

## Migration Configuration of Dalit's: A Case Study from Jalandhar District in Punjab

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### ABSTRACT

Punjab is shown that as the agreement in miscellany by persons who believe and have faith in the nation-making progression. Initially, it is asinificant to explore whether the Punjabis migration is distributed or united as a community. If we are discussion about the Western countries, there are three Indian voyages, namely Punjabis, Gujarati and Indian. This study is shown that the migration patternof the Punjabis in Punjab state and the study is carried out one village named Partappura, Jalandhar district, Punjab. In which study mainly two points highlighted first is that year and country of the migration. Second is that migrant family members are on which type of visa. According to the results most over the migrants belonged to the Dalit classes. In the light of this evidence, it may be inferred that even in United Kingdom the same ratio might have continued.

**Keywords:** Caste, Dalit's, Migration, Ravidasi Community, Region.

### I. INTRODUCTION

The Migration means is shift from a place of abode to one more place for some distance of time or enduringlycountingalteredkinds of voluntary schedules. It has hugeinfluence on economic, social and cultural life of people, both at dwelling of migration as well as of immigration. There are a various definitions: According to sociological point of view 'Migration is comprise the permanent movements of Entities or clusters across representative or political margins into residential debtsand groups'. According to Lee, "migration is permanent or semi-permanent change of residence." According to Weinberg, 'Human migration is change of place permanently or temporarily for an appreciable duration as in case of seasonal worker'.

The past history of the world can be seen as the history of immigration. Human beings have been migrating then the beginning of their survival. A fewerrecognized but alternativeimportantinfluence which made a maindifference in the position and self-perception of the Dalit's in Punjab is linkedto thehuge measure migration of the Dalit's, particularly Ad-dharmiof Doaba region, to foreign countries. It is appraised that on anormally one member in each family has been migrated in abroad from Ravidasi family in Doaba region. It is a part of Punjabi tradition and in 20<sup>th</sup> century, Punjab has been one of the foremost states of exodus from India. Many

scholars have been studied on the migration (Judge, 1994, 2002; McLead, 1986; Helweg, 1983) in their studies show that initial migration from Punjab was the emigration where multifarious castes were conquered. Through abundant of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, particularly since the 1950s, global immigration from Punjab has been considerable.

The exodus of Dalit's let us describe the notion 'Dalit'. The word 'Dalit' is derived from the Sanskrit root 'Dal', which means burst, browbeaten, crushed and demolished (Massey, 1997). The term was first used by the British and the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in his Marathi speech. The tenure untouchables, scheduled castes, Dalit's they all terms have a similar significance. The untouchable of India are the original citizen of India who was conquered by the Aryan aggressors. They were made slaves but now officially are known as scheduled tribes. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the victor of the human rights of the untouchable's called them Dalit's. Since the duration of Dalit's got initiated to be used (Virdi, 2001).

Judge (2010) in Punjabi Dalit migration is a post-independence miracle as a voluntary employee and it ensued in their financial development. Further, Ravidasi (Chamar) of Doaba region were statistically predominant amid the scheduled caste in the arrival method which appears to be a result of their communal and economic development. The alteration in the social and economic situations of Dalit's is both a reason and a concern of migration.

Nauriya (1994) in his paper "Dalit – intermediate caste alliance: call to greatness" reveals that in the beginning anticipation over an untouchable and intermediate caste alliance obtained power in the most populous Indian state. The reunions anxious now have to move their attention to progress political and economic observation for India and these three problems are matched essentially to Dalits relations with the intermediate caste alliance upon the Muslim and the last the relations that the untouchables envisage within the few of their country human kind and female who stand outside this electoral alliance.

## II. EXPLORING PERSPECTIVES

The present study is focused on the migration pattern of Dalit's under the Ravidasi community in the village named as Partappura, Jalandhar District in the Doaba region of Punjab. The random sampling technique has been used for data collection. Both the primary and secondary data have been used in this study. The interview schedule and field observation method have been used as the techniques of the data collection. Secondary sources have been collected from the various books, report published by government department and the present population data collected from the Anganwadi centre of the village in 2019 census.

## III. CAPACITY OF MIGRATION

The debate has been divided into two sections namely, volume of migration under this part shown that the year and country migration to foreign and second is important that the migration permit of the villager. In this section is divided into two parts first is mention the yearly detailed and second is presented migration permit of the villager.

In Table 1 shows the number of Ravidasi respondents on the basis of family member migrate predominantly country and year of the migration. While the data collecting from Partappura village in Doaba region census 2019.

Country of Migration	Year of Migration in Partappura										Total
	1970-1980		1980-1990		1990-2000		2000-2010		2010-2019		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	10
U.S.A	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	4
England	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	6
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	3	4	12
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
Dubai	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	6
Total	-	4	-	2	2	7	2	7	9	10	44

**Table 1:** Migration Pattern distributed yearly through Countries

**Source:** Primary data collected by the NRI's and their family members in Partappura village in Doaba region of Punjab.

The tabular chart demonstrates the data on the basis of migration. As there are 44 NRIs, the data is distributed in 5 decades, from 1970 to 2019. Countries to which respondents migrated to are Canada, USA, England, Italy, Spain, Australia and Dubai. Beginning with Italy, this country has the highest number of respondents with total number of 12 people. 9 were males and 3 were females. All the females went to Italy between 2010 and 2019. Two males went to Italy in the decade of 1990-2000, three went in 2000-2010 and four migrated in 2010-2019. Country with second highest respondents was Canada where total 10 respondents lived. Two males as well as two females started residing there in 2000-2010. Double number of females went in 2010-2019 although, the same number of men (two) went in this decade. Dubai and England had same number of respondents which is six each. In England, two males visited there in 1970-1980 and the same figure of women went in 1990-2000. Then, only one man was interested in going to England in 2000-2010.

Likewise, just single woman immigrated to this country in 2010-2019. Dubai welcomed one male respondent in 1970-1980 and the two more in next decade. This number increased to three in 1990-2000. USA allowed 1 male respondent to reside in 1970-1980 and one more in 1990-2000. One male and a female migrated to this country in 2010-2019. As far as Spain and Australia are concerned, only 3 people belonged to these countries each. The count of respondent was just one (male) in 200-2010 and one gender each in 2010-2019 in Australia. In the case of Spain, only one man entered there in 1990-2000 and two recently in 2010-2019.

In table 2 articulations on migration pattern succeeding through discussion is focused on the sharing of accused on the basic period of migration and kind of endorsement in both Partappura village 2019. Hereafter, the detailed information is provided through the tables.

Period of Migration	Type of Permit in Partappura										Total
	P.R		Study		Tourist		Spouse		Work permit		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
1970-1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
1980-1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
1990-2000	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9
2000-2010	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	4	9
2010-2019	-	-	6	3	-	-	3	4	1	3	20
Total	2	5	6	3	-	3	5	4	1	15	44

**Table 2:** Migration Permit

**Source:** Primary data collected by the in depended canvasser from Doaba region.

It is clear from table 2 divides the respondents on the basis of migration permit. There are five types of permits on which the respondents have gone to foreign countries. It is evident from the first glance that largest number of them went in 2010-2019 which was 20. Out of these 20, no one was permanent resident, similarly, no one went as a tourist, 6 females went on study along with 3 males, 3 females and 4 males went on spouse visa and 1 female was on work visa with 3 males. In 2000-2010, 3 males went on tourist permit and 4 on work visa. Beside, in this decade, only two females went on spouse permit. Only in the decade 1990-2000, 2 females as well as 5 males went on PR. In the same decade, only 2 males entered foreign country on work permit. Only 2 males were on a work permit in 1980-1990 and 4 males in 1970-1980. Overall, the largest number of males who went to other countries was on work visa as compared to smallest number of just one female in this category.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The international migration of Punjabis seems to be a never-ending phenomenon and they are migrating to diverse destination in the world. It is a contemporary phenomenon that the community people from schedule caste is migrating to diverse places keeping different roles and shifts are been made through social status, thus contributing to the well scholarshipped as Indian Diaspora. The Ravidasi community had agonized and repel changes in the migration beliefs despite coercions over an era of period in numerous countries. Moreover, at present it is observed that the schedule caste population migration has become resilient and in a situation to support their equivalents in Punjab. Another version of social mobility is in the making. Patterns are been searched and established through the discussion and analysis of the background. Most of the people who went

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abroad travelled back to their villages recently taking a pattern into reverse migration. In the information revealed by the study, it is clear that most of the respondents went to foreign countries in the latest decade in terms of processing permanent residency, work permit and alike in desperation of changing their life standard into higher level in terms of economy, social status and power status. Therefore, it is factual to say that the trend of going abroad is increasing applying diverse resources ranging from financial influence to modern technology. Among the new generation the trend of migration is getting shaped in relevance with Information society. Individuals prefer to go abroad owing to various reasons such as high earnings and better facilities at work place as well as in living. They are more focused on the possession of the fiscal assets as well as technological empowerment.

Limitation of this study is majorly marked by the profile of the respondents. In this research work only the legal migrants are been sampled and included for the analysis. Unconventional data and observation can reveal reality far from the academic comprehension made so far.

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