A REVIEW STUDY OF MIGRATION CONCERNS

IN JALANDHAR, INDIA

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ABSTRACT
This paper provides a contextual on causes and effects of migration in Jalandhar. Migration is a situation where people go and reside in a foreign countries either willingly or involuntarily especially in search of better living conditions. Every country round the world experience international migration because migration is a global phenomenon which affects every nation socially, economically and also politically, however this study is only based in Jalandhar especially in Doaba region where highest number of people migrate to countries like Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The factors leading people to migrate in Jalandhar are economic factors, push and pull factors, social factors to mention but a few. Furthermore we will shine light on reasons why people choose to migrate in their destination countries, which age group migrate the most and according to study it has been shown that number of males are more than of females when it comes to migration rate, due to a number of reasons. Some factors leading to migration are better paying jobs, business ventures, scholarships and marriages to a lesser extent. The data showed that the majority of the migrants belonged to the Dalit classes.

Keywords: Migration, Jalandhar, Reasons, Impacts, Factors, Remittances

INTRODUCTION
Moving from one site to another with the goal of establishing, either permanently or temporarily, to a new location is known as human migration. Usually, the travel is across great distances and from one nation to another. Many times, moving is linked to improved human capital, both at the individual and family levels, as well as easier access to networks that might lead to a second relocation. Most of the time, it has a strong potential to advance human development, and some studies have shown that moving is the most straightforward way to escape poverty. It significantly affects people's economic, social, and cultural lives both in their home countries and in the countries where they are migrating. Numerous meanings exist, including: From a sociological stance, migration is defined as the long-term movement of entities or clusters across political or representational boundaries into habitations and groupings.

Human migration, in Weinberg's words, is "a change of place, either permanently or temporarily, for a significant period of time, as in the case of a seasonal worker." Changes in the environment, conflicts between individuals resulting from different political and socioeconomic classes, and other factors all contribute to an increase in migration, according to the International Migration Organisation (IMO) of 2018. One might consider the past of the globe as the history of immigration. Since then, humans have been moving in order to survive. India has a long history of immigration, with many of its citizens choosing to settle in countries like Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, many Arab nations, and America as their final destinations (Kapuria & Birwal, 2017). A handful of the migrants left freely due to personal reasons, but many more did so involuntarily as a result of financial constraints. The Doaba region includes four districts, including Kapurthala, Hoshiapur, Jalandhar, and Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar (Nawan Shahr), where many NRIs are claimed to have gone throughout the years (Saha, 2009). Particularly following independence, these regions have a history of migration from rural areas. The Ambedkar problem is the main driver of migration in the Jalandhar district. The majority of migrants from India are Dalits looking for better opportunities. According to the conventional Hindu social order, Dalits are the lowest caste and are believed to be capable of profaning touch with a person of a higher caste. Numerous of them are in extremely precarious situations, lack land, are employed as peasants, and have low levels of education. As a result, they frequently travel abroad on scholarships to look for employment and better living conditions, either voluntarily or as a result of external pressure. Lekh Raj Nayyar, a former IRS officer who is now working for a Jalandhar-based NGO to further Ambedkar's philosophy, stated that the Dalits in Jalandhar and Punjab in general do not own agricultural land or enterprises. Most of them work as agricultural labour. Their movement is caused by their socioeconomic situation. According to several historians who have investigated the movement (Judge, 1994, 2002; McLeod, 1986; Helweg, 1983), the first migration from Punjab was an emigration where numerous castes were subjugated.

Most of these immigrants apply for work permits when they reach their target countries. Once they start working and receiving a wage, they send money back to their families, which is known as remittances in economic terms. These remittances have a significant
influence on the standard of living for the Jalandhar families who receive them. Most families use this money on vegetables, home goods, and business investments. People also employ remittances for philanthropic purposes; they give to institutions supporting education, health, and other aspects of welfare through charitable trusts. These remittances are used in part to build opulent mansions and buy expensive automobiles, and they have a demonstrably negative effect on others who are not remittance beneficiaries. As a result, they also make an effort to send family members and relatives overseas (Saha, 2012).

OBJECTIVES:
There are several reasons why people migrate from India to their destined countries, with this we want to unfold the reasons why most people from Jalandhar move to countries like Australia, Canada and New Zealand.
1. To analyze the factors leading to migration.
2. To assess the impact migration has been receiving in both countries.

A non-experimental exploratory research approach was used for the study, which is based on primary data. Data from those wishing to relocate overseas was gathered via the internet. The Google platform was filled with resources in the form of a structured questionnaire with 30 closedended questions. The questionnaire was created in accordance with a survey of the literature that included both reports from the Government of Punjab and the works of other experts. Basic personal information, future goals for education and employment, and variables that influence people's decisions to pursue higher education, employment, and companies in other nations were all covered by these inquiries. Age, gender, status, socioeconomic status, religion, habitat, place, employment, income, qualification, and other factors are among those taken into consideration.

Sample Size and Sampling Method The survey uses a non-probability convenience sampling approach. There were 71 potential migrants in the sample. Convenience sampling is a nonprobability sampling strategy in which samples are chosen from the population only because they are quickly and easily accessible to the researchers. This nonprobability sampling methodology is frequently used due to its affordability, quickness, and accessibility. In the districts of Jalandhar's Doaba area, a quantitative research methodology has been employed to investigate potential solutions to the problem of foreign student migration.

DISCUSSIONS AND ANALYSIS

FACTORS LEADING TO MIGRATION IN JALANDHAR
Migration can be temporary or permanent. The age group that migrates the most in search of greener pastures is aged 15-32 years in Jalandhar according to NSSO’s. Normally factors affecting migration are economic factors and push and pull factors. Jalandhar is a city located in the Indian state of Punjab and international migration in Jalandhar can be influenced by these factors.

Economic factors
Despite the relevance of non-economic factors most of the studies indicate that migration is primarily motivated by economic factors. One of the main reasons for international migration is the search for better economic opportunities. Individuals may choose to move to countries with better job prospects, higher salaries, and better living standards. In Jalandhar, people may choose to migrate to countries such as the United States, Canada, and Australia which offer good economic prospects. Climate change and natural disasters have also led to migration. In recent years, Jalandhar has experienced flooding leading to droughts, destruction of property, and drainage of funds.

Push factors
Push factors are those factors which force people to their home country. An unstable political environment, increasing crimes, conflicts and crisis, discrimination, rising population, lack of job opportunities, droughts, poverty and safety are some of the factors prevalent in Jalandhar.

Unstable political environment: Political instability, civil war and also conflicts has caused migration in Jalandhar, mostly the Dalits who are treated as lower class, most of them don’t own any agricultural land, so they work as laborious and they are paid peanuts for a living. This shows that the feudal system is still prevalent in India. They don’t have any posts in government positions, the government policies do not favour them so they sought to find greener pastures in other countries because of conflicts and unrest in their country. These Dalits individually seek asylum or refugee status in other countries.

High Unemployment: Lack of employment opportunities not only in Jalandhar but in India as a whole is the major push factor that encourages migration of youth to developed countries. People also migrate for better payment because of lower wages in India.

Increasing Population: India is the second most populous country, and Jalandhar the third most populous city, this means that there is competition in search of resources and also exploitation of resources, leading to depletion in resources, quality of life. Increase of Population and less increase in facilities as compared to increase in population is also a major factor that causes migration. People are compelled to labour for low pay in Jalandhar because of the city's rising population, which allows them to at least make some money.

Strong tradition of emigration: There is no denying the fact that migration outside has increased recently, particularly in Jalandhar. Compared to Punjabi people, foreigners often lead significantly better lives. People go to other nations to live opulent lives with a wide range of amenities because of the superior standard of living and currency disparity there.

Lack of MNC’s in Jalandhar: Every year, thousands of students in Jalandhar graduate with degrees in business administration, but because Punjab lacks multinational corporations and corporate headquarters, they choose the career chances elsewhere.
Better Education facilities: Education facilities are better in developed countries as compared to India. By studying abroad, students have the opportunity to study in more advanced countries leading to brain gain in their homeland. Students usually migrate for attaining the chance to experience different styles of education. This type of education help them to attain higher paying jobs in future, cause they will be able to compete with the latest trend of the market

State government policies: Inappropriate state government policies place a heavy burden on the populace, particularly the business class. When you own your own firm or are an entrepreneur, the majority of your profits are taxed by the government. If you make Rs. 100, the government will take Rs. 98 in the form of tax, leaving you with just Rs. 2 in profit. Entrepreneurs are compelled to relocate to other nations since the remaining earnings is insufficient for future expansion and development.

Pull Factors

Less industrial development: The availability of jobs in the public sector is limited, and Jalandhar has not had any significant industrial growth. During the militant years, established industrialists left the state, wiping away whatever industry that had existed in cities like Jalandhar. Any succeeding governments in Jalandhar have not made any significant, readily apparent attempts that may have sparked significant development on the industrial or agricultural fronts. The youth's efforts to leave their homes have intensified as a result of the decrease in employment prospects and the youth's resistance to working in agriculture.

Availability of jobs (skilled and unskilled): most of the youth are migrating from Jalandhar for better job prospects. Jobs whether skilled or unskilled are available easily in developed countries as compared to India. Even the salary/ wages that are paid there are at a much high rate as compared to India.

Family and kinship network: Family reunification is a major factor in international migration. Many people migrate to join their families who are already living abroad. At least 40% of the population of Jalandhar is settled abroad in developed countries. Joining the family and kinship network in these countries is also a major reason for the migration of people from Jalandhar.

High standard of living and educational opportunities: Better Education facilities and a high standard of living is also the major reason for migration abroad. Internationally recognized experts agree that education increases the worth of a person's life. This tendency appears to have gained traction since the outbreak. Students are typically drawn to study abroad by their independence, high standard of living, and exposure to diverse cultures and customs.

Demographic Factor: It has been discovered that one factor influencing international migration is the disparities in the rates of population increase across various nations and regions. Developing nations often have greater rates of fertility and natural population growth. Because women are accustomed to following their husbands, marriage is another significant demographic component in international migration.

Better Public Service and Political Environment: Another significant element that contributes to migration to industrialized nations is access to better public services and a more stable political system. It is clear that many abandoned their former residences because they felt unsafe and unsatisfied with the quality of municipal services and public transit.

Impacts of Migration in Jalandhar

Internal or external migration can benefit young people by providing them with new opportunities, a pathway to higher education, a better and decent job, a chance to gain professional experience or pursue personal development, boosting their self-confidence, and by enabling them to acquire skills and competencies helpful to themselves, their countries and communities of origin as well as their destinations.

The possibility of migration motivates more individuals to pursue education. Not everyone with education migrates. As a result, the prospect of migration may lead to a brain gain for the nation (Stark et al. 1997). For instance, Beine et al. (2011) provide proof that skilled emigration has a net positive impact on the level of human capital in nations where the skilled emigration rate is too high (i.e. 20 to 30%).

The exodus of the most intelligent people from a nation may also lead to the development of a brain bank that gives locals access to information amassed overseas (Agrawal et al. 2008). Previous research indicates that immigrants are better equipped to make investments in their native nations since they have specialized expertise that other foreign investors do not. Locals who do not migrate have access to this information as well, but they frequently lack the crucial business skills that may be learned overseas.

In the final analysis, migration frequently involves a two-way exchange, with many people moving away and then returning after a short period of time. Engineers and scientists are two examples of highly qualified migrants who might benefit from returning to their home countries by sharing their specialist knowledge and abilities. People who pursue higher education may be among these migrants.

Remittances

Remittances are financial payments made between people in different countries. Remittances are sent by migrants for a variety of reasons, including keeping up the status of their family for inheritance or other needs. Some research suggests that some migrants also remit money for investments. Finally, some immigrants could repay loans and other household debts, possibly recouping the funds they spent to migrate overseas. They may also donate their money, which will all help their economy.

However, the process of migrating presents unique difficulties and risks to some young people, particularly young women and those in unauthorized settings. These vulnerabilities include sexual and reproductive health risks, discrimination based on gender,
immigration status, ethnicity, or religion, poor working conditions (often made worse by the relatively low levels of bargaining power and trade union membership among young migrant workers compared to their adult counterparts), a lack of access to basic social services like health, and a loss of social protection or loss of social protection entirely once the migrant worker reaches adulthood. Therefore, depending on the policies and procedures supporting them, the experience of migration may ultimately turn out to be either an opportunity or a risk for young people, and it may either lead to their growth or the exact opposite.

Conclusion
According to the study mentioned above, there are more migratory patterns, particularly among men, in Jalandhar due to economic, push, and pull causes. Despite everything, global mobility helps migrants change their attitudes and behavior. They get educated which leads to brain gain, better job opportunities and even coming back to their country to start businesses. With the aspect of brain gain and intelligent youth, they are able to resolve the country’s crisis and be the future leaders of tomorrow. The money they transmit home helps not just the people who receive it, but also the local and national economies where they reside. However, migration can also pose challenges like discrimination, forced labour, and a brain drain on the country. Migration has also led to cultural decay, those who migrate to other countries tend to adopt the cultural patterns of other countries, adopt their language and at times get married in a foreign land.

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