SUMMARY

Migration plays a vital role in the economic activities both at the place of origin as well as at the place of destination. Normally people migrate when they think that the place of destination is more useful to them as compared to the place of origin. Haryana is a fast growing state and being very near to Delhi, rapid industrialization and other economic activities are taking place. Green revolution is also creating an unprecedented demand for labour in agriculture. Migrants in Haryana are mainly engaged in Agriculture, Brick Kiln, Manufacturing Industries, Construction and in selling Fruits and Vegetables. These migrants are from other States. Though there are various studies available on Agriculture, Brick Kiln, Manufacturing and Construction migrant labour. Study on migrant labour in vegetable and fruit market has not been conducted at least in the context of Haryana. In Haryana, Migrant labour is also engaged in vegetable and fruit market and their number is increasing. So the local vegetable sellers have been replaced by migrant labourer. A large number of these kinds of labour are engaged in Rohtak vegetable and fruit market also. Rohtak city is a developing city and attract migrants from other states for better livelihood. So, we wanted to study the migrant’s status (Duration of Stay) and participation in economic activities in vegetable and fruits market in Rohtak city. The major objectives of the present study are, to understand the push and pull factors, network relationship, process of replacement of the locals by the migrants and level of assimilation with local population in the vegetable and fruits market. The study was conducted in new vegetable and fruits market of Rohtak (Haryana) city. The data was collected from 213 respondents with the help of interview schedule, observation and informal discussion.

When analysed the socio-economic background of the respondents, we noted that majority of our migrants were from the neighbouring state of Uttar
Pradesh but were also from Bihar and other states. The second largest migrants were from Bihar which is located at a far distance than U.P. It was noted that distance is directly to the number of migrants. When we analysed rural - urban residence of the respondents at the place of origin, we found that rural area was playing an important push factor in migration. It may be because at the place of origin (rural) they had low opportunities and therefore, people in large scale try to migrate to urban centre or other states like Haryana, Punjab, Delhi etc.

Castes wise distribution of the respondents’ shows that majority of the respondents were from Backward Castes i.e. Rajbhar, Yadav, Nonya, Teli, Mali, Mallah, Morya, Ansari, Sahani, Bharbhija, Saha and Jat were included. Upper and Scheduled Castes were also engaged in new vegetable and fruits market but in small numbers. Ages wise distribution of the respondents shows that majority of the migrants were in the age group of 11 to 20 yrs. It seems that a young age person can take decision to migrate as compare to old age person. A young person has less responsibility and more flex ability to adjust in new environment. It is also noticeable that a significance number of the respondents’ who working as Palledars were below 14 yrs. of age.

While analysing the marital status of the respondents at the time of migration, shows that majority of the migrants were unmarried at the time of migration. Only very small numbers of the respondents were married at the time of migration. This shows that unmarried male had lack of family responsibilities and able to adopt new occupation. Therefore, they can easily migrate for better livelihood as compared to married male.

Majority of the respondents come from joint families at place of origin, where they were residing with their married brothers and parents. A small number of the respondents come from nuclear families where they lived with their unmarried children. It shows that Joint family was helping in individual migration because other family members can take care of their wife and
children. But for a nuclear family member, it is not easy to migrate individually because carrying of their family along with themselves becomes difficult. Therefore, we can say that joint family is more helpful in migration as compared to nuclear family.

Level of education shows that majority of the migrants were literate but a significance numbers of the illiterate migrants were also engaged in vegetable and fruit market. This may be because most of the people get at least school education so that one may not face difficulties in life due to lack of basic education. Nicot (2008) has also found that unorganised sector does not require a very high level of education among workers. Further analyses indicate that illiteracy acts as a barrier in changing the present occupation of the migrants at work place. It is because working in vegetable and fruits market does not involve huge investment and calculations for selling the products, therefore, selling vegetable and fruits is also not very difficult as compare to other occupation related to commercial or business activities.

It was noted that majority of the parents of the respondents at the place of origin were engaged either in labour or in agriculture for their family livelihood because they had small agricultural land and there was no other source of income. This may be one of the reasons for the migrants to leave their village and migrate to other areas. While analysing the occupation of the respondents at the place of origin, it can be said that majority of the respondents were unemployed at the place of origin. They migrated for getting jobs and better livelihood at the place of destination.

Primary occupation of the respondents at the place of destination show that, majority of the migrants are engaged in vegetable and fruits market as a Palledars. Palledars are locally known as ‘Bhaiya’ (who came from other states) and they work on Commission Agents shops. Palledars get fix pay per month for loading and unloading the vegetable and fruit products in the
vegetable and fruit market. A noticeable number of the migrants work as Masakhors. Masakhors term is used locally for those patty shopkeepers who have a stable and specific place for selling their vegetables products every day in the vegetable and fruit market. A very small number of the migrants are also engaged in vegetable and fruit market as Helpers. Helpers work under the supervision of employers in the vegetable and fruit market and they get a fix monthly salary from the employers. Since it is a full time job, therefore, except one no migrant was engaged in secondary occupation. It is also noticeable that respondents had no occupational continuity at the place of destination. They entered in the present occupation with the help of the caste, village and kinship network who were already engaged in this occupation of selling vegetable and fruits.

Regarding ownership of land holding at the place of origin, the data shows that majority of the respondents either had no land or had very small land holding at the place of origin. Since, it becomes very difficult to run the family on the basis of no land or small land holding, therefore, this factor might have played an important role as a push factor at the place of origin at the time of migration. While analysing the nature of work and monthly income at the place of destination of the respondents it was noted that Masakhors earned more as compare to Palledars and Helpers. It was noted that a sizeable number of the migrants earn good amount of money. Locals comment on the migrants’ economic status that “YE KACCHE ME AATE HAI AUR PEN'T ME JATE HAI” (they come in underwear and go back in full dress). When I pointed out this feeling of the local people one of the migrant retorted that “HUM YAHAN SONE NAHI, KAAM KARNE AATE HAIN” (we come here for work not to enjoy sleep).

Distribution of ownership of house at the place of destination of the respondents shows that a large number of the respondents were provided house by the employers. A sizeable number of the respondents live on rent, outside
the market. But at the place of origin all respondents had their own house. If we compare the ownership of house from the place of origin we found that only a very small number of migrants had their own house, rest of them were living in rented house, provided by the employer respectively. Within Rohtak city also we noted that there are push and pull factors operating in the city. Old or developed colonies of Rohtak city are acting as push factor for migrants, because these developed colonies are more expensive in the term of house rent and local people don’t like to reside with the migrants. New developing colonies act as pull factors for out states migrants, because these colonies provide facilities on cheap rate as compared to developed colonies in the city. The houses in the developing colonies act as source of income through house rent. Local people argue that they do not want to give room or house on rent to the local people because local people create difficulties and other problems for the house owner.

At the place of destination almost all respondents lived in Pucca houses because respondents lived on rented houses, so local people provide Pucca houses facility on rent to the migrants. Whereas, the large number of respondent’s had Kachha house at the place of origin and shows their poor economic condition.

It is important to understand the living conditions of the migrants because it is assumed that at the place of destination, migrants choose to purchase only those items which they consider themselves essential for their living. But everybody wants to have better living conditions which depend upon the economic conditions of the migrant. Regarding accommodation shared by the respondents, we noted that, at the place of destination, migrants prefer to share accommodation with friends and relatives as compared to live single. They share accommodation because they save more money, if they live single then they have to pay full rent alone but after sharing accommodation rent is also
equally divided among the people who share the accommodation. But all the respondents live with their family members at the place of origin.

When analysed the source of light, bathroom and toilet facility, we noted that majority of the respondents had electric light, bathroom and toilet facility at the place of destination. These facilities are provided by the owner of the house. But at the place of origin only a very small number of the respondents had electricity, bathroom and toilet facility those reflects their poor economic condition at least at the place of origin.

We have also enquired about the main source of fuel used for cooking. Since cooking is directly related with the health of individual, we noted that majority of the migrants used L.P.G. locally called as ‘CHOTA CYLINDER’ for cooking due to the non-availability of wood, cow dung or straw at the place of destination especially in urban areas. But at the place of origin all the respondent used wood/straw/dung cake for cooking because of easy-availability of wood, cow dung or straw in rural areas. Traditionally the cooking meal was the responsibility of the women. Since migration is mainly by male members, therefore, the cooking responsibility shifts from female to the male members and force the male to adopt the role of women because of individual migration. These migrants had no experience of cooking meal at the place of origin, but they learned cooking meal under compulsion at the place of destination.

Only a small number of the migrants might have succeeded in getting ration card due to their long stay at the place of destination and simultaneously developing a network with the local people who can help them in getting ration card which helps the migrants in getting ration and other things at a cheaper rate. The procurement of ration card further helps them in having voter card, cooking gas and various other facilities at the place of destination. On further analysis of the type of ration card of the family of the respondents, we noted
that at the place of origin majority of the respondents had below poverty line (B.P.L.) ration cards. Majority of the respondents argued that they required only below poverty line (B.P.L.) ration cards, because on the basis of below poverty line (B.P.L.) ration cards they gets many facilities from the government. The findings of the study conducted by Chakrapani and Mitra (1995) also find out that majority of the migrants who have come from the rural areas, were from below the poverty line (B.P.L.). Majority of children of the Masakhors, Palledars and Helpers were studying in government schools. But a significance number of the children were also studying in private schools. This shows that parents had also invested on their children education for providing better education facilities. But still the majority of the children were studying in government schools because government provide many facilities to their children free of cost with less fees and low expenditure on other items like dress etc.

Regarding basic assets available with the respondents at the place of destination, show that Majority of the respondents do not have their own assets but are provided by the employer to them for attracting labour or working on their shops. Therefore, migrants mainly Palledars who work as labourer on Commission Agent’s shops enjoy these facilities like television, electric fan, sleeping bed, chair, clocking and calendar facilities free of cost. It is also noticeable that no respondents had newspaper, computer, car, washing machine and refrigerator facilities at both places i.e. place of destination as well as place of origin. Further analyses shows that only a small number of respondents had electronic assets because they have no electricity facility at the place of origin. Though basic assets help in improving the quality of life at the place of origin but at the place of destination due to lack of space and own accommodation discourages the migrant not to buy many things and try to confine only to those item which are essential for living.
Push and Pull both factors which play an important role at both places i.e. place of origin and place of destination. While analysing the push factors, we noted that unemployment was one of the major factor which might have acted as push factor for these migrants to migrate to some other place. Low wage rate i.e. wages available at place of origin were very less, say half or one third of the amount which they are getting in Haryana, was another factor of their migration to this place. Problem of saving money was another problem at the place of origin. As stated earlier, they say that they get low wages at the place of origin and it becomes difficult to save money because they had to spent money for their family. Feel of shame for adopting new occupation were another major factor which was acting as major push factors at the place of origin. It is because at the place of origin the occupation was fixed as per their caste and was not free to do any other work which was easily available to them. This may be because to adopt new occupation might be considered as low or stigmatized occupation for them. But after migration to a new place they are free to adopt any occupation which may help them in earning more money. On further enquiry they told that selling vegetable or fruit was not considered as their traditional occupation therefore, they were hesitant to do this work at their place of origin. Lacks of land or small land holding, family tension were some of the other factors which forced our respondents to migrate to this place. Therefore, we can say that unemployment, low wages, feel of shame in adopting new occupation and problem of saving money were the major factors which were acting as push factors at the place of origin.

Pull factors attracts the migrants at the place of destination. We noted that majority of the respondents came due to better job opportunities and high wage rate. We analysed that respondents get more than double or triple wage rate at the place of destination as compare to place of origin. A sizable number of the respondents came for better saving, respondents argue that they faced saving problem at the place of origin because they have to spend their earning
for family members and therefore, their earning is consumed by the family, hence no saving. A sizable number of the respondents came because at the place of destination a person can adopt any new occupation depending upon the high wage rate and in new situation a person does not feel a shamed for adopting new occupation because of anonymity.

While understanding the motivating factors for migration it was found that the role of the family members and self were the major factors of motivation. Relatives, friends and neighbour also contribute in the motivation of the migrants for their migration at the place of origin. But a small number of the respondents migrate without any motivation at the place of origin because family was against their individual migration but respondents migrate individually despite resistance by their family members. It was noted that it is the family members, which helps in the decision making in the migration. The decision of the self is also important in deciding to migrate. These two are most important factors in decision making for migration. The study conducted by Tripathy (2007) is also supporting of our findings. The Tripathy found that majority of the migrants were motivated by getting invitation from family member, relative and friends from the place of destination to decide about their migration. But a noticeable number of the respondents did not consult anybody about their decision of migration at the place of origin because they were familiar about the place of destination. So we can say that role of family members, relatives, friends and self is very important in migration which is a source of motivation as well as of decision making in the migration.

Majority of the respondents did not face any opposition for migration at the place of origin. But a noticeable number of the respondents were opposed by their own family members and neighbours for migration. It shows that migration becomes easy if the migrant did not face any opposition before
migration by their family members, relatives, friends and neighbours. Therefore, it becomes easier to migrate at a new place.

Majority of the respondent’s imagination is about place of living i.e. accommodation and employment as a difficulty at the place of destination before migration. But a small number of the respondents did not imagine any difficulty before migration because they were familiar with the place of destination. Almost all migrants’ wants to live with their native people; therefore, they were worried about difficulty of accommodation in the first stage. The interesting finding was that no respondents mentioned about difficulty like economic, security, networking individual relations and dress pattern at the place of destination as we visualized at the time of our field work. Majority of the respondents give importance only to cloths in carrying items along with themselves at the time of migration as compare to any other items because they can get money from the middlemen or the contractor who helps them to migrate because these middlemen have links at both the places. Provide money to the new migrants also helps him to keep the migrant under his control during his further stay at new place.

While analysing the causes of direct migration, we noted that majority of the respondents were direct migrant at the place of destination because of easy networking, familiar with the place of destination because of their earlier visit or they have gained knowledge about the place of destination from other migrants who were already working and familiar with this place. But a very small number of the respondents had no cause of direct migration at the place of destination because they have not come directly to the Rohtak city i.e. place of destination.

Majority of the respondents in all the categories spent minimum (up to 3000 rupee) per month at the place of destination and save maximum amount for place of origin. Only a small number of the respondents (mainly
Masakhors) who had their family at the place of destination spent more on their family requirements at the place of destination. The findings of the study conducted by Watkins (2003) also support to our findings. Watkins notice that migrants follows the statement ‘save there, eat here’.

When analysed the nature of work and monthly savings of the respondents, shows that majority of the respondents save up to 6000 rupee month. According to nature of work of the respondents, data shows that Masakhors save more as compare to Palledars and Helpers. This is because income of Masakhors was also high as compare to Palledars and Helpers. Almost all respondents try to save maximum for the family at place of origin. On further enquiry about the bank account of the respondents both at the place of origin and place of destination, it was noted that all the respondents having bank account at the place of origin and only a very small number of the respondents had bank account at the place of destination because rare respondents bear identity proof of Haryana state which is necessary for opening bank account and also for enjoying various facilities provide by the state government at the place of destination. These respondents, who had bank account at the place of destination, were mainly Masakhors because, with the duration of longer stay at the place of destination they get identity proof of Haryana state with the help of local people.

Majority of the respondents send money as per requirement of the family at the place of origin. A sizable number of the respondents’ sent their saving, monthly and half yearly. It is also noticeable that those respondents who sent money, as per requirement of family, were mainly Masakhors. Those respondents, who are not in a position to send money, monthly and half yearly, were mainly Palledars and Helpers because they were working under employer on fixed salary and get less amount as salary, therefore, not in a position to send money very frequently. But a small number of the respondents don’t send
money at native place because of low income and they were new arrival (mainly Palledars and Helpers). So they had negligible saving at the place of destination.

Regarding the mode of sending money at the place of origin we found that majority of the respondents send their savings through Bank account. Many respondents who had no bank account, they also use bank account of other family members or relatives for sending their saving at the place of origin. A small number of the respondents also sent money at the place of origin through friends/relatives. Only a very small number of the respondents take money at the time of their visit to their native place. It is also noticeable that all the respondents use bank account especially for sending sizable money at the place of origin because bank is a much trustable source as compared to other medium. Those respondents who send their saving through friends or relatives, send only very small amounts, because of fear of lose of money during travelling. So it was found that money is sent to their place of origin mainly through banks which is safe and provides quick service.

Majority of the respondents’ only deposited the money but never withdraw at the place of destination because they had no bank account at the place of destination. These respondents transfer their saving in their family members or relatives account at the place of origin. So they were not able to withdraw their saving as per requirement at the place of destination. Only a very small number of the respondents do both transition i.e. deposit and withdraw. These respondents had their families with them, having their own houses and also having identity proof of Haryana state at the place of destination along with their bank account.

When analysed the nature of work and monthly amount sent at the place of origin, the analysis shows that Masakhors had sent more money at the place of origin as compared to Palledars and Helpers. Palledars had sent more money
as compare to Helpers at the place of origin. This data also shows that economic status of the respondents improves with the duration of stay at the place of destination, because duration of stay of Masakhors were more as compare to Palledars and Helpers i.e. new arrivals at the place of destination. Therefore, amount sent also goes with the duration of stay and nature of work. It is also noticeable that married respondents (Masakhors) sent more remittances as compare to unmarried respondents like Palledars and Helpers. Study of Bhatia (1989) also supports our findings that married migrants sent more remittance at the place of origin as compare to unmarried migrants.

When further analysed the investment of money at the place of origin we noted that, respondents not only invest their saving on family livelihood but also on other sectors like children education, construction and agriculture but major expenditure goes in family livelihood.

When we analysed the process of migrants’ entry in vegetable and fruits market, we noted that, majority of the respondents adopting this work because it does not required much money for starting their own work in the vegetable and fruits market, Easy networking i.e. senior migrants help them for starting work in the vegetable and fruit market, Lack of middlemen was also replied by some of the respondents. An adoption of this work, because of better income available and a very small number of the respondents adopted because of physical disabilities. Mainly Masakhors adopt this occupation because they do not required much money for starting their work in vegetable and fruits market because Commission Agents provide credit facility to the Masakhors and they repay all the money on next day or after selling their vegetable products to the Commission Agents.

While analysing the status of the respondents at the time of entry in the new vegetable and fruits market, the data shows that majority of the respondents entered in vegetable and fruits market as a Palledars, a small
number of the respondents entered as Helpers. Only a very small number respondent entered as Masakhors. This data shows that majority of the respondents follows the process from Palledars to Helpers and Helpers to Masakhors. This process shows that in the first stage of migration, migrants do not have any personal relation with local people, therefore, migrants start their work with the help of their seniors migrants as a labourer but with the duration of time they develop personal relations with local people only then they change their present occupation in other sense they shift their occupation from labourer to free hand occupation where nobody as middlemen or employer is available. Kasturi (1981) and Tripathy (2007) also found out that migrants entered the lower levels of the urban occupational structure with the help of village and kinship network. With the passage of time the migrants also gain confidence and increase his areas of interaction or economic achievements. These findings are consistent with the present study of our migrants.

Only a very small number of the respondents entered into vegetable and fruit market without seeking help of other person. Majority of the respondents entered with the help of family members, relatives and friends. It is interesting to note that it is the family members and relatives which were major source of help for getting work at the place of destination. The role of the friends also becomes important because in young age friendship is also a source of help and motivation for migration. This shows that native people play an important role in entering new arrivals into vegetable and fruit market. Networking plays a significant role for choosing work at the place of origin. Almost all migrants choose their work according to their senior’s occupation. Because without any networking it is very difficult to get work at the place of destination. So the seniors help the new arrivals only for starting their work in their own occupation. Tripathy (2007) have also notice that after migration the migrants try to settle in a new environment and mainly dependent on those people who were already settled at that place.
Duration of stay of the Masakhors was more as compare to Palledars and Helpers. Both Palledars and Helpers were new arrivals as compare to Masakhors. It is also noticeable that Masakhors were much stable as compare to Palledars and Helpers because of their elderly age and having free hand on their occupation but Palledars and Helpers working under employer don’t get satisfactory wages in the vegetable and fruits market.

When enquired about the desire to change their present occupation, we found that majority of the Masakhors do not want to change their present occupation due to physical disability, due to elderly age, lack of middlemen in their present occupation and having no networking about other occupations, was pointed out by a sizable number of the respondents, lack of sufficient knowledge of other occupations was pointed out by a very small number of the migrants. Masakhors had no pressure of other people in their present occupation and therefore, Masakhors want to continue their present occupation. Further analyses indicate that illiteracy acts as a barrier in changing the present occupation of the migrants at work place. It is because working in vegetable and fruits market does not involved huge investment and calculations for selling the products are also not very difficult as compare to other occupation related to commercial or business activities. But majority of the Palledars and Helpers were not satisfied with present occupation and they wanted to change their present occupation and to become Masakhor may be due to lack of sufficient income and low wage rate from present occupation. It is also noticeable that Palledars and Helpers were working under employer (Commission agents and Masakhors) and their salary was fixed up to Rs. 3500 per month, i.e. very low as per their requirement. They provide 24X7 hours services to the commission agents without any rest; if they get any rest then commission agents (employers) starts abusing Palledars and Helpers. All the Palledars and Helpers want free hand in their occupation. Nicot (2008) has also
examined that migrant’s preference for self employment may result from the difficulties faced by employers at the place of destination.

Majority of the respondents (Masakhors) were selling only green vegetable products in the market. Because dry products can be stored for more days for selling purpose but green vegetable products cannot be stored for more than one day. It is also noticeable that almost all Bihari migrants sold only dry vegetable products like potato and onion in the market. Masakhors of Uttar Pradesh were selling only green vegetable products. All the Masakhors purchase vegetable products on credit and not in cash. They pay all the money on next day or after selling their vegetable products. This credit facility was provided by the Commission Agents especially to the Masakhors. This credit facility was much attractive among new arrival as well as old migrants because in this system money was not required to start their work at vegetable and fruits market. Only personal relation with the commission agents was enough. It was further told that commission agents prefer migrant Masakhors as compared to local Masakhors for providing credit facility because local Masakhors create difficulties in repayment. They are also ready for argument with the commission agents on price of the products and quality of the vegetable products. Whereas migrants don’t argue for price, quality of vegetable products and they (migrants) pay their credit without any delay. So commission agents prefer migrants as compare to locals in their business. Majority of the Masakhors purchase vegetable products from different commission agents because of different price rate and lack of all products with one person but a very small number of the respondents purchase vegetable products from single (fix) commission agent because of good personal relations and these vegetable products are sold by these Masakhors.

While analysing the network relationship among local people at the place of destination, first generation migrants, subsequent migrants and local
people at the place of origin, we found that majority of the respondents, accompanied by family members, friends, neighbours and relatives at the time of first migration. In case of family members the migrant has additional burden of maintaining the family at new place. Majority of the migrants travelled by train because train provide cheap and comfortable journey in long distance travel. A very small number of the respondents travelled by bus, because of short distance like Uttar Pradesh.

It was told that normally senior migrants provide help and training to the new migrants for start the work at the place of destination. This kind of relationship between old and new migrants help in establishing personal relations between new and old migrants. Majority of the respondents agreed that senior migrant’s status is better than the new migrants due to more networking among commission agents and local people, knowledge about occupation, market and social environment etc., than the new arrival. But a small number of the new migrants argued that they were better than their seniors, because they were more educated and young as compare to senior migrants. Mainly all new migrants came through their senior migrants and senior migrants also help in starting the work of new arrivals in the market. New arrivals migrants take help of their seniors’ migrants for networking with the Commission agents for buying vegetable and fruits products on credit. Kundu and Saraswati (2012) also notice that seniors’ migrants are more able to improve their economic conditions through migration.

Medium used by the respondents for maintain contact with native people, it was noted that almost all respondents maintain contact at the place of origin through mobile /Cell phone. But a very small number of the respondents contact at the place of origin through land line telephone because they are illiterate and they had no knowledge about use of mobile/cell phone. Native people give a miss call on the respondents’ cell as per need of talk.
Respondents recharge both the cell at the place of destination and place of origin simultaneously. These respondents mainly uses Vodafone and idea cell because of various scheme availability and easy network facility at both the places. They recharge their mobile with small amount normally between rupee 10 -50 only. It was interesting to note that postal letters are not used for communication may be because of delay in communication. Fax and internet facilities are also not used by these migrants. So only the cell phone is the only source of communication used by the migrants these days.

If we talk about the visits to the place of origin we found that, majority of the respondents visit regularly i.e. one or two visits within a year. But a small number of the respondents visit rarely i.e. visits to the place of origin after more than two years. It is also noticeable that with the duration of stay visits became less as compare to new arrivals. Secondly, mobile facility also plays an important role in decreasing the visits of the migrants, because they can solve many problems by discussing the issues on mobile/cell phone. So their duration of stay at the place of destination became longer. Further analysed that majority of the respondents’ visits their native place due to meet their family members and to attend marriages, respectively at the place of origin. It is interesting that new arrival migrants visit more as compare to old migrants, because of their young age. These new arrival migrants were newly married and some respondents were unmarried but they had a lot of family responsibilities as compared to old migrants. But marriage was the only significant purpose for all the respondents as compared to another purpose. This shows that after long stay at the place of destination, migrants’ visits to their native place became less as compared to new arrivals, young age, and unmarried migrants. Therefore, new arrival migrants also stay for longer time as compare to old migrants may be either due to newly marriage or waiting for getting marriage proposal or getting married.
During our field work it was told that local people don’t believe on the migrants. So local people don’t provide economic help to the respondents’ as per their requirement easily. But all the respondents have networking among their native people for fulfilment of their economic, social and psychological needs. Migrants told that ‘employer ko kaam payara hai, chaam payara nahi hai’ i.e. the employer is more interested in work than our health. It was interesting to note that it is the village affiliation which helps them in getting economic help.

While analysing the accommodation, competition, replacement of locals by the migrants and assimilation with the local population over a period of time, we noted that, with the duration of time occupation stability increases because with the duration of time and their elderly age the chances of changing occupation became less as compare to new arrivals. The number of migrants have declined over a period of time may be because of M.N.R.E.G.A. or some other factors working at the place of origin.

Regarding accommodation problem, we observed that, majority of the respondents, faced adjustment and accommodation problem, language difficulty and networking problem because family members and relatives of these migrants were not living here (at the place of destination). But a small number of the respondents had not faced any difficulty at the time of migration because family members and relatives of these migrants were already living here (at the place of destination) so these migrants feel comfortable at the time of migration. But those migrants who had no relatives faced a lot of difficulties like accommodation, language and networking at the time of migration. Mainly those migrant faced language difficulty at the time of migration who belonged to Bihar and their mother tongue is different from the language of destination. But migrants of Uttar Pradesh had not faced much language difficulty they can
understand and speak Haryanvi language easily as compared to migrants of Bihar state because U.P. is adjacent to Haryana.

Majority of the respondents were confined only to occupational activities and do not maintain informal relations, but those who work under Commission agents or employers, sit together, share smoking, drinking and eating with the employers (Commission agents). Because of local employer (Commission agents) satisfying their drinking (Consuming alcohol) and eating non-veg. meal cooking by the migrants help in their quick adjustment at new place.

When we analysed the friendly relations among the migrants we found that, almost all respondents had friendly relations only with their own native people or relatives especially from their own state at the place of destination. A further analysis indicates that all respondents had relations with local people mainly for getting work at the place of destination. The findings of the study conducted by Parry (2003) also support that migrants maintain close ties not only with their villagers of origin but also with kin and co-villagers who have migrated elsewhere and who are a source of information and help to them.

Majority of the respondents did not face any kinds of difficulties at the place of destination. But a small number of the respondents faced difficulties at the place of destination. Those migrants who live outside vegetable market on rent basis face more difficulties as compare to Palledars who live in vegetable market free of cost and did not come in contact to local people.

There are many causes of replacement of local people by the migrants in market. The work load requires 24×7 services, but problem is that local people provide their services only for about 9-10 hours and they press for more leave because they have lot of family and kinship responsibilities. But migrants migrate individually, so they do not have many responsibilities at the place of
destination and they are able to provide 24×7 hours’ services. Second thing is that our local people began to argue with the employer but migrants’ only listens to orders of employer and do not easily give counter reply. Third, thing is that local people demand more wage rate and are more aware about their working rights as compare to migrants labour. Now employers reject MAJDURI and choose to MAJBURI. A local person has fixed vegetable shop but migrants attract the customer by taking vegetable products at the door of customers on wheels. This practice become very successful and migrants began to earn more money. Similarly the employer began to replace local workers with migrants because of low wages and hard work. There is common saying in the vegetable market that “ye (migrants) ek aayega to dus ko aur lagwayega aur hamara (local) ek aayega dus ko aur hatwayega”

Assimilation refers to the process whereby once dissimilar groups become similar in their interest, attitude and behaviour. We noted that those respondents who had their family at the place of destination celebrate their festivals like Chhat Pooja and Saraswati Pooja etc. parents told that their children understand local language easily but do not speak frequently. Schooling and social environment helps the children in understanding the local language/dialect. It becomes easier for the second generation of the migrants to assimilate in the new environment. Parents told that boys are more familiar with local Haryanvi culture as compare to daughters. Almost all the respondents prefer listing their local songs like Bhojpuri and Hindi film song with the help of mobile/cell phone. It shows that the migrants still prefer to confine themselves to their cultural identity by listing songs and continuing with their other cultural symbols. All respondents want to marry their children at the place of origin. Because (at the place of destination) respondents were single and their relatives and kinsmen were living at the place of origin. At the place of destination they were coming only to fulfil their economic need and
rest of the need they wants to fulfil at the place of origin. This also shows that the migrant want to maintain their own identity at the place of destination.

All the migrants preferred to marry their children with people belonging to their native place. No respondents’ wants to marry their children with people belonging to place of destination. This may be because of cultural differences and feeling insecurity. A small number of the respondents feel that women status is also no better as compare to their place of origin. Therefore majority of the respondents wants to marry their children within their own caste / biradari because of social, economic and psychological satisfaction.

On the basis of feeling about their betterment at the place of destination, we found that those migrants who were not feeling better were mainly Palledars. They told that they get minimum wage rate from the Commission agents after working round the clock. So they feel helpless at the place of destination. Otherwise, all the migrants were feeling better at the place of destination due to better economic and educational opportunities. It is also noticeable that majority of the respondents came individually and feel economically better due to higher wage rate. But a very small number of the respondents, who had their family at the place of destination, feel educationally better for their children as compare to place of origin.

Regarding police attitude toward respondents’ complaints, it was noted that majority of the respondents had no experience about the police behaviour. Those migrants who had to face police in some context, many of them feel satisfied, but a significance number of migrants do not feel satisfied with the police. They faced police harassment because they belonged to other states and had no identity card like ration card or voter identity card of the place of destination. The majority of respondents told that they faced police harassment because they were poor and had no political power at the place of destination.
It was common perception that police ignore their complaints and favour local people.

On the basis of above analysis we can conclude that rural area was playing an important role as a push factor in migration it may be because in rural area people had low opportunities, therefore, people in large scale try to migrate to urban areas. Networking plays an important role because senior migrants provide training and economic help to the new migrants to start their work at the place of destination. Illiteracy acts as a barrier in increasing the present occupation of the migrants at work place. It is because working in vegetable and fruits market does not involved huge investment and calculations for selling the products are also not very different as compare to other occupations related to commercial or business activities. Basic assets help in improving the quality of life at the place of origin but at the place of destination due to lack of space and own accommodation discourages the migrants not to buy many things and try to confined only to those items which are essential for living.

Mobile facility also plays an important role in decreasing the visits of migrants, because they can solve many problems by discussing the issues on mobile / cell phone. So their duration of stay at the place of destination became longer. The work load requires round the clock services, but local people can provide services only for about 9-10 hours and they press for more leave because they have lot of family responsibilities. But migrants migrate individually, so they do not have many responsibilities at the place of destination and they are able to provide full time services. A local person has fixed vegetable shop but migrants attract the customer by taking vegetable products at the door of customers on wheels. This practice become very successful and migrants began to earn more money. Similarly the employer began to replace local workers with migrants because they can be hired on low
wages and they work hard also. The migrants still prefer to confine themselves to their cultural identity by making use of modern technology. It was noted that the status of the migrants improved with the duration of stay at the place of destination because of their improved economic conditions and development of cordial relations with the local people.

During the course of my work I noted that the process of ‘Sanskritization’ also play an important role in encouraging migration from other states. The process of ‘Sanskritization’ is more common in urban areas because urban areas have diversity of occupation activities and more liberal to choose their occupations as compare to rural areas where occupation is decided by birth in a particular caste. So the lower castes people leave their traditional occupations and follow to upper caste’s people’s occupations, customs and belief to improve their lower social and economic status. Therefore, local people belonging to lower castes leave their traditional occupations because these occupations are stigmatized and not much fruitful. So leaving stigmatized occupations create a occupational vacuum in the society, because nobody wants to do these inferior occupations. So lower castes people’s occupation has not much competition, therefore, migrants easily entered in these occupations without investing much amount. Secondly they entered in those work where demand is more and supply is not enough. Majority of the migrants entered only those works which demand less investment. They (migrants) fulfill the vacuum of lower caste people’s occupations especially in urban areas.