

A Comparative Study of Social and Economic Aspect of Migration

Abstract

India is a country of immense diversity. It is home to people of many different racial, languages, ethnic, religious and national backgrounds. Groups of people in India differ from each other not only in physical or demographic characteristics but also in distinctive patterns of behaviour and these patterns are determined by social and cultural factors like language, region, religion and caste. Apart from behaviour, economic development, level of education and political culture of the people in various social segments differ from region to region. More you can say that economy and cultures have been enriched by the contributions of migrants from round the globe. In an increasingly globalised world, migratory movements is continuously shaping the countries all over the world. Some countries like India and Ireland, which set the example of economic development and social integration, have the positive impact of the migration by globalisation and some countries like USA, which recently witness racism, xenophobia and discrimination have the negative impact on the migrants. It does not mean India do not face fragmentation and USA do not have cohesion. USA have many stories which show successful integration process, that facilitated the lives of immigrant communities, but being a developed country it still suffers from cultural alienation. In these countries, borders are built within borders to create cultural divides that do not allow people to integrate. Recently, this problem has become more prominent due to the rise of terrorism, clash of cultures in the world, leading to the glorification of stereotypes. People are becoming less accepting towards anyone who does not belong to their region. Migration does not stop after people move from one place to another place. The main question start after that 'now what' they will do. That is why this topic needs to be discussed thoroughly in order to find better solutions. This paper will begin with an analysis of different approaches to Migration, discuss the target groups for integration policies, provide indicators of the current situation of migrants and proceed to an analysis of integration tools: legislation, social policies and participatory processes. It will focus not only on the impact of migration but also on social integration, mix culture like indo-western culture in a comparative basis.

Introduction

Migration refers to the movement of population from one place to another. A variety of factors can cause migration of individuals. In general, people take decisions to migrate based on push and pull factors. Push factors are events and conditions that force individuals to move to other locations. They include a variety of motives from the idiosyncratic, such as an individual's dissatisfaction with the facilities at home, to the dramatic, such as war, economic dislocation or ecological deterioration. On the other hand, pull factors are those conditions that attract people to move to a particular new location. It is, however, important to note that both push and pull factors operate simultaneously in any migration, though with varying magnitude. Apart from this, migration involves crossing over of the boundary of an administrative unit. When the national boundary of a country is involved, such movement is known as international migration. Similarly, if migration takes place within the national boundary of a country, it is termed as internal migration. According to International Migration Report 2015, two-thirds (67 per cent) of all international migrants were living in just twenty countries. The largest number of international migrants (47 million) resided in the United States of America, equal to about a fifth (19 per cent) of the world's total. Germany and the Russian Federation hosted the second and third largest numbers of migrants worldwide (12 million each), followed by Saudi Arabia (10 million). In 2015, India had the largest "diaspora" in the world (16 million), followed by Mexico (12 million). Apart from this, India has one of the highest internal migrant i.e. 450.36

million. To analyse these data, one can find out India with largest diaspora is a place where highest internal migration occur and USA is a place where maximum international migrants resides. In both of case i.e. international migration and internal migration, people get migrated to that place where they can find better opportunities, better employment, better living conditions when compared to the native place. Being a developed country, USA provides a better platform so that international migrants get the better standard of life but in case of internal migration, opportunities are almost same all over the country so internal migration is not as prevalent as international migration in USA. In case of India, being in a developing stage international immigration does not take place as internal migration.

Internal Migration: Those who move within national boundaries - are several times more significant in terms of the numbers involved when compared to those who move across countries. According to the International Organisation for Migration Report 2015, the number of those who moved within their countries was nearly three times larger (763 million) than those who moved internationally (244 million). Further, internal migration remains grossly underestimated due to empirical and conceptual difficulties in measurement. Somehow, it can be calculated by growth of urban population and the urban growth is the result of a number of factors like net rural-urban migration, natural increase, net increase in new towns and jurisdictional changes. In India, about 60 per cent of growth in the urban population is due to natural increase, while rural-urban migration has contributed to about 20 per cent of increase in urban population. Because of this 20 percent increase in population, according to census 2011, Internal migrants in India constitute 450.36 million (37 percent of total population). In 2001, the figure stood at 310.45 million (30 percent of total population). In India, Constitution gives free movement, as a fundamental right to the citizens of India, is one of the factor responsible for high rate of internal migration in India. According to the Article 19(1) (d) and Article 19(1) (e), Part III, Fundamental Rights, The Constitution of India “All citizens shall have the right (...) to move freely throughout the territory of India; to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India”. This is not the only reason for which India has one of the highest internal migrants. India has a single constitution all over the states, which gives the rights to Indian citizen to enjoy all rights all over the country. On the other side, other developed country like USA also gives that freedom to move to their citizen but does not single constitution. That is why in USA citizen of other state does not enjoy that much right, which they can enjoy in their native state.

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. Lead source states of internal migrants include Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttarakhand and Tamil Nadu, whereas key destination areas are Delhi, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab and Karnataka. Estimates of short-term migrants vary from 15 million to 100 million (NSSO 2007–2008). Yet, macro surveys such as the Census fail to adequately capture flows of short-term migrants. Several studies have pointed out approximately three out of every ten Indians are internal migrants and this intensity of migration is expected to increase in the future as a response to economic crises, political instability and global environment change. In particular, global environment change, especially climate change impacts will directly affect population mobility. Estimates indicate that by 2050, 200 million people worldwide may become permanently displaced due to environmental factors such as sea level rise, floods, more intense droughts, and other climate-driven changes. Although, Government of India provides social and financial security to migrants yet migration should be seen as an appropriate and manageable adaptation strategy to cope with environmental, socio-economic and political stress. There is an urgent need to develop a

governance system for internal migration in India, i.e. a dedicated system of institutions, legal frameworks, mechanisms and practices aimed at internal migration and protecting migrants. So that one can avoid socio-economic imbalance in source's and destination's society.

International Migration:

In today's increasingly interconnected world, international migration has become a reality that touches nearly all corners of the world, often making distinctions between countries of origin, transit and destination obsolete. Modern transportation has made it easier, cheaper and faster for persons to move. At the same time conflict, poverty, inequality and lack of decent occupations are among the reasons that compel people to leave their homes in search of better future for themselves and their families.

When migration supported by appropriate policies, it can contribute to inclusive and sustainable economic growth and development in both home and host countries. In 2014, migrants from developing countries sent home an estimated US \$436 billion in remittances; a 4.4 percent increase over the 2013 level (World Bank 2015). In 2015, India receives more remittances from migrants than any other country. Indian diaspora sent about \$69 billion to home, amounting to roughly 3% of the country's gross domestic product, according to the World Bank estimates. Most of the remittances comes from Indians living in Persian Gulf countries as well as the U.S.A., the UK and Canada. India has been the world's top recipient of migrant remittances since 2008, when it overtook China on this measure. These funds are often used to improve the livelihoods of families and communities through investments in education, health, sanitation, housing and infrastructure. Countries of destination can also benefit from migration. In countries of destination, migrants often fill critical labour shortages, create employments as entrepreneurs, and contribute in terms of taxes and social security contributions. Migrants, as dynamic members of the society, can also forge new paths in science, medicine and technology and enrich their host communities by upholding cultural diversity.

In spite of the many benefits of migration, migrants themselves remain among the most susceptible members of society. They are often the first to lose their job in the occasion of an economic downturn (economic crisis of 2008 in USA). They often work for less pay, for longer hours, and in worse conditions than native workers do. While for many migration is an empowering experience, others endure human rights violations, abuse and discrimination. Migrants, particularly women and children, are too often victims of human trafficking and the terrible forms of exploitation that human trafficking entails. Despite all these exploitation, migration remains one of the few options for people, particularly young people, to find decent work, and escape poverty, discrimination and violence.

For this, accurate, consistent and timely data on international migration are essential for assessing current and future needs and for setting policy priorities to promote inclusive and equitable development. In order to track systematically levels and trends in international migration all over the world, the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations issues estimates of the number of international migrant stocks disaggregated by age, sex and place of origin for all countries and areas of the world. This report presents the highlights of the International Migration Report 2015, which contains the latest estimates of international migrant stock for 232 countries or areas from 2000 to 2015. The annex in these Highlights provides data for 2000 and 2015 on the estimated number of international migrants, the percentage of migrants in the total population, the percentage of female migrants, and the median age of migrants for 232 countries or areas of the world.

According to International Migration Report 2015, India is also one of the world's top destinations for international migrants. As of 2015, about 5.2 million immigrants live in India, making it the 12th-largest immigrant population in the world. The overwhelming majority of

India's immigrants are from neighbouring countries such as Bangladesh (3.2 million), Pakistan (1.1 million), Nepal (540,000) and Sri Lanka (160,000). Even though the country is the top source of the world's migrants in total numbers, India has one of the world's lowest emigration rates. Only about 1% of India's population lives outside of the country, a similar emigration rate to that of the U.S.A. Having 1.32 billion population, India's population is the second largest in the world behind China. Consequently, it would take tens of millions more people to leave India before its emigration rate reached the world's 3% average.

Challenges of Migration

Increased levels of migration cause cities to face many socio-economic and environmental challenges that worsen urban poverty and intensify inequalities in access to income and services, and thereby deepen social segregation. On the other side, the expansion of rights based approaches- increasingly enshrined in law- to ensure that basic services are accessible to all citizens is a process to making social policy inclined to promote social inclusion. However, migrants face numerous constraints, including: a lack of political representation; inadequate housing and a lack of formal residency rights; low paid, insecure or hazardous work; limited access to state-provided services such as health and education; discrimination based on ethnicity, religion, class or gender; extreme vulnerability of women and children migrants to trafficking and sex exploitation. Because of this, all over the world the migrants feel isolation from the society. Migrants, especially seasonal and circular migrants, constitute a "floating" population, as they alternate between living at their source and destination locations, and in turn lose access to social protection benefits linked to the place of residence. There are some problem, which are face by migrants and how Government of India tackling these problems are discuss below:

Registration and Identity: Usually, in the absence of documentary proof of identity and local residence, administration exclude migrants from access to legal rights, public services and social protection programmes accorded to residents, because of which they are often treated as second-class citizens. As a result, migrants face barriers in accessing subsidised food, housing and banking services.

To overcome this problem, India started the new Unique Identification programme (Aadhar) in 2009 for internal migrants. The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) was formulated to issue to every resident (migrants and non-migrants) a unique identification number (Aadhar) linked to the resident's demographic and biometric information, which they can use to identify themselves anywhere in India, and to access benefits and services. The process of enrolment of migrants in the Aadhar programme needs to be closely monitored because in practice they may be enrolled after than native population. In the meantime, NGOs have started to make efforts to provide identity cards. Before Aadhar Card, The Migrant Labour Support Programme (MLSP) implemented by the Gramin Vikas Trust in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. It issued the ID cards to migrant workers for the first time. The scheme was successful in helping migrants to establish their identity when questioned by the police and other authorities. These informal ID cards were accepted and were endorsed by the district administration in several districts of Madhya Pradesh. For example, Jhabua district issued 30,000 ID cards to migrants in collaboration with MLSP in 2005-06.

AAJEEVIKA BUREAU as a response to the identity crisis that a migrant faces – especially during inter-state migration - Aajeevika Bureau undertakes a process of registration of migrants and issues identity cards. It provides a range of services to migrants and their households. These services include registration and photo id, skill training and placement, legal aid, collectivisation, social security, financial services and family support. It started in 2005, the registration and identity service achieved a significant milestone in December 2007. After two years of advocacy efforts, the Ministry of Labour and Employment of Rajasthan

recognised the card as a valid proof of identity. Aajeevika Bureau states that over a span of ten years, they have been able to register a total of over 80,000 migrants.

LABOURNET-The Bangalore based LabourNet programme has also issued identity cards. Through its network of Worker Facilitation Centres in Karnataka, LabourNet undertakes the registration of unorganised sector workers, including migrants, through referrals and direct field-based registration drives. LabourNet has registered approximately 44,000 workers since 2006.

TRADE UNION CARDS FOR MIGRANTS- Disha Foundation in Nashik has issued identity cards to 15,000 migrants enrolled in the trade unions of various sectors. Migrants are provided with official membership and a photo identity card for the union, based on a detailed registration form that includes basic demographic information.

In case of immigrants, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) started a programme to issue the new cards in July 2011. The new ID cards have an electronic chip that contains information about the holder, including biographical details. The UNHCR issues ID cards to registered refugees helped to prevent arbitrary arrests, detention and deportation. As of December 2014, there are some 31,000 refugees and asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR in India. In 2017, when Rohingya were in news, the West Bengal government distributed identity cards issued by UNHCR to Rohingya children lodged in the juvenile justice homes of the state. The UNHCR says some 16,500 Rohingya from Myanmar are registered with it in India. The government will also issues long-term visas to refugees, which ease their access to public services and employment in the private sector.

After getting registration and identity cards, it will be easier to them i.e. internal migrants and immigrants, to access the public services and jobs. Apart from this, on the socio-economic perspective, these identity cards will be helpful to get the recognition in society. This is the main reason India does not have any major case of social fragmentation. Even India set an example of social integration because India is a country of many culture so it is easier in India to blend with other culture because it is east to combine with a diverse society than to a single society.

Political and Civic Inclusion- Democratic elections are an important medium through which the poor are provided with a formal channel to express their satisfaction or grievances against the ruling political party. However, due to seasonal migration, migrants often remain absent from their source constituencies during the time of elections. In India, there is no concept of proxy voting for internal migrants but government of India is planning to give proxy voting right to NRIs. On the other hand, Indian government is working on settle down the problems and grievances of migrants. A number of Urban Local Bodies and Municipalities in India, including New Delhi, Vishakhapatnam and Coimbatore, have declared citizen's charters to recognise the rights of citizens and have taken responsibility for responding to their needs. An upcoming bill pending in Parliament - The Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of their Grievances Bill, 2011- could further ensure a mechanism of accountability of public authorities. The bill mandates every public authority to publish a citizen's charter, outlining timelines for delivery of goods and services. This will also provide equal status to the migrants as the natural citizen have and this status will give them social security and encourage social inclusion.

Labour Market Inclusion: Migrants are mostly employed in the informal economy, often working as construction workers, agricultural labourers, hawkers and vendors, domestic help, rickshaw pullers, electricians, plumbers, masons and security personnel. Lacking of social security and legal protection, they work in poor conditions and face labour market

discrimination. Minimum wages are often flouted and employers bear no responsibility for health, shelter and other basic requirements of migrants.

In order to improve the employability of migrants, The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has collaborated with the Ministry of Labour and Employment and state governments in India to promote decent work, especially in the brick kiln sector, with the aim of preventing seasonal migrants from becoming bonded labour. Since seasonal migrant labourers are often provided cash advances by labour contractors in return for their labour and, in turn, contractors retain financial and often physical control of labourers. Because of this arrangement some migrants remain locked in debt-migration cycles, using earnings from migration to alleviate past debt. Based on the outcomes of a pilot program undertaken in Tamil Nadu, the project aims to cover the brick kiln sector in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. The project aims to reduce household vulnerability to bondage among migrants in the brick kiln sector, which has thus far continued despite the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act (1976). The promotion of decent work includes improvement of workplace conditions, transparency in wage payments, social dialogue to resolve workplace problems, enrolling migrant workers in government schemes at source and destination states, unionising workers and providing migrant children with schooling opportunities.

LabourNet seeks to create a more productive workforce comprised of trained and certified workers, ensuring them easy and institutionalised access to jobs. This is done by providing training to workers, with the aim of increasing employability and improving remuneration

Operating within the framework of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission, Jeevika, Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project, is an initiative from the Government of Bihar, supported by The World Bank. It is a community driven poverty alleviation project, working in 400 villages and covering 700,000 households. Jeevika promotes market-linked skills enhancement and placement of Bihari migrant workers, by collaborating with private companies, such as Vardhaman Spinning (Oswal group), Orient Craft Fashion Institute of Technology and Matrix Clothing Pvt. Ltd, Gurgaon

The Tribal Development Department, Government of Maharashtra and Disha Foundation, Nasik have joined efforts to establish a Migration Resource Centre with support from the Revenue, Urban Land Ceiling, Municipal Corporation, and Public Works Departments. The Migration Resource Centre plans to generate data on migrant flows for better-informed programmes and policies. It also intends to address migration at both destination and source. From all the above-mentioned programs, Government of India is planning to provide financial security to migrants. It is usually seen that once the people get the financial stability they encourage themselves for social integration.

Legal Aid and Dispute Resolution: Migrants are predominantly engaged in the informal sector where labour laws and safety measurements unimplemented, and minimum wages are not given, particularly for women. Further, poor literacy levels act as an impediment in claiming rights and entitlements for internal migrants. In India, as per Census of India 2011, the overall literacy rate was 74.04 percent, with male literacy rate being 82.14 per cent and female literacy rate being 65.46 per cent. Regarding migrants, data from Census of India 2001, reveals that more than half of the female migrants (57.8 per cent) and 25.8 per cent of the male migrants were illiterate (Rajan, 2013). Further, NSSO data (2007-08) reveals that 52 per cent short-duration migrants were either illiterate or had not even completed primary education.

Since migrants mostly have restricted access to education, they remain unaware of their legal rights and are unable to access an unbiased forum to register their grievances. Women migrants are even more vulnerable to exploitation, possessing negligible or often lower

educational qualifications than their male counterparts. As a result, they face harassment and other aspects of labour market discrimination. Due to their mobile status, migrants face difficulties in unionising, and remain a fragmented workforce of society.

In Rajasthan, Aajeevika Bureau has been providing legal counselling for migrants with a view to support workers who face the vagaries of the informal labour market. The legal aid service encompasses dedicated programmes for legal literacy and direct legal help through mediation and litigation in special cases. In the case of a dispute, workers can approach the walk-in resource centres (*Shramik Sahayata evam Sandarbha Kendras* or 3SKs) to register their case and seek counsel and aid. This process of intermediation is institutionalised through regular legal clinic days. Legal clinic days are adaptations of the formal court mechanism, wherein a trained lawyer gives disputing parties an objective hearing and advice. The resource centre plays the role of an objective mediator between the complainant and the offenders. There is an emphasis on resolving disputes through intermediation and negotiation rather than litigation, which can be expensive and time consuming for workers to pursue.

Aajeevika Bureau has launched a phone-based help line for workers called Labour Line in Udaipur, Rajasthan. The helpline involves a dedicated phone line answered by a trained counsellor. It allows workers to reach out for counsel in case of any problem related to wages, retrenchment or abuse. A network of walk-in resource centres supports Labour Line. Since it was launched in August 2011, Labour Line has received over 1100 phone calls from across the state.

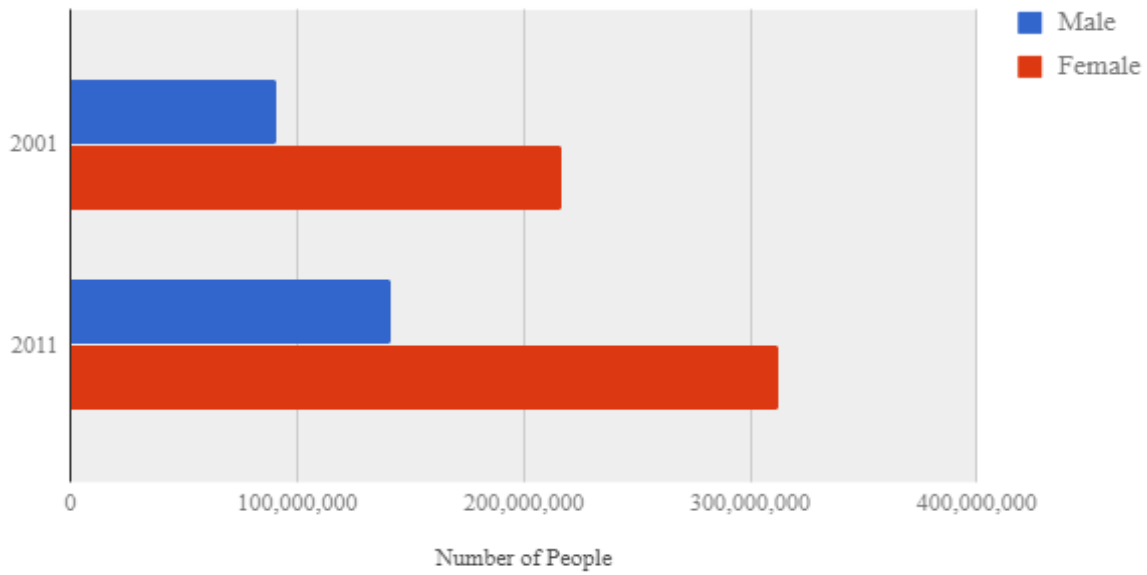
PEPUS or *Paryavaran Evam Prodyogiki Utthan Samiti* (Society for Environmental and Technical Upliftment), based in Jhusi, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, facilitates the process of dispute resolution for migrant labourers, and aims to reach a settlement through mutual dialogue. PEPUS has promoted the formation of groups of migrant labourers working in brick kilns, known as *Bhatta Parivar Vikas Sewa Samiti* (Association for Development of Families of Brick Kiln Workers), which is registered under the Indian Societies Registration Act 1860. To resolve disputes, migrant labourers first submit a written complaint at the Migrant Resource Centre (*Shramik Sahayata Kendra*).

A grievance-handling cell has been initiated by the Department of Labour, Maharashtra, with the support of Disha Foundation, for specifically handling migrants' employment, wages and related grievances. A complaint form is dropped into a complaint box, one of which has been placed at each of two labour markets.

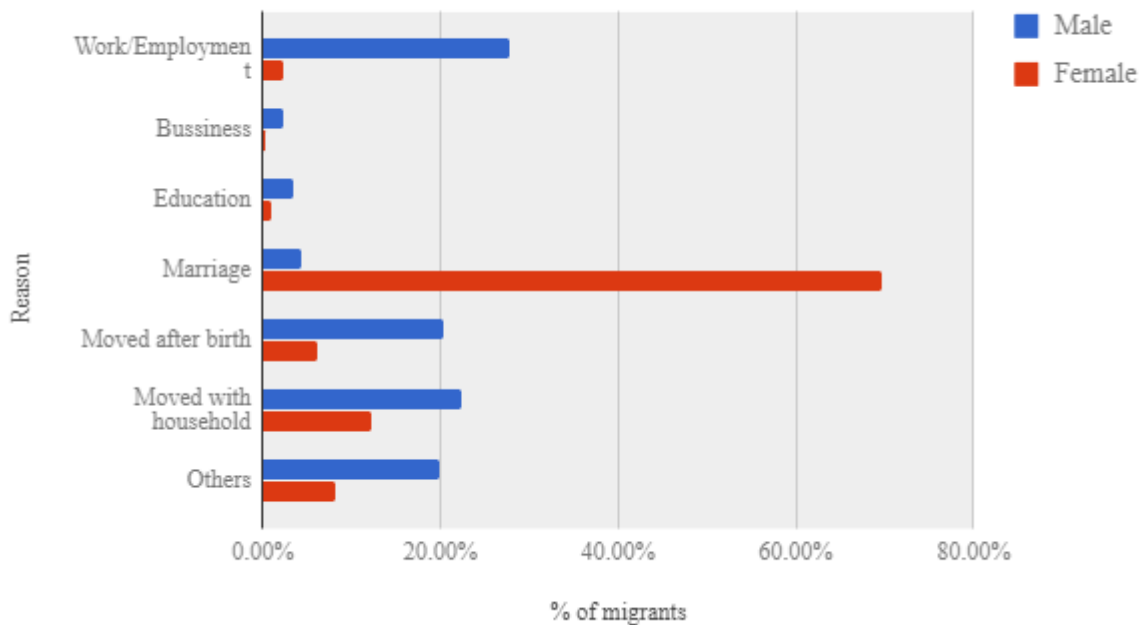
Increasing number of Women migrants: Migrants do not constitute a homogenous category, and migrants are differentiated according to gender, class, ethnicity, language and religion. Women constitute an overwhelming majority of migrants, 70.7 per cent of internal migrants as per Census 2001, and 80 per cent of total internal migrants as per census 2011 (chart-1). Women give marriage as the most prominent reason for migration. The research on migration has failed to adequately address gender-specific migration experiences. A gender perspective on internal migration is vital since women have significantly different migration motivations, patterns, options and obstacles than men.

Marriage is given the most prominent reason by the women migrants: cited by 91.3 percent of women in rural areas and 60.8 percent of women in urban areas (NSSO 2007–08). However, several researchers are working to uncover the more complex reality lying behind statistics and consider that “this narrow picture painted by government statistics fails to grasp the complexity of both the scale and motives of women who migrate for [other] reasons [...], or who may enter the labour force after migrating as a member of a migrating household.” (Agnihotri et.al, 2012b).

Migrants, by gender



Women migrate for marriage, men for work (2011)



Women migrants, especially those in lower-end informal sector occupations, remain invisible and discriminated in their workplace. Female migrants are less well represented in regular jobs and more likely to be self-employed. In India, occurrences of gender-based violence of women are widespread: as per the National Crime Records Bureau, between 2006 and 2010, the total number of crimes against women increased by 29.6 percent. Further, according to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-III), one third of women aged 15 to 49 had experienced physical violence, and one in 10 had been a victim of sexual violence (Planning Commission 2012).

For this, government of India started a project named Sanlaap, which rebuild the lives of young girls and women who were survivors of trafficking. It also provides training to girls for life skills and educate them about their rights. At home, the girls are provided to vocational

trainings to ensure they are able to make a living, look after themselves and educate others about trafficking. This ongoing project has been run by Sanlaap since 2010, with the support of UN Women and the NGO, Child Rights and You (CRY). Sanlaap initially started out by only providing rehabilitation support to survivors who have been rescued and preventing second-generation prostitution, they slowly realised the need to get involved in the source areas and carry out prevention activities to combat the challenge of trafficking. Sanlaap generates awareness of safe migration, trafficking and violence against women at the community level by involving community leaders and ensuring community policing.

In case of international migrants, India is a signatory of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and ratified the convention in 1993. However, in practice CEDAW General Recommendation No. 26 on Women Migrant Workers (2008) remains largely unimplemented. CEDAW General Recommendation No. 26 especially outlines recommendations that respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of women migrant workers, against sex- and gender-based discrimination. Apart from this, India is also a signatory to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), which has as one of its Protocols as the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. The Protocol obligates State Parties to undertake measures for prevention of trafficking as also for providing physical, psychological and social recovery of victims of trafficking.

The Government of India has also signed and ratified the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution. The Convention deals with the various aspects of prevention and suppression of trafficking in women and children; repatriation and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking and prevention of use of women and children in international prostitution networks, particularly where countries of the SAARC region are the countries of origin, transit and destination. Though all these protocols and instruments pertain to the international migration of women workers, there is an urgent need to create awareness of their provisions and broaden their implementation, and to adapt responsibilities for relevant stakeholders to similarly promote and facilitate internal migration of women migrant workers.

Urbanisation

“... cities should be able to provide basic services to migrant workers, their families and other vulnerable sections of society including women and children.”

Twelfth Five-Year Plan (2012–2017)

India's urban population has increased from about 286 million in 2001 to 377 million in 2011, and is expected to increase to 600 million (out of a total population of 1.4 billion) by 2030 (Census of India, 2011 and Planning Commission, 2011). The increase in the migration rate to urban areas has primarily occurred due to an increase in migration rate for females, which has been rising from 38.2 per cent in 1993 to 41.8 percent in 1999-2000 to 45.6 per cent in 2007-08. As discussed earlier, although women migrants declare to migrate because of marriage, many of them take up work, joining the pool of migrant workers in urban areas. Male migration rate in urban areas has remained constant over this period (between 26 and 27 per cent), but employment-related reasons for migration of males increased from 42 per cent in 1993 to 52 percent in 1999-2000 to 56 per cent in 2007-08. This shows people are migrating to urban areas because of employment. This can give positive as well negative effect on cities. It can be key actors of prosperous cities, boosting economic activity and economic growth. That mean better inclusion of migrants in cities is a necessary step towards sustainable and planned urban development, based on cultural diversity, social cohesion and human rights. There is a pressing need to ensure that urban settlements become inclusive spaces as they

expand in size and diversity. This would require adequate and affordable housing, health and education services as well as infrastructure and sanitation. Improving migrants' access to government services and welfare programmes can improve the quality of life of migrants. This will in turn lay the foundations for a more inclusive and integrated society and balance economic prosperity and social diversity.

Inclusion through food:

To overcome this problem, Indian government started Public Distribution System of India (PDS), which provides essential food items at subsidised rates in order to ensure access to food for those who cannot afford to buy it at market rates. With a network of more than 462,000 fair price shops distributing commodities worth more than 30,000 crore (USD 5,357 million) annually to about 160 million families, the PDS in India is perhaps the largest distribution network of its kind in the world. Under the PDS scheme, each family below the poverty line is eligible for 35 kg of rice or wheat every month, while a household above the poverty line is entitled to 15 kg of food grain on a monthly basis. In order to access grain and other supplies, beneficiaries must present a ration card that is given to them at their usual place of residence and is not transferrable. For this, State Government started to issue temporary ration during their stay in a destination city so that they can access their rights.

Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), a leading petroleum company, has embarked upon a program to set up community kitchens or Suvidha Rasoi Ghars, through its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative. These community kitchens are spaces with stoves and LPG cylinders where groups of migrants can cook on an hourly basis. The installation cost is borne by the company and require no paper work. Over the past two years, Aajeevika has collaborated with HPCL to provide this service to migrant workers in different parts of Ahmedabad. More recently, the centre has also started a mobile kitchen initiative for migrant workers, who are homeless and hence cannot access this facility inside a physical space. Currently, this service is being run at ten different locations, benefitting more than 400 migrant workers across the city of Ahmedabad.

Conclusion

Migration itself is an unpleasant fact. It is one of the oldest human phenomena. Humans have always moved across communities, states and continents. However, numbers are going up and this number come with the result of large political, demographic and economic imbalance and climate change. A basic overview of this complex phenomenon makes clear that in spite of the vast contribution of migrants to India's economy, the social protections available to them remain meagre. As far as reasons of migration are concerned employment among males and marriage among female is the main reasons of migration in the country. Therefore, the Indian government needs to develop a strategy for the development and integration of migrant as a matter of urgency. Its demography, projected migration trends, the continuing exclusion experienced by some migrant communities into the second and third generations have ensured that this issue is should be on the political agenda. Integration is a two way process that requires adaptation by migrants but also by the society. Integration policies need to be targeted at the whole of society, not just at migrants and minorities. In practice, this means policies must address the institutional barriers to integration, including discriminatory practices, and not only migrants' need to adapt and develop their skills. Exclusion and inequality have multiple causes and require a range of economic, social, cultural and political levels to address them: policies should not focus only on integration into the labour market, or on cultural attitudes, but take a holistic approach. To do so effectively, the specific needs and experiences of different racial, ethnic and religious groups need to be identified first. Secondly, it is necessary to assess the different economic and social barriers they encounter, including discrimination. In that context, steps should be taken to equalise the legal status of long-term residents and nationals. In some

cases, policies targeted at certain disadvantaged groups are appropriate, but most can be achieved by incorporating specific inclusion and equality objectives within employment, education, housing, regeneration and health programmes. The social and economic progress of migrants needs to be monitored to provide an evidence base for future policymaking, and the impact of these policies on different communities needs to be assessed. Finally, participation in civic and political decision-making -integration into the rights and responsibilities of residency and citizenship – is a vital if often neglected integration goal. It will give migrants a stake in the future of their society and expresses the acceptance on the part of the majority that migrants’ and minorities’ participation in shaping that future is possible and desirable.

Finally, the government should establish procedures to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of the integration measures proposed, and carry out assessments of all its policies, programmes, projects and own employment practices to establish their impact on migrants and ethnic minorities. A concerted attempt to develop and implement a comprehensive integration strategy in this way, in which integration objectives are mainstreamed into the government’s policies and programmes, coupled with effective political leadership to address public concerns, could make a significant contribution to the future stability and to equality of opportunity within its borders.

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