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Problems of Internal Migrants in India

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Abstract

Migration from one place to other place is common in India. Migration generally take place from developing state to developed state for education or in the search of employment but it also take place from the developed state to the developing state. Most of the meritorious students that go for education somehow manage to settle in the migrated place through hard labour and competition and only those students that are less meritorious return back to their native place. From the present study it is concluded that the people of developed states treat the migrant students with great respect and are of supportive nature that have attracted students from the different corner of the country that have contributed in the development of the respective states.

Key Words: *Higher education, local peoples, lower education, migrants, students.*

Introduction: In India migration from one place to other takes place mainly for employment and study. Both migrations i.e. for employment and for study generally take place from developing state to developed state like from Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand Arunachal Pradesh Manipur etc. to states like Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala etc. The states are economically developed are educationally developed also. Developed states have huge number of colleges and institutes in addition to the industries so they feed upon both unemployed peoples as well as student.

In addition to migration from developing states, equal migration i.e. migration from developing states to developing states, also take place. Like from Arunachal Pradesh to Assam and vice versa, from Bihar to Assam and from Assam to Bihar and so on.

There are many educational institutions and Universities that despite of having in the developing states have gained reputation and hence attracts students from all over the India. For example Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Allahabad University, IIT Kharagpur, IIT Kanpur, Patna University, Nalanda University, Tezpur University etc. all are situated in the developing states or one can say poor states but have great reputation. These institutions attract students from abroad also. To safeguard the rights of these migrant unemployed people and students, Indian Constitution have been provided with Article 15 and 16 as Fundamental Right.

According to Article 15. **Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.**—

- (1) The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.
- (2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to—
 - (a) Access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment; or

(b) The use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public.

According to article 16, **Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment—**

(1) There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.

(2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State.

Generally it is seen that students that are migrated for the study, apply for the job in the nearby of the institutions and meritorious students easily gets the placement only few students return back to their domestic place, mostly are those who are somewhat less meritorious.

Problem arises from the peoples of poor states that are either illiterates or educated illiterates that have never went outside the state or that are myopic. As most of the peoples are those who have never went outside the state, they think that peoples of other states migrates to their state and draw their opportunity but they never thinks that they does not go but their brothers, sisters and children use to go. These types of thinking generally exist with the poor states people but rarely with the people of developed state. This type of ill thinking of peoples may be a reason for the backwardness of the poor states, backwardness of institutions and universities, because the reputation and progress of institutions and universities depends mostly upon its faculty and students. Faculties and students of good quality fear from coming to these institutions and universities.

In case of migration for employment, the most affected are their children in both developed and poor states. They get less opportunity of reading and if gets, then they face a lot of problem of ill treatment by the local children.

Statement of the Problem:

The main problem stands as follows:

“PROBLEMS OF INTERNAL MIGRANTS IN INDIA”

Objective of the Study

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

- To study the treatment of elder people with migrant students of higher studies in developed states.
- To study the treatment of elder people with migrant students of higher studies in developing states.
- To study the treatment of younger people with migrant students of lower studies in developed states.
- To study the treatment of younger people with migrant students of lower studies in developing states.

Hypothesis:

The null hypothesis is assumed of:

- There is not good treatment of elder people with migrant students of higher studies in developed states.
- There is not good treatment of elder people with migrant students of higher studies in developing states.

- There is not good treatment of younger people with migrant students of lower studies in developed states.
- There is not good treatment of younger people with migrant students of lower studies in developing states.

Research Methodology

A. Method: Descriptive survey method is used in the research.

B. Selection of Tools: Observation method is used for the collection of data because the investigator itself have lived at different places of India and observed the life of students of that places.

The investigator have lived at Bhagalpur (Bihar) for 3 years, Sonipat (Haryana) for 2 years, Palwal (Haryana) for 1 year, Narayna (New Delhi) for 1 year, Kota (Rajasthan) for 8 months, Patna (Bihar) for 1 year, Maurigram (West Bengal) for 2 years, and Digboi (Assam) for 2 years. The investigator lived himself at each places with the migrant students either as a student or teacher or both.

C. Justification for the Selection of Tool: The data for this study could also be collected by questioner, interview or case study method. In questioner and interview it is must that each sample is well educated. Students of higher studies were able to respond but students of lower studies were not enough educated to respond. So it is not suitable to use questioner and interview method. Case study may be a suitable tool but it will keep subjectivity in finding data of the respondent.

As investigator was himself lived with the subject in study and investigator keep some interest in writing some important events of life so unbiased and real time data were stored with the investigator.

Limitations of the Study:

- The study is limited only to some places because it is not possible to live at many places in limited time.
- This type of research is time consuming so there is a great possibility of subjectivity.
- As the study is spread into a very large time so it is not possible to make a note of each and every moment of the events so there may be some lapse or loss of the events during the making of note.
- The researcher himself was a migrant student so there may be possible that they have confronted with people of good thought in bad thinking dominated area and vice versa.
- There is also possibility that the observer have made image of all the people of a particular area with the first confrontation and that have long lasting. In this situation there is great possibility of partiality in the observation.

Observation At Different Places

❖ Observation At Sonipat And Palwal (Haryana)

For students of higher education

The elder people treat the migrant students with great respect and they feels that this is pride for them that the students come from different states for study to their home state. They feel that this migration of students from different states to their state signifies their advancement in education and culture.

The 40% of the younger people ill treat the migrant students with feelings of backwardness of the migrant students rest younger people also feels proud like the elder people.

For students of lower education

The students of lower education are mostly children of workers that have migrated in the search of employment. In this case the elder people again treat students with the feelings that these can be a great revolutionist for their family and can change the life of their parents.

The 50% of younger people ill treat them by dictating the status of their families and states.

❖ **Observation at Delhi**

For students of higher education

The elder people treat the students with great respect but less than that of Haryana.

The younger people also treat the students with great respect similar to the elder people.

For students of lower education

Both elder people and younger people treat students according to their family status i.e. for students of high economic status family with great respect and vice versa.

❖ **OBSERVATION AT KOTA (RAJASTHAN)**

For students of higher education

Both elder and younger people treat the students with great respect and keep them with great enthusiasms. They think that these migrant students are the source of revenue for them and their states.

For students of lower education

At Kota the investigator didn't got opportunity to observe the life of students of lower education so have no data.

❖ **OBSERVATION AT BHAGALPUR AND PATNA (BIHAR)**

For students of higher education

Previously the feelings of elder with students of higher education were bad and younger people were good but now with the advancement of education the concept have been changed and as of now towards students of higher education both elder and younger people have feelings of friendliness and supportive attitude.

For students of lower education

For students of lower education both previously and at present both elder and younger people have good feelings.

❖ **Observation at Kolkata (West Bengal)**

For students of higher education

The 50% of elder people treat migrant students with respect and 50% people with the feelings of alienation but younger people have friendly relations with the migrant students.

For students of lower education

The feelings of elder people for migrant students are according to their family status i.e. good for financially sound family and not good for students of poor family. The younger people have no relation with the financial status of students and treat all the students support and friendly feelings.

❖ **Observation at Digboi (Assam)**

For students of higher education

The investigator did not get opportunity to observe the life of migrant students of higher studies.

For students of lower education

Some sections of both elder and younger people have hatred feelings towards the migrant students. They feel that migrant are taking the opportunities of local people and local students. In the

absence of the migrant, they will have the monopoly over all the resources. They prefer to win the competition by removing the competitors without competition.

Result

The following results have been found from the research:

- There is good treatment of elder people with migrant students of higher studies in developed states so 1st hypothesis is rejected.
- There is not good treatment of elder people with migrant students of higher studies in developing states so 2nd hypothesis is accepted.
- There is good treatment of younger people with migrant students of lower studies in developed states so 3rd hypothesis is rejected.
- There is not good treatment of younger people with migrant students of lower studies in developing states so 4th hypothesis is accepted.

Conclusions: From the above results it is clear that in the developed states people treat the migrant students with respect and show supportive attitude towards them. This supportive attitude is also a factor that attracts the students from different region of the country that contribute in the development of their states while unsupportive nature of people of the poor states inhibit the migrant students and hence block the way of revenue generation and also block the scope for educational development in their states. It is the students that contribute a lot in the development of the economy by different means.

Scope for Further Research

The study suggests the following area for further research:

- To study the attitude of migrant students of higher education towards local people.
- To study the attitude of migrant students of lower education towards local people.
- To study the attitude of parents of migrant students of higher education outside of their domestic state.
- To study the attitude of parents of migrant students of lower education outside of their domestic state.
- To study the change in attitude of peoples of developed states towards migrant students.
- To study the change in attitude of peoples of developing states towards migrant students.
- To compare the attitude of peoples of developed and developing state towards the migrant students.
- To study to suggest the measures to attract the student for study in the developing state that in turn will increase the revenue for the state.
- To study to suggest the formation of congenial environment that attracts the students.

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