



MIGRATION STATUS OF SLUM DWELLERS IN ICHALKARANJI

Dr. Virupaksh R. Khanaj
Asso. Professor, Economics Dept.
Night college of Arts and Commerce, Ichalkaranji.

ABSTRACT

Migration is one of the basic issue which has largely affected of on the overall development process of the any region. Migration has many positive as well as negative implication. The rate of net rural to urban migration has increased from 21.2 percent in 1991-01 to 24.1 percent in 2001-11. The present study tries to understand the trends, reasons as well as benefits of the migration of slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji city and its implications towards development of slums and slum dwellers. The subject matter of migration is very vast and complex, it may be difficult to project all the possible implications arises due to rural-urban migration. Keeping in mind the limitations of the subject, the present study has focus on the status of the migration of the slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji. It is fact that the overall migration from intra state and interstate has declining but migrated slum dwellers in Ichalkaranj has benefited largely and have become partners in economic and social development of the city.



KEYWORDS: Migration, rural-urban migration, census, Human development, opportunity.

1.1 - INTRODUCTION:

At the global level issue of migration is vital in many ways. It has direct and indirectly affected development process of many countries. So the study of migration of people is very important to understand the development of a country by knowing the trends of rural to urban migration over a period of time. There is a close correlation between the trends of migration and the development process of the country. As per the provision of right to movement to the citizens of India by the constitution of India, the people of India are free to move anywhere in India in search of better opportunities of work and employment.

Due to migration, the mobilization of labor increase. We all know that, labor is a main production factor. Because of bulk migration, increase in labor supply in certain regions can lead to economic development. While not a substitute for broader development efforts, migration can be a vital strategy for households and families seeking to diversify and improve their livelihoods **(HDR, 2009)**.

The push and pull factors are responsible are for the migration of peoples from one part of region to another. The push factors include acute poverty, drought, flood, earthquake, religious or ethnic conflicts and war related issues. On the contrary, pull factors includes, better job opportunities, consistence and regular work, high salary employment, glamorous life, better health and education facilities etc. Migration is stimulated primarily by rational economic considerations of relative benefits and cost,

mostly financial but also psychological (Todaro and Smith, 2012). It means that, many social and economic factors have caused migration and economic motivation behind migration is considered to be important.

Most migrants, internal and international, reap gains in the form of higher incomes, better access to education and health and improved prospects for their children. (HDR, 2009). Migration should not just be looked at as a simple movement of people across boundaries but it should be looked as a much more complex issue that involves development process and speed, as well as other socio-cultural issues. Although migration triggers economic growth, there is far-reaching impact on socio-cultural as well as environmental conditions of particular regions. Ichalkaranji city is not exception to this. The present study is particularly related to the migration status of slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji city.

1.2 - OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study has been carried out with the following objectives.

- A. To study the statistic of the migration of the slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji within last 40 years.
- B. To study the nature of the migration of the slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji within last 40 years.
- C. To understand the reasons behind the migration of the slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji within last 40 years.
- D. To explain the achieved benefits of the slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji within last 40 years.

1.3 - RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study has been purposely applied the following research methodology.

1. The present study is based on primary as well as secondary data.
2. The primary data has been collected from various slums of the Ichalkaranji city and secondary data from published sources on websites.
3. Descriptive analytical methodology has been used for the study.

1.4 - MIGRATION WITHIN LAST 40 YEARS

In the present study, the fact of the migration in slums of Ichalkaranji last since last 40 years has been reviewed. Next table no. 1.1 has given migration statistics of SHH's in Ichalkaranji over the past 40 years.

Table No. 1.1 - Migration statistics of SHH's

Sr.no	Migration within last 40 years	No of SHH's	%
1	Migrated	200	54.2
2	Non migrated	169	45.8
	Total	369	100

Source - Compiled from field survey in slums of Ichalkaranji, 2017-18.

The above table no.1.1, indicates that, 54.20% of the total 369 respondent SHH's have migrated within the last 40 years in slums of Ichalkaranji. And the ratio of non-migrated SHH's is 45.80 %.

1.4 - NATURE OF SHH'S MIGRATION WITHIN 40 YEARS

Of course, not all of these migrated SHH's have same nature of migration. If we understand the frequency of migratory SHH's and the nature of intra-state and inter-state migration, over the last 40 years; it will be possible to analyse the status of migration in slums of Ichalkaranji. Information to this is given in next table No.1.2

Table No. 1.2 – Nature of SHH's migration within 40 years*(Multiple Response) (Total Respondent – 200)*

Sr. No.	Migration Status No of SHH's %	No. of SHH	%
1	Migration within 40 years		
	< 10 yrs	23	11.5
	11 to 20	55	27.5
	21 to 30	58	29
	31 to 40	64	32
	Total	200	100
2	Intra State & Inter State Migration		
	Intra State	170	85
	Inter State	30	15
	Total	200	100
3	Nature of Intra State Migration		
	Inter District	33	19.41
	Intra District	16	9.41
	Within the City	121	71.18

Source – Compiled from field survey in slums of Ichalkaranji, 2017-18.

The above table No.1.2 illustrates that, only 11.50% SHH's were migrated within last 10 years. The ratio of migrated SHH's within 10 to 20 years has been 27.25% and for the period of 21 to 30 years that ratio was 29 %. During the period of 31 to 40 years, 32% SHH's were migrated to various slums in Ichalkaranji. This means that, the number of migratory SHH's is less in the last ten years. Another important fact is that, in the last 40 years the ratio of migrated SHH's in slums of Ichalkaranji has been gradually decreasing. Especially in the last decade, the number of migrated slum peoples has declined rapidly. Observation shows that, the number of newly constructed SHH's in site No. 102 is more. After that, some new SHH's having been developed in Lal Nagar, Shivmurti Naik Nagar, Amarai Slum area. It is also noticed that, these new SHH's are not migrated from any state or in other parts of Maharashtra state. On the contrary these SHH's have been largely made from the native peoples in the city or old slum peoples. Due to increasing family size, some old slum dwellers have constructed these new huts in same or other slums in city area.

From the above table no.1.2, it is also clear that within last 40 years, out of all migrated SHH's, intra-state migration share is (85%) significant, whereas inter-state migration is only 15%. That is, there are more intra-state migrated peoples were living in slums of Ichalkaranji since last 40 years. Due to decentralized textile industry, large number of peoples from Rajasthan has settled in Ichalkaranji even during pre-independence and post-independence period. However, they do not exist in the slums with exceptional case. Especially in the aftermath of economic liberalization, modernization of the decentralized textile industry is going on. Since then the number of workers in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar has increased. Out of these excluding the exception of few workers, do not seem to be living in slums of Ichalkaranji. Most of the workers in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar do not have the tendency to migrate with the family. Also, the nature of migration of many of these workers appears to be seasonal.

Since last forty years, intra-district migration in Ichalkaranji slums is only .41%, and ratio of inter-district is 19.41%. In contrast, the intercity migration ratio is 71.18%. Within last 40 years, the highest ratio of all type of migration was in Sanjay Gandhi + Soniya Gandhi (100%), Shikalgar (100%) slums. After that, migration has become significant in Ganesh nagar (90%), Hadakewale (88.8%), Shivmurti Naik nagar (86%), Jadhav Mala (76.00%), Vadar (75%) and Adarsh (61%) slum. Most of

these slum dwellers have been expelled or relocate from their old slums. If we see the classification of Intra-state migration in slums of Ichalkaranji, then some following important things become clearer.

- 1) Since last forty years the migration from other district in slums of Ichalkaranji is less. Among the migrants from outside the Kolhapur district, there is a high proportion of peoples in Barshi and Solapur districts.
- 2) The number of peoples migrated from different parts of Kolhapur district is 19.41%, but not significant. Although there is huge employment opportunities in decentralized textile industry in Ichalkaranji, it not seem to be happening that, more peoples of Kolhapur district or other districts are coming to the slums in the city to get employment available in decentralized textile sector.
- 3) Compare to inter-city and intra-district migration, the ratio of inter-city migration is much higher in slums of Ichalkaranji. In the post-independence period, many slums rehabilitated in new open spaces of IMC. Therefore, the ratio of inter-city migration in various slums is high. This means that, since last 40 years, the urban poor have been exchanged in various slums in the city. The number of intercity migrated SHH's has explained that, due to eviction and rehabilitation they have been affected on the ground of human envelopment.

1.6 – REASONS TO MIGRATION

Over the last 40 years, families migrated to slums in Ichalkaranji have given more than one reason for migration. The nature of the reasons behind migrations has been explained in next table no.1.3.

Table No. 1.3 – The nature of the reasons behind migration.
(Multiple Response) (Total Respondent – 200)

Sr.No	Reasons of Migration	No of SHH's	%
1	For employment	28	14
2	For more wage employment	55	27.5
3	Project effected	2	1
4	Attraction of city life	0	0
5	Drought - Stricken	23	11.5
6	Because of eviction	122	61
7	Other	16	8

Source – Compiled from field survey in slums of Ichalkaranji, 2017-18.

The above table no.1.3 shows that, over the last 40 years, out of 200 SHH's respondent, 61% SHH's have been forced to move from the old slum. The 27.50% SHH's has migrated to get more salary employment. Only 14% SHH's has migrated for get any type of employment. In particular, migrated SHH's from Barshi and Sholapur districts have migrated to slum in Ichalkaranji as a drought affected. The number of SHH's who migrated to the slums in Ichalkaranji as a development project

affected or passionate about the city is negligible. Only 8% of the total 200 respondent SHH's have given other reasons of migration. The slum dwellers that were moved from their original place in the last 40 years, most of the slum dwellers are more than forty years old. They have migrated largely within the inter-city urban slums. A 'modernization' theory of slums suggest that, slums are a transitory phenomenon of fast-growing economies, and they progressively give way to formal housing as economic growth trickles down and societies approach the later stages of economic development. (Benjamin Marx et al., 2013) According to this theory, the slum living is in the life of the peoples who migrated from rural areas is a transitory phase. After a few years of taking advantage of various opportunities available in the city, such SHH's goes to lives in the formal houses.

In the backdrop of this theory, the situation in slums of Ichalkaranji seems to be different. There is no major improvement in their physical life despite moving to another slum. Since, independence, the number of SHH's rescued from the slum trap is less? In spite of having migrated to new space over the

last 40 years, the living standard of most slum dwellers is low and overall life in a slum is very critical and volatile.

In short, we can say that, slums in underdeveloped countries do not always seem to be a temporary phenomenon. Evidence and observation in Ichalkaranji city shows that, many SHH's were trapped in slums for generations.

1.7- BENEFITS OF MIGRATION

No family voluntarily migrates in a slum or from slum to another slum. Most of vulnerable families suffer from shelter and employment problems. In the last 40 years, the Ichalkaranji slums have high rate of inter-city migration from one slum to another slum. The following Table No.1.4 is shown information about the benefits achieved by all type of SHH's migrates in the last 40 years.

Table No. 1.4 – Benefits of migration
(Multiple Response)(Total Respondent – 200)

<i>Sr.no</i>	<i>Benefits of migration</i>	<i>No.of SHH's</i>	<i>%</i>
1	Got employment & shelter	89	44.5
2	Not helped	8	4
3	Got shelter and gained confidence	20	10
4	Got employment, Shelter and gained confidence	83	41.5

Source – Compiled from field survey in slums of Ichalkaranji, 2017-18.

As per the above table no.1.4, the percentage of SHH's who benefited with employment and shelter was 44.50%. Only 4 % SHH's said that there was no benefit due to migration. 10% migrated SHH's were got shelter and gained confidence.41.50% SHH's have made it clear that, as a result of the migration, there is also an increase in self-confidence along with employment and shelter. Housing is not a right in India as like right to education and right to information. But rights to housing and shelter do exist in derived form, i. e. in interpretations fundamental rights to include housing. There is a familiar line of judgments that variously read housing and shelter in to the right to life (**India Exclusion Report, 2013-14**). This means that, in the last 40 years, some slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji have been forced to move to another place, but none of the SHH's right to shelter have been denied by the IMC. That is, many respondents have clarified that the slum dwellers had to face many difficulties meanwhile the replacement of the slum. However, 96% of slum dwellers have found shelter after migration. Especially many migrated SHH's in Shivmurti Naik nagar and Site No. 102 said that, due to the far away relocation or displacement from the city, there is a problem to get education, healthcare facility and employment.

1.8 – CONCLUSIONS

The above study lead to the following major conclusions.

1. Of the total 369 respondent, 54.20% SHH's have migrated within the last 40 years in slums of Ichalkaranji. It means considerable migrated peoples are living in slums of Ichalkaranji.
2. In the last 40 years the ratio of migrated SHH's in slums of Ichalkaranji has been gradually decreasing. Especially in the last decade, the number of migrated slum peoples has declined rapidly.
3. Since last 40 years, there are more intra-state migrated peoples were living in slums of Ichalkaranji.
4. The number of workers in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar has increased. Out of these excluding the exception of few workers, do not seen to be living in slums of Ichalkaranji.
5. Since last forty years, intra-district migration in Ichalkaranji slums is only 9.41%, and ratio of inter-district is 19.41%. In contrast, the intercity migration ratio is 71.18%. It means that, there is no serious question of Intra State & Inter State Migration in slums of Ichalkaranji.

6. Among the migrants from outside the Kolhapur district, there is a high proportion of peoples in Barshi and Solapur districts.
7. Although there is huge employment opportunities in decentralized textile industry in Ichalkaranji, it not seem to be happening that, more peoples of Kolhapur district or other districts are coming to the slums in the city to get employment available in decentralized textile sector.
8. Compare to inter-city and intra-district migration, the ratio of inter-city migration is much higher in slums of Ichalkaranji. In the post-independence period, many slums rehabilitated in new open spaces of IMC. Therefore, the ratio of inter-city migration in various slums is high.
9. The percentage of SHH's who benefited with employment and shelter was 44.50%.
10. Out of the total, 41.50% SHH's have made it clear that, as a result of the migration, there is also an increase in self-confidence along with employment and shelter.
11. In the last 40 years, some slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji have been forced to move to another place, but none of the SHH's right to shelter have been denied by the IMC.

1.9 -- EPILOGUE

Internal migration can expand people's freedoms and capabilities and make substantial contributions to human development in terms of improved incomes, education and health. Although migration can potentially benefit migrants and their families, there are also heavy costs and risks that compromise the potentially positive outcomes of migration. It is fact that, since last 40 years bulk of migrated peoples were living in slums of Ichalkaranji. But in the last 40 years the ratio of migrated SHH's in slums of Ichalkaranji has been gradually decreasing. Most of the migrated slum peoples are engage in another less paid work rather than decentralised textile industry. As a result of the migration, there is also an increase in self-confidence along with employment and shelter. But the living standard of most slum dwellers is low and overall life in a slum is very critical and volatile. Evidence and observation in Ichalkaranji city shows that, many SHH's were trapped in slums for generations.

REFERENCES:

1. HDR, 2009 -UNDP- Published by Palgrave Macmillen, ISBN978-0-230-23904-3.
2. Michal P. Todaro and Stephan C. Smith, 2012 - A book - Economic Development, 11'Th Edition, - ISBN 978-0-13-801 388-2.
3. Benjamin Marx et.al. 2013 - The Economics of slums in the developing World -Journal of economic perspectives - Volume 27, No.4 - February, 2013, page 187 - 210, Publisher- American Economic Association, November, 2013.
4. India Exclusion Report, 2013-2014, First Edition, 2014, ISBN : 978-81-926907-0-4, www.booksforchange.infoRetrived on 16'th March,2018.
5. Census of India - 2011, Government of India. <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011>
6. Samir Kc et.al, 2014 - Reducing Vulnerability in critical life course phases by enhancing Human capital - Occasional paper, HDRO, <http://hdr.undp.org/>.