MIGRATION: DILEMMA OF IDENTITY, BELONGING OR ALIENIATION ESPECIALLY IN THE PRESENT ESPECIALLY IN THE PRESENT

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Abstract

Human migration is the movement of people from one place to another, particularly countries, either voluntary or involuntary, intending to settle permanently or temporarily in the new location. Early migrations started about 1.75 million years ago when the *Homo Erectus* species migrated out of Africa and moved across Eurasia. Thenceforth, humans have migrated to different places seeking identity, food, or shelter. However, despite the differences in level, the reality is that migrants of distinct societies face an impasse. They also lack the sense of belonging that results in economic, housing, and ethnic segregation. Migrants establish communities to address the problems at hand and share their personal stories to increase their sense of solidarity in their new environment. This article primarily focuses on the perception of alienation faced by migrants in the new environment. It also discusses the points that can generate a sense of belonging among migrants in their contemporary atmosphere - The political system of the country they are residing in, their feeling of being an alien or a citizen, and their willingness to make new friends. This paper is on the case study of migrants in India, especially during this pandemic situation. Secondly, this paper also focuses on the refugees who have migrated across the borders into India.

INTRODUCTION

Migration, be it international migration or domestic migration, has always been a principal

problem through the years. It's increased with the 'globalization' or 'new times': because

it is an era within which distances became closer. But it's taken a brand new upraise with the present

situation of the pandemic. The pandemic led to the loss of remuneration that led to the large increase in

migration. It's observed by viewing the minority population in several societies.

Migration is sighted worldwide. It's a generally accepted indisputable fact that population movements

develop under certain circumstances. It implies that occupants are continuously moving but with changing

patterns of maneuver. Things remarked during this article is that the present pandemic situation. The

migrants consist not only of labor but also refugees. These migrations have caused a growth in cultural

differences in societies.

It enhances the importance of conjecture of social issues like race, racism, and ethnicity. Transhumance,

be it international migration or domestic migration, has always been a salient problem through the years.

It's increased with 'globalization'; it's taken a brand new upraise with this situation of the epidemic.

During this situation, many have lost their remuneration. It led to the rampant increase in migration. It's

observed by observing the minority population in several societies. It's a matter of concern worldwide. It's

a generally accepted proven fact that population movements develop under certain circumstances.

Occupants are continuously moving but with changing patterns of maneuver. The migrations during this

pandemic are the priority of the paper. These population movements and their results have caused an

enhancement in cultural differences in societies. Thus further enhancing the importance of the theorization

of social issues like race, racism, and ethnicity. India, a developing country, sometimes acts as a transit

country that functions as a stage within the migration of individuals from the SAARC countries. It also

stages the migration of daily laborers within the country itself. Internal migrant flows are categorized

supported origin and destination. One quite classification is:

   i) rural-rural,

   ii) rural-urban

   iii) urban-rural,

   iv) urban-urban.

As per the 2011 census, there have been 21 crore rural-rural migrants. Rural- urban and urban-urban

movements accounted for around 8 crore migrants each. There have been about 3 crore urban-rural migrants

(7% of classifiable internal migration). in line with the 2011 Census, there have been 5.4 crore inter-state

migrants. As of 2011, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were the biggest provenances of inter-state migrants.

Maharashtra and Delhi were the most important receiver states. Around 83 lakh residents of state and 63

lakh residents of Bihar had moved either temporarily or permanently to other states. Around 60 lakh people

from across India had migrated to Maharashtra by 2011,housing, and ethnic segregation. Migrants

establish communities to handle the issues at hand and share their personal stories to extend their sense of

solidarity in their new environment. The mechanisms of community formation and constructing

meeting places and networks are complex processes of interaction, which require to assess very

well. In these processes, individuals are both passive users because the consumer and active

producers who confront many alternative dimensions of social life. Analyzing this process

has to relate the life spaces of working (economic segregation) and living (housing and ethnic segregation).

Methodologies

The unbiased study of this paper is primarily to highlight the development of a sense of belonging. Secondly, this article also focuses on the roles played by migrants (or refugees) to cope in the new environment. The principal hypothesis of the paper is that a migrant cannot get a sense of belonging or feels alienated due to some daily practices in their new environments. The sub hypotheses are what measures should be taken; so that migrants don't feel alienated and can be a part of the society.

Daily practices were analyzed by focusing on the dynamics of membership with the expatriates' relations with their environment. The migrants' knowledge of the political system of the country in which they live, and their feeling of being an alien or a citizen. The sense of belonging or alienation was explored by questioning the extent of interaction with the environment and political participation. The extent of interaction with the environment is questioned by using urban spaces of recreation, communication, and cultural activities.

Political participation was questioned by the knowledge of the Ruling Party, knowledge of the Prime Minister, and knowledge of the National Election date. The feeling of being an alien or citizen includes participants' feelings and attitudes concerning many aspects of daily life and willingness to have foreign friends.
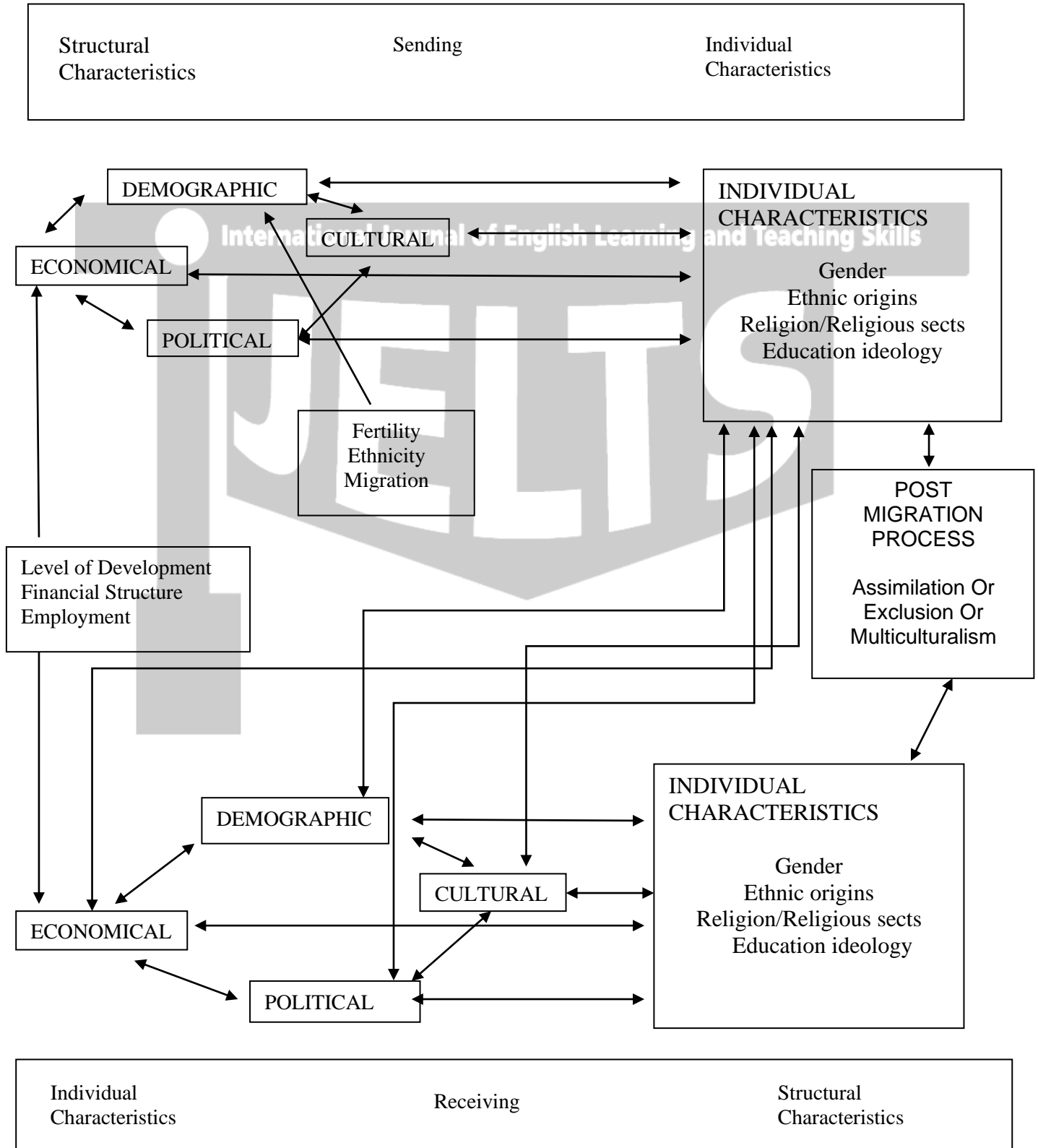
Understanding the migration process

Humans are migrating for millennia in search of higher livelihoods, considerable opportunities, and improved security (UNDP, 2009; Oglethorpe, 2007). However, with the rapidly growing world population and therefore the global advancement of transportation and data technologies, we've also seen a surge in human migration. There are an estimated 230 million. Despite the differences in its level, most societies face difficulties in economic, international migrants within the world today. This number is predicted to double by 2050 (Martin, 2013). Additionally, approximately two to 3 times as many of us migrate within their countries (Martin, 2013; Bremner and Hunter, 2014). With urbanization and therefore the challenges posed by global climate change and armed conflict, these trends of increased human migration are unlikely to bog down soon.

In recent years, scientists have begun to seem at how specific population changes relate to metamorphoses (de Sherbinin et al., 2007). Sparse data are present to support migration. The sector is intricate by the actual fact that data streams may measure either stocks (counts of migrants by geographic area) or flows (movements of individuals between two locations over a while frame) – creating an inconsistency within the data sets. Partly as a result of these data gaps and also the dynamic nature of human migration, existing studies on the link between human migration and also the environment are generally restricted to particular environmental stress factors specifically areas over a selected period. Systematic global-scale studies on migration and its repercussions for biodiversity and also the environment are scarce (Neumann et al. 2015). The dynamics of human migration are exceedingly complex, so understanding and describing their implications for biodiversity and conservation efforts is challenging under any circumstance, much less in one paper.

The migration process is illustrated within the sort of a flow chart within the next page.

THE MIGRATION PROCESS

MIGRANTS AND WORKERS OF INDIA DURING PANDEMIC

Indian migrant workers have a faced a huge amount of hardships during the Covid 19 pandemic. Owing to shut down of many factories and industries, millions of migrant workers faced loss of income, food shortage and uncertainty in future. Due to these millions of workers decided to return to their native homes, during the pandemic and consequent lockdown. With no work, or no money, and lockdown restrictions putting a halt to the public transport, thousands of migrant workers were seen walking or bicycling thousands of kilometers to reach their native villages and towns. Many even traveled once they were hungry. Social distancing wasn't possible for these migrants since they traveled together in large groups. In line with diversity, they may rather die from the virus in their village than starve due to no add the town. Many migrants were seized for violating the lockdown, after being caught at inter- state borders, forests between states, and even boats to cross rivers. Some died of exhaustion. Many were arrested for violating the lockdown, after being caught at inter-state borders, forests between states, and even on boats to cross rivers. A variety of the migrants died of exhaustion. Others died in accidents on the roads after walking or hiding in vehicles. On 31 March, as many as 120 migrant workers were beaten up by the police in Gujarat and forcefully rounded up in an exceedingly single lorry and dropped in Maharashtra, despite being wounded. In Aurangabad, 16 migrants were killed on 8 May after a train ran over them while they were sleeping on the tracks, exhausted from walking.26 migrants were killed in an accident between two trucks carrying migrants in Auraiya on 16 May. Later in May, a 15-year-old girl carried her ailing father on a bicycle for 1,200 kilometers (750 mi) from Bihar to Gurugram throughout per week. She was later approached to undertake out the National Cycling Academy by the Cycling Federation of India.

Later in May, despite the launching of special trains and buses by the government, the migrant workers chose to either travel together in large groups within the cargo compartments of trucks and containers,

or go past foot.

They didn't wait for them intercommunicate board the government-arranged transport, mainly due to starvation. Additionally, they felt that going back to their hometowns; they'll return to farming and take up small jobs under the MGNREGA. The consumption of mobile and broadband data under BharatNet quite doubled in rural areas.

In September 2020, Minister of State for Home Affairs Nityanand Rai stated that the exodus of migrant workers had been caused by "panic created by fake news regarding the duration of lockdown. Despite government promises and schemes to come back up with employment in rural areas, some migrant workers began going back to the cities because of lack of employment in their hometowns, as lockdown restrictions were reduced as part of Unlock 1.0 in June. An outsized number of these were returning to Mumbai. The reopening of the regular services of the railways also helped facilitate this. The cities, too, reported major shortages of labor, especially within the construction industry. A study conducted in April–May stated that 77% of migrant workers were prepared to return to cities for work. The return of the migrants to cities is anticipated to help revive the economy, which had sustained an impact. Some employers sponsored the travel of migrants back to their workplaces. This included taxis, trains, and even flights.

Migration to India from neighboring countries

According to the international organization Global Migration Database, India contains a mammoth number of in-migrants within the Asia-Pacific region. This result's supported defining migrants because the foreign-born population within the country. Consequently, it should be skewed as an outsized number of the foreign-born population in India dates back to population movements during the partition between Pakistan and India. In Pakistan and India. In 2001, the overall migrant population stood at 6.1 million,

with 37 percent older than 60 years and 42 percent between 35 and 50 years old. As indicated in figure 2, the majority of the foreign-born population was born in neighboring countries, about 3.7 million in Bangladesh, about 1.3 million in Pakistan, and about 640,000 in Nepal (United Nations no date). The Bangladesh Liberation War and continued political and economic turmoil in Bangladesh within the following decades forced some Bangladeshis to hunt refuge in India. During the war, a minimum of 10 million Bangladeshis crossed into India illegally to hunt refuge from widespread rape and genocide. Most of them migrated to the border states, particularly province and Assam. Because of persecution, illegal migrants are identified in Assam Accord as those that infiltrated illegally after 24 December 1971.

Feeling of being an alien or a citizen

In the modern world, many thinkers assert that the politics of belonging is more important than the matter of identity in solving. The issues of migration and in predicting its outcomes. because it's understood, the issue for migrated people and also the receiving society is migrant people's lack of some way of belonging. They're doing not desire they're members of humankind, which affects their behavior altogether aspects of their daily lives. To figure out the attitudes of the surveyed population concerning the way of citizenship and belonging.

The percentages of migrants who felt that they were second-class citizens because of the behaviors of native country towards them are 60 percent for women and 57 percent for men. the share of the migrants who said that the natives were more privileged than themselves with schools and jobs is 85 percent for women and 72 percent for men. The feeling that they were being treated differently thanks to their migrant status in official places is high for both women and men. The sense of difficulty in feeling type of a member of society is higher for girls than for men. the proportion of people who said they confronted more burdensome than the natives is 72 percent for women and 75 percent for men. the feeling of being disliked and unwanted by the natives is additionally high both for women and men. This sense of being unwanted may inhibit them from trying to interact with the natives or people outside their community.

Despite this willingness to be a member of society, the question of why they need to measure as a segregated community remains unanswered. It's going to be that this result comes mainly from the political approach to migrants of the receiving society. The government's treatment is a crucial think about this process. This means provisions for ethnos groups were made which gave rise to new inequalities within the society and resulted within the creation of clashes between individual and group rights.

Conclusion

The structural characteristics of both the sending and receiving countries influence the method of migration. The immigration policies and regulations of the receiving country help to work out the number of population flows and also the level of separatism/segregation or marginalization of the migrants. Additionally, the background characteristics of the migrants (social, cultural, and individual) which are shaped by these structural properties even have an effect.

On the opposite hand, at the macro-level relation with the new society, they're aliens and non-members of the society that they're in. Migrant men are affected more by the negative conditions of being a migrant than are women. Women's capacity to struggle is above men's. Thus women must confront and solve every problem they face. They work over men and start to assume authority when necessary. Thus, migrant men experience a more intense psychological state as a result of losing their authority. As a result, it will be said that ladies are important and that they are basic agents in creating their sub-groups in their immediate environments.

Their basic aim is to survive and maintain their family and to create money for his or her 'uncertain' future. To the present end, they worked longer and more non-regular hours than men with worse working conditions. The macro-level structural characteristics of capitalism are important in determining working conditions that affect the individual lives of migrants. During this process, the responsibilities of girls are multiplied. Nonetheless, their life conditions restrict them from interacting only in their close

environments. Despite all restrictions and a variety of other barriers preventing their full participation

publicly, the ladies want to beat all of them.

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