

## Chapter-4

### Impact and Causes of migration in the study area

#### Introduction

#### Impact of migration in the study area.

This present chapter deals with the different impacts of this inflow of population from outside which we call as migration on the present society. It will focus on the impact of migration on the social, economic, occupation, demography, political, health and migrant native interaction patterns in the study area.

#### NATIVE PRESPECTIVE.

**Table No. 21 How do you perceive migration at your place?**

<b>perceived migration at your place</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Positive	107	71.3
Negative	43	28.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Field work*

The above table reveals that majority of the respondents (71.3%) perceive migration as positive process at their places. Hence, the majority of the respondents perceive migration as positive as it has brought many developments in the area, it has brought more employment opportunities for the natives, and the modern way of life, the practice of co-existing with different communities has bought more inclusive society in the area. It has also raised the value of land in the area which helped to get more respectable rent for the natives who also helped in improving the quality of life of the native people. Migration has also helped to develop the atmosphere of positive competition between the natives and the migrants which is helping in availing better 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)<sup>1</sup> 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,

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<sup>2</sup>Gentrification is a process of renovating deteriorated urban neighbourhoods by means of the influx of more affluent residents. This is a common and controversial topic in politics and in urban planning.

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 life of the natives 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 with 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.

**Table No. 22 Kind of problem faced by the native's people because of migration.**

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

*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.

#### **Hygiene 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 (22.7% ) 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 its bringing more a culture of competitiveness where those who are hard-working 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 choices for the employers than the native people who are not socialized to work in such challenging conditions. Moreover, most of this migrants are earning money from the study area but transferred it to their natives places where their largest shared of family resides, hence the money is not circulated in the area rather transferred outside which create economic problem in the area. The migrants who are skilled also enjoys 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 transformational 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 that 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 lost of culture in dress, food, festivals, rituals, traditional medicine, 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.

**Table No.23 Perception of natives towards advantages of migration in the study Area.**

<b>Advantage from the migration.</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Employment Opportunities for the Natives.	17	11.3
Development in the areas.	31	20.7
Positive Competitions between the Natives and the Migrants Groups.	16	10.7
Cosmopolitan Society.	86	57.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Field work*

The table reveals that the perception of the natives towards the advantages received by the natives people because of migration is mostly centered, on a creation of a cosmopolitan society (57.3%), followed by development in the areas (20.7%), positive competition among the migrants and the natives people ( 10.7%) and employment opportunities in the area (11.3%).

**1. Cosmopolitan Society-**

Migrants brought and provide the diversity in the host communities. Diversity have helped the native culture and traditions to loosen the grip on racial prejudice, discrimination and to learn about choices of others ways of life available in other places of the world. Diversity has also helped people to better appreciate the diverse nature of human culture and practices.

**(A) Sharing up different culture and traditions:** The respondents have reported that the natives and migrants from the same economic background have more close social interactions in the study area. These two different cultural groups are more easily accepting each other’s traditions. Hence, class is playing significant role in diffusion and acculturation of culture. It can be observed in

their participation in the performing arts, children started going to attend classical music dance classes, playing musical instruments etc. eating different food, wearing different dresses, ornaments and accessories, and other cultural pursuits. There is a consistent mixture of the things that the children are learning which is effecting their socialization and their perspective to other cultures and their social relationship in the locality and also in the schools where both the migrants' and native children study together. Hence, schools where both communities (migrants and natives) are not only studying together but also learning each other's cultural values and also developing a sense of acceptance towards the other cultures.

**(B) Influenced by the Migrants Ideas:** The migrants children from the middle class background who are more exposed to different platforms and societies most of the time performed better than the native-born children who comparatively lacks exposure. The presence of large numbers of talented migrants in the native place in academics or in other occupations has pushed the native students to face competition that has elevated their performance over the period of time. The arrivals of a very large pool of talented migrants in the area have made the society to grow rapidly in a more competitive environment, in the field of education and job, science etc.

**(C) Influences in the destination areas:** The migrant people are living in a dialectic life between the memories of the social life they have left behind and the day-to-day struggles of learning the life of a new society. Mastering a new language, living and working among strangers, and coping with the unfamiliar new things found by the migrants to learn in the residing place, but the migrants don't take this as a challenge for them as it is not compulsory but they need to learn it to adjust better in the new society.

- Education
- Occupation
- Life Style
- Rituals and festivals
- Gender role

**(D) Cooperation between diverse groups:** The present place is the places full with opportunity for talented and hardworking migrants. When the native students are interacting with the migrant students they understand the diverse opportunities available and communicate this to their parents. Hence the native parents are motivated to send their children to go for diverse educational opportunities. Consequently now they hardly have any clash between both the generations on choosing the different opportunities. Here native parents and children to develop the same kind of modern thought towards the desire and success of their children.

Since the area is a mixture of different migrants and natives communities, migration is giving birth to cultural diffusion among them. The ideas, behaviours, identities and social capital flow from sending to receiving community after reaching into the destination places. The migrants are sharing the practices of everyday life by trying to adjust and adapt with each background, the role that this resources play in the destination area, help in promoting a sense of oneness among migrants, community and family formation, and political integration. The migrant communities specify how these same ideas and practices are remoulded in the destinations place.

The arrival of migrants has brought changes in the voting behaviour of the people as earlier the male head the family used to decide who the family is going to vote but now there is a practice and acceptance of independent choice of the individual members which is celebrated in the area.

Social Cohesion between migrants and host Community occurs in these places when they are in agreement over shared resources, such as land, infrastructure and economic activities. In this way it brings about shared culture and both the group they try to accept and learn each other norms and values. The migrant's communities admire the native's culture and vice versa as it are having a positive impact in their economy.

Migration changes the population of the areas, composition with different diverse of culture and tradition shared by the people within that areas, therefore the distribution of the population is uneven in the areas. It has been observed that migration of different people who came from different cultures leads to the present society as one of the main cause of increasing cases nuclear families where children grow up without a wider family circle it has effect the native people as well.

Migrants labor who are shifting to the destinations areas deal with diffusion of culture, they happen to take low wages job until they can adjust to society, gain housing, and obtain an education for their children this category of migrants happen to be mostly labor migrants who have poor economic background who turn to get support from the native people. Migrants are generally found to be open to learning a new way of life and become familiar with the language and laws of the natives people. Migrants in the destination areas do not feel the problem of discrimination by the native people is good to them and they found that they provide them with a promising future.

Migrants are found to be adjusting to new laws, cultural norms, and a new language, thus diffuse into the new society which is populated by people coming from different parts of the region together with the indigenous people who are adjusting to each-others' culture.

But the assimilation differed from people or particular group of community. As observed during the field studies that most of the rich native people they maintain the relationship and shared values culture with the same class of

migrants whereas the middle class and the poor family they too maintained relationship with the lower class migrants who found it more comfortable to mingle with them. Hence, class places a major role in diffusion of cultures. So it is more a class diffusion rather than culture diffusion.

Evidences from the society comprising of different groups of communities staying together results in significant welfare for both migrants and the natives people, as this cohabitation has positives for both the communities. Their co-existence is the demand for the development in the area where the market needs the skills of the migrants and the labour, purchasing power, market of the natives. The social, political, cultural and economic impacts on the host society have adopted by the migrants in order to maximize developmental benefits to the society and accepting the new trend of modern society have a major impact.

Presents of cultural diversity creates economic costs and benefits to the society. Most of the wealthy migrants work for the welfare of the poor people they create organizational job, leading to better outcome for all. Diverse societal norms, customs, and ethics can nurture technological innovation, the diffusion of new ideas, and so the production of a greater variety of goods and services to the people.

The society has turned up into more heterogeneous one encouraging a more liberal environment and has produced coordination between multiple cultures and traditions, languages, ethnic and linguistic groups. The society are equally treated to everyone along their culture and values the racial and ethnic composition of the modern societies have dramatically changed in the recent years, however as a consequences of fast and regular diverse groups of migration flow to the host communities which have leads to the cultural heterogeneity is likely to differ over time. The cultural heterogeneity in the areas attracts more migrants from a variety of origins, thereby increasing the degree of diversity.

In the area it has found that there is a new stratified society in the destination areas for the migrants as well as to the native people who is emerging because different groups of migrants and natives are copying each other's culture and traditions and accepting the multi culture. Hence not all natives are adopting the new material culture of the natives but it is found that the higher classes are more open to these cultures than the lower class people who are still happy sticking with their traditional culture. Therefore due to the movement of things and ideas from one culture to another by the migrant's people, we can observe a culture loss of old cultural patterns being replaced by new ones. When diffusion occurs, the form of a trait may move from one society to another but not its original culture.

2. **Development in the areas-** Migration have brought an all-round development in the areas

(A) **Education development-** Children get better opportunities for higher education better performance of the native school students in the academic field. Schools students started to take part beyond the curriculum like going for music class mostly the girls and boys participating in the sport field like football, cricket, volleyball and athletics. Students go for higher studies after completing their schooling outside the states of north east. Students started to shift from traditional courses to professional courses. Through education it has been observed that multiple jobs and professions are coming out where the native student works in different fields after completing their higher studies. It has also been found that the native's students mostly started to go out and get job outside their origin place and live the modern life.

Parents of the natives' children now spend more on supporting the higher education for their children. The migrants shifting to the present destination areas are also one of the major factors which have led to the development of education institutions in the area. The migrants set up schools and

education institutions within the areas and this has led to the increasing of the literacy in the area. Some migrants who run the schools who happen to be the owner of the schools are charging lower school fees from the poor and needy natives students. Thus setting up of certain schools in the areas by the migrant family has drastically contributed to the literacy and education field in the areas.

The serious perspective of the migrant parents (upper middle and middle class) towards their children's education is a source of motivation for the native families who are now far more serious to understand the importance of education for their children's future. Moreover, these educational institutions also give opportunities to the native students to interact with the migrant's students which can expose them to the knowledge of diverse opportunities available for them to grab. Hence the native parents are motivated to send their children to go for diverse educational opportunities. Hence now they hardly have any clash between both the generations on choosing the different opportunities. It has been found that most of the poor family's children are presently enrolled in school. In this way it has increased literacy rate and education has widely accepted be an important requisite for the children's success.

#### **(B) Social relationship development**

Both native and migrant students share the same school environment and build up the new kind of student's relationship who comes from different background. Even along the teachers and parents social relationship they started to know each other and come up with same interest for building up their children's future.

The natives and migrants from the same economic background have more close social interactions. These two individuals from different cultural groups are more easily accepting each other's traditions. It can be observed in their participation in the performing arts, children started going to attend

classical music dance classes, playing musical instruments etc. and other cultural pursuits. There is a consistent mixture of the things that the children are learning which is effecting their socialization and their perspective to other cultures and their social relationship in the locality and also in the schools where both the migrants' and native children study cultural practices of others communities. Since the area is a mixture of different migrants and natives communities, migration is giving birth to cultural diffusion among them.

**(C) Political development-** The arrival of migrants has brought changes in the voting behavior of the people as earlier the male head of the family used to decide who the family is going to vote but now there is a practice and acceptance of independent choice of the individual members which is celebrated in the area.

Social cohesion between migrants and host community occurs in these places when they are in agreement over shared resources, such as land, infrastructure and economic activities.

The tribal migrants (permanent residents) participate in the political affair especially the elder migrant citizens for the development and bring changes in the society. Even migrant women participate in the traditional women association of the natives called *Seng Longkmie* to bring some important agenda for the society and community development. It has been also found that both the migrants and the natives exercised their right to choose their representative of their choice rather than going by their family's or friends' preferences.

**(D) Economic development-** Natives people have started to perform diverse kind of jobs which demands connecting with other people from different places and more customers. The growth of population with the migrants working together has often provided the needed market boost for the economic growth and development in the area.

Today tribal women are equal partners with tribal men in the participation in household economy even though tribal women have usually enjoyed a higher social status in their own communities than Indian women in general. It has been found that most of the tribal women after migrating to the present destination started to work in business by bringing their products from their origin place and opening shops at the present place. It can be said that the socio-economic profile of the tribal women has been raised up since they got the freedom to start their new job and business and also contribute to the upbringing of the children of the family. They both performed the routine household work and at the same time running their business.

**(E) Roads and infrastructures development-** With the rising population and growth in business opportunities leads to the expansion of roads connectivity to these remote locations, which is also helping in the growth of market in these areas.

**(F) Health development-** The migrants' communities shared the traditional knowledge of medicine with the native people. They also help them in generating awareness about the growing health issues, hygiene and practices available in the area. The migrants also opened many medicine stores or pharmacies in the study area, which helps the native people to have easy access to medicine in the area. Moreover, the migrants also introduced the concept of fitness education and yoga and gym centre near by the area, which is positively affecting the knowledge and status of health of the natives.

3. **Employment opportunities for the natives-** Migration of the people to the native areas has brought employment to the people not only to the migrants life who chose to reside in the destination areas his/her life is successful but also to the life of the native people. Since employment opportunities are the most common reason due to which people migrate. Migrants have given in return to

the natives the job opportunities not only to the skilled or educated but also to the uneducated and down trodden people. It has open up the door and privilege to work as self-employed and other kind of job. It has contributed to the poor family when the native members are employed especially for those families who do not get enough money for the survival of their families and suffering from problems such as scarcity of food to eat, sanitation, hygiene, lack of proper place to live etc. Migrants also have opened up the door and ideas to the well advanced family to start doing self-employed and family business like the migrant they are doing in this way new kind of job trends are being followed and exist in the natives' society. Another kind of job opportunities was the even the women and female they are started to work and help in the contribution to the family by setting of business running a shops etc. It has becoming a very important subject for the life of the native's people when it comes on starting and look forward to the new kind of job. Many opportunities and attraction have pulled large numbers of women to start to participate in making a contribution to the economy of the family by engaging in diverse jobs rather than to just sit at home or still continuing doing their traditional kind of job. Even for the youth they have started to go out of the ambition of only sticking to Government jobs but they have started to run and start their own jobs and youth have started to work as part time job and go for training classes or short term course while some of them are helping their family business and try to make it big the business by keeping connecting with other business partners.

Hence, because of the process of migration taking place in the native areas it has seen that positive impact of employment opportunities to them and unemployment is reduced and people get better job opportunities. Thus, it also has helps in the improving in their economy and helps in improving the quality of life of the native people. Because of the brain gain in the natives place and arriving of the migrants skilled workers leads to a greater economic growth of the places since some of the migrants are highly skilled and talented, and they

have contribute to knowledge and production for the well-being of all in the destination areas.

4. **Positive competition between the natives and the migrant’s groups-** The arrivals of a very large pool of talented migrants in the area have made the society to grow rapidly in a more competitive environment, in the field of education and job, cultural, science, industries etc. There is a positive competition among the migrants groups and the natives. It has found that after the arrival of the migrants various kinds of jobs have opened up and native people have started to be absorbed in these opportunities. Hence, the economic status of the people and the communities as a whole has risen up.

Hence, through the positive competition participated between the natives and the migrants development are taken places in the areas because everyone is working for the self-sufficiency and bring the advancement to themselves and the entire areas.

**Table No. 24 To what an extent migration has impact on tribal and culture society (cultural diversity).**

<b>Impact of migration on tribal society and culture</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
To a great extent.	71	47.3
To some extent.	62	41.3
No impact.	3	2.0
Do not know.	14	9.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Field work.*

The data in the table No.39 reveals that majority of the respondents believed that migration has brought great impact or at least some impact to the native culture and society. Comparatively negligible number of respondents has reported that there is no

such impact in the native society. Few of the respondents responded that they do not have any idea.

Hence, the arrival of migrants from diverse part of North East and outside has introduced new kind of society to the natives who were before that living in comparatively a homogeneous society. This new development brought not only demographic change but also new life styles, religious practices, festivals, charitable works, social and welfare associations etc. All this new developments coming out of co-existence has also brought a feeling of acceptance from both migrants and natives sides which is reflected in the growth of marital ties between the two communities in the study area. The growth of these marital ties though mostly among the same class is also responsible for the development of a new mixed culture.

Therefore, the peaceful co-existence and mutual sharing of social practices is breaking the stereotypes attached with both migrants and natives which is helping in the growth of development in the area.

**Table No. 25 Changes take place in native society and culture because of migration.**

<b>Changes take place in tribal society and culture</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Acculturation.	73	48.7
Deteriorated of traditional culture.	6	4.0
Educate them self about modern values and norms.	71	47.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Field work*

Table number 39 shows that almost half of the respondents have observed process of acculturation happening among the migrants (48.7%), followed by those who believed that changes in the guise of educational and modern values and norms can be observed

among the migrants (47.3%), very few of the respondents also highlighted the changes happening due to the deterioration of traditional culture of the migrants (4%).

The respondents who have observed the process of acculturation among the migrants is mainly in the field of language, where they have to learn new languages as Hindi and Assamese to interact with wider customers for the growth of their business or jobs where they engaged in. This learning of new languages brings them closer to the culture of the people who speaks this language. Moreover, because of co-existence of multiple communities in the place where new market is emerging, the importance of modern education is felt even by the natives who were till now lacking behind in this category in comparison to the migrants. Hence, they are sending their children to get the best education so that there is upward inter-generational occupational mobility. This exposure to modern education has also brought the native traditional migrant closer to modern life styles and culture that is mostly till now followed by the educated migrants of diverse communities. To add to it the practice of co-existing in the residential area and also co working in the working place has brought both migrant and the natives much closer which had made it far more smoother to develop the environment of cultural exchanges in the guise of participating in religious festivals and also understanding each other's culture and practices better.

The introduction of modern education which is also proliferated after the arrival of migrants in the study area has also brought many changes among the native by the introduction of modern values and norms in the traditional life of the natives. It has introduced new occupations in the study areas where people mostly depend on agriculture, moreover the children who are getting modern education also introduced its values to their parents. One of the greatest gift of modern education is the improvement in the status of women who are now not only getting modern education and working and becoming self-dependent but, also their position in the family changing with their role in the decision making in the family becoming far more important and the impact of modern education can also been seen in the voting behaviour of the families members who are now enjoying far more freedom to choose

the candidates they want even if there is difference in opinion among the members of the family.

Few of the respondents are though critical about this new development happening in the study area and are more in favour of the traditional lifestyle of the natives.

## IMPACT OF MIGRATION IN THE STUDY AREA FOR THE MIGRANTS.

**Table No.29 Impact of Migration on the Institutions of the Migrants**

Agriculture	F/%	Economy	F/%	Education	F/%	Health	F/%	Political Socialization	F/%
Great Extent.	63/42	Great Extent	63/42	Great Extent	126/84.0	Great Extent	109/72.7	Great Extent	69/46
Some Extent.	70/46.7	Some Extent	74/49.3	Some Extent	16/10.7	Some Extent	0/0	Some Extent	47/31.3
No Impact	17/11.3	No Impact	13/8.7	No Impact	8/5.3	No Impact	41/27.3	No Impact	34/22.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>150/100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>150/100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>150/100.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>150/100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>150/100</b>

*Source: Field work*

- 1. Impact on Agriculture.** The respondents who have observed that there is a change in the field of agriculture to a great extent highlighted changes as the introduction of modern methods of agriculture, with new plugging techniques, introduction of fertilizers and new seeds, water harvesting etc. They also observed the introduction of new crops as rubber plants, black pepper, bitter bean etc. Moreover, now they have highlighted that because of the new market that is emerging in the area the production of the traditional crops and vegetable are now done in structured and massive scale, as there is a huge demand for organic vegetables and fruits, tribal herbs and crops. This has resulted in more returns for the native who were engaged in farming and less cases of shifting from the occupation of farming. The respondents who are

engaged in others sectors and business mostly opined that there is not much impact in the field of agriculture in the study area

2. **Impact on Economy.** According to most of the respondents there is a positive impact in the economy of the study area after the arrival of migrants in the place. The arrival of migrants has introduced new job opportunities for the natives (in the businesses that is introduced by the migrants), it has also brought a bigger market for the natives who were engaged in their traditional occupation of farming and animal husbandry, hence it has become far more structured which gives much more returns to the natives. The new jobs opportunities in the new market originated because of the arrival of migrants into the place are taken by both men and women of the natives communities. Women are also playing a significant role now in the economy of the family and engaging in diverse kind of occupation which is available now in this new market. Moreover, they are also engaged in collecting money among their groups were they collect regular instalment of money from fellow women and used that money when in need. Some of the respondents have shared that they do not have much idea about the impact are mostly from poor economic class who are working as laborer are mostly residing in closed group among the fellow labor class people in small rented rooms shared by them.
3. **Impact on Education.** The arrival of the migrants who are particularly from educated background have developed a high demand for education in the study area which resulted in introduction of many educational institutes in the place like private schools, college (theological college) and other related institutes like coaching classes, hostel etc. Because of the increasing number and quality of the education provided in these institutes, now more native students are also joining these institutes in the area as there are also provisions of scholarship for economic poor native students. Hence, the coeducation of natives and the migrants has resulted not only in the growth in education among the natives but also development of competition among the students. The introduction of English language in schools together with other extracurricular activities as

yoga, music, sports etc. is responsible for the overall development of the students both physically and academically. Moreover the children who are getting modern education also introduced it and its values to their parents which are helping them in their occupation. The introduction of modern education to the natives has also inculcated an environment of positive competition which encourages the culture of hard work among both the native and migrant students.

4. **Impact on Health.** When we look at the impact of migration on the status of health in the destination area, the study reveals that majority of the migrants believed that there is a positive impact on the status of health in the study area after the arrival of the migrants. “Health is more than the wellbeing of an individual. The health of an individual or group affects the wellbeing of communities or group and nation through economic productivity. School attendance and performance by children and long term prospect for the development of countries human resources” (WHO, 2003). Migrants have brought much development in the destination area in the field of health. The arrival of many professional doctors, nurses and RMP (Registered Medical Practitioner) in the study area as migrants, helped the natives to get medical advice and assistance locally. Moreover, this trained professional started their own private clinics and drug stores in the destination areas itself which made the life of the native easier. To add to it the educated migrants also brought with them culture of health awareness which focuses on the importance in maintaining proper hygiene in daily lifestyle of an individual, maintaining enough gap between child birth, importance of vaccination, importance of filtered drinking water etc. . This culture of health awareness has helped the natives and also other migrants to make more informed choices related to health in their daily life. This knowledge of healthy life and the necessary infrastructure to realize this need has motivated the natives to demand for the necessarily infrastructural requirements in hospitals, government schools and other government institutions from their local authorities.

5. **Impact of Political Socialization.** The tribal migrants coming from different parts of North East India who have migrated to this place for mostly more than ten years are found to change their voting polling station to the study area from their origin place. Hence, they are now the voters of the study area. Therefore, now they are participating with the natives in the meetings to discuss public issues in the area, they are slowly taking lead in these meetings and also started to influence the perspective of the natives about importance of selecting right candidates for the upliftment of the area. One of the interesting development in this line can be observed in the result of recent State Election where the local MLA after long time is elected from the nearby local member , whereas in majority of the earlier elections the place used to get only proxy leaders who are working mostly from outside the place.

Another observable phenomenon was the developments in the institution were *Seng Longkmie* which was almost dormant in the study area before the arrival of migrants. The educated women migrants have taken the initiative to revitalize this institution and act as the pressure group against the Government to raise the issues of women in the study area. Hence, the educated tribal migrant women are slowly taking lead in this traditional institution of the natives and representing the natives.

**Table No. 30 Problem faced by the migrants at the destination areas.**

<b>Problem faced by the migrants</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Problems of feeling insecure towards the local people.	7	4.7
Problem of health facilities.	11	7.3
Problem of drinking water.	4	2.7
Problem of not getting the payment on time from the manager.	24	16.0
Problem of thief.	4	2.7
Problem of communication.	6	4.0
Problem of electricity.	25	16.7
Problem of local road condition.	27	18.0
Problem of amenities centre.	22	14.7
Problem of transportation.	20	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Field work*

The above table confirms that the respondents are facing diverse problems in the study area and it is well dispersed among the respondents. The highest number of respondents who are sharing a similar problem is that of poor roads condition in the study area, followed by poor electricity service, inconsistent time of receiving the wage, lack of amenity centers, problems of transportation, etc.

Hence, the table established problem of roads as one of the major issues faced by the respondents. This problem is more felt in Umtyrnga and Iongkhuli where the condition of road is comparatively much worse than other areas. Though the Electricity service in the area is overall good but, particular during the monsoon season the residents faced problems related to electricity. Moreover, it is important to mention here that the respondents on high class background have expressed their dissatisfaction with the electricity service in the area as they are more dependent on electricity to do their day to day activities.

The major problem that the lower class migrants have highlighted is to do with the problem of not getting wage on time. As most of the migrants have to send a part of their wage to their families staying at the place of origin, and as they do not have much saving rather at times they are forced to take small loans, delay in payment of wage affect then severely.

Lack of amenity centre is a problem highlighted mostly by the high class migrants who have money and are also exposed to city centric life. So, they are expecting the facilities of cities to be introduced in the study area.

Poor transportation is highlighted by respondents from Umtrynga where there is no facility of local transport like cabs hence the people are force to travel by state transport busses which are poorly maintained and mostly carry the goods of the passengers together with the passengers. Hence, it is used to serve the purpose of both carrying passengers and goods. Moreover a poor road in the area is also adding to the problem.

Few of the respondents also highlighted problems related health, drinking water, communication etc but, this are exceptional cases express by only few respondents, hence, cannot be generalized as major problem in the area.

**Table No. 31 Relationship between status of job before and after migration.**

<b>Work Status before Migration</b>	<b>status after migration</b>			<b>Total</b>
	<b>Permanent</b>	<b>Temporary (contract labour)</b>	<b>Self employed</b>	
Government servant	31	0	15	46
Self employed	0	0	34	34
Farmers	7	32	6	45
Unemployed	0	0	25	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>150</b>

*Source: Field work*

When we look at the status of jobs of the migrant respondents before and after the migration, the data shows that most of the respondents who were engaged as Government servant are now either continuing to work as Government servants or started their own business in the place. The respondents who were who were engaged as farmers in their place of origin are now mostly working as contractual labours. Interestingly all the previously unemployed respondents are now working as self-employed in the present area. Hence, we can not only see rise in status of employment but also upward mobility among the migrants after they have shifted in the destination area.

**Table No. 32 Occupational Mobility of the Migrants**

High class		Upper middle class		Lower middle class		Low class	
Previous job	Present job	Previous job	Present job	Previous job	Present job	Previous job	Present job
Govt servant(grade 1), Retired Govt servant (grade 1), business man, Site engineer, Religious preacher	Owning a rented house, Business, Govt servant i(grade 1), Contractor	Teacher, Govt retired, Business, Running a shop, Educated unemployed	Teacher, tuition class, Business, Rented house, Owning shop, cyber, fast food, clothes,	Part time Unemployed	Running a shop, business, beauty parlor, cyber,	Unemployed, Farmer, Daily wagers,	Employed, Daily wagers, Drivers, Domestic helpers, Dish washer in the shops,

*Source: Field work*

When we look at the class wise occupational mobility of the migrants, the data shows that among the high class migrants respondents were mostly working as government servants (grade 1), followed by business and few of them were working as religious preachers, now at the place of destination they earning by owning a rented house, continued and expanded their business together with their jobs. The upper middle class respondents were working as teachers, retired Govt. servants, and small business and remained as educated unemployed but are now taking tuition classes, expanding their business in the study area, owning rented house, starting small business as cyber, fast food, clothes shop. The lower middle class respondents were mostly engaged as part time workers and remained unemployed, were as in the present place majority of them are employed as in business, beauty parlour, cyber café etc. The lower class background respondents were engaged as farmer and daily wagers and the rest were unemployed but now they are employed as laborers in the nearby industry, daily wagers, drivers, domestic helpers etc.

Hence, we can observed that in almost in all the class groups there are cases of upward occupational mobility, which is encouraging them to them to remained in the place and also attracting more migrants to the destination area. The place has got opportunities for people from different economic and social background, which is making it an attractive destination for the migrants.

**Table No. 33 Competition between the migrants.**

<b>Competition between the migrants</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	79	52.7
No	71	47.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Field work*

The data reveals that almost equal number of respondents believed that there is existence of competition between the migrants (52.7%), and those who do not think it is there (47.3%).

Respondents who observed the existence of competition in the study area are mostly from the high class background that are also educated and pursuing business in the study area; they find their fellow class people as their competitors in business, education, lifestyle etc.

Respondents who do not see any competition in the study area are mostly working as wage laborers as there is no dearth of employment opportunities for them in the area, and as their income in the present job is considerably better than the earlier job, they are comparatively far happier than the other category.

**Table No. 34 Prefer to marry their children with the local (natives) people.**

<b>Preferring of marrying</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes.	136	90.6
No.	14	9.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Field work*

The table reveals that most of the migrants respondents are willing to marry their children with the local people (host community) (90.6%), followed by migrants responded who have respond that they do not want to get marry their children with the local people (9.3%).

In the present study the migrants have clearly expressed their acceptance towards inter migrant and native marriage. Thought there is overall acceptance towards migrant native marriage but, these marriages are clearly following class endogamy. Moreover, for the poor class among the non-tribal migrants who are engaged mostly as wage laborers, marriage with natives is less expensive as they do not practiced dowry and bride price. To add to it this kind of marriages help the migrants to start-up businesses in the study area as they get all the facilities enjoyed by the local through their wife. In case of the native men marrying the migrant's women, helps them to stay with their family and look after them in their house, which would not have been possible if he marry native girls as he has to go and stay with the girl in her house. Moreover, the migrant's women are also getting more acceptance in the host society as it is a matrilineal society in comparison to her own society. Hence human capitals and access to networks which generate social capital are important for indigenous entrepreneurs as well as migrants (Bagwell 2015).

Migrants who have expressed reservation on migrant natives marriages have mostly recently settled in the study area hence are more concerned about preserving their identity and culture. Moreover, migrants who are staying in secluded residential (labor

migrants) area which is not helping them to have regular interaction with the natives are also found to be skeptical toward these kind of relationships.

Over time a more individualistic lifestyle may become the norm for the society. All societies are changing and this present areas are no exception. And the comings of the migrants religious people have brought changes in believe of the people. Talented people are found in the destination areas were work are more competitive. Like their skills and leadership potential, they are often leads to the new ideas and knowledge, which is often called human capital, which actually strengthens the society. While there is a constant stream of talented people who live in the areas from their origin and they brought their skills and ideas in bringing new resources, ideas and leadership in the destination area. Migrant they are found to positively participated in the host community and have seen that they want to bring change and development in the areas and contribute to its positive growth and prosperity for every individual and groups. Thus, migration of diverse people has brought to the society strength of integrity by working together with the different groups.

Migrants too forms new churches congregations and assume responsibilities in an elders and preachers. These churches are important for spiritual and social reasons and my migrants along the natives are willingly committed their time and resources to these institution. They become committed to the life and activities of their churches it has also found that migrants they faced more difficult for them to support churches at home as well. Here migrants who have built the church have found that they are people who are mostly think for the peaceful society and having the human life towards other people. Migrants who are the believers they are found to be more kindness to the people they are most of them they retired senior citizen they are found to give more on charity. It has found that establishing of schools and college many educational institution are coming because of the church believer their mission and goal on providing education to the people and children. The church has played the prominent role in bringing the solidarity and peaceful coexisting of the people. Presently there are 14 number of churches with different denomination in an around the areas.

## **RELIGION INSTITUTIONS.**

It has also been found that different categories of denomination exist in Pillangkata circle prior to that there is only one church i.e. Presbyterian Church but presently there is multi religion institutions they are:-

1. Mao Baptist Church. (Mao community)
2. Seven Day Adventist Church.
3. Anal Baptist Church. (Meitei community)
4. ICI Church.
5. Tangkhul Baptist Church. (Tangkhul Community)
6. Umtyrnga Presbyterian Church.(Khasi Community)
7. Pillangkata Baptist Church. (Garo Community)
8. Pillangkta Presbyterian Church. (Khasi Community)
9. Pillangkata Catholic Church. (Garo and Khasi Community)
10. Maikhuli Baptist Church. (Garo Community)
11. Kali Mandir. (Hindu Community)
12. Shiv Mandir. (Hindu Community)
13. Durga Mandir. (Hindu Community)
14. Manashi Mandir. (Hindu Community)

In Maikhuli area there is also one Mission India Bible College and Seminary and in Pillangkata A there is one Theology College which is recently opened.

## **EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.**

1. Pillangkata Secondary School.
2. Pillangkata government L.P school.

3. Pillangkata high school.
4. Blessed foundation school.
5. Umtyrnga Pres U.P School.
6. St. Paul High School.
7. Assamese Medium School.
8. Maikhuli modern school.
9. Maikhuli Govt L.P School.
10. Little Star English School.

Migrants church leader they are giving their affection and compassion in serving God and serving humanity in the society in the destination areas.

#### **Chapter summary for native respondents.**

Majority of the respondents perceive migration as positive for their society as it has brought many developments in the area, more employment opportunities for the natives, and the modern way of life, the practice of co-existing with different communities has brought more inclusive society in the area. It has also raised the value of land in the area which helped to get more respectable rent for the natives who also helped in improving the quality of life of the native people. Migration has also helped to develop the atmosphere of positive competition between the natives and the migrants which is helping in availing better 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

As far as the problems arise out of the process of migration in the area, the respondents highlighted the problem of hygiene, followed by resources problem and economic security (22.7% each), Loss of culture (26%) in the society. Similarly, in case of

advantages received by the natives people because of migration, the respondents have highlighted the benefit of creation of a cosmopolitan society (57.3%), followed by developments in the areas (20.7%), development of positive competition among the migrants and the natives people (10.7%) and generation of more employment opportunities in the area (11.3).

The impact of migration on tribal culture and social life shows that the arrival of migrants from diverse part of North East and outside has introduced new kind of society to the natives who were before that living in comparatively a homogeneous society. This new development brought not only demographic change but also new life styles, religious practices, festivals, charitable works, social and welfare associations etc. All this new developments coming out of co-existence has also brought a feeling of acceptance from both migrants and natives sides which is reflected in the growth of marital ties between the two communities in the study area. The growth of these marital ties though mostly among the same class is also responsible for the development of a new mixed culture. As far as specific changes observed in the host culture because of migration, half of the respondents have observed process of acculturation happening among the migrants (48.7%), mainly in the field of language, where they have to learn new languages as Hindi and Assamese to interact with wider customers for the growth of their business or jobs where they engaged in, followed by those who believed that changes in the guise of educational and modern values and norms can be observed among the migrants (47.3%), very few of the respondents also highlighted the changes happening due to the deterioration of traditional culture of the migrants (4%), as they are more in favour of the traditional lifestyle of the natives.

#### **Chapter Summary for migrant's respondents.**

The field of agriculture the respondents have highlighted changes as the introduction on modern methods of agriculture, with new plugging techniques, introduction of fertilizers and new seeds, water harvesting etc. They also observed the introduction of new crops as rubber plants, black pepper, bitter bean etc. Moreover, now they have

highlighted that because of the new market that is emerging in the area the production of the traditional crops and vegetable are now done in structured and massive scale, as there is a huge demand for organic vegetables and fruits, tribal herbs and crops. This has resulted in more returns for the native who were engaged in farming and less cases of shifting from the occupation of farming. Similarly in the field of economy the respondents have observed positive impact after the arrival of migrants in the place. The arrival of migrants has introduced new job opportunities for the natives (in the businesses that is introduced by the migrants), it has also brought a bigger market for the natives who were engaged in their traditional occupation of farming and animal husbandry, hence it has become far more structured which gives much more returns to the natives. Therefore, we can not only see rise in status of employment but also upward mobility among the migrants after they have shifted in the destination area. Though the respondents mostly observed the existence of competition in the study area but, again they are also mostly from the high class background who are also educated and pursuing business in the study area; they find their fellow class people as their competitors in business, education, lifestyle etc. On the contrary, the respondents who do not see any competition in the study area are mostly working as wage laborers, as there is no dearth of employment opportunities for them in the area, and as their income in the present job is considerably better than the earlier job, they are comparatively far happier than the other category.

Likewise, in the field of education also, the arrivals of the migrants who are particularly from educated background have developed a high demand for education in the study area which resulted in introduction of many educational institutes in the place. Hence, now more native students are also joining these institutes. The co-education of natives and the migrants has resulted not only in the growth in education among the natives but also development of competition among the students. The introduction of English language in schools together with other extracurricular activities is responsible for the overall development of the students both physically and academically. Moreover the children who are getting modern education also introduced it and its values to their parents which are helping them in their occupation.

In case of health, the influx of many professional doctors, nurses and RMP (Registered Medical Practitioner) in the study area as migrants, helped the natives to get medical advice and assistance locally. Moreover, this trained professional started their own private clinics and drug stores in the destination areas itself which made the life of the native easier. To add to it the educated migrants also brought with them culture of health awareness which has helped the natives and also other migrants to make more informed choices related to health in their daily life. This knowledge of healthy life and the necessary infrastructure to realize this need has motivated the natives to demand for the necessarily infrastructural requirements in hospitals, government schools and other government institutions from their local authorities. In the field of politics the migrants are also playing significant role as many of those who are staying here for long time have also transferred their voting polling station to the present destination area. Therefore, now they are participating with the natives in the meetings to discuss public issues in the area, they are slowly taking lead in these meetings and also started to influence the perspective of the natives about importance of selecting right candidates for the upliftment of the area.

Another observable phenomenon was the developments in the institution were *Seng Longkmie* (traditional women organization) which was almost dormant in the study area before the arrival of migrants. The educated women migrants have taken the initiative to revitalize this institution and act as the pressure group against the Government to raise the issues of women in the study area. Hence, the educated tribal migrant women are slowly taking lead in this traditional institution of the natives and representing the natives. The level of acceptance for a particular community can often be judged by the perceptions towards inters community marriages. In the present study the migrants have clearly expressed their acceptance towards inter migrant and native marriage (90.6%). Though there is overall acceptance towards migrant native marriage but, these marriages are clearly following class endogamy.

### **Impact of Migration (on Gender)**

Both single migrants male and female are found to be migrated individually in the areas. In sum, gender plays a central role in the decision to migrate and the composition of the migration flows, composition which holds consequences for the subsequent from the immigrant incorporation. The experience of immigration also profoundly impact the public and private lives of the women-their labor force participation, their occupational concentration, their religiously, and their marital roles and satisfaction, and their autonomy and self-esteem. Hence, difficult as the experience of immigration was, it was often far more positive for women to break with traditional roles and patterns of dependence, join the labor force, and assert a new-found (if meager) freedom (cf. Foner 1978). Migration of women (wife), single lady and youth have play their own roles in decision making for migration and it have seen that most women they are living freely life by not having any family restriction or the culture which they have to follow and depend to the husband or family members mostly the patriarchal roles in the household, heightened the women's self-esteem, increased their income, as well as their capacity to participate as equals in households decision-making. However, employment did not provide the women with the new status as working women that challenges or subordinated their primary identities as wives and mothers. Rather, it often reinforced these very identities, allowing women to redefine them in a more satisfying manner than prior to the migration.