



Socio-Economic Implications Of Migrant Labor In Senapati District, Manipur

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ARTICLE INFO ABSTRACT

Migration is a phenomenon of movement of people based on numbers, distance, social, political and economic factors affecting and bringing about changes to both the origin and host societies. It also involves flow of information, income and human resources in between the place of origin and destination. This research examines the diverse migration flows and its implications in a small town of Manipur in India-Senapati. This research seeks to identify and establish the relevancy of some of the major problems pertaining to migrant issues and need for a close examination of the socio-economic and cultural environment of the people. The cause and consequences of the presence of migrants in Senapati town, and the role played by the civil society and its organisation in the networking of the locals' and migrants' complex situation occupies important aspect of the study. The result of research show that relationship is based on economic survival strategies of struggle for livelihood and sustenance on both sides. Under such dynamics of this relationship, accommodation and social adjustment between the locals and migrants with some restraint of protectionism by the locals becomes an integral part of the narrative.

Key words: Migration, immigration, emigration, remittance, unemployment.

INTRODUCTION

Background of the study

Migration is regarded as the movement of person(s) from one ecological region to another region, which might be on temporary or permanent origin. It is selective process affecting individuals or families/households with certain economic, social, educational and demographic characteristics. The problem of rural to urban migration is a relatively old and ubiquitous phenomenon globally. However, in recent years, it has become a cause of concern at the global, regional and national levels. The unprecedented levels of job characteristic of most areas have resulted in the movement of people from rural to urban areas subsequently resulting in the emergence of slums and informal settlements. Rural-urban migration occurs at varying rates in every country. With the right mix of policies, this process can occur at a socially acceptable level. However, given the distortion of opportunities in favour of cities in most developing countries, like India, the costs associated with rural-urban migration often outweigh the benefits, leading to excessive urbanization. Special emphasis is placed on the causes and consequences of rural-urban migration, and their relationships with urbanization and economic growth.

Given that rural-urban migration is an integral part of the development process, migration is essentially the movement of a person from rural to urban in search potential opportunities and decent living. The rate occurs at different rates every country. Causes of rural-urban migration can be ascertained as Push Pull factor. Push factor is an involuntary migration where people are forced migrate due to poverty, lack of job opportunities, sanitation, housing conditions, from rural social structure, inheritance pattern, etc. Whereas Pull factor is a voluntary migration in search of potential opportunities (McCatty, 2004).

There are two forms of migration:

- Internal migration (movement of people from one area of a country to another the purpose or with the aim of establishing a new residence); and
- International migration (movement, either permanently or temporarily, of from their country of origin or of habitual residence to another country).

International migration can be:

- Emigration (people moving out of the country); and

II) Immigration (people coming into the country).

This paper focuses on the causes of rural-urban migration and its impacts on rural economies.

Process of Migration

In sending areas, information about place of destination, and job opportunities and living standard abroad is mostly passed through personal networks such as relatives, friends and villagers who migrated. In receiving areas also these networks often help their fellow men and women to immigrate, find a job, and help to adjust with new environment. Thus, social networks play an important role in the migration of a person and their decision to migrate (Nair 1986, Shah 1995, Davis et al. 2002, Oishi 2002). These informal networks serve a variety of useful purposes and influence migration process. In some cases, information about recruiting agencies is also transferred through these social networks.

People and historical background of Senapati District

Senapati District is located in the northern part of Manipur. It is bounded on the east by Ukhrul District, on the west by Tamenglong District, on the north Phek District of Nagaland and on the south by Imphal East District and Imphal District. The District is at an altitude varying from 1061 m to 1788m above level. The hills run along the north-south direction and gradually slope down south and meet the Imphal valley. The Senapati District earlier known as Manipur North District came into existence w.e.f. 14 November 1969 with its headquarters at Karong. Later the district headquarter was shifted to Senapati on 13 December 1976 and came to be known as Senapati District 15 July 1983.

The district is endowed with kaleidoscopic landscape of blue hills, green valleys, streams and rivers flowing through mountains and deep gorges. Rich varieties of flora and fauna adorn the land. Agriculture is the main occupation of people and terrace cultivation is generally practiced by the people. Paddy, cabbage, potato, cereals are the main crops of the District. 80% of the area by forest and remaining 20% is arable area.

The major ethnic communities of the district are Mao, Maram, Poumai, Zemai, Kuki, Tangkhul, etc. A popular attraction in the Senapati District mesmerizing Dzuko Valley, bordering Nagaland, the most picturesque place in the District. Mao is a lovely hill station on the Manipur-Nagaland border, 44 km from Senapati.

Legend describes the origin of Senapati, Manipur to a mythological King who created Senapati, by magic for his queen Patali, literally Trumpet flower, which gives it its ancient name Pataligrama. It is said that in honour of the first born to the queen, the city was named Pataliputra. Gram is the Sanskrit for village and Putra means son.

Senapati, Manipur from a scientific history perspective, it would be appropriate to surmise that the history of Senapati started around the year 490 BC when Ajashatru, the king of Magadh, wanted to shift his capital from the hilly Pajagriha to a more strategically located place to combat the Licchavis of Vaishali. He chose the site on the bank of Ganges and fortified the area. From that time, the city has had a continuous history, a record claimed by few cities in the world. Gautam Buddha passed through this place in the last year of his life, and he had prophesized a great future for this place, but at the same time, he predicted its ruin from flood, fire, and feud.

Demography: Senapati district is in the northern part of Manipur state and is located between 93.29° and 94.15° east Longitude and 24.37° and 25.37° North Latitude. The district is bounded on the south by Kangpokpi District, on the east by Ukhrul District, on the west by Tamenglong district and on the north by Kohima District and Phek District of Nagaland state. The district lies at an altitude between 1061 to 1788 meters above sea level.

According to the 2011 census, Senapati district has a population of 479,148, of which male and female were 247,323 and 231,825 respectively. Of which males were 146,548 and remaining 137,073 were females. The district has a population density of 109 inhabitants per kilometre (280/sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 25.16%. Senapati has a sex ratio of 989 females for every 1000 males, a literacy rate of 75%. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes make up 0.10% and 74% of the population respectively. More than 95% of the population speak Naga languages. The literacy rate of Senapati District is 45.11%

Development Impact of Migration

India has historically been associated with tremendous populations movement both in-migration and out-migration. Migration between India and other countries have taken place since ancient times for trade, pilgrimage, higher studies and employment. The Aryans, the Turks, the Mughals, the European are the migrants who became part of Indian mosaic. The experience of many developing countries shows that migration has tremendous potential to improve human development (UNDP, 2009). Annual remittances to developing countries alone approach \$500 billion; triple the amount of Official Development Assistance (ODA) (Sutherland, 2013). Adams and Page, 2005 show that a 10% increase in per capita international remittances in a developing country can lead to a 3.5% decline in the share of people living in poverty. Thus, studies confirm that migration is an important pathway out of poverty. However, compared with international migration, internal migration offers more opportunities of increasing income and convergence of welfare, although it is less emphasized (Skelton, 2008). On the other hand, in the context of India, migration also enhances social

prestige and family status which is less emphasized as researchers are mainly concerned with economic gains (Bhagat et al 2017).

There has been and there is heavy cross border migration from Bangladesh to M, Tripura and Meghalaya. On the other side, the Nepalese migrate to almost the North Eastern states. In the next category, we have people from Bihar and other speaking states, who immigrate to the North Eastern states.

Objectives of the study

The purpose of every research is to discover answers to the question through the application of scientific procedures. The aim of the research is to find the hidden truth and which is to be discovered. Following are the objectives of the study:

1. To ascertain the financial inflow/remittances of rural (Senapati District) from cities.
2. To find out the underlying reason of migration from rural to urban among the migrant workers of Senapati district.
3. To study the socio-economic impact pertaining to people of Senapati district.
4. To determine the difficulties faced by the migrant workers.
5. To suggest plausible policy recommendations on migration.

Limitations of the study

1. Limited information sources.
2. Sample size is small and therefore cannot generalize.
3. There is possibility of certain biases involved in collecting data.

Expected Contribution of the study

The study of "Socio-economic Implication of Migrant Worker of Senapati District" is expected to contribute a meaningful findings and constructive suggestions to both the people of Senapati district who have migrated and likely to migrate. It is expected to give more awareness about the causes and impacts to the present Socio-economic conditions of the district. It is also expected to give better suggestions to the policy maker and implementing agencies to the plight, difficulties of the rural areas in evading the problem of migration and the obstructing factors in implementing the solutions to the said problems. It can also throw light to the government What need to be done and the achievement of the better outcome at the grass root level.

Rewiew of literature

Bailey (2010) observed that, Immigration and Emigration are closely linked and often use interchangeably. But there is a difference between the two processes. In most instances, emigration is the movement of people from one country to another with the intention of becoming a permanent resident of the country I which they are relocating. While immigration is the act of arriving in a new country as an immigrant, by the act of emigration, i.e. leaving the homeland and becoming an immigrant.

Jacobsen (1994) has given a detailed explanation about the reasons for increasing labour force participation of women. He distributed the factors under demand and supply forces. The demand side factors include increased labour demand, the rise in the education of women etc. whereas rising wage for women and change in technology are supply-side factors.

While Borjas (2014) pointed out the difference between skilled and unskilled migration. He states that the skilled workers get appalling working environment and a better salary and the skilled distribution of immigrants and the natives are the core dependent factor of the economic impact of immigration. Many scholars have introduced different theories to uncover various aspects of migration, the dominant approach is the push-pull equilibrizing theory put forward by Evert Lee (1966).

The report of KILE (2013) focused on the risks involved in the migration of women from Kerala to other states of India or to foreign countries. The report found that Malayalee women working outside Kerala are safe and most of them are married and live with their husband. These women are doing lower and middle jobs like teaching, nursing and office assistant in a government or private institutions. While nursing migration is a step-Wise process as they first migrate to India cities like Mumbai, Chennai, New Delhi after completing their degrees, later they emigrate to Gulf countries for a short period in looking a permanent bright future in Europe, Canada and America. The report stressing the benefits of skilled or semi-skilled professional workers abroad and high lights the vulnerable working conditions of domestic workers in the Gulf countries. The report is concluded with a set of recommendations including discouraging women from should be permitted to work abroad and the receiving governments of the workers should fix minimum wages, Pravasi organisations should be vigilant regarding the harassment of women. But the report has a flawed method as it does not clearly state the area from where the primary data is collected. Along with that, the recommendations of discouraging low paid workers are against the basic right to work. Many scholars have introduced different theories to uncover various aspects of migration, the dominant approach is the push-pull equilibrizing theory.

Lee (1966) clarified international labour migration using a mixture of economic and social network factors like why people move, the mechanisms through which migration happens, and the persistence of flows. At the same time, according to standard neoclassical economic clarifications, individuals make a cost-benefits analysis

between their places of origin and capacity for development destinations, including an evaluation of intervening factors, the psychological costs of leaving family and community, and the difficulty of the trip; if they migrate, usually everlasting, if the net benefit expected, usually higher wages are greater at the destination. According to Lee, amidst some obstacles work behind the process of migration. The effect of these forces varies person to person. The major intervening factors are distance, cost of migration, restrictive laws, etc. This exerts a varying level of influence on migration.

While Stark & Bloom (1985) clearly explain the theoretical background of remittances W.r.t. skill difference and emigrants' relation with family.

According to Hicks (1966), migrant is the consequences of rural and urban wages differences and the scope of employment opportunities. These reasons remain responsible in most of the cases of migration decision especially in developing countries. People seem to be over enthusiastic for urban stay with the hope of getting high salary and job satisfaction. Keeping aside one's own choice and projection, migration is said to be followed by structural conditions and authoritative constraints.

As per Glomm (1992), rural migrants are the major contributor for urban growth and development. Again, the skill and experiences accumulated by migrants in urban sector is further utilised for rural sector development. The role of non-economic factors behind migration has been highlighted by several current researchers, (Dieleman, 2001). The migration decision in many cases is impacted by social status. King (2002) highlights the importance of one's love and attachment, which remains as the main factor behind all forms of migration. Dustmann (2003) stated that the family attraction due to parental concern in some cases has been found as the main motive behind return migrants. Hence, family tie motivates people to return to their own native places, irrespective of the constraints like geographical proximity, persons' own choice, capability, educational qualification, etc. In most of the cases of the present survey, the migration is commonly found in case of young people. From the observation of migration, labour union and the family members' responses related to decision on change of employment prove that, the young generation are much more mobile than the average migrants. Many neoclassical conceptions have been challenged by structural perspectives. An individuals' decision to migrate are determined by and are rarely the result of a free rational choice (Lundholm et al. 2004).

Sometimes the factors like, culture, lifestyle, climate, quality of life are taken as driving factors behind the decision over migration (Harvey, 009). Amenity-led migration or migrations attached to environmental preference gives priority to quality of life and aesthetic considerations (king, 2002). Moreover, the individual's decision is quite diverse and staying in their home region is said to be just one of the many options for young generation (Thissen et al. 2010). The idea of Reverse Migration has been widely recognised as a strategic approach for bringing about regional balance, socio-economic growth and all-round development of rural sector. The return or the reverse migration is a popular phenomenon for the non- metropolitan cities of US. During 1970s, the rural recovery of the US including the North Central region and the Great Plains states of the North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas experienced a trend of reverse migration where the flow of migration was predominantly observed from urban to rural, unlike the traditional rural to urban flows (Oyinlade, 2003).

Sally (2014) in her '**Migration as a sociological phenomenon**' presents the impact of migration in society and the economy of Kerala for a comparative analysis. The study dealt with the migration legacy where the state of Kerala has enjoyed in the recent past and the present reality. She also puts for the different theories of migration and also the "push and pull" factors of migration. She went onto say that until 1965, Kerala offered job opportunities in Rubber and Tea plantations which attracted people towards it but later after the Indian Independence, many people opted to go out of the state where there were demands for jobs in rapidly growing public and private sector undertakings in other state. This shows that migration was a recent phenomenon. Only an insignificant number of Keralites were out of the state prior to 1965 but after 1965, the affluent and highly qualified persons stated to migrate to other parts of the world. Migration is viewed as the sole solution to the educated unemployment of Kerala. The educated young people are forced to migrate to other parts of India and abroad for employment. Emigration to other countries has helped unemployment rate to decline to 9.4% in 2007 and poverty also declined by 3%. The impact of migration can be seen in the social sector which has expanded at a fast pace. There has also been greater demand for better education and health facilities which has tremendously improved the standard of living. And there seem to be a growing trend where investments are used for generating employment avenues.

Vungzamawi (2002) in his presentation on the '**Recent migration in Manipur and its impact**' writes on the various waves of migration which came into Manipur. This can be seen in religion, language, economic field, etc. Migration is said to have contributed to the evolution of cultures as well as to its diffusion. The interchange and mixture of people from different areas obviously helped in synthesizing the richness of culture and ways of life. Manipur like the rest of the world saw waves of migrations which resulted on the formation of multi-ethnicity and multi-cultural life. Manipur has seen migration as early as the 1st century A.D. It was mostly war captives who were brought from the defeated neighbouring rulers and was slowly given place and recognition and the assimilated into the Meitei fold. In the subsequent years, Hindu missionaries started to pour into Manipur spreading Vaishnavism in the valley. Migration happened in the hills with the coming of the Tibeto-Bruma (Mild-Chin) group who are believed to have originated in Western China. They moved towards the west and subdivided themselves into several groups and eventually as far north as the Naga Hills and Cachar Hills and subsequently settled there. When coming down to the modern period, we see census

reports of migration into Manipur showing an unprecedented growth during the years 1931-61. But from 1971 onwards, there was declined showing the highest registered decrease in the year 1991-2001. Some answer to this reason can be due to the chaotic conditions of Manipur at that time, rising insurgency movements, antiforeigner campaign in the 1980's, ethnic conflicts in the 1990's etc. In recent years, increase is seen in the number of out-migration especially among the youths who opted to go for higher studies and practice their profession outside the state. This has culminated in a 'brain train' with negative and positive aspects the positive being a contribution to the globalised world.

The paper on *"Internal Displacement and Fleeing from Original/Permanent homes in India and its effects on the North east India"* by Newman Fernandes reflects on the idea that migration is not confined to a region or to a particular setting but it is a phenomenon which is universal, touching every country in the world. But special emphasis was given on the internal displacement and the general impact in North East India. He gave a clear distinction between the various types of migration. Migration can be viewed as voluntary or forced. Force migration can be as a result of disasters, persecutions, calamities and wars, etc. which make people to seek another place which is more peaceful and secure. The chief reason for forced internal displacement can be due to poor economic condition, when the economic, social, political, psychological, religious fabric is torn or threatened then people are pressurized to migrate. Those who immigrate are also coming similar reasons. When migrations happen, it has impact on demography, sociology, psychology, economy and politics, etc. brings in a change for those who are migrating as well as to their places of origin and places of destination. There has been and there is a heavy cross border migration from Bangladesh to Assam, Tripura and Meghalaya. On the other hand, Nepalese migrate to all the North Eastern states. In the next category, we have people from Bihar and some other Hindi speaking states. There is a constant flow of people from the North East who are looking for better education and employment opportunities in other states of India also taking into consideration the disturbances caused by insurgency in the North East states. Each state has its own outfits that target the migrants to drive them out from the soil and declare independence. The people are warned to pay taxes to the outfits and voluntarily aid in its struggle. The in-migrants are painted as outsiders and exploiters. There is a negative public perception of the effects in-migration in North East as observed in terms of prejudices, and consequent discrimination. This is expressed in terms of 'ours' and 'theirs'. The locals mostly avoid jobs which are difficult and dangerous and these jobs are given by labour class in-migrants. Prejudices and discrimination are rampant against them. So, an integration policy towards the in-migrants by the host state is of utmost urgency.

Research Gap

The examination of the existing literature revealed that studies on international migration have already identified migrants' workers as economic agents and independent movers in the Indian context. However, major studies biased towards some workers type of employment and its consequences on their family. The findings of these studies often highlighted the problems faced by the migrant workers in the host country. With respect to migrant workers in Senapati, researchers have not made any attempt to examine the ability and role of these migrant workers in the growth of the development process of the state, development of the migrants themselves and their family. After reviewing the literature, the researcher found that dearth of data is the major difficulty in conducting detailed studies.

Gender-segregated data of rural workers and studies on their socio-economic status (both at home and destination), job pattern and remittance contribution are little or invisible in most cases. However, some studies depict plight of not only the rural migrant workers but also their family left behind. But a single study has not been found which deals with the positive results of rural migrant workers and their remittance impact. This makes the research in this area often incomplete and biased.

Above all these studies failed to find solutions to track the benefits of rural migrants and the remittances. Studies leading to highlight the empowerment of rural migrants, their remittance contribution and reasons behind permanent invisibility are rare in the international rural migration studies in. So, the present study entitled "Socio-Economic Impact of Migrant Workers of Senapati District" is expected to fill this gap and analyse different aspects of migrant workers to different countries with special reference to Senapati District.

Statement of the Problem: Empirical studies on international migration have produced mixed results. Studies on the labour movement have not given much attention to rural migrant workers, the cause and consequences, remittance pattern and the impact of migration on them. Almost all the studies gave thrust to the migration of rural-oriented employment. For rural migrant workers, migration is not only a sole economic or development activity, but also it is a psychological as well as family activity. Rural migrant workers are treated as a marginalized category in every society. There is no such ideal society which gives rural migrant workers complete respect and acceptability. It is true that rural migrant workers are always prone to exploitation because of physical and other psychological differences.

But economic approaches to rural migrant workers have found variables used in other studies are insufficient to assess the contributions in international migration. The problems which are common to the urban migrants are similar to the rural migrants. But their experiences are different. In this context, the following questions arose:

- Does the rural workers from the major migration pockets has any special characteristics in general?

- Is there any relationship between their work status and other variables?
 - Do they contribute to the home society in the form of remittances?
 - Is there any relation between the migration and their perception towards opportunity?
- The present research is an attempt to answer these questions through empirical research conducted among the currently working rural migrants of Senapati District in different states and countries.

Research design

Descriptive research will be used in this research.

The data were collected from both primary and secondary data. Primary data are collected through structured questionnaire. Detail discussions and observations were collected to elicit first-hand information with the theme of dissertation. And also, researcher collects the information and data from secondary data by referring from sources like books, library, e-books, e-journal, websites, newspaper and other publications, etc. Observation method has also been used in a few cases to cross check the information collected through primary source mainly relate to the experience and opinion of the respondents.

The selection of sample was based on the convenience sampling. For the collection of data, the following methods are used:

- a) Questionnaire
- b) Scheduled
- c) Structured interview

The study is based on Senapati district, Manipur.

The population of the present study is about 503,476 approximately.

The sample size of the present study is 260 from Senapati district which are selected by using convenient technique.

Convenience sampling procedure was used for selecting the participants in this study. This technique will employ to ensure a fairly equal representation of the variables for the study.

Data was collected from 125 respondents and analysed systematically and interpreted

FINDINGS:

Some of the major findings on the study of 'Socio-Economic Implication of Migrant Workers of Senapati District' are given below:

1. The study found out that 48% majority of the respondents are from the age group of 21-25 years.
2. The study found out that 85.6% majority of the respondents are unmarried.
3. The study found out that 60% majority of the respondents are male.
4. The study discovered that 28% majority of the respondents are class 12th standard completed.
5. The study found out that 28.8% majority of the respondent's jobs are longterm contract in nature.
6. The study found out that 20% of the respondents belongs to BPOs and 17.2% of the respondents belongs to hotels.
7. The study found out that 90.4% majority of the respondents have work experience.
8. The study found out that 62.4% of the respondents have attended professional courses.
9. The study found out 88% majority of the respondents migrate to support family.
10. The study found out that 71.2% of the respondents migrate to enhance their social prestige.
11. The study found out that 97.6% of the respondents migrate due to better opportunities available in the cities.
12. The study found out that 74.4% of the respondents are migrating because they prefer city life.
13. The study found out that 8% of the respondents are migrated because all the family members are in the city.
14. The study found out that 37.6% of total respondents earns monthly income of 16-25 thousand rupees. Only 18.5% earns above 50 thousand rupees.
15. The study found out that 52% of the respondents spend less than 2000 rupees on transportation per month.
16. The study found out that 65.6% of the respondents have helped their family, relatives and friends to establish businesses.
17. The study found out that 76% of the respondents have invested on mini/macro projects, share markets to enhance their income.
18. The study found out that 49.6% of the respondents are satisfactory towards their financial contribution to their family.
19. The study found out that 62.4% of the respondents maintain regular savings.
20. The study found out that 78.4% majority of the respondents have acquire necessary skills, experiences and knowledge in city which help them sustain their livelihood in near future.
21. The study found out that 74.4% of the respondents often give advices for career, family.
22. The study found out that 46.4% of the respondents contribute charities regularly to their hometown.

23. The study found out that 76% of the respondents find no difficulty to express themselves with non-Naga communities.
24. The study found out that 67.2% of the respondents have not been racially attacked, mistreated, discriminated because of their physical appearance.
25. The study found out that 58.4% of the respondents are safe using public transportation.
26. The study found that 89.6% of the respondents find the existing Naga Union Body in the cities helpful to them.
27. The study found out that 64% majority of the respondents perceive migration as both threat and opportunity.
28. The study found out that 60% of the respondents agree upon the statement 'Exodus migration is happening within our Naga community'.
29. The study found out that 60.8% of the respondents are confident and equipped to start their own venture anytime from the :Capital, knowledge and skills gained so far.
30. The study found out that 51.2% of the respondents encourage to migration and 46.4% do not encourage to migration.

SUGGESTIONS:

The researcher, therefore, has given the following recommendations as well as possible means of avoiding these problems and to reduce the rural-urban migration:

- In order to reduce the rate to the migrants in urban area it is very important to develop informal sectors which will have a great importance in labour absorption and economic progress in urban areas.
- The town administration should emphasis to the city to faster its successful urban development in the way that encourage private owner to open new industry at the time more balanced treatments to the development of rural areas which helps to decrease the migration of people from rural to urban areas.
- In order to reduce rural-urban migration the government should also develop infrastructural facilities to rural areas such as develop the education, health, road, telecommunication, pure water and sanitation, etc.
- Developing the agricultural sector in rural area through introducing new labour incentives, agricultural technologies developing irrigation facilities, increase access of fertilizer and other financial and technical supports including awareness creation is also very important because the agriculture can absorb a lot of labour force and can minimize the motivation to migrate.
- Creating more urban modern sectors, job simultaneously improving rural incomes and employment opportunities which enable the migrants not to decide to leave their original place and if they migrate, the exercise of modern sector jobs in urban area can be absorbed the migrants.
- In urban areas the government should facilities housing services for the migrants in order to protect the health of the migrants and other problems happen on the migrants such as theft and rape.
- The government should create better job opportunity by organizing the migrants to work together by creating different micro and small enterprises which helps to increase the income of the migrants and reduce unemployment and other theft activities.
- Improving creating educational access to the migrants is also important in order to make them creative and to involve in better income generating activities. This also enables them to contribute to the development of the town because they will involve in other innovative activities.
- Awareness creation must be highly done among the migrants about the absence of the expected good employment opportunities and better wage in Senapati district. The government should help financial and equipment found for rural to urban migrants to settling in their original places.

CONCLUSION

The major objective of the study was to examine the impacts of migration on socio-economic conditions of Senapati district, Manipur. The data necessary for the study were collected from a total of 125 respondents through questionnaire, structured questionnaire. After analysing the data, the researcher has made the following conclusion. The study shows that most of the migrants are male, less educated protestants and many of them are unmarried by the time they migrate. This shows that people who are unmarried and who have no family obligation are more likely to migrate. These migrants who are in the age of 21-25 and those who are single are the dominant migrants. Migrants are in a problem of even fulfilling their basic needs such as clothing, food, shelter and better opportunities. The study also indicates that the majority of the migrants came to cities due to the absence of the expected good job opportunities, better wages, better health and educational services. The migrants are not exposed to different socio-economic problems, therefore, as the study shows that the majority of the migrants have the desire to return back to the cities. Among the other things the most important pulling and pushing factors for migration as the study shows are the unemployment problem in rural areas and the expectation of job in urban areas respectively. Following this rural-urban migration in rural areas, many parents are left without assistance and some agricultural land are left unutilized and unproductive. The study

shows that the rural-urban migration has created difference on both the rural and urban areas such as unemployment, housing problem, market instability, theft, low income, population and health problems, etc.

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