

Papari Saikia (Online registration ID # 117) & Ajailiu Niumai (LMI # 2416)

Exclusion of the Chinese Diaspora in Assam

Chinese Diaspora in Assam has a long historical trajectory. They migrated during the British period when the British needed skilled labours in tea gardens. Among the sub-groups of Chinese who migrated to Assam, majority of them were Cantonese who were skilled in carpentry, machinery and construction works. There are descriptions of Chinese workers in the construction of railways and other construction sites in various literatures, though most of them failed to give a detailed description. The Chinese Diaspora in Assam has not grabbed any scholarly attention as yet. Hence, this study has been undertaken to find out the socio-economic, political and cultural aspects of the Chinese Diaspora with reference to their ethnicity and their scale of exclusion. Theoretical frameworks have been developed to conceptualise various aspects of Chinese Diaspora, viz. the migration, course of life and exclusion of Chinese Diaspora in India. But, most of it primarily concentrated on Chinese Diaspora in Kolkata who belongs to Hakka sub-group. Hakka Chinese are one of the sub-groups of Chinese who migrated to India and dealt in leather and shoe making. This paper will be analyzed from the primary data collected during field visit and participant observation.

Keywords : Chinese Diaspora, Ethnicity, Exclusion

2. Dr.Muneer Illath (LMI No. 3208)

Migration, remittances and new economic moralities: Trajectories of social remittances among *mappila* immigrants from Malabar, Kerala.

This study analyses plurality of orientation towards future among the Middle class immigrants from India whose economic action has been driven not just by profit motive but deeply embedded in the notion of cultural obligation and public action as well. The study explores the way in which mappila immigrants in Saudi Arabia and UAE, as well as those have returned home, have spent generously towards community uplift and other innumerable social projects both in the Gulf countries as well as back in their homeland. The paper observes a powerful agency of Gulf migrants, especially a strong middle class among them, in designing and dictating a legitimized route of economic spending which has been heavily influenced by new contours of theological Islam mushroomed in the Persian Gulf. This paper explains the way in which money and wealth have created cultural and social meaning to the immigrants as well as their community in addition to their utility-bearing characteristics.

Keywords: Migration, remittances, development, community, moral economy.

3. Shilajit Sengupta (Online registration ID #151)

Migrant Slum Dwellers in Urban Poverty Trap: A Study of Megacities in India

Democratization of urbanism or urban democracy, in whichever way it could be put across the fact is, with unprecedented growth of urban areas in the democratic set up social exclusion has

become an invisible spectre. The argument for development of a *compact city* has well served people capable in accommodating themselves in the new *capital-labour relationship* where public sectors have little role to play. The workforce is mainly fed by opportunity seeking poor inhabitants of rural or semi urban areas giving birth to a new class in cities, *the Urban Subalterns*.

This paper will focus on the migrant slum dwellers in *urban spatial poverty trap* against the background of a polarized labour market by providing qualitative and quantitative data from slums of Delhi, Mumbai Kolkata, and Bengaluru. The paper will try to show the shrinking democratic voices of migrant slum dwellers as far as *Rehabilitation and Relocation* (RR) policies are concerned pushing them to form a community of *political society*, left with no choice but depend on the *patron-client relationship* in Indian urban socio-political scenario.

Key Words:

Migration, Spatial Urban Poverty, Slums, Democracy

4. Dr. Anirban Mukherjee (LMI-4193)

Re-examining the role of Ethnic Associations in the USA: The Case of Bengali- Indian Associations in the Kansas City Metropolitan Area

his qualitative research focuses on the role that the urban amenities play in the assimilation and adaptation of Bengali-Indian IT professionals as creative class workers to social life in a metropolitan area in U.S. In addressing the debate of whether creative class workers follow jobs or jobs follow creative class workers, the findings reveal that the decision of Indian IT professionals to locate in the Kansas City metropolitan area was primarily influenced by the availability of job opportunities and had little to do with available amenities. However, once located in Kansas City, the social amenities (e.g. participation in ethnic Indian associations and formation of networks with other Indian workers residing in the city) contributed to the satisfaction of Bengali professional workers and influenced their retention in the city. Interestingly, some professionals attributed their reluctance to move from Kansas City Metropolitan Area to the potential loss of relationships that they have developed over time.

However, the presence of social amenity (active participation and involvement in ethnic associations and greater presence of fellow coethnics) was identified as an important hurdle towards the assimilation of Bengali professionals to the host society. The respondents explained that their hectic work schedule, family responsibilities, and involvement with the ethnic Bengali associations in the city left them with little time to mingle with Americans outside work. Most Bengali professionals therefore considered their assimilation to be segmental i.e. fully assimilated in the office environment but not in the social sphere. The finding thus adds to Brettell's (2005) contention that ethnic associations are the instruments for facilitating civic engagement and integration to the host society and deviate from the arguments made by Piore (1979) and Massey (1981) that assimilation follows social mobility.

Keywords: Ethnic Associations, Social Networks, Segmental Assimilation

5. Ansari P.(LMI# Applied for ISS membership)

Rights, Issues and Challenges: An Analysis of socio-economic rights of Interstate migrant workers in God's own Country (Kerala): Special focus on Cochin.

In Modern world, Human rights arise from womb to the graveyard. Rights and life are interrelated since our birth. In the era of human rights, Internal migrants are treated, just as the instrument of laws (only in theory) It rarely helps them in reality. Kerala emerges as a new promising land for Internal Migrants. In this study, the researcher tries to focus on the Socio-economic condition of Migrant workers in Cochin (*Commercial Capital of Kerala*), where migrants explicitly living in a new space of alienation, which extremely varies in their culture, language and tradition from the Northern states (domicile state) of India. The present study is an attempt to expand the contemporary debates of human rights with the objective to analyse the life of Internal Migrants in the state. This study tries to measure the range of exploitation within the protection of laws and policies and its effectiveness in real ground. A detailed qualitative study over the explorative migrant labours have conducted with the help of separate interviews with Migrant workers, employers, government officials and Non-Government Organisations

Keywords: Human Rights, Socio-Economic Rights, Internal Migrants, Socio-Cultural Alienation, Social Justice, Human Rights.

6. Sadashiv S. Shende (Applied for ISS membership)

Impact on Health of Migrant Labours: A Case Study of Alang recycling ship braking yard in Gujarat State District Bhavnagar

Alang recycling ship breaking yard is one of the most important ship breaking yard in India. On an average every year 1000 Ships are available for the dismantle from all over the world. More than 35,000 Migrant Labors are working in Shipyard. No basic amenities. These workers force to work 12 to 14 hours that too lower wages in a very hazardous work and at high risk. Due to constant contact with flames and poison gases and melting Iron and other metal affected to their health. Sometime inviting death to their lives. Almost all workers are taking liquor daily. Away from family members so, they resort to unethical and unhealthy ways of Physical satisfaction. This consequence of this is sexual disease. Some have become HIV Positive. Young worker are subject to Homosexuality. Another one thing is that they are migrated so they have to adjust everywhere. No voice to them. During the year 1983 to 2015 these were about 500 accident causing deaths and very serious injuries, due to no implementation of Safety laws and rules. Exploitation is the major factors affect to workers health by physically and mentally. Migrated workers are still required to fight for basic needs. Their exploitation in various ways is still on.

7. Dr. Charu Sawhney

ISS Membership No.: Applied For Ordinary Membership

RC- RC 4, Migration and Diasporic Studies

Registration No. for Conference: DRO110236

Title: Displaced Kashmiri Pandits: Rebuilding Lives and Social Change

In the initial years of displacement, to the hosts the displaced persons are viewed as a threat. Despite stigmatization, the resilience of the forced migrants helps them in their readjustment. The displaced persons are not mere ‘economic’ migrants or simply ‘victims’ or ‘aliens’ but the experience of displacement and resettlement of Kashmiri Pandits has shown that as social beings with access to social, cultural and educational capital they rebuilt their lives after displacement. There are attempts at recuperation and reintegration by the migrants themselves. It is heterogeneity of the forced migrants that determines their resettlement in the camps or urban private accommodations. The resettlers innovate within the existing structures despite the structural constraints in the new locales. The social status that they occupy with regard to the host population determines their reception and resettlement. As social agents there is variability among the migrants in accordance with access to social, cultural and educational capital. It is the educational and cultural capital that is converted into material capital. There is a dispersal of community members to different locales and disruption of social networks. ‘Rebuilding’ of lives after displacement implies that there is a construction of the social World.

8. Keveko Koza (Applied for ISS membership)

Title: Genealogy of the Inner Line Permit and the Indigenous Peoples Discourse on Migration

In recent indigenous peoples discourse on migration and immigration in North East India, the Inner Line Permit has come to occupy a dominant and legitimate space in the way of enculturating solutions to the complex problem of the “outsider” or what in their usual discourse is referred to as the “non-local”. Given the absolute dominance of this policy in the imagination of the indigenous people in perceiving a solution, I find it imperative to look into the genealogical origin of the Inner Line Permit by focusing especially on the discursive regime which legitimized the operation of the ILP through the enactment of the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation Act of

1873. By drawing the Foucauldian analysis of the ‘*dispositif*’ or the “state” in its broad sense as interpreted by Agamben (a non juridical approach to the study of state), the analysis of the Inner Line Permit can be taken as an inception towards the gradual penetration of the state apparatus, aided by the epistemic regimes of knowledge which has continued to occupy a dominant and hegemonic space in the way the identity of the indigenous people of the region has come to be perceived and constructed. Furthermore, given the discontentment among the indigenous people over the influx of ‘outsiders’ the purpose here will be to construct the indigenous discourse on migration. This construction will be based within the framework of recognition and redistribution, a ‘bivalent’ conception of justice as espoused by Nancy Fraser. Taken together, the analysis will provide us a comparative framework through which a robust policy measure conducive to present circumstances can be formulated.

9. Mehraj Ud Din Waza (Applied for ISS membership)

Labour Migrant Influx and its Impact: A Study in Anantnag District of Kashmir Region

Over the last few decades, migration has been a persistent phenomenon in the state of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K). The state has been the paradise for migrant labour force as the environment, wages and the bandwidth of work opportunities have been quite luring. Migration of people in search of better livelihood is a natural and ubiquitous phenomenon which can have wider implications in several dimensions of the society. Today people of Kashmir are sharing space with lakhs of migrant labourers from different parts of India engaged in works like construction, business, domestic work and agriculture labour. This paper explores the impact of labour migration and addresses the significant changes it has caused in the socio-economic scenario of the district Anantnag of Kashmir region.

Keywords: migration; labour migrant; influx; socio-economic change

10. Ms. Priyanka Singh (ISS online ID-152)

Out-Migration of rural people and social exclusion in western Odisha

People from western Odisha particularly from the rural areas of Bolangir district, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Kalahandi, Phulbani are poor and migrating to other places in search of jobs. The objective of this paper is to look into the factors of social exclusion resulting from out migration. The availabilities of alternatives in these areas are minimum that is the major cause for out-migration. Social exclusion of these people are mostly based on welfare measures or economic deprivations, education, health, employment and access to benefits. Rural people are also unaware of all the rights and facilities provided by the government. This paper is based on the quantitative research done through snowball sampling in Khaprakhol block of Bolangir district in western Odisha. It is the contention of the paper that the rural development programs such as MGNREGA, IAY, JRM, IRDP, MWS and other programs formulated by the Government of India for income generation do not reach each sections of the rural areas. Despite government interventions, there is no sign of development of these people rather they are excluded from the benefits as they remain absent at the place of origin.

11. Rajesh Kumar (Applied for ISS membership)

Caste Identity and Practices Among the Indian Diaspora

Indian diaspora is itself multicultural diaspora because they come from different Indian states and every state have a different cultural identity. Among the Indian diaspora they have two main identity, religion and caste. Religion is like an umbrella which is covering the caste identity among the Indian diaspora. Caste identity is a very prominent feature of the Indian diaspora and this feature recognizes the Indian diaspora among the host land. The purity and practices of caste identity can be seen among the Indian diaspora. During the colonial period most of indentured laborers who belong to various castes and communities migrated to different British and Dutch colonies for plantation work. Now the Indian diaspora is second largest diaspora after China in this world and in the era of Industrialization, modernization and urbanization they have saved their identity among the host land. In this paper I will discuss about the historical perspective of the Indian diaspora and their characteristics followed by caste identity. This paper is primarily based on secondary sources as well as a primary source.

Key Words: Indian Diaspora, Caste Identity, Practices.

12. Sarmistha Kabi (ISS Online ID 160)

MIGRATION: AN ALTERNATIVE MODE OF TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN

Human trafficking is the movement of individuals from origin to transit and then to destination. It involves the phenomenon of migration, which eventually consequently in some case becomes cases of human trafficking. However, it becomes hard to comprehend the underpinnings of both the phenomenon as synonymous or identical concepts. One can concede to the fact that a person may decide to change their location as an outlet for better living, or to survive natural disaster, conflict or terrorism. But one cannot consider as a phenomenon of human trafficking. Migration gets transformed into human trafficking only when an individual have been coerced, forced and deceived to move from one place to another. For instance, a woman for an opportunity in the place of destination may want to migrate from the place of origin, however her conscious decision of moving from one place to another may become an instance of sex trafficking when the above there factors have been used. This paper deflects the delusion between trafficking and migration, whereas migration as depiction of a pseudo consent of the victims with regard to the trafficking that occurs post- migration. It scientifically discusses the susceptibility of women migrant laborers to trafficking from the perspective of commercial sexual exploitation.

13. Ms. Sonal Thakker (LMI 3496)

Goan Migrants: A Paradox of Changing Aspirations

Goa was under foreign domination for 450 years from 1510 to 1961. This led to changes in the Goans diet, dress, language, beliefs, lifestyle as well as their values and aspirations. The spirit of discovery, political domination and frustration with the socio-economic conditions led many

Goans to migrate; first to neighbouring kingdoms within India, followed by overseas migration. In recent years many Goans have acquired the Portuguese passport as it allows them to travel freely within the European Union. This paper seeks to analyze the reasons for migrating, as well as the destinations chosen. What we note in this trajectory of migration is the changing aspirations of Goan migrants. While Goans are found all over the world, there is a remarkable impact on the demographic profile of Goan population; with a sizeable number of so called 'outsiders' make their presence felt. It is indeed a paradox that Goans prefer out-migration, thereby creating a vacuum for in-migration. This paper is based on data sought from the Census Department, NRI Cell and the Regional Passport office, Goa.

14. Thanggoulen Kipgen (Applied for ISS membership)

Out-migration of Northeasters to Cities: A Case Study of the Kukis of Manipur

Migration of people from Northeast India to Indian metropolises has increased rapidly in the last decade. This phenomenon can also be observed among the Kuki tribes of Manipur. The Kukis are trans-border tribes found in the states of Northeast India, Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh and the Northern Provinces in the Chin Hills of Myanmar. Migration of Kukis to large Indian metropolises such as Bangalore, Kolkata, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Delhi etc. has been observed over the last decade. Among these metropolises, Delhi has become one of the most favoured destinations for the Kukis. There are various factors that 'push' the Kuki migrants to Delhi. Unemployment, violence, limited higher educational options and limited job prospects are important factors that push migrants out of the state. Job opportunities in the state are limited by insurgency and its associated problems such as corruption, violence and bandhs and strikes. All these factors contributed to low levels of investment in the state. As such, the prevailing unfavourable social, economic and political conditions of the state acted as the 'push' factors of migration of Kukis to Delhi. Based on fieldwork, this article examines the push factors that led to the migration of Kukis from Manipur to Delhi, a phenomenon which increased rapidly in the last decade or so.

Keywords: Migration, Kuki, Manipur, Push factors, Delhi

15. SAHIDUL ISLAM (LMI # Applied for ISS membership) & MRIDUSMITA DUTTA (LMI# Applied for ISS membership on 21/11/2016)

A sociological study on Migrant Riverine Communities and Shifting Cultures in Lower Assam: Language and the Politics of Identity

The life of the migrant assumes in the contemporary global scenario a centrality as humans relocate and migrate from one place to another more frequently than they ever did before. Migrations are of various kinds, and typically in the migrants' experience, movement results in a certain degree of expulsion from their territorial, political, juridical, or socio-economic status. Migration of peoples into Assam, both from the Indian subcontinent and from countries lying to its east, has been going on for centuries. The lives of cross-border migrants in the sand banks of

the Brahmaputra valley in Lower Assam, along the state's western borderlands sharing porous boundaries with Bangladesh. Called *chars* and *chaporis*, these large sandbars provide homes to a constant stream of migrants in search of land and livelihoods and are sites of a new dynamic that challenge and contest common perceptions about settler populations as 'marginal'. Typically considered 'nomadic' by native communities along the river, these social groups are however markers of a new cultural entity, which expands and loosens the notion of the Assamese in a socio-political canvas that has wider ramifications for the state's polity. My study proposed for the politics of such an identity and also attempts to understand the processes that attend the shift in cultures.

Key Words: Migrant, Communities, Territorial, Political, Juridical, Chars and Chaporis.