

Chapter-3

Patterns and causes of migration in the study area.

The present chapter will focus on the different patterns of migration that is found in the study area. The chapter will particularly centre on the types of migration that is prevalent in the area by focusing on how it is taking place.

PATTERNS OF MIGRATION PRESPECTIVES FROM THE NATIVE.

Table No. 17 Prevalence of regular migration at the particular area

Prevalence of regular migration	Frequency	Percent
Yes	132	88.0
No	18	12.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field work

The above table reveals that majority of the respondent 88.0% reported that migration is the regular phenomena in their area.

That the respondent who has reported that migration is a regular phenomenon is in Pillangkata A, Pillangkata B and Maikhuli where these people are coming for jobs, for security, cheap prices of land, cheap rent. The respondents who finds irregular flow of migration in Umtyrnga and Iongkhuli is mostly because of marriage, as migrants though have bought land but not yet settled there and moreover this places are also not providing much job opportunities for the migrants. Few migrants who are settle there are well qualified who moves with their family and set up drug store, opening tuition centre, cyber and tailoring, there are not permanent migrants as they do not have plot of land and may move anytime when they get a better opportunity.

Table No. 18 Category of Migration.

Group of migration.	Frequency	Percent
Khasi, Bhoi, Garo, Nepali, Rabha, Bihari,Missing,Karbi, Bodo, Muslims, Assamese	15	10.0
Muslims, Assamese, Bengali, Punjab, Marwari, Bihari	39	26.0
Naga, Mizo, Tripuri, Arunachali, Manipuri.	58	38.7
Hmar, Paite, Anal, Tangkhul.	38	25.3
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field work

As it has found that in the study area in all the five village migration is occurring. When asked about the background of the community who are migrating in the village, the data reveals most of them are from Naga (from Nagaland), Mizo, Tripuri, Arunachali and Manipuri communities 38.7% followed by the Muslims, Assamese, Bengali and Punjabi, Marwari and the Bihari migrants 26.0%. In the third category of migrants are the Hmar, Paite, Anal and Tangkhul (from Manipur), and in the fourth category of migrants are the Khasi, Garo, Nepali, Rabha, Bihari, Missing, Karbi and Bodo migrants with 10.0%.

Hence, the above table explained the diversity of migrants and also highlights the different geographical location from where they are migrating to the study area. The table shows that most of the migrants, are Naga, Mizo, Tripuri, Arunachali, Manipuri who are mostly settle in Pillangkata A, Pilangkata B and Maikhuli as in these area most of the tribal migrants have settle by mostly buying plots of land unlike in others places.

The Muslims, Assamese, Bengali and Punjabi groups of migrants are the group of migrants who are found in Pillangkata A, Pillangkata B, Maikhuli, Iongkhuli and Umtyrnga. These group of migrants are all distributed in all the villages but in different numbers like the Muslims are mostly found in Maikhuli and few of them in Umtyrnga, Iongkhuli, Pillangkata A and Pillangkata B. Whereas the Assamese migrants are mostly found in two villages of Iongkhuli and Pillangakata A and very few in Maikhuli, Pillnagkata B, Umtyrnga. The Bengali migrants groups are found in the entire three villages of Pillangkata A, Pillngkata B, Maikhuli and very few in Iongkhuli as most of this people are working nearby these places as wage laborer and shopkeepers. The Bihari and Marwari migrants choose to stay where they

can set up their business mostly nearby the market places of Maikhuli and Iongkhuli market presently new shops are also coming up in the areas of Pillangkata A and Pillangkata B.

The third category of migrants who are found to be more in number are migrants groups like the Hmar, Paite, Anal and Thangkhul and their place of concentration are in Pillangkata B and Maikhuli and they have started to appear in Iongkhuli. They are now buying new plot of land and settling in this area Pillangkata A, Pillangkata B and Maikhuli. The tribal people who already stayed in the Guwahati City in quarters, rented and relative's places come and migrated into these villages from different geographical location and bought a plot of land to these villages in Pillangkata A, Pillangkata B and Iongkhuli. They are mostly from a fluent family who want to set up business by constructing big buildings for hostels, Education institutes, Rented Go downs, Residents place and also few of them bought land for future use.

In the fourth category of migrants are the Khasi, Bhoi, Garo, Nepali, Rabha, Bihari, Missing, Karbi, Bodo who resides mostly in two village i.e. Umtyrnga and Maikhuli. The khasi, Bhoi, Garo, Nepali, Rabha, Bodo migrants who fall in intra-district and inter-district migration they are residing in Umtyrnga village whereas the Bihari from the states of Bihar and Assam migrants half of them they settle in Umtyrnga and Maikhuli villages. The Missing and the Karbi migrants who came directly from their native place i.e. Assam are mostly found Umtyrnga village after staying in rented house for few years they are trying to find a plot of land just for them to construct a house and they are working as daily wagers in along with the native people in their plot of land in planting agricultural products. Also it has found out that during the field work that few migrants mostly the female from the states of Manipur who belong to Biate and Nhmar tribe came and settle in Umtyrnga village because there were married to one of the native people of the village unlike the Khasi and the Bhoi migrants they are migrants who migrated to this place because of the marriage. The Garo, Nepali, Rabha and the Bodo people migrated into this place not for the other relatives or friends but for the sake of livelihood they are migrated and most of them are found to be from the poor family background and engaged as daily wagers.

Table No. 19 How do you perceive migration at your place?

How do you perceived migration at your place?	Frequency	Percent
Positive	107	71.3
Negative	43	28.7
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field work

The above table reveals that majority of the respondents (71.3%) perceive migration as positive at their places, followed by respondents (28.7%). who perceived migration as negative in their areas

Hence, the majority of the respondents who perceive migration as positive as it has bought many development in the area, it has brought more employment opportunities for the natives, and the modern way of life, the practiced of inter mixing with different communities have bought the development of an inclusive society. It has also raised the value of land in the area which helps to get more respectable rent for the natives which also helps in improving the quality of life of people. Migration has also helped to develop the atmosphere of positive competition between the natives and the migrants in the ground of availing employment opportunities, giving more importance education to children, and encouraging unity between different groups. It has helps in improving social life of people as they start learning about new languages, culture, customs which helps to improve brotherhood among the people who are cooperating in the society.

The skilled migrant workers bring more economic opportunities for the natives. As these skilled human resource brings more business opportunities which also cater to the employments needs of the natives. Moreover they also encouraged the development of modern skills based education for the native youths, which help them to be more employable.

According to the respondents these migrants helps in the establishment of more urbanized lifestyle and opportunities to the traditional native society by encouraging urban values as modern education, multicultural co-existence, competitiveness, modern employment opportunities etc.

Respondents who perceived migration as negative in their areas is mainly due to demographic pressure in their ancestral land imposed by the migrants since the migrants are buying their plot of land and mostly staying permanently and encouraging the process of **gentrification (Ruth Glass, 1964)**¹ in the areas where the land of the natives are bought by migrants and in the process the entire community is pushed backward to the hills (outskirts) and they started to build up their economy by bringing new jobs as opening shops, complex, restaurants, clothes shops, vegetables shops, construction of building for rent to the other migrants people, opening schools, college, music classes, hostel for both boys and girls. Hence, the majority of the financial benefits of this new development go to the migrants who are mostly using the resources of the natives.

Moreover, most of these respondents also believed that the huge inflow of migrants also leads to the shrinking of employment opportunities to the natives as the migrants are more equipped with qualifications and skills required to get modern employment opportunities. Moreover, the migrants are also adaptable to the diverse demands of different employments opportunities generating in urban areas as want rag picking, hospitality work, cleaning, working in mines and stone quarries which calls more risk, physically more demanding, and more hard work. These respondents also reported that most of the migrants are also very hard working which make the life of the native more difficult as they raise the bar of competitiveness to get a good job/earning, leaving the traditionally agricultural communities facing challenged to adapt with the demand of the modern job market and forcing them to shift their occupation from traditional agriculture.

In addition to this because of the rising competitiveness and unemployment in the job market, the skilled migrant are often found to be happy to give their service for lesser salary, which makes the live of the native even more difficult.

Few of the native's elders also raised the questioned on the changing nature of marriage where more inter community marriages are taking places (native and migrant) which is bringing a new mixed culture running parallel the tribal culture. They find that the emergence this new culture is the threat to the native tribal culture. Moreover, they also rise questioned on the practiced of sending young children to boarding schools where they are completely separated from their tribal way of life and socialization and it is actually helping in the growth of more inter-community families which is the treat to the traditional tribal identity.

¹ Gentrification is a process of renovating deteriorated urban neighborhoods by means of the influx of more affluent residents. This is a common and controversial topic in politics and in urban planning.

Table No. 20 Kind of problem faced by the natives people because of migration.

Kind of problem faced by the Native people.	Frequency	Percent
Economic Security.	34	22.7
Loss of Culture.	39	26.0
Resources Problem.	34	22.7
Hygiene Problem.	43	28.7
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field work

The above table reveals that the problem faced by the natives people towards migration is more related to hygiene (28.7%), followed by resources problem and economic security (22.7% each), Loss of culture (26%) in the society.

Hence the data reveals that the various problems are faced by the natives because of migration taking place in their area, the first problem highlighted by the respondents was on security problem because of the rapid growing up of migration into their areas consequently, they feel insecure that one day they might lose their identity since most of the migrants prefer to come and stay in their place and stay permanently. Hence, many native people are selling their plot of lands to the migrants and a bit plot of land was left to them. Moreover, the environment has also become polluted and congested, economic activities have to be shared along with the migrant. .

HYGENE PROBLEM:

The arrival of migrants particularly in the field of construction workers, daily laborers, industrials laborers, who are mostly living in a very unhygienic living condition mostly because of poverty and lack of awareness and the bigger size of family and very undersized houses is also adding to the crisis. The poor status of hygienic lifestyle can be observed in improper maintenance of sanitation in toilets and houses, improper dumping of garbage, poor quality of drinking water.

Most of the respondents find these people ruining the environment of the area and also causing threat of spreading diseases in the area.

RESOURCES PROBLEM:

A significant number of respondents finds that migration is giving birth to pressure in the traditional tribal land which was earlier was enough for chattering the needs of the local people, but with the rapid in-flow of migration the best land are now either bought by the migrants or used by them for their needs, forcing the natives to slowly shift to the outskirts (gentrification) and more forest covered area are now cleared for settlement leading to environmental pollution and rising temperature in the area. Moreover these respondents also felt that the rising migration is also responsible for increasing pressure on the limited natural resources in the guise of stone, sand, timber, local vegetables, drinking water etc in the area. One of the other pertinent problems highlighted by the respondents is also the growing rate of environment pollution caused by the in flow of huge migration (construction workers, daily laborers, industrial laborers) in the area. Another crisis observed by the respondents is the crisis of human resources, where the best minds are forced to leave the place for better opportunities outside the traditional tribal land. Migration introduced the hunger for modern amenities of life to the tribal people which has ultimately motivated the process of brain drain among them.

ECONOMIC SECURITY:

Few of the respondents finds migration is a threat to economic security of the area as it brings more a culture of competitiveness where those who are hardworking can survive and the rest will perish, the migrants particularly the seasonal one are found more hard working and ready to adapt in difficult conditions consequently they are a better choice for the employers than the native people who are not socialized to work in such challenging conditions. Moreover, most of these migrants earned money from the places but transferred it to their native places where their largest share of family resides, hence the money is not circulated in the area rather transferred outside which creates economic problems in the area. The migrants who are skilled also enjoy monopoly in the local market as there is mostly no local competitors for them, hence they owned most of these businesses though they give employment to the natives but mostly as unskilled helpers or workers. Hence, the entire prospect of the newly emerged market in the area, which is also caused because of the growing migration, is harnessed mostly by the migrant population and the natives are reduced to just playing the helping hand to this migrant population and in the process almost over-throwing the traditional tribal economy.

LOSS OF CULTURE:

The society have undergone a transformation change from a fairly homogeneous society, whose members have been generally bound by a common sense of cultural and ethnic identity, to heterogeneous society made up of several migrants groups and communities from diverse parts of the country . Though not highlighted by a significant numbers of respondents but a section of respondents find migration as a threat to the traditional cultural practices. It is important here to understand with the arrival of new market economy, modern education, new employment, opportunities, and multicultural cohabitants, has its impact in the cultural practices of the traditional native people. Hence, the traditional native people who uprooted from their traditional social institutions and practices are finding the cultural practices of the migrants more attractive and suited in the present era. These respondents highlighted the loss of culture in dress, food, festivals, rituals, traditional medicine, and traditional agricultural practices. Moreover, inter community marriages between migrants and natives are also playing significant part in cultural diffusion and acculturation with other culture and in the process losing the native cultural values.

PATTERNS OF MIGRATION FOR THE MIGRANTS.

Table No. 21 Advice/Source of information for migration into the destination areas.

Source of information.	Frequency	Percent
Relative	21	14.0
Native	3	2.0
Neighbor	12	8.0
Friend	37	24.7
By them self	77	51.3
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field work

The data exhibits that most of the respondents received the information about the place of destination by themselves (51.3%), followed by those who got it from their friends (24.7%), relatives (14.0%), neighbours (8.0%) and native people (2.0%).

Hence, the respondents who migrated to the present study area by themselves are from two broad categories, one who came there in search of jobs, mostly the semi-skill and un-skill jobs who are also mostly single migrates and later they brought their families when they found that there is more job opportunities for other members in the family and also the basic requirement of the family is also address in the places. The other category of the respondents went to the study area in search of opportunities for their occupational and economical mobility and later when they are convinced of the existing of opportunities in the area, also brought their families who can help them in establishing and also a growth of the business opportunities that they aspiring to start. Moreover, these respondents are also attracted to this places because of it peaceful environment, facilities available and other advantages. There are also respondent who were working in the Guawhati City mainly in Government sectors who are mostly from tribal background, found this place ideally suited for the purpose of residence because of all its advantages as location and other facilities.

Followed by this are the respondents who received information about the place from their friends who are the natives, from other places who have knowledge about the place, friends who got information about the place from other people and informed them, friends who were colleagues and are presently staying in the destination area, there are also friends who are working there in different occupations and from their experienced of the area, suggested them to move to the present place.

Another important source of information for the respondents about the destination area is the neighbour whom they mostly happen to work together and stay in nearby quarters, most of this group of migrant they are from economically well to do families and having a good socio-economic background. There are also migrants from the rural villages and poor families who are getting the information from their neighbours who had experienced working the destination places and are aware of the advantages of living in the places.

In the fourth category migrants who are getting the information from their relatives was mostly observed to be those migrants whose relatives are already settled in the

destination area and they are inviting the new migrants who are their relatives and who are searching for an ideal place to migrate and settle.

Another source of information is from the native people who are known to the migrant's family before they shifted to the areas (they help the migrant's family to look and get the ideal plot of land from the other native). In this category we can find mostly the migrants who are planning to come and stay permanently.

Table No. 22. Relationship between place of origin and their duration of work.

Place of origin	Duration of work					Total
	One day	One week	One month	One year	More than one year	
Meghalaya.	4	8	0	0	0	12
Assam.	0	14	16	12	0	42
Nagaland.	0	0	0	13	4	17
Mizoram.	0	0	0	16	2	18
Tripura.	0	0	0	0	2	2
Arunachal Pradesh.	0	0	0	0	2	2
Manipur.	0	0	0	0	30	30
Kolkata	0	0	0	0	4	4
Bihar.	0	0	0	0	9	9
Nepal.	0	0	0	0	12	12
Total	4	22	16	41	67	150

Source: Field work

The data in table No. 22 shows that majority of the respondents have arrived at the study area from Assam, followed by Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Nepal, Bihar, Kolkata, Jharkhand, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura.

The cross tabulation between the duration of staying in the study area and place of origin reveals that most of the respondents who are staying in the study area for one

year or more are mostly from the states of Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram, Nepal and Assam. Few respondents who have arrived from Kolkata, Bihar and Jharkhand are also staying for more than one year in the study area. Some of the respondents from Assam and Meghalaya are among the respondents who are staying in the study area for a week or less.

Therefore, we can deduced the data by tracing the link between distance and communication as one of the reason for migration which is applied to the migrants coming the state of Assam which is sharing border with the study area and Nagaland which is also not very far from the study area and having good communication facilities, Manipur is having a good communication with Assam which is motivating more migration. Only exceptions is the migrants who are coming in good number from Mizoram, as it is stationed comparatively far from the place and also not having very good communication facilities. Moreover some cases of Illegal migrants² are also reported in the study area.

² **Illigal Imigrants-**

There is another category of migrants which have been reported by the natives during the study who came and work in the stone crushing area after the closing of this stone quarry every one of them become jobless unlike others seasonal migrants this group of migrants decided to stay in the same place where they are working and the reason which had come to know by them was that this people have lost their contact with their native people and they don't possess any documents to prove their identity and citizenship. They went to stay in Maikhuli in search of job and livelihood without prior information and knowledge about the destination to migrate. They don't have any future plan today. Presently these groups of migrants are staying illegally in this area and work as daily wagers in Assam side.

Living conditions of this group of migrants is in a deplorable condition with no proper housing, there is no provision of safe drinking water or hygienic sanitation. The compounds in which they are residing presently are full with pollutant. Also it can be observed that most of the children have no proper clean clothes to cover themselves when it comes to parents also it confirmed similar picture. As there are no crèche facilities, children often accompany their parents to the workplace to be exposed to health hazards. They are also deprived of education, the schooling system at home does not take into account their migration pattern and their temporary status in the destination areas does not make them eligible for getting schooling there.

Table No. 23 First person to migrate from migrant family.

First person to migrate from the migrant's family.	Frequency	Percent
Grand parents	6	4.0
Parents	52	34.7
Husband	56	37.3
Wife	17	11.3
Children	19	12.7
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field work

The above table reveals that majority of the respondents reported that the husband or the head of the family was the first person to migrate in the study area (37.3%), followed by both the parents (husband and wife) (34.7%), unmarried children who are grown up (12.7%), wife or mother (11.3%), grandparents (4%).

The data reveals that majority of the person who migrated first to the study area were single migrants, followed by the parents without their children, they were the tribal migrants who come and stay permanently and other migrants in this category are mostly coming for work but after few days their children join them.

Migrants whose children migrated first are children who have come to study and stay in the hostel later their parents joined, to add to it are the youths migrated for jobs and after they are settled calls their family.

Wives or mothers who move to the areas are mostly single mothers and widows who are working alone.

Though it is clearly displayed in the signboard outside the factory that no child labour is engaged but it is visibly practiced in these industries. If for diverse reasons the factory of stone crushing is stopped, this group of migrants are be compelled to live in different places in search of jobs wherever they can be engaged whereas the remaining family members have to sit ideally at home.

Grandparents are mostly the elder migrants who have come and settled in the destination areas since they have retired and found the place more adaptable and peaceful for spending their old life permanently in the destination area.

Hence, in most of the cases migration first started with one or two individuals, who after examining the worth of the place for living or for business, job purpose call the others, members of the family. In case of labor migrants though they used to come in groups for their jobs but, they are members of different families though they know each other, later when they find the place suitable for their families they used to call them.

Table No. 24 Members who join later.

Family members who join later.	Frequency	Percent
Parents	13	8.7
Brothers	4	2.7
Sisters	6	4.0
Children	16	10.7
Relatives	32	21.3
Friends.	38	25.3
Husband.	10	6.7
Wife.	27	18.0
Grandparents.	4	2.7
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field work

The above table reveals that majority of the respondents reported that most of the members who joined later to the migrated group were friends (25.3%), followed by the relatives (21.3%), wife (18.0%), children (10.7%), parents (8.7%), sisters (4.0%), brothers (2.7%), and the last category of migrants who joined later to the earlier migrants family was their grandparents with (2.7%).

Hence, the tribal and the labor migrants mostly used to call their friends after they find the place idea for staying or doing job. The tribal migrants after buying plot of land

and finding out the worth of the place tend called their friend who can also settle nearby so that they can have good neighbourhood. The labor migrants ones they find enough job opportunities in the place also call their other unemployed friends to the places.

Similarly for both the class of migrants relatives and family are the next priority to call when they have confirmed the worth of the place for inhabiting.

Table No. 25 Route used for migration at the destination areas.

Route to migration.	Frequency	Percent
Road transportation.	111	74.0
Train and road transportation.	27	18.0
Air and road transportation.	12	8.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field work

The above table shows that a huge majority of the respondents came to the study area by road (74%), followed by train and road (18%), air and road (8%).

It is important to mention that most of the North Eastern states are not yet connected by railways tracks, hence majority of the respondents are dependent on roads for communication. Air ways is comparatively much more costly hence; only economically well off families can effort to travel through this medium, moreover air ways is also used by respondents who are suffering from health issues and not advice to travel by road for long distance.

The migrants who are obtained for both rail way and road transportation are mostly coming from remote places, hence they travel by road first to the nearest railway station as travelling in train is comparatively cheaper.

Only roads as a medium of communication are used by not only the intra district migrants but also migrants coming from other states of North East which are mostly not connected by train.

Table No. 26 Decision making to migrate into the destination areas.

Decision to take migration	Frequency	Percent
Family members	99	66.0
By themselves	51	34.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field work

The data in the above table exhibits that majority of the decision to migrate to the study area in the respondents household is taken by the family members (66%), followed by respondents themselves (34%).

In majority of the cases of migration the decision is taken by the eldest of the families who are exposed to better social network and collected enough information about the suitability of the place for settling down or for just migrating there. From the migrants views it has been established that social interactions, whether regular or occasional, have influenced the individual's decisions to migrate. Several survey summaries the effects of social network on economic activity (Jackson, 2008, Jackson and Zenou 2014). In the Labor market, in particular, it is now well documented that social networks play an important role in transiting information about jobs (Topa 2011, Granovetter 1973, 1983). Indeed, in a close network where everyone knows each other, information is shared and thus potential sources of information are quickly shared down.

Migrates who take decision by themselves were mostly migrants who are single and they want to live the life of their choice which demands mobility and independent, especially the single women widows they take individual decision since they need to earn and support their family in the origin places. Whereas some women they have migrated and take the decision for marrying the natives man and migrated to the new resident's.

Table No. 27 Relationship with others peoples the local residents (natives) and (migrants).

Relationship with the others people	With Migrants		With Natives	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Very good	21	14	19	12.7
Good	82	54.7	82	54.7
Moderate	42	28	47	31.3
Bad	5	3.3	2	1.3
Total	150	100	150	100.0

Source: Field work

The data in the above table reveals that majority of the respondents are having a good or very good relationship with both the natives and the other migrants in the study area. Though there are a significant number of respondents who reported that they are having moderate relationship with both the native and the migrants. A very negligible number of respondents have reported to have bad relationship with both the natives and the migrants.

When we look at the migrants who have reported to have good relationship with natives, they are not actually generalizing the entire community but it is important to mention class and neighbourhood where the good relationship is mostly confined to. That's why majority of these respondents are sharing good relationship with the natives who are either from their own class or living in the same neighbourhood. Moreover, Experience from multi-ethnic contexts show that neighbourly interactions and feelings of mutual trust can help to remove social barriers between majority and minority group and foster a social cohesion (Alesina and La Ferrara, 2002; Henning and Leiberg, 1996; Putnam, 2001). The study established the existence of both manifest and latent neighbouring³ among the migrants and the natives but, it is most restricted within the class and the neighbourhood (Mann, 1954, p. 164).

³ Manifest neighboring refers to visible form of social interactions, such as visiting watch other, whereas latent neighboring is characterized by 'favorable attitudes to neighbors which

The respondents who have reported to have moderate relationship with the natives are mostly working as laborers in different industries nearby the study area. It is important to mentioned here that not many natives used to work with the migrants in those industries and moreover, the timings of the job and the place of residents of the migrants laborer which is mostly secluded, in the outskirts, restricts them to have long interaction with the natives. Hence, the occasional brief interactions with the natives lead them to have only moderate relationship with them.

The respondents who are sharing moderate relationship with the fellow migrants are mostly from the high class who are coming from diverse background and where there is constant competition for upward mobility; hence they share neither good nor bad relationship with them as there is mostly not much interaction among them. On the contrary, the respondents from lower class share very good relationship among their class members. Hence, the nature of work can be held as one of the reason for the kind of relationship that the migrants are sharing, as in case of high class migrants they have more competitive working environment and less scope for interaction among themselves whereas, among the laborers there is less competition and more positive environment for interaction and integration (Cervan-Gil, 2016).

Respondents who shred bad relationship with both migrants and natives are mostly because of some exceptional cases of negative experiences they had with some of the individuals which moulded their perception towards them. Their number is comparatively negligible, but overall the migrant perception towards both native and fellow migrants is positive.

result in positive action when a need arises, especially in times of crises and emergency' (Mann, 1954, p. 164).

Table No. 28 Plan for the future for migration.

Plan for the future.	Frequency	Percent
Stay back at the present place.	73	48.7
Will be moving.	8	5.3
Cannot predict.	69	46.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field work

The above data established that almost equal number of the respondents is confident about their stay (48.7%), and those who are unsure about of their stay in the study area ((46%). Very minor numbers of respondents are sure that they will be moving to other places soon (5.3%).

The respondents who are confident about their stay in the study area are mostly the families who have their own residents and plot of land in the study area. Hence, they are permanently settled in the present places. They are also respondents who have their own bossiness in the area though they living in rented house. There are also respondents who came to the places as wage laborers but later unearthed the possibility of opening small business in the place hence, wants to stay their permanently.

The migrants who are not sure about their staying in the area are mostly seasonal migrants, just started small business but not sure about its future and single men and women who are working there but their entire family still reside in their place of origin. Moreover, the contractors and manager who are presently having projects in the study is also falls in this category as they unsure about the tenure of their project.

The migrants who are engaged in business which are not working, industries where the demand for labor has shrink, and women wage laborers who may be called by the family who are staying in their places of origin anytime.

Hence, most of the migrants want to stay in the place permanently as they have already understood the potentiality of the place, but the respondents who are unsure about their stay are the ones who are unsure about the success of the endears that they

have undertaken in the study area. The respondents who are certain about leaving the place are very negligible in number.

SUMMARY OF NATIVES

Majority of the respondent (88.0%) reported that migration is the regular phenomena particularly who are staying in Pillangkata A, Pillangkata B and Maikhuli where these people are coming for jobs, for security, cheap prices of land, cheap rent. It has found that in the study area in all the five village migration is occurring. When asked about the background of the community who are migrating in the village, the data reveals most of them are from Naga (from Nagaland), Mizo, Tripuri, Arunachali and Manipuri communities 38.7% followed by the Muslims, Assamese, Bengali and Punjabi, Marwari and the Bihari migrants 26.0%. In the third category of migrants are the Hmar, Paite, Anal and Tangkhul (from Manipur), and in the fourth category of migrants are the Khasi, Garo, Nepali, Rabha, Bihari, Missing, Karbi and Bodo migrants with 10.0%. Majority of the respondents (71.3%) perceive migration as positive at their places as it has brought many development in the area, it has brought more employment opportunities for the natives, and the modern way of life, the practiced of inter mixing with different communities have brought the development of an inclusive society. It has also raised the value of land in the area which helps to get more respectable rent for the natives which also helps in improving the quality of life of people. Migration has also helped to develop the atmosphere of positive competition between the natives and the migrants in the ground of availing employment opportunities, giving more importance education to children, and encouraging unity between different groups. It has helped in improving social life of people as they start learning about new languages, culture, customs which helps to improve brotherhood among the people who are cooperating in the society. When it comes to the problems that the natives are facing because of the regular process of migration in the area respondents highlighted security problem because of the rapid growing up of migration into their areas consequently, they feel insecure that one day they might lose their identity since most of the migrants prefer to come and stay in their place and stay permanently. Hence, many natives' people are selling their plot of lands to the migrants and a bit plot of land was left to them. Moreover, the environment have also become polluted and congested, economic activities have to be shared along with the migrant

CONCLUSION FROM THE MIGARNST PRESPECTIVE.

The study confirmed that majority of the respondent's sources of information related to the present area as their destination for migration is by themselves (51.3%) mostly in search of jobs or other business opportunities, followed by those who got it from their friends (24.7%) who are already residing in the area, relatives (14.0%) who have already settle or working in the area, neighbours (8.0%) and native people (2.0%). The cross tabulation between the duration of staying in the study area and place of origin established a link between distance and communication as one of the reason for migration which is applied to the migrants coming the state of Assam which is sharing border with the study area and Nagaland which is also not very far from the study area and having good communication facilities, Manipur is having a good communication with Assam which is motivating more migration. Only exceptions is the migrants who are coming in good number from Mizoram, as it is stationed comparatively far from the place and also not having very good communication facilities. In most of the cases migration first started with one or two individuals, who after examining the worth of the place for living or for business, job purpose call the others, members of the family. In case of labor migrants though they used to come in groups for their jobs but, they are members of different families though they know each other, later when they find the place suitable for their families they used to call them. As far as the members who join the initial migrants later in the study area, we can observed that the tribal and the labor migrants mostly used to call their friends after they find the place idea for staying and doing job, relatives and family are the next priority to call when they have confirmed the worth of the place for inhabiting. A far as the routes used by the migrants to reach to the present area, it is important to mention that most of the North Eastern states are not yet connected by railways tracks, hence majority of the respondents are dependent on roads for communication. Air ways is comparatively much more costly hence; only economically well off families can effort to travel through this medium, moreover air ways is also used by respondents who are suffering from health issues and not advice to travel by road for long distance. In majority of the cases of migration the decision to decide the destination and also whether to

migrate or not is mostly taken by the eldest of the families who are exposed to better social network and collected enough information about the suitability of the place for settling down or for just migrating there. From the migrants views it has been established that social interactions, whether regular or occasional, have influenced the individual's decisions to migrate. When it comes to sharing relationship with the natives, most of the respondents have reported to have good relationship with natives, but it is mostly confined to class and neighbourhood. That's why majority of these respondents are sharing good relationship with the natives who are either from their own class or living in the same neighbourhood. Moreover, the occasional brief interactions with the natives because of the nature of jobs and the pattern of inheritance lead some of the respondents who are mostly working as labourers, to have only moderate relationship with the natives.

CAUSES OF MIGRATION FROM THE MIGRANTS.

Table No. 29 Reasons (advantages) for migration at the destination areas that they look upon.

(Pull factors).

Reason for migration.	Frequency	Percent
Better employment opportunities	41	27.3%
Better wages.	17	11.3
Better living conditions.	19	12.7
Peaceful inhabitants.	21	14.0
Good educational opportunities for children.	14	9.3
Better scope for social and economic growth	17	11.3
Better cultural, political, climatic and general terrain.	8	5.3
Better lifestyle.	13	8.7
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field work

The above table shows that highest number of respondents was attracted to the study area by the better employment opportunities, followed by peaceful environment for inheritance, better living condition, better wages, better scope for social economic growth, educational opportunities, better lifestyle, better and cultural, political and physical environment.

Employment as an attraction for migration is expressed by respondents of almost of all the categories. From the educated unemployed migrant who is searching for job, retired Government servants who is thinking of starting a business, wage laborers who are searching opportunities to get good wages, widows who are in desperate need of employment to feed their family etc. every categories of respondents are getting employment of diverse nature in the study area.

The respondents who were attracted by the peaceful environment for inhabitant in the study area are mostly from the economically well to do families, who were having enough wealth and properties but, are searching for comfortable and peaceful place to settle down. They generally want the facilities of the urban life and the advantages of rural life as greener environment.

Better wages is the reason for migration for mainly the respondents who are working s laborers mainly in the different industries nearby the study area. It is important to mention that as the respondents are getting more wages as compare to other available opportunities of work, they are more fascinated to the study area.

The scope for different business opportunities and the growth of a very promising market in the study area made it possible for these ambitious migrants to realize the dream of both social and economic upward mobility, which is making them to migrate to the study area.

There is also considerable number of respondents who are migrating to the current place for the educational facilities that the place is promising for their children. In this category we can mostly find respondents from areas as Manipur where frequent strikes is negatively hampering the education of children and other rural areas where the facilities of education is not up to the mark. Moreover, there were also additional

facilities of quality coaching that the children can avail at every branch of education when they stay in the study area.

Better lifestyle as the reason for migration is highlighted by migrants who are exposed to mass media, and are also considerably from economically well to do families; hence, they can afford to think of lifestyle as the reason to migrate. The cosmopolitan milieu of the place has attracted the respondents as it allows them to enjoy freedom and independence much more than their place of origin.

The ideal cultural, political, and physical environment is in attraction for migrants to shift to the study area as there are mostly planning to settle here for long. Hence, for settling down in a new place most important criterion for this group of respondents is that cultural political and physical environment which according to them is best here.

Table No. 30 Migrants class wise Push and Pull factors.

High class		Upper middle class		Lower middle class		Lower class	
Push	Pull	Push	Pull	Push	Pull	Push	Pull
Conflict, Congested area of living, Rigid Religious rules	Peaceful environment, Business opportunities, Freedom, Facilities,	Conflict, Lack of Economic opportunities	Peaceful habitants, Business opportunities, Better Educational and Health facilities.	Unemployment, Health facilities, Low wages	Job, Business, different economic opportunities	Unemployment, Low wages	Better Job, High wages, less competition

Source: Field work

When we look at the class wise push and pull factors who are responsible for migration in the study area it is observed that among the high class migrants the push factors are mostly related to living condition and lack of freedom in the place of origin. In case of pull factor migrants are attracted to the place because of the peaceful environment, freedom, business and other opportunities in the area. For the upper middle class conflict and lack of economic opportunities in the place of origin act as push factor and peaceful environment together with overall facilities and opportunities in the destination area act as pull factor. In case of lower middle class and lower class the

push factor is mostly related to unemployment and less wage, where as their attractive to the destination area for both number of job opportunities and higher wages.

Hence, we can observed that the class wise difference in push and pull factor where the priority of the higher class is more focused on the ,living condition and facilities in the destination areas whereas the lower class are more interested in searching for basic amenities of life.

Table No. 31 Causes or the reason of migration for the migrants. (Push Factors).

Causes of migration	Frequency	Percent
Social isolation/conflict in the origin place.	36	24.0
Lack of employment.	30	20.0
Poverty.	30	20.0
Poor medical facilities.	7	4.7
Poor education for the children.	14	9.3
Lack of political or religious freedom.	12	8.0
Burden of joint family	21	14.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field work

The above table portrait that highest number of the respondents have reported that social isolation or conflict in the origin place is the reason to migrate to the present place, followed by those who find both poverty lack of employment, as the reason, burden of joint of family is also a significant reason for the migrants to come to the study area, followed by education, medical facilities and lack of political and religious freedom.

The migrants who have reported that social isolation or conflict in the origin place is the reason to migrant to the present place, are mostly from the states of Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura and other parts of North East where conflict are going on which has forced them to search more peaceful place to settle down.

Lack of employment is the reason for migration from both poor class and higher class migrants who are unemployed and searching for opportunities for their survival, as it

is far more competitive with the available resources for them to survival in their native place.

Poverty as the reason for migration is given by the poor class migrants who are mostly not even having a plot of land to cultivate, to add to it the frequent floods, are raising their problem which is forcing them to migrate from their native place in search for better opportunities for their survival.

As the study area is located near to the city of Guahati there is enough good infrastructures of education and health available for the migrants to avail which is attracting them to stay in the place.

The respondents who are coming from homogeneous rural societies generally find it very traditional and restricting individual liberty and freedom hence, the study area which is more a melting pot of different communities co existing together and hence far more liberal in every aspects is an attraction for inhabitation by majority of these individuals and families.

CONCLUSION:

Migrants perspectives causes of migration in the study area.

The present study confirmed from the responses from the respondents they were attracted to the study area mostly due to the better employment opportunities, which is for almost all the categories of migrants, followed by peaceful environment for inhabitation, better living condition, which is for economically well to do families, better wages is the reason mainly the labour class , better scope for social economic growth is the reason which has attracted them to come to the area for the educated middle and lower middle class migrants. Similarly the reason to leave the place of origin reveals that the most popular reason is social isolation or conflict in the origin place which is mostly coming from the states of Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura and other parts of North East where conflict are going on which has forced them to search more peaceful place to settle down, followed by those who find both poverty lack of employment and poverty as the reason, burden of joint of family is also a significant reason for the migrants to come to the study area, followed by lack of educational

facilities, medical facilities and lack of political and religious freedom for the respondents who are mostly coming from the rural background etc. In the present study the data has reveal that the nature of help received by the migrants is related with the background of the migrants. Hence, in Umtyrnga village, where the migrants are mostly from Meghalaya, hence the natives offer help of diverse nature to their fellow people irrespective of any class, whereas in Pillangkata A, Pillangkata B, Maikhuli, Iongkhuli village similar nature of help are offered by the natives to the migrant's but it is restricted to their own class category.