



Internal Migration in Contemporary INDIA

EDITED BY
Deepak K. Mishra



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List of Abbreviations

BPL	Below Poverty Line
BTAD	Bodoland Territorial Area District
BTC	Bodoland Territorial Council
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CMR	Convention of Migrant Workers
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
HE	Higher Education
HYV	High Yielding Variety
IAS	Indian Administrative Services
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
IHD	Institute for Human Development
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
ILP	Inner Line Permit
IMDT	Illegal Migration Determination by Tribunal
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
JMI	Jamia Millia Islamia
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
KAS	Kashmir Administrative Services
LAMP	Learning and Migration Programme
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MPCE	Monthly per Capita Expenditure
MWS	Muslim Women's Survey
NCR	National Capital Region
NCRL	National Commission on Rural Labour
NCEUS	National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector
NER	North Eastern Region

NEIGRIHMS	North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences
NELM	New Economics of Labour Migration
NESC&H	North East Support Centre & Helpline
NFS	Non-farm Sector
NIT	National Institute of Technology
NRLM	National Rural Livelihoods Mission
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisation
NSDP	Net State Domestic Product
NTFPs	Non-Timber Forest Products
NUEPA	National University of Educational Planning and Administration
OBC	Other Backward Classes
PDS	Public Distribution System
PG	Paying Guest
PPA	Participatory Poverty Assessment
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PSM	Purposive Sampling Method
PURA	Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas
RAY	Rajiv Awas Yojana
RGIIM	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Indian Institute of Management
RSBY	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
SCs	Schedule Castes
SECMOL	Students' Educational and Cultural Movement of Ladakh
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
STs	Scheduled Tribes
TISS	Tata Institute of Social Sciences
ULB	Urban Local Bodies
UPR	Usual Place of Residence
UPAS	Usual Principle Activity Status

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This book is the outcome of a collective engagement with India's fascinating and complex transformation, and many individuals and institutions have contributed significantly in this collective journey. While there exist many significant contributions that look at India's remarkable journey from diverse vantage points, this book is about internal migration in contemporary India and its manifold linkages with the dynamics of development. First and foremost, I would like to thank Dr G. Mohan Gopal, Director, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Contemporary Studies (RGICS), for initiating and supporting this endeavour. He not only took an active interest in the study, but also contributed to it significantly through his incisive comments and suggestions. This study was prepared under the aegis of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Contemporary Studies. However, the institute does not necessarily subscribe to the views expressed here. I am grateful to Dr Reshmi Banerjee, the coordinator of the project at the RGICS, New Delhi, for all her support and help in organizing the study as well as the two-day national conference at RGICS, in which the papers were presented and discussed. Dr Rakhee Bhattacharya, with whom my association predates our association with our respective current institutions, took over the coordination of the project at a critical stage, and I am thankful to her for all her constructive comments and unwavering support.

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Deepak K. Mishra

New Delhi, December, 2015

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Introduction: Internal Migration in Contemporary India—An Overview of Issues and Concerns

Deepak K. Mishra

Introduction

Migration is expected to increase as a result of economic growth. The relatively low migration rate in India that has been widely discussed in the literature was expected to be replaced by the new dynamics of migration and urbanization, particularly after the neo-liberal economic reforms. However, notwithstanding some discernible changes in mobility patterns in urban settings, the expected transformation of migration is not yet visible, at least in the macro-context. On the one hand, expansion of economic opportunities for some has expanded the aspirations for many, and there has been a desire for economic betterment that has induced many to migrate. On the other hand, there have been new barriers, vulnerabilities and anxieties for the migrants. Increasing the scope for some migrants to access jobs anywhere in India has to be seen along with rising tides of chauvinist, anti-migrant and nativist politics in many parts of India. Increasing violence against women, both in urban and rural areas, often as a reaction to the increasing visibility and mobility of women, is another crucial dimension having significant implications for migrants and their well-being. Further, the continuing significance of the informal economy, recruitments based on caste and kinship networks, labour bondages of various kinds and exploitative labour relations even in globally integrated sectors necessitate further probing of the constitutive contexts of migration decisions.