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COLONIAL EMIGRATION AND CONTEMPORARY MIGRATION: LEGACY CONTINUES

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Abstract: Emigration or migration is not an immaculate occurrence, when endeavours have made to realize the historical milieu of modern Indian labour migration, if it be a skilled or semi-skilled, could trace a firm legacy from the colonial British-India. In pragmatically, colonization had added into incommodes of Indian caste system and its cruelty which strained the Indian labouring classes to walk off of their land. The negative effects of colonialism predominantly targeted the distressed land less proletarian class of Indians and intensely the lower strata of castes. In fact the Colonial administrators of India perverted the peasants, farmers, artisans and weavers as a tradable commodity and vend them to Crown Colonies of British, where to live a miserable life. Wherein today, ubiquitously in our globe, we could perceive many of the Indian heirs have had their settlements. The objectives of the paper are two fold. First to establish the bondness of the conventional factors, which had facilitated for the colonial emigration, as the causes for the modern in and out migration in India and then to exclusively study the dejected living conditions of the modern in-migrants of Indian States. To understand the subject logically the paper has been classified into three parts. The first part deals with the history of Colonial Indian Emigration. The Second part highlights the encountering problems of in-migration studies in India. The wretched living condition of the contemporary in-migrants of Indian states has been narrated in the last part.

Introduction

Emigration or migration is not an immaculate occurrence, when endeavours have made to realize the historical milieu of modern Indian labour migration, if it be a skilled or semi-skilled, could trace a firm legacy from the colonial British-India. In pragmatically, colonization had added into incommodes of Indian caste system and its cruelty which strained the Indian labouring classes to walk off of their land. The negative effects of colonialism predominantly targeted the distressed land less proletarian class of Indians and intensely the lower strata of castes. In fact the Colonial administrators of India perverted the peasants, farmers, artisans and weavers as a tradable commodity and vend them to Crown Colonies of British, where to live a miserable life. Wherein today, ubiquitously in our globe, we could perceive many of the Indian heirs have had their settlements.¹ The objectives of the paper are two fold. First to establish the bondness of the conventional factors, which had facilitated for the colonial emigration, as the causes for the modern in and out migration in India and then to exclusively study the dejected living conditions of the modern in-migrants of Indian States. To understand the subject logically the paper has been classified into three parts. The first part deals with the history of Colonial Indian Emigration. The Second part highlights the encountering problems of in-migration studies in India. The wretched living condition of the contemporary in-migrants of Indian states has been narrated in the last part.

Migration: Cause and Consequence

In the 19th century, lakh and lakh of lower caste Indians immigrated as indentured labourers to empire colonies, for which if we fix the accountability on the British colonization and caste superiority of Hindus what made the post-colonial Indians to displace internally,ⁱⁱ have chance to raise such a persistently burring question. As like earlier might provide slightly different cause or causes for of late plebeian Indians in and out migration or in videlicet could simply fix the censures on the negative economic upshots of globalisation. Nevertheless now the problems, which might be urbanization or anything