
PLIGHT OF NORTH INDIAN MIGRANTS: A CASE OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION IN PUNE CITY IN MAHARASHTRA

*DADARAO C KIRTIRAJ**

INTRODUCTION

Migrants are one of the most vulnerable sections in India whose Human rights are always at stakes. The wide economic, social, cultural and regional disparities forces the people to move away from their home land to the other state for want of employment- using migration as survival strategy. Internal migration of poor laborers is rising in India. 14.4 million people migrated within the country for work purposes either to cities or to areas with higher expected economic gains, during the 2001 census period. International covenant

* Dr. Dadarao C Kirtiraj is Associate Professor at Social Sciences Centre, Bharti Vidhyapeeth Deemed University, Pune.(kirtiraj88@yahoo.com)

on social and political rights (ICCPR) and International covenant on economic, social and cultural right (ICESCR)¹ have guaranteed the rights to sustainable livelihood, social, political and economic development for all specially the disadvantaged sections. International Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights in its preamble states that the ideal of free human beings enjoying freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his economic, social and cultural rights as well as his civil and political rights.² Many countries have ratified these covenants. In 1979, Government of India acceded to the International covenants on economic, social and cultural rights.³ In India; there are many vulnerable groups like Scheduled Caste, Scheduled tribes⁴ and other backward classes who are victims of the Hindu social structure. Plight of these weaker sections is quite noticeable when we visit villages in rural India and slums in urban areas.

INTERNAL MIGRATION IN INDIA

In 2001, 309 million persons were migrants based on place of last residence, which constitute about 30% of the total population of the country. This figure indicates an increase of around 37 percent from census 1991 which recorded 226 million migrants. Out of the total migrants 91 million are males and the rest 218 are females. Thus migrants constitute around 30 percent of the total population, male and female migrants constituting 18 percent and 45 percent of their population respectively. Of the total migrants, 87 percent were migrants within the state of enumeration while 13 percent were interstate migrants⁵ From the largest three or four magnitudes of out-migration proportions of each state, it is clear that majority of the

migrants have moved to neighboring states only. However there are exceptions for this. For Uttar Pradesh, which constitutes 41 percent of all our migrants, migration to Maharashtra accounts for 32 percent even though Maharashtra is not a border state. Likewise, out migrants from Orissa preferred Gujarat and Maharashtra as the destination even when these states are not Border States. Out-migration to these states made up to 34 percent of total out-migrants from Orissa. A close look at the pattern of each state's out-migration is as follows. 56 percent of out-migrants from Uttar Pradesh have gone to Maharashtra, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh. In the case of Bihar, nearly 50 percent out-migrants have moved to Jharkhand, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. Out-migrants from these two states made up to 70 percent of total out-migrants. More than one-third of Tamil Nadu migrants moved to Karnataka. The rest of the out-migrants have chosen mainly Kerala, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. More than three-fourth of out-migrants from Andhra Pradesh have moved to the border states namely, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. For the out-migrants from Rajasthan, destinations are Maharashtra, Haryana, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. Turning to Kerala, about 48 percent have moved to the neighboring states, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. However, a slightly more than one-fourth of the out-migrants from Kerala have moved to Maharashtra, which is not a bordering state. Overall it is observed that majority of the out-migrants have moved to the bordering states. Nevertheless, it is observed that migration to non bordering states has also been significant.⁶

MIGRANTS IN MAHARASHTRA

3.25 According to the Population Census 2001, among the population

of 9.69 crore of Maharashtra, 32.32 lakh persons (3.34 per cent) were in-migrants from other states in India and in addition, 0.48 lakh persons (0.05 per cent) were in-migrants from other countries during 1991-2001 decade. Out of the 32.32 lakh in-migrants from other states, large number of in-migrants were from Uttar Pradesh (28.5 percent), followed by Karnataka (14.7 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (8.5 per cent), Gujarat (7.6 percent), Bihar (7.1 per cent) and Andhra Pradesh (6.0 per cent).

After 1991, the net addition in the population up to 2001 was 1.80 crore, out of which 32.80 lakh (18.2 per cent) persons were in-migrants. In other words, for every 5 persons added in the population of Maharashtra during the decade 1991-2001, one person was in-migrant. ⁷

HUMAN RIGHTS AND INDIAN CONSTITUTION

The preamble of the Indian Constitution sets the aims to secure for all its citizens Justice-Social, Economic and Political, Liberty- of thoughts, of expressions, belief, faith and worship, Equality- of Status and Opportunity and promote among them all fraternity assuring dignity of Individual and Unity of Nation. The Indian Constitution has a full-fledged chapter (Part III) on fundamental Rights which ranges from Article 12 to Article 36. The fundamental Rights drafted and incorporated in the Indian constitution on the pattern of US Constitution (American Bill of Rights) and Switzerland. ⁸These Fundamental rights are made sacrosanct and mandatory, part of Basic Structure of the Constitution which can not be alter or change or withdrawn at the instance of the government enjoying power at the Centre.

It is further extended to the Article 37 to 51 in the form of Directive Principle of State Policy. According to the Directive Principles of State Policy of the Indian Constitution, the State is required to secure for its citizens both men and women- right to an adequate means of livelihood, equal pay for equal work for both men and women, protection against abuse and exploitation of worker's economic necessity, protection of their health and strength, to secure for children opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and protect children and a youth against exploitation and moral and material abandonment. The state is also required to secure equal justice and free legal aid, to make effective provisions for right to work, to public assistance incases of undeserved want to ensure just and human conditions of work and maternity relief, to secure work, a living wage and a decent standard of life to participation of workers in the m management of industries.⁹Unfortunately, these are not mandatory due to paucity of resources at the disposal, but just the directions and guideline to the State in its governance.

Against this backdrop, when we look at our journey towards realization of Free world based on equality, liberty and Freedom we finds that we have still long way to go.

Great majorities of the people in the developing Nations are living in poverty and are denied of basic needs of life such as health, education, housing, food, security and equity. Issues of sustainable livelihood, social and political participation have remained a major problem in the developing countries. The governments have failed to guarantee the people their inherent human right at the implementing level (Ghai, 2001).¹⁰

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In India as in any other developing nation there are two contradictions with regards to process of migration. In the first case there are migrations of highly educated and skillful people to the developed countries (International Migrations by the Indians) who enjoy better pays and better work culture and sent huge remittances to home country. In the second case there are migrations within country (Intra State and Inter State Migrations) where in we finds that the poor and unskilled people adapts migration as a survival strategy. A search through published and grey literature on migration shows that there is large number of studies which portray a very different picture of migrants. They show that circular migration is the main form of mobility for work and that such migration is higher among the poor and especially SCs and STs .¹¹ They also show higher rates of migration among women and children. All three sectors of the Indian economy namely agriculture, industry and services employ very large numbers of migrant workers. Field evidence shows that the major sub sectors using migrant labors are textiles, construction, stone quarries and mines, brick-kilns, small scale industry (diamond cutting, leather accessories etc), crop transplanting and harvesting, sugarcane cutting, plantations, rickshaw pulling, food processing including fish and prawn processing, salt panning, domestic work, security services, sex work, small hotels and roadside restaurants/tea shops and street vending. ¹²All these migrants make a substantial contribution to the Indian economy and plays major role in the development of place of their destination. . But migrants remain on the periphery of society, with few citizen rights and no political voice in shaping decisions that impact their lives (Kabeer 2005). Unlike countries in Southeast Asia and East Asia, the bulk of the migrant workforce in India has little or

no education (Srivastava 2003). In fact migrants are poorly endowed all-round: they come from poor families where access to physical, financial and human capital is limited and where prospects for improving living standards are constrained by their inferior social and political status. Historically disadvantaged communities such as the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Castes are heavily represented in migration.¹³

There are several studies that indicates that determinants of migration varies from country to country and even within country it varies depending on socioeconomic, demographic and cultural factors, high unemployment rate, low income, unequal distribution of land, population growth, demand for higher schooling etc. have been identified as some of the prominent determinants of Rural out-migration. (Nabi, 1992; Kadioglu, 1994; Sekhar, 1993) Afsar(1995)¹⁴ argued that migrants often benefited more than non-migrants because of their innovation, risk taking and desperate nature. According to him benefits includes higher or regular income, gain in wealth, better access to public services and education. Misra H.(2009) found that educational attainment is associated with permanent or temporary type of migration. The illiterates' migrants are less likely to be permanent migrants where as higher educated migrants migrates for permanent period. He also observed that in more than 65 per cent of cases 'Push' factors were the main reason and 35 per cent cases 'Pull' factor were the main reasons for their migrations.¹⁵ Tripathy S. N and Dash C R in their study on Impact of Migration on Migrants and non-migrants at place of destination and origin in two India states, Gujrat and Orisa respectively, observed that the socio-economic conditions of migrants were better than the non-migrants living at the place of origin, the migrants had better access to the basic amenities as

compare to non-migrants and food consumption was also improved.¹⁶

There are few studies conducted on the Human Rights aspects of the migrants. Yash Ghai (2001)¹⁷ working paper on, 'Human Rights and Social Development: Towards Democratization of Social Justice,' assesses the progress made toward achieving the Objectives of Copenhagen Declaration. The author concludes that although Human Rights provides suitable framework for goals of the declaration but little progress has been made by the respective governments in the realization of the rights that are central to the agenda of declaration. Stefanie Grant and Harrison Grant Solicitors (2005)¹⁸ in their study on policy analysis entitled 'International Migration and Human Rights,' observed that many human rights problems affecting migrants arise from discrimination, racism, integration and cultural identity. According to them migrant workers are frequently subjected to unequal treatment and unequal opportunities, as well as discriminatory behavior. Surabhi K.S. And N.Ajith Kumar(2007)¹⁹ in their study on "Labour Migration to Kerala: A Study of Tamil Migrant Laborers in Kochi found that the migrant laborers get much higher monetary wages than in their native places but, they live in shanty houses/rooms in slum like localities often on a sharing basis. They have little access to public services like health, education safe water and sanitation. They also face problems of social integration in with local people and many a times becomes victims of violence due their quarrels with the locals leading to the gross violation of their human right. In yet another study conducted by Alexander Libman Carsten Herrmann Pillath, Gaurav Yadav.(2011)²⁰ with an objective to examine the relationships between the demand for Human Rights and Economic Wellbeing it was observed that Human Right violation at the poor states works as push factors. High income at the place of destinations

works as a fine substitute for the Human Rights in the eyes of the migrants. The study concluded that human rights matters if they cannot be overcompensated by income.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Apart from the general protection from the International Human Rights Law and Covenants, the Migrants and their families enjoys specific protections under the International Conventions on the Protection of rights of all migrants workers and members of their families (ICRMW, 2003). However, the migrants all over the world more particularly living in developing countries like India faces the gross violation of their human rights and dignity. The religious, linguistic and cultural alienation of the migrants make them the victims of discrimination and are treated as second class citizens.

The present study is a field based inquiry into the situations of the North Indian migrants living in Pune City with regards to Socio-economic Status and the degree of freedom they enjoy at the place of destinations in the light of Human Right discourse in India. The Study aims at identifying the hurdles in cultural convergence and integration of the migrant workers with the natives and their culture.

METHODOLOGY

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Pune is one of the fast growing metropolitan cities in India and western Maharashtra to be specific. Apart from being an IT hub it has been a major manufacturing centre for several MNCs and the Indian companies. Pune is well connected to the different parts of India.

During the last decade many developmental projects have created ample job opportunities for the laborers working at different levels. This has attracted the labor force from different parts of the country. The presence of North Indian is quite visible in different parts of the city and in suburb areas. Majority of them lives in slums and are engaged in construction sector, hawkers and vendors, salesmen's, couriers and in transportations. The question of their livelihood remains unsolved since most of them do not have any job security and jobs are of temporary and causal in nature.

The study tries to find out answers to some of the questions like- .What is the socio-economic status of the migrants? How do they face the problem of alienation with the locals? To what extent their human rights are protected at the place of destinations? What are the factors that inhibit the integration of the migrants with the natives? Do the migrants enjoy their basic human rights?

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study and understand the socio-economic conditions of the migrants.
2. To investigate the causes and factors leading to migration of the people.
3. To study and identify the factors inhibiting the social and cultural convergence of the migrants with native people
4. To study and find out the changes in the life conditions of the out-migrants from human Right perspectives.

UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY

The study was conducted in Pune city. The city was divided location wise into main city and suburbs areas. The respondents were mainly

from Tadiwala Road near Pune station, Hadapsar Vaiduwadi, Konddhava (Bk) and Warje Malwadi.

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The multi stage stratified random sampling method was used. In the *first stage* entire universe was divided into two-Main city area and suburbs areas. In the *second stage* the suburbs areas where the north Indian migrants are living in large numbers were identified. *In the third stage* 20 (30 per cent) of the total respondents were selected from main city areas and remaining 58 (70 per cent) of the respondents were selected from three different suburbs areas likewise total 78 respondents were selected by applying purposive sampling technique. The primary data was collected with the help of interviews, formal and informal discussions and objective observations. The census reports and the studies conducted earlier were the main sources of secondary data.

DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

The data thus collected was edited, scrutinized and processed with the help of SPSS. The simple descriptive statistics like mean, mode, median, standard deviations and variance was used. The data output of SPSS was presented in a tabular form the same was interpreted and analyzed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

STATES OF ORIGIN OF THE RESPONDENTS

It is evident from Table 1 that the majority of the respondents (38.5 per cent) were from Uttar Pradesh where as 23.1 per cent of them

were migrants from Rajasthan. The migrants from Bihar comparatively lesser (14.1 per cent). In all 19 respondents were from other North Indian States like Jharkhand, Punjab, Hariyana, and Delhi.

Table 1
Respondents According to Their State of Origin

| State of Origin | Distribution of Respondents | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage |
| Uttar Pradesh | 30 | 38.5 |
| Rajasthan | 18 | 23.1 |
| Bihar | 11 | 14.1 |
| Others | 19 | 24.4 |
| Total | 78 | 100.0 |

The large numbers of respondents are from Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan it is an indication that both the States are industrially, economically and socially backward and lacks developmental opportunities which compels the people to move out of state for better way of living. The respondents from Bihar are lesser because of recent anti North Indian agitations of SS and MNS was targeted against Biharis forcing many of them to leave the city.

AGE

Table 2
Age of the Respondents

| Age in Years | Distribution of Respondents | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | Frequency | Percentages |
| 18-26 | 20 | 25.6 |
| 27-35 | 33 | 42.3 |
| 36-45 | 17 | 21.8 |
| 46-60 | 08 | 10.3 |
| Total | 78 | 100.00 |

It is evident from the Table 2 that the large numbers of respondents are from 27 to 35 years of age about one third of the respondents were

from the age groups 18 to 26 and 36 to 45 respectively. The respondents above 46 years of age were minimal. The descriptive statistics shows the standard deviation of about 9 years with mean age 34 years, minimum age 18 years and maximum age was 60 years.

The large numbers of respondents (42 per cent) are from reproductive age group (27 to 35). This is probably the age group when respondents start family life and share household responsibilities. They find it difficult to feed their family due to lack of regular employment and less wages. They finally adapt to migration as a survival strategy.

GENDER

Gender is an important variable in a given Indian social situation which is variably affected by any social or economic phenomenon and migration is not an exception to it. Hence the variable gender was investigated for this study. Data related to gender of the respondents is presented in Table 3.

Table 3
Gender of the Respondents

| Gender | Distribution of Respondents | |
|--------|-----------------------------|---------|
| | Frequency | Percent |
| Male | 69 | 88.5 |
| Female | 09 | 11.5 |
| Total | 78 | 100.0 |

It is quite clear that out of the total respondents investigated for this study, overwhelming majority (88.5 per cent) of them were males whereas about 12 . per cent were females. The overwhelming majority of respondents are males by gender in this study because many respondents are migrated without their family and few of them were not yet married. Similarly, women were not approachable and willing

to talk about issues related to migration and about their personal life. We faced lots of difficulties in collecting the data from female respondents.

CASTE

The Castes in India is a base of its social and economic structure. The social system which is based on caste based occupations and its inbuilt hierarchies have undergone certain changes over the period of time. Many of the traditional castes are finding it difficult to continue with their traditional occupations because of mechanizations brought by the industrialization and urbanization. It was therefore felt necessary to investigate the caste background of the respondents and hence variable caste was investigated the details is presented in Table 4

Table 4
Number of Household with Caste

| Caste/Category | Distribution of Respondents | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | Frequencies | Percentages |
| Scheduled Caste | 13. | 16.16 |
| Muslim Minority | 06 | 07.69 |
| Other Backward | 37 | 47.43 |
| Open Castes | 22. | 28.20 |
| Total | 78 | 100.0 |

The Table above shows that almost half the respondents are from other backward category and more than one third of the respondents are from forward caste category. 16 per cent and 8 per cent of the respondents are from scheduled castes and Muslim minority respectively. The less number of SC and Muslims indicates their overall proportion in Indian population and same is reflected in this sample.

EDUCATION

Table 5
Level of Education of the Respondents

| Level of Education | Distribution of Respondent | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage |
| Illiterates | 25 | 32.1 |
| Primary | 22 | 28.2 |
| Secondary | 26 | 33.3 |
| Higher Secondary | 3 | 3.8 |
| Graduates | 2 | 2.6 |
| Total | 78 | 100.0 |

Table .5, shows that more than a quarter of the respondents were illiterates and another quarter of them were educated only up to primary level which means they are functional literate and equal number of them were educated up to secondary level. The number of respondents attaining higher education were very few almost negligible. The Table above makes it clear that majority of the respondents are not well educated. In a interstate migration the people who migrates for earning their livelihoods are educationally backward and did not find the jobs in organize sector and at the same time informal sector is not develop to absorb them in employment neither do they have any skills and resources to start self-employment at the place of origin.

OCCUPATIONS

Person's occupations do have a bearing on his or her personality and so also the ways of looking at the problem before him. The quality of life is also determined by an individual's occupation and the incomes he derives from it. Occupation of an individual also socialized him or her in a particular fashion which in turn reflects his or her pattern of behaviors and his/her level of understanding of particular

phenomenon. In other words the person's response to a problem is possible determined by the type of occupation he is engaged in and hence variable occupation was investigated by the researcher and data pertaining to occupation is presented in Table 6

Table 6
Occupation of the Respondents

| Occupation | No of Respondents | Occupation | No of Respondents |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Grocery Shops (small) | 8 | Saloon workers | 3 |
| Security(Watchman) | 9 | Drivers | 4 |
| Construction Worker | 7 | Carpenter | 3 |
| Salesman | 11 | Juice Centre | 4 |
| Floor Mill operators | 8 | Railway Cant. | 3 |
| Chikan Centre | 4 | Boot Polish | 4 |
| Cooks | 6 | Poster Selling | 4 |
| Total | | | 78 |

It is evident from Table 6 that majority of the respondents are working in informal sectors and good number of them is having some kind of skills which made it possible for them to find some honorable employment Quite few of them have continued their traditional occupations even after migration this may be because of the higher wages at the place of destination.

INCOME

Income of a person plays an important role in shaping the economic conditions of an individual which in turn is likely to have bearing on the responses about a problem posed to him. The researcher, therefore in this study attempted to investigate the income as variable and the data related to income of the respondents is presented in Table.7

Table 7
Income of the Respondents Before and after Migration

| Income | Distribution of Respondents | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| | Before Migration | | After Migration | |
| 1000 to 3000 | 45 | 57.7 % | 15 | 19.2 % |
| 3001 to 5000 | 18 | 23.1 % | 28 | 35.9 % |
| 5001 to 8000 | 1 | 1.3 % | 15 | 19.2 % |
| 8001 to 15000 | 1 | 1.3 % | 20 | 25.6 % |
| Not Applicable | 13 | 16.7 % | 00 | 00 % |
| Total | 78 | 100.0 | 78 | 100.0 |

It is evident from Table 7 that there are remarkable changes in the earnings of the respondents, before and after the migration. More than half of the respondents were earning Rs.1000 to 3000 per month before migration. The number of respondents in this slab decreased to less than a quarter of respondents after the migration. There were only 2 respondents who were earning Rs. 5000 to 1500 before migration, their number increased to 35 (44.8 per cent) The 13 respondents who were not earning anything at the place of origin started earning after migration. This shows the economic conditions of the respondents had improved after migration.

MARITAL STATUS

Marriage and migration these two things are very close phenomena. The marital status of the respondents gives an indication of using migration as a well thought out strategy of overcoming poverty and aspiring to live a better life. Keeping this in mind the marital status of the respondents was investigated and the details of the marital status of the respondents is presented in Table 8

Table .8
Marital Status of The Respondents

| Marital Status | Distribution of Respondent | |
|----------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage |
| Married | 70 | 89.7 |
| Unmarried | 08 | 10.3 |
| Total | 78 | 100.0 |

Table 8 shows that overwhelming number of the respondents (89.7 per cent) were married and very few of them (10.3 per cent) were unmarried. Since the average respondents were from late adolescent age group, this is the age at which, normally, a person gets marry and shoulders the household responsibility. The family responsibility and commitments forces the respondents to look for better employment opportunities which are not available at the place of origin. In such a situation they become out migrants.

The respondents under the category separated, widows or widower were not reported in the given sample.

TYPE OF HOUSES

It is obvious from Table 9 that. majority (41 per cent) of the respondents were residing in houses made up of Patras and little less than equal number of them were residing in Cement Pakka houses. The number of respondents living in ‘Kachha’ houses made up of cloths and mud and bricks were 9 per cent and 11 per cent respectively

Table 9
House Type of The Respondents

| House Type | Distribution Of Respondent | |
|----------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage |
| Patras/ Tins | 32 | 41.0 |
| Cloths | 07 | 9.0 |
| Mud and Bricks | 09 | 11.5 |
| Cement Slap | 30 | 38.5 |
| Total | 78 | 100.0 |

HOUSE OWNERSHIP

The possession of a house is a status symbol in our society. The house ownership is likely to boost confidence of a person in understanding and handling of any situation or a problem. The house ownership is therefore likely to have an impact on the type of response given by the respondents and therefore the variable ‘house ownership’ was considered an important variable and the same was investigated and data is presented in Table 10

Table 10
House Ownership of The Respondents

| House Ownership | Distribution of Respondents | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage |
| Owned | 16 | 20.5 |
| Rented | 56 | 71.8 |
| Illegal hut | 05 | 6.4 |
| With Relatives | 01 | 1.3 |
| Total | 78 | 100.0 |

Table above shows that a large majority of respondents (71.8 per cent) were living in rented houses and a quarter of them were having their own houses. 5 of the respondents were living in huts constructed illegally by them. It can therefore be concluded that the housing as a basic needs of a human beings have not been met in case of most of the respondents in the study area.

RATION CARDS

Table 11
Respondents Possessing Ration Cards

| Response | Distribution of Respondents | |
|----------|-----------------------------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage |
| Yes | 33 | 42.3 |
| No | 45 | 57.7 |
| Total | 78 | 100.0 |

Possessing a Ration card has many advantages for any Indian Citizens. It gives them the rights to access the basic amenities and they can become entitled for benefits of many governments schemes. One can not enjoy any democratic rights unless he/she has a ration cards. The above Table makes it clear that little less than 60 per cent of the respondents do not have the basic document like Ration Card. This has a long term impact on their developmental prospectus. Their right to development and other civil and political rights gets restricted despite of they being a citizen of India.

ELECTRICITY

Table 12
Member of Household with Electricity

| Response | Distribution of Respondents | |
|----------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | Frequencies | Percentages |
| Yes | 62 | 79.5 |
| No | 16 | 20.5 |
| Total | 78 | 100.0 |

Electricity is one of basic necessity of any citizen. It is also an indicator of quality of life.

The Table above shows that more than one third of the total respondents are living in houses without electricity. A household

without electricity shows precarious conditions of migrants at the place of destinations.

DRINKING WATER FACILITIES

Table 13
Number of Household with Source of Drinking Water

| Source of Water | Distribution of Respondents | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | Frequencies | Percentages |
| Private Tap | 20 | 35.9 |
| Public Tap | 37 | 47.4 |
| Hand-Pump | 07 | 9.0 |
| Others | 06 | 7.7 |
| Total | 78 | 100.0 |

Water and health are closely associated with each other. Safe drinking water is a right of every individual so that he can live a healthy life.

It is evident from the Table above that almost half of the respondents are dependents on public taps for drinking water whereas only 36 per cent of the respondents have private connections. It can be concluded that the respondents are denied of their right to health.

Table 14
Number of Household with Toilet Facilities

| Toilet | Distribution of Respondents | |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | Frequencies | Percentages |
| Private | 29 | 37.2 |
| Public | 33 | 42.3 |
| Open | 16 | 20.5 |
| Total | 78 | 100.0 |

The Table above shows that little less than half of the total respondents are using public toilets and 37 per cent of them were having private toilets attached to their home. What is more surprising that one third of the respondents were not having either private or public toilets they were defecating in open space.

REASONS FOR MIGRATION

Table 15
Reasons for Migration

| Reasons for Migration | Distribution of Respondents | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage |
| Employment | 74 | 94.8 |
| Family Crisis | 02 | 2.6 |
| City Attraction | 02 | 2.6 |
| Total | 78 | 100.0 |

It is evident from the Table 15 that the overwhelming majority of the respondents (94.8 per cent) were migrated for finding some employment in urban areas. The migration due to some other reasons was negligible. It can therefore be concluded that the migration are caused because of loss of job or unavailability of jobs in the rural areas, ultimately leading to migration from rural to urban areas.

Table 16
Perceptions about Present Conditions

| Level of Improvement | Distribution of Respondents | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | Frequencies | Percentages |
| Well Improved | 24 | 30.8 |
| Slightly Improved | 44 | 56.4 |
| As it is | 10 | 12.8 |
| Total | 78 | 100.0 |

The Table above shows that more than half of the respondent's life conditions are stated to be slightly improved after the migration and 13 per cent of respondents have said that their situation is same as before and there is no improvement in it even after the migration.

Little more than one third of them had stated that there is a well improvement in their life conditions after the migration. The respondents find the life somewhat easier in compare to life at place of origin. That makes them to continue to stay as migrants.

SOCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE LOCALS

Table 17
Respondents Relations with Locals

| Relations | Distribution of Respondents | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage |
| Extremely | 05 | 6.4 |
| Good | 06 | 7.7 |
| Average | 66 | 85.7 |
| Total | 78 | 100.0 |

An overwhelming majority of the respondents does not have health relationships with the local people. This was the most difficult question to answer for the respondents and many of them tried to keep silence out of the fear. Most of the respondents were staying in a rented houses owned by the Maharashtra local people. The interviews were conducted almost three months after the sporadic violence against the north Indians by the so called “sons of soil” But most of them gave a very balance answer saying that their relation with the locals are not so good but not bad also. I

Table 18
Respondents Perceptons about Hurdles in Convergence With Locals

| Relations | Distribution of Respondents | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage |
| language | 11 | 14.10 |
| Regionalism | 06 | 7.69 |
| Vote Bank Politics | 53 | 67.94 |
| Cultural Differences | 08 | 10.25 |
| Total | 78 | 100.0 |

It is obvious from the Table 18 that integration and cultural convergence of the migrant with the local because of the hurdles as mentioned above. The north India speaks a ‘typical Hindi’ language mixed with Bhojpuri. That makes them identified as “Different” by the locals. A large majority of the respondents perceived Vote Bank

Politics as main hurdles in problem their unification and integration with the native Maharashtra people. The politician exploits cultural and geographical differences of respondents for their vested interests.

Table 19
Respondents Facing Discrimination in Day to Day Life

| Response | Distribution of Respondents | |
|------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| | Frequency | Percentage |
| Always | 18 | 23.07 |
| Some times | 37 | 47.43 |
| Rarely | 14 | 17.94 |
| Never | 09 | 11.53 |
| Total | 78 | 100.0 |

The Table above shows the level and intensity of discrimination experienced by the respondents in their day to day life. Near about half of the respondents had experienced some kind of discrimination at some time or other in their stay in Pune city. Near about 25 per cent of the respondents often experiences the discrimination in their day to day life. This makes a strong case for human right violation.

MAJOR FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

- The study reveals that majority of the respondents are from the three north Indian states namely UP, Rajasthan and Bihar, economist called them group of sick states. It can be therefore be inferred that regional disparities in development have forced the people of these states to move out of their natives states to the state which is economically and industrially developed wherein they can have better prospects for their development.

- The study shows that most of the respondents are either illiterates or they are functionally literates up to primary or secondary

level. The respondents educated up to higher secondary level and above are negligible. It can be concluded that the migrants are educationally backward

■ Want of employment is found to be the main cause of migration. (94 per cent). Their right to livelihood is violated first at the State of origin and then at the place of destination. The present study confirms findings of the many earlier studies with respect to the reason for migration.

■ The overwhelming majority of the respondents are living in rented homes in which 20 per cent of the homes do not have electricity, more than 60 per cent of houses are made of patras, cloths and mud and bricks. It shows that they are living in poor housing conditions. Only 37 per cent of them have private toilets almost equal number of them has public taps as source of drinking water. This shows gross violation of their basic rights to live a dignified life.

■ While looking at their occupational patterns we found that they are involved in running small grocery shops, doing watchman ships under the security agencies, many of them were working as salesman, floor mills operators and constructions are the other areas of work in which they are predominantly found.

■ The economic conditions of the respondents were reported to be improved after the migration but when we looked at their overall perspective towards life conditions more than 50 per cent of them felt that there are only slight improvements in their life conditions and about 13 per cent of them reported that their life conditions are as it was before. More than one third of them said that their life conditions are well improved after the migrations.

■ The study found that the most of the migrants have average social relations with the locals. The quality of their social relations is

neither good nor bad. But their body language was very indicative of fears and submissiveness about the locals.

■ While probing the problems in convergence and integration of the respondents with the locals a large majority of the respondents (68 per cent) perceived petty politics as main hurdles followed by language, regionalism and cultural differences as hurdles in their unification and integration with the locals.

■ The philosophy of human right discourse and the Indian Constitution demands non discrimination in any form. In this study, it is found that a quarter of the respondents had often experienced discrimination in some form or other in their day to day life. Whereas, about half the number of respondents had experienced discrimination at some time or other during their stay in Pune city. ❖

NOTES:

1. Fact Sheet No.2 (Rev. 1), The International Bill on Human Rights, United Nations, Geneva. June, 1996 available <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FactSheet2Rev.1en.pdf>

2. *Ibid.*

3. Chandrima Chatterjee and Gunjan Sheoran, 2007, A Report on “Vulnerable Groups in India,” published by Centre for Enquiry into Health and Allied Themes, Mumbai.

4. SC/ST are the Constitutional Terminologies use to denote Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, the two socially, educationally and economically disadvantaged groups in India.

5. Census of India, 2001, Reports on Migration.

6. *Ibid.*

7. *Ibid.*

8. Varandani Gurusharan, 1995, “Human Rights: Constitutional Mandate and the Worker,” in Human Rights In India, Ed. by B. P. Singh Sehgal, Deep and Deep Publication New Delhi.

9. Constitution of India, Part IV, Chapter on Directive Principle of State Policy.

10. Ghai Yash, 2001, working paper on Human Rights and Social Development towards Democratization of Social Justice available on <http://www.pogar.org/publications/other/unrisd/hr-social-dev-01e.pdf>

11. UNDP Human Development Report (April, 2009) working paper by Priya Deshingkar and Shaheen Akter on “Migration and Human Development in India,” P.2.

12. *Ibid.*

13. *Ibid.*

14. Cited by Misra Hrudanand, 2009, in ‘Rural Urban Migration in India: A Micro Level Study,’ Indian Journal of Social Work, Vol. 70, Issue- 1, TISS, Mumai.

15. *Ibid.*

16. Tripathy S. N, Dash C. R, 1997.

17. Ghai Yash, 2001, *opcit.*

18. Stefanie Grant, Harrison Grant Solicitors, 2005, International Migration and Human Rights, available on <http://www.gcim.org/attachements/TP7.pdf>

19. Surabhi K. S. and N Ajith Kumar, 2007, Labor Migration to Kerala: “A Study of Tamil Migrant Laborers in Kochi,” Working Paper No.16, Centre For Socio-Economic and Environmental Studies, Kochi, India.

20. Alexander Libman Carsten Herrmann Pillath, Gaurav Yadav, 2011. Frankfurt Working paper No. 163, “Are Human Right and Economic wellbeing substitutes? Evidences From Migration across Indian States. Available on www.frankfurt-school.de/dms/Arbeitsberichte/Arbeits163.pdf