

**Human Displacement and Migration in Nagaland:**  
**Analysis through the Lens of Environment and Public**  
**Administration**

A Dissertation submitted to the Panjab University, Chandigarh for the award of the degree of Master of Philosophy in Social Sciences, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Advanced Professional Programme in Public Administration

by

**Brigadier Abhinav Gurha**

**(Roll No 4811)**

under the guidance and supervision of

**Dr. Shyamli Singh**



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**NEW DELHI**

*Certificate*

I have the pleasure to certify that **Brigadier Abhinav Gurha** pursued his research work and prepared the present dissertation titled '**Human Displacement and Migration in Nagaland : Analysis through the Lens of Environment and Public Administration**' under my guidance and supervision. The dissertation is the result of his own research and to the best of my knowledge, no part of it has earlier comprised any other monograph, dissertation, or book. This is being submitted to the Panjab University, Chandigarh, for the purpose of Master of Philosophy in Social Sciences in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Advanced Professional Programme in Public Administration (APPPA) of the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi.

I recommend that the dissertation of Brigadier Abhinav Gurha is worthy of the award of M.Phil. degree of Panjab University, Chandigarh.

March 2023

( **Shyamli Singh** )

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New Delhi

Brigadier Abhinav Gurha

March 2023

Roll No - 4811

### **Declaration**

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that the dissertation titled '**Human Displacement and Migration in Nagaland : Analysis through the Lens of Environment and Public Administration**' is my own work and that all the sources I have accessed or quoted have been indicated or acknowledged by means of completed references and bibliography. The dissertation has not been submitted for any other degree of this university or elsewhere.

**New Delhi**

**March 2023**

**Brigadier Abhinav Gurha**

**Roll No - 4811**

## **ABSTRACT**

The State of Nagaland in the Northeast India is the easternmost state of India since it's accession into the Union in 1963. Rich in flora and fauna, the beautiful State has been plagued for almost four decades with the oldest and most violent insurgency in India, the Naga Movement.

Migration within the Northeast states, to and from the mainland India, as also within the states internally, has been going on since the colonial era. There are various factors, causes and dynamics involved in this migration of population and move across states ranging from socio-economic factors to facets of security, environment, ethno-religious complexities and manifestations of the State in terms of its policies, provisioning of public goods, services, welfare activities and the role of the public administration.

All these factors, facets and manifestations influence the mechanics of Migration, both *'In and Out'* and in turn are also affected, by the inflow of non-natives from outside states and natives from other parts of the same State.

To what extent this relationship is influenced by either, is important to analyse and gauge the extent and nature of interventions required by the State to ensure a healthy and inclusive growth, in consonance with the growth of the Nation. This is imperative for the development and progress of the State and thereby the Nation itself, more so in the case of Nagaland and the Northeast States, which have for long been neglected and alienated by the Central Governments since Independence and joining the Union. The research paper endeavours to achieve this and recommend a *'Coping Mechanism'* accordingly.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Human displacement contextually used; in behavioural and social sciences is a particular form of migration in which individuals are forced to move against their will. Thus, it can be considered as a '**Forced Migration**' which might be a result of several factors which fall into either of the three broad categories of **Disaster Induced Displacement**, **Conflict Induced Displacement** or **Development Induced Displacement**. **Migration** on the other hand can be considered as a word having a much broader meaning and implying move of people away from their **Original Place of Residence (OPR)** or their **Last Usual Place of Residence (LUPR)** for a period of at least **six months or more or a cyclic seasonal climatic duration**.

After the 2011 Census, it was determined that approximately **37.2% of India's total population, or 45 crore individuals** were migrants (it was 30.9 crore in 2001). **Migration can also be classified as (i) intrastate and (ii) interstate. In 2011, almost 88% of all internal migration was intrastate migration (39.6 crore persons)**.

The Northeast of India comprises primarily of the '**Seven Sister States**' of **Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and the 'Brother State' of Sikkim as an adjunct eight entity**, east of the Siliguri Corridor or the 'Chicken Neck' connecting the Northeast India with mainland India.

For the purpose of analyzing the **efficacy of Governance, Public Administration and Policies in a healthy democracy like India**, it is extremely pertinent and essential to keep a track of and monitor internal displacements and migration patterns in line with anthropogenic issues within the country and more

specifically in *economically and socially vulnerable and identified states, regions and demographic zones*.

*In and Out-Migration and Displacement of population in the Northeast States* of India has been going on since times immemorial. It has had a distinct and significant impact on the growth and development of the region both in *intrinsic terms* i.e., capability and capacity of the States themselves to foster growth, as also *extrinsic terms* i.e., the various dimensions and efficacy of capabilities being planned, generated and executed by the Central Government or the Nation itself, for the Northeastern States of the country. *Net Migration for a State is the* total number of persons migrated and the net difference between in and out-migration for that State.

As per the *National Census for 2011*, Nagaland recorded a 0.58% negative growth in population from *19.90 lakhs (in 2001) to 19.75 lakhs (in 2011)*. Unofficial projections of the population in *2021* estimate the population of Nagaland to be approximately *20.83 lakhs*, implying an approximate average *growth rate of 5.46% from 2011 to 2021*. The drop in population growth from the *period 2001 to 2011*, as attributed by many scholars; may have been because of Out-Migration, prevalence of HIV/AIDS, Drug afflictions, substance abuse and the security situation. Though *no empirical investigations* of these and other plausible explanations have been conducted.

Therefore, if probable estimates *project a population growth in Nagaland from 2011 to 2021, by approximately 5.46%*, the reasons possibly can be attributed to *In-Migration*, increased life expectancy, decrease in rates of infant mortality, accuracy in collection and collation of tribal and demographic data, socio-economic conditions and the security situation, amongst other factors. In addition, Nagaland currently is in a state of major flux with the Naga Peace Accord (NPA) still in the

offing and *issues of Migration (both in and out) likely to play a major role* in the stability, internal administration and policy implementation within the State.

Nagaland has societal dynamics which *may be similar to social aspects in other States of India*, but they are also unique in most ways due to their own typical geo-political characteristics and population dynamics, *however not many holistic studies or analyses are apparently available or have been conducted with respect to the causes and effects of Migration in the State of Nagaland*.

It thus implies that *there is a genuine and valid reason to analyze the causes of Migration (both in and out)* and Human Displacement in Nagaland and their *impact on the growth and development in general and the Public Administration in the state of the Nagaland in particular, in the last decade*. The study was thus intended to explain, examine and analyze Human Displacement and Migration in the Northeast States in general and the *factors, causes, patterns and norms in the State of Nagaland in particular*.

Thereafter, an in-depth and comprehensive research has been carried out from the literature available on the subject, a field survey of 'In and Out' Migrants from Nagaland and Interactions with government officials serving in the State.

First, a detailed analysis of the Internal Migration in the country was carried out, to ascertain the *broad patterns, dynamics of gender, locations and rate of Migration* based on the 2011 Census. This was also correlated with the causes for the Migration, to home down to the *key reasons* and *respective quantum* of outflows and inflows.

Thereafter, the *'In and Out'* Migration into of the Northeast States was analysed *individually*, in the backdrop of National migration statistics to *draw out the*



**Key Research Derivatives** and salient aspects with respect to the reasons for Migration from and amongst the Northeast states to the various **regions and agglomerations** of the country and the Interstate dynamics, issues and interplay in the NE.

Subsequently, the Migration in the state of Nagaland was analysed. Here the complete dynamics of population, their nature and character leading to the distinct Migration profile **was established**. Facets of Urban-Rural population, decadal growth and declines, the demographic changes, facets and effects of urbanization were assessed to derive a holistic '**In and Out Migration**' picture of Nagaland and rates of Outflow vs Inflows.

Post, **absolute analysis of Migration Dynamics** the relationship between the Migration, Governance and Public Administration was established for the state of Nagaland. Thereafter, this relationship was analysed and correlated in the backdrop of **Socio-Economic, Security, Environment, Ethno-Religious, Social Safety Net and Government Welfare facets**, which also form a part of the **Field Survey Questionnaire**. This was based on the literature and official documents with the aim of **super-imposing them on the findings of the field survey, subsequently**.

In the last Chapter, the findings and data of the field survey of a **sample of 262 respondents** was collated and analysed both for the 'In and Out' Migrants. This survey has highlighted some major changes in the Migration **patterns, reasons and causes for migration as also a perspective on the aspirations of the Migrant population both in and outside Nagaland**. The collated findings were summarized to create a picture of the **current Migration scenario in 2022-23**, its implications and facets, in order to facilitate formulation of a '**Coping Mechanism**' for the administration and bureaucracy.

The *end product* in terms of the '*Coping Mechanism*' endeavours to link the current migration scenario in 2022-23 (correlated with the statistics of the Census 2011) to a mechanism which should be focused on, *by the civil servants and administrators in the Centre and the State*, for the benefit of not only the Migrants, but eventually the absolute economy of the entire State itself. A *planning, coordination and implementation* based on the recommendations would *firstly*, be in consonance with the National Migrant Strategy and Planning, and *secondly*, enable the state to seamlessly blend in with initiatives being structured and planned at the National level for implementation.

*The final findings answer the research questions to a great degree.* Migration in Nagaland today is primarily due to socio-economic reasons and motives of earning a decent livelihood to enable a good standard of living. There are *no major indicators* of Security, Environment being responsible in any major way for the Migration, both outflows and inflows, however, Ethnic-Tribal Dynamics to some extent are part of the reasons of '*Out Migration*' and lack of resources and land as partly a reason for "In Migrants" to leave their home states and move into Nagaland.

*Finally, unlike the scenario in the Census 2011, there seems to be a distinct shift from the Intrastate, as also Interstate migration within the Northeast states (the maximum in 2011) to migration to primarily North and South Indian states, with a portion to the East Indian states.* This presumably could be a function of the enhanced *relative growth in mainland India*, increased awareness in the population of the Northeast states / Nagaland and surge in modes and methods of communication, which a decade back were apparently much different and less.

An '*outflow to the mainland India*' based focus of migration, *makes it imperative to align the policies, measures, actions and methodology for*

*management of Migrants with those of the Central Government* and develop and institute mechanisms to handle the additional load of the inflows into Nagaland in the best possible manner and advantage, for the overall growth of Nagaland.

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## Chapter I : Introduction

*Free movement is a fundamental right of the citizens of India and internal movements are not restricted. The Constitution states “All citizens shall have the right to move freely throughout the territory of India; to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India”.*

*Article 19, Part III, Fundamental Rights,  
The Constitution of India, 1950.*

### Introduction

Human displacement contextually used; in behavioral and social sciences is a particular form of migration in which individuals are forced to move against their will. Thus, it can be considered as a ‘*Forced Migration*’ which might be a result of several factors (The University of Colombia, n.d) which fall into either of the three broad categories of *Disaster Induced Displacement*, *Conflict Induced Displacement* or *Development Induced Displacement*. It is, therefore, the forced movement of people away from their homes or communities, often as a result of war, persecution, side effects of development, space encroachment or natural disasters. Displaced persons may be refugees, asylum seekers, or internally displaced persons (IDPs).

*Migration* on the other hand can be considered as a word having a much broader meaning and implying move of people away from their *Original Place of Residence (OPR)* or their *Last Usual Place of Residence (LUPR)* for a period of at least *six months or more or a cyclic seasonal climatic duration* (MoSPI, 2021). International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC), (n.d.) mentions United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) as reporting 280 million international migrants in 2020, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reporting almost 90 million forcibly displaced people in the year 2020-21.

Displacement and Migration are often used interchangeably while referring to the movement of human populace from one location to the other. *The underlying significance pertaining to the causes for the Displacement and Movement are more significant in the context of the research.* The causes may be Conflict and Violence, Crises and Emergencies, Persecution and Human Rights Violations, Poverty and Joblessness, Lack of Basic Services, Food and Job Security, Disasters and Effects of Climate Change and often, the most vulnerable and common are from a combination of these factors. (IFRC, n.d.).

After the 2011 Census, it was determined that approximately *37.2% of India's total population, or 45 crore individuals* (Census Projections , 2022) were migrants (it was 30.9 crore in 2001). Regardless of data and statistics, the absolute number of 45 crore migrants would have now, increased in the decade following the 2011 census. While the population grew by 18% between 2001 and 2011, *the number of migrants increased by 45%*. In 2011, 99.9% of migration was internal and 1.1% was composed of immigrants (international migrants) (Iyer, 2020).

Migration flows between states vary from one state to the next. According to the 2011 Census, 5.4 crore interstate migrants resided in India. In 2011, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were the states with the greatest number of interstate migrants, while Maharashtra and Delhi were the states with the greatest number of migrants. Around 83 lakh Uttar Pradesh residents and 63 lakh Bihar residents had temporarily or permanently relocated to other states. By 2011, approximately 60 lakh people had migrated to Maharashtra.

The Northeast of India comprises primarily of the *'Seven Sister States'* of *Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura*

*and the 'Brother State' of Sikkim as an adjunct eight entity*, east of the Siliguri Corridor or the 'Chicken Neck' connecting the Northeast India with mainland India.

Traditional discussions focus generally on International and Trans-National Migration, however for the purpose of analyzing the *efficacy of Governance, Public Administration and Policies in a healthy democracy like India* , it is extremely pertinent and essential to keep a track of and monitor internal displacements and migration patterns in line with anthropogenic issues within the country and more specifically in *economically and socially vulnerable and identified states, regions and demographic zones*.

*In and Out-Migration and Displacement of population in the Northeast States* of India has been going on since times immemorial. It has had a distinct and significant impact on the growth and development of the region both in *intrinsic terms* i.e., capability and capacity of the States themselves to foster growth, as also *extrinsic terms* i.e., the various dimensions and efficacy of capabilities being planned, generated and executed by the Central Government or the Nation itself, for the Northeastern States of the country.

*In-Migration* encompasses migration into the Northeast States from other States of India, within the Northeastern States itself as also illegal immigration from the neighbouring countries. *Out-Migration* implies move of populace from the Northeast States to other parts of the country, as also within the eight States themselves. The In and Out-Migration and Human Displacement manifests differently for each state, especially when viewed with respect to the *Gross and Net Migration* (total number of persons migrated and the net difference between in and out-migration) in each State.

### **Statement of the Problem**

As per the *National Census for 2011*, Nagaland recorded a 0.58% negative growth in population from *19.90 lakhs (in 2001) to 19.75 lakhs (in 2011)* (Census 2011, n.d.). Unofficial projections of the population in **2021** estimate the population of Nagaland to be approximately *20.83 lakhs*, implying an approximate average ***growth rate of 5.46% from 2011 to 2021***. The drop in population growth from the ***period 2001 to 2011***, as attributed by many scholars; may have been because of Out-Migration, prevalence of HIV/AIDS, Drug afflictions, substance abuse and the security situation. Though as per Agrawal & Kumar (2012), ***no empirical investigations*** of these and other plausible explanations have been conducted.

Therefore, if probable estimates ***project a population growth in Nagaland from 2011 to 2021, by approximately 5.46%***, the reasons possibly can also be attributed to ***In-Migration***, increased life expectancy, decrease in rates of infant mortality, accuracy in collection and collation of tribal and demographic data, socio-economic conditions and the security situation, amongst other factors. In addition, Nagaland currently is in a state of major flux with the Naga Peace Accord (NPA) still in the offing and ***issues of Migration (both in and out) likely to play a major role*** in the stability, internal administration and policy implementation within the State.

Nagaland has societal dynamics which ***may be similar to social aspects in other States of India***, but they are also unique in most ways due to their own typical geo-political characteristics and population dynamics. The Human Displacement and Migration affects the growth, development and socio-economic status of the State in major ways. Migration studies and social scientists have attempted to analyze the scope, magnitude, affects and compounding factors for most of the States in the



Northeast , *however not many holistic studies or analyses are apparently available or have been conducted with respect to the causes and effects of Migration in the State of Nagaland.*

It thus implies that *there is a genuine and valid reason to analyze the causes of Migration (both in and out) and Human Displacement in Nagaland and their impact on the growth and development in general and the Public Administration in the state of the Nagaland in particular, in the last decade.*

### **Objectives**

The Research Objectives are as follows:-

1. To understand the reasons and manner in which people migrate in the State of Nagaland.
2. To critically examine the effect of Human Displacement & Migration on the provisioning of the Social Safety Net within the State.
3. To analyse the effects of Migration through the lens of Environment and Public Administration.
4. To recommend a strategy framework for effective and efficient Public Administration.

### **Research Strategy and Design**

The study intends to explain, examine and analyze Human Displacement and Migration in the Northeast States in general and the *factors, causes, patterns and norms in the State of Nagaland in particular.* This would involve an in depth study of Migration Studies pertaining to the Northeast and Nagaland in specific, analysis of Research Papers and Articles on demographics and population perspectives, Surveys

of nominal and representative respondents from rural and urban families in towns and villages of all the districts of Nagaland which have experienced migration / displacement in some form to analyze causes for the Migration and Displacement.

The Confidence Level of the survey has been kept at 90% due to the randomness of the issues and paucity of resources, Margin of Error at 0.5%, the Z-score at 1.65 and Standard Deviation at 0.5. *The sample size calculated for the purpose of the survey was 262 samples or more.*

In addition, open source data, authorized Central and State government reports and data will be analyzed, interviews with government officials from Nagaland will be undertaken to understand the perspective and scenario in which the Human Displacement and Migration has been occurring in the last decade / presently occurring too.

The Study therefore will be of a *Mixed Methodology* (Quantitative and Qualitative) with an *Explanatory Sequential Design* leading to a *Causal analysis* and *recommendations*.

### **Rationale for the Study**

Nagaland is a small State which has been afflicted with the *most intense and oldest insurgency* in the Country which dates back to the 1960s and the origin of this insurgency predates Independence of India also. This insurgency is a legacy of the colonial times and the formation of the *Naga National Club in 1918*, just after the end of the First World War. The Nagas formed the Nationalist Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) in the 80s and the period thereafter till 2015 has been tumultuous, fear prone, insecure, terror laden, a constant struggle with the State, brute extremism, confrontations and sheer lawlessness unparalleled anywhere in the country.

This NSCN has the dubious distinction of being the *mother organization* for almost all the insurgencies and insurgent movements in the Northeastern States in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Finally, after great efforts by the Nation and the local populace of the State, *the decade from 2010 to 2020, has witnessed a semblance of peace, relative stability, social and economic progress, place for humane values and formation of normative social culture* amongst the locals, development of infrastructure, public services and governance (*despite an illegal, unauthorized, unofficial parallel economy and governance by insurgent organizations still in vogue in many parts of the State*).

The State with its abundant flora and fauna, cottage industries, intensive agriculture practices, limited natural resources, employment avenues and opportunities *has progressed slowly and steadily over the years despite the challenges* of insurgency, militancy and conservative tribal dynamics. Intellectuals and government officials both from the Centre and the State have contributed in the overall development and societal progress in the Northeast, especially Guwahati, Tezpur, Dibrugarh in Assam and Shillong in Meghalaya, Aizwal in Mizoram, and Agartala in Tripura making them a hub around which the Northeast has developed over the last two decades.

This progress and development in societies, modernization, creation of infrastructure, afforestation and relative stability etc. has also led to considerable *Displacement and Migration of populace from one place to the other*. The credible and continuous growth of the Nation itself has resulted in creation of opportunities and avenues for populations hitherto secluded in *tribal silos or land cocoons* in inaccessible and remote areas.

Thus, it becomes imperative to understand the dynamics leading to this Displacement and Migration, *especially in a small, young and developing, Christian majority, militancy prone and ridden State of Nagaland to help it cope with the process, maximize and optimize it to their benefit, streamline governance and policies for growth and development*. If it does not do this and prepare and modify its *governance* now, especially when the *Naga Peace Accord* is about to fructify any day, it will suffer *immense consequences* and will not be able to match up to the other Northeast States, especially as it happens to be a *buffer State between Assam and Manipur* and an important gateway to the East and South East Asia. The Look East and Act East Policies of the Government of India require *a stable and developed Nagaland*. This is an *essential imperative*.

Holistic development and growth in Nagaland can only happen if the issue of *Migration (both in and out)* is *understood, analyzed and optimized* by the public and government officials, to suit the interests of the State and also *enable and empower* the *politicians* in decision making and discharge of their democratic functions.

The Objective of the Study is thus *significant and important* in analyzing Migration in Nagaland and consequently provides policy recommendations for *better public administration and governance of the State*.

### **Research Questions**

Questions which the research would endeavour and aim to answer are as follows:-

1. Is Migration in Nagaland due to Socio-Economic reasons?
2. Is the Migration due to Security and Militancy related issues?
3. Is the Displacement or Migration induced by effects of Environment with special reference to Climate Change in the region?

4. Is the Human Displacement due to ethno-religious reasons, tribal dynamics or any other miscellaneous factors?
5. How has the Migration and Displacement affected the provisioning of the Social Safety Net and its basic programs to the local populace?
6. How has Migration affected the provisioning of public goods and services to the local populace?
7. Has Migration hindered the efficacy of governance in the State of Nagaland?

### **Limitations of the Study**

The limitations for the study primarily include lack of adequate empirical and quantitative research literature and data for the period from 2011 to 2021 for Nagaland State in particular. The In-Migration Data is available; however, the Out-Migration data needs to be assessed from the data of other States and *fresh survey and feedback from the rural and urban households in the districts of the State*. This is because of the lack of a Government Census in 2021 and no comprehensive Migration Statistics which have been *officially issued by the Government of India for the State of Nagaland*, based on the 2011 Census.

*Qualitative analyses and studies are available.* Secondary data from open sources, intellectuals and institutions will have to be collated and relied upon to create an appropriate social perspective, along with interviews and interactions with government officials to authenticate the open source perspectives.

In addition, the scope of the Study is *limited to the last decade and will not deal with illegal immigration* from neighbouring countries into the State.

## **Research Methods and Data Sources**

The methods applied in this research will be a *combination of exploratory and explanatory*. The research will mostly be based on secondary sources and primary sources will be limited.

Primary sources will be by interactions with officers from the Government of Nagaland and interviews of representative Migrant families from Nagaland, residing in Delhi and Jaipur. In addition, a questionnaire based Survey will also be carried out for rural and urban families of migrants in all the 16 districts of Nagaland. Secondary source will be the study of documents and official figures on Migration from the State and the Central government. In addition, the books, articles and documents published on the subject will be a major source of the research. The literature reviews that explore concepts and theories will also be utilised. Over and above, relevant data from open sources will be supplementing the topical analysis to arrive at conclusive deductions.

## **Chapterisation**

The broad Chapterisation scheme for the research report will be as given below:-

**Chapter I: Introduction.** This Chapter will give an insight and overview of the concept of Human Displacement, Migration and its causes and factors in the World today and their relevance to India in general and the Northeastern States of India in particular. It covers the Statement of the Problem, Research Objectives, Rationale for the Study, Research Questions, Limitations, Research Methodology and the Chapterisation.

**Chapter II: Literature Review.** This chapter will elaborate upon the Survey of Literature and the Research Methodology adopted.

**Chapter III: Human Displacement and Internal Migration in India.** This Chapter will elaborate on the statistical analysis of the Human Displacement and Migration in India to include 'Out and In Migration'. It will highlight the magnitude and broad implications of the 'Out and In Migration', the major reasons, broad facets and their relation to the Migration Dynamics in the country as a whole.

**Chapter IV: Internal Migration in the Northeast India and Its Implications.** This Chapter will first aim to analyze in detail the 'In and Out Migration' in the Northeast as a whole and then correlate the dynamics of migration with each of the Northeast states individually, in brief, so as to be able to create a picture of the Northeast within the gambit of India, the interstate and intrastate connotations of Migration in relation to mainland India, their causes and magnitude of outflows and inflows to each region and state in the Northeast.

**Chapter V: Analysis of Population and Migration Dynamics in Nagaland.** This Chapter will study the population and migration dynamics of Nagaland in a comprehensive manner under the ambit of the Northeast statistics covered in the previous chapter. It will analyse the intricacies and peculiarities of the population first, thereafter their movement and the outflows and inflows from Nagaland, with reasons, causes and various facets of the migration in detail to enable a thorough understanding of the nature, scope and dimensions of migration in Nagaland.

**Chapter VI: Migration, Governance and Public Administration in Nagaland.** This Chapter will endeavour to identify the overall concept of Migration in Nagaland, its causes and facets in 2022-23, its relationship with the governance in

the state and the effect on the public administration with a view to understand the complexities within the state, their relationship with the facets at the National level and consequences on the growth and development of the state of Nagaland. The analysis is aimed at understanding the impact of migration on Nagaland with a view to assess the magnitude of interventions required by the State machinery.

**Chapter VII: Findings of the Field Survey and Coping Mechanism.** This chapter will analyse the findings of the questionnaire based field survey of migrants carried out in all the 16 districts of Nagaland with a view to build a picture of the dynamics of migration in the present day, their intensity, inflow and outflow rates, causes and reasons today with implications This is to be done, so as to be able to formulate a Coping Mechanism for the civil servants and the administration in Nagaland and thereby assist in the planning, coordination and implementation of possible interventions to ensure the growth and prosperity of the state as part of healthy and vibrant Nation.



## Chapter II : Literature Review

The aspect of Migration is quite well researched and is dealt quantitatively and qualitatively by academicians, intellectuals, researchers, analysts, policy makers and even casual writers, all across the world in their respective contexts and causal relation to their locations of interests, focus and aim. Migration Studies, thus form a decent part of the socio-economic and demographic studies all across the world.

In the Indian context, the baseline for Migration studies has normally and predominantly been the National Population Census and the subsequent analyses by various Departments, Ministries, Think Tanks, NGOs, Academic Organizations, Independent Researchers and Agencies. More often than not, the statistics convey very important facets, dimensions and analyses. However, the *current baseline data in India is based on the 2011 Census* and also the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) data of 2007-08 and its analyses by various entities, thereby restricting or limiting the analyses to that period and assumptions based on patterns and other factors thereafter, *till the current period of 2023*. To supplement it, various symptomatic issues, manifestations of population dynamics, visible factors, reasons and issues leading to development, progress or even retrograde and negative impacts are studied by scholars and academicians to arrive at assumptions and summations for the current times.

Not much empirical work has been undertaken for the Northeastern States and in that very less for the State of Nagaland perse. However, a number of independent scholars, academicians and some experts have carried out *detailed analyses of various manifestations of Migration*, as also *absolute development parameters* which are extremely useful in understanding the subject and process of Migration in

the Northeastern States and Nagaland in particular. Details of literature reviewed are as under:-

(a) (Yadav & Shinde, 2015). ‘**Understanding Rural to Urban Migration: Through the Case of Nagaland**’. *National Conference on Urban Issues and Architectural Interventions*. The study analyzes a very pertinent component of Migration studies and that is the *Rural to Urban Migration*. This particular analysis permits the identification of factors and causal relationship between socio-economic issues and migration of populace from rural areas within the State to urban areas both with and outside the State. Means of livelihood, quality of life and other social component have been analyzed in detail and their effects on the administration and delivery of public goods to the citizens has been highlighted. *Though the time span covered in the study can be a reference point for 2021-22 also, but the study does not give out any major futuristic recommendations, action plan or perspective*. The consequences have been dealt in detail, which may be utilized by the readers to create additional perspectives in the present day.

(b) (Ezung, 2015). ‘**Issues of Migration in Nagaland**’. *International Journal of Social Science*. The article deals in considerable detail with the reasons for Migration in Nagaland. He specifically covers the causes for Migration under the “*Push*” and “*Pull*” category which actually defines the aspect of ‘Forced Migration’ in addition to the concept of pure Migration. The study highlights political, social and economic factors, *however, has not addressed environmental and security factors* as contributors towards Migration.

(c) **(Jamir & Ezung, 2017). ‘Poverty and Inequality in Nagaland’.** *International Journal of Arts, Humanities and Management Studies*. This Paper analyzes the existence of poverty and inequality in the State of Nagaland and recommends measures to ameliorate the poverty levels. The paper brings out very relevant insights in to the causes of poverty and social deprivation which tantamount to processes necessitating the Human Displacement. The study deals with the economic component and *not the societal, tribal or traditional reasons*, thereby restricting the *perspective to a purely economic view as far as poverty alleviation or amelioration is concerned*.

(d) **(Vero, 2018). Nagaland Economy: Its Elementary Features.** The economy of Nagaland is a complex and multifaceted subject. The book comprehensively presents the basic features of some of the important aspects of the economy of Nagaland. The book presents the elementary features of Nagaland economy such as natural resources, demography, infrastructure, economic development, and human development, and structural change, agricultural and industrial development. The only limitation is *the cursory manner in which the environmental issues have been covered*. The book is an excellent reference base for defining a link between Migration and its Impact on the Economy.

(e) **(Vinod & Pangersenla, 2019). ‘A Case of Illegal Immigrants in Nagaland and Its Impact on the Traditional Society of Nagaland’.** *Pramana Research Journal*. This study analyses the issue of illegal immigrants in Nagaland and their impact on the demography, economy and

social change in Nagaland. The study facilitates understanding of the relevance and connects between Migration and Immigration in Nagaland, as also the fine line separating the management of both by the State and Central Government. The ambiguities thus identified and the role of local bodies and State has been highlighted but the paper *lacks in providing concrete recommendations or solutions to mitigate the problem*. A model thus needs to be evolved by the readers themselves.

(f) (Ozah, 2020). ‘**Migration Pattern with Special Reference to Northeast Region of India**’. *International Journal of Advanced Research*.

The study describes the concept and types of Migration in the Northeast States including Sikkim. It dwells upon the causes and factors of In-Migration specifically and their consequences with a detailed analysis of each of the states to arrive at a progressive picture from 1991 to 2011 and the state existing at the time of the last official census in 2011. The study affords an insight till 2011 and *does not substantiate on the causes, adaptations, changed causes post 2011 and the impact of Out-Migration particularly post 2011*.

(g) (Sarkar P. , 2020). ‘**Out Migration from the North-Eastern States of India: Evidence from Census 2011**’. *Journal of Migration Affairs*.

This excellent paper analyzes the various Migration scenarios in the Northeast Region and specifically highlights the statistics and carries out an analysis of the data in respect of males and females, various causes and factors and also the destination profile of the Migrants. It enables a statistical perspective of the Northeast migratory patterns; however, the *paper does not adequately*

*cover the environmental and normative aspects of migration and psychological needs of the local populace.*

(h) **(Lusome & Bhagat, 2020). ‘Migration in Northeast India: Inflows, Outflows and Reverse Flows during the Pandemic’.** *The India Journal of Labour Economics, Springer.* The study is exhaustive in its coverage and analysis of both the inflow and outflow of migrants in the Northeast States. It also links the patterns and reasons of both inflows and outflows for each State in a distinctive and holistic manner, enabling a precise perspective of the Net Migration and consequences in each State. It also links the internal migration to international migration and substantiates the importance and effect on each State accordingly. In addition to the patterns, it is significant as it also highlights and examines the reverse flows during the COVID-19 period and its causes. *The study limits the reason to factual inputs and does not attempt to address any environmental causes.*

(j) **(Jamir C. , 2021). Economic Inequality and Development of Nagaland.** The book explains in a very sequential and logical manner the issues with respect to Economic Inequality and Development in Nagaland. The currency of the book is very relevant and it affords a detailed insight into the factors affecting the socio-economic conditions of Nagaland. Coupled with the Migration Studies and research papers, the book enables consolidating the growth and development facets holistically for defining and analyzing policy recommendations for the State.

(k) **(Bhardwaj, Hazra, Reddy, Das, & Kaur, 2021). ‘Connecting the Dots: Climate Change, Migration and Social Protection’.** *International*

*Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)*. This working paper for the IIED attempts to analyze the factors and drivers responsible for Migration, the shape of migration and the methodology adopted by migrants for movement, how it affects these migrants at the destination and their families and dependents back at the source locations. Comprehensively analyzing these, the authors link it to the Social Safety Net and programmes of the Central and State Governments in providing financial and social security to the migrants as also their family members and offer policy recommendations which can be implemented by the government for a more holistic and efficient approach. *The limitation of the paper is that it analyses migration and its impact for the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan* only, though the recommended model and framework has pan - India relevance too.

(1) (Patangia, Kar, & Saikia, 2022). ‘A Study of Inward and Outward Migration of North-East India’. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*. The study examines the two facets of Migration, in and out migration. It highlights the Net Migration levels in the Northeast States, the gender component in the migration values, primary causes for the Migration and establishes a causal relationship between Migration and Gender, wherein component of males and females along with associated factors has been provided. The study does not take into consideration the *environmental causes, particularly Climate Change as also the security situation and contexts for analyzing the migratory patterns, particularly from 2001 to 2011* which was an especially unstable period with respect to peace and stability in the Northeast.

### **Chapter III : Human Displacement and Internal Migration in India**

#### **General**

Internal migration flows in India can be categorized *based on their origin and destination. One type of classification consists of rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-rural, and urban-urban pairings.* According to the 2011 census, (Census, 2011) there were **21 crore rural-rural migrants**, constituting 46 percent of classifiable internal migration (the Census did not classify **5.3 crore** people as originating from either rural or urban areas). Each rural-urban and urban-urban migration accounted for approximately **8 crore migrants each**. Approximately **3 crore urban-rural migrants** (7 percent of classifiable internal migration) existed, making it a total of **45.4 crore** Internal Migrants in 2011. **99%** of the total Migrants were Internal and balance 1% was Immigrants (Iyer, 2020). This figure of **45.4 crores** is assessed to have reached approx **52-54 crore in 2021** (Census Projections , 2022)

*Migration can also be classified as (i) intrastate and (ii) interstate. In 2011, almost 88% of all internal migration was intrastate migration (39.6 crore persons).* Migration flows between states vary from one state to the next. According to the 2011 Census, **5.4 crore interstate** migrants resided in India.

#### **Who is a Migrant ?**

The PLFS report defines migrants as *“those whose last usual place of residence is different from the present place of enumeration. Usual place of residence is the place (village/town) where the person stayed continuously for a period of 6 months or more or intends to stay for 6 months or more.”* (MoSPI, 2021)

**Short-term migrants** were estimated in the NSS 64th round (2007-08) as: *“Persons who had stayed away from the village / town for a period of 1 month or more but less than 6 months during the last 365 days for employment or in search of*

*employment (emphasis in original). Most of the short-term migrants are of rural origin and male* (Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, 2017).

**Long-term migrants** are those who are likely to have unsecured jobs/livelihood in their destination cities/places. While they may reside in their destination cities/places for years or decades, they are *likely to have their houses and families in sending districts/places*.

**Seasonal or circular migrants**, by contrast, they are likely to *move from place to place in search of employment or to continue returning to the same place year after year*. Such circular flows encompass migrants who may stay at their destination for six months or more at a time and hence need social services at their destination.

#### **Key Research Derivatives**

- Internal Migration *calculated, assessed, analysed and addressed* by the Policy makers on the basis of this *stream, source and destination of rural – urban*, will be important and crucial in terms of provisioning of *resources, focusing initiatives and ensuring the gainful utilisation of these migrant* in the development of their destination locations, as also in affording decent reimbursements to balance family members back at original locations.
- Maximum migration in the country apparently occurs in the *rural to rural stream* (especially for women) and thereafter in the rural – urban (primarily for men).
- The current assessed Migration population of almost *51-52 crores is considerable, sizeable* and crucial development of the country.
- Irrespective of the nature of the Migrant or his type as above, it is important that all forms of Migration is *treated at par and recorded accordingly* without bias , so as to make the exercise comprehensive and meaningful holistically.



### **Why does a Person Migrate ?**

In search of *temporary or permanent abodes*, people move from one location to another. Migration is regarded as a barometer of national and international socio-economic and political conditions. It is also an indicator of existing economic and social inequalities and disparities between locations. People can move either out of necessity or by choice. People move for a *variety of reasons*, including career advancement, employment, the standard of living, marriage, climate change, disasters, conflicts, and human rights violations. In India's rural areas in 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic-induced movement restrictions also led to an unprecedented return of workers and laborers to their hometowns.

*Migration is increased by urbanization* as a result of an increase in the demand for labour in urban areas and better wages. *Better job opportunities, a higher salary, a larger income, as well as medical and educational facilities are luring rural residents* to the cities. The push factors of a lack of job opportunities, low pay, low income, drought, and limited access to medical care and education force people to move to cities.

*Marriage is a significant social factor* in rural-to-rural and rural-to-urban migration, particularly for women, where 86.8% have migrated due to reasons of marriage . Rural-Urban and Urban-Rural migration is caused by the pursuit of better employment in industries, trade, transport, and services. Due to the lack of *educational facilities* in rural areas, people migrate to urban areas in search of better educational opportunities. In the 2011 census, approximately 1.77 percent of people migrated for educational reasons. *Insecurity* is also a factor in internal migration, as are political disturbances and inter-ethnic conflicts. People are compelled to move from rural to urban areas due to the gradual deterioration of the *environment* and the

occurrence of natural disasters. There can also be *forced displacement* for developmental reasons and projects (Manifest Learning Academy, 2020).

Before an analysis of the *Northeast of India in general* and the *State of Nagaland* in particular, it is pertinent to mention and analyse the *Migration statistics* of the country with respect to the *causes and reasons for Migration*, as a whole. This would enable a relative perspective to emerge for analysis (Table 3-1).

***Table 3-1: Migration Rate in India by Causes and Reasons (%)***

reason for migration	rural			urban			rural+urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
in search of employment/better employment	11.8	0.2	1.5	29.9	1.5	10.8	22.8	0.6	4.8
for employment/ work (to take up employment/ to take up better employment/ business/ proximity to place of work/ transfer)	14.6	0.3	1.9	23.6	1.7	8.9	20.1	0.7	4.4
loss of job/closure of unit/lack of employment opportunities	12.5	0.3	1.7	3.0	0.4	1.3	6.7	0.4	1.6
migration of parent/earning member of the family	12.2	2.4	3.5	20.8	19.4	19.9	17.5	7.3	9.2
to pursue studies	4.9	0.4	0.9	4.5	1.3	2.4	4.7	0.6	1.4
marriage	11.8	93.8	84.4	2.7	69.5	47.5	6.2	86.8	71.6
natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc)	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2
social / political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.)	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2
displacement by development project	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
health related reasons	4.7	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.6	2.5	0.3	0.7
acquisition of own house/ flat..	3.2	0.3	0.6	3.2	0.9	1.7	3.2	0.5	1.0
housing problems	5.5	0.4	1.0	4.3	1.8	2.6	4.8	0.8	1.5
post retirement	2.3	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.5	1.6	0.1	0.4
others	14.1	1.4	2.9	4.7	2.5	3.2	8.4	1.7	3.0
all	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(Source: Migration in India, Periodic Labour Force Survey, MOSPI – NSO Data (2020-21))

***Brief descriptions*** of each of these reasons is as follows:-

- ***In search of employment/in search of better employment:*** Individuals who were unemployed at the time of leaving their last usual place of residence were considered to have migrated in *search of employment* when they moved to another village or town. Those who were employed at the time of leaving the previous UPR, but who migrated to the place of enumeration in search of better employment in terms

of remuneration, job satisfaction, etc., were considered to have migrated in search of *better employment*.

- ***For employment/work (to take up employment / to take up better employment / business / proximity to place of work/transfer)***: The reason to take up employment / to take up better employment included individuals who were offered employment or better employment than they had at the time they left their last usual place of residence. Those who migrate to start a new business, due to the relocation of an existing business, due to a transfer of service or contract, or to be closer to their places of employment are considered to have migrated for business/proximity to place of employment/transfer.
- ***Loss of job/closure of unit/lack of employment opportunities***: If the household member had to migrate from the last usual place of residence due to loss of job/closure of unit or lack of employment opportunities, they were included here.
- ***Migration of a parent or income-earning family member***: In many instances, family members are passive movers in the sense that they change their usual place of residence because the parent or income-earning family member has changed their usual place of residence. These migrants were classified here.
- ***To pursue studies***: This category includes students and others who leave their usual residence for educational purposes. If a person changed his or her usual place of residence to pursue studies while simultaneously seeking employment, the primary reason for the move was considered.
- ***Marriage***: Individuals whose change in usual place of residence is the result of marriage fall under the category marriage.

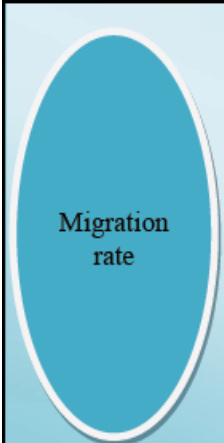
- ***Natural disaster (earthquake, drought, flood, tsunami, etc.):*** This category included individuals who migrated due to a natural disaster such as an earthquake, drought, flood, cyclone, or tsunami.
- ***Social/political problems (riots, insurgency, terrorism, political refugee, poor law and order, etc.):*** This category included migration resulting from social or political problems such as riots, terrorism, political refugee, poor law and order, etc.
- ***Sometimes undertaking development projects:*** such as the construction of dams, power plants, or the opening of a new factory, etc., may result in the eviction of individuals, and those affected by such evictions may migrate to another village/town. Such migration types were included within this category.
- ***Due to the availability of better medical facilities for treatment or conditions:*** unsuitable weather in the last usual place of residence that has negative effects on their health, fear of getting sick due to pollution, unhygienic conditions, fear of contracting disease, etc., people sometimes relocate. They were covered under this justification.
- ***Acquiring one's own house or apartment:*** Individuals who move to a new location in order to reside in a house or apartment that they have purchased fall into this category. Here, the reason for the relocation must be directly related to the acquisition. Those who, upon retirement, move into their own home, etc., were excluded. Certain people move from metropolitan cities or large towns to nearby smaller towns or other areas due to difficulties obtaining suitable housing, inadequate amenities, high rent, etc. In rural areas, it may be due primarily to a lack of amenities.
- ***Post-retirement:*** Occasionally, after retirement, a person may leave UPR to return to their home country or another location of their choosing. If the reason for migration was retirement, these individuals were classified here.

- **Additional:** This section will discuss migration motives that cannot be classified into any of the aforementioned categories.

### Where and How does a Person Migrate ?

The migration rate for any category of person (e.g., rural or urban, male, or female) has been defined as the percentage of migrants belonging to that category of persons. According to the PLFS report (MoSPI, 2021), the migration rate across the country was **28.9% during the period from July 2020 to 2021**, when the survey was conducted. This means that **28.9% of the total surveyed population were migrants (Table:3-2)**.

**Table 3-2: Migration Rate In India**

	<b>Migration rate (percentage of migrants in the population) in India: 28.9%</b>	
	<u>Rural:</u> 26.5%	<u>Urban:</u> 34.9%
	male: 5.9% female: 48.0%	male: 22.5% female: 47.8%
<i>Statement 1</i>		

(Source: Migration in India, Periodic Labour Force Survey, MOSPI – NSO Data (2020-21))

### **Distribution of Migrants Based on Last Usual Place of Residence (LUPR)**

A substantial proportion of migration occurred within the same state. While **92.6% of females and 65.6% of males** had relocated within the *same state*, **7.2% of females and 31.4% of males** had relocated to a *different state*. The overall *intrastate migration rate* was **87.5%**, while *interstate migration rate* was **11.8%** (Table 3-3).

**Table 3-3: Percentage Distribution Of Migrants By Location Of Last Usual Place Of Residence In Terms Of Same State, Another State Or Other Countries.**

category of migrants	last usual place of residence in			
	same State	another State	other countries	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>rural</b>				
male	62.5	33.7	3.9	100.0
female	95.8	4.0	0.2	100.0
person	92.1	7.3	0.6	100.0
<b>urban</b>				
male	67.9	29.9	2.3	100.0
female	84.7	14.9	0.4	100.0
person	79.0	19.8	1.0	100.0
<b>rural+ urban</b>				
male	65.6	31.4	2.9	100.0
female	92.6	7.2	0.2	100.0
person	87.5	11.8	0.7	100.0

(Source: Migration in India, Periodic Labour Force Survey, MOSPI – NSO Data (2020-21))

Internal migrants are individuals *who moved within the country*. This can encompass both *intrastate and interstate* relocations. On the basis of origin and destination, internal migration can be divided into *four categories: rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural, and urban to urban*. Rural-to-rural migration accounted for *55 percent* of all internal migrants. This trend was propelled by female immigrants. More than *63% of female* internal migrants moved from one rural area to another, while only *18% of male* migrants followed suit. *10.2% of internal migrants, including 20.8% of males and 7.8% of females, moved from urban to rural areas*.

In contrast, *33.5% of males and 15.6% of females* had moved from rural to urban areas. Only *13.2% of the female* migrants had moved between urban areas, compared to *27.6% of the male* migrants. *Overall, 18.9%* of internal migrants moved from rural to urban areas and *15.5%* had moved from urban to rural areas (Table 3-4).

***Table 3-4: Percentage Distribution of Internal Migrants over four types of Rural-Urban Migration Streams.***

category of migrants	migration stream				
	rural to rural	urban to rural	rural to urban	urban to urban	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
male	18.0	20.8	33.5	27.6	100.0
female	63.3	7.8	15.6	13.2	100.0
person	55.0	10.2	18.9	15.9	100.0

(Source: Migration in India, Periodic Labour Force Survey, MOSPI – NSO Data (2020-21))

In the case of *Migrants in the Rural areas*, the male population comprised of **46.4 % from rural areas and 53.6 %** from the urban areas which is not much different. However, in the case of females the difference is very large and significant wherein the rural female migrants comprised **89 % from rural areas itself** and just 11% from the urban segment (**Table 3-5**).

***Table 3-5: Percentage Share Of Migrants From Rural And Urban Areas Among Internal Migrants In Rural Areas.***

category of migrants	percentage share of migrants in rural areas who migrated from		
	rural areas	urban areas	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
male	46.4	53.6	100.0
female	89.0	11.0	100.0
person	84.3	15.7	100.0

(Source: Migration in India, Periodic Labour Force Survey, MOSPI – NSO Data (2020-21))

On the contrary, in the case of *Migrants in the Urban areas*, the male and female percentages are almost similar at about **54% and 45% respectively**. This may well be because of the nature of urban clusters, females moving with the male counter parts for better prospects etc. (**Table 3-6**).

***Table 3-6: Share Of Internal Migrants In Urban Areas***

category of migrants	percentage share of migrants in urban areas who migrated from		
	rural areas	urban areas	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
male	54.8	45.2	100.0
female	54.3	45.7	100.0
person	54.4	45.6	100.0

(Source: Migration in India, Periodic Labour Force Survey, MOSPI – NSO Data (2020-21))

### **Key Research Derivatives**

- As seen from the Tables above, the *majority of internal migrants* in India are intrastate migrants *who travel short distances*. India has a much smaller proportion of long-distance interstate migration than other developing nations, such as Brazil and China. A low rate of interstate migration *indicates an uneven distribution of human resources* (Pavithra, 2022).
- The **main reasons** for the enhanced short distance migrations is generally due to the *non-transferability of benefits* such as the *Public Distribution System*, *preferential norms in State educational institutions*, and *domicile requirements* for state government jobs. Furthermore, intrastate migration is an indicator of how development is confined to certain regions of the state and not evenly distributed, thus reflecting a *process of development clusters* as opposed to a broad concept of inclusivity.
- Marriage is the leading cause of migration for more than *71 percent* of migrants. For marriage, *86.8% of women* and *6.2% of men migrated*, reflecting on *greater spatial change for women* post marriage than men.
- *9.2% of migrants*, including *17.5% of males and 7.7% of females*, cited migration of a family member or parent as the reason for their migration. Males apparently would be more amenable and feasible to migrate in such a situation.
- *4.8% migrated in search of employment* or better employment opportunities, whereas 4.4% migrated to obtain employment, *reflects on aspirations and dissatisfaction with job conditions possibly*, even after gaining an employment.
- *Natural disasters, political issues, displacement due to development projects, health-related reasons*, and *retirement* each accounted for less than *one percent* of the total. This apparently is important because *it may imply* that people may actually



get used to or accepting of a political climate and development induced distress migration. *Natural disasters have not been* a major factor for migration at the pan India level. Though, it may account for a greater percentage in *specific pockets or regions* in India, experiencing greater natural disasters, risks or climate induced changes manifesting in adverse environmental conditions.

- *0.8% of rural residents* migrated for health-related reasons, compared to *0.6%* of urban residents, reflecting upon the *deficiency of Health Services / Medical Facilities* in their *original locations, rural or urban notwithstanding*.
- Marriage-related migration accounted for *84.4%* of rural migration compared to *47.5%* of urban migration, *possibly indicating* that marriage in turn leads to the *urge, quest or interest* for better employment, change in location to access more *modern amenities, facilities and ways of life*, presumably.
- The general trend indicates that *rural males are more likely to migrate* than *urban males, except for employment and migration of earning members*. Thus, the proportion of urban males who migrated in search of or for employment was greater than the proportion of rural males.
- Similarly, the *proportion of urban men* who migrated due to the migration of a wage-earning family member or parent was greater than that of their rural counterparts, *possibly indicating a distinct trend to search for better employment, standards of life and ways of living*.
- Comparatively, among females, *93.8% of rural females* and *69.5% of urban females* migrated for marriage. Incidentally *the household move post marriage* of the females does not normally take into account *their work profile later post migration* where a *considerable number of females actually take up work and still remain unaccounted* as working migrants (International Labour Organisation (ILO), 2020).

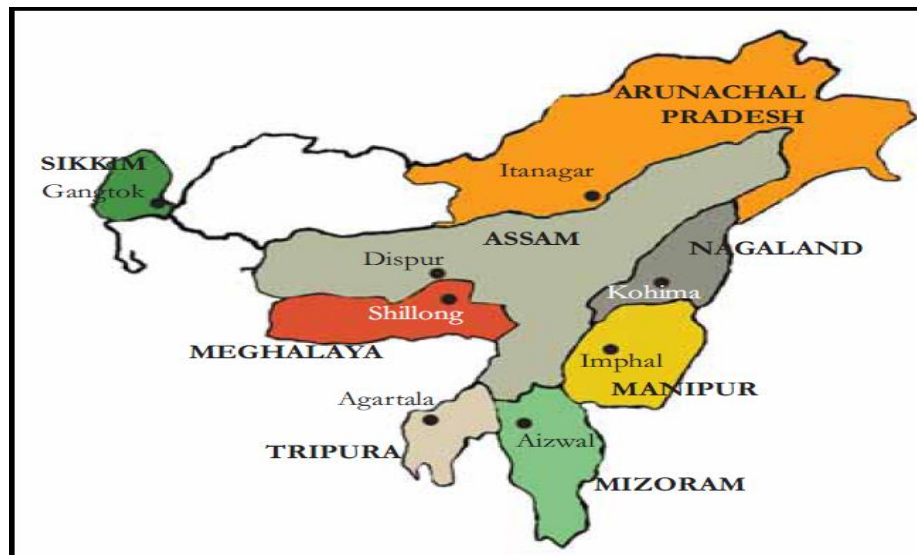
*Greater proportions of women migrated to urban areas for employment-related reasons* and thus have been recorded in the migration percentages as such i.e., moved for work, employment or jobs.

Having *analysed and amplified the key issues and statistics with respect to Migration in India*, we will now *progress to the analysis of the Migration in the Northeast*. Though the Northeast of India is an integral part of India, yet it has certain features, characteristics, dynamics and constraints which govern the patterns of migration in a particular and distinctive manner amongst these areas. *Proximity to five International Border and countries, deprivation and lack of development in the initial years post-Independence, formation of localised clusters of development and urbanisation, distinct tribal and socio-economic dynamics* and a different political landscape have all contributed to a particular pattern and ethos of Migration amongst the states in the Northeast. Therefore, it is important that these facets and statistics are examined to subsequently analyse the state in Nagaland particularly.

## Chapter IV : Internal Migration in the Northeast India and Its Implications

### Introduction

*Map-1: Northeast Region of India*



(Source : North East Council, Vision 2020)

Northeast India is the easternmost geographical and administrative division of India in the country's extreme northeast. It includes *Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and now Sikkim* also, wef 2014. Northeast India has a total population of **45 million, which represents about 3.7% of the total population of India**, with **68 %** residing in the State of Assam. Census, 2011 recorded **14.9 million (1.49 crore) migrants** in the Northeast making up about **33%** of the population of the Northeast (Lusome & Bhagat, 2020).

This is an increase of almost 5 million migrants from the Census of 2001. Assam's population density of 397 people per km<sup>2</sup> is also higher than the national average of 382 people per km<sup>2</sup>, while Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest density of 17 persons per sq km. According to the 2011 census, *Meghalaya has had the largest population increase* in the Northeast at **27.8 %**, greater than the national average of **7.64%**, while **Nagaland** had the lowest in the entire country at **(-) 0.5%** (Ozah, 2020).

The development of *transportation and communication facilitates* the migration process in *India in general and in North-East India in particular*. Industrialization and economic growth have played a significant role in the migration of large numbers of people from rural to urban areas. India, the world's second most populous nation, has a long history of internal migration. *Around 3.6% of the total population in India was made up of inter-state migrants in 1931. India's inter-state migration percentage in 2001 was 4.1% (Census of India, 2001) and 4.6 % (Census of India , 2011) in 2011* (Patangia, Kar, & Saikia, 2022).

As per Lusome and Bhagat (2020) Northeast India has also been the destination for migrants from other Indian states and Union Territories, especially Assam and Meghalaya though, only 3.5% of the total population of Northeast India is comprised of *migrants from other Indian states*. The Northeast of India shares borders with *five* foreign countries over a *5,182 km* long border.

Migration from a particular location takes place normally due to two main categories of factor i.e., *“Push and Pull Factors”*. The *lack of* employment avenues, economic activities, entrepreneurship opportunities, basic amenities and infrastructure, a responsive public administration, and scarcity of land, lawlessness etc are the main reasons for the *Push Factors*. An *urge* to seek better employment opportunities, enhance and expand work, business, welfare and enhanced scope and scale of living for the family, wages, infrastructure, security etc are the *Pull Factors* which dictate migration, especially from the Northeast states (Sali & Shanta, 2015).

### **State wise Traditional Peculiarities of Migration in the Northeast of India**

The highest number of Migrants in the Northeast are in the state of Assam, followed by Tripura. The people in the Northeast have had varied forms of employment and sustenance, generally at the subsistence levels, in hilly and often

very remote jungle and difficult to access areas, ridges and far flung locations. In addition, each State in the northeast has had its own peculiar dynamics of migration due to tribal compositions and practices, social culture, norms, economic activities and the nature and productivity of their land and physical attributes of the environment.

### Assam

*Assam* has over the decades seen a tremendous influx of migrants from the states of *Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan* amongst others and Immigrants (legal and illegal) from Bangladesh due to the large availability of land uninhabited along the *Brahmaputra, Barak and Manas Rivers*, ease of acquiring land due to the vastness of the state, linked even to the movement of traditional labour for the Tea Gardens of Assam.

*Unskilled and illiterate workers* in the unorganised sectors of construction labourers, artisans, daily wagers and other places are also in demand due to the rapid pace of urbanization, industrialization and development in Assam, especially along the National Highways linking the northeast to mainland India (Ministry of DoNER, 2020).

Census Data of 1991, 2001, 2011 and population projections of 2022 (Census Projections , 2022) show that the number of migrants has been progressively increasing every decade. In 2011, the total number of migrants in Assam was 10,155,052, with Marriage being the primary reason followed by moving with household and other reasons such as in search of land, fleeing from original location etc (**Table 4-1**).

***Table 4-1: Migration Pattern in Assam with Reasons / Causes of Migration***

Year	Total No. of Migrants	Reasons for Migration( No. of Persons)				
		Work/Employment	Education	Marriage	Moved with household	Other reasons
1991	4,445,943	177,625	48,570	2,133,952	1,097,578	628,588
2001	6,792,826	377,143	47,026	2,478,625	1,024,785	2,602,391
2011	10,155,052	645,868	114,923	5,164,592	1,710,624	1,966,062

(Source: Census of India, 2011, D-3 Tables)

**Meghalaya**

The state of Meghalaya is well linked by road and rail from Guwahati and has had low population and decent economic opportunities, thus attracting migrants from other states both within the Northeast as also from mainland India. It has also borne the brunt of illegal immigration from Bangladesh and Nepal. In Meghalaya, the men have been migrating and moving to the place of residence of their wives (a matriarchal society). In 1991, the number of migrants was only 187, possibly because of the security situation and economic condition in the state. This increased to 3,79,192 in 2001 and 7,76,542 in 2011. *Again Marriage, Move with Household / Families and other reasons remain the primary causes in this state also (Table 4-2).*

Year	Total No. of Migrants	Reasons for Migration( No. of persons)				
		Work/ Employment	Education	Marriage	Moved with household	Other reason
1991	187	39	2	44	77	16
2001	379192	36093	10907	40627	42948	234260
2011	776542	59441	33537	182279	115352	339456

***Table 4-2: Migration Pattern in Meghalaya with Reasons / Causes of Migration***

(Source: Census of India, 2011, D-3 Tables)

**Nagaland**

*Nagas of Nagaland* have moved around for the purpose of “*Jhoom*” cultivation for agriculture, in search of suitable land for cultivation almost every season from their native villages. Reasons for migration post 1991 have been education, employment, marriage, natural calamities. The ‘In Migration’ intensity has

also been fairly high with migrants from Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim and even Lakshadweep. Commercial hubs of Dimapur and Kohima have been the most affected. Total number of migrant sin Nagaland have increased from 305 in 1991 to 5,60,023 in 2011. *In the case of Nagaland, move with family and household has been the primary reason, followed by Marriage and other reasons (Table 4-3).*

***Table 4-3: Migration Pattern in Nagaland with Reasons / Causes of Migration***

Year	Total No. of Migrants	Reasons For Migration(No. of Persons)				
		Work/Employment	Education	Marriage	Moved with household	Other reasons
1991	305	60	2	104	98	34
2001	380812	56442	9013	21441	57424	218105
2011	560023	118346	60919	72315	153885	116881

(Source: Census of India, 2011, D-3 Tables)

### **Manipur**

*Manipur* witnessed a large scale migration from the Indian mainland as also from West Bengal in terms of semi-skilled labour, artisans, builders and small scale businessmen due to the lack of interest and willingness on the part of the local Manipuris, the Meitis and Kukis to work in such areas, even if they are unemployed. This was because *this form of labour was considered beneath their dignity* by the local tribes and natives since ages. Total number of migrants in 2011 stood at 7,38,992 with Marriage, Other Reasons and Moving with Family / Household being the top three reasons for migration (Table 4-4).

***Table 4-4: Migration Pattern in Manipur with Reasons / Causes of Migration***

Year	Total No. of Migrants	Reason for Migration( No. of persons)				
		Work/Employment	Education	Marriage	Moved with household	Other reasons
1991	118009	13370	982	44639	36233	17266
2001	377059	13716	3600	95540	41937	216904
2011	738992	32662	20910	278750	135470	234901

(Source: Census of India, 2011, D-3 Tables)

## Mizoram

The Mizos in Mizoram are tribal people known for their migration in search of good land for “*Jhoom*” cultivation and agriculture. This was the predominant reason for the movement of the Mizo tribes in the first place and settling down in their current areas. This migration happened between 1400 AD and 1950 AD, with some tribes having settlements which are 100 years old too. Domination by other tribes was also a reason for the tribes to move to inaccessible, defensible and remote location on hills and ridgelines. From a total of *1054 migrants in 1991* the number has progressively increased to *3,79,968 in 2011*. *Unlike other states, in Mizoram marriage has not been the primary reason for migration*. Moving household is the main reason, followed, Work & Employment and then ‘Other Reasons’ (Table 4.5).

***Table 4-5: Migration Pattern in Mizoram with Reasons / Causes of Migration***

Year	Total No. of Migrants	Reasons for Migration(No. of persons)				
		Work/Employment	Education	Marriage	Moved household with	Other reasons
1991	1054	63	6	159	619	171
2001	268932	49781	10713	21967	107209	69260
2011	379968	68519	18360	39673	135519	91830

(Source: Census of India, 2011, D-3 Tables)

## Tripura

*Tripura* has actually borne the brunt of immense illegal immigration from Bangladesh as also migrants from other Northeastern states of India, though it is the third smallest state in the country. The illegal immigration mixed with the distinctive internal migration has caused numerous issues in the state of Tripura, however the reasons for the internal migration generally remain the same. From 650 migrants in the year 1991 the number has jumped to 12,35,683 in 2011 with marriage being the main reason, followed by moving with household and other reasons and work and



employment placed much below. *It would appear that work and employment have not been that much a priority as possibly moving to a secure and stable location after marriage and with the family (Table 4-6).*

***Table 4-6: Migration Pattern in Tripura with Reasons / Causes of Migration***

Year	Total No. of Migrants	Reasons for Migration(No. of persons)				
		Work/Employment	Education	Marriage	Moved with household	Other reasons
1991	650	60	4	86	408	60
2001	961653	51773	8810	275949	230664	380002
2011	1235683	102202	18009	542442	283779	248837

(Source: Census of India, 2011, D-3 Tables)

### **Arunachal Pradesh**

The state shares a long border with China (Tibet) in the North, Myanmar to the east and Bhutan to the west. Arunachal Pradesh had also borne the brunt of the Chakma Refugees from Bangladesh in 1961-64. This state in 1991 was one of the *only state after Assam to have a high migration rate of 2,91,903* which increased to 6,09,001 in 2011. Main reason was moving with household followed by other reasons and thereafter work and employment (Table 4-7).

***Table 4-7: Migration Pattern in Arunachal Pradesh with Reasons / Causes of Migration***

Year	Total No. of Migrants	Reasons for Migration(No. of persons)				
		Work/Employment	Education	Marriage	Moved with household	Other reasons
1991	291903	72931	19075	53769	107205	33334
2001	411440	100464	12995	52272	114285	113964
2011	609001	128657	45058	113335	152978	129706

(Source: Census of India, 2011, D-3 Tables)

**Statistical Summary and Key Derivatives of Migration in the Northeast States**

For the past decade or so now, people from the Northeast states are migrating to mainland India in greater numbers, than ever before, primarily for jobs, employment and education, adversely reflecting on the *state of both these facets even today, in the northeast* of India (Sarkar P. , Rethinking Development Strategy for the Northeast, 2006). The intensity of '**Out Migration**' has been typically high towards the National Capital Region, Mumbai, Bangalore, Secunderabad, primarily the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Delhi (Marchang, 2018).

To holistically and appropriately *analyse and draw out research derivatives* from the Migration statistics of the Northeast states with respect to the rest of the country, as also for ease of comprehension and correlation the country has been divided into *six regions* as follows (Lusome & Bhagat, 2020) :-

- **North-India** – comprising Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Panjab, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Rajasthan, Delhi and Chandigarh.
- **West-India** - comprising Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep.
- **Central-India** – comprising Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
- **South-India** – comprising Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Pondicherry.
- **East-India** – comprising Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Sikkim, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- **Northeast India** – consisting of the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.

**Causes of 'In Migration' to the Northeast India from the Rest of India**

Two decades back NE India was a prominent location for people *to migrate to from the rest of India*, especially for the *illegal immigrants, refugees, unskilled and semi-skilled persons*, unable to find employment or legal shelter in their home states. This was primarily due to availability of *land, less population, lack of government monitoring, recording mechanisms and scope for a fresh start in employment*, primarily *small business ventures in unorganized sectors in the Northeast states* (Table 4-8).

**Table 4-8: Causes of 'In Migration to Northeast India (2011)**

Place of Origin	Causes (%)					
	Employment and Business	Education	Marriage	Moved after Birth	Moved with Household	Others
North-India	27.82	1.59	18.25	2.77	25.62	23.92
East-India	37.15	0.81	25.40	1.68	19.82	15.14
Central-India	32.7	0.97	24.23	1.42	24.05	16.63
West-India	22.32	2.92	13.77	2.40	32.69	25.9
South-India	33.42	3.9	15.39	1.94	25.59	19.76
<b>Total</b>	35.29	1.06	24.30	1.69	21.04	16.62

(Source: Census of India, 2011, Computation from Migration Tables D-3)

**Origin and Distribution of the 'In Migrants' to the Northeast States**

In order to understand and analyse the Migration into Northeast India from the rest of India, it is important to compile the Migration percentages from each of the *Indian Regions / Cluster to the Northeast, as also form within the Northeast States to each of the individual states* (Table 4-9).

**Table 4-9: Distribution of 'In Migrants' in Northeast from Rest of India-2011 (%)**

States	North	West	Central	South	East	Northeast	Immigrants
Arunachal Pradesh	2.6	0.4	4.4	1.6	19.7	63.9	7.4
Assam	7.4	0.7	6.4	1.4	42.9	23.0	18.2
Manipur	8.8	1.7	4.4	2.5	18.1	52.6	11.8
Meghalaya	4.8	0.8	3.1	1.7	18.0	65.0	6.6
Mizoram	1.4	0.3	1.0	1.0	5.8	63.5	27.1
Nagaland	4.3	0.6	3.9	2.2	20.9	62.5	5.6
Tripura	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	10.3	16.4	71.8
Northeast	7.1	0.8	6.4	1.9	41.7	0.0	42.1
India	19.2	8.0	26.8	13.6	21.6	1.7	9.2

(Source: Census of India, 2011, Computed from Migration Tables D-2)

The next table (**Table 4-10**) shows the migration of population to the Northeast states based on the Last Usual Place of Residence or Usual Place of Residence (LUPR/UPR). It can be seen that migration *within the same districts of a state dominates in all states of the Northeast*. This also reflects on the *propensity of moving short distances or ‘Short Distance Migration’ in search of employment* etc and possibly *a risk averse psychology* due to inherent issues in ‘*Long Distance Migration*’ to other states in the East or India, especially when large families or movement with the complete household is involved.

***Table 4-10: Percentage Distribution by Streams of ‘In Migration’ based on LUPR (2011)***

States	Intradistrict	Interdistrict	Interstate		Immigrants	Total
			Within NE	Rest of India		
Arunachal Pradesh	61.2	15.5	14.9	6.7	1.7	100
Assam	74.2	20.1	1.3	3.3	1.0	100
Manipur	76.9	19.8	1.7	1.2	0.4	100
Meghalaya	74.8	10.0	9.9	4.3	1.0	100
Mizoram	54.7	30.6	9.3	2.8	4.0	100
Nagaland	49.7	29.5	13.0	6.6	1.2	100
Tripura	65.4	10.7	3.9	2.8	17.1	100
Northeast	71.7	19.2	3.2	3.5	2.5	100
India	60.9	25.9	11.9		1.2	100

(Source: Census of India, 2011, Computation from Migration Tables D-2)

### ***Salient Aspects of ‘In Migration’***

- In 2011, the major percentage of the Migrants coming to Northeast India i.e., 35% were for Employment and Business. This is approximately *the same* as in 2001 (Census, 2001).
- Marriage is the *second most important reason for Migration in 2011* i.e., 24%, while in 2001, it was the *third most important reason* after “*Moved with Household*”, indicating that more people were migrating with the household in 2001 than in 2011, where marriages are leading to more Migration.

- 21% Migrants had moved with the complete household in 2011, as compared to 23% in 2001, 17% for “Other Reasons” and *only 1.06% for the purpose of Education, which does not bode well* for the state and standard of education infrastructure (especially Higher Education) in the Northeast India. In 2001, this figure was *even less at 0.79% only*.
- It can be observed that *more than a quarter* of the nation's migrants are from the *Central India (states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh)*.
- Both East India and North India have contributed *roughly one-fifth* of the *total number of migrants*. The remaining *one-third of migrants* originated from South India, other countries, West India, and Northeast India.
- The *Northeast's contribution* to the nation's total migration is only *1.7%*.
- Taking the Northeast as a region, it can be seen that *42% of immigrants* are foreign-born.
- Another *42% of the region's migrants* are from the **East India** (states of Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha, Sikkim, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands). The *remaining regions* have only contributed *16%* of Northeast India's migrants.
- In every state *except Tripura and Assam*, the majority of migrants have come from other Northeast Indian states. 72% of Tripura's migrants hail from *other countries*, while only *16% hail from other Northeast states*.
- In Assam, *23% of migrants* are from *neighbouring Northeastern states* and *43% are from East Indian states*, showing *a greater propensity amongst the*

*migrants of other states* of the NE for settling down in Assam in addition to availability of employment opportunities.

- Except for *Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, and Nagaland*, the contribution of *international migrants* has been greater than the *national average* in the remaining Northeastern states. *Tripura has the highest*, followed by Mizoram, Assam, and Manipur.
- In all *Northeastern states, the proportion of international migration is greater* than the proportion of migration from *regions of India other than East India*.
- In all the Northeast states, the *migrants within the same district* are the *least percentage* in *Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh*, possibly implying that *conditions of living, employment and opportunities etc change drastically or suitably, only on change of Districts* or in other words the condition, situation of living and opportunities are vastly different from *one District to the other*.
- *Manipur, Meghalaya and Assam have the maximum percentage of people* moving within the *same District of enumeration*, reflecting a converse situation from above, wherein the *change within districts is not so much* and generally more constant and uniform to *enable migrants to obtain the same benefits and opportunities* within a 'Short Distance Migration' or within the same District itself.
- *Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Meghalaya* have the *largest inflow* of migrants from the other states *within the Northeast as also from outside the region* and other states of the country.
- Manipur has the *least collective percentage* of migrants from other states of the Northeast as also the country at *cumulative (within NE and rest of India) 3.0%* while Arunachal Pradesh the maximum at *22.0% cumulative*, possibly reflecting a

greater *availability of land, space for migrants from outside the State, security* as also the levels of comfort and ease in settling down into the mainstream post migration.

**Causes of ‘Out Migration’ from the Northeast India to the Rest of India**

Recent studies and research by intellectuals and experts indicate very clearly that the Inter-state ‘*Out Migration*’ from the Northeast states for *Economic, Employment and Education purposes* has been increasing since the last decade starting from 2011 and is much higher than the All India percentage levels (Sarkar P. , 2020). An increasing number of people have been moving to the areas of the National Capital Region (NCR), Mumbai, Bengaluru, Secunderabad and even Chennai (**Table 4-11**).

Although the Northeast of India has a considerable amount of unexploited resources, this aspect *continues to remain unaddressed* and the rate of *urbanization* of the Northeastern states, *except Mizoram*, continues to remain well below the *National Average* (Lama, 2006).

**Table 4-11: Causes of ‘Out Migration’ from Northeast States (2011)**

Place of Destination	Causes (%)					
	Employment and Business	Education	Marriage	Moved after Birth	Moved with Household	Others
North-India	24.46	6.30	17.65	1.95	34.82	14.82
East-India	13.94	1.69	32.41	2.61	30.77	18.58
Central-India	18.68	5.38	28.11	1.34	33.00	13.49
West-India	42.49	6.76	8.06	2.41	26.08	14.2
South-India	42.50	14.67	5.50	1.84	19.31	16.18
<b>Total</b>	23.64	5.30	22.56	2.23	29.75	16.52

(Source: Census of India, 2011, Migration Tables D-3)

(Note:- Calculation of Out Migration Data to Other states of India **including** the interstate migration within the Northeast states also.)

The Census 2011 collated a record of almost *10 lakh 'Out Migrants' from the seven Northeast states*. The analysis of outflow from the Northeast also enables a direct correlation to the inflows into the Northeast and the various reasons associated with it. In the case of *'Out Migration'* from the Northeast, maximum persons have migrated **interstate within the Northeast Region itself**. It ranges from *84% from Mizoram to 38% from Assam*. Next preferred destination is the states in the East itself, possibly due to the spatial closeness, followed by the North Indian states and then the South Indian states too (**Table 4-12**).

***Table 4-12: State Wise Percentage Breakup of Causes for 'Out Migration' from Northeast States-2011 (%)***

States	Work	Education	Marriage	Moved after birth	Moved with household	Others
Arunachal Pradesh	13.5	10.4	21.9	2.2	32.3	19.8
Assam	27.6	2.3	25.4	1.9	27.1	15.6
Manipur	25.0	12.8	12.4	1.2	31.4	17.2
Meghalaya	17.5	4.2	32.6	1.7	27.6	16.3
Mizoram	8.9	5.6	7.0	0.6	21.3	56.6
Nagaland	16.4	6.0	20.7	2.6	35.8	18.5
Tripura	22.1	3.1	30.2	1.3	27.1	16.3
Northeast	24.7	3.9	24.4	1.8	27.9	17.4

(Source: Compiled From Census of India, 2011, Migration Tables D-3)

*(Note:- This Table includes calculation of Out Migration Data to Other states of India only, outside the Northeast, and not the Interstate migration percentage within the Northeast states)*

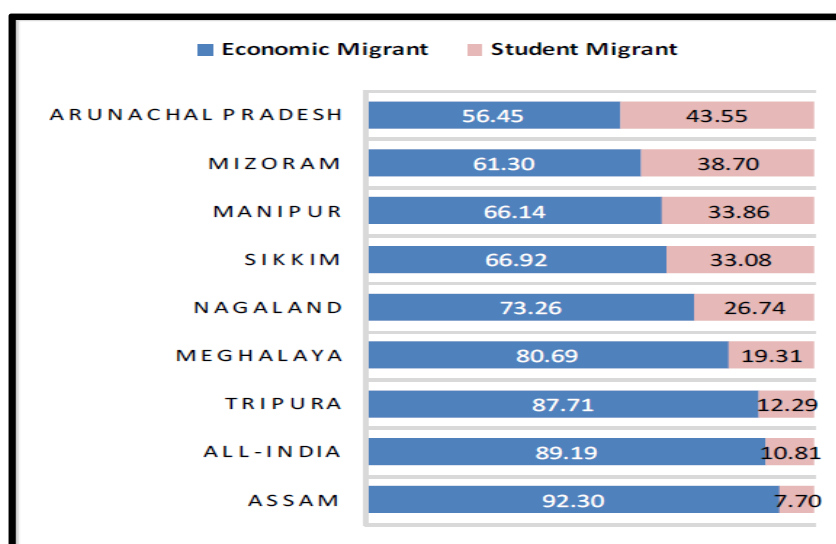
### ***Salient Aspects of Causes for 'Out Migration'***

- Till **2001**, **Marriage** used to be the most important reason for the *'Out Migration'* of people from the Northeast to other states i.e., almost **45%**. However, this changed in 2011, when **'Moved with Household'** became the most important reason for Migration of people from the Northeast to other parts of the country i.e., **29.7%** and **'Employment and Business'** became the second most important factor for migration i.e., almost **24%**, *reflecting on the lack of employment opportunities in the region with marriage falling to the third place in importance i.e., 22.5%*.
- Movement for the purpose of **Education increased in percentage** from approximately **2.85% in 2001 to 5.3% in 2011**. This aspect highlights the disparity



and distinct inequality in the educational infrastructure and facilities in the Northeast, which in turn accelerate Migration. *The share of migration percentage due to Education in the Northeast States is much higher than the All India Level in this pattern (Graph-1).*

***Graph-1: Employment & Education Distribution in Out Migration from Northeast (2011)***



(Source: Compiled From Census of India, 2011, Migration Tables D-3)

- As per the Ministry of Human Resource Development, AISHE: 2020-21 Report, “there are only **40 universities** in the entire Northeast Region compared to a total of **621 universities in the country**. Of the total **89 technical universities** in the country, the Northeast states’ share is only **eight**. **Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram do not have any technical university**. Also, in terms of colleges per lakh population, the all-India figure is **23 colleges**, whereas, in the case of **NE states, except Manipur**, all other states have a far lesser number of colleges” (Ministry of Human Resource Development, 2020-21).
- The percentage of students migrating from the Northeast has also been rising constantly in recent years. The number of students who moved out from the Northeast was about **30,000 in 2001** and this increased to about **40,000 in 2011** (Census, 2011)

**Destination of ‘Out Migrants’ from the Northeast India to the Rest of India**

As per the Census, 2011 there were over *10 lakh ‘Out Migrants’* from the seven Northeast states comprising almost 2.2% of the total population of the Northeast in 2011. *Assam is the only State which has the interstate migration of population to Northeast less than the percentage migrating to rest of Indian states i.e., 38%*, while Mizoram has almost *84% migrants* moving to the *Northeast region itself* and the balance to other states in the country (**Table 4-13**).

**Table 4-13: Destination of ‘Out Migrants’ from the Northeast India to the Rest of India (%)**

States	North	East	West	South	Central	Northeast
Arunachal Pradesh	13.5	10.7	2.8	10.1	3.8	59.0
Assam	11.7	29.5	7.3	7.2	5.9	38.4
Manipur	13.6	5.9	4.8	11.2	2.5	62.0
Meghalaya	8.8	11.9	3.5	4.9	2.3	68.5
Mizoram	6.4	2.8	1.8	3.5	1.9	83.7
Nagaland	10.6	10.7	4.0	7.3	2.8	64.6
Tripura	5.4	25.3	2.6	3.4	1.6	61.6
Northeast	20.9	45.3	11.4	13.4	9.0	0.0

(Source: Compiled From Census of India, 2011, Migration Tables D-3)

The *East Indian states* comes out as the preferred destination for migrants from *Assam and Tripura*, possibly because the proximity of lucrative destinations in the East, located close these states. The *next preferred destination* for the Northeast migrants is the *North Indian states*, with a significant percentage moving to these locations from *Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland*. *South India* appears to be a preferred destination for the migrants from *Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh* (**Table 4-13**).

The percentage of ‘Out Migration’ from the Northeast to selected *urban agglomerations* is provided in the table below. The table does not account for migration within the region. Approximately *526 thousand migrants have left the*

region, with Assam contributing approximately 406 thousand migrants (Table 4-14).

More than *one-fourth of the region's migrants* and almost *47% of migrants* from *Tripura and Manipur* have settled in the *six urban agglomerations*. *Kolkata* has attracted the greatest number of migrants from the Northeast, followed by the *National Capital Territory of Delhi, Bangalore, and Greater Mumbai*.

**Table 4-14: Migration Data from Northeast to Selected 06 Urban Agglomerates (%)**

	NCT	Kolkata	Greater Mumbai	Hyderabad	Bangalore	Chennai	Total % of 6 UAs	Total migrants (in 000 s)
Arunachal	9.1	3.7	1.3	0.7	3.4	1.1	19.1	15.3
Assam	6.4	8.4	3.3	0.7	3.7	0.8	23.2	406.1
Manipur	21.3	2.7	4.1	1.6	14.0	2.6	46.4	28.8
Meghalaya	11.6	12.9	3.1	1.4	5.8	1.0	35.7	22.1
Mizoram	13.7	4.7	2.4	1.7	7.3	1.8	31.6	4.9
Nagaland	11.8	5.7	2.3	1.0	6.0	1.3	28.1	16.2
Tripura	4.5	35.8	1.9	0.6	4.6	0.5	47.9	32.9
Northeast	7.6	9.7	3.1	0.8	4.5	0.9	26.6	526.4

(Source: Compiled From Census of India, 2011, Migration Tables D-3UA)

**Key Research Derivatives from Overall Migration Statistics of the NE Indian States**

The inflow to the Northeast implies the '*In Migration*' to the defined states and the outflow implies '*Out Migration*' from the Northeast region to other states in the country. The data with respect to the *emigration or out flows* is not available in a consolidated manner in the Census, 2011 and finds a mention in the respective *in flow data* of all other states in the D-2 Tables (Census, 2011). Therefore, it is practically very difficult to calculate the correct out flow numbers across various states and durations.

Having analysed the *various factors, facets and issues* pertaining to the Migration in the Northeast states of India, to include both '*In and Out Migration*', certain derivatives which are of importance for this research and shall also serve as an *analytical base for the sample analyses pertaining to Nagaland State in particular, are as follows:-*

- *Assam and Tripura* in the Northeast have the highest number of migrants. All states of the Northeast have shown a *progressive increase* in the levels of migration from 1991 to 2001 and 2001 to 2011.
- *Immigrants* (mostly illegal Bangladeshi migrants) continue to be a *big issue on the socio-economic and demographic* landscape of states like Assam, Tripura and Meghalaya.
- In all *Northeastern states, the proportion of international migration is greater* than the proportion of migration from *regions of India other than East India*
- *Role of the Central and State governments* is even more important today than ever before, *to resolve and mitigate the multiple issues* rising from this migration (*both In and Out*) as also illegal immigration like unemployment, education, health, scarcity of food, land and public services.
- *Out Migration of males* imposes a heavy burden on the *rest of the family to include women, children and the aged* at the original place of residence and often causes immense poverty and misery. There is a distinct requirement of formalising and ensuring a *Social Safety Net* for the balance family of the Migrants at the original place of residence by the government.
- *In Migration to the Northeast States*
  - The major portion of the *interstate 'In Migrants'* who have come to the Northeast States are from the East States.
  - The maximum number of 'In Migrants' at *35%* have come to the Northeast for *Employment and Business*.
  - Marriage is the *second main reason* for inflow into the Northeast States (*if the Intrastate Migrants are also included, otherwise it is at third place*).

- **'In Migration'** for Education into the Northeast States is only **1.6%**, highlighting the poor levels of educational infrastructure in this region.
- In all the Northeast states, the **migrants within the same district** are the **least** in **Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh**, possibly implying that **conditions of living**, employment and opportunities etc **change drastically or suitably, only on change of Districts to facilitate or encourage migration** or in other words the condition, situation of living and opportunities are vastly different from **one District to the other** and thus enable more migration percentage in this stream.
- **Manipur, Meghalaya and Assam have the maximum percentage of people** moving within the **same District of enumeration**, reflecting an **absolutely converse** situation from above, wherein the **change within districts is not so much** and generally more constant and uniform to **enable migrants to obtain the same benefits and opportunities** within a '**Short Distance Migration**' or within the same District itself.
- Manipur has the **least collective percentage** of 'In Migrants' from other states of the Northeast as also the country at **cumulative (within NE and rest of India) 3.0%** while Arunachal Pradesh the maximum at **22.0% cumulative**, possibly reflecting a greater **availability of land, space for migrants from outside the State, better level of security** as also the levels of comfort and ease in settling down into the mainstream post migration.
- There has been an apprehension that migrants **might overwhelm** the Northeast states, thereby further straining an already over-burdened Public Administration in these states, as also the renewed demand for the **"Inner**

**Line Permits**” for movement into the Northeast and greater accountability and monitoring.

- *The National All India average for causes of ‘In Migration’ show Marriage (30.4%) to be the most important cause for Migration, followed by ‘Move with Household’(24.9%) and then ‘Work’ (23.5%) (Lusome & Bhagat, 2020). However, in the case of the Northeast states, it is ‘Moved with Household’ (28.1%) and for ‘Employment & Work’(24.5%) and in the third place is Marriage (23.3%). (Note:- This is the analysis while taking into account only the Interstate and International Migration in the Northeast as calculated by Lusome & Bhagat (2020). If the Intrastate Migration in the Northeast is also taken into account, then it is ‘Employment & Work’, ‘Marriage’ followed by ‘Move with Household, refer Table 3.14 based on absolute figures from the Census 2011).*

- This also implies that Marriage and Move with Household has an intricate connect in the Northeast states while moving within the NE or ‘Short Distance Migration’ and needs to be kept in mind while analysing the migrant statistics moving with family or due to marriage.

- **Out Migration from the Northeast States**

- The main reason for the interstate migration of people from the Northeast to other states has become ‘Move with Household’(30%) in 2011 as compared to Marriages, which was almost 44% in 2001 and has now slipped to the third place (22.5%).

- The second reason is ‘Employment and Business’ (24%). This reflects on the nature and concept of migration wherein, when there is both security

*of job, location, environment and well-being* of all the family members including *women and children* people migrate with ease, a sense of comfort, anticipation and motivation to do better in their lives. This, till date *has not changed much in the NE* and reflects adversely on the state of development in the NE and the urge for people to move out to other states of India.

- In the case of Migrants moving *out from the Northeast* to other states, *52%* are the ones who have *originated from the Urban areas* of the Northeast. The destination locations are also in consonance, with *68%* of the total Out Migrants having moved to Urban Areas. *'Urban to Urban stream'* is thus the *most important Out Migration stream in the Northeast* (Lusome & Bhagat, 2020) . This indicates that the *level of accessibility, ease, awareness and facility* is more and better for the population in the urban areas of the NE and the *rural areas are still not able to migrate* to urban areas in greater numbers.

- **Outflows, Inflows and Net Migration in the Northeast States (2011)**

- The Northeast *'Out Migration' ratio* is shown in *Table 4-15*. The ratio was calculated by dividing the number of outflows by the number of inflows. One indicates equilibrium between out-migration and in-migration (Lusome & Bhagat, 2020). *A value less than one denotes net 'In Migration' to the NE states and region*. The ratio of interstate migration within the Northeast took into account the interstate flows among the states within the region.

**Table 4-15: Outflow, Inflow and Net Migration Ratios for the NE**

States	Outflows (in 000 s)		Inflows (in 000 s)			Outflow to inflow ratio		
	Within NE	Rest of India	Within NE	Rest of India	International	Within NE	Rest of India	Total*
Arunachal	22.1	15.3	93.9	42.1	10.9	0.23	0.36	0.25
Assam	253.6	406.1	139.2	356.5	110.3	1.82	1.14	1.09
Manipur	47.0	28.8	12.0	8.1	7.6	3.91	3.56	3.32
Meghalaya	48.1	22.1	75.1	32.8	2.7	0.64	0.67	0.61
Mizoram	25.4	4.9	36.0	5.4	15.4	0.71	0.92	0.54
Nagaland	29.6	16.2	71.5	36.5	6.4	0.41	0.44	0.40
Tripura	52.9	32.9	50.8	36.5	222.4	1.04	0.90	0.28
Northeast	478.6	526.4	478.6	517.9	375.8	1.00	1.02	0.59
Net Migrants (in 000 s)							-8.5	367.3

\*Includes interstate and international migrants

(Source: Compiled From Census of India, 2011, Migration Tables D-2)

- In a similar manner, the ratio of interstate flows between Northeast states and other states outside of the region has been presented as the *rest of India*. In the calculation of the ratio of total inflows, *international migration* has been added to interstate flows.
- *Manipur and Assam* are identified as out-migrating states, whereas the remaining states gained residents. *Manipur was the state with the highest ratio of outflow to inflow*. On average, more than *three migrants left Manipur for every migrant who entered the state*.
- *Assam* has an interstate migration ratio of 1.82 within the Northeast and 1.14 with the rest of the country. If international migration is considered, the ratio decreases to about one, making *it almost balanced for Assam in terms of absolute numbers*.
- With values of 0.23, 0.36, and 0.25, the state of *Arunachal Pradesh* proved that for every hundred migrants entering the state, *only 25 to 36 left*.
- If Interstate migration is considered, *Tripura has a balanced inflow and outflow*. With the inclusion of international migration, it is evident that the state experienced a significant *increase in migrants*. The same conclusion holds true for the entire region.



- Considering only *interstate migration*, the *Northeast lost approximately nine thousand migrants* in total. With international migration included, the region gained *approximately 367 thousand migrants*. Due to the lack of data on migration from the Northeast region to other nations, the figure may be inflated.

### **Summary of the Key Findings and Research Derivatives**

- Migration from one location to another has emerged as an important aspect of population composition and change in recent decades. *It has affected all facets of life in both the origin and the destination locations*. Migration has had a significant impact on the Northeast region of the country.
- In recent years, there has *been apprehension that the region's small ethnic communities will be overwhelmed* by massive influxes of migrants, leading to a demand for the restriction and management of migration.
- Compared to the rest of the country, Northeastern states have *comparatively low mobility*. *Arunachal Pradesh* is the only state with a *higher proportion* of migrants than the national average. The states with the *lowest mobility* within their borders are *Manipur, Meghalaya, and Nagaland*.
- While *intra-district migration predominates in the region*, states such as Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, and Meghalaya also experience significant interstate migration. The proportion of *immigrants in the state of Tripura* exceeds the proportion of interstate migrants.
- Migration is *dominated by women in the country* and in the majority of Northeastern states. *Meghalaya and Nagaland* have a greater proportion of *male migrants* than female migrants.

- The *Central Indian states* contributed more than a *quarter of the country's migrants*. On the other hand, the *Northeast contributes only 1.7%* of the total migration in the country. Taking the Northeast as a region, it is evident that the majority of migrants came from *other countries and Eastern Indian states*. In Northeast India, the contribution of immigrants has been observed to be relatively greater.
- *Marriage is the leading cause of migration* throughout the entire country. *In contrast*, migration to Northeastern states has been *primarily household- and employment-based*.
- A little more than *10 lakh* 'Out Migrants' from the seven Northeast Indian states were recorded by the 2011 Census. '*Out Migration*' accounts for *2.2%* of the Northeast's population.
- While *526 thousand* people have migrated out of the region, *428 thousand* have migrated within it. *Except for Assam*, the *majority of Northeastern states have experienced 'Out Migration'*. The *next preferred destination* for migration from the Northeast is the states of *Eastern India*, with *Kolkata* emerging as the most preferred urban agglomeration.
- "*Moved with household,*" *employment, and marriage* have emerged as the primary motives for leaving the region.
- Migration from *rural to urban areas* has been the primary route of interstate migration *to the Northeast*. *In contrast, urban to urban migration* has dominated '*Out Migration*' from the region.
- *Manipur and Assam* are states with outmigration, whereas the remaining states gained population. Manipur exhibited the *highest ratio of outflow to inflow*,

whereas *Assam exhibited a balance between outflow and inflow* when international migration was considered.

- *Arunachal Pradesh has gained the most inflow per outflow of any state.* Taking into account international migration, the state of Tripura has experienced a *massive influx of migrants*. The same conclusion holds true for the entire region. If international migration is not taken into account, *the region is one of 'Out Migration'*.
- An evaluation of the *reverse flow in the wake of the pandemic and nationwide lockdown imposed in the month of March of 2020*, reveals that approximately *5 lakh interstate 'Out Migrants' from Northeast India* (The Morung Express, 2021) have returned. This presents *enormous challenges and opportunities for the Northeastern states* to capitalise on the skills and experiences of the returning migrants (The Sentinel, 2020).

The analysis of Migration statistics of the Northeast and its correlation to the statistics of the country as a whole enables *an understanding of the peculiar and unique characteristics of Migration in the Northeast*. *Assam* being the biggest and the most populated State in the Northeast, along with Tripura does exhibit a pattern of migration and behaviour which is a little different from the other Northeast states, however the causes and destinations of the migrants are generally on the same pattern with the other states, albeit with distinct dynamics in Assam due to the proximity to West Bengal and issues of illegal immigration which has been going on since the creation of Bangladesh in 1971.

Therefore, having analysed and comprehended the *factors, facets, statistics and nature of migration of the entire Northeast states and their interplay as also*

*relative importance* in governing Migration (both In and Out), we shall now endeavour to analyse the Migration in Nagaland specifically in the subsequent Chapters.

## Chapter V: Analysis of Population and Migration Dynamics in Nagaland

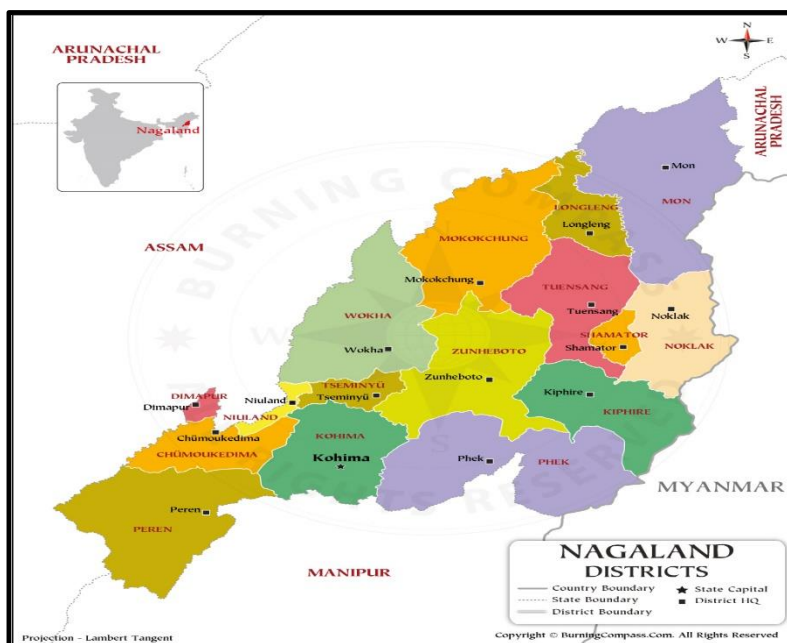
### Introduction

The *State of Nagaland* shares its borders with *Assam on the west, Myanmar on the east, Arunachal Pradesh and portions of Assam on the north*, and *Manipur on the south*. Nagaland is a part of the eastern Himalayas consisting of a narrow strip of hills running north-east to south-west and facing the Assam plains to its west and north-west, with a total area of 16,527 sq.km. The Barail Mountain Range enters the state in the southwestern corner and extends almost to Kohima in a north-eastern direction.

Approximately **94%** of the state's land area consists of *hilly and rugged terrain*, while only **6% is flat**. It is drained by the Dhansiri, Dikhow, Doyang, and Janji rivers. Nagaland has a subtropical climate, with summer temperatures between 16°C-30°C and winter temperatures between 4°C-20°C. The average annual precipitation is between 200 and 250 cm. During the monsoon season from June to September, precipitation is abundant, whereas it is scarce during the winter (Ayemi & Kar, 2020).

The state has *sixteen administrative districts (Map 2)* with a total population of *19,78,502 lakhs (10,24,649 (51.79%) are male and 953853 (48.21%) are female)* and a *female-to-male ratio of 931 females per thousand males*, according to the 2011 Census with the current population estimates of 2023 ranging from *21 to 22 lakhs approximately* (Census Projections , 2022) *and the Aadhar statistics showing a figure of 21,89,297 as the latest population in 2023*. It has a population density of *119 per square kilometre*. The population of Nagaland, which consists of *16 major tribes* and numerous subtribes, accounts for approximately **87%** of the total population.

### Map-2 – Nagaland State with the Districts



(Source : North East Council (NEC) , 2022 Picture – Burning Compass)

The percentage of scheduled tribes, which was 93.1% in 1961, decreased to an all-time low of 84% in 1981 and then steadily rose to **86.5% in 2011**. **93% of the rural population is of scheduled tribes**, while the urban population comprises only **57%**, according to the 2011 Census. Tuensang district has the highest percentage of scheduled tribes with 97.11 %, followed by Zunheboto with 97.0 %. Dimapur district has the lowest percentage of scheduled tribe population at 59.13%.

### Population Dynamics in the State of Nagaland

As per the Census, 2011, the Urban Population of Nagaland was **5.71 lakhs or 28.85% of the total population** (India figs – 31.14%), an increase from **17.22%** in 2001. During the years 2001-2011, the **state's population decreased** without the impact of war, famine, natural disasters, political unrest, or significant changes in its socioeconomic characteristics. The population census of 2001 was found to be grossly inflated, and the Government of Nagaland ultimately rejected it after discovering

errors. From 2001 to 2011, the *population decreased by 11,534 individuals, with a decadal variation of -0.58%* (Jamir Y. T., 2016).

### *Population Spread in Nagaland State*

Changes in *decadal growth rates*, which are the *result of migration, immigration, and natural growth rates*, are responsible for the evolving pattern of population distribution among districts. The district-by-district population and population density are used to examine the population's geographic distribution. A study of population distribution in Nagaland reveals that nearly 20% of the population resides in Dimapur, and *52.2% of the population resides in urban areas*. The commercial district of Nagaland, with a population of *3,78,811*, is the *Dimapur district*, which is connected by rail and air (Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Nagaland, 2021). In comparison to all other districts, more than half of its land area is flat, making it *ideal for the establishment* of medium and even large industries, as well as large-scale agriculture and allied activities.

Kohima is the *second most populous* district after Dimapur, with 14% of the population, while Longleng has only 3%. Since the creation of the Dimapur and Peren districts from the Kohima district, the population of the *state's capital has decreased*. The population of the Kohima district decreased to 15.58 percent in 2001 and 13.58 percent in 2011. The three most populous districts, *Dimapur, Kohima, and Mon*, account for *46% of the nation's total population*.

The decadal growth of the *districts from 1961 to 2001* demonstrates that *all districts* have experienced high decadal growth ranging from *23.62 to 95.16* percent. During 1981-1991 and 1991-2001, Nagaland's Decadal growth was the highest in India. During these two time periods, all areas in India experienced decadal growth

rates above 40%. Interestingly, the state experienced *negative population growth in the decade that followed*. During the decade of 2001-2011, decadal growth was -0.58 and the population decreased by 11,534.

### *Facets of Rural – Urban Population*

The distinction between rural and urban population reveals not only the proportion of the total population residing in villages and cities, but also whether the *economy is transitioning from an agriculture-based to an industrial economy*. In 1971, **90%** of the population resided in rural areas, but by 2011 it was only **71%**. According to the 2011 census, there are 14 Lakh people living in Nagaland's 1,428 villages.

In the *decade 2001-2011*, the urban population increased by *an astounding 2.2 lakhs, or 67%*. In contrast, the rural population *decreased by 15% during the same* time period. In 2011, 28.86% of Nagaland's population resided in urban areas, which is slightly less than the national average of 31.16 %.

Although, the *dramatic changes in Nagaland's population* were extensively discussed in the North-East prior to the 2011 Census (Nagaland Post 2009), social scientists largely ignored the topic. Chaurasia, Kundu, Hazarika, and Amarjeet (as cited in Agrawal & Kumar, 2012, pp 5-6) explain that discussions have revealed *“three possible explanations*. Migration has been invoked initially to explain the demographic shifts. It has been suggested that the state's population declined between 2001 and 2011 due to *net ‘Out Migration’*. Others, however, have argued that the *high population growth* rate between 1991 and 2001 was due to *net ‘In Migration’*.

Second, the **prevalence of HIV/AIDS and drug addiction** have also been cited to explain the population *decline between 2001 and 2011*. Thirdly, the Chief



Minister cited the struggle *among tribes for political power and development funds as the reason for the exaggerated reporting and recording of abnormal growth between 1991 and 2001*. However, a systematic empirical investigation of these and other plausible explanations has not yet been conducted”.

To an extent *it is important to analyse the two distinct issues of ‘decadal growth’ from 1991 to 2001 and the ‘decadal decline or negative growth’ in the period 2001 to 2011* to subsequently correlate the reasons for the increase or decrease in *the net population of Nagaland*.

#### **Explanation of the Decadal Growth and Declines in Population in 2001 and 2011**

The National Growth Rates (NGR) in Nagaland corresponding to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and the Sample Registration System (SRS) birth and death rates for each decade, i.e., 1991-2001 and 2001-2011, *were not significantly different and do not appear to be sufficient to explain the decade's rapid growth or decline*. Thus, it is safe to rule out the possibility that the 2011 population decline could be explained by a transition to a low birth and death rate regime. The alternative explanation is either a *substantial ‘Out Migration’* between 2001 and 2011 or a *massive overestimation of population* in earlier Censuses.

Although Nagaland is one of the *six states in India most severely affected* by HIV/AIDS (Government of Nagaland, 2010), the resulting deaths *are insufficient to account for the dramatic changes in population* (Nagaland State AIDS Control Society, 2011). *Three additional arguments* rule out the prevalence of HIV/AIDS as the cause of the population decline from 2001 to 2011: With comparable HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, Manipur and Andhra Pradesh populations did not decrease. *Second*, Nagaland experienced phenomenal population growth in the 1990s despite a

comparable HIV/AIDS prevalence. *Thirdly*, population growth was positive in districts with a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS ( e.g., Dimapur and Tuensang) and negative in districts with a low prevalence of HIV/AIDS ( e.g., Mon).

Approximately 5% of the state's population was comprised of migrants in both 1991 and 2001; however, only 40% of these migrants were from outside the state . In both years, therefore, nearly *2% of Nagaland's population consisted of migrants* from outside the region. In addition, the proportion of 'In Migrants' from other states and countries in Nagaland's population has declined over time, *making 'In Migration' an improbable cause of rapid population growth between 1981 and 2001.*

Regardless, if '*In Migration*' was the primary cause of population growth between 1991 and 2001, the subsequent absolute decline in population will necessitate the assumption of *net 'Out Migration' from the state in 2011.* Any explanation based on '*Out Migration*' for the absolute decline in Nagaland's population in 2011 after abnormal growth until 2001 *would be implausible for two reasons.* *One*, the number of Out Migrants from the state during the period 2001-2011 is unlikely to surpass the 82,305 who left the state between 1971 and 2001. *Two*, 'In Migration' should have *increased between 2001 and 2011 as a result of the ceasefire between the underground movement and the government*, which created an environment of unprecedented peace in the state (Agrawal & Kumar, 2012).

### **Effects of Urbanization and Demographic Change in Population of Nagaland**

The process of urbanization in Nagaland has been top heavy and oriented towards the larger cities, as in the case of rest of India too. *Nagaland had the highest decadal growth of urban population in the country, at 66.57%, compared to the*

*national average of 31.14% as per the 2011 Census.* In 1971, only 10% of the state's population resided in urban areas; by 1991, this figure had risen to 17.21%, and by 2011, it had reached **28.97%**. Presently there are 39 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in 2022.

According to the 2011 census, the distribution of urban population in the state was not uniform, with a higher concentration in a few towns such as *Kohima* and *Dimapur*, which accounted for more than **56%** of the *state's total urban population* (Asian Development Bank (ADB), 2022). *Migration from rural to urban areas* has significantly contributed to the rapid growth of the state's urban population. In **1981**, *the urban population of the state was 1,20,234; by 2001, it had skyrocketed to 3,42,787 and 5,70,966 in 2011.* This population migration has had a significant impact on the environment, in addition to straining the limited urban services and infrastructure, *which has led to an increase in urban poverty and unemployment.*

From 2001 to 2011, the populations of Dimapur and Kohima, the two main towns of Nagaland, grew by over **59% and 56%**, respectively. Now, experts fear that if the urban population continues to grow at the current rate, particularly in Kohima and Dimapur, the towns and cities will be plagued by congestion issues in two to three decades, and urban resources will be under enormous strain. *In the absence of an adequate supply of basic urban amenities, all urban socio-economic, political, and health issues, such as pollution and water scarcity,* will only intensify, they argue (The Nagaland Post, 2022).

After the issue of fall in the *Total Fertility Rate of Women in Nagaland*, *rapid urbanisation is the second significant demographic change in recent years.* Instead of *stabilising, rapid urbanisation is projected to increase in the future.* The Technical Group on Population Projections of the Ministry of Health and Family

Welfare (MoHFW) predicted *that by 2022, the urban population will surpass the rural population to reach 44.38% (with projected population of Nagaland being 22,94,000 in 2026)* (National Commission on Population, 2020). The urban population is projected to surpass the rural population by 0.13% points in 2026, reaching 50.13% of the total populace. By 2026, the urban population is projected to be **64.32%**, greater than the rural population (The Morung Express, 2022).

Consequently, it is important for policymakers to *examine these issues holistically and implement appropriate policies* to mitigate any potential negative impact of these shifting demographic profiles. Moreover, the 2011 census revealed that more than 70% of Nagaland's population was employed in agriculture. With the migration of *rural residents to urban areas* over the years, however, the *farming community is dwindling*, and agricultural production and area have decreased.

Dr. Ruokuovilie Mezhatsu, head of the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) of Tseminyu and Kohima, stated that *“low agricultural output was ultimately due to a lack of labour. While agricultural mechanisation tools were available, due to Nagaland's hilly terrain, only a few were viable”* (The Nagaland Post, 2022).

The process of urbanisation in the state *has resulted in numerous social, economic, and cultural changes*, the results of which are now visible in the form of social unrest, unplanned and unsystematic economic development, and the decline of Naga cultural characteristics (Government of Nagaland, 2010).

*“Today, Nagaland’s urban centres are facing numerous developmental challenges including lack of development controls, guidelines and tools (master plan, building byelaws etc) leading to “haphazard and unplanned” urban sprawl, peculiar land-holding system, constitutional conflicts, lack of resources*

*(municipal), fragile geological conditions and challenging terrain (obstacle to development)”, says Director, Urban Development, Nagaland, A Chenithung during his opening remarks at the consultation meeting of the Nagaland Urban Infrastructure Development Project (NUIDP) stakeholders on 17 Feb 2023 (Longchar, 2023).*

Chenithung stated that urbanisation was occurring rapidly both globally and locally, and that even a remote place like Nagaland was not immune to this phenomenon. **He added that urbanisation brings with it better employment opportunities, better health and education facilities, better communication, etc.,** all of which contribute to a higher quality of life, but that it also brings with it *slum and plighted development, traffic congestion, and other negative effects.*

While emphasising the developmental challenges, he stated that the state's urban centres were currently *facing numerous developmental challenges*, such as a lack of development controls, guidelines, and tools (master plan, building bylaws, etc.) resulting in *"haphazard and unplanned"* urban sprawl, a peculiar land-holding system, constitutional conflicts, a lack of municipal resources, fragile geological conditions, and difficult terrain (obstacle to development).

He also said that *"Due to very low or non-existent industrialization and technological development in the state, it is hardly creating any employment opportunities,"* also adding that the state's *economic base was weak and unable to generate sufficient resources* to address some of the state's urban issues, such as basic services (Longchar, 2023). *AMRUT* (water supply, storm water drains, *NMT*, (septage waste management, and green spaces, etc.), *Swatch Bharat* (solid and septage waste management), *NULM* (skills and entrepreneurship development), *PMAY* (urban housing), and *Smart City Project for Kohima* are among the centrally

sponsored / flagship programmes that the state government has been implementing, according to the official.

As per the Director, these various schemes/programmes have *not only benefited the towns* but have also provided *gainful employment to a large number of individuals/urban residents*, though good programmes and schemes have had coverage and funding limitations, leading to a possible conclusion that there is a *"mismatch"* between the *demand to create urban infrastructure and the availability of funds*. This needs redressal at all levels of Policy Making in a Mission Mode.

#### **Key Research Derivatives from the Population Dynamics of Nagaland**

- Since the formation of the state in **1963**, the small administrative blocks and headquarters have steadily increased in number and population, *as more and more people migrated from the surrounding villages in search of employment, education, health care*, and other facilities that were not available in the villages.
- According to the 1971 Census of India, however, there were only three towns in Nagaland at the time: Kohima, Mokokchung, and Dimapur. Consequently, administrative reorganisation has resulted in the *formation of a large number of small townships, service and market centres*, and new administrative districts in various parts of the state.
- The Urban Population in Nagaland has grown from **1,20,234 in 1991** to **5,70,966 in 2011** and is likely to be as high as **10 to 11 lakh in 2023** (46.70 % of the estimated population of approximately **22 lakhs in 2021** as assessed as per the growth rate and calculations by the **Technical Group on Population Projections of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2020**) (National Commission on Population, 2020).

- Total Urban Centres have increased from **26 in 2011 to 39 in 2023**. There are **three Municipal Councils** of **Kohima, Dimapur and Mokokchung** (50,000 plus population cities with Kohima and Dimapur being Class I cities now) and **20 other Town Councils**.
- Population growth undoubtedly increases the labour force and contributes to the development of an economy, but **unless employment opportunities are created**, this will result in a **deceleration of economic growth** rather than an acceleration.
- The state of Nagaland is undergoing a transition from an **agriculture-based to a moderately industrialised economy**, but the few existing small and medium industries are unable to provide employment for many people, and the **absence of large industries** continues to hinder the state's development, particularly among the educated youth.
- Population growth should be supported by **economic growth**, and industrialization is one way to achieve this. Once industrialization occurs, the demand for skilled labour will increase, and **even in rural areas this will entice educated youth to remain or return**. On the other hand, **rural industrialisation will reduce migration to urban areas and relieve pressure in urban areas**. Planning and development should prioritise industrialisation in both rural and urban areas if human resources are to be utilised effectively and efficiently (Jamir Y. T., 2016).
- The Poverty Estimation (Head Count Ratio) for the population of Nagaland highlights an **Urban Population Poverty of 29.39%** and **Rural Population Poverty of 36.82%**, with the **Nagaland State percentage coming to 33.83%** of the population being below poverty line. **This also shows that the poverty levels of rural Nagaland are much higher than the poverty level in Urban Nagaland** (Jamir C. , 2021).

*Economic exclusion and deprivation is thus much higher amongst the rural population of Nagaland.*

### **Migration Dynamics and It's Facets in Nagaland**

In the case of the Nagas , according to theories or oral tradition, the Nagas migrated from Southeast Asia. The fact that the Nagas were of Mongolian descent lends credence to this theory. However, empirical research has not yet been conducted to confirm the migration route or origin of the Naga. Nevertheless, it is believed that the *Nagas migrated from various Asian countries* before settling permanently in the present-day political regions of North-eastern India and northern Myanmar.

The present state of Nagaland, which was founded in 1963, has a total area of 16579 square kilometres. According to the 2011 Census, the state's total population was *19,78,602, of which 17,10,973 are tribals* (integral and initial migrants) who can be classified as indigenous people (*Rural - 13,06,838 and Urban - 4,04,135*). After 1963, the majority of the remainder are non-tribal migrants who moved to Nagaland in search of a better life. The state, which is still in the process of developing, has a *large number of skilled and unskilled migrant workers in both urban and rural areas*, but in recent years it has encountered migration issues.

In spite of the fact that migration is caused by political, social, and economic factors worldwide, the majority of migration in the state of Nagaland can be *attributed to economic factors*, (Ezung, 2015) according to an analysis of the 2011 Census by experts and intellectuals. Analyses of wage disparity, employment, urbanisation, and the efficacy of Inner Line permits are used to explain the causes of migration in the state.



### **Wage Disparities leading to Migration**

Migration throughout the world is primarily caused by *wage disparities* between workers from various regions and locales. Prior to the onset of modernization and development, the Nagas lived in a village economy in which *wage disparities were non-existent*. During the pre-modern era of development, the only work available to the Naga people consisted of agricultural-related activities that were bartered between age groups and neighbours. With the advent of modernization and progress, however, the diversity of work has increased. However, due to the state's low population density, it had to rely on other people to survive. The wage differences *between local and migrant labourers has accelerated migration in the state in recent years*.

Typically, growth and development are accompanied by *multiple problems and issues associated with the movement of larger numbers of people and material* than the landscape can accommodate. There are observations of overnight makeshift living arrangements, street congestion with people and vehicles, disappearance of small strips of open space in urban areas, etc.

As the world's population doubles, all types of pollution increases, and consumption multiplies exponentially. The disposal of wastes becomes problematic, drains become clogged, wastes accumulate, and the likelihood of an epidemic outbreak increases.

However, the matter is more complicated in *a state like Nagaland*, where land, *even within the Urban Municipal areas*, is legally owned by the tribal community. Furthermore, within the tribal community, the village or villages on

whose traditional lands the urban centres were established continue to have a hold on the infrastructural development of the towns.

Although natural population growth cannot be ruled out, the *majority of urban population growth (almost 10-11 lakhs in 2022 from 5,70,966 in 2011) can be attributed to migration*. The majority of Nagaland's migrants fall into the following categories:

- *Indigenous or local migrants* who moved from their native villages in the state to nearby towns in search of better economic opportunities or for other family or personal reasons. *These migrants almost always settle permanently in the cities*, although they maintain close ties to their home villages.
- *Migrants from outside the state* whose reasons for leaving their native village to come to Nagaland may or *may not be identical to those of the indigenous migrants*, but who come for the same opportunities. This category of migrants does *not normally settle permanently in the state* and ultimately return to their original locations.

### **Rural – Urban Migration**

In the case of *Rural-to-Urban Migration*, significant urbanisation in Nagaland did not begin until after independence, when the National Policy for tribal development was implemented. Since the formation of the state in 1963, the small *administrative blocks and headquarters have seen a steady increase in population*, as more and more people migrated from the surrounding villages in search of jobs, education, health care, and other lifestyles unavailable in the villages (Yadav & Shinde, 2015). Consequently, small townships and hamlets have grown in size and

complexity to accommodate the expanding population. According to the *Nagaland Human Development Report (HDR 2004, p.17)*, this distribution of the rural-urban population is indicative of the migration that is taking place in the state from rural to urban areas (Department of Planning and Coordination, Nagaland, 2004).

In 2011, **71% of Nagaland's population resided in rural areas**, compared to 82.3% in 2001 and 90% in 1971 (likely to be 50-60% now in 2023). As a result of Nagaland's statehood in 1963, additional momentum was added. Since then, the urbanisation rate has increased dramatically due to the spread of literacy and the emergence of numerous new occupations. ***In addition, Kohima, the state capital, and Dimapur, the commercial hub of the state, appear to exert the strongest and most consistent migration pull on the rural population*** (Ezung, 2015).

### **Unemployment Vs Surplus Labour**

***Unemployment and poverty among the rural population*** are the leading causes of migration from other states to the state, which is occurring in large numbers. ***Unemployment compels migrants*** to relocate to regions with more employment opportunities. Due to their low socio-economic status, the majority of these migrants lack the education and qualifications required for ***modern urban services***. As a result, the majority of them engage in menial business activities and unorganized sectors such as, vegetable vendors, grocery stores, Betel shops, small hotels, and tea stalls, etc. By attracting ***"surplus labour"*** from nearby or distant villages, towns and cities become the focal points of attraction for such labour (Maosanen, 2014). In rural areas, escalating poverty, a paucity of employment opportunities, low and uncertain/irregular wages, and a dearth of education and health facilities serve as push factors that induce rural residents to migrate to urban areas. ***The migration process***

*eventually affects both the areas where migrants have settled and the areas where they have left.*

To substantiate the above claim, it is preferable to examine the wage disparities within the state between *migrant temporary workers and local temporary worker*. In addition to the average cost of *Rupees 350 per person per day (current labour hiring rate) for employing a local worker for a day's work*, lunch and tea must also be provided to the workers. Therefore, the total cost of employing a single local worker comes to approximately *500 Rupees per day per person*. In contrast, the cost of labour will be between *Rupees 250 and Rupees 300 per person per day* (at the current rate) *if one employs migrant workers*. Depending on an individual's ability to negotiate, migrant workers may even be *paid 200 rupees per person per day*. As a result of these factors, the state has a *high demand for migrant labour*. Thus, the state is attracting an *increasing number of migrant labourers*.

*Employment and the availability of employment opportunities* have always played a crucial role in human migration. In contrast to other Indian states that are densely populated and have persistent unemployment and income issues, Nagaland state *does have a variety of employment opportunities and many untapped and underdeveloped resources that can accommodate a wide range of occupations*. However, in 2022 the unemployment rate in the state touched **19.3%** (Urban - 24%, Rural - 17.7%), whereas the unemployment rate in India as a whole was hovering around **8%** (Urban - 8.92%, Rural - 7.61%). This is primarily because people's conceptions of employment are restricted to a narrow field/area. Thus, the *native definition of employment differs from the general definition of employment*.

The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) of India defines an employed person as one who is gainfully employed for more than half of the 365 days

in a year. However, employment for the Nagas entails working or obtaining a job in the public sector or government. Even though there are *ample employment opportunities in the state outside of the public sector*, the number of natives employed in the private sector is low due to their *lack of knowledge about other avenues*, i.e., private sectors, and their unwavering preference for government employment. Not only does *Nagaland have the highest unemployment rate in the region, but it also has the highest ratio of government employees compared to all other states* (The Nagaland Post, 2022). This increases the *private sector's demand for labour and creates employment opportunities for individuals from outside the state*. As a result, almost all private sector jobs, both skilled and unskilled, from the education sector to business owners are filled by migrants.

### **Education, Entrepreneurship and Menial Jobs**

With the arrival of Christianity in the state in the late 19th century, education played a crucial role in transforming the local populace, assisting them in their transition from oral traditional education to modern education. Prior to the year 2000, the majority of personnel in the *private primary and secondary education sectors came from outside the state*. In recent years, however, the rapid increase in population, literacy rate, and educational institutions, coupled with the growing unemployment problems in the government sector, has *led to a significant increase in the number of natives employed in this sector* (Singh, 2018).

The *native uneducated and unskilled workforce is also under represented* in occupations such as cobbler, barber, construction, coolies, etc. The primary reason for this is that many locals mentally differentiate between local and non-local work for their own convenience. With the exception of a ladies' saloon, which has attracted a large number of Naga women because it is a thriving business, they do not consider

the occupations listed above to be employment. *Thus, more than ninety percent of the workforce is comprised of non-locals.* On the other hand, native temporary workers end up as drivers, wood cutters, stone cutters, and quarry workers, thereby missing out on the opportunity to learn the working techniques of these positions.

The sector of *entrepreneurship*, which is defined as the process of establishing a business or other organisation, is also of interest. Prior to the arrival of the British, the Nagas lived in a closed village economy and have not yet mastered the art of conducting business. Even though the land and buildings are owned by the state's natives, almost all (about 90 percent) of the businesses, from grocery stores to district headquarters, are run by *non-natives* (Ezung, 2015).

Despite the fact that the *state's agricultural products are organic and have the potential for high market values* if properly exploited, the native agricultural industry has not flourished very much. The natives have not been able to reap the benefits of the markets because they continue to practise self-sufficiency in production and self-consumption and because the state's infrastructure is underdeveloped. Thus, we find that the *majority of agricultural product and goods dealers reside are migrants and from other states.*

### *Agriculture and Labour*

*Agriculture was the foundation of the Naga economy*, and they have practised '*Jhoom*' and '*terrace cultivation*' in the hills for centuries. In addition to the hills, the state has a large area of *fertile foothills bordering Assam* in the Golaghat and Jorhat areas. The majority of native workers in this sector are located on the hills, whereas the majority of *foothill workers are migrants*. These migrant workers were brought by the indigenous population to work in their paddy fields on a fifty-fifty

basis. Even in other plantation crops, the majority of workers and caretakers are immigrants hired by indigenous people. Thus, migrants who had remained in Nagaland for years *have begun establishing villages with the approval of neighbouring states* and are appropriating lands that could not be properly maintained by the natives. This is evident from the number of Inter State Border Land disputes between Nagaland and Assam, also known as the "*Disputed Area Belt (DAB)*", which stretches from the Dimapur/Golaghat areas to the vicinity of Jorhat in the state's north. The result is border conflicts between the two states, as the majority of the plains are on the *border and are now inhabited by migrant labourers or migrant part-owners*. This has the potential to become a major issue between the two states in the coming years (The Indian Express, 2020).

*Educated natives* migrate to metropolitan areas primarily due to job satisfaction and employment opportunities. The majority of educated natives desire a white-collar job in the government sector, but jobs are becoming scarce day by day as the number of graduates increases annually. Therefore, the state's educated youth leave in search of greener pastures. *Moreover, the state with high tourism and hospitality sector potential was unable to effectively utilise its resources*. Therefore, this sector was unable to flourish in the state, and the educated youth moved to other states.

*Urbanisation* is the process by which the proportion of people living in urban areas increases relative to those living in rural areas. Urbanisation refers to the increase in population in urban areas or the growth of urban areas in comparison to rural areas. The reasons for the yearly increase in urban population are improved health care facilities, multiple employment opportunities, and education (Bhagat, Roy, & Sahoo, 2021). *Rapid migration from rural to urban areas in search of non-*

*agricultural employment opportunities and better educational facilities has led to a decline in the rural labour force* (MoSPI, 2021).

In the *majority of rural areas*, with the exception of villages on the outskirts of urban areas, *only children and elderly people remain* nowadays. Thus, there is a *shortage of agricultural labourers in the majority of rural areas*, resulting in low agricultural production and the importation of agricultural goods to meet demand. Due to poor and insufficient physical infrastructure as well as inadequate education regarding the commercialisation of agriculture products, *agricultural entrepreneurship* has not taken root among villagers, resulting in low agricultural output and rural migration (Vero, 2018).

The Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulations introduced the *Inner Line Permit system in 1873*, and it is still in effect in the states of Mizoram, Nagaland, and Arunachal Pradesh. The objective was to ensure that the ethnic tribes of these three states could maintain their distinct identities while promoting their respective cultures and traditions. In recent years, however, *there appears to have been a lackadaisical implementation by law enforcement agencies. Thus, the number of migrant temporary workers entering the state increases daily* (The Nagaland Post, 2019).

#### *'In Migration' Statistics of Nagaland and Key Research Derivatives*

- The *total number of Migrants* present in Nagaland in 2011 and preceding years affords an insight into the *magnitude of the rise of the migrant* population in the state over the years. *In 2011*, there were a total of *5,60,023* migrants in the Nagaland population, which is likely to have increased to almost 7 lakhs in 2023 (pending the latest Census, now scheduled in 2023) (**Table 5-1**).



**Table 5-1: Total Migrants in Nagaland State with Reasons / Causes of Migration**

Year	Total No. of Migrants	Reasons For Migration(No. of Persons)				
		Work/Employment	Education	Marriage	Moved with household	Other reasons
1991	305	60	2	104	98	34
2001	380812	56442	9013	21441	57424	218105
2011	560023	118346	60919	72315	153885	116881

(Source: Census of India, 2011, D-3 Tables)

- Amongst the total '*In Migrants*' present in Nagaland, the maximum are from *Assam (51,397)*, then *Bihar (17,539)*, *Manipur (14,093)*, *Uttar Pradesh (4,076)*, *West Bengal (3,746)* and thereafter all other states with less than 3,000 (Census, 2011). In addition, the *maximum number of Migrants* are in the time period of *1-4 years (1,15,905)* and more than 20 years (1,15,887) with 1 year and less being 44,030.
- The analysis of distribution of Migrants from other states in the country to the NE states, shows that *62.5% Migrants* moving into *Nagaland* were from the balance *seven NE States, 20.9% were from the East States* and thereafter from the *North 4.3%*, Central Region *3.9%*, South *2.2%* and the West States of the country *0.6%*.
- The '*In Migration*' analysis based on the *Last Usual Place of Residence (LUPR)* to Nagaland, shows that the *Intrastate* Migration is almost *79.2%*, (**Table 5-2**) while the *Interstate* Migration to include within the NE as also from other states of the country is almost *19.2%* which along with Arunachal Pradesh 22%, Meghalaya 14.2% and Mizoram 12%, is the amongst the highest in the NE states. It apparently shows that there is considerable '*In Migration*' in Nagaland from the other NE states, probably because of unskilled employment opportunities and ease of earning in the unorganised sector.

***Table 5-2: Intra and Inter State 'In Migration' into Nagaland***

States	Intradistrict	Interdistrict	Interstate		Immigrants	Total
			Within NE	Rest of India		
Arunachal Pradesh	61.2	15.5	14.9	6.7	1.7	100
Assam	74.2	20.1	1.3	3.3	1.0	100
Manipur	76.9	19.8	1.7	1.2	0.4	100
Meghalaya	74.8	10.0	9.9	4.3	1.0	100
Mizoram	54.7	30.6	9.3	2.8	4.0	100
Nagaland	49.7	29.5	13.0	6.6	1.2	100
Tripura	65.4	10.7	3.9	2.8	17.1	100
Northeast	71.7	19.2	3.2	3.5	2.5	100
India	60.9	25.9	11.9		1.2	100

(Source: Census of India, 2011, D-2 Tables)

***'Out Migration' Statistics of Nagaland and Key Research Derivatives***

- The analysis of '***Out Migration' Statistics*** show that the maximum percentage of 'Out Migration' from Nagaland at ***64.6% of all out migrants is to the NE states themselves***, while the next highest is to the ***East States at 10.7%*** and then the North Region at ***10.6%*** followed by the South at ***7.3%*** and the West and Central at ***4.0% and 2.8%*** respectively (***Table 5-3***).

***Table 5-3: 'Out Migration' from Nagaland to other States in India***

States	North	East	West	South	Central	Northeast
Arunachal Pradesh	13.5	10.7	2.8	10.1	3.8	59.0
Assam	11.7	29.5	7.3	7.2	5.9	38.4
Manipur	13.6	5.9	4.8	11.2	2.5	62.0
Meghalaya	8.8	11.9	3.5	4.9	2.3	68.5
Mizoram	6.4	2.8	1.8	3.5	1.9	83.7
Nagaland	10.6	10.7	4.0	7.3	2.8	64.6
Tripura	5.4	25.3	2.6	3.4	1.6	61.6
Northeast	20.9	45.3	11.4	13.4	9.0	0.0

(Source: Census of India, 2011, D-2 Tables)

- The '**Out Migration**' from Nagaland as per the 2011 Census has the aspect of **complete move of the family / the household as the maximum percentage at 35.8%**, with **Marriage** as the next reason at **20.7%**, **Other reasons at 18.5%**, then **Work** at **fourth place with 16%**, Education at next place with 6% and lastly moved after birth at 2.6%. Moved with household is the maximum percentage in most of the states, along with marriage and Work (**Table 5-4**).

***Table 5-4: Reasons for 'Out Migration' from Nagaland***

States	Work	Education	Marriage	Moved after birth	Moved with household	Others
Arunachal Pradesh	13.5	10.4	21.9	2.2	32.3	19.8
Assam	27.6	2.3	25.4	1.9	27.1	15.6
Manipur	25.0	12.8	12.4	1.2	31.4	17.2
Meghalaya	17.5	4.2	32.6	1.7	27.6	16.3
Mizoram	8.9	5.6	7.0	0.6	21.3	56.6
Nagaland	16.4	6.0	20.7	2.6	35.8	18.5
Tripura	22.1	3.1	30.2	1.3	27.1	16.3
Northeast	24.7	3.9	24.4	1.8	27.9	17.4

(Source: Census of India, 2011, D- Tables)

- The '**Out Migration**' can be divided into two part i.e., Migration to NE States and Migration to the Rest of Indian States. In the case of Nagaland, the **total out migration was almost 45,800 persons in 2011**. Out of this the outflow in to the **NE states itself was 29,600 persons** and movement to the **six major agglomerations** of National Capital Territory (NCT), Kolkatta, Greater Mumbai, Hyderabad, Bengaluru and Chennai was **16,200 persons**, with the highest being to the **NCT at 11.8%** and thereafter to **Bengaluru and Kolkatta at 6.0% and 5.7%, respectively**. This is in slight variance to the total average of all the NE states where Kolkatta figures as the highest percentage at 9.7% followed by NCT at 7.6% and Bengaluru at 4.5% and so on. In addition to this, analysis carried out by Pinak Sarkar in (Sarkar P. , 2020), is in consonance where Migrants from Nagaland are divided as **4.63% in Delhi, Karnataka and Mumbai at 3.5% and Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal at 2.42% and**

*1.4% respectively*. Nagaland is the 5<sup>th</sup> highest contributor to these cities amongst the NE states (**Table 5-5**).

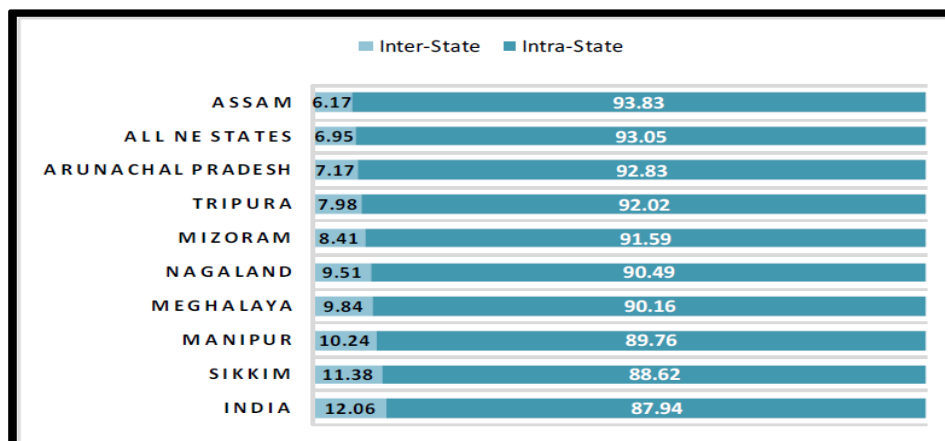
***Table 5-5: Migration from Nagaland to Select Agglomerations in India***

	NCT	Kolkata	Greater Mum- bai	Hyderabad	Bangalore	Chennai	Total % of 6 UAs	Total migrants (in 000 s)
Arunachal	9.1	3.7	1.3	0.7	3.4	1.1	19.1	15.3
Assam	6.4	8.4	3.3	0.7	3.7	0.8	23.2	406.1
Manipur	21.3	2.7	4.1	1.6	14.0	2.6	46.4	28.8
Meghalaya	11.6	12.9	3.1	1.4	5.8	1.0	35.7	22.1
Mizoram	13.7	4.7	2.4	1.7	7.3	1.8	31.6	4.9
Nagaland	11.8	5.7	2.3	1.0	6.0	1.3	28.1	16.2
Tripura	4.5	35.8	1.9	0.6	4.6	0.5	47.9	32.9
Northeast	7.6	9.7	3.1	0.8	4.5	0.9	26.6	526.4

(Source: Computed from Census of India, 2011, D-3 UA, Tables)

- In Nagaland, the maximum percentage of Migrants is **9.51% Interstate** Migrants and **90.49% Intrastate** Migrants (**Table 5.2**). At the All India level **12% migrants are Interstate** and **88% are Intrastate**. In the case of Nagaland, the **Interstate Migrants are less than the National average, while the Intrastate Migrants are more than the National average**, implying the propensity of Nagas to migrate more within the state than outside, possibly due to geographical factors like distance, ethnicity, adaptability, socio-cultural aspects and even political inclinations (**Graph-2**).

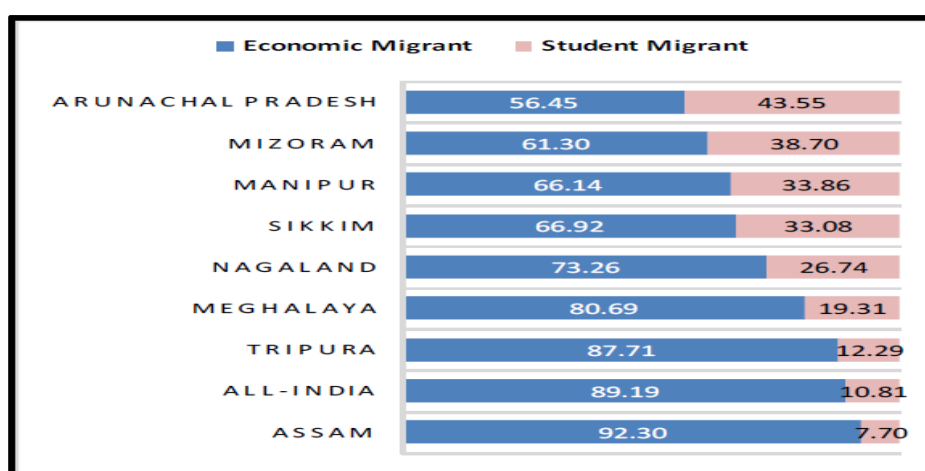
***Graph-2: State Wise Percentage of Inter and Intra State ‘Out Migrants’***



(Source: Census 2011, D-3 Series Tables)

- The '*Out Migration*' in the case of Nagaland for the purpose of Work / *Employment and Education is 73.26% and 26.74% respectively* and the Migration percentage for Education *is more than the All India average of 10.81%*. This reflects directly on the state of Education in the state and causes for Out Migration especially in the 15 to 29 year bracket (Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), 2020-21) (Graph-3).

***Graph-3: State Wise Percentage of Economic and Student 'Out Migrants'***



(Source: Census 2011, D-3 Series Tables)

### **General Derivatives from Key Migration Issues**

- In the case of Nagaland, the Outflow of Migrants to the NE states or the rest of the Country has been less than the Inflow of Migrants into Nagaland State and therefore the *Outflow to Inflow Ratio* has been *0.41 within the NE States, 0.44 for the Rest of the Country and the total ratio has been 0.40*. This implies that for every *100 migrants that have moved into the state of Nagaland, 41-44 migrants have moved out of Nagaland to the NE states or the rest of the country* (Table 5-6).
- The lifetime Migrants as per the Census 2011 stand at *45,800 Outflows* and *1,14,400 Inflows* into Nagaland. This figure of outflow is also significant because during the period of COVID-19, almost *11,750 Out Migrants (37.5% of the total Out*

*Migrants as on 07 July 2020) returned to Nagaland* (The Morung Express, 2021)

and became the responsibility of the state for *employment and public services* again.

**Table 5-6: Outflows, Inflows and Outflow Ratios for Nagaland State**

States	Outflows (in 000 s)		Inflows (in 000 s)			Outflow to inflow ratio		
	Within NE	Rest of India	Within NE	Rest of India	International	Within NE	Rest of India	Total*
Arunachal	22.1	15.3	93.9	42.1	10.9	0.23	0.36	0.25
Assam	253.6	406.1	139.2	356.5	110.3	1.82	1.14	1.09
Manipur	47.0	28.8	12.0	8.1	7.6	3.91	3.56	3.32
Meghalaya	48.1	22.1	75.1	32.8	2.7	0.64	0.67	0.61
Mizoram	25.4	4.9	36.0	5.4	15.4	0.71	0.92	0.54
Nagaland	29.6	16.2	71.5	36.5	6.4	0.41	0.44	0.40
Tripura	52.9	32.9	50.8	36.5	222.4	1.04	0.90	0.28
Northeast	478.6	526.4	478.6	517.9	375.8	1.00	1.02	0.59
Net Migrants (in 000 s)							-8.5	367.3

(Source: Computed from Census of India, 2011, D-2, Tables)

- **Migration and mobility** are significant factors that have implications for the regional and local development scenario. Mobility entails the liberty to pursue opportunities to enhance living conditions, health, and education outcomes, and/or to reside in safer, more responsive communities. Mobility of workers is defined as the intentional movement of workers from one job to another in pursuit of well-defined goals.
- A number of factors contribute to the *negligible presence of Nagas in the informal sector*. Prospects for better employment and the locals' aversion to *manual labour* have significantly contributed to the influx of migrants and immigrants, with *migrants easily finding work* in agricultural fields, homes, as rickshaw pullers, and as manual labourers.
- The *prevalent socio-cultural values and practises* are one of the reasons for the native's reluctance. The origin of migration is rooted in the Naga culture's social and cultural conditioning. Even in the Naga context, cultural factors play a significant

role in determining an individual's actions. According to B. Douglas Bernheim's (Bernheim, 1994) theory, an individual adopts the attitudes, beliefs, and values of the social group to which he belongs. *Any deviation from this system would lead to social rejection, loss of popularity, and diminished self-esteem.*

- In the past, as in any primitive society, the *Nagas relied solely on agriculture and hunting* for their subsistence, and everyone was engaged in these activities. Even now, the majority of the state's population is employed in the agricultural sector. The nonexistence of landlords and landless peasants was a remarkable aspect of Naga society. *Therefore, it was a classless society in which everyone was treated equally and without prejudice.*

- The Naga culture also included the *practise of headhunting*. Respect and honour were the ultimate objective of every man in society. In order to accomplish this, each man *would attempt to demonstrate his courage and bravery on the battlefield*, and based on his performance, he would be accorded status and respect among his people. This mindset of status consciousness and the desire to attain it persists in the *perspective of the natives. Work in the informal sector is generally menial and poorly compensated, so it is not associated with a high social standing.*

- *Migrants constitute 89% of the informal sector workforce* in the city of Dimapur and Kohima. On *one hand, both, push and pull factors*, as well as the country's cultural diversity, play significant roles in the migration decisions of migrants. *On the other*, the massive influx of migrants currently flooding into Dimapur and Kohima is also due to the *availability of such informal sector jobs on the city's labour market*. The natives' participation in the informal sector is hindered

by the *concepts of for work and livelihood* created by the age-old value system in Naga society (Changkery, 2016).

- The demand for informal sector services *has increased as a result of rapid urbanisation*, heightened social development, and enhanced awareness of the local population. In tandem with these changes, *social institutions have been unable to adapt and remain in step with societal norms and systems*. Consequently, there is a conflict between the *necessity of producing non-food goods and services* in the informal sector and the enduring value system and conservative outlook on work and livelihood in the Naga society.
- *Migration is also a problem of demand and supply*. The supply side of this in the context of the informal sector in Nagaland is governed by the prevalent social institutions of the Naga culture. Primarily as a result of this factor, *natives do not contribute labour to the informal sector*.
- Since the predominance of migrant workers in the informal sector is primarily due to the prevalent socio-cultural value system in the Naga society, *the government needs to make a concerted effort to reorient the same with the assistance of selected NGOs and civil society institutions*. In the area of tribal development, the informal sector has become a *permanent component of the economy*. Therefore, the government needs to encourage the *growth of the informal sector* by providing it with the same policy support as agriculture and small and medium-sized businesses (Changkery, 2016).
- The contribution of *both skilled and unskilled migrant workers* to the development of the state is *immense and commendable*. The Naga Model of development was based on a closed village economy and would not have been



successful on the path to development if not for the migrants who left their home in search of employment and greener pastures.

- The *contribution of the Skilled Migrants to modern education* have had a significant impact on society. The average literacy rate in the state is now higher than the national average. With the increase in education and literacy, the state has produced technically skilled individuals such as doctors, engineers, and teachers, among others.
- In addition to the contribution of skilled migrants, unskilled migrant casual workers have made significant contributions to the *development of this labor-scarce state*, despite the fact that migration is associated with problems such as the loss of jobs and income for the state's natives.
- There is an urgent and timely requirement of intervention by the *Governments both at the State and the Central level* to ensure that *policies and processes are formulated, framed and implemented* forthwith to cater for adequate facilities and welfare of the migrants both within the state of Nagaland as also the *balance family members of all migrants who have moved out of the state*. This would not only benefit the population of Nagaland in a major way, it would also contribute significantly at the national level by looking after the welfare, benefit and entitlements of the migrants and their family members.

The *subsequent Chapters would now endeavour to address such issues of Migration, their causes, impact, policy implications and remedial measures*, not from the perspective or analysis of *the 2011 Census only*, but from the *field survey of the local population* in the current day environment of both In Migrants and Out Migrants / the family members of the Out Migrants.

*Having analysed the Statistics, patterns and data on Migration at the National level, the complete Northeast States and thereafter the Nagaland State in particular, the endeavour now is to analyse the environment, current reasons for migration, based on the field survey carried out of migrants in Nagaland and the family members of 'Out Migrants' wherever possible to ascertain the current causes and their relevance to policies and governance in the state of Nagaland today.*

## **Chapter VI: Migration, Governance and Public Administration in Nagaland**

### **Introduction**

Francis Fukuyama defines Governance as *“as a government's ability to make and enforce rules, and to deliver services, regardless of whether that government is democratic or not”*. He further goes on to state *“In this initial conceptualization, the quality of governance is different from the ends that governance is meant to fulfil. That is, governance is about the performance of **agents** in carrying out the wishes of **principals**, and not about the **goals that principals set**. The government is an organization which can do its functions better or worse; governance is thus about execution, or what has traditionally fallen within the **domain of public administration**, as opposed to politics”* (Fukuyama, 2013).

Governance focuses primarily on the process of governing, which involves interactions between *formal and informal institutions, as well as influencing public policies and decisions*. The success of governance is contingent on the reinvention of government and the revitalization of non-government sectors with a social purpose. Political will, normative concerns, and organisational adaptability are required. As a result, it is essential to pay close attention to the mechanisms and modalities governments use to determine public policy, and it is equally essential to examine whether the policies are being implemented efficiently and honestly by the government agencies and organisations responsible for carrying out the assigned tasks.

In addition, it must be determined whether and to what *extent governments have established meaningful connections with various elements of civil society in order to promote good governance*. Governance must be transformed so that it

becomes the principal instrument for the efficient *implementation of public policies*.

This necessitates a multifaceted strategy to *strengthen the capacities of all actors involved in the process of governance*. Governance as sustainable human development requires a broader definition to encompass not only good government, but also other *formal and informal institutions, public-private interface, legal and regulatory reforms, decentralisation of economic functions, and community empowerment*. State, private sector, and nongovernmental organisations (NGOs), especially community-based organisations, should collaborate and coordinate to make good governance possible (Mehraj, 2020).

Therefore, Governance refers to the process of making decisions and *implementing or not implementing those decisions*. Governance is a dynamic notion. It includes the rapidly changing political, social, and economic environment as well as the international context and operational governance conditions. Modern governance is *participatory, responsive, consensus-based, transparent, accountable, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive, and governed by the rule of law*. Governance is associated with efficient and effective administration within a democratic framework, administration that is considered to be *citizen-friendly, transparent, citizen-focused, responsive, and generally respectful of human rights*.

*Migration thus*, is an aspect which needs to be given its due importance by the “*Agents*” of governance or the *bureaucracy and the civil servants* in consonance with the Aims of the “*Principals*” or the *polity* and policy makers through the process of ‘Administration’ or in other words *Public Administration*. *The aim of the “Principals” will always be the development of the state and its population and Migrants are a part of a State’s population, either temporarily or permanently, by*

*virtue of being citizens of India, and no amount of political or social biases can or should dilute that equation ever.*

### **Factors for Migration and Their Effect on Governance in Nagaland**

In Nagaland, rural-to-urban migration is currently occurring at a rapid rate, *both within and outside the state*. As a result, there is an urgent need to address the growing infrastructure and social needs of the expanding urban population, as well as land acquisition issues, public safety concerns, and environmental protection concerns. These are vital areas that require prudent urban planning and development. In addition, it would be crucial to provide *urban amenities in rural areas so that rural-based activities could take place in urban areas and urban-based activities could take place in rural communities*.

The recognition of this *rural-urban interface* should be considered in the context of the *state's overall development*. It is essential to develop a framework to facilitate a dialogue between *national and local government* in order to ensure better integration between national macroeconomic and sectoral policies and local initiatives, and to strengthen the capacity of local institutions and government to identify the opportunities and constraints for poverty reduction and *development provided by rural-urban linkages*.

Let us analyse some *broad factors specific to Nagaland* based on the inferences and derivatives from the previous Chapter as follows.

### **Socio-Economic Factors & Perspective**

Nagaland state being a state with a *very high rate of unemployment touching almost 19.3%* (All India average – 4.2%) in 2022 implies that almost 19.3% of the adult population willing to work in Nagaland could not get any employment in the

State. The *Urban* Unemployment rate touching as high as **24%** (All India average - 8.6%) while *Rural* Unemployment Rate being **17.7%** (All India average – 3.3%) *implying more unemployed in the Urban Centres than in the Rural areas* (The Nagaland Post, 2022).

In addition, *more percentage of Males remain unemployed* in Rural areas of Nagaland than *Females* (18.7% Vs 16.1%) while it is the *opposite in Urban Centres* where *more Females are unemployed* than *Males* (31.8% Vs 20.5%). Another alarming statistics is that **55.2% of the Youth** in the age bracket of 15-29 years of age are unemployed in Nagaland while the All India average is just 12.9% (MoSPI, 2021). This in itself is a cause for worry and needs a serious focus by the government as this group is the main workforce and talent within the country and liable to adversely affect the growth of a State or the country *if left unemployed for a long period*. It is *this very bracket* which has contributed manpower to the insurgency over the decades in *not only Nagaland*, but in the entire Northeast States plagued by militancy and insurgency.

Another facet is the *Urban Work Force Participation* in Nagaland which happens to **37.43%** as compared to the All India average of **35.30%**. The *Gender Differential* in the case of Workforce in Nagaland is Males at **47.94%** (India – 53.76%) and Females at **25.87%** (India – 15.44%), implying that *more females work* due to the ecology, less societal restrictions, a labour intensive society with greater primary economic activities than other States in the country.

Incidentally the Non-Agricultural workforce in Urban Nagaland is also *less* at **91.66%** than the All India percentage of **92.81%**, because except for Dimapur, Kohima and Mokokchung districts and cities, the rest of the State has very low rate of Urbanization (Ayemi & Kar, 2020). Finally, to summarise, *the percentage of*

*employed persons in the Nagaland population is 49.5%, while in India at the national level it is 52.6%, the Self Employed Worker population in Nagaland is 61.5%, considerably higher than the All India figure of 55.6%*, which reflects on the *lack of organised sector employment and a primary focus on small business, informal engagements and self-employment small time ventures*. The unwillingness of the local populace to work as casual labour is also reflected in the fact that only *8.8% of the workforce identifies itself as Casual Labour* (implying mainly the Migrants) while the All India percentage is *23.6%* (Shobana & Kumar, 2021).

Over the years as the situation improves in Nagaland and also the entire Northeast, it becomes *absolutely imperative that the youth categories between 15 to 29 years age are gainfully employed* and have an avenue for subsistence for themselves, lest they wander into illegal and criminal activities or look for conservation, insurgency prone violent means of survival within the State or across the border in Myanmar etc.

Some people relocate in search of *employment or economic opportunities, to join family, or to pursue further education*. Others relocate to escape conflict, persecution, terrorism, or violations of human rights. Others relocate due to climate change, natural disasters, or other environmental factors. Migration is thus, influenced by economic factors such as employment opportunities, improved housing, and higher living standards. There are also social and political pull factors, such as improved healthcare facilities, religious tolerance, and freedom from persecution (Urbanski, 2022).

In addition to other social factors, *lack of healthcare and lack of religious tolerance are social factors that contribute to push migration*. In addition to war and

terrorism, unjust legal systems and a lack of government tolerance are political push factors that influence migration.

In the majority of cases, migrant workers are hired to replace local high-priced resources, either due to the competitive availability of such resources or because the local resources view the jobs as menial. *Due to the lack of unionisation opportunities, migrant workers are frequently subjected to exploitation, such as long working hours, an unfavourable working and living environment, and low wages.* This has typically led to a lack of employment and social security for migrant workers (Ministry of Rural Development, 2015).

#### **Socio-Economic Effect on Urban Regions**

With the exception of *Dimapur, all urban areas in Nagaland are situated in hill districts.* Although the topography and geology of the state's hilly terrain present a barrier to the expansion and development of urban areas, the influx of migrants, particularly from rural areas, is believed to have contributed to the urban population's growth. This has a significant negative impact on the *existing infrastructure and amenities.* The majority of the migrant population in Nagaland is drawn from rural areas, and the phenomenon of continued out-migration has a significant impact on the living conditions in rural areas, making life more challenging.

Over *80% of the rural population relies on agriculture.* However, the low rate of investment in agriculture, inequalities in the distribution of land and other productive assets, institutional mechanisms that discriminate in favour of the wealthy (e.g., in the provision of credit and government programmes), and the occurrence of natural disasters all contribute to an increase in *rural unemployment and poverty.* In reality, *rural unemployment and poverty are the primary causes of out migration to*



*urban centres within the state and to other states.* Unemployment drives migrants to areas with greater employment opportunities, where they engage in menial business endeavours such as vegetable vendors, grocery stores, Betel shops, hotels, and tea stalls, etc.

Despite the fact that *agriculture remains the primary occupation* in rural Nagaland, agricultural production is *primarily for domestic consumption*. Due to a lack of infrastructure facilities such as *connectivity, market links, storage facilities, and value addition for agro products, there are insufficient opportunities for sustained job creation and income generation*. Out-migration is also causing problems in both the country of origin and the country of destination. In addition to issues such as infrastructure strain and poverty, some of the emerging problems are closely related to the environment.

#### **Key Research Derivatives of Socio-Economic Factors & Perspective**

Based on the analysis carried out above, some derivatives for correlating with the Field Survey results of the Research later, are enumerated in following paragraphs. These findings are the base *on which further examination and assessments can be fruitfully made*.

#### **Reasons For Unemployment and Socio-economic Disparities**

- The working population possesses few or *no educational and occupational skills* to enable them to obtain employment in the Organised Sector in the State. While migrating outside the State they commence employment primarily from the Unorganised Sector, *hoping and striving to shift* to the Organized Sector by gaining On-Job experience or by picking up a skill set during the job itself.

- Inadequate *State support, legal complications, and a lack of infrastructural, financial,* and market links, monopolies, contractor-vendor-businessmen nexus render small/cottage industries and small businesses unprofitable due to cost and compliance overruns.
- Due to a lack of requisite education / skills, a significant portion of the labour force is associated with the informal sector, which is not included in any employment data, such as domestic assistants, construction workers, casual labour etc.

**Fig 6-0: Non Naga Migrants Labourers in Unorganised Sector**



(Source: Eastern Mirror, 25 Sep 2022)

- The *education content in schools and universities is obsolete* and does not meet the current needs of the industry. This is the leading reason for structural unemployment. Development of skill sets and Skill based education is lacking in a major way. The Skill Development initiatives started under the *Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY 3.0)* are only serving to provide certification and not true skill expertise. This is evident in the employment salaries of the youth when they migrate or move out of Nagaland to get jobs in mainland India or the southern states of Bengaluru and Hyderabad.

- ***Inadequate infrastructure growth and inadequate manufacturing sector***

investments have limited the employment potential of the secondary industry in the State. There is currently n worthwhile manufacturing or secondary sector industry or corporate in Nagaland State.

- Due to low agricultural output and a dearth of alternative employment options, the transition from elementary to secondary and post-secondary education is difficult.

- ***Unemployment thus***, contributes to the issue of poverty. Long-term unemployed youths engage in illegal and unethical activities to generate income. As a result, there is an increase in crime and corruption across the State.

- Antisocial elements can recruit unemployed people with relative ease. This causes people to lose faith in the democratic values of the country.

- Unemployed individuals frequently become addicted to drugs and alcohol or attempt suicide, resulting in a drain on the nation's human resources.

- In addition, there is widespread agreement that youth unemployment contributes to insurgency and terrorism. If a country fails to provide employment opportunities for its young population, resentment ensues. ***Terrorist organisations recruit disenchanted youth, resulting in an increase in violence.*** Similarly, in the North-East, educated and unemployed youth are enticed by the employment opportunities provided by underground groups.

- Terrorism in the North-East has assumed the form of a "criminal enterprise" and become a "profitable industry," especially for the educated unemployed youth. The Government of India has also expressed grave concern over the recruitment of young people into militancy in the North-East due to "inadequate economic

development and employment opportunities" and "*corruption in Government machinery*" (Government of India, 2008).

- The workforce that could have been employed productively to generate resources instead *becomes dependent on the remaining workforce*, resulting in increased socio-economic costs for the government. A 1% increase in unemployment, for instance, reduces the GDP in the economy by 2%.
- The *primary source of government revenue* has been the property tax. Recent additions include the proceeds from the sale of forest products and taxes on urban goods.
- Thus, the State's economy is largely dependent on assistance from the Central government. *Physical, social, and economic conditions* generally pose the greatest obstacles to economic development. The *physical conditions* include hilly terrain, dense forests, and communication difficulties. The *social obstacles* are the people's initial apathy towards innovation, their lack of education, so rigid and conservative *Naga societal norms and ethics* and their primitive production methods. The *economic factors* include a lack of capital, the absence of marketing centres, and other similar obstacles.
- The *majority of the workforce* in Nagaland is employed in the *primary sector*, while the secondary sector is inactive. Although the tertiary sector employed fewer workers, its share of the state's gross domestic product was the highest. The workforce has shifted from the primary sector to the secondary and tertiary sectors as a result of the rapid growth of urbanisation.

- Workforce participation in the *secondary sector remains very low*. Secondary sector workforce participation has increased slightly, but its share of total workforce participation has remained negligible *at just 2%*.
- In Nagaland, the *tertiary sector is dominated by public and government administrative institutions with limited absorption capacity*; thus, the sector has reached its maximum capacity. This indicates that, in order to create employment opportunities in the state, services other than government sectors must be opened up and pursued.

### **Environmental Factors and Perspective**

The State of Nagaland has a hilly, forested, undulating terrain and mountainous climate. The state has not been very aggressively affected by Climate Change however it has been more vulnerable to Natural Disasters and even manmade hazards like Forest Fires, Drought and Afforestation due to practice of “Shifting Agriculture” and “Jhoom Cultivation”. *The incidence of increased poverty is more likely to impact on the environment and in turn Migration than Natural Climate Change issues*. Some important facets are as follows with respect to Climate Change and Environment in Nagaland.

A study by Jamir. C (2021) has found that the State's forest areas decreased from *862532 hectares in 1987-88* to *862300 hectares in 2016-2017*. The outcome demonstrates that key deforestation-causing activities *involving commercial agents have been identified* (Jamir C. , Population, Poverty and Environmental Degradation in Nagaland : An Overview Analysis, 2021).

According to the Forest Survey of India, there has been a continuous decline of forest areas in Nagaland from 1987-88 to 2016-17, with the *majority of logging*

and agricultural development activities being conducted by commercial agents (Forest Survey, 2017).

Studies have also determined that *unsustainable deforestation activities* such as *shifting cultivation, coal mining, quarrying, diversion of forest lands for developmental activities, large-scale plantation, agriculture expansion*, and natural disasters such as landslides and fires result in environmental degradation, which impacts rainfall disruption, production and productivity, and lack of fuel wood supply.

In addition, there is consensus that *market and institutional failures* have been the primary factors driving both to engage in unsustainable deforestation in Nagaland. Environment, Forest, and Climate change Government of Nagaland Survey Report, 2018 found that the state is losing forest cover at an alarming rate of *200 sq km year*, second only to Mizoram in North Eastern Region (Nagaland Post, 2018).

Deforestation is not a problem in and of itself and may *even be a prerequisite for economic development*. When this occurs on a large scale, it becomes essential to determine the causes of the trend. Degradation of environmental resources, whether caused by the poor or the wealthy, has direct and indirect effects not only on the *cost of production but also on the productivity of crops*, thereby reducing the income of the poor. Environmental degradation manifests itself through the destruction of forests for fuel wood, timber, and jhum cultivation; the degradation of land caused by the use of chemical fertilisers, pesticides, etc. in modern agriculture; and the pollution of air caused by the consumption of biomass fuel. Thus, there is a vicious cycle between poverty and environmental degradation.

The majority of the examined years by Nongbri et al (2019) in their paper were "*Normal Condition-dry*". Dimapur experienced moderate and severe droughts

more frequently than Phek district in Nagaland, and the frequency has recently increased. Temperature and precipitation evaporation-transpiration were positively correlated with drought. *“According to the regression analysis, drought years had a negative impact on the rice yield in these districts. Due to their low adaptive capacity, particularly in terms of physical and monetary assets, the households proved to be extremely vulnerable. It has been discovered that factors such as educational attainment, gender, irrigation facility, crop diversification, income from livestock and non-farm activities, and extension contact reduce vulnerability. Therefore, it is recommended to enhance the physical and financial capabilities of the region's farmers in order to make them climate-ready”* (Nongbri, Singh, Sheikh, & Devarain, 2019).

The *Nagaland State Action Plan for Climate Change (2012)* has given out certain *finding and projections that do not show any alarming situation with respect to the Climate Change and its hazardous manifestations in the State*. Therefore, aspects of *Anthropogenic damage or regressive human actions* are more likely to cause movement of population *thereby leading to Migration* to areas with more stable and better prospects of living (Nagaland State Action Plan on Climate Change, 2012).

- The *majority of Nagaland's districts* have experienced an increase in monsoon precipitation over the past century. The analysis of Nagaland's temperature records *reveals a consistent warming trend in both minimum and maximum temperatures over the past century*. The minimum temperature in the districts of Wokha, Zunheboto, Tuensang, and Phek has increased by more than 1.60 degrees Celsius.
- *The state is projected to experience an increase in annual average temperature between 1.6°C and 1.8°C* between 2020 and 2050. Kohima,

Wokha, Phek, Zunheboto, and Tuensang have experienced a temperature increase between 1.7°C and 1.8°C, while other southern districts have experienced a temperature increase between 1.7°C and 1.8°C.

○ The total annual precipitation in Nagaland is expected to increase during the same period. *The southern districts of Nagaland are more likely than the northern districts to receive greater precipitation.* It is anticipated that rainfall in the southern districts of Kohima, Zunheboto, and Phek will increase by more than 20% compared to the baseline. Wokha and Tuensang are expected to receive a 15 and 20% increase in precipitation, respectively. *The northernmost districts of Mon and Mokokchung are projected to experience a 10 to 20% increase in precipitation.* As the latitude increases, a precipitation gradient decrease is predicted.

○ Some districts of the state are anticipated to experience an increase in *100 mm/day rainfall events. It is anticipated that Phek, Tuensang, and Kohima will experience an increase in extreme rainfall events of two or more days per year.* These are the same districts where the absolute value of precipitation increased. The northern districts of Zunheboto, Wokha, Mon, and Mokokchung each have an annual increase in extreme events of less than two days.

○ During the 2021-2050s, Nagaland is projected to experience an increase in *moderate drought-like conditions (onset of drought), with northern states experiencing more drought weeks than southern states.* In the 2021-2050s, drought weeks across Nagaland are likely to increase by *25 to 50%* relative to the current baseline scenario. *The projections also indicate an increase in flood discharge in the southern districts of Phek and Kohima,*



*with an increase of 10 to 25% compared to the current discharge rates in these districts.*

Undoubtedly, population growth has a number of positive effects as well on the environment and human welfare, *such as lower per capita costs of providing energy, health care, infrastructure, and services at higher population densities.* Additionally, urbanisation has historically been associated with declining birth rates, which reduces the pressure of population on land and natural resources. Despite these positive effects, the region's major cities are increasingly plagued by environmental issues. *The following are a few key anthropogenic issues:*

- As a direct result of urbanisation, water and air pollution pose a significant threat to health and safety in the cities, particularly at the household and community levels. *Waterborne diseases are most prevalent in low-income communities due to inadequate sanitation, drainage, and solid waste collection.* Pesticides and industrial effluents also pose risks to human health, particularly for the poor.
- *Traffic congestion and air pollution have a negative impact on the productivity of many cities.* The loss of productivity encompasses the total amount of productive time lost in traffic as well as the associated increase in the costs of operating and maintaining vehicles, such as the wear and tear caused by frequent acceleration and deceleration. *For instance,* delays that result in tardy arrival for employment, meetings, and schooling result in lost business. In addition, increased idling, acceleration, and braking lead to increased air pollution and carbon dioxide emissions.

- *Solid waste* that is left uncollected and improperly disposed of can have severe health consequences. At landfills, they clog drainage systems and contaminate groundwater. *Additionally, the majority of urban areas in the state are unable to manage the growing quantities of hazardous waste generated by hospitals and the expansion of industries.* In addition, the majority of towns lack an underground piped or sewerage system, and even if they do, the total length of proper drains is shorter than that of crude drains, meaning that there is no proper cement (RCC) coverage for the majority of drainage systems. *In addition, no city in Nagaland has a functioning sewage treatment system* (Maosanen, 2014).
  
- The *conversion of agricultural land and forest*, as well as the reclamation of wetlands, for urban uses and infrastructure, is associated with widespread removal of vegetation to support the urban ecosystem and places additional pressure on neighbouring areas that may be even more ecologically sensitive. *Major urban centres such as Dimapur, Kohima, and Mokokchung* are the most impacted and environmentally vulnerable regions, as a result of the rapid expansion of human settlement and infrastructure development.

### **Environmental Impact**

Urbanization due to intense migration of populace, has not only *adverse local environmental effects*, but also extensive so-called "*ecological footprints*" that extend well beyond their immediate vicinity. Intensive and extensive exploitation of natural resources to support the urban economy includes excessive *extraction of energy resources (including fuel wood), large-scale quarrying and excavation of sand, gravel, and construction materials, and over-extraction of water*. Other effects, such as pollution of waterways and long-distance air pollution that affects

human health as well as vegetation and soils at considerable distances, are also possible.

**Key Research Derivatives of Environmental Factors & Perspective**

- Based on the Findings and recommendations of the Nagaland State Action Plan for Climate Change, the visible effects, record of natural disasters in the State, *it can be safely assumed that though there are visible signs and record of changing weather and climatic conditions over the years, there is no alarming adverse effect on the Climate or Weather which would effect Migration of population in any considerable manner.*
- Most of the environmental pressure and strain is due to the rapid urbanization, afforestation, ‘Jhoom’ cultivation and construction activities. *These though detrimental are essential components of growth too and suitable mitigating measures need to be evolved and put in place by the State Government.* These factors are more pronounced and *responsible for the Migration of people* both from rural areas to the urban centres as also from the rural ad urban locations within the State to other states and destinations with better prospects of living and employment.
- There is no evidence in the State of any “Climate Refugees” or Migrants having moved due to adverse effects of Climate. *A negligible percentage of people from Assam may have migrated into the State from flood prone areas of Assam, West Bengal and Tripura, otherwise there is no substantial movement of people both within the State and outside the State.* In addition, there is a section of people which may have *relocated and moved* due to the Forest Fires and threat of unavailability of suitable land for agriculture due to lack of water resources, drought conditions and habitation.

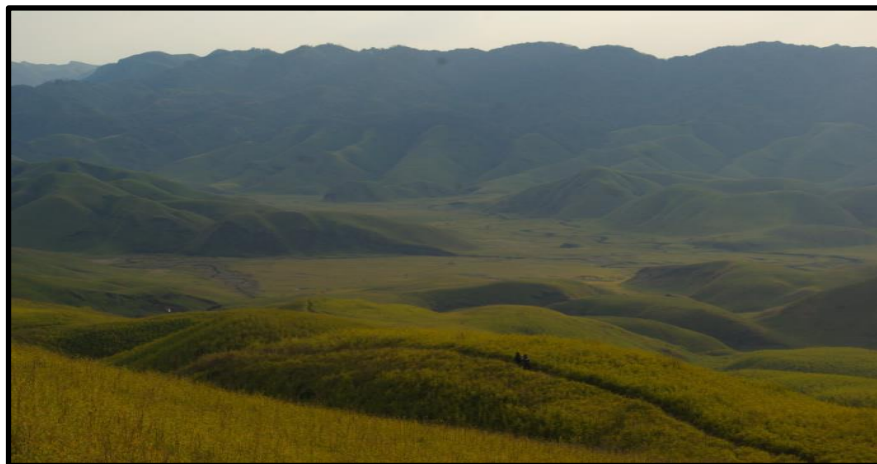
***Fig 6-1: Land Burnt for 'Jhoom' Cultivation in Mokokchung***



***Fig 6-2: Forest Fire in Dzukou Valley Kohima (June 2021)***



***Fig 6-3: Dzukou Valley Kohima (June 2021)***



*(Source : Personal Photographs during the Tenure as DIG, South Nagaland,  
from Dec 2019 to Dec 2021)*

### **Infrastructural Factors and Perspective**

Infrastructure plays a *crucial role in the economic growth* and development process. The relationship between infrastructure and economic development is not static. It is a continuous process, and progress in infrastructure must precede, accompany, and follow progress in economic development. It is essential to achieve the goals of a self-accelerating economic development process. Slow economic growth is frequently associated with inadequate infrastructure development. Thus, the importance of physical and social infrastructure in economic development planning is widely acknowledged.

Infrastructure facilities, such as *transportation and communication, power and energy, banking, education, health, housing, water supply, and sanitation, are fundamental to the growth and development of an economy*. The characteristics of Nagaland's infrastructure development are discussed below.

The growth of large cities, particularly in developing nations, has been accompanied by an increase in urban strains caused by unemployment and infrastructural deficiencies, which has led to an increase in *urban poverty overall*. *In many cities and towns, urban services frequently fall short of meeting even the most fundamental needs of the residents*. Recent publication of a thematic report on rural-urban migration in Nagaland highlights issues pertaining to facilities, opportunities, and means of subsistence. Prof. Manoj Pant, coordinator of thematic studies and lead author of the report, wrote, *"The report indicates that it is essential to focus on urban regeneration in Nagaland, as the majority of the cities are located in the hills, which have a very limited carrying capacity"* (The Morung Express, 2021).

Infrastructure entails providing the *essential services required for people to maintain a minimal standard of living*. The essential services *consist of water supply, sanitation, electricity, roads, transportation, and telecommunications, as well as health care, education, markets, and financial institutions*. This leads to improvements in health, education, economic opportunities, and more. The majority of *Nagaland's towns receive their water supply from natural sources such as rivers, streams, springs, and aquifers*. In certain areas of some towns, the Public Health Engineering Department provides *some water*; however, the remaining urban population meets its water needs through the previously mentioned sources or by digging wells and utilising community springs.

In terms of sanitation, urban centres have not been able to accomplish much. The towns have their own municipal councils to oversee the sanitation and public amenity needs of the urban residents; however, these councils are *typically ineffective and inadequate* to meet the needs of the rapidly expanding urban population.

In the past ten years, the *transport industry* has also experienced significant growth, particularly due to an increase in personal transportation. In the last decade, the average growth rate of the vehicle population in Nagaland has been between 5 and 7%. *The districts and cities of Dimapur and Kohima have the highest vehicle populations in terms of district and municipality*. This phenomenon has made traffic congestion and snarls prevalent in Nagaland's urban centres. Urban population pressure on public amenities and infrastructure is without a doubt a significant cause of under development and poverty. *Given that urban settlements in Nagaland, with the exception of Dimapur, are located on hill slopes or rugged terrain, the prospect of comprehensive development becomes practically impossible*.

*Transport and communication services* require roads as one of their physical infrastructures. The development of at least an all-weather road connecting the state's dispersed villages is a prerequisite for the state's economic growth.

The railways are the *largest transport agency* that has been intimately linked to the growth of the national economy, but their connectivity is limited. The railroad plays a crucial role in the advancement of economic and human development. *However, rail transport development in Nagaland is still negligible.* Currently, the state has only 9.3 km of railways with a single station in Dimapur. The extension of the railway in Nagaland has not yet been made operational (Vero, 2018).

Long-distance air travel offers time savings that cannot be matched by ground travel. In a scarce economy, air travel optimises technological, managerial, and administrative skills. There are numerous organisations in India that provide civil aviation services. As a result, domestic and international airlines have expanded rapidly in the country. However, Nagaland's air transportation infrastructure is still in its infancy. There is currently *only one airport in the state, located in Dimapur.* Recently, the Nagaland State Transport (NST) department began providing helicopter services, but they operate only on a routine basis and cannot meet the needs of the state's residents.

#### **Key Research Derivatives from the Infrastructure Perspective**

- Infrastructure availability and perspective planning in Nagaland is much desired and *needs a major thrust* and focus to enable the local populace the standard of living, employment and welfare in consonance with the population in the rest of India.

- Lack of suitable infrastructure whether as *basic or support infrastructure* both in the rural and urban areas of the State is directly and indirectly related to employment, work, suitable earning potential, decent living standards, social, cultural and physical mobility, enhanced awareness and capability to influence development processes. Absence of suitable infrastructure, especially in the current decade of 2023 where National focus is on major thrust and impetus to infrastructure development, *is bound to lead Migration to places which are better in infrastructure availability.*
- *People today will never accept, restrict themselves or be governed with the deficiency in infrastructure for long*, especially in the Urban areas. The focus may suddenly take place post a disaster, representation or public action, but the fact is that the people today demand suitable infrastructure as their right. *Therefore, in order to mitigate the effects of Migration and balance out the In/Out Migration*, especially rural to urban, it is imperative that the State should focus seriously on this aspect.
- The pressure and stress on the Urban Centres due to pollution, sewage, lack of basic facilities *like drinking water, congestion, unplanned habitation, lack of municipal planning, sewage treatment and disposal* etc., *maybe a prominent factor in Migration of people outside the State too.*

***Fig 6-4: Aerial View of the Rapid Unplanned Urbanisation of Kohima (Dec 2022)***



(Source : The Nagaland Post - Dec 2022)



***Fig 6-5: Lack of Space for Sewage and Sanitation in Kohima (Dec 2022)***



***Fig 6-6: Traffic Density on the Main Road in Kohima (Dec 2022)***



***Fig 6-7: Lack of Space and Overburdened Electrification in Kohima (Dec 2022)***



*(Source: The Nagaland Post and Eastern Mirror - Dec 2022)*

**Fig 6-8: Acute Scarcity of Water all the Year Round in Kohima**



*(Source: The Morung Express - 21 Aug 2021)*

**Fig 6-9: Migrants in Dimapur During COVID 19 (May 2020)**



*(Source: The Nagaland Post - 25 May 2020)*

**Fig 6-10: 'Non Naga Migrants' in Dimapur Engaged in Menial Labour**



*(Source: The Nagaland Post - 30 March 2015)*



**Fig 6-11: Non Naga Migrant Labourers Dominate Construction Industry**



(Source: Eastern Mirror - 18 Sep 2022)

**Fig 6-12: Non Naga Migrants in Unorganised Sector**



(Source: Eastern Mirror - 17 Feb 2020)

**Security and Ethno-Religious Factors and Perspective**

In India, tribal militant movements are not new. Many tribal communities on the Indian subcontinent fought valiantly against landlords and the British government, but the Naga struggle is unique in that it is the *first organised resistance movement against the post-colonial Indian state* with the goal of establishing an independent nation state of their own and fought for over half a century against all odds and challenges.

The structural changes that occurred in the region over time facilitated interactions between the various Naga tribes and united them as an ethnic community. *The Naga tribes who resided in various regions of the Northeast and spoke a variety of languages were able to establish a distinct nation due to their shared struggle.* Undoubtedly, *intertribal and intergroup rivalries have also impeded* the development of the Naga people. No longer is the existence of the Naga nationality in question. What truly concerns us today are the effects of the development and nature of Naga nationalism.

The ethnic nature of Naga nationalism has become a significant threat to India's concept of a multi-national state. *However, there is no way for the Naga national movement to achieve its goals without simultaneously negotiating with the Indian government* who supports the concept of civic nationalism. In the current context, the future of Naga nationalism will depend on how the Indian government and Naga leadership deal with *competing concerns and interests* in the region and find a solution that is acceptable to all parties with a stake in the issue.

As a result of the decline of the socialist movement and anti-colonial struggles in recent decades, the likelihood of *Nagas achieving independence through armed insurrection is almost a non-existent possibility.* The withdrawal of material and moral support by the major powers has had a significant impact on the insurgent groups. In the altered international context, insurgent movements are compelled to negotiate with their respective governments in order to find alternative solutions. The NSCN (IM), the most prominent and core insurgent group of Nagas in Nagaland has only responded to the needs of the time by accepting a ceasefire and beginning negotiations with the Indian government since the 90s'. The future form of the Naga

national movement depends heavily on the *actions or inactions* of the Indian government at this juncture.

The Look East (now Act East) Policy pursued by the Indian government compels *Indian policymakers to investigate the means of restoring peace in the region*. Thus, India has motives and obligations to engage Naga insurgent groups in peace talks and seek a speedy resolution to the Naga issue. Despite its own compulsions to seek peace, the Indian government may find it difficult to concede to the demands of the Challenges of Naga nationalism and the Naga nationalist movement. Political and strategic considerations prevent India from granting independence to the Nagas, despite the fact that the Naga-inhabited hill regions have not much economic significance for the country other than being on the route to South East Asia.

*The Security situation in absolute terms has continuously been improving over the years and in 2022 has seen major initiatives by the Central Government* like removal of the Armed Forces Special Power Act (AFSPA) from more areas in the Northeast and even in Nagaland, including many Police Circles in the major cities of Kohima, Dimapur, Mokokchung and Zunheboto.

The *majority of Nagas in Nagaland want peace, prosperity and development in the present day*. Most families and especially the younger educated generation is keener to integrate and ensure the development of the State for overall prosperity. The intense levels of violence in the decades of 1990-2000 and 2000-2010 is long past now and currently the violence levels are almost negligible even in Nagaland and Manipur. Post the resolution and calm in Assam (ULFA and NDFB) there is a significant confidence amongst the *Migrants regarding their safety, though issues or corruption, extortion and illegal taxes from non-Nagas still continues in Nagaland*.

There have been no major incident of violence or crime against Migrants in Nagaland in the recent times and the situation is quite stable.

On the Tribal front also there seem to be no major issues as the Tribal Councils (HOHOs) are *keen on finding a solution to the Naga Issues and the Naga Peace Accord (NPA) which has currently taken a back seat due to the ongoing Assembly Elections (on 28 Feb 2023)* is likely to see some fresh light and move forward after the elections in the State in Feb-Mar 2023. Inter-Tribal issues and rivalries are a different aspect and shall continue on their own pace and steam as hitherto fore, in localised areas of dominance by the respective tribes.

#### **Key Derivatives of the Security Situation and Ethnic Issues**

- Presently, there is *no major security issue or problem affecting the move of population or governing the outflows or inflows of migrants* into Nagaland. Issue which are relevant for the non- Nagas moving in to Nagaland are issues of extortion by the Insurgent Group in ceasefire, corruption, illegal non-Naga taxes imposed by these Insurgent group and some amount of *apathy of the Nagaland government* in instituting means and measures to assist the ‘In Migrants’ in Nagaland.
- Unskilled and Semi-skilled migrants are required by the people in Nagaland due to various factors and reasons discussed earlier and thus will be in demand always. Therefore, the movement of such migrants from other states in NE, Bihar, Assam and West Bengal will only continue unabated.
- On a different note, and contrary to the aspect of *‘In Migrants’ moving in to Nagaland without fear*, the *Nagas may also continue to Migrate out of Nagaland, due to the surge in their aspirations, awareness levels and perspectives in the last few years*. The local Nagas are now keen to associate with mainland India for work,

employment, arts, crafts, business ventures, service sector and so on. There is even talk of *Nagas themselves bringing in Entrepreneurs and Venture Capitalists* into the state to give an impetus to the Manufacturing sector and some form of Industrial effort in Nagaland. Tourism abounds and is now increasing with the direct involvement of the local Nagas as entrepreneurs and corporates involved in promoting tourism in the State.

### **MGNREGA and Government Schemes for the Migrants**

To reduce '*distress migration*' from rural areas, the Indian government has a long history of implementing *safety net and adaptive social protection programmes*. These aim to provide wage employment through public works programmes during agricultural lean periods or extreme climate conditions such as droughts and floods. One such programme is the *Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)*, which guarantees 100 days of employment to every rural household per year. MGNREGA has provisions for *50 days* of additional wage employment in areas affected by climate hazards such as floods, cyclones, droughts, etc. The objective is to foster climate resilience and assist vulnerable households in coping with and recovering from extreme weather events. However, *actual results demonstrate that MGNREGA has been largely unsuccessful due to operational and administrative issues* (Bhardwaj R. , Hazra, Reddy, Das, & Kaur, 2021).

Effective *social protection programmes* can provide a safety net against migration due to destitution. This is especially crucial given that migrants in need may be at a *disadvantage on the urban labour market and susceptible to exploitation*. However, we must also recognise that migration represents an opportunity for a great number of people who would otherwise fall deeper into poverty traps.

Migrants can earn higher wages in urban areas, enabling them to save money and *purchase assets back home in order to secure their long-term livelihoods and escape inter-generational poverty*. Without reliable data on the pattern of circular migration, policymakers will be unable to identify the *needs, concerns, and vulnerabilities of migrants*, and these may not be addressed by social protection programmes. Additionally, it is essential to recognise the *vulnerability of those left behind*. Policymakers must determine if MGNREGA aids rural households and their migrant members in coping with economic and climate crises.

*Migration has both negative and positive effects*. While migration can have economic benefits, it also has social repercussions, both for the migrants and the families (*mostly women, children, and the elderly*) *left behind*. There are numerous costs and risks associated with migration that are difficult for poor and vulnerable individuals to bear. Migration causes the dissolution of families and alters gender roles. The migrant-receiving areas *are frequently unprepared to accommodate migrants*, lacking basic shelter and sanitation facilities and unable to ensure the safety of women.

Where migrants reside in unsanitary conditions, their susceptibility to disease increases. The majority of labour and workplace *safety laws are disregarded*. Migrants are *frequently overworked, paid less than non-migrants*, especially in *Nagaland* and exposed to hazardous working environments. *Additionally, they lack employment security also*.

In addition to MGNREGA, the other Social Safety measures are the Public Distribution System (*PDS*) for foodgrain at subsidized prices, the Integrated Child Development Services (*ICDS*) for early childcare, nutrition and education, Mid-Day Meal Scheme (*MDMS*) now called the Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman



(*PMPSN*) for children in government schools and the Old Age Pension scheme for the retired and elderly in rural areas.

Amongst all these schemes the MGNREGA was aimed to be the one to provide absolute financial support to the population in rural areas, *however a major drawback has been the fact that MGNREGA* only provides benefit in communities as long as they are in their rural locations and native areas.

In addition to this the *NITI Aayog has also prepared a Draft Policy on Migrant Workers in 2021* which is still under discussion and modifications. This policy however, does not entail major changes in the MGNREGA and the other Social Safety Net schemes in their current form, though it proposes a number other changes to facilitate the migrant and ensure that the State Governments make *uniform policies for accounting of migrants, data base management of migrants and various policies, amendment to the Inter State Migrant Workers Act of 1979, make Ministry of labour and Employment as the Nodal Ministry for implementation of Migrant related policies, inter ministry and inter department coordination and finally drastically curb exploitation, corruption and sufferings of distress migrants eventually.*

#### **Key Research Derivatives for MGNREGA and Government Schemes**

- MGNREGA should reconsider its current policy of *limiting benefits to native-village residents*. Workers who experience forced migration or displacement are left *without social protection* and are frequently forced to live and work in inhumane conditions in order to survive, devoid of any benefits or rights. Nonetheless, not everyone is able to relocate. *Women, children, and members of marginalised communities may be left in precarious situations that exacerbate their*

*precariousness*. If the migrant worker is unable to send money home, they may be severely affected. ***Therefore, it is imperative that Government policy must extend rights and social safety net provisions to migrant workers at destination sites via MGNREGA and other social protection programmes.***

- MGNREGA must provide a stable source of income and livelihood security for the poor and the marginalised. When families and individuals perceive that they have no other option for survival, they migrate out of desperation. ***For these individuals, MGNREGA is not a viable safety net.*** Due to administrative delays in sanctioning work, a lack of transparency, and delays in wage payments, families do not consider MGNREGA as a fallback option during times of crisis. Having no more than 100 guaranteed days of work per year and comparatively ***lower pay than urban wage rates is detrimental.*** Migrants believe they will be ***better able to support their families if they migrate, despite the hardships they may face at their destinations.*** The government should carefully consider these issues.

- The demand for ***skilled labour has increased***, resulting in a mismatch between supply and demand. There is a need for a national-level mapping of the skill requirements in major destination sites, as well as the development of a systematic skill enhancement programme and certification and placement services to meet those needs.

- MGNREGA must shift its emphasis from a purely natural resource management-based approach to one that also ***emphasises human resource development.*** It must acknowledge the multi-locational nature of livelihoods and provide communities with the necessary means, resources, and knowledge to make informed decisions. ***MGNREGA should not restrict individuals to rural areas.*** The

programme must acknowledge that *migration is the result of a person's own efforts to gain employment*, as well as migration's central role in protecting and promoting rural livelihoods. It should thus:-

- Develop a clear, *all-encompassing framework* that integrates migration into the operational guidelines of the MGNREGA so that it does not lose priority.
- Focus on *landless people or those with limited access to land* and other natural resource-based livelihoods when emphasising the development of human capital through skill enhancement.
- Extend the scheme's safety net to address the vulnerabilities of *both migrants and residents*. The entitlements for 100 days of work should *extend to the migrant family member in addition to the villagers who remain in the village*.
- Develop effective strategies for convergence with **other housing, health, and education schemes/programmes** in order to provide comprehensive coverage.
- Increase the bargaining power of rural workers so that *they can demand decent working conditions and wages*.
- In the *case of Nagaland*, currently the implementation of the Social Safety Net and schemes like MGNREGA and PDS etc. are plagued with corruption, extortion, mismanagement and inept handling at all levels of the Public Administration. This is so mostly because of the *Naga ethos against labour and unskilled work, rampant extortion by middlemen (insurgent group members) in the garb of contractors and agents, fear of violence and deportation by native insurgent groups and tribal leaders or even undue illegal taxation, being non Nagas*.
- There is a requirement of concerted efforts by the Administration and Civil servants to ensure the success and implementation of these schemes failing which

they will merely remain tool for corruption and extortion by the insurgents and corrupt officials (*based on personal experiences of interactions with the Migrant community and labour in Kohima, Wokha, Kiphire and Phek districts of South Nagaland*).

- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin (PMAYG), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), and National Rural Livelihoods Mission are some of the additional government programmes (NRLM). Their goals are outlined in (**Table 6-1**), but they do not adequately *address seasonal migration or migration in times of crisis*, especially in the State of Nagaland.

**Table 6-1: Details of Schemes which Provide Local Livelihood and Employment to Migrants in India (In addition to the Other Social Safety Net Schemes of GOI)**

SCHEMES	OBJECTIVES
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)	Provides 100 days of guaranteed wage employment annually per household in rural areas when demanded
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin (PMAYG)	Provides houseless people and those living in dilapidated houses with financial assistance for constructing a durable house
Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	Public works to conserve and develop degraded natural resources like soil, vegetative cover and water
Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)	Provides safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections
Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)	Expands area under assured irrigation, improves on-farm water use efficiency, promotes water-saving technologies
National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)	Improves productivity, sustainability, profitability and climate resilience of agriculture by promoting location-specific integrated farming systems
National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)	Creates efficient and effective institutional platforms for the rural poor, enabling them to increase household income and improve access to financial services.
Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Programme (MKSP)	Improves capacities of women in agriculture to access the resources of various institutions and government schemes
Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	Promotes employment opportunities through micro-enterprises in rural and urban areas

(Source : Bhardwaj R. , Hazra, Reddy, Das, & Kaur, 2021)

## **Chapter VII: Findings of the Field Survey and Coping Mechanism**

Having analysed the *Population and Migration Dynamics in the State of Nagaland*, a field survey was conducted in the form of questionnaires sent on the Google network to respondents in all the 16 districts of Nagaland for ascertaining a perspective on the reasons, causes and facets of *In and Out Migration* in Nagaland as per the current environment.

The last perspective on the Migration in Nagaland (both In and Out) was based on the analysis of the 2011 Census and the key parameters of *Marriage, Move with Household, Move for Work / Employment, Migration due to Education and Other Reasons (primarily Security, Climate etc. clubbed into one segment)*. These parameters are very broad based issues at the National Level for all the States in the country and for maintaining uniformity in data collection and analysis. They afford the Census to collate, correlate, analyse and produce a perspective at the Macro Level in the country. However, an endeavour has been undertaken, based on the experience gained during the government service from 2019 to 2021, while on deputation with the Ministry of Home Affairs, as Deputy Inspector General (Assam Rifles) South Nagaland, based in Kohima, to collate and analyse data *under the following parameters* to enable a perspective *at the State and the local level* in Nagaland and for formulating recommendations to improve the *Public Administration within the State:-*

- *Socio- Economic Factors*
- *Security Issues*
- *Environmental Issues*
- *Ethno-Religious Factors and Tribal Dynamics*

- *Social Safety Net of the Government*
- *Provision of Government Schemes*
- *General and Specific Issues pertaining to Public Administration.*

The Survey Questionnaire Forms have been specifically prepared for Random Sampling of both '*In and Out*' Migrants from all the **16 districts of Nagaland**, including the recently created five districts of *Tseminyu, Niuland, Choumoukedima, Shamatore and Noklak*. Population of the **Migrants** has been assumed at **8,00,000**, **(40% of the assessed population of around 21.64 lakhs in 2023 based Aadhar Data and an increase of 2 to 2.5 lakh in the Migrant population from 2011 to 2023. In the 2011 Census a figure of 5,60,000 Migrants were recorded in Nagaland ranging from a period of 1 year to more than 20 years which was almost 28% of the population in 2011).**

The Confidence Level of the survey has been kept at 90% due to the randomness of the issues and paucity of resources, Margin of Error at 0.5%, the Z-score at 1.65 and Standard Deviation at 0.5. **The sample size calculated for the purpose of the survey was 262 samples or more. The survey thus has been able to obtain responses from 269 Migrant respondents.**

#### **Analysis and Findings of the Field Survey Facets and Issues**

The various **factors, causes and facets** pertaining to Migration in Nagaland are being recorded as part of the responses received from the Migrants / respondents under each category. **Total respondents are 112 'In Migrants' and 157 'Out Migrants** (Total 269).

**'In Migration' : Findings of Questionnaire Based Field Survey**

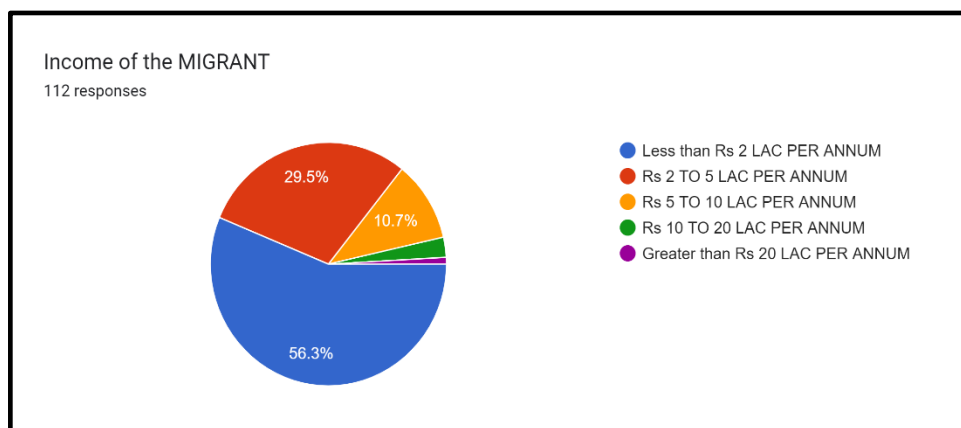
**(Only Key Graphs, Charts and Figures are placed from the Field Survey**

**Questionnaire at Annexure '1'**

- A total of **112 Migrants** responded (111 Males and 01 Female)
- **Age - 40.2% of the respondents were between 26 to 35 years**, 29.5% between 36 to 45 years, 19.6% were greater than 46 years of age and **10.7% were 16 to 25 years age.**
- **Educational Qualifications** – Maximum migrants are High School Pass at **38.9%**, No formal education – 22% and Intermediate – 19.6% with only 12.5% graduates and 7.5% dropouts.
- **Original Place of Residence (OPR)** – **38% migrant** are from **Assam in NE** , about 8% from Intrastate itself, while 14% from Bihar , 5% each from Rajasthan and West Bengal and minor numbers from UP, Uttarakhand, Panjab, Kerala and Orissa.
- **Dependent Family Members in Nagaland** – **23.2% have 4** members, 22% have 3 members and greater than **6 members are 14.3%**.
- **Number of Members Dependent at Original Place of Residence (OPR)** – **36.6% have 4-6 members**, 30.4% have 02 members, and greater than **06 members – 13.4%**.
- **Status of Employment in Nagaland** – **50% are self-employed**, 13.5% salaried, 11% Skilled labourer, 6.5% Daily Wage Labourers, 6.3% Semi Skilled and 5.4% Agricultural Workers.

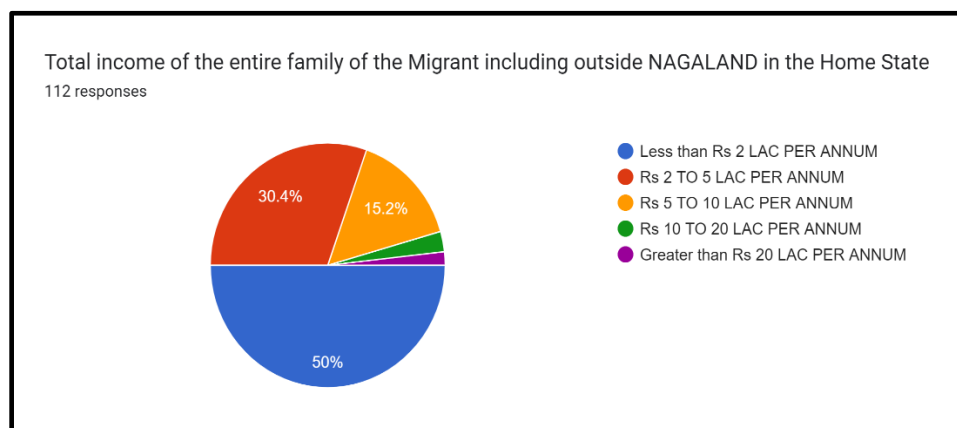
- **Income of Migrants – 56.3% earn less than 2 lakh per annum, 29.5% earn 2 to 5 lakhs, 10.7% earn 5 to 10 lakhs and 2.7% earn 10-20 lakhs. *Maximum income group earning Rupees 16-17,000/- per month (Fig 7-1).***

***Fig 7-1: Income of the ‘In Migrants’***



- **Total Income of the Migrant Including Income of Family Member at OPR – 50% have less than 2 lakhs, 30.4% between 2 to 5 lakhs, 15.2% between 5 to 10 lakhs. Not much difference in total income of the Migrants (Fig 7-2).**

***Fig 7-2: Total Income of the ‘In Migrant’ and His Family at OPR***

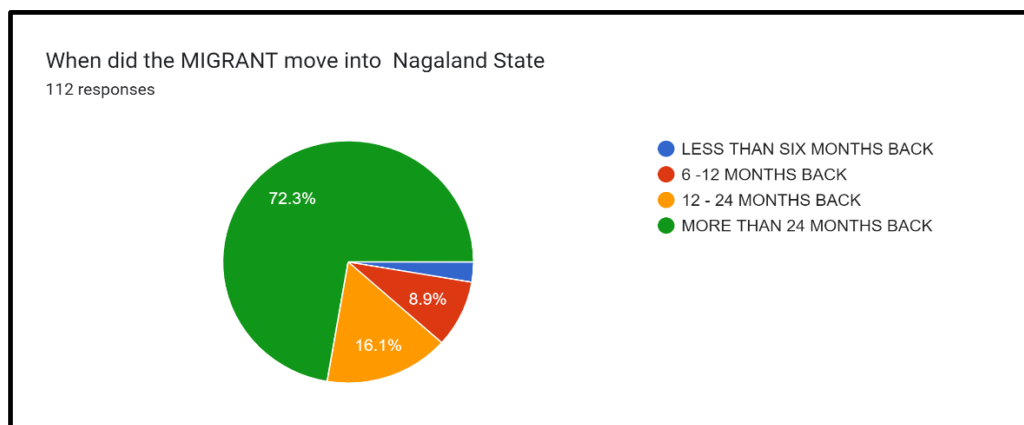


- **Family Members Left Behind in OPR – Maximum people had left behind only parents at 24%, Only Siblings at 21%, Spouse at 15%, Parents and Siblings at 11%, No family at 8% and 11-12% children and balance a combination of Parents, Spouse, Siblings and Children.**



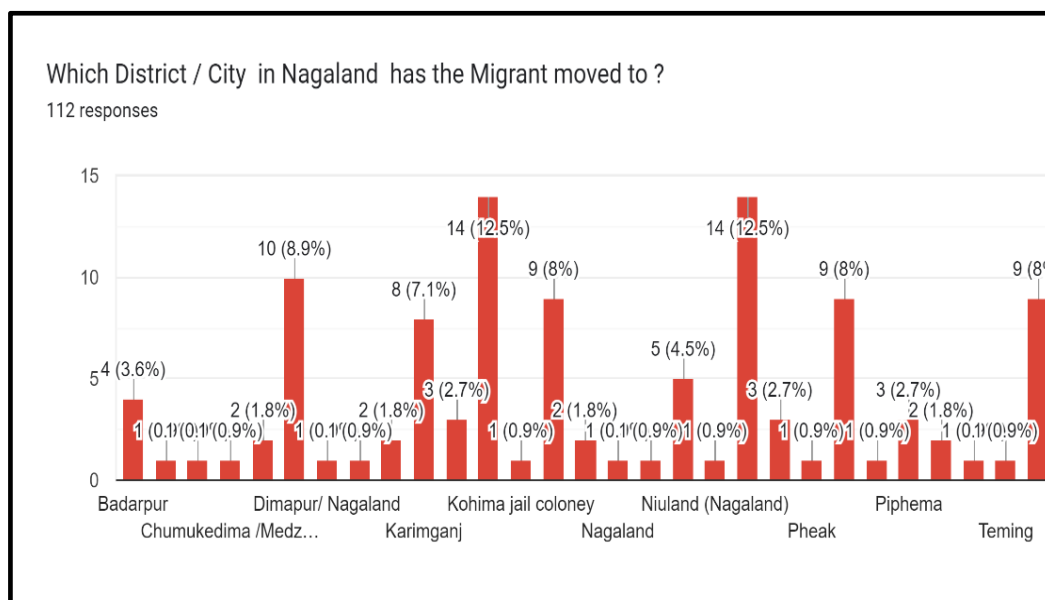
- **Move of Migrant to Nagaland** – 72.3% had moved more than 24 months back, 16% within 12 to 24 months, 8.9% within 6 to 12 months and balance less than that (**Fig 7-3**).

**Fig 7-3: Time Frame of Migration of the Respondent Migrants**



- **Locations Preferred and Moved to in Nagaland** – Kohima and Villages around - 16.2%, Dimapur and Niuland around – 18.7%, New District of Noklak – 12.5%, Mokokchung – 8%, Phek – 8%, balance scattered in other districts (**Fig 7-4**).

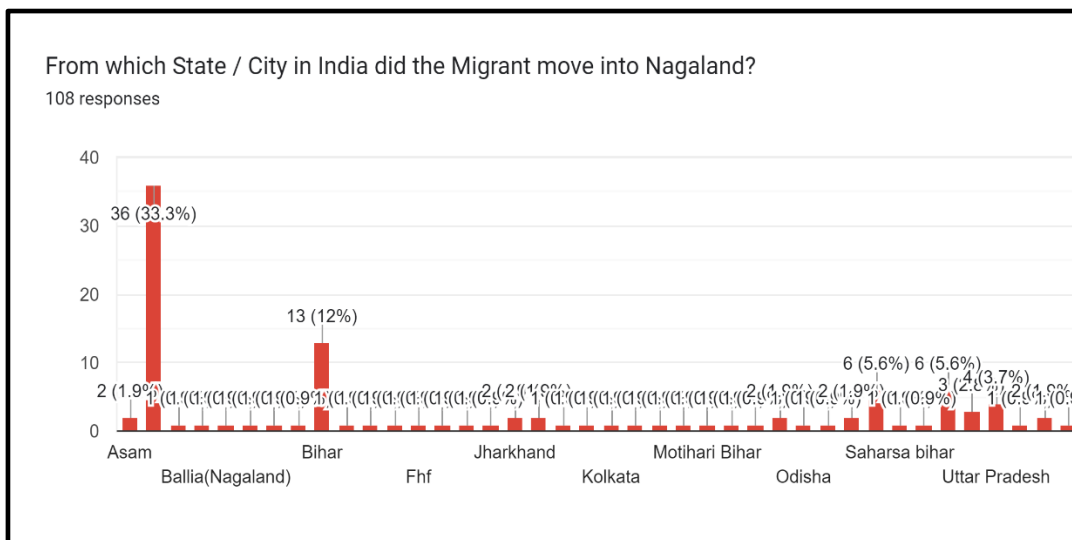
**Fig 7-4: Locations Preferred by the In Migrants in Nagaland**



- **OPR of the Migrants** – Assam – 33.3%, Bihar – 12%, Rajasthan – 5.6%, Uttar Pradesh – 3.7%, less than 3 % from Kerala, Jharkhand, Kolkatta, Orissa and

Uttarakhand. In Bihar maximum migrants originated from Motihar and Saharsa (Fig 7-5).

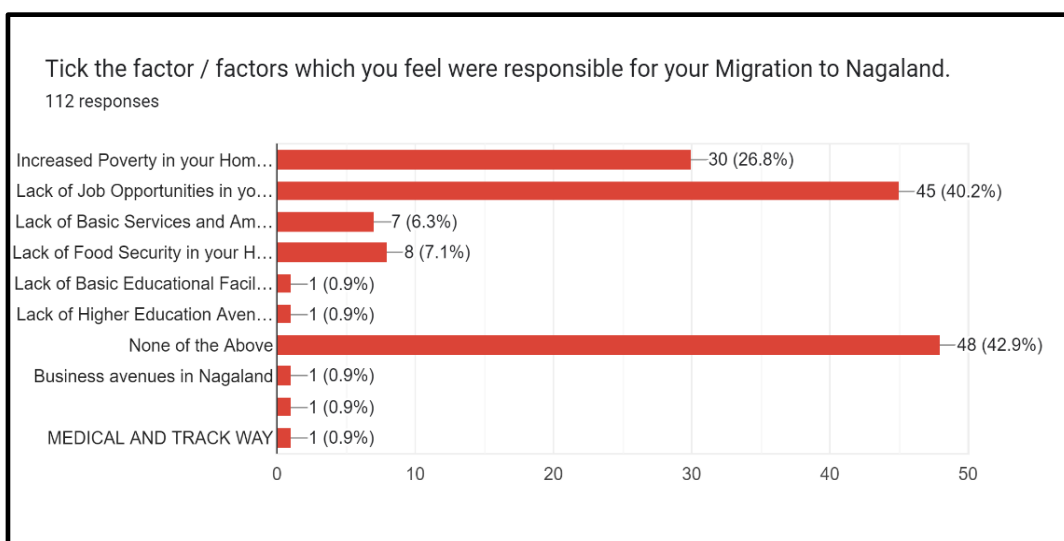
**Fig 7-5: OPR of the In Migrants**



**Factors and Causes for Migration**

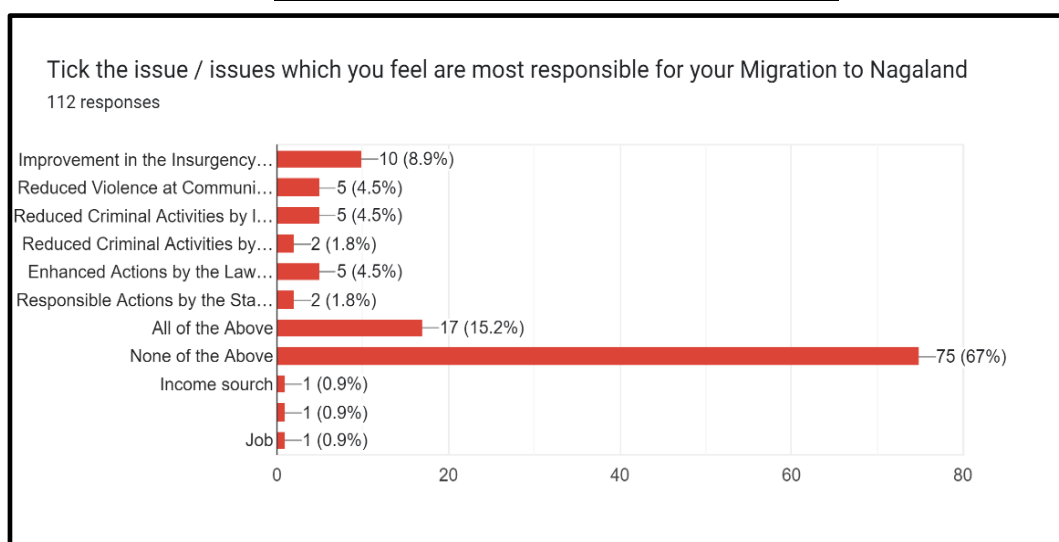
- **Socio-Economic Issues – 42% migrated due to Marriage, Relationships and Relatives and with household, 27% due to lack of Job / Employment Opportunities in OPR, 13% due to Poverty, 5% due to Poverty and lack of Employment both and 4% for Poverty, Lack of Employment and Scarcity of Food also (Fig 7-6).**

**Fig 7-6: Socio-Economic Factors for In Migration (%)**



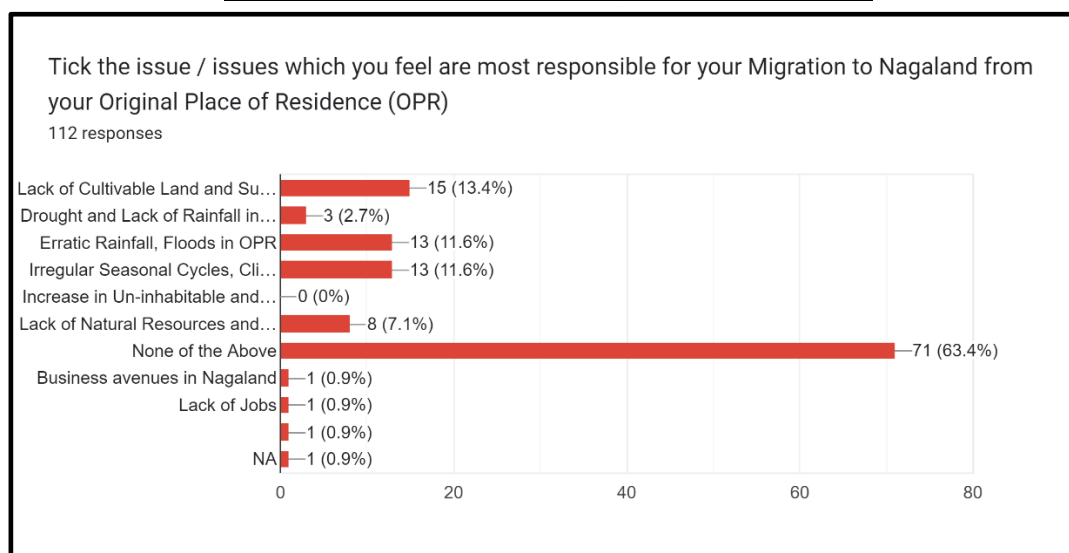
- **Security Issues – 67% Migrants had no Security reason or issues at OPR for migrating**, 14% had **all the reason** of violence, tribal issues, inaction by government authorities and agencies and **4%** moved to Nagaland due to **perceived improvement in the Insurgency situation** in Nagaland, while 2% moved due to **perceived actions by the Security agencies** in Nagaland (Fig 7.7).

**Fig 7-7: Security Factors for In Migration (%)**



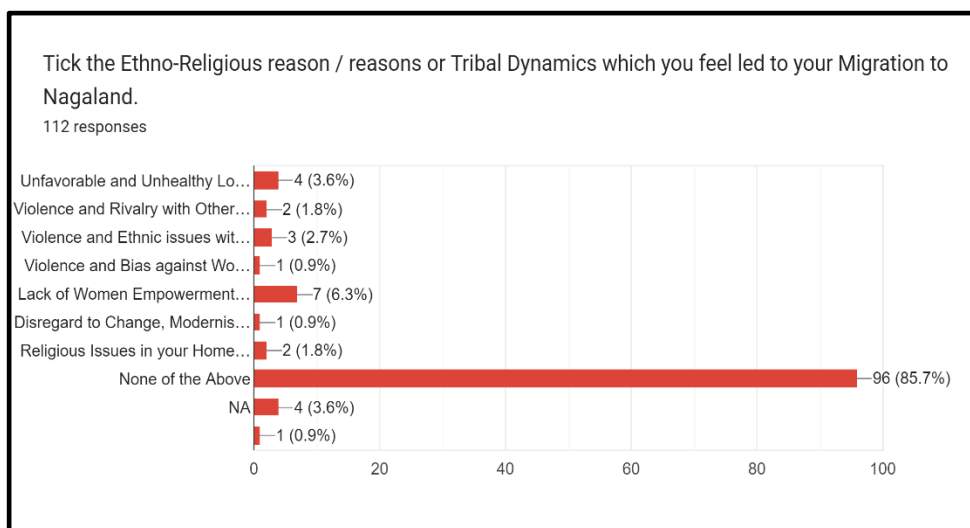
- **Environmental Issues -** Amongst all the In Migrants, **63%** had migrated because of **no major issue of environment** or climate change in their OPRs, **10%** because of **Lack of Cultivable land** in their OPR, **5%** because of irregular seasons, climatic conditions, **4% each** because of irregular rainfall, rainfall cum floods and lack of Natural Resources in their OPR (Fig 7-8).

**Fig 7-8: Environmental Factors for In Migration (%)**



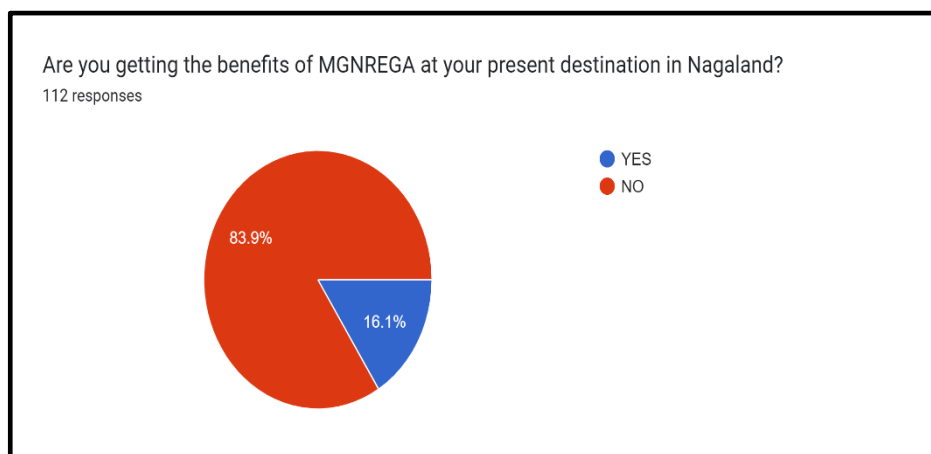
- **Ethno-Religious Issues** – 85% of the migrants had no ethnic or religious reason for migrating to Nagaland, 4% moved because of lack of women empowerment in their OPR and another 4% because of local environment, tribal customs and societal practices (Fig 7-9).

**Fig 7-9: Ethno-Religious Factors for In Migration (%)**



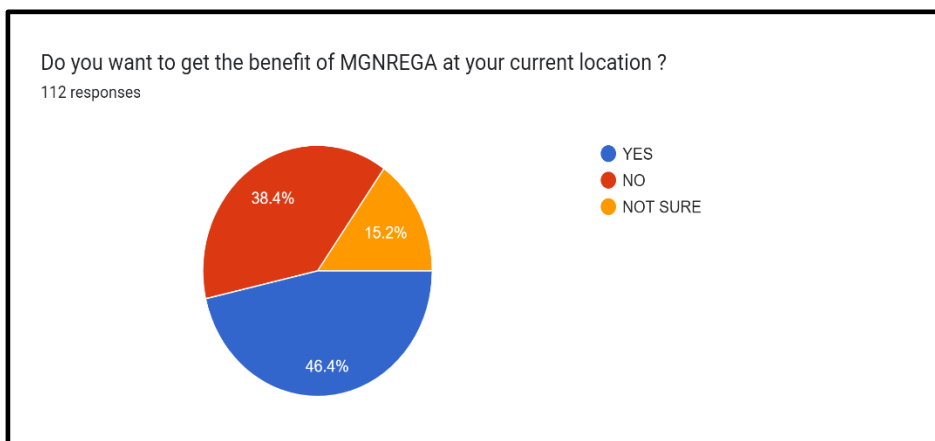
- **Social Safety Net and Government Schemes in Nagaland**
  - **Receiving benefits of MGNREGA in Nagaland** – 83.3% - No, 16.1 % - Yes (Fig 7-10).

**Fig 7-10: State of MGNREGA Beneficiary In Migrants**



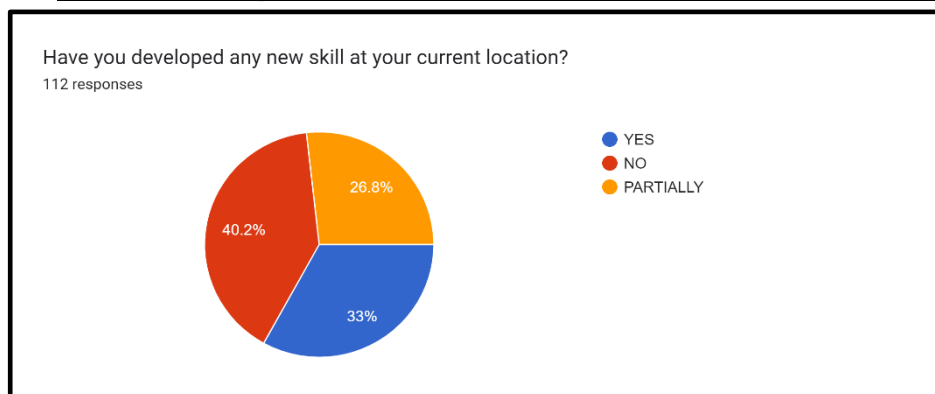
- **Willingness for MGNREGA benefits** – 46.4% - Yes, 38.4% - No, Not Sure – 15.2% (Fig 7-11).

***Fig 7-11: Willingness in Migrants to Avail MGNREGA Benefits***



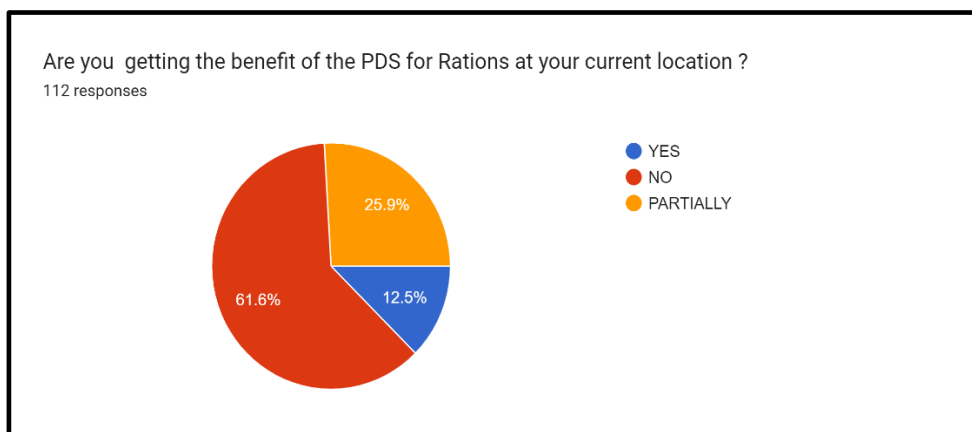
- ***MGNREGA Job Card Held in Nagaland – 92.9% - No, 7.1% - Yes.***
- ***Gained or Acquired any Skill at New Location in Nagaland – 40.2% - NO, 33% - Yes, 26.8% - Partially.***

***Fig 7-12: Development of Skills by the In Migrants in Current Locations***



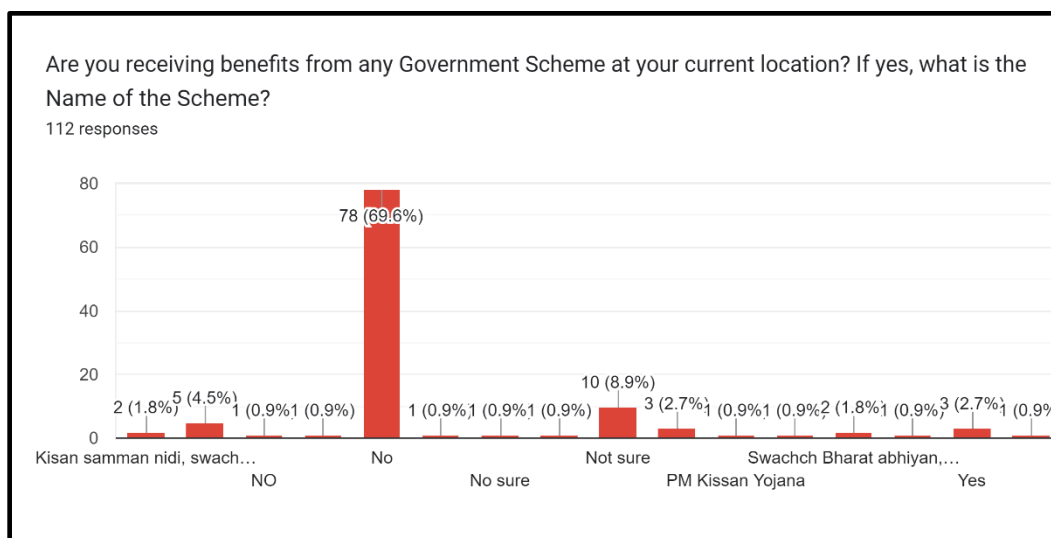
- ***Public Distribution System – 61.6% - No, 25.9% - Part, 12.5% - Yes.***

***Fig 7-13: Availing Benefits of PDS at Current Location***



- **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)** – 56.3% - No, 15.2%
- - Partially, 12.5% - Yes and balance NA.
- **Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)** – 43.8% - No, 22.3% - Yes, 19.6% Partially and balance NA.
- **Old Age Pension Scheme** – 83% - No, Partial Fulfilments – 19.6% and balance NA.
- **Benefits of Any Other Government Schemes in Nagaland** – 78.6% - No, 5.4% - Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana, 2.7% - PDS and 8.9% - Not aware of any other Government Schemes authorised to them (**Fig 7-14**).

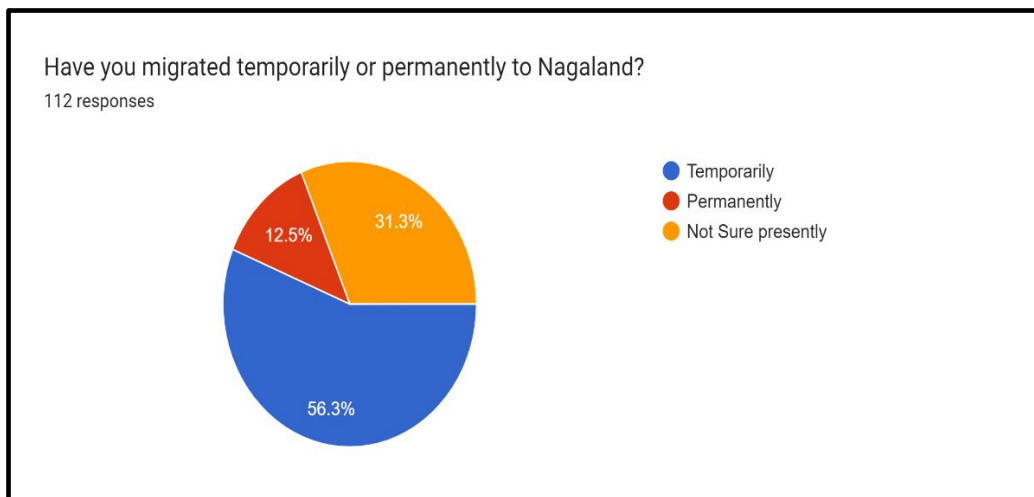
***Fig 7-14: Availing Benefits of Government Schemes at Current Location***



- **Benefits of Any Government Scheme to Balance Family in OPR** – 75% - No, 13.4% - MGNREGA, Partial Schemes – 9.8%, 4.5% - PDS, Pension – 1.8%.
- **Subsidies on Any Schemes in Nagaland** - 77.7% - No, 20.5% - Partially, 1.8% - Yes.

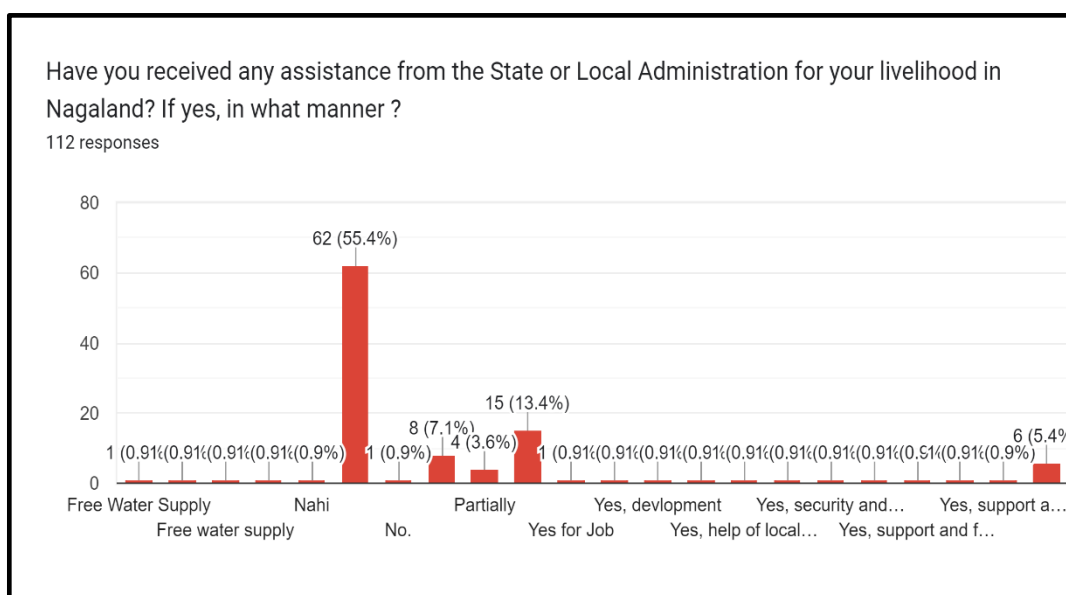
- **Duration for which the Migrant has Moved to Nagaland** – Temporary – 56.3%, Permanent – 12.5%, Not Sure as Yet – 31.3% (Fig 7-15).

**Fig 7-15: Nature of Migration to Nagaland**



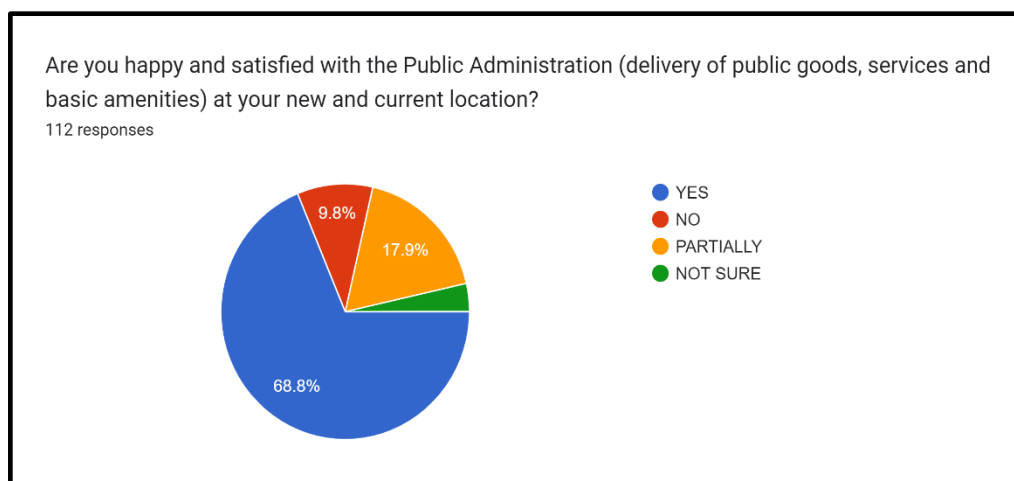
- **Receipt of Subsidised Public Services and Facilities in Nagaland** – 41.4% - Yes, 30.4% - No, Partially – 28.6%.
- **Assistance from the State of Nagaland or Local Administration in any form to settle down** – 76.9% - No, 13.4% - Yes, Partially – 23% (Fig 7-16).

**Fig 7-16: Assistance from the State / Public Administration in Nagaland**



- ***Negative Effect of Migration on the welfare and provisioning of Public Services to balance family members back in Home State in any way*** – 37.5% - No, Not Sure – 22.3%, Partially – 17.9%, Yes – 15.2%.
- ***Migrant Happy in Nagaland post Migration*** – Yes – 73.2%, Partially – 17.9%, No – 6.3% , balance not sure as yet.
- ***Happy and satisfied with the Public Administration (delivery of public goods, services and basic amenities) at new and current location*** – Yes – 68.8%, Partially – 17.9%, No – 9.8%.

***Fig 7-17: Satisfaction Level with the State / Public Administration in Nagaland***



- ***Remittance / financial assistance to balance family in Home State*** – Yes – 51.8%, Partially – 30.4%, No – 17.9%.
- ***Plan to move balance family also from Home State to Nagaland at some stage in the future*** – Not Sure – 33.9%, No – 32.1%, Partially – 21.4%, Yes – 12.5%.
- ***Is family back in home state happy that person moved out of Home State to Nagaland*** - Yes – 33.75%, Not Sure – 26.8%, while No and Partially – 17.9% each.



**Elaboration and Summary of the Findings of the Field Survey of 'In Migrants'**

Based on the data collected by the Field Survey carried out through the Google Questionnaires sent to 269 respondents in all the 16 Districts of Nagaland (including the five new districts created in 2021-22), the *summary of the findings are elaborated as follows:-*

**Personal Details**

1. **Age and Education** - A total of 112 'In Migrants' were surveyed and questioned. The *largest group of respondents was between 26-35 years* of age at 29.5% and the least was between 16-25 years at 10%. *The 26-35 year group is mature and old enough to move with family, acquire skills on migration and settle down in an area if required.* Maximum 'In Migrants' are High School Graduates followed by no formal education and 7.5% school dropouts. *The uneducated group of 22% is the one which needs to be targeted for skill enhancement programmes, lest they find employment difficult and turn to illegal or insurgent activities.*

2. **Family** – *23.2% Migrants have 4 members* with them in Nagaland, followed by 22% at 3 members. In the OPR also, the percentage of family members left behind by the Migrant is also almost similar, with 37% having left 4-6 members, while 13.4% having left more than 6 member. *It can be safely assumed that percentage of Migrants with more than 6 members both in Nagaland and at OPR is almost the same.* Maximum migrants have left behind only parents (24%), a spouse or siblings, implying possibly *less encumbrances of a large family while migrating* and in consonance with majority having only 3-4 members with themselves here in Nagaland.

3. *Status of Employment and Income – 50% In Migrants are self-employed.*

This is actually in consonance with the employment pattern in Nagaland for all Migrants *where the majority percentage, even as per the 2011 Census is self-employed for the entire population in Nagaland at almost 61.5% (higher than the All India figure of 55.6%)*. Daily Wage labourers and Agricultural Labourers are also generally at the similar percentages of *8.8% casual labourers in Nagaland* (Shobana & Kumar, 2021).

4. Income of In Migrants is found to **around 16-17,000/ rupees per month** (less than Rupees 2 lakh per annum) for **56.3%** migrants, showing that the majority of **'In Migrants' are above the poverty line** and the base average income of In Migrants can be classified at around Rupees 17000/-. This is approximately the same as the **Basic average income of 'Out Migrants' from Nagaland in other locations in the country in the Northeast as also mainland India**. While *including and clubbing the income of balance family members* of the 'In Migrants' with his income in Nagaland, still the percentage of people earning up to Rupees 2 lac remains around 50%, *implying that the members back home are not contributing or earning in any significant manner to assist or help the In Migrant in Nagaland. They are presumably in a worse state of employment and income generation than the migrant*. This supports the reason for the individual to have migrated from his OPR.

5. *Locations and Time frame of Migration* – The maximum 'In Migration' at 72% has happened more than 24 months back and points to a period of intercensal duration between 2011 to 2022 and 16% Migrants in the last 12 to 24 months is also a *decent indicator of increased Migrant percentage since 2019-20*. This is generally the period where even the *local populace had started becoming very hopeful of a Naga Peace Accord* and the *violence and insurgent activity has also dropped to an*

*all-time low in the past four decades.* The OPR of the migrants are in consonance with the previous trends (as also Census 2011) i.e., **38% from Assam in NE, 5-6% from other NE States of Meghalaya, Manipur, 16% from East States, 8% Intrastate and balance around 30-32 %** from the rest of Indian mainland. The Preferred locations for the Migrants remain at **Dimapur, Kohima and Mokokchung, the biggest Urban Centres in Nagaland**, while *agricultural and casual labour* is seen in the **Phek District**, which is the easternmost district and one of the most backward and remote locations, with not much Urbanization and agriculture as the main stay.

6. **Pattern of In Migration - This pattern is similar to the 2011 Census data and indicates the continued localisation of Urbanisation and employment avenues etc in the three main hubs of Dimapur, Kohima and Mokokchung.** This also *indicates adversely on the Nagaland State*, which has not been able to create any additional urban centres of substance. In fact, the impetus, as seen in the survey, has been to **Niuland, an area in the Disputed Area Belt (DAB)** between Dimapur in Nagaland and Golaghat in Assam. An indicator of the nature of employment in this fertile plain area, not under direct jurisdiction of either of the State of Assam and Dimapur.

7. **Maximum In Migrants have been from the State of Assam (33.3%)** and balance from Bihar, Rajasthan, UP and is in consonance with 2011 patterns.

#### **Causes and Factors for 'In Migration'**

8. **Socio-Economic Factors** – The reasons for In Migration has been in consonance with Migration Statistics of the 2011 Census in most aspects. Socio-Economic factors like Marriage, Relations, Employment, Work Opportunities and Poverty in OPR *still account for the maximum 'In Migrants'*. **The maximum percentage moving in to Nagaland is still from the Northeast States only (33% from**

*Assam) while Bihar, Rajasthan, Up and Kerala account for the major mainland states. Karnataka surprisingly does not figure in the In Migration<sup>1</sup>.*

**9. Security Factors – The larger majority of ‘In Migrants’ at 67% has absolutely no Security concern or factors for In Migration.<sup>2</sup>** This in itself is a **remarkable and progressive aspect** from the period of **2001 to 2011**, when Security concerns have actually been responsible for a decent amount of ‘Out Migration’ and drop in In Migration too. 14% of Migrants have **Tribal issues, inaction by Government authorities and agencies in their OPR**. When viewed conversely for ‘Out Migration’ from Nagaland to other states in India this figure is in fact more than the absolute figures for Nagaland itself where these issues **do not contribute significantly in 2022-23 to ‘Out Migration’ from the State**. The Naga Peace Accord (NPA) is expected to become a reality any day now.

**10. Ethno-Religious Issues –** The larger majority of the In Migrant population (85%) did not have any ethno-religious issues in their OPR to warrant a **‘Push Migration’** from their home states to Nagaland. The Migrants are more comfortable in moving to Nagaland, which is a Christian majority State than other parts of the Northeast, apparently because of a perception of **‘Moderate Behaviour’** and less

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<sup>1</sup> *Physical and Video Interactions with the Shri Sachin Jaiswal (IAS), District Commissioner Dimapur, Shri Shanavas C (IAS), District Commissioner, Kohima, Deputy Inspector General (AR), South Nagaland, Brig Herjinder Singh and Inspector General (AR), North, Maj Gen V. Lakhera during the period 28 Jan to 06 February 2023, indicates considerable improvement in Infrastructure, facilities in Dimapur, Kohima and Mokokchung, as also increase in Welfare and Public Services in the Urban Centres. In addition, the marked improvement in the Security situation in the Nagaland State, especially as a run up to the State Assembly Elections on 28 Feb 2023 and post COVID-19 from 2022, is very prominent and visible.*

<sup>2</sup> *Conversations and personal Discussions with Shri Rohan K Abraham, an Entrepreneur and Businessman in Nagaland from Kerala in Jan 2023, indicate an increase in Tourism during the Hornbill Festival in Dec 2022, as also the enhancement in Business avenues and prospects in Kohima and the areas of the Tourist Circuit in Nagaland, due to the marked improvement in the overall Security situation in Nagaland.*

radical or right wing emotive expressions in the society.<sup>3</sup> 4% migrants also moved due to lack of women empowerment in their home states.

### **Social Safety Net and Government Schemes for 'In Migrants' in Nagaland**

**11. MGNREGA** – The MGNREGA has been of some utility in the state of Nagaland for the local populace also to get employment and has been reasonably successful, though issues of corruption, leakages and inefficient audits have also been rampant. 83.3% of the In Migrants have received *no* benefits of MGNREGA, 92.9% do not have the MGNREGA Cards also and only 16.1% have received the benefits in some form, though almost **46.4% Migrants are clearly keen to avail the benefits**, balance are either '*Not Sure*' or '*Unwilling*' primarily because they are *either not aware or they feel that this would deny some benefits to their balance family* at OPR concurrently. In addition, many also feel that they would be able to *get better wages than those provided by MGNREGA*, especially in the non-agricultural areas and Urban Centres.

**12. PDS, ICDS, MDMS and Old Age Pension Schemes - 61.6%, 56.3% and 43.8%** 'In Migrants' have not been receiving any benefits of the PDS, ICDS and MDMS Schemes respectively. The figure of **61.6% is especially** of concern because the *supply of PDS Ration is adequate in Nagaland* and there is no reason for all Migrants not to be able to avail the Scheme the concept of '**One Nation – One Ration Card**' announced by the Government in 2021 is also yet to be implemented in letter and spirit at the grassroot level due to issues of *Aadhar linkages, Stocks at the Fair*

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<sup>3</sup> As gained during the interactions with Non-Naga Migrants in the Districts of Kohima, Dimapur, Phek, Wokha and Kiphire from 2021-2022, the only issue which disturbs or affects these 'In Migrants' is the concept of Non-Naga Tax, which is an illegal Tax collected by the remnants of the Insurgent and Underground Groups on a monthly basis and is normally proportionate to the visible income of the 'In Migrant'. Police and Security forces have been able to check it to considerable degree, however the practice still continues, more rampantly in the outskirts of Urban Centres and remote locations.

*Price Shops, Local Corruption, Local dynamics* of population etc. 83% Migrants or their family members do not avail any Old Age Pensions. The overall Status of Government Schemes, Subsidies for the Migrants are in a poor shape in the State. ***On an average 75-80% of the In Migrants do not avail of any government scheme or subsidy.***

**13. Public Services and Welfare of 'In Migrants' – 70% In Migrants** have availed the Public Services and their benefits, which is a much better percentage than the government schemes and services. This may also be a relative factor when viewed in the *context of these services being poor in their own home state and also the fact that most Migrants are located in the most prominent Urban Centres in Nagaland.* 70-75% of the Migrants reported being happy with their environment and stay in their respective locations, ***51.8% are actually sending home remittances*** in a major way, however the larger majority of almost ***60-65%*** are not keen to stay in Nagaland permanently and ***only 12.5%*** actually want to stay continuously in Nagaland. This may well be because of a ***hope of changing opportunities*** in their OPR, stability of their jobs and employment in Nagaland, nature of work, uncertainty and difference in culture and inability to change from the informal, unorganized sector to the organized and formal sector.

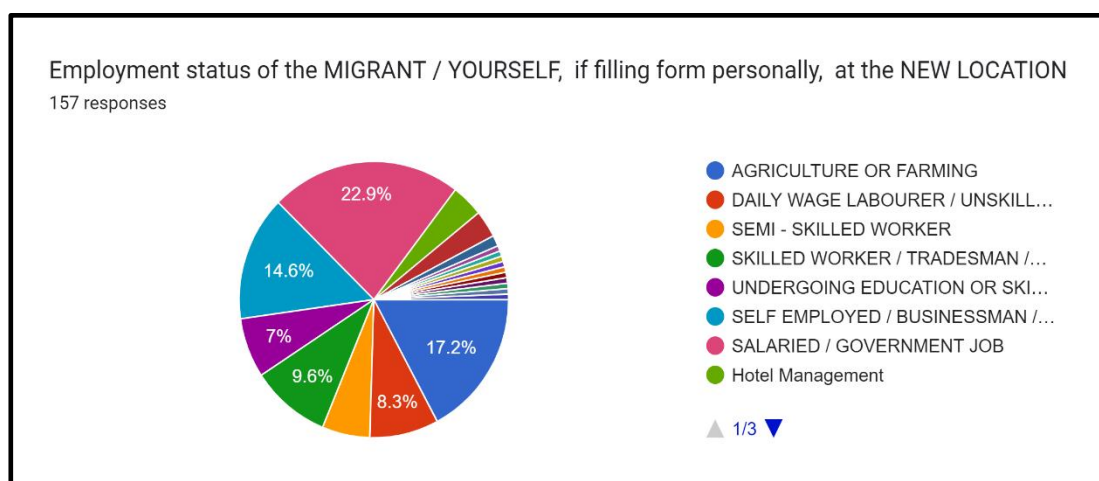
**'Out Migrants': Findings of Questionnaire Based Field Survey**

**(Only Key Graphs, Charts and Figures are placed from the Field Survey**

**Questionnaire at Annexure '2'**

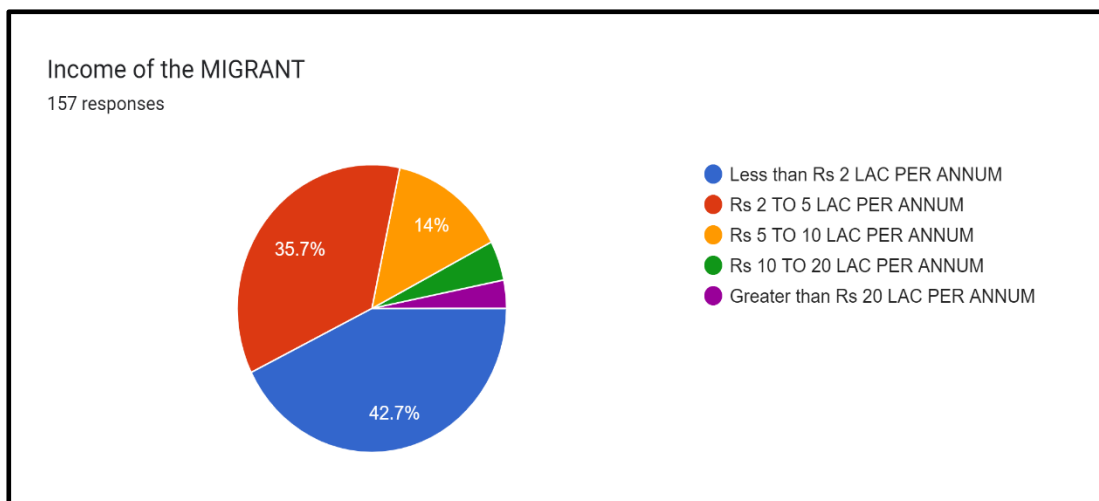
- A total of **157 'Out Migrants'** responded (74.5% Males and 25.5% Females)
- **Age** – **37.6% of the respondents were between 26 to 35 years, 19.7%** between 36 to 45 years, **9%** were greater than 46 years of age and **33% were 16 to 25 years age.**
- **Educational Qualifications** – Maximum migrants are High School Pass at **36.9%**, No formal education – **1.9%** and Intermediate – **22.3%** with only **21%** - graduates, **14%** - post graduates and **7.5%** dropouts.
- **Dependent Family Members in Nagaland** – **47.1% have 4-6** members, 21% have 3 members and greater than **6 members are 21.7%**.
- **Number of Members Dependent at Destination** – **31.8% have 4-6 members, 28.7 %** have 02 members, and greater than **06 members – 15.3%**.
- **Status of Employment at Destination** – **14.6% are self-employed, 22.9%** salaried, 9.6% Skilled labourer, 8.3% Daily Wage Labourers, 5% Semi Skilled and **17.2%** Agricultural Workers and **Beauty Parlour / Health Salons – 3.2%** (Fig 7-18).

**Fig 7-18: Employment Status of 'Out Migrants' from Nagaland**



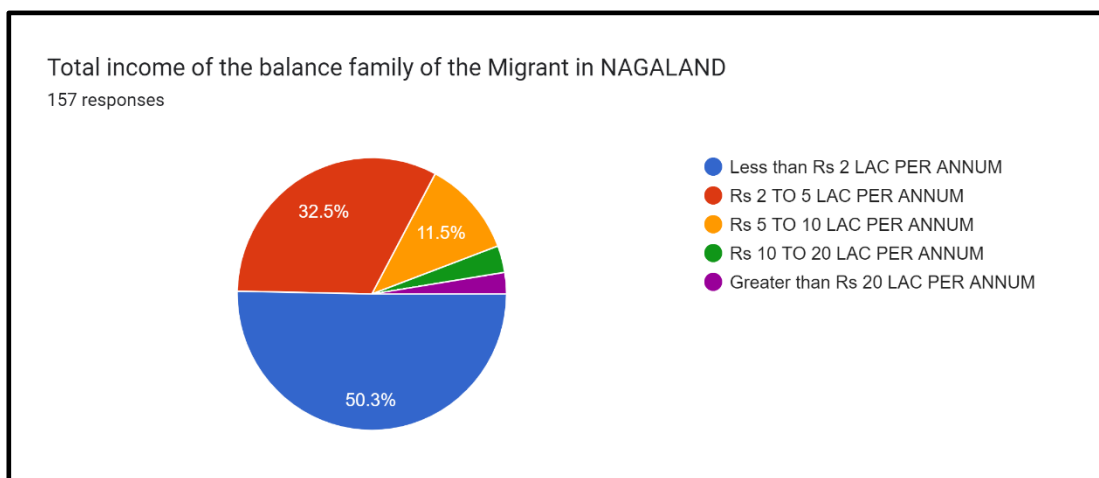
- Income of Migrants – 42.7 % earn less than 2 lakh per annum, 35.7% earn 2 to 5 lakhs, 14% earn 5 to 10 lakhs and 4.5 % earn 10-20 lakhs. Maximum income group earning Rupees 16-17,000/- per month.**

**Fig 7-19: Income Status of ‘Out Migrants’ from Nagaland**



- Total Income of the Migrant Including Income of Family Member at OPR – 50 % have less than 2 lakhs, 32.5 % between 2 to 5 lakhs, 11.5% between 5 to 10 lakhs. Not much difference in total income of the Migrants.**

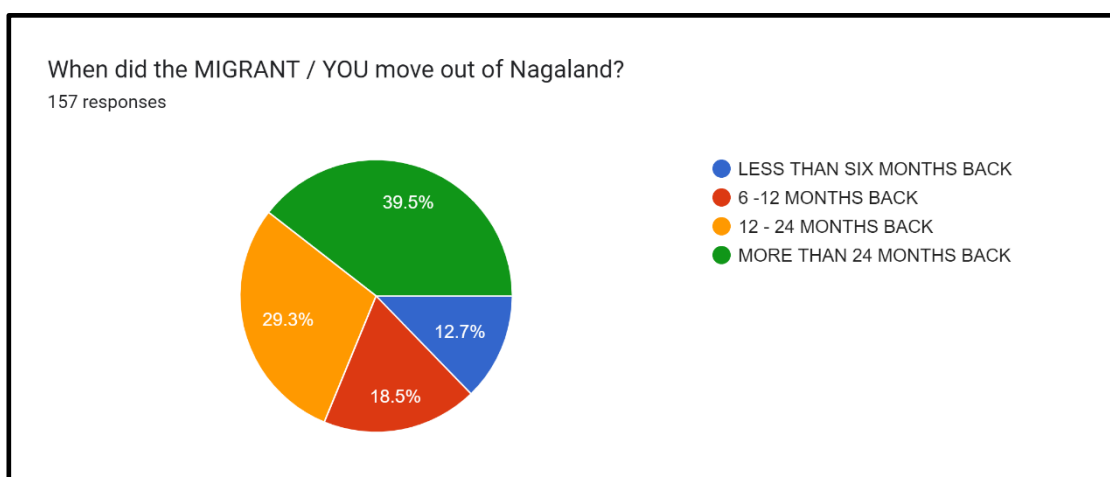
**Fig 7-20: Income Status of ‘Out Migrants’ and Family at Nagaland**





- **Family Members Left Behind in OPR – 38% were alone in the destination place, maximum people had left behind *sibling / brother at 18% and spouses at 15%*, Only *children at 8%*, Parents and No family at 8% and balance a combination of Parents, Spouse, Siblings and Children.**
- **Move of Migrant outside of Nagaland – 39.5% had moved more than 24 months back, 29.3% within 12 to 24 months, 18.5% within 6 to 12 months and balance less than that. Thus, majority of migrant have moved out in the last 2-3 years.**

**Fig 7-21: Time and Duration of Moving of ‘Out Migrants’ from Nagaland**

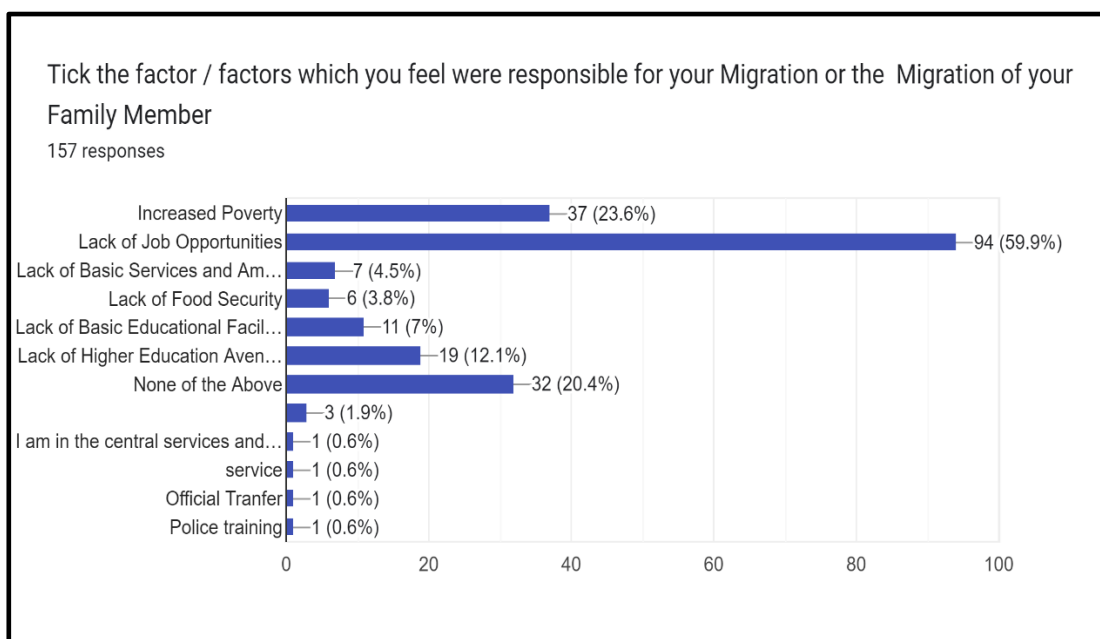


- **Locations Preferred and Moved to in India – North – 29%, Northeast – 27%, West – 4.4%, Central – 3.1%, South 14.6%, East – 6% and balance around 16% within the State itself.**

**Factors and Causes for Migration**

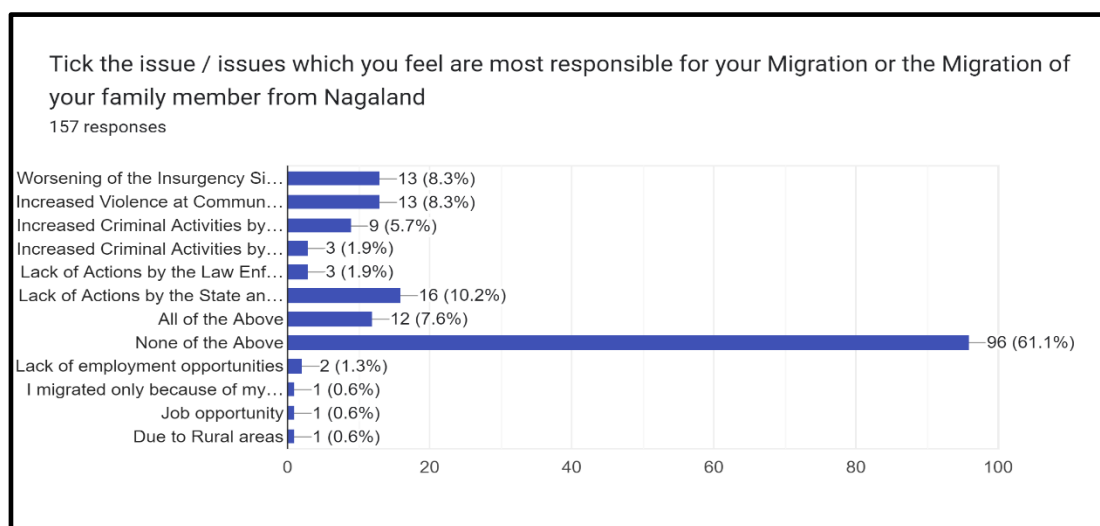
- **Socio-Economic Issues – 20% migrated due to Marriage, Relationships and Relatives and with household, 59.9% due to lack of Job / Employment Opportunities in Nagaland, 23.1% due to Poverty, 5% due to Poverty and lack of Employment both and almost 12% for Education or Higher Education (Fig 7-22).**

**Fig 7-22: Socio-Economic Causes / Factors for Migration from Nagaland**



- Security Issues** – 59% Migrants had no Security reason or issues at Nagaland for migrating, 7% had all the reason of violence, tribal issues, inaction by government authorities and agencies, 5% due to crime, 8% due to Tribal violence and Insurgency each (Fig 7-23).

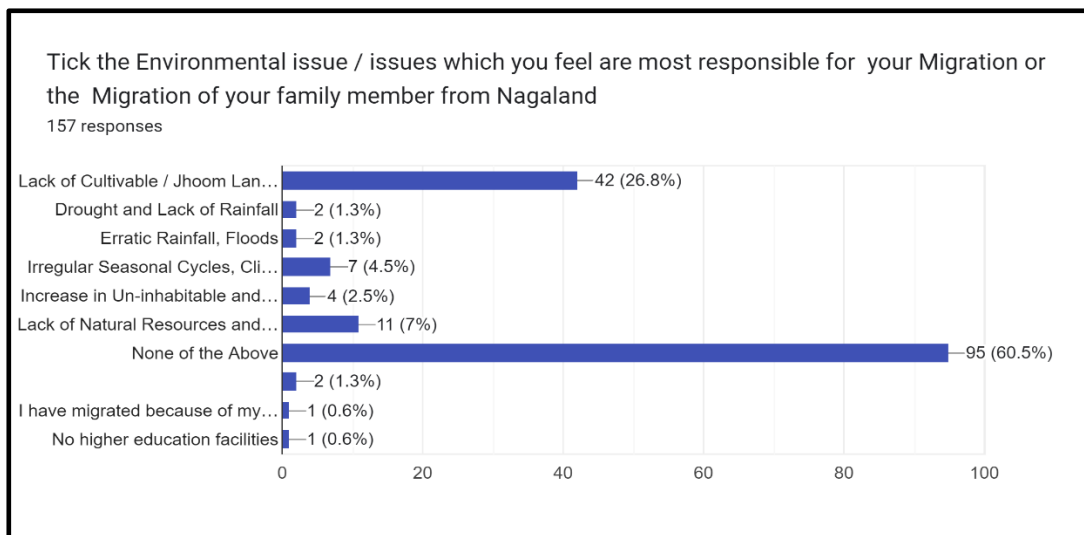
**Fig 7-23: Security Causes / Factors for Migration from Nagaland**



- Environmental Issues** - Amongst all the Out Migrants, 59% had migrated because of no major issue of environment or climate change in Nagaland, 27%

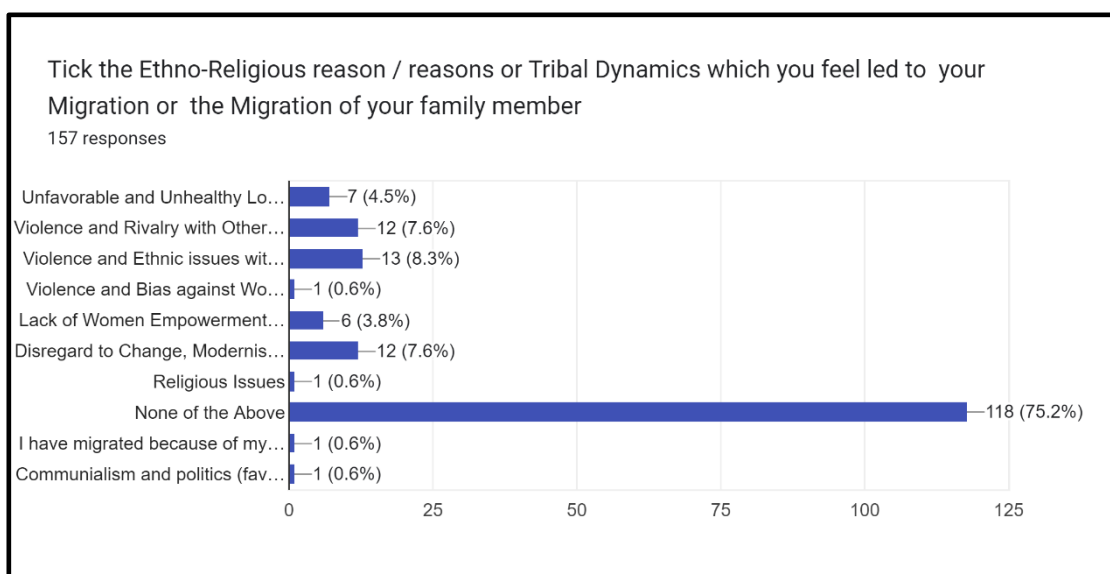
because of *Lack of Cultivable land* in their places of residence, 5% because of Deforestation, 4 % *each* because of climate irregularities and arid land (Fig 7-24).

**Fig 7-24: Environmental Causes / Factors for Migration from Nagaland**



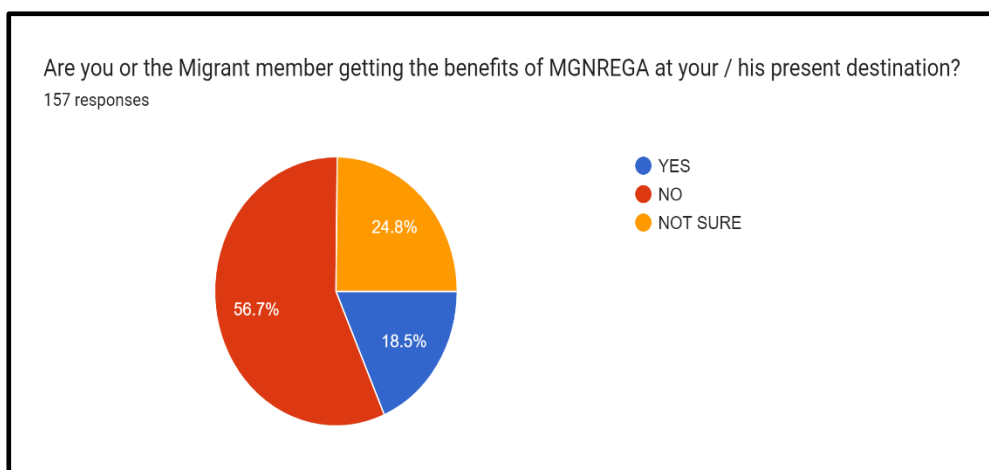
- **Ethno-Religious Issues** – 74% of the migrants had no ethnic or religious reason for migrating from Nagaland, 5% moved because of conservative tribal policies, resistance to modernisation, disregard to change, 12% *tribal violence*, 5% social upliftment and 4% lack of women empowerment in their local environment (Fig 7-25).

**Fig 7-25: Ethno-Religious Causes / Factors for Migration from Nagaland**



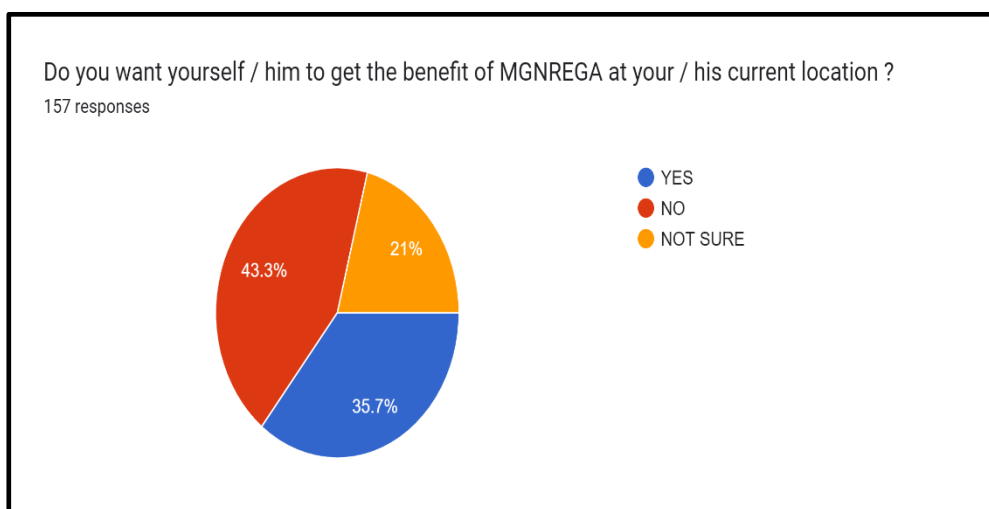
- ***Social Safety Net and Government Schemes at Destination***
  - ***Receiving benefits of MGNREGA at Destination – 56.7% - No, 18.5% - Yes, 24.8% - Unaware of provisions and methodology.***

**Fig 7-26: Migrants from Nagaland Availing MGNREGA at Destination**



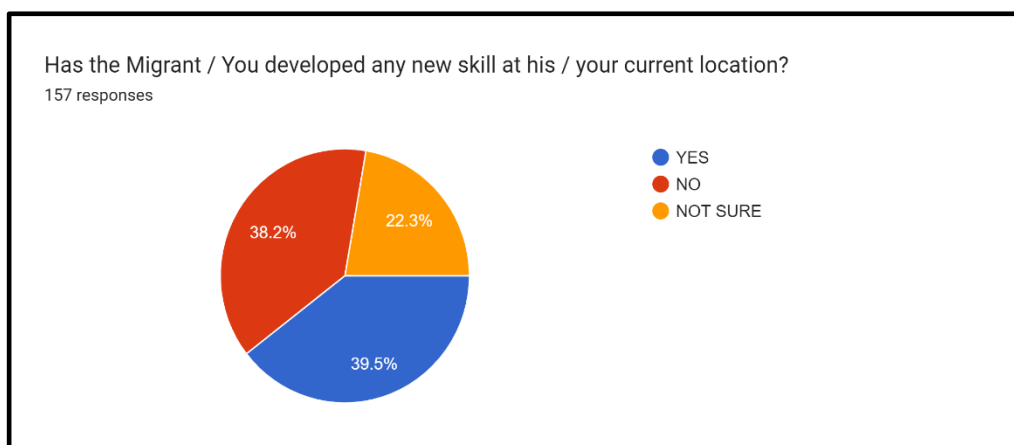
- ***Keen to get MGNREGA benefits – 43.3% - No, 35.7% - Yes, Not Sure – 21% (Fig 7-27).***

**Fig 7-27: Willingness of Migrants for Availing MGNREGA at Destination**



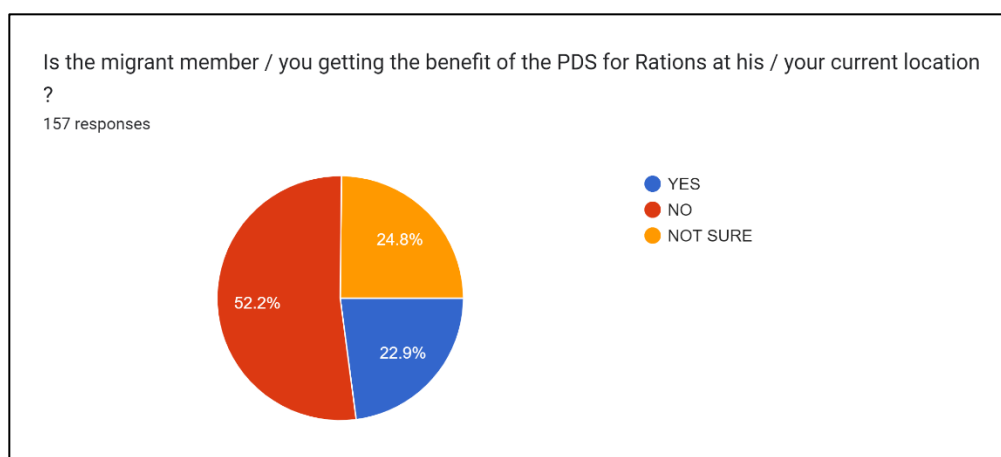
- ***MGNREGA Job Card held in Destination – 64.3% - No, 11.5% - Yes.***
- ***Gained or Acquired any Skill at New Location at Destination – 39.5% - Yes, 38.2% - No, 22.3% - Partially (Fig 7-28).***

**Fig 7-28: Skill Development by the Migrants at Destination**



- **Public Distribution System** – 57.2% - No, 22.9% - Yes, 24.8% - Not Sure / Unaware.

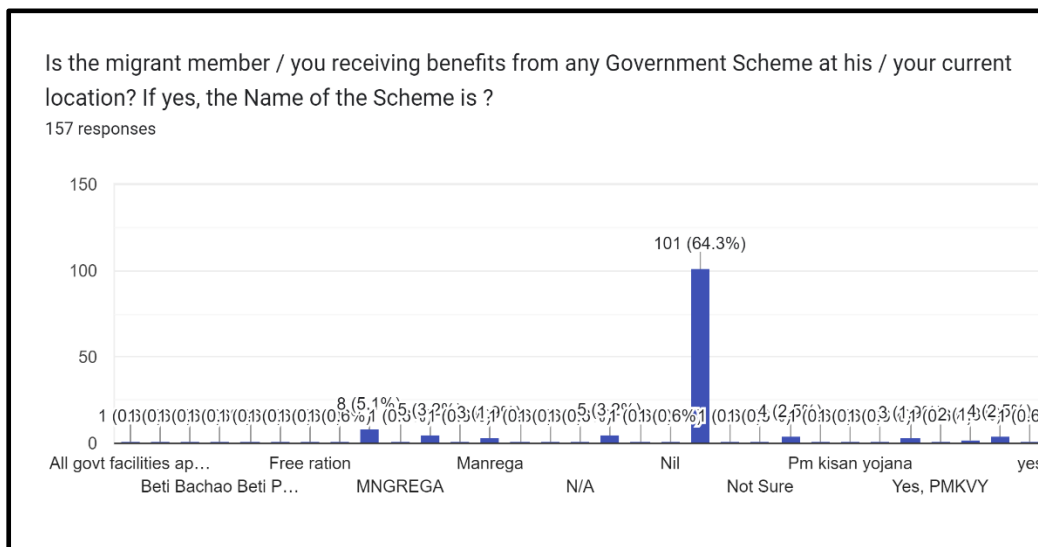
**Fig 7-29: Benefit of PDS by the Migrant at the Destination**



- **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)** – 55.4% - No, 15.2% - Partially / Unaware, 15.9% - Yes.
- **Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)** – 53.5% - No, 22.4% - Yes, 22.3% Partially and balance NA.
- **Old Age Pension Scheme** – 61.1% - No, Partial Fulfilments / Unaware – 25.5% and balance NA.

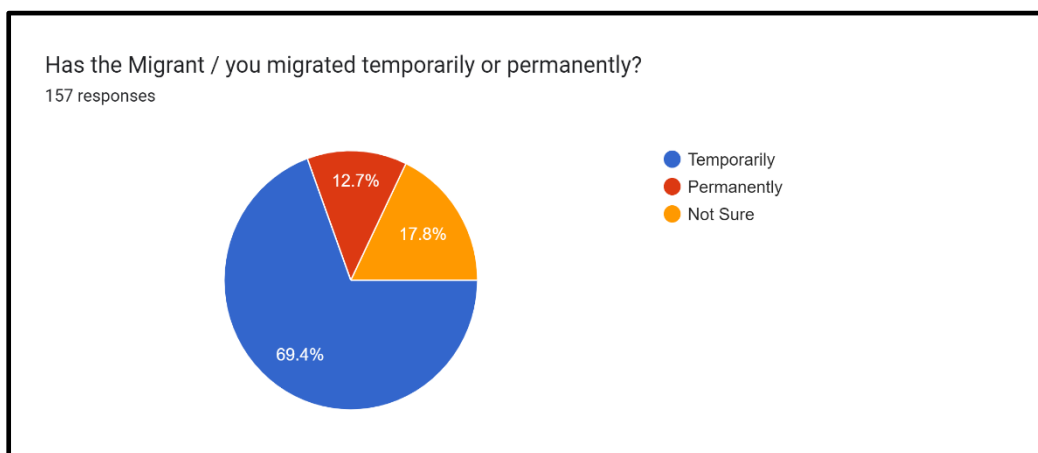
- **Benefits of Any Other Government Schemes at Destination – 64.3%** - No, **6-7%** - Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana, PDS and 10% - Not aware of any other Government Schemes authorised to them.

**Fig 7-30: Government Schemes Availed by the Migrants at Destination**



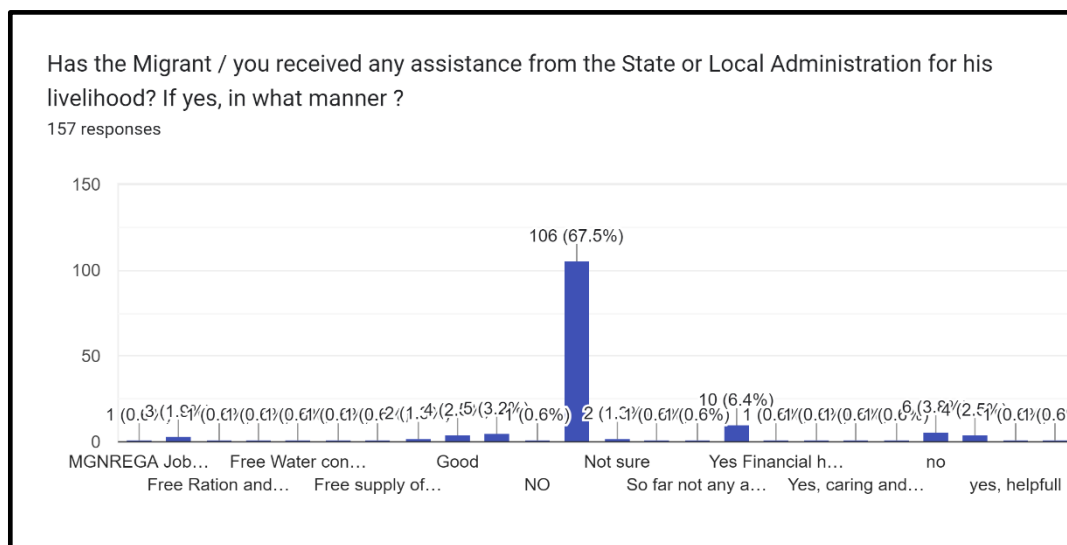
- **Benefits of Any Government Scheme to Balance Family remaining in Nagaland – 60.5%** - No, 10-14% % - MGNREGA, Partial Schemes – 9%, 10-12 % - PDS, Pension – 1.8%.
- **Subsidies on Any Schemes at Destination - 60.5%** - No, 23.6% - Partially / Unaware , **15.9%** - Yes.
- **Nature of Migrant Move out of Nagaland – Temporary – 69.4%**, Permanent – 12.7%, Not Sure as Yet – 17.8 % (**Fig 7-30**).

**Fig 7-31: Nature of Moving Out by The Migrants**



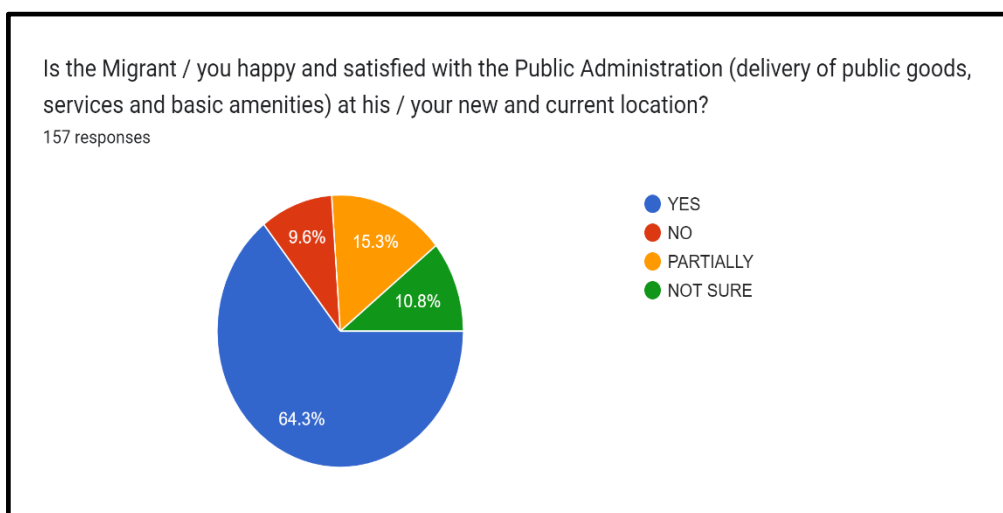
- **Receipt of Subsidised Public Services and Facilities at Destination – 36.3 % - Yes, 26.8% - No, Partially – 22.3%, Not Sure / Unaware – 14.6%**
- **Assistance from the State of Destination or Local Administration in any form to settle down – 67.5% - No, 22% - Yes, Partially – 8-10%.**

**Fig 7-32: Assistance from the State Administration to the Migrants**



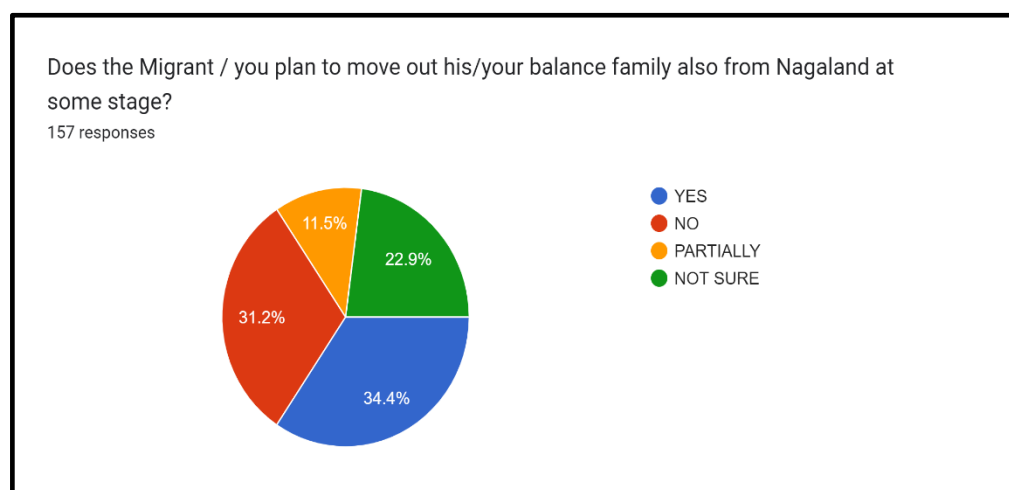
- **Negative Effect of Migration on the welfare and provisioning of Public Services to balance family members back in Nagaland in any way – 39.5% - No, Not Sure – 15.9%, Partially – 21.7%, Yes – 22.9%.**
- **Migrant Happy at Destination post Migration – Yes – 66.2%, Partially – 18.5%, No – 7% , balance not sure as yet.**
- **Happy and satisfied with the Public Administration (delivery of public goods, services and basic amenities) at new and current location – Yes – 64.3%, Partially – 15.3%, No – 9.6% and Not Sure – 10.8%.**

**Fig 7-33: Satisfaction Levels with the State Administration**



- ***Remittance / financial assistance to balance family in Home State*** – Yes – 55.4%, Partially – 17.8%, No – 17.2%.
- ***Plan to move balance family also from Nagaland to Destination at some stage in the future*** – Not Sure – 22.9%, No – 31.2%, Partially – 11.5%, Yes – 34.4%.

**Fig 7-34: Percentage of Migrants Intending to Move Family to Destination**



- ***Is family back in home state happy that person moved out of Home State to Nagaland*** - Yes – 38.9%, Not Sure – 25.5%, while No – 17.2 and Partially – 18.5%.



**Elaboration and Summary of the Findings of the Field Survey of 'Out Migrants'**

Based on the data collected by the Field Survey carried out through the Google Questionnaires sent to 269 respondents in all the 16 Districts of Nagaland (including the five new districts created in 2021-22), the summary of the findings are elaborated as follows:-

**Personal Details**

**14. Age and Education** - A total of 157 'Out Migrants' were surveyed and questioned. The *largest group of respondents was between 26-35 years of age at 37.6%* and the least was between *36-45 years at 19.7%, unlike the 'In Migrants' where it was the 16-25 year group. In the case of 'Out Migrants' the 16-25 group was almost 33% ( vs 10% in In Migrants) showing the willingness and keenness of the youth to Migrate in search of opportunities.* In the case of 'Out Migrants' the High School pass was the largest group with 36.9%, with even Post Graduates and Graduates at 14% and 21% respectively. Unlike the 'In Migrants' there was negligible *illiterates at 1.9% and drop outs at 3.8% only.* This implies the move out of educated people primarily.

**15. Family** – In the case of 'Out Migrants' the percentage of people in Nagaland dependent on them were found to be more than in the case of 'In Migrants' having families back at their OPR. In their current locations also greater percentage of 'Out Migrants' had more dependents with them than in the case of people moving into Nagaland. *This would imply greater comfort and confidence in moving out of Nagaland with more dependents.*

**16. Status of Employment and Income** – *More 'Out Migrants' are salaried / in government jobs Vs In Migrants in Nagaland (22.9% vs just 13.5%). Self-employed*

persons are also *more in percentage in Nagaland (49.1%)* than amongst *the Out Migrants (14.6%) and the Agricultural Labourers are more in Out Migrants than in In Migrants (17.2% vs 5.4%)*. It implies that people Migrate outside Nagaland more for Government Jobs than self-employment and agriculture, possibly due to nature of farming and availability of land in other States. Casual labour was closer to the assessed 2022 percentages at 8.3% (*8.8% assessed*), than in the case of In Migrants at 6.5%.

17. *Income* of In Migrants is found to **around 16-17,000/ rupees per month** (less than Rupees 2 lakh per annum) for **42.7%** Migrants vs **56.3%** in In Migrants, as also a higher percentage in both the group of 2-5 lakhs and 5-10 lakh also. The majority of *'Out Migrants' are also above the poverty line* and the base average income of the Migrants is also around Rupees 17000/-. This is approximately the same as the *Basic average income of 'In Migrants' to Nagaland from other locations in the country in the Northeast as also mainland India*. While *including and clubbing the income of balance family members* of the 'In Migrants' with his income in Nagaland, still the percentage of people earning up to Rupees 2 lac remains around 50% in both inflow and outflows, *implying that the members back home are not contributing or earning in any significant manner to assist or help the Migrants in their respective places of work / stay as they are presumably in a worse state of employment and income generation than the migrant*. This supports the reason for the individual to have migrated from his location in the first place.

18. *Locations and Time frame of Migration* – The maximum 'Out Migration' at 39% has happened more than 24 months back, unlike 72% of In Migrants. In addition, the maximum 'Out Migrants' have moved out in the last 2-3 years reflecting in the deteriorating conditions in Nagaland in the past few years with respect to employment

opportunities despite an impetus on construction of infrastructure, *the avenues for employment remain very limited*. The other connotation could also be the rising awareness, qualification of the locals and the urge to seek better opportunities. Net Inflows was more in 2011, however the *Net Migration Ratio ( Outflow Vs Inflow) would only be available the post the upcoming Census in 2023*. It may so happen that the Ratio which was 0.40 and 0.41 (*less than one implying more inflows than outflows and may have changed considerably in 2023 with greater outflows*).

19. *Pattern of Out Migration* – The pattern of ‘Out Migration’ has generally been as per the previous trends however, there has *been a marked shift of out flows from the East States to the South*. Percentage migration has been the maximum to the *North Region at 29%, thereafter to the Northeast at 27% and then to the South at 15%*. Out Migration to the *Northeast States has also been reduced in percentage*, where NE States used to witness the maximum migrants from Nagaland.

20. Maximum Migrants have moved to the states of Assam and Delhi, followed by Karnataka, Manipur and West Bengal. *Karnataka stands out as an exception in the increase over the last decade, with Bengaluru* being the main city after New Delhi and Chandigarh.

### *Causes and Factors for ‘Out Migration’*

21. *Socio-Economic Factors* – The reasons for ‘Out Migration’ have been in consonance with Migration Statistics of the 2011 Census in most aspects. Socio-Economic factors like Work and Employment, Marriage, Relations, and Increased Poverty in Nagaland *still account for the maximum ‘Out Migrants’*. 59% for Work and Employment is much more than the average and trend in 2011. *Almost 12% population has also moved out for the purpose of Education* and Higher Vocational

Training outside Nagaland. *This reflects poorly on the status of Higher Education in Nagaland. It also appears that Marriage and Move with Households would reduce in present times once the Census 2023 is held and figures known as the focus appears more towards Work, Employment, Living Conditions and Education.* The traditional *“Other Reasons” to include Security and Environment* are bound to take a backseat as reasons for Out Migration from Nagaland.

**22. Security Factors – The larger majority of ‘In Migrants’ at 59% has absolutely no Security concern or factors for Out Migration.** This in itself is a *remarkable and progressive aspect* from the period of **2001 to 2011**, when Security concerns were actually responsible for a decent amount of ‘Out Migration’ and drop in ‘In Migration’ too. Almost **16-21% ‘Out Migration’** is due to *Tribal violence and issues, Insurgency<sup>4</sup> and Crime<sup>5</sup>.*

**23. Ethno-Religious Issues –** The larger majority of the ‘Out Migrant’ population (74%) did not have any ethno-religious issues to warrant a *‘Push Migration’* from Nagaland. The only concern evident is of about 12% due to Tribal violence, 5% Unfair Tribal Customs and 4% due to Lack of Women Empowerment.

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<sup>4</sup> *The aspect of Tribal violence is primarily related to the number of Tribal Disputes which have historically existed since ages and continue to linger on, both within the borders of Nagaland, as also on the Border between Nagaland and Manipur and Nagaland and Assam. These disputes are majorly related to land holdings for agriculture and timber and at places to the dominance and aggressive living by certain tribes and villages. The State Administration continuously monitors these hotspots. But on ground the situation remains tense for long periods and continues to simmer and remain volatile. This particular condition leads to movement and migration of people from such areas for survival and better quality of life. In South Nagaland itself there are at least 12 such hotspots and sensitive Inter Tribal Areas.*

<sup>5</sup> *The crime which particularly troubles the peaceful living of the local population in Urban Centres as also in the Villages is the parallel illegal economy and governance being imposed by the insurgent groups and the demand for taxes, as also rampant extortion, from local businesses, small shops, trucks, non-Naga migrants and even government offices and agencies. This continues unabated, albeit at considerably low level now due to the backlash from the local populace, especially during the COVID Pandemic in 2020-21. Transport Labour Shopkeeper and Trade Unions all joined together in 2020 and 2021 to fight back against this illegal economy, flourishing over the last four decades in Nagaland. However, things will only change post the Naga Peace Accord and mainstreaming of the Naga Insurgent Groups in totality.*

**Social Safety Net and Government Schemes for 'Out Migrants' in Nagaland**

24. **MGNREGA** – Unlike the 'In Migrants' where 83.3% of the 'In Migrants' have received *no* benefits of MGNREGA and 92.9% do not have the MGNREGA Cards, in the case of 'Out Migrants' 43.4% have no benefits of MGNREGA. Further unlike, 46.4% 'In Migrants' who are clearly keen to avail the benefits, not many 'Out Migrants' are keen to avail the MGNREGA in its current shape and also do not have the MGNREGA Cards. *This apparently maybe because of the lure of higher wages in the Urban Centres of mainland India than the MGNREGA fixed wages, less leakages and corruption in regular wages earned as also the documentation and paperwork required to avail the MGNREGA* benefits at the destination location, the ambiguities between the scheme being availed by family members back home and not much clarity in the execution of a number of issues.

25. *Skill enhancement has been done by 39.5% of the 'Out Migrants' to various States, as compared to 33% of 'In Migrants'*. States in mainland India have been reportedly undertaking the skill development programmes and initiatives of the government in a much or sincere and systematic manner.

26. **PDS, ICDS, MDMS and Old Age Pension Schemes** - 57.2%, 55.4% and 53.5%% 'Out Migrants' have not been receiving any benefits of the PDS, ICDS and MDMS Schemes respectively. *These figures are less than the similar percentages in Nagaland and relatively project a better scenario* with respect to the coverage of these schemes for the Out Migrants to other states. What stands out is the lack of awareness and an organized mechanism structured to ensure that Migrants are aware and are able to avail and access these schemes fruitfully. *On an average 64 to 66% of the 'Out Migrants' do not avail of any government scheme or subsidy.*

27. *Public Services and Welfare of Migrants* – 67.8% of the ‘Out Migrants’ have availed the Public Services and their benefits, which is a much better percentage than the government schemes and services. This may also be a relative factor when viewed in the *context of these services being more effective in mainland Indian states. A greater percentage of ‘Out Migrants’ at 56% sends back remittances to their families in Nagaland, than the ‘In Migrants’ at 52%.* Views with respect to moving the families are almost in same percentage with possibly both Out an In Migrants wanting to take a decision based on the success of their Migration and improvement in their living conditions and status. *Migrants into Nagaland are incidentally happier than the ‘Out Migrants’ to other states in India,* both amongst themselves as also with the Public Administration, presumably because they were not even receiving, as much as they are in Nagaland, in their respective home states . *This aspect may need further analysis and statistical research to arrive at holistic conclusions.*

### Summary of the Research Work

Having carried out the detailed analysis of the various facets of Migration and dynamics of population in Nagaland, analysis of the Questionnaire based Field Survey for *absolute figures and data as above* with respect to the ***'In and Out Migration'*** from Nagaland, Personal Interactions with Government Officials from Nagaland and Groups of ***'Out Migrants'*** in Jaipur and New Delhi between 19-23 Feb 2023, it is important to summarise the findings as follows pertaining to Migration in Nagaland in reference to the Research Questions formulated and aimed for the research:-

#### Migration Pattern in Nagaland in 2022-23

- ***'In Migration' and Inflows*** – In 2011 (Census 2011), the Inflows into the State of Nagaland were analysed as almost ***80% from within the State*** (Intrastate, both Inter and Intra District, Table 5.2), ***13% from within the Northeast states*** and about ***6.6% from the Rest of India***. In 2023, the Field Survey has found that the ***Intrastate Migration from within the State is barely 10-12%***, from the Northeast States it is almost ***44%*** (mainly Assam, as in 2011) and from the ***Rest of India a staggering 46%*** (mainly Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa and West Bengal as in 2011).
- The Intrastate percentage has fallen down drastically, presumably because of lack of opportunities within the State, increase in the percentage from the Northeast states and the Rest of India because of improvement in the Insurgency in Nagaland and ***rapid pace of construction of Infrastructure as a gateway*** to Myanmar and South East Asia, providing Work and Employment opportunities for businessmen, traders and skilled, semi-skilled and casual labour.

- *Unlike* “Move with household”, “Work” and “Other Reasons” (Security, Environment etc) being the major causes of ‘In Migration’, *it is Socio-Economic reason primarily, with Work and Employment , Marriage* and no major Security reasons in 2023.
- *‘Out Migration’ and Outflows – In 2011*, the Outflows were analysed as 65% to the Northeast States (Table 5.3), 10.6% to the North, 10.7% to the East States, 7.3% to the South States, 4% to the West and 2.8% to the Central States. *In 2023*, the pattern and trend has apparently changed to a **reduction in the NE States to 30%**, **34% to the North States, 17.6% to the South, at 10% the East States almost constant, a major increase to South at 17.6% and a minimal change to 4% for Central** states (Immigration has *not* been taken into account). Shift has taken place from the *NE and East cities of Kolkatta to Bengaluru, NCT, Chandigarh, Jaipur, Chennai and Mumbai*.
- In 2011, the major reasons for the Outflow from Nagaland were “Move with Household” at **35.8%**, followed by “Move on Birth’ at **27%** and thereafter Work and Employment at 16.4% and so. In 2023, the focus of ‘Out Migration’ appears to be **Work and Employment, Jobs, Quality of Life and Education (from 6% to almost 12-14%)**. Security and Environment apparently have had no major impact on Migration.

**Is Migration in Nagaland due to Socio-Economic reasons?**

Based on the findings of the survey and an analysis of the latest trends, it appears that *most Migration in Nagaland (both In and Out) is due to primarily Socio-Economic reasons*. In the past decade plus, there has been a tremendous change in the outlook of people in the Northeast and Nagaland in terms of awareness about mainland India, corporate involvement in the Northeast Indian states, creation



of massive infrastructure, creation of an education hub in Guwahati (with IIM, IIT, Nursing schools, hospitality institutes and vocational colleges) as also enhanced mobility to rest of India, connectivity, communication and an impetus on governance in the NE states. Nagaland as discussed earlier still suffers from a number of shortcomings and lacks avenues for employment, which have lead to an exodus of talent from Nagaland to mainland India. According to a report released by the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) on 04 Sep 2021, Nagaland *was the worst-performing state in the Northeast region, with poor results in poverty, health, and affordable energy* (Northeast Today, 2021).

**Is the Migration due to Security and Militancy related Issues?**

The patterns of Migration *do not appear to be affected or governed by Security* issues of Nagaland, more so because of the reduction in violence in the State over the last decade, overall major improvement in the security situation in the State and reduced acrimony amongst the various Naga tribes and organizations likely to be heading for a Naga Peace Accord, soon.

**Is the Displacement or Migration induced by effects of Environment with special reference to Climate Change in the Region?**

There appears *to be no major impact or adverse effects of Climate Change* in the State of Nagaland other than the assessed changes in Rainfall, Temperature and Weather Changes as defined in the National Climate Change parameters over the next decade. The state does not suffer from any major ill effects of Climate Change, major droughts, floods or terrain movements leading to loss of life or resources. Anthropogenic issues have led to increase in the occurrence of hazards like forest fires, landslides and deforestation, but no major impact on human settlements. A

comprehensive Nagaland State Action Plan for Climate Change prepared in 2012 (Nagaland State Action Plan on Climate Change, 2012) has also not been changed, as it still finds its relevance today due to non-occurrence of any major Climate Induced Distress in the state. Hence no major climate change induced reason can be attributed to Migration in the Nagaland State.

***Is the Human Displacement due to Ethno-Religious Reasons or Miscellaneous Factor?***

The state of Nagaland has not witnessed any major religious extremism or violence in the last decade. Ethnic, Tribal issues, rivalry, disputes, disagreements and ambiguities have resulted in violence between tribes and various sects of the local populace. *This violence, Tribal issues, conservative approaches, unwillingness for change, orthodox customs etc have contributed to the Migration of people from Nagaland to other states.* The percentage of such aspects is however low and follows the Socio-Economic aspects in importance.

***Has the Migration Affected the Provisioning of Public Goods and Services to the local populace?***

Migration in Nagaland has affected the provisioning of Public Goods and Services in the state of Nagaland to the local populace, especially due to the pressure and heavy bias in Urbanization, localisation of resources and Infrastructure creation in specific Tier I cities of Dimapur, Kohima and Mokokchung. These cities have grown at a rapid rate, witnessed a major influx of migrants in the unorganized and informal sector and even forced the erstwhile Governor of Nagaland Shri R N Ravi to

adversely comment on the governance<sup>6</sup>, infrastructure development, corruption, builder – politician nexus, illegal taxation by Insurgent groups and substandard work by civil contractors in Nagaland. It was due to his efforts that the work on the major artery and road from Dimapur to Kohima was expedited despite massive cost and time overruns<sup>7</sup>.

Migration has led to exodus of talent in Nagaland, while it has allowed migrants looking for work and employment to rush in to the vacuum of labour and informal sector. *Nagas moving out have not been receiving adequate Public Goods and Services, due to lack of organised documentation and laid down policies for Migrants in India, other than being a part of the existing, heavily overloaded systems in the Urban Agglomerations.* In Nagaland, the *Public Administration is yet to take effective responsibility and cognizance of all the non- Nagas in the state.* This is presently a political dilemma, which when overcome can ensure full and effective Public Goods and Services in the State to the local populace.

### **Has Migration hindered the Efficacy of Governance in the State of Nagaland?**

Migration has hindered the efficacy of governance in the state of Nagaland. The ‘Out Migrants’ from Nagaland have not yet been *fully recorded, recognised and accounted for in any systematic manner*, let alone the digitisation of the Migrant data in the State. During the COVID-19 pandemic, 11,750 migrants from Nagaland are supposed to have returned to the state. *Till date there exists no structured measure,*

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<sup>6</sup> The Morung Express (2021). “Nagaland shall ever remain an integral part of India: RN Ravi”. 14 Aug 2021. Accessed at <https://www.morungexpress.com/nagaland-shall-ever-remain-an-integral-part-of-india-rn-ravi> on 10 Feb 2023.

<sup>7</sup> The Tribune(2020). “Governor: Armed gangs running their own Government in Nagaland” . 29 June 2020. Accessed at <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/nation/governor-armed-gangs-running-their-own-government-in-nagaland-105979> on 10 Feb 2023.

*mechanism or policy to assist these migrant and provide them relief.* The migrants do not even have MGNREGA Job Cards as on date for suitable minimum wage to be availed by them.

The state administration remains *embroiled in local Naga politics, issues and tribal dynamics*. The higher leadership and governance in the State Administration suffers from serious flaws, biases, tribal sycophancies, affiliations rampantly displayed over good and logical governance, with the majority state civil services cadre either completely fear ridden of the latent insurgent groups or bogged down by their tribal affiliations and biases which prevent them from taking any concrete action against corruption and illegal activities.

*This environment, once supplanted and aggravated by the load and pressure of Migrants, especially non-Nagas, has completely failed to deliver good governance in the State.*

Finally, having summarised the major analysis and findings of the research done in the previous Chapters, it an endeavour now to suggest and recommend a *‘Coping Mechanism’* which may assist the State bureaucracy and other officials to *plan, frame , formulate and execute policies for the welfare and assistance of Migrants in the State.*

**The Coping Mechanism for 'In and Out Migrants' of Nagaland**

**Prelude**

Migrants in India negotiate *multiple and frequently intersecting forms of inequality and exclusion* in their daily lives. Their interactions with street-level bureaucrats and the documentation (such as an Aadhaar card or Ration Card) required to access welfare schemes demonstrate how their mobility is constrained, forcing them into a *relationship of dependence with brokers, employers, and others*.

Any administrative effort to ensure *access to rights and legal aid* must take into account the multitude of complex factors that motivate workers to move and seek employment, as revealed by an analysis or discussion with migrants themselves. Consequently, pertinent questions are raised regarding the shift towards digitalization and the establishment of a central database of migrant workers.

*Three recent significant developments* and events in India pertaining to improved access to rights and welfare for domestic migrant workers have garnered considerable attention. These include the *COVID-19 crisis*, the *"One Nation, One Ration Card"* policy of 2019, and the recent Supreme Court ruling requiring a *central database of unorganised sector workers*.

*How does the design and delivery of welfare programmes facilitate or impede the mobility of migrant workers?* This is the question that must be posed by every State and its entire governance apparatus and administrators.

Migrants in mainland India and even the Northeastern states frequently work as manual scavengers, sex workers, construction workers, brick kiln workers, domestic workers, casual labourers, helpers in small businesses and unorganised sectors, stone cutters, or may have been forced into early marriages and then forced to

move or marry and move (Agarwal, 2022). *Consequently, it is extremely important that any bureaucratic transformation (such as that involving digitalisation or modes of welfare delivery) must recognise this diversity and complexity of migrant environments, employment, experiences, motivations, and choices.*

#### *Specific Issues of Public Goods, Services and Social Safety Net*

- In India, welfare entitlements such as food, housing, health, and other benefits are tied to *proof of residence in one's home state, so moving from one state to another results in the loss of access to these benefits*. Accessing socio-economic rights in one's destination of choice necessitates navigating complex bureaucratic procedures to create new identity documents and abandoning one's home state of residence.
- This is problematic for *two reasons: first*, in order to *access welfare programmes*, workers must provide proof of residence in their destination area, which is difficult given that their living arrangements are frequently irregular, and they lack documentation such as a lease. As circular or seasonal migrants, many workers do not want to give up their access to welfare programmes in their home state. *Welfare entitlements are contingent on proof of residence, which suggests "stability," whereas being a citizen migrant entails "mobility."*
- Consequently, despite being citizens, *internal migrants lack practical rights*, making it difficult to legitimise their existence in the destination state. They must take the risk of relying on *informal relationships in the city*, including those with their *contractors, employers, friends, distant or close relatives, or even shady moneylenders*.

- It is crucial to recognise that the **informal sector has diverse methods of organising work and labour**, and that patterns of compensation and recruitment cannot be generalised. Many of these recruitment and employment practises rely on advance payments or informal debt. *Typically, contractors or employers provide migrants with travel advances to the city for food, water, and miscellaneous expenses* (Mishra, 2021). Migrants in urban areas may *also require informal credit* for weddings, religious travel, and other social purposes for which formal banks do not provide loans. *Therefore, these employees must risk relying on their contractors for both employment and informal sources of credit.*

- As per Priya Deshingkar (2017, p122) quoted in (Agarwal, 2022) reference to these unexpected expenses, says, *“migrants view it as a necessary cost that must be met now to secure a better future for themselves and their children. Often, workers have no other recourse to money. Resultantly, migrant labourers negotiate everyday survival to essential services through a network of informal relationships and negotiate a simultaneous relationship between patronage and exploitation. In this way, migrants in the city suffer from double exclusion—legal exclusion due to a lack of non-portability of identity and social exclusion due to their lower social standing, resulting in exploitation, violence, deprivation and indebtedness”*.

- In India, many administrative and bureaucratic changes have been made to facilitate migrants' access to fundamental rights and identity documents. These *initiatives, such as e-governance, the digitization of identity documents, and the creation of a central database to register migrant workers, have aimed to reduce barriers to portability and simplify administrative procedures associated with gaining access to services*. However, the majority of these efforts have been introduced from a Western perspective and with Western assumptions.

- For example, the Indian government and Western donors contend that digitizing identity documents will reduce reliance on labour market intermediaries. The previously mentioned '*One Nation, One Ration Card*' policy was also reaffirmed in March 2019 to allow the portability of subsidised food for below poverty line (BPL) families regardless of their proof of residence Press Information Bureau [PIB], (2019) as quoted in (Agarwal, 2022). Despite this rhetoric, internal migrant workers *were unable to access food during the COVID-19 pandemic* due to actors such as *district officers and ration shop owners* of one state refusing to accept ration cards from another state or district officers telling workers to seek assistance in their home state (Masiero, 2020). *Thus, temporary assistance programmes in India did not reach the majority of circular migrant workers.*

- While it is believed that e-governance programmes have overcome some significant bureaucratic barriers - *such as increased accountability, fewer intermediaries, and bridging the digital divide in the Global South* — less is known about the *specific informal institutions that circular migrant workers have utilised to circumvent red tape*. In this context, the recent June 2021 Supreme Court ruling on the *centralization of migrant worker registration is welcome. It emphasises that authorities should not request proof of identity from workers seeking welfare benefits. "The judgement defends the rights of the most vulnerable and acknowledges their indispensable contribution to the economy. But there remains an obstacle to its implementation "* (Deshingkar, 2021).

- Socio-economic marginalisation prevents access to state services, putting the implementation and *accessibility of Public Services and Goods into question. In home states like Nagaland, where workers are eligible for welfare benefits*, the most common causes of delay in registering for any welfare benefit during 'normal' times



are *not being able to fill out the necessary paper or digital forms*, the *absence of the concerned officer at the office*, and the *presence of caste politics that excludes certain communities*.

- Moreover, in many of the home states, even when workers had the necessary documents, such as a health card under the Ayushman Bharat Yojana or eligibility for a pucca house, many *administrative processes were digitized*, allowing officials to claim that the migrant's name was not on the list of beneficiaries or that the 'computers were not working.' *This subsequently became an additional means of exercising power and excluding individuals from lower castes*. When distributing rations to migrant workers in states where the 'One Nation, One Ration Card' policy is theoretically in place, workers have reported that officials require additional documents, *such as an Aadhaar card or a BPL card, in addition to the ration card*. Due to the fact that many workers did not bring these cards from the village to the city, they were denied their legal provisions (Agarwal, 2022).

- This insight has *several implications for the state's role in the working lives of informal migrant workers in India*, as it places the state at the centre of rights claims and delivery. The engagement between informal workers and the state in India necessitates an expansion of the migration literature's knowledge of liberal modern democracy in India. Here, the *relationship between workers and the state operates* not only within the labour–capital framework, but also in a reciprocal relationship between labour and the state.

- In numerous ways, migrant are known to have *negotiated their entrance into the destination cities for finding work and employment*. Some had independently travelled to cities and found employment through informal labour markets while

others take recourse to contacts with contractors in the cities, who had arranged for their transportation from the village in large groups. *Some of these contractors are former employees, themselves.*

### **The Ration Card and the PDS**

- The ration card is also the de facto identification document in India. The state government issues this identification card. It enables households to receive subsidised food through the PDS. This ration card is the most common form of identification for gaining access to services such as *healthcare, education, and pensions*. It is also required to open a *bank account or obtain a telephone connection*, as it is a government-issued photo ID card. Despite the importance of the ration card in gaining access to numerous essential services, *it is not transferable between Indian states*. This means that once a person leaves their home state, they are unable to use their ration card to gain access to *food grains or the services previously mentioned*. Even though there have been recent developments to make the ration card portable, the *reality on ground indicates that this has not been implemented in practise*<sup>8</sup>.

- The requirement to *produce documentation can be better comprehended by examining the PDS's structure*. The primary purpose of the ration card is to access subsidised ration through the PDS. *The central government pays for this subsidised ration*. The rules for the issuance of ration cards vary between states, and the process is not uniform. Because they are seeking bribes, issuing officials in the destination province may refuse to accept previous identification documents provided by poor migrants. For migrants who are poor, illiterate, and unable to navigate the

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<sup>8</sup> This has also been independently confirmed by the Naga 'Out Migrants' staying in the areas of Safdarjung and Mehrauli in New Delhi during informal interactions on 19 Feb 2023 and during the visits to the Rural Areas in Nagaland during 2020-21.

bureaucratic process in cities where government offices may be difficult to access, *the process of obtaining a card itself presents numerous operational challenges.*

### *Housing and Medical Insurance*

- The *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Rural)* is another example of a government programme mandated to provide "Housing for All" by 2022. It aims to provide a pucca house with basic amenities to all homeless people and those living in kutchha and dilapidated houses (Government of India, 2019). Beneficiaries are selected based *on Socio-economic Caste Census (SECC) parameters, not BPL status* (GoI, 2019). Consequently, a person with a below poverty card may not have access to the housing programme. Accessing housing in their home state is then a source of considerable frustration for a migrant. People in the city do not have access to this housing scheme because it is a rural scheme. This program's *urban equivalent* requires participants to share the cost and reside in the city. Consequently, migrants living in temporary, irregular, or illegal housing arrangements in a city like Delhi face difficulties (Agarwal, 2022).
- Even when portability was inherent in a welfare programme, such as *Ayushman Bharat—National Health Protection Scheme or Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)*, rights delivery was not assured. Ayushman Bharat aims to provide a benefit coverage of Rupees 5 lakh per family in public or private hospitals across the country that are participating in the programme. The annual premium is paid by the central government. *Thus, the benefits of the programme are portable across the nation.* Beneficiaries' status is determined using the SECC database (National Health Authority, n.d.).

- *The RSBY targets unorganised sector workers in order to provide BPL families with health insurance. However, the eligibility requirements for these two programmes are very different: Ayushman Bharat requires participation in the SECC database, while the RSBY requires BPL category beneficiaries. The former is determined by a caste census, whereas the latter is determined by economic status.*

The migrants have expressed their frustration when attempting to access the medical system in the *village for childbirth or major surgery*. They were unaware of the card they possessed or where they could use it to obtain free or subsidised healthcare. In an emergency, they had to travel to the nearby city because the *healthcare infrastructure in the village was inadequate*. For such exigencies, they were required to obtain loans. Even in the city, health care services are not superior. Permanent and temporary migrants both complain (Agarwal, 2022) that they had to wait in lengthy lines to receive medical care.

#### *Priority Focus by the Nagaland State Administration*

- All migrant workers and their families should be guaranteed their fundamental rights and entitlements through *coordinated inter-governmental efforts and civil society action*. The focus of intervention should be on enhancing the social and political environment in which migrants reside and work.
- Whenever possible, *improving and upgrading the condition of rural schools* and opening high schools and colleges will stimulate the rural economy by creating a market for various institution-related businesses. *Consequently, rural migration pressures would diminish.*
- Due to Nagaland's location in a high rainfall area with hilly terrain prone to landslides, unless the rural roads are made to withstand all weather conditions, the

*agricultural sector will continue to suffer, causing more and more farmers to migrate to the cities in search of alternative livelihoods.* Transport services from the *village to the cities* must be increased in frequency so that the public can commute without difficulty. Transport service investments by the private sector should be encouraged.

- A major policy priority must be a more vigorous *pro-poverty development strategy in the underdeveloped regions*. This should address the needs of these regions while simultaneously enhancing the access of the poor to land, Common Property Resources, financial resources, and institutions of governance. The relationship between migration and development must be strengthened.

- To promote sustainable development in a mountainous ecosystem, such as those in hill states like Nagaland, whether in rural or urban areas, it is crucial to comprehend the causes and effects of migration, *the concentration of a large population in a small area*, and the effects of major industrial development. *Checks and balances by the Urban Development Authorities, Site Inspectors, Building and Constriction Regulators need to be ensured and enforced ruthlessly.*

- *Housing* is another pressing issue in urban areas because of the growing population. There are currently *no major housing projects in any urban area*. It is essential to devise plans for developing affordable housing for the urban poor, particularly in Kohima, Mokokchung and Dimapur, where housing issues are most severe.

- The primary issue is that poor migrants *lack any bargaining power*. Therefore, steps must be taken to organise them and enhance their negotiating power and level of awareness.

### *Additional Impetus*

- As in developed nations, Nagaland state can adopt a policy of *selective immigration*. It can be accomplished by issuing **Inner Line Permits selectively**, as opposed to randomly, to migrants wishing to enter the state.
- The government must periodically establish *an equal wage rate for native and immigrant workers* (particularly temporary workers). This will decrease the demand for cheaper labour and have a significant effect on migration in the state.
- To combat the rising problem of unemployment in the state, the natives need learn the art of entrepreneurship from immigrants and invest in those fields. *This can be encouraged at the level of the Districts under the patronship of the District Collectors and monitored by them directly.*
- The distinction between local and non-local jobs must be removed from the native population's mentality if they wish to be self-sufficient and independent of non-Naga migrants and reduce their dependency on casual labour and artisans from outside the state.
- To prevent rapid urbanisation, emphasis *should be placed on agricultural marketing and proper physical infrastructure should be developed in rural areas.* This will significantly reduce rural-to-urban migration. Currently this is the biggest handicap and was more visible during the times of the lockdown during the COVID Pandemic.
- The employment of migrant workers on the farm lands, *particularly in the foothills, should be on a hiring wage basis as opposed to a 50/50 or equal partnership*, to ensure fixed rates and reduce scope for ambiguities during enhanced income or loss (Ezung, 2015).

**Policy Formulation, Revision and Implementation by the Administration**

- **Present Shape of MGNREGA Scheme** - Modernizing MGNREGA would enable it to realise its full potential. Existing operational inefficiencies and difficulties must be addressed. It must also change to *assist migrants in overcoming the obstacles they face at their destinations*. The following recommendations will aid MGNREGA in achieving this:-

- Dismantling the rural-urban divide. MGNREGA should reconsider its current policy of *limiting benefits to native-village residents*. Workers undergoing climate-induced displacement or distress migration are left without social protection and are frequently forced to live and work in inhumane conditions for survival, devoid of any benefits or rights.

- Nonetheless, not everyone is able to relocate. Women, children, and members of marginalised communities may be left in precarious situations that exacerbate their precariousness. If the migrant worker is unable to send money home, they may be severely affected. *Government policy must extend rights and social safety net provisions to migrant workers at destination sites via MGNREGA and other social protection programmes.*

- ***Strengthening MGNREGA in areas of origin for migration*** - MGNREGA must provide a stable source of income and livelihood security for the poor and the marginalised. Expert research indicates (Bhardwaj R. , Hazra, Reddy, Das, & Kaur, 2021) that families and individuals *engaged in distress migration* when they believed they had no other means of survival. For these individuals, *MGNREGA was not a very viable safety net*. Due to administrative delays in *sanctioning work, a lack of transparency, and delays in wage payments, families do not consider MGNREGA*

*as a fallback option during times of crisis*. Having no more than 100 guaranteed days of work per year and comparatively lower pay than urban wage rates is detrimental. Migrants believe they will be better able to support their families if they migrate, despite the hardships they may face at their destinations.

- *Numerous suggestions are being considered to improve the MGNREGA Scheme*. Some of these relate to enhancing the delivery of the existing programme in terms of timely work availability and wage payments, while others pertain to modifying the programme, such as by increasing the minimum guaranteed number of days of employment. *The government should carefully consider these issues*.

- *Preparing workers for migration and establishing safe pathways* - The majority of migrants have little or no formal education and *are classified as unskilled labourers*. With rising standards in industry and large construction/infrastructure projects, however, the demand for skilled jobs has increased, resulting in a mismatch between supply and demand. *There is a need for a national-level mapping of the skill requirements in major destination sites*, as well as the development of a systematic skill enhancement programme and certification and placement services to meet those needs.

- *Expanding the scope* - MGNREGA must shift its *emphasis from a purely natural resource management-based approach to one that also emphasises human resource development*. It must acknowledge the multi-locational nature of livelihoods and provide communities with the necessary means, resources, and knowledge to make informed decisions. *MGNREGA should not restrict individuals to rural areas*. The programme must acknowledge that migration is the result of a person's own



efforts to gain employment, as well as migration's central role in protecting and promoting rural livelihoods. It needs to :-

- Develop a clear, comprehensive framework that *integrates migration into the operational guidelines* of the MGNREGA so that it does not lose priority.
- Focus on *landless people or those with limited access to land* and other natural resource-based livelihoods when emphasising the development of human capital through skill enhancement.
- Extend the scheme's safety net to address the vulnerabilities *of both migrants and residents*. The entitlements for 100 days of work should extend to the *migrant family member* in addition to the villagers who remain in the village.
- Develop effective strategies for convergence *with other housing, health, and education schemes/programmes* in order to provide comprehensive coverage and *Increase the bargaining power of rural workers* so that they can demand decent working conditions and wages.

#### **Policies for Inclusion of Internal Migrants**

- **Identification and Registration** - In the absence of documentary proof of identity and local residence, regulations and administrative procedures bar migrants from accessing the legal rights, public services, and social protection programmes accorded to permanent residents; as a result, they are frequently treated as second-class citizens.
- Consequently, internal migrants face obstacles when attempting to access subsidised food, housing, and banking services. *There is an immediate need to ensure that internal migrants are issued with a portable and universally accepted*

*proof of identity* that can serve as the basis for claiming other socioeconomic benefits in any part of the country.

- ***Inclusion in Politics and Civic Life*** - Importantly, democratic elections provide the poor with a formal channel through which to express their satisfaction or discontent with the ruling political party. However, due to seasonal migration, *migrants are frequently absent from their source constituencies during election periods*. Nearly sixty percent of respondents reported missing at least one election because they were away from home in search of employment.
- There is a need for *special provisions to guarantee the voting rights of internal migrants* regardless of their multiple residences. To ensure that migrants can exercise their right to vote, regional harvest schedules must not conflict with election dates. To include internal migrants in decision-making processes and planning (e.g., the development of master plans in cities) and to promote their representation in local bodies, *it is necessary to democratise the overall processes of governance*.
- ***Labor Market Participation*** - The majority of migrants are employed in the informal economy, typically as construction workers, agricultural labourers, hawkers and vendors, domestic servants, rickshaw pullers, electricians, plumbers, masons, and security personnel. Without social security and legal protection, they work under deplorable conditions and face discrimination on the job market. *Employers have no responsibility for the health, housing, and other fundamental needs of migrants, and they frequently disregard the minimum wage*.
- Internal migrants must have access to job fairs and employment exchanges. through the mediation of NGOs and civil society organisations, be able to negotiate opportunities with employers, including training, placement, and skill upgrade.

Planned and skilled migration with *hand-holding support from the state government and/or private companies* and guaranteed placement represent a new migration paradigm that demonstrates the potential benefits of assisted migration. In situations where migrants are illiterate and impoverished, however, it is crucial to educate them about their rights and help them identify sources of information and negotiation support.

- ***Legal Assistance and Conflict Resolution*** - Migrants are **unaware of their legal rights** and are unable to access an impartial forum to air their grievances due to their limited access to education. Women migrants are even more susceptible to exploitation than men because they possess negligible or frequently lower levels of education. ***As a result, they face harassment and other forms of discrimination on the job market.*** Due to their transient status, migrants struggle to unionise, and their workforce remains fragmented.
- Internal migrants, both men and women, ***should have access to legal aid and counselling to protect them from work- and wage-related misconduct,*** as well as grievance handling and dispute resolution mechanisms to negotiate with their employers and/or contractors.
- ***Inclusion of Female Domestic Migrants*** - The current discourse on migration has ***failed to adequately address gender-specific migration experiences,*** despite the vast majority of migrants being women. A gender perspective on internal migration is essential given that women's migration motivations, patterns, options, and obstacles differ significantly from those of men.

- There is thus, an immediate need to fill knowledge and research gaps in order to account for gender-sensitive realities and to ***identify multiple causes of women's migration***. Gender-sensitive approaches must be integrated into migrant support initiatives, including the collection of sex-disaggregated data and the adoption of gender budgeting, in addition to promoting and facilitating safe migration and raising awareness of the rights and entitlements of women migrants. Although India is a signatory to international conventions and protocols for the prevention of gender-based discrimination and human trafficking in transnational migration, ***similar legislation must be enacted for women's internal migration in India***.

- ***Inclusion Through Food Access*** - The Public Distribution System (PDS) of India provides essential food items at subsidised prices for those who cannot afford to purchase them at market prices. With a network of more than 462,000 fair price shops distributing goods to approximately 16 to 20 crore families, the PDS in India is arguably the largest network of its kind.

- The Public Distribution System (PDS) ***should be made portable to accommodate migrant populations with multiple residences***. A small number of states, including Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, have held policy discussions on the topic of improving the portability of the PDS system, but no action has been taken due to the institutional and operational challenges of serving a mobile population. Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) such as Disha Foundation have begun to fill this ***critical void, but it is evident that NGOs cannot match the government's scope, and this issue requires renewed attention*** (UNICEF, 2013).

- ***Inclusion by Means of Housing*** - Migrants have ***difficulty gaining access to housing and other basic amenities, such as water and sanitation***, and frequently

reside in urban slums, with government officials constantly threatening their displacement and eviction. Seasonal migrants, who reside in cities for brief periods, are not adequately accommodated for by current shelter solutions. Some shelter programmes, such as slum rehabilitation schemes, discriminate against new immigrants because they require proof of residency for a minimum period prior to allocation. *The plight of homeless migrants is worse than that of slum dwellers, as they live on sidewalks and frequently bear the brunt of police assaults.*

- Experiments in providing shelter security for *internal migrants must follow a continuum, beginning with affordable rental housing and progressing to affordable private housing*, followed by a shift in policy towards the provision of de facto residential rights and housing. *In-situ improvement of existing slum dwellings could be the first step in providing basic services to slum-dwelling migrants.* Employers and contractors must also play a role in securing housing for migrant workers, and China's experiments with dormitory housing provided by employers can serve as a useful example.
- In order for urban shelter programmes to remain accessible to new migrants, cut-off dates for proving residency should not be based on the calendar year. The proximity of new housing to places of employment is a crucial consideration.
- *Academic Inclusion* - In the absence of crèches, early childcare services, pre-school education initiatives, and growth monitoring, *migrant children miss out on essential inputs for their physical, motor, cognitive, linguistic, and psychosocial development in their early years.* Malnutrition and anaemia continue to be prevalent among migrant children and adolescent girls, resulting in stunted growth.

- In addition, migrant children are frequently employed *as child labourers in industries such as construction, brick manufacturing, salt production, sugarcane harvesting, stone quarrying, plantations, fishing, and rat hole mining in coal mines.*

Despite the Child Labour (Prohibitions & Regulation) Act of 1986, children work long hours as unregistered and invisible piece-rate workers in family labour units.

- Education provisions should be sufficiently adaptable so as not to exclude mobile populations. Under the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)*, the innovative policy responses and practises piloted by NGOs and the government should be scaled up. This includes the establishment of worksite schools at the destination with systems to transfer enrollment, attendance, and credits to traditional schools, as well as bridge courses and remedial education for return migrant children.

- ***Public Health Participation*** - A variety of factors influence the health of migrants, including the health environment in the place of origin, transit, and destination, the conditions of the journey, access to potable water and basic amenities, and dietary intake. *Migrants are exposed to health risks at their destination, including communicable diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis and occupational health hazards such as respiratory problems, lung diseases, allergies, kidney and bladder infections, back problems, and malnutrition.* Migrants frequently sustain injuries and accidents on the job, but they do not receive medical care or compensation. In this regard, women and adolescent girls are doubly disadvantaged.

- It is essential to avoid stigmatizing migrants as "carriers" of diseases and infections and to recognise them as populations vulnerable to a variety of health risks. In addition to *bolstering the Ayushman Bharat Medical Insurance Scheme*, it is

possible to design targeted interventions and outreach components for the health of internal migrants, taking into account the unique vulnerability of women and children.

- ***Financial Inclusion*** - The majority of migrants are *unable to access banking services because they lack the documentation necessary to satisfy the Know Your Customer (KYC) requirements* of banks, such as proof of identity and proof of address. To remit money to families left behind, they must rely on informal networks (e.g., friends and relatives visiting home, hawala, informal couriers, or bus drivers) or send money through the post office by money order, which is often more expensive and inconvenient.
- Access to *formal banking facilities can facilitate the promotion of savings and the safe transfer of remittances among internal migrants*. This can be accomplished by connecting migrants to *branchless banking and business correspondents and by incorporating flexibility* in bank procedures, such as relaxing Know Your Customer (KYC) standards, operating no-fee accounts, and extending banking hours. In the event that migrants themselves lack bank accounts at the destination, a crucial policy recommendation would be to target banking services in regions with high out-migration, *so that migrants' families can receive remittances safely*.

### **Conclusion**

There is thus, an existence of multiple socio-economic inequalities that call into question the efficacy of *recent bureaucratic transformations and efforts to deliver rights to India's internal migrant workers*. Any bureaucratic transformation claiming to guarantee access to rights must take into account the *complex motivations*

*of people to move, the informal forms of mediation they are embedded in, and the bureaucratic obstacles they face in gaining access to any rights.*

Thus, internal migrants' rights to move freely throughout the country as citizens do not necessarily protect them, as being an Indian national does not necessarily equate *to being a fully socially recognised person with rights*. The formal, administrative, and spatial exclusion makes *it nearly impossible for migrant workers to obtain welfare benefits in the city*, even if they desired to do so.

Consequently, the implementation of citizenship and identity state services is intrinsically linked to the socio-economic marginalisation of citizens. Workers' experiences of access to (or lack of) rights, their motivations for migration, the modes of finding work through informal networks, and the *functioning of the Indian bureaucracy at the street level must be at the centre of any effort to deliver rights to India's marginalised workers.*

The Research Paper has thus endeavoured to analyse the Dynamics of Migration and its Implications through the National Level, in the Northeast States in general, Nagaland in particular based on the assessed scenario in 2022-23 (*post the findings of the Census 2011 in the last decade*), with the help of a Field Survey and thereafter recommend a Coping Mechanism for both the administration both at the level of the State and the Centre.



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Annexure I**RESEARCH ON MIGRATION IN NAGALAND STATE**  
**('IN MIGRATION' - QUESTIONNAIRE)**

*Dear Respondent,*

I, Abhinav Gurha, am presently pursuing my MPhil from Panjab University under the guidance of Dr. Shyamli Singh, from the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi. The topic of my research is "***Human Displacement and Migration in Nagaland: Analysis through the Lens of Environment and Public Administration***".

In and Out-Migration and Displacement of population in the North East States of India has been going on since times immemorial. It has had a distinct and significant impact on the growth and development of the region both in ***intrinsic terms i.e. capability and capacity of the States themselves to foster growth***, as also ***extrinsic terms i.e. the various dimensions and efficacy of capabilities being planned, generated and executed by the Central Government*** or the Nation itself, for the North Eastern States of the country.

Nagaland has societal dynamics which may be similar to social aspects in other States of India, but they are also unique in most ways due to their ***own typical geo-political characteristics and population dynamics***. The Human Displacement and Migration affects the ***growth, development and socio-economic status*** of the State in major ways. Migration studies and social scientists have attempted to analyze the scope, magnitude, affects and compounding factors for most of the States in the North East, however not many holistic studies or analyses are apparently available or have been conducted with respect to the causes and effects of Migration in the State of Nagaland.

It thus implies that there is a genuine and valid reason to analyze the causes of Migration (both in and out) and Human Displacement in Nagaland and their impact on the ***growth and development*** in general and the ***Public Administration in the state of the Nagaland in particular***, in the last decade.

I would request you to devote some of your valuable time to fill the questionnaire and share your esteemed views on the subject. I assure you that all that the data gathered will be used for academic research strictly and all norms of privacy will be adhered to. Clarifications, if any, may be sought on telephone (Mobile-8076312229)

***Warm Regards***  
***Abhinav Gurha***

\* Required

**PERSONAL DETAILS OF MEMBER WHO HAS MIGRATED 'INTO' NAGALAND**

The following details are required to be filled in respect of the ***member who has migrated into Nagaland*** from any other State in India.

1. Name of the ***MIGRANT who has moved into Nagaland*** \* \_\_\_\_\_

2. ***Mark only one oval.***

Option 1

3. Email of the ***Migrant*** \_\_\_\_\_

4. Gender of the ***Migrant*** \* ***Mark only one oval.***

Male  Female  Other

5. Age of the ***Migrant*** \* ***Mark only one oval.***

16-25 YEARS

26-35 YEARS

- 36 - 45 YEARS  
 Greater than 46 YEARS
6. Educational Qualification of the **Migrant** \* *Mark only one oval.*
- HIGH SCHOOL  
 INTERMEDIATE  
 GRADUATE  
 POST GRADUATE  
 SCHOOL DROP OUT  
 NO FORMAL EDUCATION
7. Total members in the family of the Migrant in Nagaland. \* *Mark only one oval.*
- 2  
 3  
 4  
 4-6  
 Greater than 6
8. Number of Family members **DEPENDENT** on the member outside Nagaland. \* *Mark only one oval.*
- 2  
 3  
 4-6  
 Greater than 6
9. Employment status of the **MIGRANT** at the **NEW LOCATION** in Nagaland State \* *Mark only one oval.*
- AGRICULTURE OR FARMING  
 DAILY WAGE LABOURER / UNSKILLED WORKER  
 SEMI - SKILLED WORKER  
 SKILLED WORKER / TRADESMAN / TRADECRAFT  
 UNDERGOING EDUCATION OR SKILL TRAINING  
 SELF EMPLOYED / BUSINESSMAN / ENTREPRENEUR  
 SALARIED / GOVERNMENT JOB  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_
10. Income of the **MIGRANT** \* *Mark only one oval.*
- Less than Rs 2 LAC PER ANNUM  
 Rs 2 TO 5 LAC PER ANNUM  
 Rs 5 TO 10 LAC PER ANNUM  
 Rs 10 TO 20 LAC PER ANNUM Greater than Rs 20 LAC PER ANNUM
11. Total income of the entire family of the **Migrant** including outside **NAGALAND in the Home State** \* *Mark only one oval.*
- Less than Rs 2 LAC PER ANNUM  
 Rs 2 TO 5 LAC PER ANNUM  
 Rs 5 TO 10 LAC PER ANNUM  
 Rs 10 TO 20 LAC PER ANNUM Greater than Rs 20 LAC PER ANNUM
12. Who all has the **MIGRANT** left behind in his family at his **Original Place of Residence (OPR)**, while migrating into Nagaland? *Check all that apply.*
- SPOUSE (HUSBAND / WIFE)  
 BROTHER / SISTER  
 PARENT (FATHER / MOTHER)  
 SIBLING (SON / DAUGHTER)  
 No immediate family member is outside Nagaland
13. When did the **MIGRANT** move into Nagaland State \* *Mark only one oval.*
- LESS THAN SIX MONTHS BACK  
 6 -12 MONTHS BACK  
 12 - 24 MONTHS BACK  
 MORE THAN 24 MONTHS BACK

14. Which District / City in Nagaland has the **Migrant** moved to ? \* \_\_\_\_\_  
 15. From which **State / City in India** did the Migrant move into Nagaland? \_\_\_\_\_

### **SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS**

Socio-economic factors are a major reason for people to migrate from their home state / city to other places in the Country for better opportunities and living conditions.

16. Tick the **factor / factors** which you feel were responsible for your Migration to Nagaland.

\* *Check all that apply.*

- Increased Poverty in your Home State
- Lack of Job Opportunities in your Home State
- Lack of Basic Services and Amenities like Health, Hygiene, Sanitation, Water & Electricity
- Lack of Food Security in your Home State
- Lack of Basic Educational Facilities at the Local levels in your Hometown
- Lack of Higher Education Avenues in your Home State
- None of the Above
- Other:----- \_

### **SECURITY ISSUES**

The State with its abundant flora and fauna, cottage industries, intensive agriculture practices, limited natural resources, employment avenues and opportunities **has progressed slowly and steadily over the years despite the challenges** of insurgency, militancy and conservative tribal dynamics.

17. Tick the **issue / issues** which you feel are most responsible for **your Migration to Nagaland** \* *Check all that apply.*

- Improvement in the Insurgency Situation
- Reduced Violence at Community / Tribal Levels
- Reduced Criminal Activities by locals in the State
- Reduced Criminal Activities by Non-Locals / other migrants in the State
- Enhanced Actions by the Law Enforcement and Security Agencies
- Responsible Actions by the State and Local Governments
- All of the Above
- None of the Above
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

The progress and development in societies, modernization, creation of infrastructure, afforestation and relative stability has also led to considerable **Displacement and Migration of populace from one place to the other. Environmental Degradation and Climate Change** also cause displacement and migration of people from one place to another, in search of more **stable, secure and productive** environments.

18. Tick the **issue / issues** which you feel are most responsible for **your Migration to Nagaland from your Original Place of \* Residence (OPR)**

*Check all that apply.*

- Lack of Cultivable Land and Suitable Farming conditions in Home State (OPR)
- Drought and Lack of Rainfall in OPR
- Erratic Rainfall, Floods in OPR
- Irregular Seasonal Cycles, Climatic, Weather and Temperature Conditions
- Increase in Un-inhabitable and Arid Land in OPR
- Lack of Natural Resources and Deforestation in OPR
- None of the Above
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### ETHNO-RELIGIOUS FACTORS AND TRIBAL DYNAMICS

In a predominant Christian state like Nagaland with over 16 major tribes and many other minor tribes, the Tribal Dynamics and Religion play an important and crucial role for the local populace and may sometimes lead to move of persons from one place to another for a different / better environment . In Migration to Nagaland also may occur due to relatively better opportunities for the migrants from other states.

19. Tick the ***Ethno-Religious reason / reasons*** or Tribal Dynamics which you feel led to your Migration to Nagaland. \* *Check all that apply.*

- Unfavourable and Unhealthy Local Tribal Customs and Practices in your Home State
- Violence and Rivalry with Other Tribes / Society members in your Home State
- Violence and Ethnic issues within your Tribe
- Violence and Bias against Women
- Lack of Women Empowerment and Opportunities
- Disregard to Change, Modernisation and Social Upliftment in your Tribe / Society
- Religious Issues in your Home State
- None of the Above
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### SOCIAL SAFETY NET PROVIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT

The Central and State Governments provide Social Security Schemes like ***MGNREGA***, ***Mid-day Meal Scheme (MDMS)*** for school going children, ***PDS*** for supply and distribution of Ration to Ration Card Holders, ***Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS)*** and the ***Pension Scheme*** for the elderly and widows.

Tick the ***reason / reasons*** you feel contributed to your Migration to Nagaland State.

20. Are you ***getting the benefits*** of MGNREGA at your present destination in Nagaland? \* *Mark only one oval.*

- YES
- NO

21. Do you ***want*** to get the benefit of MGNREGA at your current location ? \* *Mark only one oval.*

- YES
- NO
- NOT SURE

22. Have you ***developed any new skill*** at your current location? \* *Mark only one oval.*

- YES
- NO
- PARTIALLY

23. Are you getting the ***benefit of the PDS*** for Rations at your current location ? \* *Mark only one oval.*

- YES
- NO
- PARTIALLY

24. Are you getting the ***benefit of the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)*** at your current location ? \* *Mark only one oval.*

- YES
- NO
- PARTIALLY
- NOT APPLICABLE

25. Are you getting the ***Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)*** at your current location ? \* *Mark only one oval.*

- YES
- NO
- PARTIALLY
- NOT APPLICABLE

26. Are you getting *any Pension from the Government* at your current location ? \* *Mark only one oval.*

- YES  
 NO  
 PARTIALLY

27. Are you receiving benefits from any *Government Scheme* at your current location? If yes, what is the Name of the \* Scheme?

### PROVISION OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

Benefits of Government Schemes are primarily in the Domicile State; however, some schemes allow benefit to Migrants also at the destination location. Tick the best option below

28. Are any of your Family members left behind in your Home State, to include women and elderly persons, getting the \* benefit of any Government Scheme? If yes, which Scheme?

29. Are receiving any form of Subsidy by the Government at your present location in Nagaland? \* *Mark only one oval.*

- YES  
 NO  
 PARTIALLY

30. Do you have a MGNREGA Job Card at your present location in Nagaland? \* *Mark only one oval.*

- YES  
 NO

31. Have you migrated temporarily or permanently to Nagaland? \* *Mark only one oval.*

- Temporarily  
 Permanently  
 Not Sure presently

32. Have you got access to Public Services like subsidized Residence / Home, Sanitation, Water, Electricity & Transport at \* your current location in Nagaland? *Mark only one oval.*

- YES  
 NO  
 PARTIALLY / PARTLY

33. Have you received any assistance from the State or Local Administration for your livelihood in Nagaland? If yes, in what \* manner ? \_\_\_\_\_

34. Has your Migration affected the welfare and provisioning of Public Services to your balance family members back in your \* Home State in any way? *Mark only one oval.*

- YES  
 NO  
 PARTIALLY  
 NOT SURE

### GENERAL ISSUES

35. Are you happy and satisfied at your new and current location in Nagaland? \* *Mark only one oval.*

- YES  
 NO  
 PARTIALLY  
 NOT SURE

36. Are you happy and satisfied with the Public Administration (delivery of public goods, services and basic amenities) at \* your new and current location? *Mark only one oval.*

- YES  
 NO  
 PARTIALLY  
 NOT SURE

37. Do you send any remittance / financial assistance to your balance family in your Home State? \* *Mark only one oval.*

- YES
- NO
- PARTIALLY
- NOT YET

38. Do you plan to move your balance family also from your Home State to Nagaland at some stage in the future? \* *Mark only one oval.*

- YES
- NO
- PARTIALLY
- NOT SURE

39. Is your family back in your home state happy that you moved out of your Home State to Nagaland? \* *Mark only one oval.*

- YES
- NO
- PARTIALLY
- NOTSURE

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Annexure 2**RESEARCH ON MIGRATION IN NAGALAND STATE**  
**('OUT MIGRATION' - QUESTIONNAIRE)**

*Dear Respondent,*

I, Abhinav Gurha, am presently pursuing my MPhil from Panjab University under the guidance of Dr. Shyamli Singh, from the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi. The topic of my research is "*Human Displacement and Migration in Nagaland: Analysis through the Lens of Environment and Public Administration*".

In and Out-Migration and Displacement of population in the North East States of India has been going on since times immemorial. It has had a distinct and significant impact on the growth and development of the region both in intrinsic terms i.e., capability and capacity of the States themselves to foster growth, as also extrinsic terms i.e., the various dimensions and efficacy of capabilities being planned, generated and executed by the Central Government or the Nation itself, for the North Eastern States of the country.

Nagaland has societal dynamics which may be similar to social aspects in other States of India, but they are also unique in most ways due to their own typical geo-political characteristics and population dynamics. The Human Displacement and Migration affects the growth, development and socio-economic status of the State in major ways. Migration studies and social scientists have attempted to analyze the scope, magnitude, affects and compounding factors for most of the States in the North East, however not many holistic studies or analyses are apparently available or have been conducted with respect to the causes and effects of Migration in the State of Nagaland.

It thus implies that there is a genuine and valid reason to analyze the causes of Migration (both in and out) and Human Displacement in Nagaland and their impact on the growth and development in general and the Public Administration in the state of the Nagaland in particular, in the last decade.

I would request you to devote some of your valuable time to fill the questionnaire *yourself (or by a family member, if in Nagaland)* and share your esteemed views on the subject. I assure you that all the data gathered will be used for academic research strictly and all norms of privacy will be adhered to. Clarifications, if any, may be sought on telephone from me (*Mobile-8076312229*).

*Warm Regards*

*Abhinav Gurha*

\* Required

**PERSONAL DETAILS OF MEMBER WHO HAS MIGRATED 'OUTSIDE'  
NAGALAND**

The following details are required to be filled in respect of the member who has *migrated outside Nagaland to any other State in India*. Name of the *MIGRANT* \*

1. Email of the *MIGRANT*
2. Gender of the *MIGRANT* \* *Mark only one oval.*
3. Male Female Other
4. Age of the *MIGRANT* \* *Mark only one oval.*

- 16 - 25 Years
  - 26 - 35 Years
  - 36 - 45 Years
  - More than 46 Years
5. Educational Qualification of the **MIGRANT** \* *Mark only one oval.*
- HIGH SCHOOL
  - INTERMEDIATE
  - GRADUATE
  - POST GRADUATE
  - SCHOOL DROP OUT
  - NO FORMAL EDUCATION
6. Total members in the **family in Nagaland** \* *Mark only one oval.*
- 2
  - 3
  - 4-6
  - Greater than 6
7. Number of Family members **DEPENDENT** on the member \* *Mark only one oval.*
- 2
  - 3
  - 4-6
  - Greater 6
8. Employment status of the **MIGRANT / YOURSELF**, if filling form personally, at the **NEW LOCATION** \* *Mark only one oval.*
- AGRICULTURE OR FARMING
  - DAILY WAGE LABOURER / UNSKILLED WORKER
  - SEMI - SKILLED WORKER
  - SKILLED WORKER / TRADESMAN / TRADECRAFT
  - UNDERGOING EDUCATION OR SKILL TRAINING
  - SELF EMPLOYED / BUSINESSMAN / ENTREPRENEUR
  - SALARIED / GOVERNMENT JOB
  - Other:
9. Income of the **MIGRANT** \* *Mark only one oval.*
- Less than Rs 2 LAC PER ANNUM
  - Rs 2 TO 5 LAC PER ANNUM
  - Rs 5 TO 10 LAC PER ANNUM
  - Rs 10 TO 20 LAC PER ANNUM
  - Greater than Rs 20 LAC PER ANNUM
10. Total income of the balance family of the **Migrant in** \* **NAGALAND**  
*Mark only one oval.*
- Less than Rs 2 LAC PER ANNUM
  - Rs 2 TO 5 LAC PER ANNUM
  - Rs 5 TO 10 LAC PER ANNUM
  - Rs 10 TO 20 LAC PER ANNUM
  - Greater than Rs 20 LAC PER ANNUM
11. Relationship with the **MIGRANT** who has moved out of Nagaland \* *Mark only one oval.*
- SPOUSE (HUSBAND / WIFE)
  - BROTHER / SISTER / COUSIN
  - PARENT (FATHER / MOTHER)
  - SIBLING (SON / DAUGHTER)
  - SELF / FILLING THE FORM YOURSELF
  - Other:
12. When did the **MIGRANT / YOU** move out of Nagaland? \* *Mark only one oval.*
- LESS THAN SIX MONTHS BACK



- 6 -12 MONTHS BACK
- 12 - 24 MONTHS BACK
- MORE THAN 24 MONTHS BACK

13. Which City / State in India has the *Migrant / YOU* moved to? \* \_\_\_\_\_

### **SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS**

Socio-economic factors are a major reason for people to migrate from their home state / city to other places in the Country for better opportunities and living conditions.

14. Tick the *factor / factors* which you feel were responsible for *your Migration* or the *Migration of your Family Member* \* *Check all that apply.*

- Increased Poverty
- Lack of Job Opportunities
- Lack of Basic Services and Amenities like Health, Hygiene, Sanitation, Water & Electricity
- Lack of Food Security
- Lack of Basic Educational Facilities at the Local levels
- Lack of Higher Education Avenues in Nagaland
- None of the Above
- Other:

### **SECURITY ISSUES**

The State with its abundant flora and fauna, cottage industries, intensive agriculture practices, limited natural resources, employment avenues and opportunities *has progressed slowly and steadily over the years despite the challenges* of insurgency, militancy and conservative tribal dynamics.

15. Tick the *issue / issues* which you feel are most responsible for *your Migration* or the *Migration of your family member from Nagaland* *Check all that apply.*

- Worsening of the Insurgency Situation in the State
- Increased Violence at Community / Tribal Levels
- Increased Criminal Activities by locals in the State
- Increased Criminal Activities by Non-Locals / other migrants in the State Lack of Actions by ( ) the Law Enforcement and Security Agencies
- Lack of Actions by the State and Local Governments All of the Above
- None of the Above
- Other:

### **ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

\* The progress and development in societies, modernization, creation of infrastructure, afforestation and relative stability has also led to considerable *Displacement and Migration of populace from one place to the other. Environmental Degradation and Climate Change* also cause displacement and migration of people from one place to another, in search of more *stable, secure and productive* environments.

16. Tick the *Environmental issue / issues* which you feel are most responsible for *your Migration* or the *Migration of your \* family member from Nagaland* *Check all that apply.*

- Lack of Cultivable / Jhoom Land and Suitable Farming conditions
- Drought and Lack of Rainfall
- Erratic Rainfall, Floods
- Irregular Seasonal Cycles, Climatic, Weather and Temperature Conditions
- Increase in Un-inhabitable and Arid Land in Nagaland
- Lack of Natural Resources and rampant Deforestation None of the Above
- Other:

### ETHNO-RELIGIOUS FACTORS AND TRIBAL DYNAMICS

In a predominant Christian State like Nagaland with over 16 major tribes and many other minor tribes, the Tribal Dynamics and Religion play an important and crucial role for the local populace and may sometimes lead to move of persons from one place to another for a different / better environment.

17. Tick the ***Ethno-Religious reason / reasons or Tribal Dynamics*** which you feel led to ***your Migration*** or the Migration of \* your family member *Check all that apply*.

- Unfavorable and Unhealthy Local Tribal Customs and Practices
- Violence and Rivalry with Other Tribes in Nagaland
- Violence and Ethnic issues within the Tribe
- Violence and Bias against Women
- Lack of Women Empowerment and Opportunities
- Disregard to Change, Modernisation and Social Upliftment in the Tribe Religious Issues
- None of the Above
- Other:

### SOCIAL SAFETY NET PROVIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT

The Central and State Governments provide Social Security Schemes like ***MGNREGA*** , ***Mid-day Meal Scheme (MDMS)*** for school going children, ***PDS*** for supply and distribution of Ration to Ration Card Holders, ***Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS)*** and the ***Pension Scheme*** for the elderly and widows.

Tick the ***reason / reasons*** you feel contributed to ***your Migration*** or the Migration of your family member.

18. Are you or the Migrant member ***getting the benefits*** of MGNREGA at your / his present destination? \* *Mark only one oval*.

- YES
- NO
- NOT SURE

19. Do you ***want yourself / him*** to get the benefit of MGNREGA at your / his current location ? \* *Mark only one oval*.

- YES
- NO
- NOT SURE

20. Has the ***Migrant / You*** developed any new skill at his / your current location? \* *Mark only one oval*.

- YES
- NO
- NOT SURE

21. Is the ***migrant member / you*** getting the benefit of the PDS for Rations at his / your current location ? \* *Mark only one oval*.

- YES
- NO
- NOT SURE

22. Is the migrant member / you getting the benefit of the ***Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)*** \* at his / your current location ?

*Mark only one oval*.

- YES
- NO
- NOT SURE

23. Is the migrant member / you getting the ***Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)*** at his / your current location ? \* *Mark only one oval*.

- YES
- NO
- NOT SURE

24. Is the migrant member / you getting any **Pension from the Government** at his / your current location ? \* *Mark only one oval.*

- YES
- NO
- NOT SURE

25. Is the migrant member / you receiving benefits from any \* **Government Scheme** at his / your current location? If yes, the Name of the Scheme is ? \_\_\_

### PROVISION OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

Benefits of Government Schemes are primarily in the Domicile State; however some schemes allow benefit to Migrants also at the destination location. Tick the best option below.

26. Are any Family members of the Migrant **left behind in Nagaland, to include women and elderly persons**, getting the \* benefit of any Government Scheme? If yes, which Scheme?

27. Is the Migrant / you receiving any form of **Subsidy by the Government** at his / your present location outside Nagaland? \* *Mark only one oval.*

- YES
- NO
- NOT SURE

28. Does the Migrant / you have a **MGNREGA Job Card** at his / your present location outside Nagaland? \* *Mark only one oval.*

- YES
- NO
- NOT SURE

29. Has the Migrant / you migrated **temporarily or permanently**? \* *Mark only one oval.*

- Temporarily
- Permanently
- Not Sure

30. Has the Migrant / you got access to **Public Services** like subsidized Shelter / Home, Sanitation, Water, Electricity & \* Transport at his / your **current location**? *Mark only one oval.*

- YES
- NO
- PARTIALLY / PARTLY
- NOT SURE

31. Has the **Migrant / you received any assistance from the State or Local Administration** for his livelihood? If yes, in what \* manner ? \_\_\_\_\_

32. Has the Migration of you / the individual **affected the welfare and provisioning of Public Services** to your / his balance \* family members in Nagaland? *Mark only one oval.*

- YES
- NO
- PARTIALLY
- NOT SURE

### GENERAL ISSUES

33. Is the Migrant / you happy and satisfied at his / your new and Current location? \* *Mark only one oval.*

- YES
- NO
- PARTIALLY
- NOT SURE

34. Is the Migrant / you happy and satisfied with the Public Administration (*delivery of public goods, services and basic \* amenities*) at his / your new and current location?

*Mark only one oval.*

- YES
- NO
- PARTIALLY
- NOT SURE

35. Does the Migrant / you send any *remittance / financial assistance* to the balance family in Nagaland? \* *Mark only one oval.*

- YES
- NO
- PARTIALLY
- NOT SURE

36. Does the Migrant / you plan to *move out his/your balance family also from Nagaland* at some stage? \* *Mark only one oval.*

- YES
- NO
- PARTIALLY
- NOT SURE

37. Is the family of the Migrant *happy that the member / you moved out* of Nagaland? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- YES
- NO
- PARTIALLY
- NOT SURE