Chapter 1

Migration is as natural as breathing, as eating, sleeping. It is part of life, part of nature. So, we have to find a way of establishing a proper kind of scenario for modern migration to exist. And when I say 'we' I meant the world. We need to find ways of making that migration not forced. **– Gael Garcia Bernal.**

Introduction

Migration is a geographical phenomenon that seems to be human necessity in every period of history. Since human beings have the tendency to leave the areas which is challenging, they migrate to the areas where life may be easy and better. Human history from the very beginning has already enriched by travelling. Migration is a complex phenomenon which involve all types of human movements, long as well as short, permanent as well as temporary. Human beings are known for their mobility even in the Paleolithic age. Human history is full of instances of searching an idle place to settle. Human migration is the movement of people from one place to another with the intention of setting temporarily or permanently in the new location. Human migration is an important subject for social scientist interested in population dynamic. The great diversity of movement from place to place, which has come to characterize human society, has had a great effect on the geography of contemporary world. There are social and political factors which determine the movements and give rise to distinct types of migration. The global economy also plays an important role in determining the extent and the place of migration. The means of transportation and communication have particularly facilitated the mobility of human.

There are three basic components of population change, viz. fertility, mortality and migration. Mortality and fertility are mainly biological variables in the sense that they operate within the biological framework, though social, cultural, economic and political factors do exercise some influence on them. Migrations, on the other hand, are purely a socio-economic phenomenon. This is the result of a complex mechanism involving social, psychological, economic, political, institutional and other

determinants. Through almost all the demographic analysis, top priority is given to the study of fertility and mortality, but there are some indications of the needs to pay more attention to migration. Migration is the topic of common interests to several social sciences disciplines.

Migration is an indicator of basic change. The migration process has tended to have profound effects on both the areas from which the migrants come and the areas in which they finally settle. He or she brings with him\her a norm, value and attitudes and, over a course of time, learn those of the people of destination. If he or she carries back many ideas from the new places. The migrants become an instrument of social and cultural diffusion. Migration is a process of normal population adjustment and equilibrium and migration in modern times, is a major symptoms of social change.

Portes, A. (1983) has considered migration as a question of long-term economic adaption. Migrants are viewed not only as an individual's carrying their personal skills, but also as members of groups and participants in broader structures that affects in multiple ways in their economic mobility. Migrant's networks are set of interpersonal ties that connect areas through ties of kinship, friendship, and shares community origin. Migration affects a number of socio-economic, cultural demographic and political factors both at the place of origin and destination. Population plays an important role in bringing out a change in the economic conditions of rural people. The migration provides a network of expansion of ideas, cultural diffusion and social integration apart from environmental and economic change.

The distribution of migrations by stream (i.e. rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban areas) is generally associated with the degree of economic and social development. Population pressure on land, increased opportunities for work, and better facilities for education coupled with other reason. As far as migration streams are concerned, rural to rural migration is of exceptional importance, not surprising in a country where more than 82% of the total population lives in villages. In India, where more than 70% of the population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities, the predominance of rural to rural migration can be seen clearly. The

community set up and economic considerations such as transportation costs, income and job opportunities make rural migrants go to rapidly growing areas. Once migration takes place, it may be characterized into stages wherein the rural migrants move into smaller urban areas, spent time in adaption and the move on the metropolitan areas.

Internal migration is a global phenomenon; it is growing in its size, scope and complexity and impacts especially in rural to rural migration. The study of migration is a unique branch of science of demographic (Greenwood, 1991). The process, patterns, volume, trends and determinants of migration have contributed significantly to the other process of industrialization, urbanization, economic development, cultural diffusion and social (Singh J.P, 1986).

The study of migration has also acquired special significance in the context of commercialization and modernization of agriculture (Oberai and Singh, 1983). Moreover, migration has notable feedback effects on the place of origin as the migrants maintain different kind and degree of contact (Rao, D. 1973). Thus, migration as a component of population change has significance well beyond its impact on the changing population size and composition of human settlement. In fact excessive migration has been one of the main causes of the major economic and social problem in India as regional imbalance, rapid urbanization, demand for industrial dispersal, growing urban employment, growth of slums, and decline in cropped area and uprising of the "Son of the soil" movements, rise in crime etc. In view of the immense importance of migration, it has drawn considerable attention from different branches of social sciences and policy makers (Muttegi, 1997). Migration has a prominent role to play in the development of a modern society.

A number of development issues have emerged in the literature on migration most notably the relationship between migration on one hand, and urbanization, industrialization, agriculture, family structure, gender roles and ideology on the other (Robin, 1996A). One of the significant characteristics of migration is its relation with development. Migration has been perceived as an important component of social and economic change and the problems facing both the sending and the receiving areas are

viewed as an integral part, of the development process (Standing, G. 1984). Migration of people has been multidirectional and people migrate due to various reasons which shape the incomes of migratory process to the origin communities. The composition of migrating population has also changed over the period of time due change brought about by production system in of global capitalism. The spurt in specific kin for migration of people after liberalization and globalization spearheaded by trade and technology has not spread any country inflow or outflow of people. This boom in migration proceeds has led to the development of new thinking and underpinning of theories which have been tried by ninetieth century model and assumption. And changes in migratory process and composition of migrating population have great bearing on development of theoretical framework.

Migration is not a phenomenon in itself it is influenced by many underlying social, political and economic realities which have significant implications in turn have profound impact on their very profound of migration on origin and destination communities. Migration is embedded in globalization and social transformation and every society has this connecting feature whatever may be the level of their development and their current place in migratory order (Hass, N.V. 2007). The push factors at the place of origin and the pull factors on the new place or new settlement and destination are the core issues of migration, because these factors explain the causes of migration and their displacement. The pushes and pulls leading to migration were generally seen to be due to two main forces: population growth in the rural sector that brought a Malthusian pressure on agricultural resources and pushed people out, and economics conditions generated mainly by eternal forces that drew people into cities (Roy, B.K. (1991)). Search for a livelihood and betterment of migrants lives would be the most probable reasons; but there could be several others more specific and reasons for migration.

Migration from one area to another in search of improved livelihood is key feature of human history. The disparity in regional development results into the movement of people from the sites of underdevelopment to the sites which is emerging as an

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epicenter of economic activities and of emerging labor market. Migration has become a universal phenomenon in modern times as people know the potentiality of migration which gives opportunities. Improved transportation is a characteristic of the urbanization and industrialization modern world and it has enhanced the connectivity between regions which subsequently assist communities intending to migrant to various regions. It has been accompanied by large-scale movement of people from village to towns and from one country to another country. So migration becomes a process of social changes where one leave from their origin to the other place for economic and education improvement or other purpose, it may be for a temporary or permanent settlement.

Statement of the Problem.

The present study area which is in Ri Bhoi District of Meghalaya is focused on the villages located in the border areas of Meghalaya and Assam. The villages name is Pillangkata A, Pillangkata B, Umtyrnga, Maikhuli and Iongkhuli. This is a large area with complex population structure. This area which falls under Ri Bhoi District in Meghalaya is thickly populated with high density of rural population and has lower agricultural, infrastructural development like health services, education and economic development. Though a vast majority of the villagers are dependent on agricultural for their livelihood.

Evidence of rural to rural and urban to rural migration in this area as a whole can easily be observed, there has been migration of people from the different nearby villages and districts within the state together with different migrants community coming from outsides the states on a large scale. There is empirical evidence to support this trend of migration in this area. For instance, according to the 2011 census the total number of population in Ri Bhoi District are 258,840 of which males were 132,840 and female were 126,309 respectively. Out of which 30,919 of Ri Bhoi District population which consist 15,934 of males and females were 14,985 are concentrated in Jirang Block which fall under Ri Bhoi District. When we look at the decadal growth of population in Jirang Block which is completely a rural block the

data of 2011 census shows that the population growth rate from 2001-2011 is 34% which is almost double of the national decadal growth rate of population 17.7%. Hence, it established the impact of migration in the demography of the block. This shows that the populations have tremendously increased within this span of years. They comprise both the host community and different communities from different states who came and reside in this particular area.

In this area the population comprises of different communities staying and living together both the host community the Khasi and the Garos and their different sub tribes, and with the newly migrated communities as the War, Jaintias, Khasi, Bhoi, Nagas, Thangkhul, Tripuri, Hmar, Nepali, Karbi, Rabha, Assamese, Bengali, Bihari, Mizos, different tribes from Arunachal Pradesh, which is bringing a new cosmopolitan culture in the area where different tribes of north east together with valley population with their diverse cultures are coexisting.

After going through the literature on the trends rural migration in India, it is often motivated by social network as kin, caste kinship, village, language, culture etc, which favors decision making in migration. Very rarely people move without prior information and linkage of some kind or the other (Rao: 1968), but in the present case all these trends are not applicable as they consists of diverse group of people, community both in terms of religion, caste, linguistic background having different socio cultural traditions, values system and different degrees of cultural adaptation and persistence. Since this new form of migration is taken place in this area is adding a new dimension to the present social milieu of the area. It is not only changing the physical land-scape (buildings, house, road etc.), but also the economic and social environment (relationship, language), of the particular area. Along with this the rural society is also undergoing transformations in so far as its economic and social environment is concerned. Naturally under such a situation the influence of the migrations in this particular area can be expected to be spreading immensely in its surrounding areas, as it has been the case in other rural areas of the country. Thus this study will help us to examine the trends, patterns and determinants of the new type of

migration. It would shed lights on the social, economic and geographical background of the migrants who are coming and settling in the study area.

Although, there have been some studies on them in Meghalaya on the study of migration, the importance of this present particular study on this type of migration lies in the facts that it will be based on the recent data on migration which will be collected from the field and on population Census 2011 and it will be covering the entire area of the universe. As the development (present patterns of migration) is very new and still undergoing the study will shed light on the different aspects of this new development in the area. The role of push and pull factors, as proposed to be examined, have highlight the facts whether out-migration is due to lack of rural development activities (distress migration) or due to fast growth of rural areas and increasing on human capital base of rural workforce whose employability is high to the places where they migrated as found by Denny Dexter Nengnong (1990). The study intends to not only add to the existing literature on the subject but also to be a valuable input for framing the appropriate rural development policies especially to this newly form of migrant society which prevails in the area.
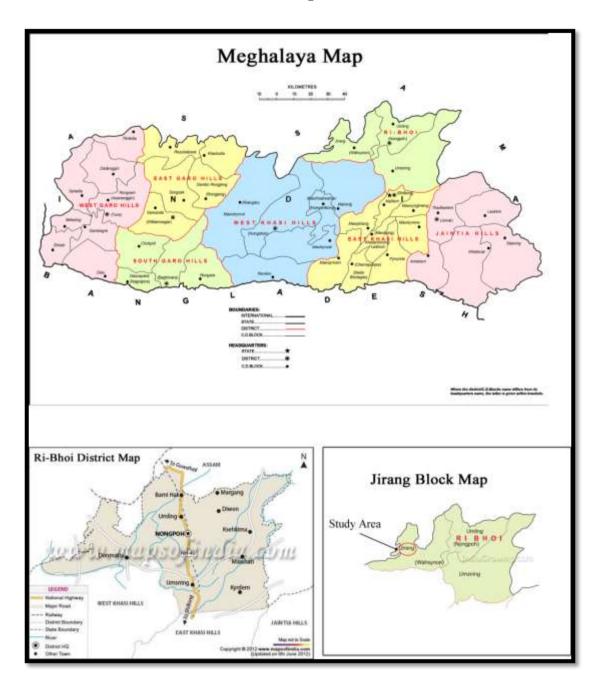
This is an area with complex population structure. So, regional studies on the characteristics, patterns, determinant and effect of the rural-to-rural migration and intra district and interstate migration have their own importance. But very few studies have focused on the characteristics, patterns, determinants and effects of the intra district/ interstate migration. The escalation of different communities and society, which has emerged due to migration of people, created a new form of cosmopolitan society within the particular areas. A study of a new nature of population movement in respect of this area, to examine the new form of migrant society, therefore, is highly desirable. Migration is in this area especially in this present scenario is different as extreme diverse kind of population structure are coming together and settling from different social setting. It will be very interesting to know what are the causes, patterns of migration and most importantly the impact of this kind of migration whereby different

communities from diverse geographical and social background are residing in this area.

As far as migration in the form of rural-to-rural and interstate migration is concerned, though a number of books have been written in this connection from an ideological angle, it is also important to study this concept from a socio-economic point of view. Not much study in Meghalaya on migration has been done especially which relates to this type of migration. Thus, it is the need of the hour to make a rational study of a new concern of this kind of migration. Through this research an attempt will be made to observe, understand and study the patterns, reason, and implications of migration in this particular area in Ri Bhoi district of Meghalaya.

Study Area

Map

Source: Google.com

Meghalaya, the hill state, is one of the eight states of North-Eastern Region of India. It is located between 25° 01' north to 26° 07 north latitudes and 89° 50' east to 92° 48' east longitudes. This small state was carved out of Assam and made full-fledged states on 21st January 1972 (under the North-Eastern Re-organization Areas Act 1971). The state is bounded by 423km border with Bangladesh on the south and southwest and the state of Assam on the north and east. The total area of the state is 22,429sq.km. Inhabited by 29, 66,889 persons. As per Census of India, 2011, the density of population in the state is 132 persons per sq.km. As against decadal growth rate of 21.34 per cent at the national level, the population of the State has grown by 27.94 per cent over the 2001-2011. The sex ratio of Meghalaya at 989 females to 1000 males is significantly higher than may states of India. The total literacy of the States rose to 74.43 per cent (2011 Census) from 62.56 per cent in 2001. The population of Meghalaya is predominantly tribal (i.e. 86.15 per cent). In the yaer 2012, the Government of Meghalaya created 4 additional districts totaling eleven districts with its new headquarters. These are East Jaintia Hills, West Jaintia Hills, Ri-Bhoi, East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills, South West Khasi Hills, East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, North Garo Hills, South Garo Hills.

The Khasi, Jaintia, Bhoi and War, are collectively known as the Hynniew Trep people and they predominantly inhabit the districts of Eastern Meghalaya. These people are known to be one of the earliest ethnic groups of settlers in the India sub-continent, belonging to Mon-Khmer of the Proto-Australoid sub race Western Meghalaya constitutes of the East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, North Garo Hills, South Garo Hills, belonging to Mongoloid race of Bodo group. The Garos are known as A'chuiks and they prefer to call the land, which they inhabit, as A'chik land.

Ri-Bhoi District-

The Ri-Bhoi Civil Sub-division was created from 03.01.1977 Vide Notification No. HPL.49/76/221 dated 03.01.1977 and that sub-division was upgraded into a district from 04.06.1992 vide Notification No. HPL.139/89/109 dated 04.06.1992. The district derives its name from the name of one of the sub-tribes of the Khasi, "the Bhoi", and

the indigenous and predominant Khasi sub-tribe inhabiting the district. Since the district was a part of the erstwhile united Khasi and Jaintia Hills district and a part of the Khasi Hills district when the Jaintia Hills was created vide Notification No. HPL.26/71/43 dated 21.02.1972 and a part of the erstwhile East Khasi Hills district when the West Khasi Hills district was created vide Notification No. HPL.49/76/171 dated 12.10.1976, the district has the same history as the East Khasi Hills and West Khasi Hills Districts.

Owing to absence of written records, nothing is known about the past history of the Khasi people and the history of the composite Khasi Hills district - the Jaintia Hills, the East Khasi Hills, the West Khasi Hills and the Ri-Bhoi - which today is locally known as the "Bri U Hynniew Trep" - Land of the Seven Huts. How the Khasis had come to these beautiful hills and from where they had come still remains a mystery. Scholars and researchers have attempted to find out the origin of the Khasi races and how they had come to settle in those hills. But their findings have been only conjectures without satisfactory answers. The Khasis have their own legend about how they came to settle in these beautiful hills. They believe they had descended from heaven by a ladder set on the peak of "U Lum Sohpetbneng" located by the side of the present "Umiam Dam". They say they Consisted "Khadhynriew Trep" "Sixteen Huts" or sixteen households all of which lived in heaven, but they used to come down to earth through that ladder. However suddenly that ladder snapped and nine huts or households remained in heaven and seven on earth. It is from the Sohpetbneng that the Khasis spread to other parts of the composite Khasi Hills district. Till today, the Khasis believe that their present abode was a heavenly gift handed over to them by God. Before the advent of the British, the area comprising the Khasi Hills, was divided into 30 "Himas" or "Chieftainships". The Khasi term for the entire territory is "Ka Ri Laiphew syiem, Ka Ri Khadar Doloi"- the land of 30 (thirty) Kings or Chieftains and 12 (twelve) Dolois. Those are:

1. Sutunga 2. Sohbar 3. Bhowal 4. Khyrim 5. Mawphlang 6. Malaisohmat 7. Mylliem 8. Sohiong 9. Nobosohphoh 10. Maharam 11. Lyngiong 12. Jirang 13. Nongkhlaw 14.

Mawlong 15. Nongpoh 16. Nongstoin 17. Wahlong 18. Mawdon 19. Sohra 20. Mawsynram 21. DwaraNongtyrnem 22. Nongspung 23. Myriaw 24. Nonglwai 25. Langrin 26. Rambrai 27. Pamsangut 28. Muliang 29. Mawiang 30. Shella

Khasi Chieftains within the Composite Khasi Hills district excluding Jaintia Hills, the Hima of Shyllong comprising Mylliem and Khyrim finds mention in the Chronicles of the Koches and is reffered to as "Khairam". A King of Khyrim is mentioned in those Chronicles as having made a submission to Sukladhavaj, nicknamed Chilarai, during the reign of the Koch King, Nar Narayan, about the middle of the 16th century. About 1708 A.D, the Khyrim Chiefs apparently went to the aid of the Jaintias against the Ahoms who had taken the Jaintia King captive.

Though the British got possession of Sylhet in 1765 and Assam through the Treaty of Yandaboo signed on 24/02/1826, the Khasi Hills was still left untouched. In November, 1826, David Scot, the Agent of the Governor General of the East India Company, reached Nongkhlaw. He went to the house of Tirot Sing, Syiem of Nongkhlaw at Mairang requesting him to allow him (Scot) to construct a road through the latter's Kindom (Hima) connecting Assam and Sylhet. In turn, he (David Scot) would help Tirot Sing to regain possession of a portion of dwars which he had held before the advent of the British. Tirot Sing immediately convened a meeting of his council (Durbar Hima). After two days of deliberation, it was agreed to allow David Scot to construct a road via Hima Nongkhlaw.

When in 1828, Balaram Singh, the Rajah of Ranee, the principal rival of Tirot Sing in the plain, disputed the latter's claim to dwars, the British instead of helpingTirot Sing as per the provisions of the Treaty, prevented him from marching to dwars to regain that area. It was only now that he realized how deceitful and treacherous the British were. On 4/4/1829, when Tirot Sing failed to lay his hand on David Scot, he vented his wrath on two British Officers. Military Operations were immediately started against Tirot Sing and other Khasi Chiefs who were believed to have supported him with the sole purpose of driving out the strangers from the hills, but the British Army being armed with guns, and the Khasis only with shields, swords, bows and arrows,

the former was in a superior position. The Khasis were therefore forced to resort to guerrilla warfare which dragged on for about four years. Maharam was the last to surrender in 1839.

Physical features-

Ri Bhoi district with an area of 2,378 square kilometres lies between latitude 25 ° 36' and 26 ° 06' and between 91° 20' N and 92° 16' E. It is bounded in the East, the North and the West by Assam and in the South by the East Khasi Hills District. It ranks sixth by area among all the seven districts of the state and occupies 10.91 per cent of the total area of Meghalaya. The district extends from South West to Northeast.

Physiography-

The Ri Bhoi district has only one regional division and this division covers the entire district. Approximately midway between the southern and northern borders of the existing East Khasi Hills District, the land dips suddenly and falls off perceptibly, though gradually till it merges with the Brahmaputra Valley in the north. This area is the Bhoi country or Ri Bhoi predominantly inhabited by the Bhois, a Khasi sub-tribe and the name after which the district is christened. Within the intervening stretch of lands are low hills and spurs generally running north and south which seldom attains heights above 600 metres above mean sea level though a few isolated peaks may reach heights exceeding 1,000 metres above mean sea level. The most important peaks of the district are the Sohpetbneng (1,350 m) and the Raitong (1,237 m).

Jirang Block.

Ri-Bhoi District has four Block Umsning Block, Umling Block, Bhoirymbong and Jirang block. The study area is covering Jirang bock which is sharing its border with Assam. According to the Census 2011 information of the sub-district code of Jirang block is 01986. Total area of Jirang is 657km2. Jirang has a population of 30,919 people. There are 5,934 houses in the sub-district. There are about 107 villages.

Health infrastructure.

There is only 1 Community Health Centre, one Primary Health Centre and one Dispensary, one maternity and Child welfare Centre, One Family Welfare Centre. The people have to travel more than 10km to reach the nearest health centre from their village. There is no Polytechnic, Vocational training School, Special School for disabled, Primary health sub centre, T.B. Clinic, Family welfare centre in the block. Whereas number of non-government medical amenities are available in the block like medicine shop, traditional practitioner and faith healer, Medical practitioner with degree, charitable non-Government clinic.

Education infrastructure.

There is only one Higher Secondary School, One High School, 29 middle Schools, 102 Primary Schools. The students have to travel for more than 5km to reach to any of the nearest schools. For Degree college of Art, Science and Commerce, Engineering, Medical and management they have to go to either Guwahati City or Shillong or to other parts of India.

Drinking water facilities.

Most of the people use tap water (treated/untreated), Well water (cover/uncovered), Hand pump and tube wells, Very few are using water facilities like bore well, Spring, rain cannel, tank, pond, lake. There are no community toilets including bath and no community toilet excluding bath.

Communication and transportation.

For facilities like Post Office people have to travel for more than 10km and very few within 5-10km and only 5km. For getting Private Couriers facilities all of the villagers have to travel for more than 10km, for bus services (public and private) they have to travel for 10km and at the average distance for some of them within 5km to 10km,

None of the area is connected to railway station or airport, Auto/modified auto is mostly used for transportation to travel for 5-10km.

Communication and Transportation Village Connected to Highway, Village Roads, Bank and Credit Societies.

Taxi and vans are mostly used to cover distance for 5km to 10km and, Cycle-pulled rickshaws(manual and machine driven) are mostly used to cover distance for 10km distance, carts driven by animals for 10km, connected to national highways majority more than 10km and few of them from 5km, connected to major district roads majority of them they have to cover for 10km distance, connected to major other district road, they have to travel for more than 5km to reach the kutccha road, using footpath pucca road. There is only one inter-state road.

According to the Ri Bhoi District website out of 107 villages in Jirang Block only 74 villages are electrified.

Land classification.

It covers 19,803 Hectares of land under agriculture land, they are using Jhum cultivation, double cropping, areas which cover under non-agriculture uses with 2464 Hectares, under double cropping with 430 Hectares, Current fallow with 1517 Hectares, Cultivable wasteland with 10, 713 Hectares, land under Misc. trees on with 7274 Hectares, and Barren and Cultivatable land with 1468 Hectares.

Number of unregulated markets 5, Number of Banks1,Nationalized Banks1 SBI,Village community Hall 35,Number of Multi Purposes Co-operative Societies,

This five village which have taking as the study are Umtyrnga, Pillangkata A, Pillangkata B, Maikhuli and Iongkhuli are located in the border sates of Assam (Beltola and Basistha). It has found that people who are residing in these areas are a

combination of multi cultural people coming from different background the ST, General, SC and OBC people.

Review of the Literature

Meaning and definition

Patterson,W. (1985) defines migration as "movement of motivated by the individual willingness to risk the unknown of a new home and breaking from a similar social universe for the sake of adventure, achievements of ideals or to escape a social system from which he has become alienated".

Caplow, T. (1975) observes that "migration is strictly speaking a change of residence and need not necessarily involve any change of occupational shifts of one kind or another".

United Nations (1984). The word "migration" is derived from the Latin "migraine" mean to change one's residence but big current definition 'Migration is a form of geographical mobility or spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another generally involving a change in residence from the place of origin or the place of departure to a place of destination or a place of arrival. Such migration is called permanent migration and should be distinguished from one forms of movement which do not involve a permanent change of residence".

Mangalam, J.J (1968) has rightly pointed out that the overwhelming majority of the case of migration researcher has been concerned with four basic questions (i) Who migrate?(ii) Why do they migrate?(iii) What are the pattern of flow and direction of migration?(iv) What are the consequences of migration? These questions may be studied with the two different points of view, migration stream and migration differentials or migration expectancies. Migration stream help to understand the volume and direction of movement from place to place, whereas migration differential have the difference among the migrants sub – group according to the different characteristics of the rural society. The definition of migration is explained in different ways by different scholars and is definition have also evolved with the span of time. Starling with historical perspective in the pears called the Theory of Migration Lee, E.

(1968) in which he described "migration as the movement from one place to another for number of reason cab be termed as migration, but he has excluded nomads who travels from one place to place with no proper stability in a single places, for long periods of time". In his paper he has also classified the reason or factors for migration with demographic structures as an important reason for migration and he also suggested that with intensity of diversification, it is very difficult to give a unique definition to migration in the nineteenth century. Ravenstein (1885; 1889), in his paper " Laws of migration" stated that migration laws cannot be studied separately out of development because both are inter-related to each other. The main reasons for migration are economics gains. Skeldon, R.(1985), in his paper " Migration and Development" also referred that the major difficulties in studying migration and development is the presence of the word "and" itself reflects that migration and development are two different entities. He further added the migration can be multidimensional and various other reason influences it. Coming to the Indian context the concept of internal migration have been debated so many times and are also it is difficult to churn out a single reason for migration. There have been similar studies that have been carried out more frequently at the national level to observe the nature of migration in a particular country.

Migration in India.

India can be described as a land of nearly infinite ethnic diversity or a land of largely homogenous territorial units. Though dozens of languages are spoken in India, and Indians belong to diverse religions, sects and tribes, most Indians live in the familiar world of their own sharing a common language, cuisine, and dress with their neighbors, participating in there same religious living in similar types of dwelling (Weiner,M. 1978).

Migration is a phenomenon seen in a developing country. While globalization is a recent policy in India, in terms of economics migration in India forms van imperative part of Indian history. A diverse mix of population inhabits India; many foreign rulers

invaded, conquered and ruled various kingdoms, which eventually were combined to form India. This has made the population of India, a melting pot of different race and religious. Within a vast inter-cultural history of migration, scholars not just from India but from outsides India have also studies the mi8gration patterns that exist in India. Migration as a process is still existence of spatial different with technologies advancements; it's become more prevalent among the rural and urban areas. "In some parts of India, three out of four households include a migrant" (Srivastava,R. 2005). In his paper presented at the Regional Conference on Migration, Development and Pro-Poor Policy Choices in Asia, Ravi studies trends in Migration and its impact on national economy and Society. According to him there's not much written on migration within or from India and its considerable and returned remain outsides of the public policy realms. His explore the key issues of labor mobility within and outsides India withy reference to the government policies and programmed. Within this the role of non-governmental organization is also viewed in the light of facilitating migration.

All the way throughout the history people have moved in search of property, food and employment adventure and even spouse and all that the betterment of their lives. In some area mobility paces such an important role in people's lives that the entire structure of society had been built around the period's movement of groups of people, such in the case with nomads, hunter gathered, shifting cultivator and pastoralists for whom movement from an integral part of the way of life. Such traditional movement of population movement continue to the present day little different in character and function to those dating back perhaps several counties. (Parnwell, M.1993).

Migration has a direct impact on the population size of area of origin and destination and hence is indirectly linked to social structure. Economic production, consumption patterns labor, markets, households and family networks, political power and authority structures, and other social economics and political aspects of society that are linked to population size will be affected by migration. (Roseman,C.C.1971).

Migration and nature of work.

Out of the total population of migrants in India, migration for employment consist the majority role in migration of tribal communities. The agriculture which was the major sources of livelihood for the tribal is no longer remunerative now. As a result they had to move towards the cities for better employment opportunities. The main reason why the big cities able to accommodate their migrant's worker are because of the cheap arising of labor, they provide in construction sector. (Dwinvedi, 2013).

(Deshingkar, P and Farrington, J. (2009) in his paper on the other hand advocated that the working condition of the migrants is very dangerous and they are continuously being exploited by working for long hours, less payment, of wages and unhygienic working condition. But on the other hand instead of so much travel and difficulties these migrant are willing to work because they get more wages as compare to the wages they get after working at home.

Migration which is a worldwide issue, commonly understood as the move of individual or community from place to another place. Migration has a close relation which developed process in micro and macro levels and ahs it affect in both place of origin and on destination. Migration simply understood as moving of people has existing as long as human history and indeed it was moving of a group of people from one place to another place that causes many changes in human history. Literary the term migration mean settlement or shifting of an individual or a group of individual from one cultural area or recycle space to another more or less permanently. (Kaur, G. 2008)

The influences of migration have not been limited of course by the changes which they have affected in existing culture. When someone migrate to some other place and stay there for a long period of time so the person have change their culture realizing the old one and follow with the existing culture is also one of the changes that the person has adopted but this is not biologically inherit. So apart from the community culture people can change their culture into social culture which they can make in among the

different culture living together or working together in the same place. In the long run however people and raise who live together sharing in the same economy inevitably interpret and in their way share with one another the relation which was merely co-operative and economic become social and cultural. The people do not change their culture and traditional only during when they are in the area they migrate but also bring back their earliest one. Finally there will be a strong impact on identity also. (Roy, B. K. (1989).

(Premi, M.K, 1989) conducted his studies into two part viz. firstly considered certain demographic and social characteristics of out migrating towns such as size and class of their towns and secondly the explain the out migration phenomena from their towns. He developed three hypothesis (i) nearness to big cities or town which population of 50.000 and does not allow the small town to grow. (ii) There is competition for growth among urban area within the district and (iii) the out migration town have a weak economy base.

Meaning of cosmopolitanisation.

Cosmopolitanism is a fashionable word today: It frequently appears in everyday conversation as well as in research literature. Researchers have been discussing the term for a long time, and in recent years the debate has gained new momentum. Hannerz (1996) defines cosmopolitanism as "an orientation, a willingness to engage with the other". It is an "intellectual and aesthetic openness toward divergent cultural experiences". A cosmopolitan person appreciates cultural diversity and searches for contrast rather than uniformity. (Hannerz 1996, 103) Hannerz's definition of cosmopolitanism is, however, insufficient: it is rather vague and diffuse to define cosmopolitanism as an attitude of "openness" towards other cultures (Skrbis et al. in Jansen 2009, 75). In order to avoid such vagueness, the sociologists (Magdalena Nowicka and Maria Rovisco, 1986) have distinguished two analytical levels of cosmopolitanism. Firstly, cosmopolitanism can be understood as a moral ideal, as a question of tolerance towards difference and eventually as a belief in the possibility of a more just world order. Secondly, cosmopolitanism can be understood as a practice,

as a question of what people do and say. (Nowicka et al. 2009, 2). The same distinction has been made by others: for example, (Pnina Werbner and Chris Hann, 2004) distinguish between cosmopolitan consciousness or conviction and cosmopolitan practice (Werbner 2008, 5; Hann 2008, 60). Defining cosmopolitanism as consciousness or conviction comes close to Hannerz's (1996) definition in that it is a rather abstract understanding of cosmopolitanism. Understanding cosmopolitanism as a practice, however, refers to existing empirical realities. Pnina Werbner (2004) has been a key scholar in recent anthropological discussions on cosmopolitanism, and I find her definition of the term useful. According to Werbner (2004), cosmopolitanism means "empathy, toleration and respect for other cultures and values". It is about "reaching out across cultural differences through dialogue, aesthetic Mari Korpela (2001), enjoyment and respect; of living together with difference".

Cosmopolitanism is "an ethical horizon, an inspirational outlook and mode of practice". (Werbner 2008,2). Cosmopolitanism is often understood as an identity that is fundamentally different from that of "locals" or "nationals" (Nowicka and Rovisco 2009, 1). In similar terms, Jonathan Parry writes that cosmopolitanism means a "freedom from local or national prejudices; an openness to, and tolerance of, other ways of life" (Parry 2008, 327), and Calhoun defines cosmopolitanism to mean belonging to all parts of the world and not being restricted to any one country or its inhabitants (Calhoun 2002, 102). In short, the cosmopolitan approach means a perspective that is wider than that which is tied to a specific locality or nation. It also means an ability to adapt to different cultural environments. Cosmopolitanism has often been understood as being available only to an elite who have the resources to travel and encounter other cultures and languages (Vertovec and Cohen 2002, 5), (Calhoun 2002, 106), but although this may have been true historically, many scholars have pointed out that it is no longer the case. Cosmopolitanism is no longer class specific (Hann 2008, 61), and there is now more than one way to be cosmopolitan (Sichone 2008, 320). Scholars have come up with terms such as "working-class cosmopolitanism" (Werbner 2008, 16; Sichone 2008, 310; Nowicka and Rovisco

2009, 4), "non-elite or non-western cosmopolitanism" (Nowicka and Ramin 2009, 52), "bottom-up cosmopolitans" (Hannerz 2004), "cosmopolitanism from below" (See Hall 2008), and "everyday" or "ordinary" cosmopolitanism (Vertovec et al. 2002, 5). Ulrich Beck has pointed out that cosmopolitanism is not necessarily always voluntary: he has used terms such as forced, banal or passive when analysing involuntary cosmopolitanisms (Beck 2006 10, 19). Nowicka and Ramin accurately point out that the relevant question is not really "whether certain groups are cosmopolitan or not but which kind of cosmopolitanism characterises" them (Nowicka and Ramin 2009, 52). When analysing cosmopolitanism, it is important not to ignore structural and material conditions, and Nina Glick Schiller (2009; 2010) and Aihwa Ong (1999) have both emphasised the political and economic conditions within which particular cosmopolitanisms are possible. Transnational mobility is often understood as a necessary prerequisite for individuals to develop cosmopolitan attitudes, but several scholars have remarked that locals can also be cosmopolitan, and cosmopolitanism does not necessarily require someone to reside, or move permanently, beyond their nation or culture (Werbner 2008, 17). Moreover, transnational movement across national borders does not necessarily lead to cosmopolitanism (Nowicka and Rovisco 2009, 8; Nowicka and Ramin 2009, 53; Falzon 2008, 38; Vertovec et al. 2002, 20). Someone may be exposed to other cultures but still Cosmopolitanism and Transnationalism: Visions, Ethics, Practicesbe unwilling to interact with them. In other words, being aware of other cultures does not necessarily mean that you are open to a dialogue (Nowicka and Rovisco 2009,8).

Types of migration: It will be useful here to classify the types of migration. The different types of migration are International, internal, emigration, immigration, chain migration, forced migration, illegal migration, mass migration, political migration, rural – urban migration, urban – to – rural migration and seasonal migration. Most of the developed countries have fixed quotas for the people to migrate and also give some preferential treatment to the people who have their professionally well qualified and well settle relatives in these respective countries (Singh, J.P, 1986).

International migration: This refers to change of residence once national boundaries. International migrant is come one who moves to a different country. International migrants are further classified as legal immigrants, illegal immigrants and refugees. Legal immigrants are those who moved with the legal permission of the receiver nation, illegal immigration are those who moved without the legal permission and refugees are those who cross an international boundary to escape persecution.

Internal migration: This refers to a change of residence within national boundaries, such as between states, provinces cities or municipalities. An internal migration is someone who move to a different administrative territory.

Chain migration: Chain migration occurs when certain individuals have the citizenship of a country and their friends or family members.

Illegal migration: Illegal migration is the one where people who are migrated do not abide by the laws.

Force migration: (Willekens, F. 1982) denote a third classification forced migration. Forced migration exists when person is moved against their will (slaves) or when the move is initiated because of external factors (natural disaster or Civil War). The distinction between internal and international migration is crucial because they happen for different reasons, because structural barrier are more likely to impede the mobility of a potential international migrant than an internal migrant – International migration involves more administrative procedures, greater expense and more difficulties associated with obtaining employment, accessing state service, learning a new language and the like – the motivates behind international migration are usually stronger than those behind internal migration.

Mass migration: Mass migration mean movement of large member of people between geographical areas.

Political migration: Political migration occurs when people migrate to satisfy certain political interests.

Rural to urban migration: When rural individuals from rural areas shift to urban areas with better opportunities, it is called rural – urban migration.

Rural to rural migration: When people from rural areas migrates from one rural areas to the another rural areas.

Rural to rural migration: When people from rural areas migrate from one rural area to another rural areas.

Urban to urban migration: When urban individual or group to another urban cities with better opportunities.

Urban to rural migration: When urban individual migrate to rural areas due to some reason e.g. job transfer, business and family reason.

In–migration: When people from outsides the country migrate to a new country.

Out–migration: When people within the country they left and migrate to another country.

Studies of Migration: Studies on Internal Migration, Trends and Pattern of Migration in India

Internal Migration the internal migration is the main cause of rends and pattern in India, while in few cities of the India international migration can be witnessed and is generally seen in developed countries of the world. In western countries most of the international migration is seen that is why it receives more attention from funding agencies, organizations and international migrants. Further the internal migrants are larger who migrate within the country as compare to the migrants who move across the country. According to the data shown in the Human Development Report, 2009, internal migration is more as compare to international migration .such kind of internal migration is mainly seen in rural area such as in small towns and villages moving to a larger state or to a urban area to have better standard of living and getting attracted to the palace having better facility and opportunity. (UNICEF 2014)

Bhagat (2009) has analyzed the trend pattern and stream of internal migration in India. He has discussed about the new economic policy which affects migration process and

correlates migration with some indicators of development at state level. The study shows that the states with higher per capital income and larger dominance of non – agriculture sector show not only high in – migration but high – out – migration rules also.

Internal Migration: Internal migration in India is large and diverse. In a historical sense migration goes hand in hand with growth and development. But, it can have both costs and benefits for households and individuals as well as economics and societies.

Gosal and Krishna (1975), study examined the magnitude of internal migration in India discerned the pattern of migration stream identifying are of in and out – migration and tried to predict future trends. The study based on (1961) census data and had shown that only one – third of India's population was mobile.

Hassan and Daspattanayak (2007), in their study discussed the salient features of internal migration in India. The study revealed that India population has remained relatively less mobile make a reversal in declining trend in population mobility in the country.

Oberai, A.S and Manmohan Singh, H.K (1980), study internal migration In India Punjab showed that that poorest and richest both had maximum mobility.

Studies on Rural to Urban Migration:

Bose (1967), there is a predominance of males in this migration stream, on the other hand, out-migration of females from village to town takes places either owing to marriage or owing to their independence of principle bread earner of the family. Other studies on rural – out migration to urban and cities are Lal (1961); analyzed the pattern of migration in India cities in relation to their occupational structure using (1951) census data. Greenwood (1971), attempted to analyze the causes and pattern of urban migration in less developed countries on the basic of India data. Other study Singh (1976) has analyzed the domestic and international flow of out – migration in ancient India. He discussed rural to urban migration stream. Natural calamities, over

populated, political disturbance and foreign invasion were the major factors that caused migration. Oberai et al.. (1989), In the study suggested that migration generates substantial benefit for both origin and the destination areas in addition to benefits secured to migrants themselves. The study reported that out – migration leads to improvement in kind and labor productivity, the adaption of modern agriculture, technology and reduction in rural income inequalities. Mazumdar and Majumdar (1978), Examine the factors affecting rural – urban migration. They find that expanding employment opportunities in the growing cities encouragement by close relative in the city, offer of employment by the labor contractor in the city, social injustice suffered by the marginalized group in the rural areas, expectation of better like in urban areas, are the main motivating factors in rural – urban migration. Another study which relates to the precious study is the study of Mehta (1991). He finds in his study that the migration of people from rural area to urban area is mainly determined by the factors like socio – economic conditions of household as transport and communication infrastructure education level of the population and several other geographical and physical conditions.

Migration Streams:

Bose (1967), in his paper on migration streams in India, has tries to illustrate an overall picture of internal migration in India , in terms of the origin, direction, distance and volume of migration streams, based on 1961 census data on migration. He highlighted several new aspects off migration about which very little known in the past due to inadequate data. In his paper, Bose explained twelve types of migration streams and pointed out that rural to rural migration dominant in the country, and this migration in case of females is mainly due to marriage migration among males rural to urban migration is more important than other types of migration. Based on the duration of residence data, the author has also computed the annual "out-migration rates". These rates have their own limitations especially rural to rural out migration rates which are really redistribution and not out-migration if rural areas are taken a whole. Moreover, the author also pointed out that there were no significant difference

between the male and female out-migration rates in urban areas, while in case of rural areas; the female migration rates were higher for to rural areas.

Studies on the Process of Rural out-Migration: Studies like Premi (1796), Oberai et.at.. (1983), Premi (1980), Najma Khan (1983) Vidyasagar (1986), Oberai at. el.. (1989) Mehta (1990) and Rao (1980) have elaborately discussed the causes for out – migration from villagers and its implications on region and destination areas. Gupta (1961), studied a Punjab village and found that higher the status of a family of its members to migrate. Dasgupta and Laishley (1975) and Connel et.al. (1976) after studying some forty Indian village, concluded that relatively well located agriculturally commercialized villages but with unequal distribution of land and large body of lenders laborers promoted high rates of out-migration. Oberai and Singh (1983), in their study concluded that out migration from rural areas in Punjab was more than the combined rate of in-migration.

Rural-to-Rural Migration: In India, like other developing countries, rural to rural migration occupies a central place. It accounts for about 70% of the total migration (Rao, 1986. From the angle of sheer volume and number of people involved, rural to rural migration occupies pride of place in developing countries. The most common form of rural to rural migration is marriage migration resulting from village exogamy and virilocal residence. In India about three fourth of the rural to rural migration is comprised of female. Female are most mobile than males in India. Much of female migration is however, due to social reasons, mainly marriage. In south India, on the other hand, were village exogamy is less rigid, the proportion of rural to rural migrants, to total migrants is considerably less. However it would also not be correct to assume that all female migration is marriage migration, since working class rural women migrate singly or with families to urban to rural areas. Thus, several of the census based studied (Zachariah, 1975, Bose, 1965, Mitra, 1968, Libbe and Sopher 1975) suggested that the large scale spatial movement of women in India was for Premi (1986), who focused his study on women migration was led to believe that female migration in India for economic reason was quite limited.

Empirical studies resulted in the distinction between two types of migrants, the illiterate, unskilled labourers who remain oriented to rural areas and hence stay in urban centres for a limited duration and the more aspiring migrants who dislike village life and hence become permanent town dwellers. In some cases status and prestige attached to a migrant is very apparent as they demonstrate their success by indulging in conspicuous consumption (Joshi 1973).

Connell found that the emigration from the village is closely associated with unequal distribution of resources; Migration flows tend to consist both of rich, educated villagers and of poor illiterate labourers (Connell ,1976). He also drew attention to the need to specify the nature of the rural environment if migration rates were to be explained. According to him the migration from villages is affected not only by their transport links with other areas but also by the extent to which the village is integrated into the urban network. He points out that very few studies have attempted a two ended analyses of the migration process, which would enable a better insight to be obtained.

Patterns of Migration: Gosal's (1962) study of census data can be distinguished from other studies on account of the facts that he gave geographic perspective to the problem of migration in India. He derived the analysis on the district wise map which he prepared on all India level. He identified areas of in and out migration and also discussed spatial variation in mobility in detail. Extending his work to 1961 census data, Gosal and Krisna (1975); discussed the pattern of internal migration in four streams of rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to urban, urban to rural migration. Their main findings are (I) The proportion of long distance migration is strongly related to the size and age of the industrial concentration., (ii)The data have shown significant flow of people towards newly development, agricultural trends (iii) Growth of mining activity and the emergence of associated industries led to considerable migration and (iv) The areas of high density of rural population and low production have been the out – migrants areas. Further spatial analysis of migration flows have been drawn to urban industrial concentration in Maharastra, West Bengal and Karnataka plantations in Assam, agriculturally developed states of Punjab and Haryana.

Factors influencing immigration: Social Scientists attention has been attracted by migration process but most of the work ion related to rural – to – urban migration looked upon as a basic change. According to Zachariah, economic factors are predominating cause of rural urban migration. Lashley and Dasgupta (1972) also expressed their viewer similar to Zachariah (1984) and they have expressed their viewer on the role of poverty as a migration motivating factors. According to Ganguly (1983) it is wider economic, political and cultural area which causes migration. Pal (1973) has also given somewhat similar opinion. According to him it is the better conditions of living and better prospects in the city are motivating factors of migration. Migration is universal since the state attracting migrants also affects their people to other states. Thus shortages and surplus of labour and the phenomenon of migration are sector/ occupation rather than state/ region specific. Regional inequalities in India have more so arisen from the path of development of the country. It has created a gap between agriculturally and industrially developed areas which create demand for labour and agriculturally and industrially backward areas which act as sources of supply of labour. A proper study of the reason for migration as well as consequences is required in order to frame policy decisions (Ghaffari and Singh, 2004). Propensity to migrate depends upon economic migration and level of migration. In the case of poor house hold, men migrate at an early age leaving their family members behind (Bisht and Tiwari, 1997).

So far many factors have been identified as the determinants of migrations by different researches as the push factors more identified as economic pressure due to lesser employment opportunities; low level of productivity and income excessive pressure on hand, family feuds, search for job lesser rural income, marriage or accompanying parent or partner and natural calamities (Sing 1974).

Studies on Push and Pull Factors of Migration

 (i) Push and (ii) Pull factors

(i). Push factors: The push factors cover a heterogeneous array – pressure of population on rural resource, lack of income earning opportunities racial, religious or political persuasions, natural disasters, dreariness and boredom of village, family obligation unemployment, low wages poverty limited social and economic opportunities, freedom of mobility abroad, financial crisis in their own countries, unemployment discrimination in home the desire to escape from abusive marriages and patriarchal tradition and from the discrimination of certain groups of women like single mothers unmarried widow or divorces.

(ii) The pull factors are better income earning opportunities education medical and other facilities exciting town like etc.. The pull factors were identified as pursuing higher studies, better educational medical and health security infrastructural facilities and public services (Sensarma 1977).

Not only economic conditions and motivation exert an influence on the decision to migrated but also psychological and institutional factor. Over and above these, the important reason which motivates an individual indirect satisfaction which indirectly depends upon economic and social factors. The maximum indirect satisfaction is not achieved immediately by migrating from one place to another but by continuous and productive action of the migrants (Santhapparaj 1996).

The importance of reason for migration is different for males and females, The rural out – migration has lead to regional economic development urbanization and industrialization both in developed and underdeveloped countries (Sharma, 1991).

Though individuals migrate for different reason but the goals are not equally attainable by all. People who are more competitive, more educated and possess better skills tend to achieve their goals and improve their economic condition. People who migrate from rural area do better economically than their non – migrated.

Savani and Saxena (1969): In their study they have emphasized on the economic conditions of the migrants. According to them both rich and poor are equally prone to migration.

A study conducted by D'souza (1986), in the Karnataka district in the province of Karnataka revealed that for the people of lower socio – economic level individual mobility is hardly possible because of linguistic, religious and caste barriers. That is why; these people migrate in a large group in order to maintain cultural identity at the destination.

According to Chapin (1962), it is the role of personal advancement which is the cause of migration. But still there are large numbers of factors other than economic and personal that lead to migration. These can be social, political, religious etc… there play an important role in migration and this has been analyzed by many scholars.

According to Davis (1951) in India, there are certain conditions that favor migration from one region to another and there condition include religion festival commercial fairs dire famine general wars, ruthless taxation, floods situations etc.. During British rule the conditions that favored migration were development of means of transportation and communication, education facilities decline of caste and family solidarity the growth of large scale industries, the development o cities the expansion of irrigation and increase in security.

According to Majumdar(2013), favored certain other reasons responsible for migration namely insufficiency of cultivable land, family disputes, presence of friends and relatives (a common factor that enables migrations to get job or start business) attraction to city, life, official transfer political and social reasons.

Das Gupta (1865), has stressed on social factor affecting the propensity to migrate. Under these factors are demographic influence such as sex, age, family, size, family conflict, family structure, marriage migrations and the social factors outside village such as urban educational prospects, opportunities for pleasure etc…

Aspects of Migration: The Sociologist who studies migration is basically interest in the following aspects:

a. The casual factors in migration which may be based on the motivational and personally structure of the individual migrant or in the socio – economic structure of society which encourages migration.

b. The process of migration including the decision to migrate, planning and preparation, mobilization of resources.

c. The nature of interaction between the migrant and the local population; and

d. The Consequence of migration for (i) Te migrant group (ii) the social structure of the sending community and (iii) the social structure of the receiving community.

Migration is a selective process. It is not only affects the individuals but also the family. The reason for migration may be differ from one migrant to another. Migration is one of the leading concerns in the present day world. In this globalized era migration flows are not only increasing enormously and highly diversified.

The decision to migrate may be taken by the individual migrant himself or by his family or other primary and peer group, flowing are the studies which have been study on the reason for migration by other researches.

Family Migration Decision: There has been few studies (Roy at; el.. (2011), Lipton, (1980); Connell et.. al.. (1976) on family migration in India Perspective Roy at el (2011) identify a weak rural structure and other "Push factor" as reason for family migration in spite of the predominance of individual migration in the study area. Other studies in India (Lipton (1980), Connell at et, (1992)) have also found that migration of entire households is more likely to occur among households who are landless and belong to the low caste family. Migration is often undertaken to increase household income rather than individual income.

The study by Jong (1981) has actually shown that "expectation" about attaining future goals by either staying in the native place to move to one another place, plays a vital role in migration behavior for both male and female members in the family, The study concluded saying that expectations, family norms and gender role are the key

determinations in migration decision making. In strong contract to this, winters January and Sadoulet (2001), have shown that both family and community network do play influential role in migration decision making. Their study finds that incase of family migration decision to migrate mainly rests upon certain information regarding entry cost expected return and risk of migration. Studies have been there to link gender perspective with rural – urban migration. Chattopadhya (2000), in her studied article has tried to show the role of gender in family migration decision in an explicit framework. The other study of Agesa & Kim (2001) roles of household as the primary decision – making unit with regard to individual migration. It took two migration streams to deal with one and other is family migration.

Bauman et at (2012), found that expectation regarding unemployment rate do have effect on migration decision. In fact information regarding unemployment prevailing in the destination areas helps the family decide about future migration.

Other studies on family migration decision are: Sandel (1975), Explain the concepts of women migration as a part of family migration. Becker (1974) many few cases have been found where family migrates to the place where the female member of the family works.

Mincer (1978) is the corner stone of family migration literature as it was the first ever model that distinctly distinguished between individual and family migration decisions clearly under some theoretical framework.

Male Migration: The sex composition of migration streams can very not only across countries but also within the same country at different periods of time.

In Boguis (1969) view in the initial years of economic development (men would usually migrate first), the rural to urban migration just as it was during the pre – Independent time.

Katharian Ley (1981). In found that in his study, in the beginning, the moves involved men only. As the men proved successful, their wives follow them.

Prabhakara's study (1986), shown that migration from rural to urban areas is higher among male as compared to female in the those areas where more job opportunities and educational facilities are available etc…

Female Migration: Several of the census based studies Zacharia (1946); Bose (1965); Mitra (1968) Libbe and Sopher (1975), suggested that the large scale spatial movement of women in India was for marriage or familial reason, even Premi (1980), who focused his study on women migration per se was led to believe that female migration in India for economic reasons was quite limited. Sovani (1951), Sovani et al (1956), Malkani (1957) and Prakash Rao and Tiwari (1979) that focus on household as the unit of analysis female migration has largely been ignored or played down at best. It has been almost axiomatic in such studies that the patterns of female migration as well. Women in migration were regarded as daughter wives or mothers of chief male migration of the households. There was no recognition of the fact that the interest of women and men belonging to the same household do not always coincide and in some times are even in conflicts.

Vatsala Narain, Sebastian and Rayappa (1970) in the rural areas of Southern Maharastra, it was found that rural migration was dominated by women a pattern very common in India due to the practice of village exogamy in marriage. Premis (1980) also study the same in the study indicate that Indian women were primarily short distance migrants moving within the district or state because of village exogamy in marriage. In Latin America it was found that women tend to travel much distance in response to demand for domestic servants in nearby town and cities. Other studies on female migration are: Estellic Smith (1976; 1980), Foner (1976), Bloch (1976), Nasra M Shah (1979) John Gulck (1976) Khan (1975) study on the reason of female migration. The reason are when women migrate it is often to join their husbands already working in the destination. Female migrate especially young girls for factory worker, Kenneth Little (1972) studied on the unmarried women reason to migration. Huang (1983) found that the glamour and convenience of city life and greater chance

for further education were the reasoned for unmarried females to migrates. For migrant women occupational choice is very limited Orlansky and Dubrorsky (1978).

Sudesh Nangia and Samuel (1983). They further pointed out that many working women who migrated either on account of marriage or in association with their family were not in position to get a job transfer to the place of their migration. Hence there was an increase in the number of job seekers after migration.

Nag (1983) found that Zambian women were able to play a crucial role in the decisions making process relating to migration because of matrilineal organization of society in that country. Even in patrilineal societies such as Portuguese, women play an important role in migration process Estelle Smith (1976 ; 1980).

Male and Female Migration: Revenstein (1885) says that the male were more migrating over long distances migration. Of course the propensity of female migration is higher in India in rural to rural migration flows mainly due to marriage Singh (1986). However for rural – urban migration in India relatively found unemployment or under – employed males migrate in large numbers (Oberai, Prasad and Sardana (1989)), while women stay back in the villagers (Singh 1988). Recent analysis reveals that shift to urban areas is no longer dominated by males. Increasingly large numbers of females are moving into India urban areas either singly or with their families. Nearly half of the15.7 million rural – urban migrant in India in the year (1971 – 81) were females (Pathak 1992). But no analysis has been reveal that shift to rural to rural areas is no longer dominated by females only. Increasingly large number of males/ females is moving into India rural areas either singly or with their families.

Other Studies on Migration: Sinha (1986), studied the characteristics of rural to urban migration in terms of age, sex, marital status, occupation and education in the three states of India, viz , Kerala, Bihar and west Bengal. The study based on consumer data.

According to Gosal and Krishan (1975), The general spatial pattern of population in India. In brief migrants have been mostly directed towards urban industrial

concentration, plantations newly developed agricultural lands and multipurpose projects cities. Vidyanathan (1967); study is also been on spatial pattern, He observed that the net balance of migration tended to be positive for towards areas of greater economic opportunities and away from the areas of lesser opportunities.

Mitra (1967), using the (1961) census data carried out a detailed analysis of the pattern of internal migration. His finding show that state like Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab and West Bengal gained population through net migrations while states like Andhra Pradesh , Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madras Orissa, Rajasthan and U.P. lost population through net migration.

Zachariah (1964), In his study Internal migration during (1901 – 31) states of West Bengal Assam, etc… gained population through net migration. While states like Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh , Madras, Orissa and Rajasthan lost population.

Another studies by Danny Dexter Nengnong (1990) conducted a study on rural urban migration in Meghalaya. The main objectives of the study was to get insight into the extent of migration to examine the nature of rural to urban stream of migration to analyze various underlying causes which influence the decision to migrate . It was found that the dominance of intra state migration is the total volume of migration indicate a higher mobility among the local population largely consisting of Scheduled tribe belong to Khasi Tribe.

Kumar (1971), in his article on 'distribution and displacement of population in Bihar", he pointed out that industrial regions of Bihar are attracting population from other states and also losing her population to other states. He claimed that migration due to inter-state marriage was high in border districts. Mining and industrial towns of South Bihar are the centres of economics in-migration. Both push and pull factors have affected the patterns of inter-district and inter-state migration and the descending growth rate of regional population.

Banerjee (1977), in his paper entitled "some methodological aspects of analysis of data on internal migration, tried to examine the nature of existing data and to specify what

type of data is required, described the available data in Indian Census Report, various types of migrants classifies according to their place of birth, sex, age composition, and duration of residence in urban centers. For dynamic analysis of migration, author emphasized the occupational history of migrants. However, he pointed out that objectives even subjected factors would be different for migrations from rural areas and migrants from urban areas, although both are guided by economics motives. Finally he concluded that analysis of data on internal migration could not go for without theoretical framework. Since migration is costly and involves risk and uncertainty, it is useful to consider migration from an investment in human capital perspective.

Kamble (1982), in his book entitled "Migrants in Indian Metropolis", has tried to discuss the factors associated with growth, volume, direction and duration of stay in Madras City from rural to urban areas of Tamil Nadu (where the city is located) as well as socio-economic and occupational structure of migrant workers in Madras city. The relevant data were taken from the census of India reported (1961 and 1971). The study revealed that more than one-fourth of population of Madras city has come from within Tamil Nadu state. The author pointed out that migration of people in madras city was mainly employment oriented migration because the study showed that the participation rate of migrant population in working force was higher than that of non-migrant population on local population.

Raju (1989), in his book "Development Migration: A Procession Analysis of Inter-State Rural-Rural Migration", has given a detailed account of rural to rural migration of a group of village in West Bengal to Tungbhara region of Karnataka State Raju (1989), in his book "Development Migration: A Procession Analysis of Inter-State Rural-Rural Migration", has given a detailed account of rural to rural migration of a group of village in West Bengal to Tungbhara region of Karnataka State. The authors pointed out those areas experiencing areas with high density of population, long history of emigration and out–migration, tradition in armed forces, easy access to metropolitan city etc. Areas of in-migration on three other hands were spreads over to

all the parts of their country and were the areas where demand for labor in different sectors of economy was fatly expanding. He also analyzed the factors responsible for the migration from village and compared at the point of origin by age, family type, literacy, and ownership, family size, land ownership etc

The review of allied literatures as well as previous research works is of paramount importance in a research endeavor. It establishes the rationale for the work (Daymon & Holloway, 2002). Borg and Gall (1989) described literatures survey's purpose as "to serve as a foundation for the justification and to strengthen the importance of research problem". Through literature reviews the gap of hitherto done researches are revealed and thus the logic for further research on that specific field is established.

Conclusion:

After going through the different literature on migration the first, challenge one encounters is in arriving at a common definition of migration, as it is defined differently by diverse scholars. The different definition of migration focuses on diverse aspect of it as change in social universe, residents or occupation, geographical location etc. The Indian experienced of migration rest mainly on migration for employment which is encouraging more rural to urban migration. Therefore, the states with higher per capital income and larger dominance of non agricultural sectors shows high migration rate. But, migration is mainly because of wider economic, political and cultural area that causes in India. As far as gender wise patterns of urban migration most of the studies reveal more predominance of male migration though, female migration have mostly taking because of marriage and occasional for occupation aspirations. When we look at the consequences of migration the studies have highlighted mostly economically, environmental, educational, social and political impact on both the host and migrant society. Though many studies have highlighted creation of cosmopolitan culture which is motivated by process of migration but, almost all of them are urban areas where the process of cosmopolitanisation is occurring. Moreover, in majority of the studies migration is motivated by social network as kin, caste kinship, village, language, culture etc, which favors decision

making in migration. Very rarely people move without prior information and linkage of some kind or the other (Rao: 1968), but in the present case all these trends are not applicable as the place consists of diverse group of people, community both in terms of religion, caste, class, region, linguistic and social background having different socio cultural traditions, values system and different degrees of cultural adaptation and persistence. Since this new form of migration is taken place in this area is adding a new dimension to the present social milieu of the area. It is pertinent to study the patterns, causes and impact of these unique pattern of migration in both host and migrant society. Therefore, the present study is carried out to find out the following objectives.

Objectives of the Study

- To study the socio- economic background of both the natives and migrant respondents.
- To study the patterns of migration in the study area.
- To understand the causes of migration in the study area.
- To appreciate the impact of migration in both the families of the native people and The Migrants and the society as a whole.

Hypothesis

1. The migrants are from different socio Economic background.
2. The types of migration is determined by the socio economic background of the migrants
3. The coexistence of migrants from diverse background in encouraging acculturation.
4. Migration is bringing gap in family ties with relatives of native place.

Methodology

The study is descriptive and analytical in nature. It is focused on Pillangkata circle of Jirang block of Ri Bhoi district in Meghalaya. There are total 107 villages in Jirang Block of Ri Bhoi District, out of these five villages are selected for the present study which is bordering the states of Assam and we can see the process of migration is taking place more than the other places. These five villages are categories as Pillangkata Circle locally for the local administrative purpose. According to 2011 census the total population of Pillangkata circle was 4714 out of which 2503 are male and 2211 are female. If the total population is 4714, with 5% margin of error and 95% confidence level the ideal sample size is 356. Hence the data is collected from 150 migrants and 150 native people of Pillangkata A, Pillangkata B, Umtyrnga, Maikhuli, and Iongkhuli village using structured interview schedule. More over focus group discussions is also done with the elderly population of the area. For conducting the study a list of the households of the selected villages are prepared and from that on the basis of the communities of both the migrants and the natives, the respondents are selected by stratified random sampling. The study comprise of both primary and secondary data. Primary data are collected with the help of interviews and observation from the migrants, native people, the elderly people and political leaders of the area. Secondary data are collected from the Government offices, States and District Gazetter, District Statistical Reports, National Informatics Centres, Statistical Tables, Indian Census Data, Published Historical materials books, journals, and the findings of individual researcher's, pamphlets etc. The tools of data collection are structured interview schedule, voice recorder, field notes and camera.

Operational Definition

Migration: for the present study the United Nation's definition of Migration i.e. *"Migration as a form of geographical or spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another. It involves a change in residence from the place of origin or departure to the place of destination"* is taken as the operational definition.

Migrants: The United Nation uses the term Migrants is someone who emigrates from one region to another to seek an improvement in living standards because the living conditions or job opportunities in the migrants own region are not good.

Native: A person born in a specified place or associated with a place by birth, whether subsequently resident there or not.

Delimitations of research

1. The study is delimitated to only one district of the state of Meghalaya. (Ri Bhoi District)
2. The study is delimitated to five villages close to Assam and Meghalaya border (Pillangkata A, Pillangkata B, Maikhuli, Iongkhuli and Umtyrnga.
3. The study is also delimitated only to 150 each migrant and natives' respondents.

Theoretical Framework

Sjaastad's Human Investment Theory: Sjaastad (1962) theory highlighted the choice to migrate as an investment decision concerning costs and returns distributed over time. The theory holds that a person used to migrate if the existing value of all monetary benefits from migration is more than monetary costs involved. It hence involves costs and benefits at the origin and destination together with transport costs. The theory was later modified with added cost and benefits variables and was used to comprehend the rural to urban migration in Taiwan (Speare, 1971). Virtues of migration are defined as the present worth of possible income gains resulting from the disparity in income between the origin and the destination. Non-monetary takings such

as those occurring from location preference are also integrated in the theory. Costs consist of moving expenses, opportunity costs of forgone earnings between jobs and non-monetary psychic costs such as the disutility of leaving one's own community and settling in an alien location. The theory also recognizes the effect of the individual characteristics of probable migrants. Older people are less mobile because differential income returns from migration accumulate over a shorter remaining life span and psychic costs may be larger. Educated youth tend to be more movable because their lifetime origin destination income differences are usually bigger and their larger awareness perhaps reduces the psychic costs of migration.

The neo-classical theories as a whole: Lee's push- pull model (1966) is based on the preference of the individual and is compared to neo –classical micro model. The theory highlighted that people decide to migrate due to personal factors which are connected to the place of origin, destination and these are called 'intervening obstacles'. According to him people migrate from place of origin to the place of destination owing to flow of knowledge and the opportunities are too high. This model has got a lot of popularity and has become of the leading migration model. It refers that people generally migrate because of the factors such as social, economic, political and environmental. The theory is stimulated from the social developments arising out of industrialization and urbanization and growth in rural population causing pressure on agriculture and natural resources. This motivated migration of people from the rural area to the urban areas. Further higher wages in the cities and due to industrialization, consequently, there has been mounting demand of the labor which is drawing people towards cities. These factors are tempting people and make it simple for them in deciding to migrate.

 (Lewis 1954, Ranis and Fei 1961, Harris and Todaro 1970, Todaro 1969, 1976 and Sjaastad 1962), highlighted several implicit propositions and assumptions mentioned below:

(I)   The migration of people is motivated by disparities in the wage rates from region to regions;

(II)   Cumulative migration flows between regions are straightforward sums of individual moves undertaken on the basis of individual cost-benefit calculations;

(III)   Migration will not arise in the absence of divergences in earnings and/or employment rates between regions and will crop up until anticipated earnings have been equalized;

(IV)   Migration choices stem from disequilibria or discontinuities between labour markets, other markets do not directly influence the decision to migrate; and

(V)   The way for governments to manage migration flows is to regulate or control labour markets in the sending and/or the receiving regions (Cohen, 1976)

The Neoclassical approach, World Systems perspective and Social Networks approach and New Economics of Labour Migration (NELM) are the four key schools which have studied migration theoretically (Portes, 2008).

Situation Oriented Theory (Push and Pull): Here the push and pull hypothesis has subjugated the mode of thinking, where migration is measured to be the result of the interplay and balance of expulsive forces and attractive forces in the place of origin and destination. Elucidation has been the chief objective (Manglam & Schenrzweller, 1968). The push and pull theory was developed in order to explain the causes of inspiration for migration. The push and pull attributes of the place of origin and destination is accepted by Bogue (1969). He suggested that there were positive and negative aspects of migration aggravating situation. Migration may occur as a search for openings to improve one's lot in life. In this case destination applies a pull on migrants. Migration may arise as a search for opportunity to improve one's lot in life. Migration can also occur as a escape from an undesirable social and economic situation. These situations constitute the unstable push of the community. Migration generally takes place when the positive pull factor at the place of destination are outnumbered by negative push factors at the place of origin, where the push factor is very sturdy, origin selectivity is at the least, where pull motivation is greater, there will

be an substantial selectivity. As Hassan (1971) points, "those who migrate due to pull factors find it relatively easy to adjust to urban life compared to those who migrate due to push factors".

The push factors at origin are such factors as high rate of natural increase, exhaustion of natural resources, drought and flood and other climatic condition etc. Pull factors working at destination include discovery and development of new resources, fresh industries and coming out of new services and trade centres. Some issues operate either way like changes in demand, joint policies, entertainment facilities and personal factors (Nelson, 1955). Despite the push and pull theory's graceful abstraction of the precise forces producing migration, a number of researchers have condemned it as an oversimplification of a highly complex course. The forces of collective push and pull factors can be so overwhelming that it overlooks making a apparent reply as to why some migrate and some do not. The exercise of Lee's conceptual framework which incorporates the push and pull factor both at the place of origin and destination would surmount this limitation. Another difficulty with push-pull analysis appears when an attempt is made to portray the combined effect of all the factors as predominately either push or pull. Some scholars have evaded this kind of intricacy by examining that many push and pull factors can be mated into pairs, each pair representing two values of one single variable. Thus Herrick (1965) confirms that push and pull hypothesis of lower rural and higher urban income into one in which urban migration is a utility of expected rural-urban income disparities. Similarly, Kuznets and Thomas (1967) speak of differential economic prospects to elucidate push and pull hypothesis. However, Bogue (1963) emphasized that push and pull factors must be perceived from largely demographic context. Under conditions of high natural boost in population not only in rural areas but in the urban areas as well in developing countries, the push factor functions in the urban areas too. He called it as 'push back' factor. Thus, the theory of migration is still in an immature stage. Though migration researchers have propose a number of hypotheses, theories and models, there is still a want for more research to test the hypotheses and explain the practice. A theoretical framework, which can include all the hypothetically pertinent factors of migration and can also identify their

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interaction in an empirically testable form, is the most urgent need. That is why Bogue (1959) acknowledged that one of the most important results of the empirical research on internal migration till date is that, like so many other events in the sphere of human behaviors, there are no laws of migration. He has suggested that apart from the age factor, differentials in regard to other factors do not show to follow any set pattern in all societies.

Theories focusing on Individual: Harris and Todaro's model does not cover the informal sector in urban areas. Equal access and equal information is not a reasonable assumption. The model does not reflect on the 'distance' factor in migration. Lee has built his idea of a 'push-pull' model of migration on Todaro's (De Haan, 2007). Zelinsky in his 'Model of Mobility Transition' theorizes that migration relies on the level of development of the country or type of society. According to Zelinsky development has five stages and mobility in each of these is diverse. These early models of migration fall within the modernization paradigm. These models believe that migrants act individually and reasonably according to their economic self-interest. The choice to move to cities would be determined by wage differences, plus the anticipated probability of employment at the destination.

Structural Theories of Migration: These models are focused towards responding the question of while these models try to discover rationale mechanically there are more complicated arguments which too are intended at finding rationale for migration. The Structural approach which emerges from Marxism (Dependency Theory, World Systems Theory, Articulation theory) turns the modernization theory on its head (Kearney, 1986).

Migration of individuals differs according to their perceived relative deficiencies; it can also be anticipated to fluctuate according to their expertise level. The New Economics of Labour Migration (NELM) argues that migration occurs because of relative deprivation in the local income allocation rather than absolute deprivation in migration decisions. Thus, New Economics of Labour Migration (NELM) acknowledges the decisions to migrate are not taken in perfect systems as thought by

earlier models but in markets which are uneven, have externalities etc (Stark & Bloom, 1985).

Social Network Theory: People individuals in the society get theirt identity and a feeling of belonging from religion, caste, family, village community but it also shapes important social networks and social capital for migrants. Pierre Bourdieu (1996) was the first to extend the idea of capital to social capital and symbolic capital. Social capital is as imperative as economic capital. No entrepreneurial endeavor can initiate without economic capital. Economic capital is thus an significant resource. Likewise, social capital is resource created through people's social eminence, social relations and place in the social hierarchy. At the micro level, social capital is the assets of individuals while at the macro it is a characteristic of communities (Vanneman, Noon, Sen, Desai, & Shariff, 2006, p. 2). Social networks can be seen as a category of social capital. Social networks can be seen in terms of three things: size of the network, the internal diversity of networks, and the extent to which networks provide assistance. The hierarchy of the caste system is reflected in social capital as well. It was established that the hierarchy of the caste system was same vis-a-vis contacts in three social institutions: education, medicine and the state (ibid, p 8). Social Networks Approach does not clarify the origin of migration but more its extension and resilience over time. According to Poros (2011), 'A social network is comprised of individuals and organizations, often called 'nodes', which are attached together by diverse sorts of relationships, such as friendship, economic exchange, influence, and common interests'. Social networks theory has been used as an elucidation for particular forms of migration. According to Castles and Miller, migration has an internal logic only with informal social networks at its nucleus. They identify chain migration and networks as one of the social dynamics of the Migratory Process (Castles & Miller, 2009). It is through social networks that facts regarding availability of work in destination areas are passed. Social networks connect the migrant labour and contractors or employers, thus connecting places of origin of migrants with places of destination. Networks decrease costs and risks linked with movement, by bringing an element of certainty. Networks act grant support and act as safety nets in the

preliminary period after migration. Networks affect potential aspirations and abilities of migration and structures that sustain it. A 'migration network' is the collective of social relations which may be functional in the process of migration of potential migrants who form part of a explicit group of people, such as members of a particular community. A migration network differs from a 'migrant network'. Migrant network is the personal network or social relations of a possible migrant at the micro-level of analysis (International Migration Institute, 2011). Migrant networks include interpersonal ties linking kin, friends, community members, but also institutions and organizations which assist people migrate or play some part in the course (Poros, 2011).

Social Networks approach tries to appreciate migration in terms of why there is concentration of certain migrants in certain occupations and places, how migrants migrate etc. This approach sees migration in terms of 'chain migration'. According to Douglas Massey et al, 'Migrant networks are sets of interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants, and non-migrants in origin and destination areas through ties of kinship, friendship, and shared community origin'. Networks trim down the risk of migration and supply social capital needed for migrating. There is a culture of migration that assists migrants to define their mobility in relation to their household, home community etc. A culture of migration relates to the potencies and limitations of the individual migrants themselves as well as the strengths and weakness of their homes, families, and sending and receiving communities, the sending and receiving nations, and the global patterns of social and economic life. A migrant's strengths and weaknesses mirror the gender, age, experience (including the experience in migration), schooling, and security and, the history and experiences of other movers and non-movers involved in the social networks that characterize migration history and experience (Cohen & Sircaki, 2011). For Douglas Massey (1990) culture of migration emerges when migration becomes a force in itself, with internal dynamics at work rather than external reasons. Massey argues that migration is more dynamic and self-reinforcing than generally realized. He uses Gunnar Myrdal's concept of cumulative causation and proposes the 'cumulative causation theory of migration' according to

which migration persuades changes in social and economic structures that make supplementary migration likely. Cumulative causation is when each act of migration modifies the social milieu within which subsequent migration choices are made in ways which makes additional movement more likely'. Migration over time changes values and insights and redesigns and redefines what is considered to be normative behavior among young people. Migration becomes a self-feeding practice and sovereign of the original socio-economic forces. Massey's work is theoretical in nature than based on empirical findings. He has shown the occurrence of 'cumulative causation' as an imperceptible factor in almost all theories on migration (Massey, 1990).

Social Relations Approach:

To comprehend how gender inequalities and discriminations are shaped and maintained through institutions, Kabeer has developed the Social Relations Framework. Naila Kabeer (1994) in her contribution alters the focus from 'women' to 'gender relations'. Women, as a class tends to be seen in seclusion. Gender relations transfers focus from women to power relations that involve and/or influence women. 'Gender relations do not function in a social void but are products of the ways in which institutions are organized and reconstituted over time' (Kabeer, 1999, p. 12). Family and the household may be the primary locates of gender inequality, but they are not the only ones. Gender inequalities are socially constituted across a range of other institutions. Because of this, institutions are selected as the focus of this framework. Institutions are 'frameworks of rules attaining certain social or economic goals' while 'Organizations are explicit structural forms that institutions take' (ibid). Various organizations come under a single institution. 'Four key institutional sites considered in this approach are State, Market, Community and Family or Kinship' (ibid, p.13). The State is the larger institutional framework for an array of legal, military and administrative organizations while the market is the framework for organizations like firms, financial corporations, farming enterprises and multinationals. The community is the framework for various supra family groupings, including village tribunals, political factions, neighbourhood networks and non-

governmental organizations while households, extended families and lineage groupings are some of the ways in which kinship relations are organized(ibid). Different institutional sites overlap to produce and maintain inequality across society (ibid, p.24).

Over the years, there have been abundant endeavors to methodologically quantify measure and forecast factors that play a role in human migration. One of those is Ravensteins Laws of migration introduced in 1875. Later on Everette Lee proposed the Lee's Pull- Push model of migration in 1966.It is then followed by Zipf's Inverse Distance Law. These 3 models about human migrations are alleged to be held true even today and are the most accepted models. All the three models are describing the same phenomenon named as Migration. But their approaches are dissimilar.

Ravensteins laws (1834 – 1913):

Ravenstein's laws were pioneered in 1875. This was one of the initial models in the subject of migration. This model suggests a few key points among total eleven laws

1) The majority of migrants move a short distance.

2) Every migration flow generates a return or counter migration.

3) Migrants who move longer distances tend to choose big city distance.

4) Urban residents are often less migratory than inhabitants of rural areas.

5) Families are less likely to make international moves than young adults.

6) Most migrants are adults.

7) Large towns grow by migrants rather than natural increase.

8) Migrants travel step by step.

9) Urban – Rural difference is responsible for migration to happen.

10) Migration gets accelerated with the help of technology.

11) Migration happens to improve economic condition.

According to Ravenstein, migrants travel from rural agricultural locale to the major urban centers. While females play a major role in short distance movements; the quantity of males is more in the case of movements over long distances. Similarly, individual adult migration is further noteworthy than family migration. Migration proceeds by steps and the key root of migration is economic. Each migration stream has a contradicting stream. The Ravenstein also highlighted the frictional effects of distance. So the conceptual frame work done by Ravenstein hundred years ago is precious and also legitimate to certain extent. Thus, in these earlier models the frictional effects of distance were stressed. Later researchers found that 'opportunities' provided by a particular place also influences the course of migration. Stouffer in his theory of 'Intervening Opportunity' gave more significance to opportunities rather than to the distance factor. According to him the number of persons moving to a given area is directly relative to the number of opportunities offered at that distance and inversely proportional to the number of intervening opportunities (Stouffer, 1940). Unfortunately, Stouffer was not able to evidently define what he meant by opportunities.

The theoretical approaches to migration in which importance has been on contributory factors have attempted to differentiate between the **'Push' and the 'Pull' factors**. The 'Push' factors are the negative factors working at the place of origin which drive people to move out. These may be due to physical factors such as floods, droughts or may stem from political and economic aspects. On the other hand, the 'Pull' factors are the forces of attraction applied by the destination. (Bogue1959).While Bogue highlighted both, other scholars like Myrdal considered only push as a strong reason for migration (Myrdal, 1969). On the other hand Bose, Sovani and Trewartha differed and assert that migration crop up due to the intricate interaction of Push and Pull factors (Bose, 1965; Sovani, 1965; Trewartha 1969). This is also emphasized by the ILO: "Though the push factors of falling income and under development in agriculture in most of the less developed countries are now very strong, they do not, in the absence of strong pull factors, suffice to cause a large shift in manpower" (ILO, 1960).

For the process of Migration both Push and Pull factors are crucial. Without the amalgamation of these two, the process of migration does not take place. The push factors are at the native place or the place of enumeration of the migrant and pull factors are the attracting factors at the place of destination, where the migrant wants to go. Generally it is found that when the push factors are weak in nature, the pull factors are important for giving impetus to the process of migration.

Some of the significant Push-Pull factors listed by Mr. B. N. Ghosh; are summarized here in the: List of Push-Pull Factors by G. N. Ghosh

Push Factors Pull Factors

1.Unemployment & Underemployment Better economic prospects 2. Economic Underdevelopment Higher salary & income 3 Low wage & salary Better way of life 4. Political instability Better Research Facility 5. Overproduction & underutilization talented people Modern Education system & better opportunity for higher qualification 6. Lack of research & other facilities Prestige of foreign training & education 7. Lack of freedom Intellectual Freedom 8 Discrimination in Appointments & promotion Better working conditions & employment opportunities 9. Discrimination based on religion & politics No discrimination 10. Poor working facilities Relative political stability 11. Lack of scientific tradition & culture Presence of a rich, scientific & cultural tradition 12. Unsuitable institution Attraction of urban centers. 13. Desire for a better urban life Availability of experienced supporting staff 14. Better career expectation Technological gap 15. Desire for higher qualification &recognition frequent chances of a lucky break in life 16. Lack of satisfactory working condition Allocation of substantial Funds for research 17. High man-land ratio Low-density of population better housing & medical facilities 18. ` Existence of surplus labour Increasing demand for labour and skill (Source: Ghosh, B. N., Fundamentals of Population Geography, 1986, P. 42).

Lee's pull – push model:

E.S. Lee formulated in a scientific approach his 'Theory of Migration' in which, he stated that every place of origin and destination is portrayed by a number of attributes;

some positive and others negative. These attributes are perceived in a different way by individuals based on aspects such as sex, age, education, marital status, etc. The dominance of negative factors at the place of origin supports migration while the identical individual would be indifferent towards neutral factors. The potential migrant is also confronted by one or more number of real or apparent obstacles which must be overcome before migration can occur. Thus Lee relates migration with factors associated with the areas of origin and destination, intervening obstacles and personal factors. (Lee, 1966).

Lee says that migration is administered by Pull and Push factors. Push factors are negative factors that cause a person to retreat from a place. These include unemployment, low wages and natural hazards. Pull factors are the appeals either real or imagined that exist at another place. Better wages, more jobs, good climate and environment, good schools and colleges are pull factors. Intervening obstacles include illiteracy, lack of capital, political differences, military services and even family pressures.

Here Lee classifies factors into the positive, negative or neutral. Then further classify them into 'Origin' or 'Destination'. Each combination of neutrality (positive/ negative) and location (Origin / Destination) means a very definite role in migration. If it is positive and it is in the 'destination', such factor must be a pulling factor, drawing migrants. This model provides us with a very influential tool to envisage trends of migration. This model of Lee's is comprehensive enough to embrace all kinds of different factors ranging from social, economical to environmental and provide the corresponding prediction. To a certain degree, it is a quantified approach. We can literally count the amounts of pulling factors and pushing factors and figure out the net outcome.

Generalizations are functional because it can be applied to many different situations and still hold true. However, generalization comes along with assumption. Lee's model, although potent has a few underlying assumptions. These can be regarded as flaws of Lee's model.eg. Lee assumes that all people are free to migrate and that all

people possess the skills, education and qualifications which allow them to move. Also there are minimal impediments to migration; such as race, class, income, language and gender. Lee also believes that distance is not a major factor in migration.

Hagerstrand's theory of **'spatial interaction'** is a basic model of residential mobility. He assumes that population is dispersed in discrete locations on a finite plane. Each of the locations is a node and it is related with other locations through links. There is a perfect mobility between all nodes. The specific nature of an individual's movements remains unique. The pattern of the individuals' movements was phrased as the 'Personnel information field' which differs even for the same person according to the principles and with time. By fusing the personal information fields of a number of people for a given span of time, he developed the 'mean information field'. The mean information field is thus an empirical reliability obtained from the aggregation of many individual patterns. Hagerstrand observed that the frequency of contacts was higher for physically adjacent nodes and termed it the 'Neighborhood Effect' (Hagerstrand, 1967).

Organisational theory: According to the 'Social Organizational theory of migration' devised by Mangalam, each society experiences a social change which is the difference between social organization of a given society at two unusual points in time, embracing changes in any or all the three component systems, viz. the cultural, social, and personality systems (Mangalam,1968). Migration is perceived as 'an adaptive' process whose major purpose is preserving the vibrant equilibrium of a social organization with a minimum of modification and at the same time providing those members ways to trounce their deprivations (Mangalam, 1968). Migration both influence and is affected by social organization of the society of origin and of destination. Also the cultural values, norms and goals of migrants change in the process. The migration system embraces all three elements –society of origin, society of destination and migrants themselves - in mutual dynamic interdependence. Migration is influenced by the economic, social, political and technological setting. The trade between this environment and the migration system is open and continuous. Most of the general theories of migration suffer from two weaknesses. Firstly, they

limit their attention to rural-urban migration and hence are not reasonable for consideration of other types of migration; secondly in most cases the rural areas are considered to be uniform in terms of development. Hence these theories do not sufficiently explain the direction and flow of migration from rural areas with differential levels of development (Oberoi, 1983).

A theoretical frame work that has been used repeatedly when comprehending immigrants adjustment to a new society is Berry's (1997) conceptual framework of immigrants' acculturation to the host society and it incorporated four strategies: assimilation-when individuals do not sustain their cultural identity and seek daily interaction with other cultures; separation-when individuals cling to their original culture and wish to avoid other interaction with other marginalization-when there is modest cultural preservation or having relationships with others, and integration-when there is upholding or having relationships with other; and integrations with other groups (Berry, 1997). Considered to be the best approach, integration is considered a two way process band can only be effectively followed by migrants when host society is open and inclusive in its perspective towards culture diversity (Berry, 1997). Inclusiveness means, that refugees should be shunned with equal access to housing, health care, education, training and employment facilities.

Conclusion

The research field of migration is multifaceted and offers multiple levels of analysis. Four different questions have been investigated in the field: the origins of migration; the directionality and continuity of migrant flows; the utilization of immigrant labor; and the socio-cultural adaptation of migrants (Portes 1999). Each of these areas can be analyzed at different levels and with different tools and requires individual attention. 'Mid-range' theories targeted on one or two of these areas have been more prevalent than an all- encompassing statement. However, devising a theory which can explain all these four aspects of migration remains the ultimate goal of migration theorizing (Arango 2000, Massey 1999). Most disciplinary assessments evaluate migration research as lacking theoretical advancement: while the empirical work is abundant, it

is often either disconnected from the theories or used to confirm rather than to test, question or refine the existing theoretical propositions. In the area of migration determinants research, there are currently a variety of theoretical models or perspectives which employ varying concepts, assumptions, frames and levels of analysis (Arango 2000). Because the majority of these theoretical models were developed from specific empirical observations, they often grew in isolation and are separated by disciplinary boundaries (Arango 2000; Castles 2008a). Modern migration literature (Massey et al. 1993; Todaro and Smith 2006; Faist 2000; Portes 1999) contends that although these theoretical approaches offer different hypotheses, they need not be taken as mutually exclusive, but rather as complementary. At present, the dominant theory in explaining causes of migration is the neoclassical theory with its underlying assumption that migration is stimulated primarily by rational economic considerations of relative benefits and costs, mostly financial but also psychological (Todaro and Smith 2006, 342). The theory has been subjected to criticism on conceptual (Arango 2000) as well as on empirical grounds (Massey et al. 1998). However, owing to its analytical rigor and its ability to propose a set of testable hypotheses and useful tools for analyzing not only the causes but also the effects of migration, it occupies a prominent position in current academic and policy-related research. The newer theories of migration which reacted to the neoclassical theory arose as a response to the changing nature of the world. Since the 1960s a new form of post- industrial migration has emerged as a global phenomenon. Theories of migration, therefore, have to account for very complex migration regimes which encompass migration flows from not only developing societies (rural) to mature economies (urban centers), from well connected to remotely located place of destination, for addressing the needs of economic needs to infrastructural to peaceful habitation, where the migrants are coming from diverse social, economic, religious, occupational, educational background and are also co-existing and having social interaction among them self which is bringing change in the social milieu of the host society as well as among the migrants society in different levels.

Significance of the study

The Present study will be concentrated on the most perplexing dilemma of development experience which is the massive movement of people from their place of origin or previous place of residence to a place with better life opportunities. Migration is becoming a noticeable phenomenon in Pillangkata area. There has been migration of people from the different nearby villages and districts within the state together with different migrant's community coming from outsides the states on a large scale. Migration is becoming one the important issues and thus it becomes important to study its impact on the levels of living of the host community and the different migrant communities in this area. The present study will envisages the study of various aspects of migration in the area such as causes of migration, migration time particulars, present socio-economic characteristics of the migrants, the process of adjustment and acculturation and opinions of the locals regarding the immigrants. Though studies on migration have not been able to provide a comprehensive analysis of the patterns of rural-to-rural migration, but still many studies have attempted to reach to some conclusions as studies Singh (1980), after reviewing a large number of Indian studies concludes dealing with correlates of migration, many more are still required to understand the complexity of factor which are either causes or consequences of migration''. Similarly Banerjee (1986) also highlights the need for more studies in this regards. As he writes "----- despite the large number of studies our current understanding of the specific determinants and the impact of migration is not adequate for any national policy analyzed''. In this regard the present study would contribute to the understanding of the patterns, causes and socio-economic characteristics of this newly type of migration in this particular area. The study will help us in understanding the clear radiant pattern of migration which's influence has also been found to vary in relation to the socio-cultural characters of the particular region in which the area is located. They consists of diverse group of people community both in terms of religion, caste having different socio cultural traditions, values system and different degrees of cultural adaptation and persistence since this new form of migration is taken place in this area is adding a new dimension to the

present social milieu of the area. The influence of migration is spreading in this area in a variety of ways. It is not only changing the physical land-scape (buildings, house, road etc.), but also the economic and socio environment (relationship, language), of the particular area. Along with this the rural society is also undergoing transformations in so far as its economic and social environment is concerned. Naturally under such a situation the influence of the migrations in this particular area can be expected to be spreading greatly in its surrounding areas, as it has been the case in other rural areas of the country. Thus in this study it will help to examine the interregional variations in the trends, patterns and determinants of the newly type of migration streams. It would shed lights on whether incident of out-migration from other places or rural areas which is high in backward or from any developed region that comes and resides in this particular area.

Although, there have been some studies on them in Meghalaya on the study of migration, the importance of this present particular study on this type of migration lies in the facts that it will be based on the recent data on migration which will be collected from the field and on population Census 2011 and it will be cover the entire area of the universe. As the development (present patterns of migration) is very new and still undergoing the study will shed light on the different aspects of this new development in the area. The role of push and pull factors, as proposed to be examined, will highlight the facts whether out-migration is due to lack of rural development activities (distress migration) or due to fast growth of rural areas and increasing on human capital base of rural workforce whose employability is high to the places where they migrated as found by Denny Dexter Nengnong (1990). The study intends to not only add to the existing literature on the subject but also to be a valuable input for framing the appropriate rural development policies especially to this newly form of migrant society which prevails in the area.