

# European Conference on Modern South Asian Studies: Bonn 2010

## Panel .9

### Globalization and Migration: Incentives and Inhibitions vis-à-vis South Asia

Panel convener: Prof. Arwind Agrawal, Dr. Musarrat Jabeen

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#### Migration of Marri Tribe vis-à-vis Afghan Conflict: Its impact on Quetta<sup>1</sup>

The 1970's insurgency in Balochistan led to Marri Tribe's migration from Kahan (Central Balochistan) to Afghanistan-Russia. After the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and demise of Martial Law in Pakistan, Marri Tribe came back to Pakistan, but having no opportunities in their own land of Kahan; they established **New Kahan** at Quetta.

This study is an attempt to analyze the impact of this immigration/displacement from and to Balochistan since 1974. The study is divided into two sections: section one imbued with theoretical framework of migration, deliberates the role played by Pakistan, referred to migration of Marri tribe in 1970's into Afghanistan-Russia and back to Balochistan in early 1990's; section two focuses on the nature of Marri immigration and its impact on Balochistan in general and on Quetta in particular: impact icons are change of demography, cultural Impact, deepening crisis through penetration of militancy, environmental impact, nomadic settlements, Baloch Afghan generation.

- Migration
- Marri tribe
- Conflict
- Militancy

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<sup>1</sup> Quetta is 60 miles away from Afghanistan and capital city of Balochistan (43% of Pakistan; the largest province of Pakistan).

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## **Migration a force to reduce poverty and unemployment in South Asia: Focus on IT industry**

Migration is universal phenomenon. Migration from South Asia is pushed by: poverty, unemployment and search for better life standard. **Migration from South Asia** is one of the most important livelihood management instruments. Poor economic conditions and inequalities prevalent in South Asian societies are causing increase in migration from South Asia.

The importance of Information Technology cannot be underestimated as it dominates all fields of business e-g service sector. Foreign exchange earned in IT from the overseas citizens is major source of financial strength of South Asia. The IT industry emanates enormous job opportunities and South Asia is no exception to get attracted to this very fact. This study is significant to high light IT industry as causative factor of migration from South Asia, determines the Impact of migration of IT workers from South Asia and presents the strategy to network with ex-South Asians IT workers to reduce poverty and unemployment in South Asia.

Key words:

1. Migration
2. IT industry
3. Poverty alleviation
4. Unemployment

**3. Mrs. Rubeena Batool,  
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## **Post 9/11 Feminization of Migration and Pakistan**

Post 9/11 international migration trends have at least three outcomes: deportation of immigrants from Pakistan settled in Europe and USA, discouraging immigration policies for Pakistani workers in international market have increased unemployment in Pakistan, war on terrorism have increased number of IDPs in Pakistan reflecting migration from Pakistan.

It is found that the above mentioned outcomes trickle to women population. The study signifies to evaluate migration trends to gauge feminization of migration. Part one of the study notices the feminization of migration trends vis-à-vis Pakistan and part two proposes to manage post 9/11 feminization of migration.

Key word:

1. Feminization
2. Migration
3. War on terror

## Migration Remittances and Development in Pakistan in 21<sup>st</sup> Century

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**Abstract:** World Bank simulation indicates that an increase in the share of remittances in a country's GDP by one tenth would result in a 1.6% reduction in poverty. Todaro<sup>2</sup> interprets relationship between migration, remittances and development: through migration, additional funds can be secured for the individual household. Evidence from Pakistan supports this relationship; that remittances are critical for meeting the basic needs of household e-g food, housing, health and education. Remittances define financing in private consumption and shape the labour supply and education decisions of household.

Remittance flows are not only the second-largest source of external funding for Pakistan behind foreign direct investment (FDI) they are also more stable than private capital flows. Transnational migration from Pakistan fetches huge foreign exchange as remittances; e-g remittances to Pakistan continued to grow steadily (from \$1.075 to \$6.100 billion) in 2000 to 2007. The study addresses the following questions:

1. How remittance channels can be made more accessible?
2. How remittances can be made more "development friendly"?

Key words: Migration - Remittances - Development - poverty

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<sup>2</sup> Todaro and Smith, (1995), "Economic Development", tenth edition, Florida, Pearson

5. Dr. Rita Afsar  
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**Labour Recruitment Pitfalls and Migration Outcome: Migration from Bangladesh to the Gulf Countries**

In contemporary development discourse protection of worker's rights and migration management have emerged as the major challenges for both sending and receiving countries. The major focus of the paper is to examine the various recruitment mechanisms, processes and labour contractual arrangements experienced by migrant workers employed in the Gulf States, and their different outcomes based largely on recounting personal experiences of return migrants comprising both men and women as well as legal and irregular migrants. The findings from interviews with returned migrants are supplemented by interviews with private recruiting agencies including sub-agents, and other stakeholders.

The paper highlights how the search for a '*Bhalo*' visa or the one that would yield better work opportunities and higher incomes can trigger migration. The paper identifies at least three types of outcomes – positive; mixed with both positive and negative and negative.

Burden of repayment of loans has emerged as an important factor affecting migration decision. The paper emphasises that the government must ensure regulatory compliance of the recruiting agencies and other service providers involved in channelling overseas migration. Good governance is crucial to maximise the benefits of migration.

**Key Words: '*Bhalo*' Visa; Repayment of Loan; Regulatory Compliance**

**6. Dr. Musarrat Jabeen (LEAD FELLOW),  
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## **Managing Migration Trends in Balochistan<sup>3</sup>**

In current international relations; the migration realism has become focused avenue of research. Migration trends decompose the development potential of regions like Balochistan. Migration in Balochistan is not well managed as Balocistan is passively globalized; prone to wartime migration, and brain drain trends. This study is carried on in assumption: that if migration is properly managed it can contribute to the growth and prosperity of natives-migrants and Balochistan-Pakistan. This paper is significant to flash Balochistan in national and regional migration trends as the province is growing geoeconomically, and shaping the future regional-national development. The study aims to provide policy options to harness the migration resources for the benefit of individual migrants and society.

Key words:

- Migration
- Globalization
- Conflict

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<sup>3</sup> Balochistan is 43% of Pakistan: the largest province the country, confluences South Asia-Middle East-Central Asia

## **7. Dr. Rashmi Jain, University of Rajasthan**

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### **Globalization and Migration of Indigenous People**

The process of development involves change in the desired direction motivated by the interests of public welfare. Often such change brings in conflict of mutually opposite interests. In terms of theory of social engineering as propounded by Dean Roscoe Pound, the individual, social and public interests come into conflict with each other. These conflicts are to be taken care of by the legislators, law makers and policy makers.

The proposed paper deals with the how mega development projects (e.g., major irrigation dam projects, Special Economic Zones, real estate projects etc.) are promoted in the interests of corporate world or to serve larger public interests at the cost of individual interests of those who are settled on the land for past many generations. This development leads to displacement and migration of multitude of people losing their livelihood, hereditary habitat, culture and community life.

Rajasthan has been home to many tribal and indigenous communities. These communities have been characterized by subsistence economy and sustaining on their natural environment. Most of these people have remained isolated from the rural and urban communities. They have been confining themselves to forests and remote areas beyond mainstream society.

This article is about the rights of these migratory people in the wider context of post-independent Constitution and Law in a socio-legal perspective. The Constitution of India guarantees certain rights to individuals accorded as Fundamental Rights but also takes care of public interests under Directive Principles of State Policy. This paper raises various legal issues pertaining to various constitutional provisions and human rights in this regard so as to analyze it in a holistic socio-legal perspective of the phenomenon.

## **8. Poonam Sharma**

### **Migrant Women and their Rights**

Migrant women in all regions at national level face particular barriers and challenges to the fulfillment of their human rights and gender inequality. In most cases, such women are not welcomed and basic rights and facilities are not extended to them by the native environment. Migrant women are treated with half and irregular status. It is a paradox that women's effort to strengthen their situation in their own place and their endeavor for social protection does not improve their position in the migrated region. For these, specific efforts need to be made to recognize their presence. Some very vital rights such as political rights, labor rights, economic and social rights along with the legal protection need to be procured.

Migration is occurring within states towards all direction. Large number of women migrate, no doubt, out of necessity, due to economic need and in case of change of employment of their husbands. Today's alarming situation of population and neo-liberal economic atmosphere is causing enhancement in the event of migration in search of livelihood.

It is acceptable in such a circumstance that such women are in high probability of meeting with hostility and criminalization.

There is a profound hypocrisy in the behavior of local elements who want to take advantage of migrant's labor and on the other hand they exploit migrants emotionally keeping them under social servitude.

The present abstract highlights the research on the plight of migrant women labourers in Rajasthan (India).

Migrant women are taken as commodity to fulfill the local needs. In such circumstances migration issue must be dealt with the liberal consideration so that migrant women may acquire sustainable development through proper sympathetic environment. For this, authority must procure to them basic human rights relating to livelihood, shelter, health, environment, education and human dignity.

## **9. Dr. Anuradha Parasar**

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### **Internal Migration In India and Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1976 – An Analysis**

Internal migration has been a necessity in India since time immemorial. In present context internal migration is increasing at an exponential rate due to different drivers and accelerators of migrations there by leading in pronouncing various migrant workers issues to be given priority amongst social problems. However Inter-state Migrant Workmen Act has been in force in India since 1976 to redress Migrant workers problem.

The present paper aims at holistically analysing the Internal Migration Scenario in India with reference to migration - nature, types, pattern, magnitude and condition of migrant workers. The paper also examines the effectiveness and efficacy of Inter – State Migrant Workmen Act.

The paper suggest ways and means to address migrant worker problems. The paper suggest and recommends further how to make Inter- State Migrant Workmen Act to achieve its objective in true nature and spirit to resolve migrant worker's issues.

## **10. Prof. Dr. Arwind Kumar Agrawal**

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### **Inequal Development, Migration and Regional Politics: A Socio-Legal Perspective**

Indian constitution enshrines the national aspirations and guidelines for development of the nation. The Indian citizen is encouraged to pursue socio-economic mobility with freedom to pursue any occupation and to settle anywhere in the country. Spread of education, opening up of new avenues of employment in the public and private sector led to internal migration in last sixty years after independence causing tremendous urbanization and cross-cultural exchanges within the country. However, the Indian laws have yet to fully address themselves to the problem of the internal migrants. Since the majority of migrants tend to work in the unorganized sector of agriculture and mining, this paper focuses on the labour laws in India dealing with the internal migration in these two sectors. Beginning with the Constitutional provisions, covering the statutory laws, the paper tries to demonstrate the inadequacy of the laws in a socio-legal perspective. It concludes that the problem of internal migration is a national problem, which not only requires enacting laws and creating legal enforcement agencies, but also entails a multi-pronged strategy involving socio-political and economic inputs.

With the weakening of national parties in the regional political arena has led to emergence of regional parties. Often these regional parties try to consolidate their vote banks by promoting narrow parochial regional aspirations. One of these parochial demands by these regional parties is priority treatment to sons of soil over locally settled internal migrants. This politics of regionalism has been witnessed in many states leading to violence, harrassment and victimisation against the migrant groups from within the country. This paper would discuss various issues related to internal migration and politics of regionalism in the light of various laws, constitutional provisions and guarantees given to an Indian citizen in a socio-legal framework.