SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROSPECTS OF RETURN MIGRANTS IN TELANGANA REGION WITH REFERENCE TO MAHBUBNAGAR

RAMANAMURTHI B
Research Scholar, Centre for Study and Research in Diaspora Studies
Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar

ABSTRACT

Migration is the continues process; it’s not a new phenomenon. People are migrating since civilization started. In the case of Indian Diaspora, people migrated before the Independence of India, and they are migrated to various parts of the world continually this process is still continuing. In India currently almost 25 million peoples are outside of the country. There are different reasons for the resettlement. According to the distinctiveness of the migrants, geographical, political, and economic factors are many changes take place in the mode of migration. This paper brings out how a social and economic condition of migrants is deeply concerned with back to their place of Telangana region.

Key Words: Civilisation, Economic, Migration, Political, Social

Introduction

Those who are going other places for work can be called as migrants, due to their geographical, social, economic and other reasons for migration. They came back to homeland after spending days/months/years. They are known as the return migrants. Indian emigration was started from ancient time through the Indian traders; they established their bases around the Indian and the pacific oceans especially in East Africa, West ern and South East Asia. Indians have been migrating to other countries since first century AD for different purposes and activities. Mainly it was started during the colonial era and continued after independence.

With the advent of globalization and the rapid development of transportation systems and communication technologies, immigrants forge and sustain simultaneous multi-stranded social relations that link together their societies of origin and settlement. We can find that Current theories of transnational migration are greatly focused on the economic impacts on the home countries, while social, cultural and political impacts have recently started gaining momentum. However, it has been changing as globalization is significantly transforming the way people move around the globe. One of the reasons for the return migration is that lack of proportionate representation of Asian immigrants in positions of authority and decision-making can be a result of challenges confronted in cultural and structural assimilation. However, we can say that migrants do not necessarily all assimilate upward; varying rates of assimilation occurs based on the social networks and various forms of human, social and financial capital that the migrants bring with them. Return migrants are individuals not able to assimilate in the host country owing to their low earnings and
education an understanding of the political, economic and social factors is central to transnational migration\(^4\). Economic factors are reason for the return of migration. Those individuals who return to their countries of origin are among the least successful in the move abroad countries. Those individuals emigrate in the hope of growth wealth and return home once they have reached their target. Economic stimuli for return migration tend to involve push factors in the country in which the migrant is living. Those could be economic downturn or unemployment, or pull factors from the country of origin, such as economic development and higher wages. Moreover, migrants are likely to adjust their objectives over time, and in light of immigration policies in the host country. Policies relating to return are attracting growing interest, there are two distinct categories of measures: those intended to support the effective management of temporary migration programmes, and comprise of assistance for voluntary return. In addition, some host country policies (naturalization, portability of social entitlements, etc.) can affect migrants’ length of stay\(^5\).

**Review of Literature**

Aurelievarrel (2011)\(^6\) “*Return Migration in the Light of the New Indian Diaspora Policy: Emerging Transnationalism*”. In this article, the author has focused mainly on NRI’s and PIO’s in UK and gulf countries. He emphasizes the differences between two streams, one is the mass migration to gulf countries, and another is skilled people migrating to english speaking countries. Author also explores the reasons for the return migration which depends on global market that creates new jobs opportunities in the home country.

Chacko Elizabh (2007)\(^7\) “*From Brain Drain to Brain Gain Reverse migration to Bangalore and Hyderabad*”. In this article author explains the reasons for return migration from host countries to origin country. He says that most people who are skilled in United States and United Kingdom is returning to home countries with the impact of globalization. Author emphasizes that the people are using their brain gain in other countries in new job opportunities in order to strengthen their connection with heritage in origin country.

Domont jean- Christophe and Gillesspielvogel (2008)\(^8\) “*Return Migration: A New Perspective*”, both authors says that return migration is a major component of migration. They explain the various reasons for the return migration and also discuss the methods for collecting data for the analysis of the return. They emphasise on a fact that knowledge is required to develop the sound policies regarding return migration and also understanding the factors for the return migration.

Fran Markowitz (2009)\(^9\) “*Return Migration Diasporic Home Coming*”, in this article the author focuses on return migration diaspora co-nationals ethnicity citizenship. Author explains the uncertainty of home and the unsettling cultural descriptions that accompany return migration and he has described the political and economic causes and effects of return migration.
Wharton (2009)10 “Reverse Exodus: Gulf Workers Return to India”, It’s all about the impact on Kerala economy with return migration of the people. The remittance annually sent by the migrants is more than the state’s tax revenues. It mainly focuses on gulf countries. In this article, the author has discussed about the economic crisis and its impact on the migration, impact has been noticed on the returned migrants from Kerala state.

Objectives
- To identify the reasons of emigration from India in context of return migrants.
- To study the social-economic and demographic profile of return migration in India.
- To identify the impact of return migrants in local economy in case of Mahbubnagar district, Andhra Pradesh.

Methodology
This study is based on theoretical and empirical aspects. Before conducting field work survey I get information about my study area with the help of pilot survey. It is based on the snow ball method. After this I prepare questionnaire scheduled of my related aspects. Information has been collected with the help of interview of the respondents. My study is based on 100 sampled from Mahbubnagar district of Telangana.

Findings
- Most of the respondents who migrate to gulf countries are male and the female population is very less in migration.
- Most of the respondents spend nearly 5 years in host country.
- Working and living condition in gulf countries is a serious problem face by the immigrants.
- Accommodation in gulf countries is another issue which is not satisfied by most of the respondents in a single room they have to stay more than 10 members with single toilet and unhygienic atmosphere.
- Migrant workers in the gulf countries used to spend most of their time in work because they came for earning of more money which was not there in home country.
- Company failures in recent years lead migrants to return home permanently. The major reasons for the return migration is that family and education of children.
- Here we can find that migration to gulf countries by people for the temporary relief from their poor economic conditions.
- They are also facing sleeping problems they used do work in night times in gulf countries.
Conclusion

However, the problems and prospects of return migrants in selected area. After migration to host countries, most of them face many problems like, social, economic, language, cultural and political problems. It is important to notice that low salary to workers, who migrate for high salaries. Another thing is that harassment by contractors, sometimes they use to keep the passport of workers to continue work. Living conditions of the workers are horrible; they use to live in dormitories and congestible place. The working conditions are also problematic, they have to adjust. Another important reason is that family and friends in home country and the new employment opportunities in home country. The gulf victims expect help from the state government to provide employment and clear their debts. Gulf victims expect help from government in order to resolve their problems. Some of the respondents expect from the state government that there should be special funds for gulf victims like providing loans with low interest for gulf victims, special employment schemes should be provided to gulf victims and arrangement of the more government agencies for recruiting. In this paper, it shows that most of the return migrants are self-employed in the region. Therefore our Indian state as welfare state in the name of Democracy needs to provide proper employment to those who really need.

Foot Notes

10. India Knowledge @ Wharton (2009) “Reverse Exodus: Gulf Workers Return to India”, University of Pennsylvania, USA.
References


3. Azeez, Abdul. and Mustiary, Begum. (2009), Gulf Migration, Remittances and Economic Impact, Mangalore, Department of Business Administration, India: Mangalore University.


