to lose out in this competition.

12. Problems of Refugees and Displaced Persons

The United Nations defines “a refugee as every person, who owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country.” (U.N. 1984)

Thus many international movements of population involving very large numbers have occurred due to compelling reasons of political, religious or racial character. Perhaps the largest movement of people in this century has occurred in the Indian sub-continent. The partition of the British India in 1947 into the Indian Union and Pakistan led to large exodus of the refugees into each nation from the other. Estimates indicate that not less than 7 million persons went to Pakistan from India and more than 8 million people came to India from Pakistan. Indo-Pakistan war in 1971 also caused a large number of people from East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) to move into the north-eastern states of India as refugees, and this became a permanent problem for the region, as much as “Bihari” Muslims continue to be problematic for Pakistan and Bangladesh.
Some of the largest forced international migrations in history have occurred through times in Asia. For example, in the 12 years following 1975 more than 1.7 million refugees have left Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, in 1979, produced a flow of refugees which has led to some 2.7 million being temporarily settled in Pakistan and 1.5 million in Iran. Most of these refugees are still in the camps in the neighbouring countries. Due to political disturbances in Sri Lanka, large numbers of Tamilians have entered India, and are staying in Tamil Nadu.

It is found that on humanitarian grounds the refugees are often given shelter by the governments of various countries. However, the sudden influx of the refugees creates enormous pressure on the native society. It leads to short supply of essential commodities, ecological imbalances and health hazards in the countries of asylum. The large magnitude and the various economic, political and social dimensions of the exodus of the refugees create many problems, particularly for the countries of destination. Sometimes they cause political complications in the receiving countries. They organize themselves by forming groups, and pressurize the governments for some concessions. For example the United Kingdom, Canada and Sri Lanka are facing political and racial crises due to migration. Sometimes this causes clashes between the natives and migrants. Sri Lanka is a recent example of this.

But, in some instances, the refugees do make a positive contribution to the development of the host country, when settled in sparsely populated areas, by clearing and cultivating land.

UNHCR- Global Trends : Forced displacement in 2016

- An unprecedented 65.6 million people around the world have been forced from home. Among them are nearly 22.5 million refugees, over half of whom are under the age of 18.
- More than half of refugees globally come from three countries: Syria, Afghanistan and South Sudan.
- Nearly two-thirds of Syrians have been forced to flee their homes.
- Developing regions host 84 percent of the world’s refugees.
- Lebanon cares for the largest number of refugees relative to its national population, with one in six people a refugee, followed by Jordan (one in 11) and Turkey (one in 28).
- Turkey hosts the largest number of refugees (2.9 million) followed by Pakistan (1.4 mln) and Lebanon (1 mln).
- At least 10 million people are estimated to be stateless.

Rohingya Crisis

On October 9, 2016 border posts on the border of Myanmar and Bangladesh were attacked by a group of Islamic militants. The attack, that was reported to have been carried out by Rohingya Solidarity Organisation, was soon followed by a counter terrorism insurgency carried out by the Tatmadaw (Burmese military).

Myanmar has been under severe attack from the international community in recent times for what is being considered as ‘genocide’ against the Rohingya Muslims. Considered by the United Nations as the “most persecuted minority group in the world”, the Rohingyas are a stateless group of people concentrated in western Myanmar, and facing brutal assaults from the Burmese state and military.

According to a UN report, at present around 5,500 Rohingya refugees have been registered in India. The Rohingyas trace back their ancestry to those who were brought into western Myanmar (referred to as Arakan previously and as Rakhine at present) by the British colonial government when they took over Burma in 1824.

In 1982, the Burmese government passed a Citizenship law under which Rohingyas were classified as ‘associate’ citizens. The rules laid out for ‘associate’ citizens deprived Rohingyas of holding any government office and several other citizenship rights. Further clauses of discrimination restricted their movements and even marriages and birth rates within the community were closely monitored and inhibited.

The assault on the Rohingyas has been fast gaining attention from Jihadists around the world, making the ground ripe for extremism.
An advisory commission chaired by Kofi Annan was tasked with finding solutions to the ethnic conflict in Myanmar’s Rakhine state. The report recommends urgent and sustained action on a number of fronts to prevent violence, maintain peace, foster reconciliation and offer a sense of hope to the State’s hard-pressed population.

12.1. Environmental Migration

According to Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID, 2019), in 2018, of the total new 28 million internally displaced people in 148 countries, 61% were due to disasters. In comparison, 39% were due to conflict and violence.

As per the estimates, climate change resulted in the displacement of 2.7 million Indians in 2019.

12.1.1. Environmental Migrants

- According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Environmental migrants are persons or groups of persons who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or progressive change in the environment that adversely affects their lives or living conditions, are obliged to leave their habitual homes, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, and who move either within their country or abroad.

- According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), every year since 2008, an average of 26.4 million persons around the world have been forcibly displaced by floods, windstorms, earthquakes or droughts.
  - In 2019, 1.6 million people displaced by disasters were still in camps or places out of their homes.
  - At 2.7 million people, India had the highest number of people displaced by disasters and extreme weather events in 2018.

- The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) predicts that in the next 50 years between 250 million and 1 billion humans will leave their homes because of climate change.
  - According to an UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (formerly known as UNISDR) report in 2017, India has been ranked as the world's most disaster-prone country for displacement of residents.

12.1.2. Impact of climate change on the movement of people

- Greater frequency and, potentially, greater intensity of weather-related natural disasters – both sudden- and slow-onset – may lead to higher risk of humanitarian emergencies and increased population movements.

- The adverse consequences of warming, climate variability and of other effects of climate change on livelihoods, health, food security and water availability are likely to exacerbate pre-existing vulnerabilities.
  - When household income in rural areas decreases, livelihood stress linked to climate change could, in some places, result in lower levels of outmigration. As migration requires resources, those people wanting to move but could not due to lack of resources become trapped populations.
• Rising sea levels may make coastal areas and low-lying islands uninhabitable.
• Competition over shrinking natural resources may exacerbate tensions and potentially lead to conflict and, in turn, to displacement.

12.1.3. Challenges with Environmental/ Climate Migrants and Climate Refugees

Terms such as climate migrant and climate refugees are used interchangeably, however they are not the same. "Environmental refugee" or "climate change refugee" have no legal basis in international refugee law. These terms are misleading and could potentially undermine the international legal regime for the protection of refugees. There are following challenges associated with defining a climate migrant or according climate refugee status:

• **Climate migration is mainly internal**: When migration is internal, people moving are under the responsibility of their own state, they do not cross borders and are not seeking protection from a third country or at the international level.
• **Migration is not necessarily forced**, especially for very slow onset processes migration is still a matter of choice, even if constrained, so countries need to think first migration management and agreements rather than refugee protection.
• **Isolating environment/climatic reasons is difficult**, from humanitarian, political, social, conflict or economic ones. It can sometimes be an impossible task and may lead to long and unrealistic legal procedures.
• **Creating a special refugee status** for climate change related reasons might unfortunately have the opposite effects of what is sought as a solution: it can lead to the exclusion of categories of people who are in need of protection, especially the poorest migrants who move because of a mix of factors and would not be able to prove the link to climate and environmental factors.
• **Opening the 1951 Refugee Convention might weaken the refugee status** which would be tragic given so many people are in need of protection because of persecution and ongoing conflicts.
• Moreover, creating a new convention to recognise the climate migrants and refugees might be a lengthy political process and countries might not be ready for it.

12.1.4. Way Forward

• **Climate migration discussions should not lose their focus on preventive measures**: The key objective is to invest in climate and environmental solutions so that people will not have to leave their homes in a forced way in the future. The Paris Agreement offers anchorage for climate action that considers human mobility to avert, minimize and address displacement in the context of climate change.
• **Full use of all already existing bodies of laws and instruments**, both hard and soft law in humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, instruments on internal displacement, disaster management, legal migration and others. Many responses can come from migration management and policy as highlighted already in the 2011 International Dialogue on Migration and the recently adopted Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.
• **Human rights-based approaches** are key for addressing climate migration: States of origin bear the primary responsibility for their citizens’ protection even if indeed their countries have not been the main contributors to global warming; they should therefore apply human rights-based approaches for their citizens moving because of environmental or climatic drivers.
• **Regular migration pathways** can provide relevant protection for climate migrants and facilitate migration strategies in response to environmental factors. Many migration management solutions can provide a status for people who move in the context of climate change impacts, such as humanitarian visas, temporary protection, authorization to stay, regional and bilateral free movements’ agreements, among several others.
International Conventions on Environmental Migrants

- **New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, UNHCR (2016):** It seeks to protect the human rights of all refugees and migrants, regardless of their status.
- **The Global Compact on safe, orderly and regular migration, 2018:** It is the first-ever UN global agreement on a common approach to international migration in all its dimensions. 'Climate refugees', migrants who move due to natural disasters and climate change, are now recognised under its Objective.
- **The Peninsula Principles on Climate Displacement Within States (2013):** The Principles provide a comprehensive normative framework, based on principles of international law, human rights obligations and good practice, within which the rights of climate displaced persons within States can be addressed.
- **Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda for Cross-Border Displaced Persons (2015):** It’s a state-led consultative process to build consensus on a protection agenda addressing the needs of people displaced across borders in the context of disasters and the effects of climate change.
- **Platform on Disaster Displacement (2016):** It was launched to implement the recommendations of the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda.
- **Climate Migrants and Refugees Project:** It aims to spread the word about this challenge, its potential impacts, and to seek out solutions and connections that will help the people most threatened by climate change live safe, dignified, and prosperous lives.

13. Government Schemes

13.1. Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs) under the PMAY (Urban)

Recently, the Cabinet approved the development of affordable rental housing complexes (ARHCs) for urban migrants and poor as a sub-scheme under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban).

It was launched under Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, the Economic Package to ameliorate the hardships faced by poor in general and migrants in particular.

**Key Features of the ARHCs Scheme**

- Under the scheme, ARHCs shall be developed for exclusive use as rental housing for a **minimum period of 25 years**, using two models:
  - Converting existing vacant government funded housing complexes through Concession Agreements.
  - Special incentives for private/public entities to develop ARHCs on their own available vacant land.
- **Target beneficiaries:** Workforce involved in manufacturing industries, service providers in hospitality, health, domestic/commercial establishments, and construction or other sectors, laborers, long term tourists/visitors, students etc.
  - Approximately, 3 Lakh beneficiaries will be covered initially under ARHCs.
- A **Technology Innovation Grant of Rs 600 Crore** will be released for projects using identified innovative technologies for construction.

**Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)**

- PMAY (U) was launched in 2015 to provide housing for all in urban areas by year 2022.
- The Mission addresses urban housing shortage among the Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG) and Middle-income groups (MIG) categories including the slum dwellers.
- Presently, 105.6 Lakh houses have been sanctioned and 35.1 Lakh houses have been completed under PMAY (U).
- The Mission also promotes women empowerment by providing the ownership of houses in name of female member or in joint name.
• **Intended Benefits** of the scheme:
  o Economically productive use of Government funded vacant housing stock.
  o Conducive environment for Entities to develop AHRCs on their own vacant land.
  o New investment opportunities and promotion of entrepreneurship in rental housing sector.
  o Investment under ARHCs is expected to create new job opportunities.

**Need for Affordable Housing in Urban Areas**

• **Rapid urbanization**: By the year 2030, more than 40% of the Indian population is expected to live in urban India which is likely to create a demand for 25 million additional affordable housing units.

• **Majority in low- and middle-income group**: Urban housing shortage will be primarily driven by Below Poverty Line (BPL), Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low-Income Group (LIG) households due to their low disposable income, irregular income, ever increasing real estate prices etc.

• **Better liveability**: Affordable housing is fundamental to the health and well-being of people and to the smooth functioning of the economy.

• **To deter illegal encroachment of land**: Rural to urban migration usually leads to development of illegal slums and informal/ unauthorized colonies in peri-urban areas due to lack of affordable alternatives.

• **Resolving urban congestion**: Making housing available at affordable prices close to the place of work and cut down unnecessary travel, congestion and pollution.

• **Informal Rental housing sector in India**: It leads to exploitation of tenants through inflated pricing, lack of proper maintenance, forced evictions etc.

• **Reverse migration triggered by COVID-19**: Lack of affordable housing, resulting in mass exodus of workers/ urban poor living in cities highlighted the need for affordable housing.

**Challenges**

• **Lack of clear definition for affordable housing**: It should be redefined clearly keeping in view the different geographies in India.

• **Poor access to organized finance**: EWS and LIG categories often finds it difficult to secure formal housing finance due to inability to produce formal pay slips and other relevant documentation to establish creditworthiness.

• **Developed in outskirts of cities**: Lack of affordable and adequately sized land parcels in inner urban localities has driven the development of Affordable Housing to urban peripheries.

• **Archaic Laws**: Landowners find rental housing unattractive as restrictive rent control laws increase the cost of transaction, lower residential yields and put them at high risk of property litigation.

• **Other Issues**:
  o Liquidity crunch in Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) has adversely impacted funding availability.
  o High land cost in urban cities: Land often constitutes more than 50% of the project cost for developers making affordable housing projects unviable.
  o Regulatory hurdles: Delays in the land use conversion, building and construction approval processes etc, lead to cost escalation.
  o Low Profitability in affordable sector: Private real estate developers prefer luxury, high-end and upper-mid housing segment due to their higher returns.

**Way Forward**

• **Inclusive definition “affordable housing”**: It should take into consideration different geographies in India and cover factors such as property taxes, operational and maintenance costs, transport costs, payments of basic utilities such as water, electricity, cooking fuel etc.
• **Innovative micro mortgage financing mechanisms** and the reach of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) can be utilized to ensure that housing finance is available to large sections of LIG and EWS populations.

• **Formalization of rental housing sector** by revising rent control laws to attract investment in the sector. Single window clearance and electronic submission of documents for approval for building permits.

• **Focus on Long-term planning and land-management processes**: to balance land and housing supply with projected future housing demand and population growth. Land records can be digitized to improve planning and utilization of land.

• **Zoning reforms**: Land-use planning tools like Inclusionary Zoning can be used, which reserves land or earmarks zones to be exclusively used for affordable housing.

• **Encouraging Rental management companies (RMCs)** to bring efficiency especially in operation, maintenance and management of large-scale rental housing projects/schemes.

**13.2. Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyan (GKRA)**

**Objective**

To empower and provide livelihood opportunities in areas/villages witnessing large number of returnee migrant workers affected by the devastating COVID-19 and similarly affected rural citizens.

**Features**

- **Public works** to be undertaken during this campaign will have a resource envelope of Rs 50,000 crores.
  - The campaign involves 125 days of work.

- **Coverage**
  - It covers 116 districts in 6 states - Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Odisha.
  - The chosen districts include 27 Aspirational Districts.
  - These districts are estimated to cover about 2/3 of such migrant workers.

- **Emphasis on rural infrastructure**
  - It will have 25 different types of public works to create infrastructure and boost livelihood opportunities in rural areas designated in the campaign.
  - The public works under the Abhiyaan are
    - rural housing for the poor
    - provision of drinking water through Jal Jeevan mission
    - Panchayat Bhavans
    - community toilets
    - rural mandis
    - rural roads
    - other infrastructure like Cattle Sheds, Anganwadi Bhavans etc.
  - High speed and cheap internet is also to be provided in every rural household. Hence the laying of fibre cable and provision of internet are also part of the campaign.

- **Multi-Ministerial Effort**: Abhiyaan will be a convergent effort between different Ministries/Departments with Ministry of Rural Development as the nodal Ministry. Other ministries include Panchayati Raj, Road Transport & Highways, Mines etc.

- This campaign is one of the components of **Rs 1.70 Lakh Crore relief package under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana for the poor to help them fight the battle against COVID-19**.
13.3. One Nation, One Ration Card

Background

- An intra-state access to the Public Distribution System (PDS) under the Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IMPDS) is already in practice in a few states like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana etc.

Features

Under the scheme, the beneficiaries can buy subsidized food grains from a ration shop in any part of the country.

- Ration card Aadhar linkage is must to access the scheme.
- A person will only be eligible for the subsidies supported by the centre such as those under Nation Food security act, 2013.
  - Even if a beneficiary moves to a state where grains are given for free he/she will not be able to access those benefits.
- A migrant will be allowed to buy maximum of 50% of the family quota. This is to ensure that the individual, after shifting to another place does not buy the entire family quota in one go.
- The scheme will:
  - benefit migrant workers.
  - remove fake ration card holders through an integrated online system.
  - control rising food subsidy bill by removing united beneficiaries, preventing leakages etc.

About ration card

- A Ration Card is a document issued under an order or authority of the State Government, as per the Public Distribution System, for the purchase of essential commodities from fair price shops (FPS).
- State Governments issue distinctive Ration Cards to Above Poverty Line, Below Poverty Line and Antyodaya families and conduct periodical review and checking of Ration Cards.
- Families living below the poverty line are entitled to Blue Cards, under which they can avail special subsidies.
- It helps save money by aiding in the procurement of essential commodities at a subsidised rate.
- Proof of identification: It has become an important tool of identification when applying for other documents like Domicile Certificate, for inclusion of your name in the Electoral Rolls, etc.

Integrated Management of Public Distribution System” (IMPDS) Scheme

- IM-PDS is new central sector scheme, implemented under Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.
- Objectives
  - Implementation of nation-wide portability in food grains distribution.
  - Creation of national level data repository for deduplication of beneficiary data (Aadhaar based).
  - Use of advanced data analytics techniques to bring about continuous improvements.

14. Way Forward

14.1. Interstate Migration in India

The ‘Working Group on Migration’ set by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation in 2015 has recommended necessary legal and policy framework to protect the interests of the migrants in the country, stating that the migrant population makes substantial contribution to economic growth and their Constitutional rights need to be secured.

It has recommended a caste based enumeration of migrants so that they can avail the attendant benefits in the States to which migration takes place. It also recommended that migrants should be enabled to avail benefits of Public Distribution System (PDS) in the destination State by providing for inter-State operability of PDS.
Referring to Constitutional Right of Freedom of Movement and residence in any part of the territory of the country, the Group suggested that States should be encouraged to proactively eliminate the requirement of domicile status to prevent any discrimination in work and employment. States are also to be asked to include migrant children in the Annual Work Plans under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) to uphold their Right to Education.

The Working Group suggested that the vast network of post offices need to be made effective use of by reducing the cost of transfer of money to avoid informal remittances. It also suggested that migrants should be enabled to open bank accounts by asking banks to adhere to RBI guidelines regarding Know Your Customer (KYC) norms and not insist on documents that were not required.

It also suggested that the hugely underutilized Construction Workers Welfare Cess Fund should be used to promote rental housing, working Women Hostels etc., for the benefit of migrants.

Quoting data of Census 2011 and National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), the Group stated that migrants constitute about 30% of the country’s population and also of the total working force. The recent Economic Survey noted that annual migration in the country increased from 3.30 million in 2011 to 9.00 million in 2016.

14.2. International Migration

As per World Economic Forum, Demographic forces, globalization, and environmental degradation mean that migration pressures across borders will likely increase in the coming decades. And cross-border challenges demand cross-border solutions.

Global policy efforts, therefore, must focus on better cooperation and dialogue among the affected countries. This includes promoting fair burden-sharing, facilitating remittance flows, protecting labor rights, and promoting a safe and secure working environment for migrants.

A well-designed integration policy for international migrants includes:

- First, strengthening the ability of labor markets to absorb migrants—by enabling immediate ability to seek work and providing better job matching services.
- Second, enhancing access to education and training—by providing affordable education, language and job training.
- Third, improving skill recognition—by adopting simple, affordable and transparent procedures to recognize foreign qualifications.
- Finally, supporting migrant entrepreneurs—by reducing barriers to start-ups and providing support with legal advice, counseling and training.

A second issue related to international migration is that of Brain drain. Outflow of trained manpower is cause for concern, as it adversely affects the quality and quantity of local human capital formation. As a democratic country built on the cornerstone of individual rights, India cannot forbid its citizens to leave. It can, however, put in place systems that would make it possible for the country to benefit from the investment made in the young through subsidized education, particularly technical and medical.

One way to ensure this would be to adopt a system like Australia’s deferred tuition plan. Under this system, all tertiary education is subsidized by the government, with students paying only a portion of the cost as fees. Graduates who go on to work in sectors deemed as priority by the government are not required to pay any additional amounts, but those who migrate or move to non-priority sector have to pay the subsidy amount over a set number of years. This ensures that higher education remains affordable and that government’s education subsidy is not misused.
15. Previous Year UPSC GS Mains Questions

1. A building permitted for three floors, while being extended illegally to 6 floors by a builder, collapses. As a consequence, a number of innocent labourers including women and children died. These labourers are migrants of different places. The government immediately announced cash relief to the aggrieved families and arrested the builder. Give reasons for such incidents taking place across the country. Suggest measures to prevent their occurrence. (2017)

2. Discuss the changes in the trends of labour migration within and outside India in the last four decades. (2015)

3. In our country, the migration of rural people to towns and cities is increasing drastically. This is causing serious problems both in the rural as well as in the urban areas. In fact, things are becoming really unmanageable. Can you analyse this problem in detail and indicate not only the socio-economic but also the emotional and attitudinal factors responsible for this problem? Also, distinctively bring out why-(a) educated rural youth are trying to shift to urban areas; (b) landless poor people are migrating to urban slums; (c) even some farmers are selling off their land and trying to settle in urban areas taking up petty jobs.

What feasible steps can you suggest which will be effective in controlling this serious problem of our country? (2014)

16. Vision IAS GS Mains Test Series Questions

1. One Nation One Ration card has the potential to significantly transform the lives of migrant workers in India. Analyse.

Approach:

- Give a brief introduction about One Nation One Ration Card.
- Highlight its potential to transform the lives of migrant workers.
- Discuss how there are certain major hurdles, which would need to be overcome to ensure the benefits to migrant workers.
- Give a brief conclusion.

Answer:

One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) system will enable beneficiaries to buy subsidized food grains from any Fair Price Shop (FPS) across the country using their existing ration card. At present, the beneficiary receives their entitlement upon furnishing a ration card at a specified FPS tied to their place of residence.

The ONORC system has the potential to transform the lives of migrant workers:

- It would facilitate the claims of any PDS cardholder at any location across these geographical and political jurisdictions. It implies that 54.26 million inter-state migrants (as per 2011 census) who get potentially excluded from the PDS would have food and nutritional security at their place of work.
- It would ensure that migrants would not need to undergo transactional costs involved in identification of beneficiaries while seeking a new ration card.
- It would also benefit seasonal migrants which is somewhere around 10 crore as they would not need to renew their ration cards every season.
- A central repository of all NFSA ration cards and beneficiaries would ensure that the workers ration cards are not misused in his absence from the place of origin.
• It would solve the **accessibility issues wherein gender, caste and class also play a role in access to food.** The ONORC scheme effectively democratises the distribution network and shifts agency and choice towards the individual beneficiary.
  o It would reduce chances of **discrimination against women** in terms of quality services as observed in some states such as Bihar, Odisha, U.P. etc.
  o This would also help poor households, wherein only male members have migrated.

However, there are various challenges in terms of storage and distribution infrastructure, updation of data systems, inter-state coordination etc. that may hit its implementation:

• **Issues of federalism and inter-state coordination:** Many states are not convinced about a “one size fits all” regime because they have customised the PDS through higher subsidies, higher entitlement limits, and supply of additional items. It is unclear how the financial burden would be shared between states
• **Issues in operationalization at FPS:** At present, an FPS receives the monthly quota of products strictly in accordance with the number of people assigned to it. However if people would be entitled to purchase from any FPS, it may lead to logistical nightmare for some FPS catering to more people.
• **Technological glitches:** Around 85.41% of ration cards have been linked to Aadhaar up until August 2019, still leaving out a significant number. Further internet connectivity is a must for a central repository to work, but internet penetration remains low in India, especially in rural areas.

By the beginning of December 2020 as many as nine states have already rolled out ONORC, and this bodes well for the scheme. Going further, to ensure a smooth rollout of the scheme, migration data on people engaged in informal work within the state, capturing information on the patterns of migration and especially seasonal or circular migration needs to be worked on.

2. **Internationally the rise of protectionism and changing approach of many countries towards migration may have a significant impact on the Indian Diaspora. Explain.**

**Approach:**

• Introduce the answer briefly with recent examples of rise of protectionism and changing approach of countries towards migration.
• In the light of recent changes, discuss the impact on the Indian diaspora.
• Conclude your answer.

**Answer:**

The rise of protectionism, both in trade and immigration, has been evident world over in past few years especially in the developed countries. In 2017, WTO warned about this trend, highlighting that the rate of new trade restrictive measures introduced by G20 countries in 2016 reached the highest monthly average since 2009. This trend can be further seen in the following:

• Recently, the US administration passed an executive order to overhaul its **H-1B program**.
• In the UK, Indian workers, who hold nearly 60% of the skilled foreign worker visas, faced similar woes as the country raised the salary threshold for different visas.
• Singapore, Australia, New Zealand etc. are also stressing upon considering local population first to fill up any vacancies in tech areas and others. This trend is being further pushed forward due to COVID-19 pandemic.
• In West Asia especially the oil rich Persian Gulf economies there is an emphasis on increasing the number of locals in employment.

Since India continues to be the largest country of origin of international migrants, this anti-globalisation stance and rise of protectionism will impact Indian diaspora in multiple ways:

• **Disruption in remittances:** Remittances are a major source of income for families of Diaspora in India. Indians diaspora contributed over $83 billion in 2019 in terms of remittances. The remittances are likely to get reduced in present scenario affecting affordability with respect to food, healthcare, and basic needs of many families of diaspora in India.

• **Security issues:** The rising protectionist stances in various countries are also manifesting itself in the form of increased hate crimes against the diaspora.

• **Accommodating deported people:** Many Indians are projected to lose their jobs. Furthermore, lakhs of Indians in the US, the UK, Singapore, Australia, and Canada will have to leave their host country, if they are not employed. Similarly, in the Gulf countries there are already over 300,000 people seeking to return to India since they have lost their jobs.

• **Waning influence:** It may also impact political and diplomatic clout that Indian diaspora commands as of now owing to their vast numbers in host countries.

• **Students:** With announcement that foreign students will have to leave the country or risk deportation if their universities switch to online-only classes – several Indian students in the US and others shall be impacted. With far fewer jobs available and universities switching to online learning, students would need to rethink their long-term goals.

Thus, it is important for countries to understand the interdependencies that have been brought about by globalisation, and all nations must work in tandem to protect the interests of global populations, including various diaspora.

3. **The story of contemporary India is a story of migration. In this context, explain how migration has shaped India socially and economically.**

**Approach:**

• Introduction can begin by taking historical or contemporary view of migration. It may also be in the form of a definition.

• The key demand of this question is to test a) understanding of concept and b) the ability to observe.

• Hence, exposit migration in as many aspects as possible, external, internal, factors responsible etc.

• Give examples from economy, society as well as culture.

**Answer:**

Migration is about movement of people. It involves significant economic, social and cultural aspects. For many millennia India has been at the cross roads of movement of people and ideas. The 2001 census recorded 29.9 percent of the population as migrants internally. The International Migrant Stock 2019 puts India as the top source of international migrants.

This movement of people has shaped India economically and socially. This can be further understood by considering the following:
Economic Impact of Migration:

- Domestically the increase in economic activities created a demand for labour and the migration of labour is a key aspect of modern day economy in India. This labour migration is seen linked to the much-debated phenomenon such as feminization of poverty and agriculture. It has also added to the number of vulnerable people requiring support. The recent Covid-19 related lockdown drew focus to the condition of this section.
- The economy from the local to the national is shaped by migration of entrepreneurs and traditional business communities e.g. Marwaris in various parts of India.
- The economic impact of international migration on India has been primarily shaped by two key channels — financial and human capital.
  - Financial remittance has emerged as an important part of India’s balance of payments. Remittances rose to $2.8 billion in 1980. In 2019 it stood at US$ 83 billion, the largest in the world. Paralleling the inflows of remittances have been NRI deposits standing at US$130 billion in 2019.
  - Skilled migration from India has been seen as ‘brain drain’ but it has also materialized in the skilled creating a network of flow of tacit information, commercial and business ideas, and technologies into India.

Social impact of migration:

- The identity of India as land of diversity is a testimony to the impact of migration. Internally migration has led to the creation of cultural pockets all over India. For e.g. North Indian educated youth in service industry in Bangalore and South Indian educated youth in the IT hubs of Noida and Gurugram.
- Migration has been a key feature of marriages for women in India as also testified by the census data.
- The phenomenon of urbanization is also driven largely by migration in India. Circular migration has created an organic link between urban and rural areas.
- Externally the Indian diaspora is the largest in the world. Movement of people is key factor in special ties with Mauritius, Gulf countries, USA and the Caribbean. This is an important link for India’s global cultural engagement.
- Migration from neighboring countries such Bangladesh and Nepal is both part of cultural interaction and a contentious social issue in some areas such as Assam.

Thus, it is evident that India is shaped by the migration of people internally as well as externally. The need is to adopt a holistic approach towards migration in order to amplify its benefits and minimize its challenges.

4. Given the scale of internal migration in India, highlight the challenges faced by migrants. In this context, discuss the need for a National Policy on Migration.

Approach:

- Present data on high internal migration in India and highlight the challenges faced by migrants.
- Examine the need for a National Policy on Migration in India.

Answer:

Economic Survey 2017 mentioned that the annual average labour migration was close to 9 million between states during 2011-16. Indian census, 2011 pegged the total internal migrants in India at 139 million, of which 70% are women. Further, less than...
20% of urban migrants had prearranged jobs and nearly two-thirds managed to find jobs within a week of their entry into the city.

This has led to numerous challenges for internal migrants in India such as:

- **Poor health and living conditions:** Migrant labourers working in unorganized sectors work and live in unhygienic and polluted environment such as slums, pavements etc.
- **Psychosocial disorders:** Migrants uproot themselves from their native place and move to a new socio-cultural milieu which gives rise to a good deal of psychological distress in the absence of a strong social support.
- **Occupational hazards:** Migrant labourers are usually employed in the 3-D jobs – dangerous, dirty and degrading, which expose them to various vulnerabilities. For e.g. workers on construction sites commonly suffer from falls, injuries caused by machines, amputations and crush injuries.
- **Documentation and identity:** Non-availability of documentation and identity results in a loss of access to entitlements and social security. It means migrants are not able to access various provisions such as subsidized food, fuel, health services, banking services or education.
- **Political exclusion:** A state of continuous drift prevents migrant workers from exercising their political rights. Because of this, they are often left unable to make political demands for their entitlements.
- **Exploitation by agents:** Migration flows are mediated by an elaborate chain of contractors and middlemen who perform the critical function of sourcing and recruiting workers on the basis of informal contracts and non-enforceable agreements.
- **Issues of women migrants:** They specifically face issues related to harassment, lack of toilet facilities at workplace, wage discrimination, lack of social services such as maternity benefits etc.

Till now, most of the policy interventions for the migrants are aimed at providing financial services and directed towards poverty reduction. However, there is a dearth of direct interventions based on various push factors, which vary across regions. Thus, there is a need for a comprehensive National Policy on Migration for:

- Addressing migrant related work conditions and improving access to basic social services.
- Facilitating integration of migrants into the local urban fabric. For ex. city plans with a regular migration forecast.
- Lowering the cost of migration, reducing distress-induced migration along with eliminating discrimination against migrants and protecting their rights.
- Focusing on measures enhancing education (for ex. reducing drop out rates in schools) and skill development to enable easier entry into the labour market.
- Improving the financial infrastructure by enabling the smooth flow of remittances and its effective use.
- Checking various occupational hazards and containing spread of communicable diseases.
- Addressing the needs of individual and household migrants because household migration necessitates access to infrastructure such as housing, sanitation and health care more than individual migration does.

Overall, a sound policy framework can provide continuous dynamic interventions over long period of time. Also, lessons from successful models such as the one existing in Kerala which provides for insurance and free medical treatment for its 30 million migrant workers can be adopted on national scale.
5. **Urbanisation and migration have increased the vulnerability of elderly in India.** Comment. Also, discuss the measures, which should be taken to address their vulnerabilities.

**Approach:**

Basic theme of the Question is vulnerabilities faced by elderly people due to social changes engendered by increased urbanisation and migration. Answer can be structured in following ways:

- Explain how elderly people in Indian demography have become vulnerable due to Urbanization and migration. What are the challenges or drawbacks they face should be listed.
- Suggest some measure to deal with issues of elderly.

**Answer:**

Growing number of elderly people (60 years or above) in India (7.4% of total population in 2001) and various vulnerabilities they faces demands an urgent attention from policy makers and society. The elders are increasingly susceptible to issues of health care, livelihood and security. The vulnerabilities of elderly can be largely attributed to the phenomenon of migration and urbanization in following ways:

- Migration and urbanisation gradually weakens traditional family patterns that provide centrality and social roles for older persons.
- The drift away from rural areas to urban centres is not only causing a high rate of unemployment and overcrowding in towns, among other social and economic problems, but it is also contributing to the isolation of the aged in rural areas and the deprivation of their usual sources of social and economic support.
- Moving to plantations, mines and factories is now causing physical separation of family members, often by great distance, thus weakening the traditional family ties.
- The ability of modern families to care for their elderly relatives in the urban context is seriously impaired by crowded housing, limited financial resources and increasing education and employment of women, who are the main caregivers of the elderly.
- Urban accommodation is subject to the number of persons entitled to live in a place which mainly depends on landlord’s decision pressures on families, especially where family size is large, which leads to subdivision of smaller family units (rural/urban).

The following recommendations are specially aimed at improving the living standards of older persons in India to deal with problems of Urbanisation and migration that is affecting elderly.

- Since older people constitute an increasing portion of the rural agriculture labour force, economic policies should aim at enhancing their farming performance.
- They will need credit and extension services and assistance in adopting improved farming practices and technologies that are suited to their capabilities.
- Efforts should be made to encourage older persons to engage in self-employment, which would not only enable them to do things at their own pace but would also encourage them to introduce innovations for productivity and profit.
- Cooperative ventures can play a key role in strengthening the capacity of the ageing to contribute to rural development.
- Although old age signifies an increase in the need for health care, there is low utilization of health care services among older people, the primary health centres should also take care of the rural old people like the importance is given to Children.
• The utilisation of all the social schemes is abysmally low, therefore awareness of concessions and benefits should be made to reach them through various media, and policies should be strengthened.

Income insecurity, illiteracy, age related morbidity, and physical and economic dependency are factors that tend to make the Indian elderly vulnerable. So the approach needs to be holistic and multidimensional; at the individual, family, community, governmental and non-governmental levels.

6. **Climate Change has the potential to create migrant crisis across the world and force people to become Climate Exile. How serious is this problem for a country like India? Examine the adequacy of existing global frameworks and institutions to deal with such crisis. In context of the upcoming Paris Conference, discuss the measures that should be taken by the international community in this regard.**

**Approach:**

- Explain how climate change could trigger mass migration and discuss term climate exile
- Explain its potential impact on India and other developing countries
- Discuss conventions including UN Refugee Convention and organisations, their capabilities
- Explain how upcoming Paris Conference can address this problem. Discuss importance of Loss and Damage clause.

**Answer:**

Climate change can bring disasters such as intense storms and heat waves and slow moving changes like droughts and sea level rise (SLR). They may exacerbate living conditions to such an extent that people could be forced to move from their homes and become climate exiles. According to the 2006 Stern Review, climate change may displace 200 million people by the middle of the century.

The atoll nations such as Tuvalu or the Maldives will suffer the worst effects of storms and flooding. The population of these small island states will have to leave their country without a viable nation state.

In case of India, its coastal population is expected to suffer inward migration as well as security challenges because of climate change. High density population found in delta region is vulnerable to coastal flooding. The increased salinity of ground water will affect availability of quality drinking water. The economic activities will be impacted with destruction of beaches, reduced agricultural productivity, and increased salinity of estuaries.

Simultaneously, the shrinking land of highly populous Bangladesh would create many climate refugees. India being its neighboring country could become prime destination of climate exiles from Bangladesh. It will have socio – political as well as security implications in India.

Further, Maldives seeks to buy new homeland in India for their islanders to prevent them from becoming climate refugees. Such demands are expected to increase from many nations facing similar threats.

To address this future migrant crisis, the international frameworks need to be reviewed. The United Nations Refugee Convention is narrowly defined and does not include environmental refugees under its ambit.
The International Organization of Migration is engaged in the activity of rehabilitating environmental refugees but its membership is not as vast as United Nations covering all the nations.

The worst affected nations have formed Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) but they lack technology and finance to deal with the situation.

The international community needs to provide technical support, guidance and finance to countries facing these threats. Also, the UNFCCC programme of Loss and Damage need to be implemented.

The Loss and Damage effectively covers the impacts due to sudden-onset events (climate disasters, such as cyclones) as well as slow-onset processes (such as sea level rise). Under this, the countries will be provided with compensation to loss and damage they suffered which would increase their resilience to climate change.

However, the implementation of this clause is a challenge as it implies liability and compensation on rich countries, which are responsible for the bulk of the GHG concentrations in the atmosphere. In this context, the upcoming Paris Conference provides significant opportunity.

The Loss and Damage mechanism should become the part of the core agreement in Paris, so that its centrality is established. The Paris Conference provides platform to develop consensus range of issues such as inclusion of climate refugee in the UN definition of refugee, unconditional grant from Green Climate Fund and financial mechanisms for post 2020 period.

7. “Migration is influenced both by the pattern of development and the social structure.” Discuss this statement in the context of existing pattern of migration in India.

Approach:

- In this question, the core issue is: Migration influenced by the pattern of development and the social structure. And it has to be discussed based on the pattern of the migration in India i.e. taking examples from the existing pattern to substantiate the arguments in favor or against the core issue.
- Hence, to begin with give a brief introduction regarding the different patterns of migration existing in India. For example: seasonal, cyclical, international, long-term, inter-state, intra-state etc.
- Now, discuss the causes for the above mentioned types of migration and justify whether it is influenced by pattern of development and the social structure or not.
- Give an overall conclusion based on the above findings.

Answer:

Migration in India is primarily of two types: (a) Long-term migration, resulting in the relocation of an individual or household and (b) Short-term or seasonal/circular migration, involving back and forth movement between a source and destination. For the last 30 years migration has contributed about fifth of the population.

Migration occurs when workers in one area lack suitable opportunities for employment due to various socio-economic factors and there is some expectation of improvement in circumstances both social and economic through migration. Sometimes, these are known as push and pull factors. Let us briefly discuss the factors leading to migration in India.
Pull due to Developmental activities

One of the main reasons for migration in India is regional disparity i.e. some regions and sectors fall behind, in their capacity to support population, others move ahead and people migrate to access these emerging opportunities. Based on a UNESCO report, lead source states of internal migrants include Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, whereas key destination areas are Delhi, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab and Karnataka. International migration is also a part of this phenomenon where we have millions of Indians moving to Gulf countries and developed countries in the west like US, Canada, UK, etc.

i. **Industrialization** widens the gap between rural and urban areas, inducing a shift of the workforce towards industrializing areas.

ii. **Commercialization of agriculture** has led to peak periods of labor demand such as, in the case of labor flows to the rice producing belt of West Bengal. Wage differentials between the source and destination have been considered as the main reason for this type of migration.

iii. Lack of opportunities in higher education and for highly skilled people

Push due to Developmental activities

Many **developmental activities** which takes place from the external perspective, pose existential threat to tribal communities, and they are left to misery at their ancestral and traditional home, and hence driven by motivation to sustain they migrate here and there.

- **Creation of new dams or increasing heights of existing dams** - It affects the traditional homes of tribes and they are forced to leave the place. It happens in absence of efficient and effective planning of rehabilitation and resettlement. For e.g. Migration of people from surrounding areas of Narmada dam.

- **Industrial and mining activities** have created great problems for tribes. In the name of national industrial development, mining is done at places where they have lived from centuries.

- **Increased agricultural activities** also require more land to cultivate, grabbing land from outsiders leave tribes homeless and property less, and they are pushed to migrate for sustenance.

- **Counter-urbanization** – the congestion in cities leads to people moving to periphery of cities and nearby towns in search for cheaper housing and open spaces aided by improved transportation.

Push factors due to social structure

At many times migration is because of existence of traditional social structure, based on rigid caste hierarchy which forces people to work based on their caste and deprive them of various opportunities even though they gain higher skills. Atrocities on lower castes are also a common thread running across many regions seeing outflow since Independence. Land grabbing and distress sale of land also forces people out of ancestral land.

Pull factors due to social structure

The discriminatory caste system in rural areas also motivates the new generation to look towards urban centres for more egalitarian society and less rigid caste identities. However, they only move from caste based to class based deprivation. In certain cases, migration of upper castes from villages to cities occurs after they acquire modern education and jobs due to their inherent advantage in social structure.
Overall, both development and social structure contribute significantly to migration in India, sometimes manifesting as aspiration and otherwise as coercion. However, it must be noted that poor households, the landless poor, lower caste, indigenous communities and people from economically backward regions constitute the largest proportion of migration.

8. Discuss the various aspects of the issue of development displacement. Suggest means to address the same.

Approach:
- Broad outline of development displacement issues
- Way forward

Answer:
Various aspects of the issue of development displacement –

1. Landlessness: Expropriation of land removes the main foundation upon which people’s productive systems, commercial activities, and livelihoods are constructed.
2. Joblessness: The risk of losing wage employment is very high both in urban and rural displacements for those employed in enterprises, services or agriculture. Yet creating new jobs is difficult and requires substantial investment.
3. Homelessness: Loss of shelter tends to be only temporary for many people being resettled; but, for some, homelessness or a worsening in their housing standards remains a lingering condition. In a broader cultural sense, loss of a family’s individual home and the loss of a group’s cultural space tend to result in alienation and status deprivation.
4. Marginalisation: Many individuals cannot use their earlier-acquired skills at the new location; human capital is lost or rendered inactive or obsolete. Economic marginalisation is often accompanied by social and psychological marginalisation.
5. Food Insecurity: Forced uprooting increases the risk that people will fall into temporary or chronic undernourishment.
6. Increased Morbidity and Mortality: Displacement-induced social stress and psychological trauma, the use of unsafe water supply and improvised sewage systems, increase vulnerability to epidemics and chronic diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery etc.
7. Loss of Access to Common Property: For poor people, loss of access to the common property assets that belonged to relocated communities (pastures, forest lands, water bodies, burial grounds, quarries and so on) result in significant deterioration in income and livelihood levels.
8. Social Disintegration: Displacement causes a profound unraveling of existing patterns of social organisation.

Few means to address the same:

1. States should ensure that eviction impact assessments are carried out prior to the initiation of any project which could result in development-based displacement
2. Exploration of all possible alternatives to any act involving forced eviction.
3. Sufficient information shall be provided to affected persons, groups and communities relating to the resettlement.
4. The State must provide or ensure fair and just compensation for any losses of personal, real or other property or goods
5. Resettlement must occur in a just and equitable manner and in full accordance with international human rights law.
6. States should ensure that adequate and effective legal or other appropriate remedies are available to any persons claiming that his/her right of protection against forced evictions has been violated

7. To make new Law on rehabilitation and change the LAA (1894), integrating rehabilitation as an integral part of acquisition.

9. **Internal migration not only affects the migrant but also the source and destination regions. Discuss. Suggest some measures to tackle the issues related to internal migration.**

**Approach:**
- Bring out the challenges and difficulties that are faced by the migrants.
- Discuss the impact of the migration on the source and destination regions. Bring out the social, economic and political dimensions of the challenges.
- Students should then suggest the reforms that need to be taken to resolve the issues generated due to inter-state migration.

**Answer:**
Migration results in varied impact upon the migrants as well as source and destination region. These challenges and impacts are discussed as follows:

**Migrants:**
- Problem of document and identity which deprives them of social security benefits and government socio-economic programmes.
- Migration and slums are inextricably linked. Most slums are inhabited by the migrants. Such slums are deprived of basic healthcare and sanitation facilities.
- Slum dwellers who are migrants sometimes face the added challenge of establishing tenure—the right to remain on a particular piece of urban land, and the right to compensation if the dwelling on that land is seized by the government for redevelopment. Many migrants are not even able to live in slums but live at work site or pavements.
- Limited Access to Formal Financial Services results in them being exploited by their employers and they face risk of theft and personal injury in saving and transferring their earnings.
- They face political exclusion because most of the times they don’t have voting rights at the destination. Further they are target of political rhetoric of local identity politics and sometimes subjected to violence and abuse.
- Migration flows are mediated by an elaborate chain of contractors and middlemen. There are no written contracts, no enforceable agreements regarding wages or other benefits, and no commitments regarding regular provision of work. This leads to rampant exploitation of migrants.

**Source Region:**
- Results in loss of human resource for the state, especially if the migration is of employable people.
- A change in the demographic profile of the region. Generally young population migrates in search of employment or education. The remaining population is elderly and less productive. This has resulted in deserting of erstwhile urban areas, a phenomena being observed in some cities of Uttar Pradesh.
- States also gain from the remittance that is sent in by the migrants.
- States can employ greater focus and energy in improving the socio-economic conditions of the reduced population.
**Destination Region:**

- Migrants are perceived to take away the jobs of the local, compete for basic amenities and city services such as water and sanitation, which has resulted in friction and violence.
- Incessant mismanaged migration has resulted in the formation of slums and ghettos, which sometimes act as source for outbreak of disease etc.
- Areas inhibited by migrants often report high criminal incidents owing to their relative deprivation.
- Natives dislike migrants as they fear that their culture and tradition is being destroyed by migrants.

Thus, interstate migration throws multiple challenges along with few opportunities. The challenges can be tackled and opportunities utilized if the following steps are taken earnestly:

- Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act of 1979 protects the rights of migrants and prevents their exploitation. However, this act is overwhelmingly ignored by state governments. As such, it articulates ideal working conditions for interstate migrants, but lacking provisions for enforcement, it has not been used to create a better policy environment in practice. It should be implemented strictly by the government to protect the migrants.
- Rather than treating migration as problem, destination states should aim to accommodate them into the economy of the state. There is ample evidence to support the fact that migrants generally take up those jobs and businesses which are not done by the locals.
- The planning of cities should keep in mind the needs of the migrants.
- Political class, civil society and NGOs should conduct inter group interactions to ward off mistrust between natives and migrants. Development of a composite culture without the distortion of local traditions should be aimed at.
- Schemes like Adhaar and Jan Dhan Yojna be implemented selectively for migrants to provide them social, financial and legal inclusion.
- Source states should re-orient their development policies so as to prevent the loss of their precious human resource and productive asset.
- Feminisation of labour in rural areas.

10. **Mass exodus of people inhabiting mountain regions to plains is fast turning hamlets into haunted villages, in places like Uttarakhand. Discuss the causes, implications and possible remedies for this phenomenon.**

**Approach:**

- Discuss the causes of mass migration from mountain regions and its implications (social, economic, strategic).
- Suggest solutions to address the issue.

**Answer:**

Hilly states in India harbor diverse biodiversity and culture. For centuries, these areas have experienced harmonious co-existence with the environment. However, exodus of highland people to the plains in search of livelihood opportunities has become a major problem. For example of the 13 districts of Uttarakhand, migration has hit nine hill districts over the last decade. According to 2011 census, two hill districts, Pauri and Almora, has a negative growth in population.
The various reasons for this situation include:

- Water shortage and degradation of grazing land due to furious dam-building activity
- Limited economic avenues, educational and skill development opportunities.
- Agriculture turning an unprofitable venture due to lack of irrigation infrastructure. For example, in Uttarakhand’s 11 mountain districts, a mere 18 percent of land remains irrigated, compared to over 95 percent in the plain districts of Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar.
- Poor connectivity which makes living hard in these remote regions. According to a 2011 Planning commission report, 5,000 villages (almost 58 percent of villages) in Uttarakhand remain cut off from proper roads.
- Most highland farmers cannot compete with the high production volume of lowlands and are frequently paid only a fraction of the value of their produce due to long supply chains that increase transportation and other costs.
- Unplanned and unchecked tourism which adds to the pressure on existing limited mountain resources like water and biodiversity.
- Rising aspirations of young generation.

**Implications of excess outward migration:**

- The traditional knowledge of mountain people is getting destroyed.
- Skewed sex ratio
- Negative implications for essential services like health services in hill regions.
- Strategic aspects like depopulation in border areas which may pose threat due to foreign incursions or growth of Maoist influence.
- Delimitation exercises tend to shift more political constituencies towards plain region which defies the initial objectives of hill states like Uttarakhand.
- Emergence of ghost villages and hamlets. Uttarakhand statistics department claims that 1,065 villages have permanently turned into ‘ghost villages’.
- Pressure on few plain regions of the hill state, rising inequalities and overall skewed development.
- Mass migration has also checked the local utilization of the Chir pine needles, leaving more fuel for forest fires.

**Possible solutions include:**

- Generating employment and income: creating a niche tourism circuit which promotes sustainable mountain tourism, empowering local entrepreneurs through adequate finance and know-how, Value chain development for enhancing livelihoods of local people.
- Inviting industries to the mountains that don’t pollute the fragile ecosystem, promoting efficiency in irrigation and promoting horticulture, Beekeeping, agro-forestry and organic farming for additional income.
- Promoting mini hydro power projects and other renewable sources of energy like wind and solar power.
- Establishing skill development centers and re-looking at the existing education and the healthcare systems in hills.
- Capacity building of local bodies keeping in mind effects of Climate Change.
- Capacity Building is also required in use of Geographical Information Systems and Remote Sensing Technologies for efficient monitoring and implementation of various programmes and integrated hazard management.
Heartiest Congratulations to all successful candidates

7 IN TOP 10 SELECTIONS IN CSE 2019
FROM VARIOUS PROGRAMS OF VISION IAS

1. Jatin Kishore (2 AIR)
2. Pratibha Verma (3 AIR)
3. Vishakha Yadav (6 AIR)
4. Ganesh Kumar Baskar (7 AIR)
5. You Can Be Next

9 IN TOP 10 SELECTION IN CSE 2018

1. Kanishak Kataria (1 AIR)
2. Akshat Jain (2 AIR)
3. Juhaid Ahmad (3 AIR)
4. Shreyans Kumat (4 AIR)
5. Srushti Jayant Deshmukh (5 AIR)
6. You Can Be Next

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