



Journal Homepage: -www.journalijar.com

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED RESEARCH (IJAR)

Article DOI:10.21474/IJAR01/16694
DOI URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21474/IJAR01/16694>



RESEARCH ARTICLE

"MIGRATION A PHENOMENAL EVENT OF HUMAN LIFE: A STUDY OF YOUTH MIGRANTS IN MUMBAI CITY"

Mr. Vijay Ramdas Nair

Ph D Scholar, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Uni., New Mumbai.

Manuscript Info

Manuscript History

Received: 15 February 2023

Final Accepted: 19 March 2023

Published: April 2023

Key words:-

Youth, Migration, Phenomenal Event

Abstract

Migration is a complex and very old phenomenal event of Human life; it has multi-dimensional impact and effects on Human Life. Without Migration human life is incomplete, every human being in his/her lifetime migrate for some major and minor reasons. The present study focuses on the phenomenal events of Human life, specially the major phenomenal events like Socio-Economic events in Migrated Youth which cause long-term effects on their life. For this present study primary data has been collected from 400 migrated youth to Mumbai from various part of the India. This paper focuses majorly on selected results; it reveals the real condition of Indian Migrated Youth. The impact of metro life on socio-economic condition, and psycho-social vulnerability factors amongst the youth migrants. The findings of the study is equally significant to know about social work intervention and its various approaches to the well-being of youth migrants along with it tries to suggest practical, logical, and possible solutions to Society and responsible Institutions like NGOs, Govt., experts, and thinkers.

Copy Right, IJAR, 2023,. All rights reserved.

Introduction:-

India is a country with rapidly increasing population. According to the 2021, World Population Review, India is home to 1.37 billion people and is projected to become the world's most populous country in the next decade. Infact, India is expected to surpass China's population this year itself. The growth is driven by India's large, dynamic and young population, with 65% of Indians being under the age of 35 years old. Is this an opportunity or a demographic disaster? One of the biggest challenges facing young Indian's is employment. The International Labour Organization (ILO) reported that the unemployment rate in India increased from 4.9% in 2018 to 7.55 in 2020.

Table 1:- Adolescent, Young and Adults India: 1991-2011.

Age group (completed years)	1991	2001	2011
	Numbers (in millions)		
All ages	838.6	1,028.6	1,210.6
Adolescent (10-19 years)	177.7	225.1	253.2
Young (15-24 years)	153.5	190.0	231.9
Adult (18 years or more)	475.3	603.1	762.0
% to total population			
All ages	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Corresponding Author:- Mr. Vijay Ramdas Nair

Address:- Ph D Scholar, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Uni., New Mumbai.

Adolescent (10-19 years)	21.2%	21.9%	20.9%
Young (15-24 years)	18.3%	18.5%	19.2%
Adult (18 years or more)	56.7%	58.6%	62.9%
Source: http://www.censusindia.gov.in on 10/11/2022			

India is in the mid of demographic transition, with adolescents accounting for one-third of the population, making this cohort the largest generation in the history of childhood to adulthood transition. Table No.1 also indicates that middle demographic transition is much faster in current decade of 2011 i.e. 19.2 per cent compared to previous two decades, i.e.18.3per cent and 18.5 per cent, in 1991 and 2001, respectively.

The eye opening current situation of India is that, the major causes of youth migration are unemployment, competitive labour market and enhanced livelihood prospects in the destination district or state. The migration of youth from rural parts of the country is closely related to economic endeavours leading to inter and intra state migrations. Rural people in India are still dependent on the agricultural sector as the primary source of employment. The farm sector in India is closely associated with seasonality, and thus the sector's cycle also determines a main element of migration within the rural-urban migration stream.

As per push-pull theory migration is a complex phenomenon, where 'macro'-, 'meso'- and 'micro'-factors act together to inform the final individual decision to migrate, integrating the push-pull theory. Among the 'macro-factors', the political, demographic, socio-economic and environmental situations are major contributors to migration. These are the main drivers of forced migration, either international or internal, and largely out of individuals' control which are Major Phenomenal Events of Youth who are migrating to metro youth to explore their social-economic life upliftment.

Literature Review:-

R. B. Bhagat, (2010), has focused on the trend and pattern of internal migration of youth in India. Through the study author has explored the size of internal and international migrants based on their last residence and percentage distribution of internal migrants by sex and duration of residence at the place of enumeration. Author has discussed in detail about the size, growth rates of migrants by migration type, and the migration trends in male and female migrants. Through the study author has also focused on the various reasons of male and female migration.

P. L. Shinde and S. B. Zodge, (2021), talks about the migration pattern in Pune district. The authors have also given enough reasons for migration and its pattern in the district. It is opined by them that, Pune is known as educational hub, so thousands of students have migrated to Pune city from all over the country and abroad. In recent years the Information & Technology (IT) industry in Hinjewadi & Magarpatta city has become the identity of Pune city which adds more migrants not from India but internationally to related services. Well-developed sugar industry in Pune district attracts thousands of sugarcane cutters as seasonal migrants from rain shadow districts of Maharashtra. So different patterns of migration like inter-state, inter-district and international migration has developed in Pune district. Comparatively the number of in migrants is more in Pune district than out migrants. There are 8,78,033 out migrants to other district as compare to 25,21,927 in migrants from other district of Maharashtra.

KisanAlgur, (2017),highlights that Males are highly involved in other than the household industry in urban areas, and women mainly are involved in household and agricultural sectors. Because of illiteracy and non-working status, early marriages and remarriages occurred in Maharashtra. His research findings shows that intra-district, interstate migration in Maharashtra are due to the regional disparity in development. Therefore, people from backward and poor regions are migrating to more prosperous and development areas. He also has requested for attention towards more females being migrated and has shown the comparative pull and push factors for both.

Kamlesh Shukla, (2010), has highlighted the situation of migrated youth in metro cities and the causes of their migration. Through the study author has pointed out that there is a strong relationship between urbanization, industrialization and rural youth migration. Author has also observed that many other cities in India, are preferred by rural young people to migrate due to availability of employment opportunities and comparatively good sustainable facilities. Through the study author has attempted to identify the process of urbanization in India with emphasis on the level, ratio of urban and rural, rate of rural migration etc. Author has discussed on the stream and volume of

internal migration. Author has concluded that, because of unequal development in the country migration trends and patterns are also unequal.

Objectives of the study:-

- 1) To study socio-economic and educational status of the youth migrants.
- 2) To identify and list out the factors that are responsible for youth migration.
- 3) To analyze the impacts of metro city life on youth migrants.
- 4) To study and analyze the psycho-social and vulnerability factors amongst the youth migrants.
- 5) To study about possible application of social work intervention for the migrants to promote their well-being.

Research Methodology:-

The present study is exploratory in nature. A survey method has been followed to collect the required primary information. The primary data has been collected through the questionnaire prepared for youth migrants belonging to the age group between 18 years to 29 years living in Mumbai. Multi Stage Stratified Accidental Simple random sampling method has been applied for the selection of sample using Morgan Table. The secondary information has been collected through the study papers and articles published in national and international journals, periodicals etc. The collected primary information has been analysed by applying a simple percentage method. Data analysis done by using Bio-variate Method.

Universe of the study and Population

The universe of the study is Mumbai city's specific localities where the migrants live. Migrant youths (again between 18 years to 25 years) living in Mumbai city in various suburbs and migrated from various parts of India.

Scope of the Study-

With a view to give justice to the objectives of the study and to achieve reliable information in the pre-decided scheduled time, the researcher has decided to focus the attention to the youth migrants living in Mumbai city, and focus on the impact of metro culture on their life styles. The scope of the present study is confined to identify the factors that are responsible for the migration of youth from rural areas to urban or metro city like Mumbai. The scope of the present study is confined to psycho-social and vulnerability factors amongst the youth migrants.

Results and Discussion:-

Table No. 2 describes the demographic profile of migrated youth. In the demographic profile following indicators were covered, like marital status, Age, Education, Religion, State and Geographic Zone wise Migration, Economic condition of migrated youth, Nature of occupation, Ownership of assets, Housing Condition at Native and Mumbai.

Marital status wise:

Out of a total of 400 migrated youth, the majority 63 per cent were found as Ever Married, and 37 per cent were Unmarried. **Age-wise** majority of 43 per cent of youth were from the age group of 26-29 years, followed by 29 per cent from 22-25 years and 28 per cent were from the age group of 18-21 years. **Education wise** majority of 39 per cent of youth completed Primary education followed by 34 per cent of youth completed Secondary education, 21 per cent of youth completed Higher Secondary and very few 5 per cent has reached graduation level. After the number of efforts by the Government for education to all, it is also remarkable that in the current situation, illiterate youth do exist in our country. **Religion Wise** majority of 63 per cent of the youth were Hindus, followed by 30 per cent were Muslims and very less than 3.5 per cent were Buddhists and 3 per cent of Christians.

Table No. 1:- Demographic Profile of Migrant Youth.

Background Characteristics	Migrant Youth in Mumbai	
	%	N
Marital Status		
Ever Married	63	251
Unmarried	37	149
Total		400
Age		
18-21	28.0	112
22-25	28.7	115
26-29	43.3	173

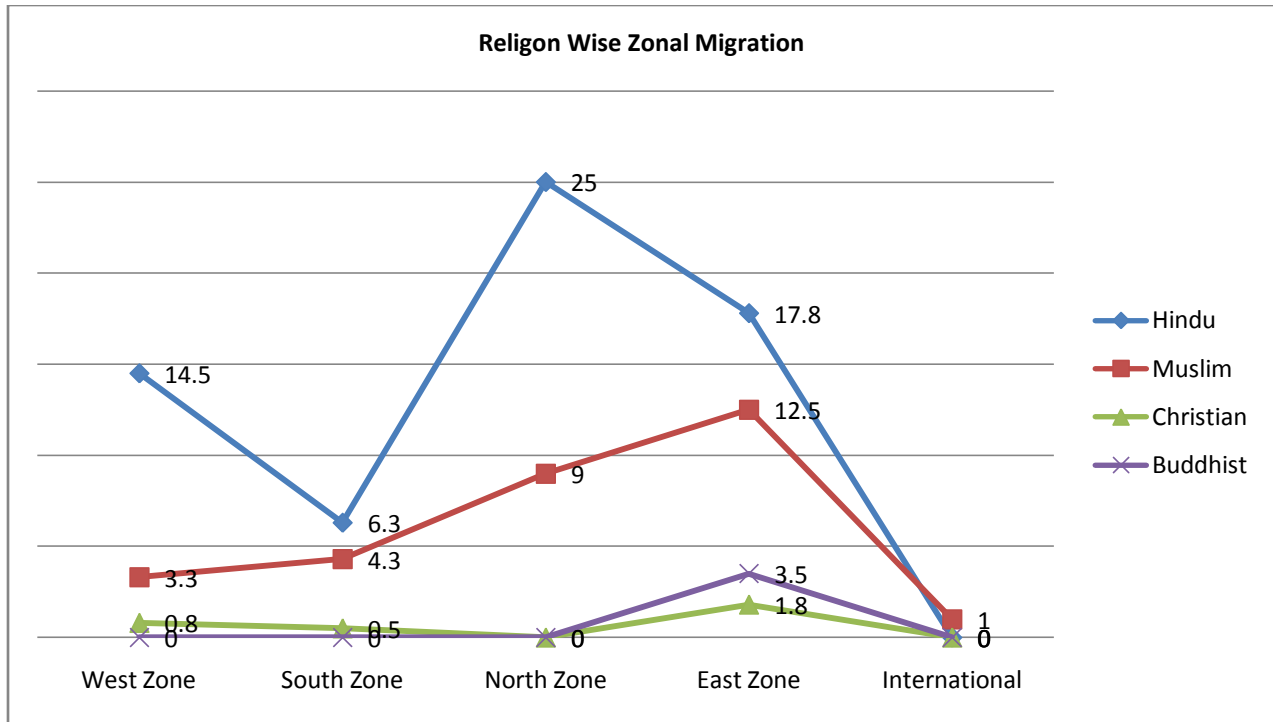
Education						
Illiterate	0.8					3
Primary	39.3					157
Secondary	34.0					136
Higher Secondary	21.3					85
Graduation	4.8					19
Religion						
Hindu	63.5					254
Muslim	30.0					120
Christian	3.0					12
Buddhist	3.5					14
Occupation						
Nature of Occupation						
Industrial Labour	38.8					155
Daily Wage Labour	49.3					197
Self-Employed	12.0					48
Nature of Job						
Permanent	10.5					42
Temporary	78.8					315
Contract Basis	10.8					43
Income (Yearly)						
1 Lakh-1.20 Lakh	32.5					130
1.20 Lakh-1.80 Lakh	58.8					235
1.80 Lakh-2.40 Lakh	8.8					35
Ownership of Assets						
House in Native Place						
Yes	60.5	242	36.5	146	97.0	388
Agricultural Land in Native Place						
Yes	13.8	55	18.8	75	32.5	130

Occupation, Economic and Ownership of Assets:

The majority of 49 per cent youth reported that they were Daily Wage Labourers, followed by 39 per cent reported being Industrial Labours and 12 per cent reported being Self-Employed as a Nature of Occupation. 79 per cent of the youth reported their Nature Job as Temporary, followed by 11 per cent reported on Contract Basis and only 10.5 per cent reported being having a Permanent Job.

Economic Condition:

Majority 59 per cent of the youth reported their Yearly Income as Rs.1.20 lakh-1.80 Lakh, followed by 32 per cent as 1 Lakh-1.20 Lakh and 9 per cent reported 1.80 Lakh-2.40 Lakh as Income(Yearly). **Ownership of Assets:** The majority 97 per cent of Youth reported they have House in their native place. 32 per cent of youth reported they have Agricultural land in Native Place.



Graph No.1:- Portrait the situation of Religion wise Zonal Migration.

Region wise Demographic Characteristics:

Religion Wise majority of 63 per cent of the youth were Hindus among them majority of 25 per cent of them are migrated from North Zone, followed by 18 per cent from East Zone, 14 per cent from West Zone and 6 per cent from South Zone. Next major 30 per cent of the Migrated youth were from Muslim religion and among them Majority 12 per cent of youth migrated from East Zone, 9 per cent from North Zone, 4 per cent from South Zone, 3 per cent from West Zone and 1 per cent from International Country (Nepal) and very less than 3.5 per cent youth were following Buddhism as their religion, among them majority are from East Zone and 3 per cent of youth belongs to Christian religion, among them majority were from East Zone and very less than 1 per cent are from South and West Zone.

Table No.- Current area of Accommodation and Availability of Type of Civic Facility.

Accommodation	Availability of Type of Civic Facility									
	Toilet		Water		Clinic/Hospital		Transport		Good Road	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Slum area	50.2	201	45.5	182	15.0	60	34.0	136	6.5	26
Semi Slum area	42.5	170	43.0	172	30.0	120	38.5	154	18.0	72
Posh area	2.8	11	2.8	11	2.8	11	2.8	11	2.8	11
Nature										
Temporary shelter with tin sheets	2.5	10	5.0	20	1.0	4	1.5	6	1.0	4
Chawl Room	77.0	311	73.5	294	42.8	171	63.7	255	24.0	96
Room in slum area	15.3	61	12.5	50	4.0	16	10.0	40	2.3	9
Other	0.0	0	0.3	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Type										
Owned	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Rented	62.5	250	63.2	253	40.3	161	55.0	220	26.8	107
Shared	32.8	131	27.3	109	7.5	30	20.3	81	0.5	2
Other	0.0	0	0.5	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0

Table No 3. Talks about the current Situation of residential status of migrated youth in Mumbai: The majority 69 per cent of Youth reported they have a Rented House in Mumbai, followed by 34 per cent of youth who reported

they are staying in a Shared house, and very less 1per cent of youth reported they are having owned a house in Mumbai.

Housing Condition (Current):

The majority 79 per cent of Youth reported that they are staying in Chawl Rooms in Mumbai as current condition, followed by 15 per cent reported they are staying in rooms in slum areas, and 5 per cent reported they are staying in Temporary shelters with tin sheets. **Area of Accommodation in Mumbai:** The majority 53 per cent of Youth reported that they are staying in slums as an area of accommodation in Mumbai, followed by 44 per cent reported they are staying in Semi slum areas, and only 3 per cent reported they are staying in a posh area in Mumbai.

Table No. 4 shows that the reasons for migration and factors impacted positively after migration, The Major reasons for migrations are indebtedness, to get a better job opportunity, for improving quality of life, and for economic development.

Table No.4:- Factors Responsible for Migration and Factors impacted positively after migration.

Factors Responsible for Migration	Only Yes		Factors impacted positively after Migration								
			Financial Condition		Standard of Living		Personality		Work Skills		
	%	N		%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Indebtness	41.0	164	Y	39.3	157	21.0	84	16.3	65	32.8	131
			N	1.8	07	20.0	80	24.8	99	8.3	33
Better Job Opportunity	93.0	372	Y	89.0	356	69.5	278	28.2	113	75.3	301
			N	4.0	16	23.5	94	64.8	259	17.8	71
Improving Quality of life	81.5	326	Y	81.3	325	61.8	247	28.0	112	68.3	276
			N	0.3	01	19.8	79	2.8	11	9.3	37
Economic Development	29.3	117	Y	27.5	110	20.3	81	16.8	67	23.5	94
			N	1.8	07	9.0	36	12.5	50	5.8	23

Indebtedness:

41 per cent has reported migrating due to indebtedness, among them 39 per cent has reported a positive impact on financial condition, 21 per cent has reported living standards improved positively, 16 per cent has reported Positive impact and 29 per cent reported Negative impact on Personality development, and 33 per cent has reported an impacted positively on Work Skills. **Better job opportunity:** 93 per cent reported migrating to get better job opportunities, among them 89 per cent has reported a positive impact on their Financial condition, 69 per cent has reported their Living Standard improved positively, 28 per cent has reported their Personality developed positively, 75 per cent has reported impacted positively on Work Skills. It shows that reason for migration which is to get better job opportunities has impacted positively in terms of financial condition, Standards of Living, Work Skills, and Personality development of Youth.

For improving quality life:

81 per cent reported migrating for improving quality of life, among them 100 percent has reported a positive impact on Financial condition, 62 per cent has reported Living Standard improved positively, 28 per cent has reported Personality developed positively, 68 per cent has reported impacted positively on Work Skills. It shows that reason for migration is to improve quality of life has much impacted positively on Youth.

For economic development:

29 per cent reported migrating for economic development, among them 27 per cent reported a positive impact on Financial condition, 20 per cent reported Living Standard improved positively, 17 per cent reported Personality developed positively, and 23 per cent has reported an impact positively on Work Skills.

Table No. 5:- Negative Impacts of migration on financial condition.

Negative Impacts of migration on financial condition	Frequency	Percent
Increase in Expenditure	321	80.3
Increase in in-debtness	216	54.0
Increase in money remittance to Native Place	320	80.0

Only Yes answer table

Findings and Conclusion:-

It shows that in migration marital status of Male Youth plays a pivotal role, as per Indian cultural norms, after marriage a male becomes the bread and butter earner of the family. He has to take care of all needs of the existing and prospective family members as well. It also gets to see the trend in the unmarried youth, that before marriage they leave the family to fulfil the family's economic needs for various reasons. There are 'N' numbers of social and cultural rules and regulations and traditional practices that have existed which draw the youth to get migrated and achieve their dreams.

While observing age wise marital status of migrated youth, it is found that the majority 43 per cent in the age group of 26-29 years followed by 16 per cent in the age of 22-25 years, and very less only 4 per cent in the age of 18-21 years of Youth were married. It shows that the majority 63 per cent of youth are getting married at a very early age that is 18-29. These facts are eye-opening and are very close to the findings of NFHS because if males are getting married at the age of 18-29 it means their female partners must be below the age at marriage. It means chances are there that all these cases may be child marriage cases.

The majority of Youth have houses in their native place, but don't have Agricultural land in their Native Place. When they get migrated majority of the youth don't have their Own House in Mumbai they are staying in Rented House which is mostly in the Slum areas.

Occupation wise majority of the youth are in Daily Wage labour and their nature of the job is temporary and their yearly Income range is between Rs.1.20 lakh-1.80 Lakh.

The reasons for migration is mainly indebtedness and migration for economic development has not much impacted positively on Youth. Followed by, to improve quality of life and to get better job opportunities has impacted positively in terms of financial condition, Standards of Living, Work Skills, and Personality development of Youth.

Due to migration impact on financial condition is observed remarkably like Remit More Money to Native Place, Increase in Savings and Able to Purchase Own House at Native Place, and negatively also like Increase in Expenditure, Increase in in-debtness and Increase in money remittance to Native Place.

Impacts of migration on social life:

Positive Impact like majority of them got better Income Opportunity in Mumbai due to that now they are getting Better Standard of Living in native place. Because of financial improvement they are getting respect among the relatives, and not only their own but families Social Status has improved much as like previous one in Native.

Negative impacts of migration on social life in terms of they face Social Discrimination in Mumbai, followed by Difficulty in Coping with Metro Culture and Humiliation Attitude of Local People, this kind of unexpected behaviour of metro city negatively impacted on migrated youth social life.

Impacts of migration on Personal life:

Positive impacts like majority of them have better change in attitude/Behaviour, now they realize the Good and Bad Things, Increase in Self Confidence.

Negative impact like they have attracted towards addiction, they are Mentally Instable, Constant awareness about loneliness, and some of them lost their Self Confidence as Negative impacts of migration on Personal life, also they feel Continuous Tiredness, followed by Severe Body Pain, Persistent Illness and Allergic Problem. To get relief from these health issues they are indulging in Chewing Gutka, followed by Consuming Alcohol, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco as addiction as well as due to feelings of Loneliness, Financial Problem, Peer Pressure and Anxiety are the major factors lead them to get involve in addiction. Due to this entire overall situation majority of them are having Skin Disease, BP, and Diabetes are major Health issues they are suffering after migration.

So due to Economic Phenomena Majority of Youth got migrate from native place to metro city for economic uplift but end with earning money, fulfilling all major needs of family. Their social and economic status improved in Native land as well as in destination areas but sadly, they are also gifted of major health issues like mental health

and physical health etc, which may lead to creating adverse impact to lifelong deformities. Economic Phenomena as the event for Migration is, was and still have remarkable influence of Human Life.

Recommendation:-

- 1) NGOs and State as well as National Govt. needs to take initiative to reach out the migrant laborer for preparing Data Base
- 2) Based on the needs, providing Public health facilities or link Health facilities in their workplace (instead of migrants to come why not health facility to reach them) will be more good for them.
- 3) Migrant Welfare Board and its activities must reach to them, and monitor the effective utilization of all the services render by Board.
- 4) Social Sciences Research Institutions must take this issue further more to understand in-depthness of Migration as phenomena and possible application of social work intervention for the migrants to promote their overall well-being.
- 5) A free toll free helpline number to address their mental health issues, will be a real boon for the in migrants

References:-

- 1.http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/97545222.cms?from=mdr&utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst
2. R. B. Bhagat, (2013), "Population Change and Migration in Mumbai Metropolitan Region: Implications for Planning and Governance," Asia Research Institute, Working Paper No. 201.
3. P. L. Shinde and S. B. Zodage, (2021), "Patterns of Population Migration in Pune District of Maharashtra," Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Science, Vol. 9, No. 7.
4. KisanAlgur,(2017),"Regional composition of migrant and non-migrant workers in Maharashtra," International Journal of Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary studies, Vol. 4, No.2.
5. KamleshShukla, (2020), "Urbanization and migration trends in India," Published by Institute of management studies, Ghaziabad.