

**MIGRANT WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN AIZAWL:
A SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS**

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INTRODUCTION

There is an increasing attention on how migration effects development and vice versa across the continent. Though some leaps have been made towards policy guidelines with respect to migration, there is still very limited focus on how migration has affected children and young adults in respect of opportunities and vulnerability. The question on how the wellbeing of children and youth has been affected by migration must be considered as important indicator in understanding migration and the role it plays in the source and destination areas (Carballo&Nerukar,2001).

Migration is one of the significant characteristics of social sciences. Migration process has been an important factor in the area of development and changes in the present-day society. It has been recognized as one of the most important areas of contemporary research in population studies. Population growth due to natural growth as well as migration flow has an obvious effects in creating several problems in terms of effect of forest, decrease in open spaces, decrease in agricultural lands, problems in economic development and man-power planning, scarcity in job opportunities, urbanization and development of slums, increasing in settlement in the banks of rivers resulted in the more flood victims in monsoon season and lastly the complexity of ethnic situation (Datta, 2003)

Migration is a truly global phenomenon. Migrants are mobile in character ignorance of their presence is very much a natural phenomenon. As a result of this, in India, they remain sidelined in nay policy implication, the reason for which increases their vulnerability (UNICEF, 2012).

McKenzie (2008), indicated that significant number of child migrants tend to migrate independently without any escorts. Stating a World Bank Report in 2008, it was found that there was considerable number of children living without their parents in the host country. There were also evidences that more girls migrate independently than the boys.

Approximately 309 million of people constitute as internal migrations in India which is 30 percent of the India's total population and around 326 million to be internal migrants. Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand are the most sending States while Delhi, Punjab and Haryana are the destination places (Khan, Kapoor & Cooraswamy, 2012)

As per 2011 Census of India, migrants from other countries by place of birth accounted for 6.1 million (2%). In terms of by last residence migrants from other countries accounted 5.1 million where 4.9 million were from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Nepal, China, Pakistan and Bhutan.

From the Indian census 2011, 45.36 crore Indian (37%) in India is migrants, who leave their original place and settled in the new residence. When comparing between 2001 and 2011 census, more women migrate than men which constitute 70 percent from the total migration population. The most prevailing reason for migration among women is marriage while men migrate for work/employment. More people migrate than the last decade (64%) (Chandramouli & General, 2011).

Inter State migration in 2001 census is 76.8 percent where Maharashtra is the largest receiving state of migrants (7.9 million) and Uttar Pradesh is the largest sending state of migrants. Rural to urban migration within the country is 20.5 million and the age group between 25-34 years (41.7%) is the most migrated population. Mizoram is the highest rural to urban flow of migration (32,555; 39.1%) in 2001 census (Parida & Madheswaran, 2010).

Though migration increases opportunity for equality and empowerment in gender, it also has negative consequences that also increase female risk and vulnerability. Further, it may also have socio-economic significance to women. However, with these opportunities, new challenges faced by women that come with migration should not be neglected (ZENTGRAF, 2002).

Among overseas qualified doctors working in United Kingdom, 32 percent are women who are solo migrants. Family makes sense on the decision of migration among women, so women are seen to migrate both in spite of the family and because of the family (Raghuram, 2006). Migration may lead to risk but the family overall remained unified as the migration decision are made by the household (De Haan, 2006).

Agarwal (2006) stated that migration increases because of various factors of globalization such development in commerce and communication.

According to Chacko & Price (2012), 40 per cent of urbanization is a result of rural-urban migration in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Similarly, in India, 20 per cent of urban growth is because of rural–urban migration (Singha, 2011).

The leading pattern of migration in India illustrates that massive migration occurs among the underprivileged landless agricultural laborers, peasants and village workers from rural to urban to escape the distress of shortage employment opportunities in rural areas and of basic amenities of life like school, hospital, drinking water, transportation, etc. These massive unskilled and illiterate migrants are thus forced to engage in informal sectors like domestic servants, construction works, hawkers ,shoe making, waiter/waitress, automobile mechanic, barber, etc, which in turn results to urban over-population, growth of slum population, overflow of urban unemployment, growth of urban poor and the uneven distribution of services and opportunities. Such migration helps them to be able to access their basic needs but does not uplift their prosperity and well-being (Srivastava,2011).

According to Hussain in his Article “ Current Dynamics of Migration-Health-Linkage”, due to the occurrence of human movement there too is a spread of diseases like HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, malaria and vaccine-preventable diseases which affects not only the migrants themselves but also their permanent partners, children and the local people of the host country. So, the recognition of the migrant’s health needs in developing countries is a very important concern. Migration affect not only physical but also the psychological wellbeing of the migrants from rural to urban areas by the expectation of better living and job opportunities, the adjustment involves in the new residents to reestablish their social networks.

Migrants usually face challenges in terms of occupational health hazards on account of their nature of work and working conditions. Migration affects development and development affects migration (Mobbed, Gold & Schenker,1992). It affects the physical, psychological, social, spiritual development of the migrants as it is developing through the environment and the behavior of the people around us. Improved well-being of migrants provides capacity to empower them economically and also enhances their skills and knowledge which is an advantage to both their country of origin and their host country (Rachele,et. al,2013).

Faetanini & Tankha (2013) state that maternal and child health among migrants remain abysmal as a result of poor health, malnutrition, poor health facilities, lack of family planning, early marriage and ignorance in pre and post natal care.

According to Mukherji (2013), in 1991 census, 3.6 million male and 6.6 million females were recorded as migrants, among these females mostly move from rural to urban (15.8%) mainly due to marriage (40-50%), while for males this share is much more (29.6%) most important reason was employment (38.7%). Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh are the main migration source regions for males and females. While the main migration destination regions for Inter State Migration are partly Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Delhi, Punjab, West Bengal and Maharashtra. Lifetime migration rate is higher in a city where there is dense population and bank deposit is high whereas migration for 10 years and more duration mainly occurs in manufacturing and service center. At the same time in 2001 census, a total 314.6 million people were recorded as migrants in India which implies that nearly one-third Indian are migrants. During 1991-2001, however, 93.8 million were migrants, 32.9 million males mainly due to employment (mostly from rural to urban) and 65.4 million females mainly due to marriage or familial reasons (mostly within the district, rural to rural) indicates the predominance of female mobility. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are main migration source regions for both males and females as these are less economically developed states, while Maharashtra, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Punjab, Haryana and West Bengal are main migration destination states as these are economically developed states.

Lalthangliana (2011) mentioned that one of the Kawl Buddhist monk called Ashin Ohtanmah Ta-yah in his book History of Chin (1951) wrote about Lusei history as they live in the village called Ya-za-ju near the border of Chin hills and after the death of their king the villagers were split. Some migrated to the bank of Chindwin River and some migrated to Chin Hills which he thought was the origin of Mizo tribe. This shows that migration has a significant role in Mizo history.

Sangkima (2004) mentioned that Chakma's migrated to Mizoram illegally from 1936 to 1944 due to the Second World War and with the encouragement of the Mizo Chiefs for want of subjects and local taxes, notification for permission for only the indigenous inhabitants and foreigners who were permission to reside in Lushai Hills were allowed to dwell in Mizoram. The

book highlighted the settlement and socio-economic and political impact of settlement of Chakmas, Riangs, Gorkhas and Myanmarese in Mizoram.

Sangpui (2016) stated that many of the Myanmar people migrated to Mizoram via Zokhawthar in search of a job that is mostly unskilled job. Ten to fifteen per cent of hawkers and vendors within Aizawl city are Myanmarese migrants. Mizoram, situated on the Indo-Myanmar border has benefitted in many ways by receiving foreign goods at cheap costs but at the same time negative consequences such as smuggling and selling of drugs across the borders took place, giving rise to various social problems in Mizoram.

According to Harttgen & Klasen (2009) the effect of migration on children is such that their vulnerability increases. Either they are left alone in their native place by their migrant parents, follow their migrating parents or they migrate alone without any form of security.

Many migrant children do not receive recognition as “migrants” as they are identified according to their nature of work such as domestic workers, street children or foster children. Children who migrate alone without parents are extensively affected due to the absence of guardianship and security, and support from families and the adjustment to new circumstances is also a major challenge for them(Hashim,2005).

According to UNICEF (2008) 51 migrant children across the globe do not have any birth registration. Without documents, their legality is questioned and hence cannot possess any passport in the country they migrate to. This places them at risks of exploitation in various sectors.

1.1 Definition and concepts

According to International Organization for Migration (2011), migration is, “the movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes. It includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification.”

The United Nations (1998) defines a migrant as “any person who changes his or her country of usual residence”. Identification of migrant is not an easy task because of the nature of migration.

Lee (1969) defines migration as “a residential change of a permanent or semi-permanent nature”. He has given two terms related to migration namely immigration and emigration. According to him, “immigration is when people move from other places into a place to settle. Such migrants are called **immigrants**. Emigration on the other hand is when people move out to new places, and the migrants involved are called **emigrants**”.

According to The (2014), there are two type of migration such as

- a) Internal Migration: This type of migration involves movement of individual within the country.
- b) International Migration: This type is characterized by the movement of individual from a native country to another country.

Migration depends on the movement and quantity of people involved, cause of migration, it's duration, and nature. Some forms of migration are as follows:

- a) Inter-continental Migration: This form of migration involves movement from one continent to another, for example: from India (Asia) to Brazil (South America).The migration within the same continent is called “intra-continental migration”. At times when people migrate within the same region, country or continent is known as “regional migration or internal migration”.
- b) Rural-Urban Migration: This is the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas within a country.
- c) Forced Migration: This form is also called involuntary migration. The movement takes place when the administration or authorities of a region push the people out of that place because of significant causes.
- d) Impelled Migration: This form of migration is also known as reluctant or imposed migration. In this form of migration, people migrate because of inevitable circumstances such hunger, war, or any other reasons beyond their control.

- e) Seasonal Migration: This is characterized by those who move to another place at the time of harvesting crops or work. Eventually, they return after such seasons are over.
- f) Return Migration: This form involves migrants returning to their native place to stay for the rest of their lives.
- g) Long and short-term migration: In long term migration, migrants stay for good in the host region due to inevitable circumstances such as health reasons whereas short term migration involves migrants who reside temporarily because of education etc.

According to Hartgen &Klasen (2009), there are different types of migration for children. They are:

- a) Dependent migration: These children migrate with their parents; they are either born at home or abroad.
- b) Independent migration: These children migrate alone. They may be voluntarily fostered for education.
- c) Forced migration: These children alone or with family members. They may be trafficked, smuggled or refugees.
- d) Second generation migration: These children are born in the host country. They have citizenship of the host country and the home county.

1.2 Migration Factors

Krishna Kumar &Indumathi (2014) has given two factors of migration. They are as follows:

- a) Push Factors: This involves factors that force people to voluntarily migrate because of certain risk factors such as drought, famine extreme religious activity or conflict, poverty, lack of employment opportunities, racial discrimination, persecution and political intolerance.
- b) Pull Factors: This factor involves those who migrate because of certain attractions in destination regions such as opportunities for better income, employment, education and better life.

There are various conventions and declaration that are either directly or indirectly implicated to migration. Faetanini & Tankha (2013) and Kawar (2004) has highlighted numerous International Convention related to migrations. Similarly, they also highlighted various policies related to migration in India. However, though various laws and policies exist at the international and national level, migrants still remain to be one of the most vulnerable populations in India.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

There is uneven distribution between labor demand and supply due to the major focus on government jobs by the urban population. This leads to shortage of labor supply in other sectors, which increases the population of migrants in Mizoram. Institutional based education in the country grant sufficient opportunities for well-educated and skilled/trained youths to get highly paid jobs whereas conversely, opportunities for youths with low education are decreasing predominantly in skilled based jobs. This provides opportunities for skilled and unskilled migrants to work in various sectors that remain vacant because of urbanization dynamics. However, in spite of these opportunities, the degree to which migrant women and children contribution depend on a large extend on how the host cities and people accept and promote their educational, social and economic opportunities. Herein lies the question on how their vulnerability arises because of the various demands and expectations of urban life.

In the 21st century the new patterns of migration have been brought up from rural to cities, from region to region. It involves human development in many ways which depicts the abilities of human to adapt to new circumstance especially in the case of push factor as one has met the uncertain incident which pushes him to be friendly guest at the host country. The huge adaptations one has to make in his life, the challenges faced to make all those adaptations, the acceptance and the exploitation one faces in his everyday life in his host community and how migrants are affected emotionally, physically or sexually remains unknown. Because of this research in academic discourse on migrant women and children in Mizoram is the need of the hour.

The rural people migrate due to different reasons with the anticipation of better living conditions and improved quality of life. But mostly, it is the result of imbalanced development in the region. The migrants usually represent the economically weaker sections and lead their lives

in harsh situation. Due to the low educated qualification, they are mostly tempted to engage in low-income and informal-sectors where they can hardly get their basic necessities; their condition is much worse in some areas due to the inadequate facilities provided by the employers. They have to engage more than 12 hours in their works and hardly get time to interact with the society. There is a lack of sense of belongingness which leads to the social exclusion.

Therefore, today where urbanization has both positive and negative impact, migrant in between are left voiceless and become vulnerable to various emerging social problems within the cities. Women and children are subjected to take up jobs that most unsuitable as a result of their economic situations and lack of choice. These realities subject them to further challenges thus affecting their bio-psycho-social development.

Thus, the study to recognize the basic cause and effect of migration among women and children migrant is important in Mizoram.

1.4 Objectives

1. To profile the socio-demographic characteristics of migrant women and children in Aizawl, Mizoram.
2. To identify the process of migration of migrant women and children in Aizawl, Mizoram.
3. To find out the challenges faced by migrant women and children in Aizawl, Mizoram and assess the coping strategies utilized by them.
4. To find out the dimensions of social support of migrant women and children in Aizawl, Mizoram.
5. To suggest measures for social work intervention and social policy for migrant population in Mizoram.

1.5 Chapter Scheme

The chapters are divided according to the following:

Chapter I: Introduction

Chapter II: Review of Literature

Chapter III: Methodology

Chapter IV: Results and Discussion

Chapter V: Conclusion

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The principle behind literature review is that it helps the research to access across topics from different articles and books that are relevant, meaningful, important and valid to the research at hand. It also helps in gaining in-depth knowledge about the research topic. This chapter will highlight the various studies at the international, national and regional levels.

Migration theories assigned different factors to have induced migration. The neo-classical model assumed the decision to migrate to have based upon rational choice of people in order to maximize their income or lesson risk (Lee, 1996). Yang(2011) &massey.et,al,(1995) states that the Dual Labor Market theory on the other hand assumed migration to happen due to the demand of labor in developed economies. The World System theory argued that migration is a byproduct capitalist market that has led to people mobility (In Kurekova)

Ravenstein (1885) highlights 7 Laws of Migration, which are:

1. Most migration is over short distances.
2. There is a process of absorption. Migrants from long distance areas generally shift to urban region.
3. Dispersion process takes place in all migration. With each migration, there is a movement in the opposite direction.
4. There is always a compensating counter flow in every flow of migration.
5. Migrants who travel long distances do so out of preference for developed metropolitan places.
6. Rural people migrate more than urban people.
7. There are more female migrants than males.

According to De Brauw &Harigaya (2007) states that seasonal migration improved the standard of living of rural people in Vietnam. The general expenditure of each family member on food, calorie and variety of food consumed has also improved because of seasonal migration in Vietnam (Nguyen & Winters, 2011).

Zhao (1999) says that migration is the outcome of the reduction of land size and its production in rural area which brings decline in income as assets of land is considered the main source of income in rural area which results in rural-urban migration.

The slowing growth of rural economic growth, increase in amount of unemployment, lower rate of wages has brought rural economic performance lagging behind that of urban areas. Due to the low levels of education, rural young adults are likely to involve in low-wage occupations which makes them vulnerable. Young adult women aged 18-23 are likely to migrate from rural to urban to shortened poverty spell (Mimura & Mauldin, 2005)

The decision-making process of the migrants are made together by migrant with different non migrant individuals, familial decision is taken rather than individual. The nature of this group interaction helps in explanation of the characteristics of the economic performance of migrants(Stark & Bloom, 1985)

The trend of intra-Asian migration emerged since the last decade with the change of gender composition in migration. The working migrant women are dragged to the demand for entertainers in Japan and with the increasing higher rates of female labor-force participation in East and Southeast Asia. The working women face difficulty in making equilibrium of work and domestic works, which results in the solution with employing migrant women at cheap rate (Gulati, 2006)

From the study in Philippines, the migrant women (mother) even if earned more than their spouses and are primary income provider of the family are not considered as bread-winner of the family, but only seen as the secondary/supplementary provider of the family which shows the gender discrimination of labor migration(Parreñas,2006)

Kawar (2004) highlighted the findings of the United Nations Division of Population (2002) that indicated the evidence of a steady migration growth estimation of 175 million immigrants at present. More migrants (60%) live in the more developed places while fewer (40%) lived in less developed areas. Migrant labor consists 60 per cent of Bahrain's total labor population and 80 per cent of labour population in Kuwait are migrants while 91 per cent of labour population are migrants in United Arab Emirates (UAE). In Qatar, 90 per cent of the labour population is also migrants.

Migrant Alliance (2007) states that Indonesia earns huge money from the remittances received from Indonesian migrants and this has been instrumental in reducing poverty in the country. However, despite of the government efforts to make migration to their advantage, very little attention is given to domestic workers and their rights.

According to Borhade (2012) migrants face health challenges such as malaria, tuberculosis, respiratory problems, lung diseases, allergies, kidney and bladder infections, back problems and malnutrition. They also have high risk to accidents and injuries in the work place with little or no compensation.

Female represent half of the overall migrant flows and the migration trends of females closely chase male patterns in each of the East African Community countries. These female migrants face discrimination and appear to be a particularly vulnerable group(Ginsburg et al,2016)

Petrozziello (2013) proclaims that female migrants can go through a dual discrimination in the labor market. Simphambe and Thokweng-Bakwena's (2001) says that women are more vulnerable and are likely to face exploitation in their workplaces. Existing gender norms interact with migrant's lack of awareness of their rights.

Hosegood (2009) states that in Sub Saharan Africa, orphans and children affected by HIV/AIDS are forced to migrate in search of jobs and employment.

Valk (2010) says that Muslim women migrants used ritual and petitioner prayers to cope. Almost all turned to God for help in all kinds of stressful situations. We found that the ritual prayer of the "salat" was used specially to praise God and to find inner peace. Hernandez et al., (2005) states that informal support to migrants were given by immigrants' group members and employment organizations, spiritual leaders, local shop owners and workers, or migrants who are well settled in the host country.

One of the main factors influencing the process of migration is the cost of migration. Schultz (1971) shows the distance of migration which reflects the expenditure of the migration process sometime may prevent certain types of migration. For example, international migration requires heavy costs. These international emigrants tend to be better educated, higher income

earner, with larger risk-bearing capacity and have more priceless job skills than internal migrants.

Manuel & Aditi (2001) says that the process of migration has serious health implication that has to do with poverty. Migrants have poor maternal and child health; they have no sense for family planning, ignorance towards pre and post natal care, leading to infant mortality and child malnutrition. They suffer from stress and various financial and adaptation problems. Rechel (2011) states migrants' access to health care was restricted by nine European Union countries and there are five states which offered primary health service. According to NACO (2010), migrants are vulnerable to HIV and prevalence among them is ten times more than the prevalence among other population.

Chacko & Price(2012) states that internal migrants face various challenges related to shelter, political representation, occupations, pay, health, education, exploitation and social discrimination. Migrant women and children are also vulnerable to human trafficking and sexual abuse.

Black, Natali & Skinner (2006) concluded from case studies that in order to send money to their families back at home, they use official banks and other money transfer facilities that requires fee payment which becomes very inconvenient to the poor migrants. Martin (2003) mentions that women migrants send more remittances back at home than male migrants. In Sri Lanka in 1999, 62 per cent of the total remittances were from women migrants while in 2001 in the Philippines, a contribution of 6.2 billion dollars were made by women migrants.

Jeffreys (2006) have mentioned in her article that in the new language human trafficking which is destined to prostitution has turn out to be 'migration for labor'. Women and children are forced to involve in sex works by targeting different kinds of attractive jobs where the traffickers are named as immigration brokers or agents. According to Dillon & Walsh (2012) the challenges faced by migrant children relates to education, health care, psychosocial problems and exploitations.

Contini and Hulme (2006) highlights that in Bangladesh cities, children leave home and migrate because of domestic violence. Adhikari & Pradhan (2005) states that majority of the children who migrate from Nepal to India are boys, and among them, less than 10 per cent have formal identity proofs.

Glind (2010) states that in India and Cambodia natural calamities like floods and droughts, and lack of work in rural areas force families to migrate for a particular season which leads children to involve in seasonal migration. Most international independent child migration is undocumented and an undocumented child migrant are more vulnerable to exploitation at host country and are more prone to have problems in accessing social services.

According to Suman and Madhushree(2014), migrants have very little opportunity to work in organized sector. They are not prioritized in job recruitment and even if they do find a job, they are fired as easily. They are mostly engaged as marginal workers and face various psychosocial challenges relating to shelter, standard of living, education, adjustment and other basic facilities and provisions.

Srivastava (2012) states that all migrant members of a family who can work take part to earn a living because of their poverty. Since income is the main priority, education is neglected. These realities increase their vulnerability and place them in harsh circumstances in the working environment.

Singh &Roy (2015) asserts that the various occupations of migrants are not stable. They are temporary especially those that are seasonal in nature. In the end, they end up poor again.

Percot (2006) mentions that 93 percent of the Gulf migrants are female, and nurses could be the majority of the women working there, since nursing is a qualified profession which makes migration easier and less adventurous. She interviewed 286 female nurses migrated from Kerala to Gulf and most of the trained nurses have a decision to work abroad after attaining the required working experiences which is a door to improve their whole family living condition by sending their salary back at home(Kerala).Kerala nurse migrants are mostly Christian, they used to gather for prayers and religion help them to get along with each other and as they have the same language they feel more secured than those who have arrived at Oman in 1970s.

Agrawal (2006) in her article, migration studies seen women migrants only as family followers, men migrated for work while women migrated as dependents. The increase demand for domestic work is a major dimension of increase population of female migrants globally. Thus, domestic work and sex work are the two main professional categories which migrant women from developing countries like Asian region occupy.

Das and Das(2014) states that in Tripura, educational status of migrant children improved. However, access to good schools remained stagnant because of financial constraints and economic demands of urban areas.

Sundari (2005) analyzed the relationship between social capital and migration in Tamil Nadu and concluded coping strategies of poor migrant women in urban areas included seeking support from relatives and friends. Support included provisions of food, shelter and finding jobs.

Chopra & Gulati (2001) states that improved agricultural productivity, improved natural resources conservation plays an important role in the reduction of the rates of out migration in rural areas, which contribute to the rural development with the implementation of watershed projects.

According to Behere (2018) the labor migrants are mainly employed in plantation and cultivation, construction sites, quarries, brick-kilns, fish processing, transportation and manufacturing units. He divides migration into two types in India based on the duration of stay :1) long-term migration – the moving of an individual or whole family to the new place to settle 2) short-term migration- the movement of an individual or family between place of origin and destination. Short term migrants are more vulnerable than long-term migrants, who are from economically backward tribes, castes or classes. Women migrants mainly suffer from reproductive tract infections, anemia and violence and migrant children suffer from poor immunization and malnutrition.

Agrawal and Chandrasekhar (2015) analyzed that there is wage differences and transitions from one sector to another area among short-term migrants. From their findings, short-term migrants are mainly those who are unskilled and belong to agricultural background. They mainly work in construction sites. Muslims are likely to migrate more than Hindus and tribals, backward castes and classes are more prone to migrate. Educational qualification of the individual has an important and positive effect on wages. Among seasonal migrants' women are given less wages than male laborers.

Zonunthari (2007) conducted a study on domestic workers in Aizawl. She found that majority of the domestic workers are migrants. Many young girls come across border (from Myanmar) in order to find jobs for their survival and livelihood, and ultimately to support their

family, who barely have enough to eat for a day. She divides domestic workers into two types of migrants: one is internal migrants (from other districts in Mizoram) which comprises of 33.3 per cent and the other is external migrants across borders i.e, those migrating from Myanmar which comprises of 41.7 per cent. Only 25 per cent are the residents of Aizawl. According to their place of origin, 10 per cent are migrants from other States of India such as Manipur(5%), Assam (3.3%) and Tripura(1.7%), while those outside India which is Myanmar constitute 41.7 per cent, and district within Mizoram include Serchhip district (3.3%), Mamit district (3.3%), Champhai district (15%), Lunglei district (1.7), Aizawl district (25%).

According to Lalpekmawia (2006) on his study of migration and livelihood in Mizoram, 90 per cent of the migrants are male and only 10 per cent are female, and on the whole the mean age is 42.83 which falls under the middle age group. Eighty three per cent are married. Majorities (73.33%) of them are from nuclear family and all the respondents are Christians. Rural-urban migration constitutes 90 per cent while urban-urban migration constitutes 10 per cent only. Twenty three per cent migrated from Champhai district, 21.67 per cent from Serchhip, 18.33 per cent from Aizawl district, 16.67 per cent from Manipur, 15 per cent from Lunglei and 1.67 per cent each from Mamit, Kolasib and Saiha district. The rate of migration was high during 2001-2006 was high for 43.33 per cent of the respondents. Lack of educational facilities is the most important push factor (90%) followed by lack of employment (62.50%). Even in the pull factor, better employment opportunities attract the people most (68.10%) followed by educational opportunities (57.03%). With regard to the occupation of the migrants, 33.33 per cent of them were daily labourers, 13.33 per cent were doing business and 35 per cent were government servants. Majority (68.33%) of the migrants stay in a rented house. The major problem of the migrants included isolation from the community followed by inability to adjust in the host community. Lack of regular employment and lack of access to local resources are also the main problems faced by migrants. From the conclusion of his study, majority of the migrants earned money with better employment and can live a better standard of living, can access to better health and educational facilities.

According to Rosie Lalzirliani on her study of socio-economic and health conditions of the stone quarry workers in Aizawl, one third of the respondents out of 300 respondents constitute migrants from inside and outside Mizoram who migrate because of job opportunities (98%) and

family concerns (2%) in Aizawl. Majority of them (81.8%) migrated in the year 2000's while the rest migrated between 1970's to 1990's. Almost half of them (49.5%) are from outside Mizoram i.e Jharkhand, Assam, West Bengal, Manipur, Ranchi, and Bihar, while 38.4per cent of them are from Myanmar. More than a tenth (12.1%) are internal migrants. They are mostly settled in leased houses with their friends where there is poor electricity, water supply, shortage of sanitation and toilet facilities. Migrants have poor working conditions compared to the non-migrants.

Though there are vast literature that exists in the international and national level on migration and on women and children, very few studies exist in Mizoram about migration. Taking into consideration it's geo-political location, there is a need to fill this gap and study the more vulnerable population of migrant women and children in Mizoram in order to understand their background, the pattern of migration, their challenges and support systems in order to come out with a comprehensive report that would be instrumental for migration studies as well as policy formulations for migrants in Mizoram.

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The research was exploratory in nature and adopted mixed method using both qualitative and quantitative techniques.

3.2 Source of Data Collection

Data collection was done using both primary sources and secondary sources. Primary data include information from the respondents and secondary data include information from journals, books, records of government and non-governmental organizations, etc.

The Unit of the study was migrant women and children from rural areas in Mizoram who temporarily migrate to Aizawl Municipal locations and have high mobility characteristics. All migrant women and children in Mizoram formed the Universe of the Study.

3.3 Sampling Procedure

A purposive multi-staged cluster sampling procedure was utilized. In the first stage 8 (Eight) communities within Aizawl Municipal with the highest population were selected. These communities are Zemabawk, Khatla, Thuampui, Bethlehem Vengthlang, Bawngkawn, ChhingaVeng, Dinthar and Ramhlun South.

In the second stage, migrant women and children were identified from each community through community leaders. In the third stage, from the identified migrants within each community selected, 5 migrant women and 5 children for each community were selected for quantitative study. The sample size was 80 (40 Women and 40 Children) for quantitative study. Attempt was made for equal representation of women and children while selecting the sample. For qualitative study, 4 case studies and focus group discussion with migrant women (8 numbers) and children (8 numbers) were conducted. The sample size for qualitative study was 20 (10 women and 10 Children). Overall, the sample size was 100 (50 women and 50 children).

3.4 Tool of data collection

A semi structured interview schedule formed the tool for data collection. It included the information regarding the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents, their process and mode of migration, the challenges they faced and the coping strategies they utilized and the dimensions of social support they received.

Participatory techniques such as daily activity schedule, cause-effect diagram was conducted. Qualitative methods such as focus group discussion and case study was also conducted.

3.5 Data Analysis

Data was analyzed using Microsoft excel and SPSS package. Descriptive statistics and simple frequency and percentages are highlighted to form the findings of the study along with diagrams and qualitative methods.

3.6 Ethical consideration

Research ethics was maintained. A pilot study was conducted and necessary changes were made for respondent centric approach. Only those who gave their consent were interviewed. Younger children were exempted from the study.

3.7 Operational Definition

3.7.1 Migration

Migration in this study refers to internal migration within Mizoram specifically related to migration from rural areas in Mizoram to Aizawl Municipality area in the year between 2015-2019.

3.7.2 Migrant Women

Migrant Women in this study refer to local women, aged 18 years and above, who migrate from rural areas in Mizoram to Aizawl Municipality area, who are not permanent residents of the host community.

3.7.3 Migrant Children

Migrant children in this study refer to local children, who are between 12-17 years of age, who migrate alone or with member(s) of family from rural areas in Mizoram to Aizawl Municipality area, who are not permanent residents of the host community.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Socio- Demographic Characteristics

This section covers findings related to age group, gender, denomination, sub-tribe, marital status, educational level, reason for drop-out, current occupation, nature of work, other work experiences, monthly income, and frequency of payment of income, current place of stay and place of origin.

Table 1: Age Group

Sl.No	Group	Category		Total N=(80)
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	12-17 Years	0 (0.0)	40 (100.0)	40 (50.0)
2	18-40Years	40 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	40 (50.0)

Source: Computed Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 1 illustrates the division of the respondents in accordance with their age. From the table, we find that half (50%) of the respondents are children while another half (50%) are women.

Table 2: Gender

Sl.No	Gender	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	Female	40 (100.0)	22 (55.0)	62 (77.5)
2	Male	0 (0.0)	18 (45.0)	18 (22.5)

Source: Computed

Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 2 represents the distribution of the respondents according to gender. From the table, we find that more than three quarter (77.5%) of the respondents are female while less than a quarter (22.5 %) of the respondents are male.

In the children category, more than half (55%) of them are female while less than half (45%) of them are male.

Table 3: Denomination

Sl.No	Denomination	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child N=40	
1	Presbyterian Church of India	24 (60.0)	22 (55.0)	46 (57.5)
2	Baptist Church of Mizoram	12 (30.0)	6 (15.0)	18 (22.5)
3	United Pentecostal Church	3 (7.5)	2 (5.0)	5 (6.25)
4	The Salvation Army	0 (0.0)	4 (10.0)	4 (5.0)
5	Catholic Church	1 (2.5)	1 (2.5)	2 (2.5)
6	Isua Krista Kohhran	0 (0.0)	1 (2.5)	1 (1.25)
7	Church of God	0 (0.0)	1 (2.5)	1 (1.25)
8	Independent Church of India	0 (0.0)	1 (2.5)	1 (1.25)
9	Evangelical Baptist Convention	0 (0.0)	1 (2.5)	1 (1.25)
10	Assembly of God	0 (0.0)	1 (2.5)	1 (1.25)

Source: Computed

Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 3 represents the denomination of the respondents. All the respondents are Christians. From the table, we see that more than half (57.5%) of the respondents belong to Presbyterian church of India, less than a quarter (22.5%) belong to Baptist Church of Mizoram, less than a tenth (6.25%) belong to United Pentecostal Church, a very less amount (5%) belong to The Salvation Army, very few (2.5 % each) belong to Catholic Church, Isua Krista Kohhran, Church of God, Independent Church of India, Evangelical Baptist Convention and Assembly of God.

In the women category, two third of the respondents(60%) belong to Presbyterian Church of India, nearly one third of them (30%) belong to Baptist church of Mizoram, while less than a

tenth (7.5%) belong to United Pentecostal Church and very few (2.5%) belong to the Catholic Church.

In the children category, more than half (55%) of the respondents belong to Presbyterian Church of India while 15 per cent belong to Baptist Church of Mizoram, a tenth (10%) belong to The Salvation Army, while the rest (2% each) belong to United Pentecostal Church, Catholic Church, Independent Church of India, Evangelical Baptist Convention, Assembly Of God.

Table 4: Sub-Tribe

Sl.No	Sub-Tribe	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	Lusei	24 (60.0)	25 (62.5)	49 (61.25)
2	Paihte	6 (15.0)	9 (22.5)	15 (18.75)
3	Hmar	6 (15.0)	2 (5.0)	8 (10.0)
4	Lai	3 (7.5)	2 (5.0)	5 (6.25)
5	Kuki	1 (2.5)	1 (2.5)	2 (2.5)
6	Mara	0 (0.0)	1 (2.5)	1 (1.25)

Source: Computed Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 4 depicts the distribution of respondents according to sub-tribe. The table proves that nearly two thirds (61.25%) of the respondents are from the Lusei sub-tribe, less than a fifth (18.75%) of the respondents are from the Paihte sub-tribe, a tenth (10%) are from the Hmar sub-tribe and less than a tenth each are from the Lai, Kuki and Mara sub-tribes.

Less than two third (60%) of women are from the Lusei sub-tribe, more than a tenth (15% each) are from the Paihte and Hmar sub-tribes and less than a tenth each belong to Lai, Kuki and Mara sub-tribes.

In the children category, while less than two third (62.5%) of children are from the Lusei sub-tribe, less than a quarter (22.5%) are from the Paihte sub-tribe. Less than a tenth each belong to the Hmar, Lai, Kuki and Mara sub-tribes.

Table 5: Marital Status

Sl.No	Status	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	Unmarried	29 (72.5)	40 (100.0)	69 (86.25)
2	Married	10 (25.0)	0 (0.0)	10 (12.5)
3	Divorced	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.25)

Source : Computed

Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 5 shows the marital status of the respondents. The above table indicates that majority (86.25%) of them is unmarried, more than a tenth (12.5%) are married and only a few (1.25%) are divorced.

Majority (72.5%) of the women respondents is unmarried, a fourth (25%) is married and one respondent is divorced. Among the children, none of them is married.

Table 6: Educational Level

Sl.No	Level	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	Higher Secondary	14 (35.0)	13 (32.5)	27 (33.75)
2	High School	8 (20.0)	17 (42.5)	25 (31.25)
3	Middle	7 (17.5)	7 (17.5)	14 (17.5)
4	Graduate	7 (17.5)	0 (0.0)	7 (8.75)
5	Primary	1 (2.5)	3 (7.5)	4 (5.0)
6	Post Graduate	3 (7.5)	0 (0.0)	3 (3.75)

Source: Computed

Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 6 shows the distribution of respondents according to their educational level. One third (33.75) of the respondents studied till the higher secondary level and almost a third of the

respondents studied till high school. More than a sixth (17.5%) studied till the middle school level while less than a tenth each studied till the graduate, primary and post graduate levels.

In the women category, more than a third (35%) of the respondents studied till the higher secondary school and a fifth (20%) studied till high school while more than a sixth (17.5% each) of them studied till middle school and graduate level. Less than a tenth each studied till primary and post graduate levels.

In the children category, 42.5 per cent of the respondents are from the high school level and almost a third (32.5%) of the respondents is from the higher secondary level. More than a sixth of respondents (17.5%) studied up to middle school and less than a tenth (7.5%) studied up to Primary school.

Table 7: Reason for Drop-Out

Sl.No	Reason	Category		Total N=25
		Women n=21	Child n=4	
1	Poverty	9 (42.9)	0 (0.0)	9 (36.0)
2	Lack of Interest in studies	4 (19.04)	2 (50.0)	6 (24.0)
3	Aspiration for financial independence	5 (23.8)	1 (25.0)	6 (24.0)
4	Family Conflict	1 (4.76)	1 (25.0)	2 (8.0)
5	Health Problems	2 (9.5)	0 (0.0)	2 (8.0)

Source: Computed

Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 7 shows the data pertaining to the reason for dropout among the respondents who discontinued their education. Among the dropouts, more than a third (36 %)dropped due to poverty followed by less than a fourth of them (24% each) who dropped out due to lack of interest in studies and aspiration for financial independence. Less than a tenth of them (8% each) dropped out due to family conflict health problems.

Among the women who dropped out, less than half (42.9%) of them dropped out due to poverty and less than a fourth (23.8%) dropped out due to aspiration for financial independence and less than a fifth (19.04%) of them dropped out due to lack of interest in studies, and less than

a tenth (9.5%) dropped out due to health problems. A very few (4.76%) of them dropped out from school due to family conflict.

Among children who dropped out, half of them (50%) dropped out due to lack of interest in studies while a fourth of them (25% each) dropped out due to aspiration for financial independence and family conflict.

Table 8: Current Occupation

Sl.No	Occupation	Category		Total N=80
		Women (n=40)	Child (n=40)	
1	Student	6 (15.0)	36 (90.0)	42 (52.5)
2	Home maker	6 (15.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (7.5)
3	Vocational Training	4 (10.0)	2 (5.0)	6 (7.5)
4	Shop keeping	6 (15.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (7.5)
5	Petty Business	4 (10.0)	1 (2.5)	5 (6.25)
6	Beauty Culture	3 (7.5)	0 (0.0)	3 (3.75)
7	Domestic work	3 (7.5)	0 (0.0)	3 (3.75)
8	Daily Labour	2 (5.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.5)
9	Tailoring	2 (5.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.5)
10	Private School Teacher	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.25)
11	Nurse	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.25)
12	Government service (Contract)	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.25)
13	Carpentry	0 (0.0)	1 (2.5)	1 (1.25)
14	Unemployed	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.25)

Source: Computed Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 8 highlights the distribution of respondents according to their current occupation. More than half (52.5%) of the respondents are students followed by and less than tenth of them (7.5% each) who are home makers, vocational trainees and work as shopkeeper and a close 6.25

per cent of them run petty business. Very few of them work as a beautician, domestic worker, daily labourer, tailor, private school teacher, nurse, Contract Government employee and a carpenter.

From the women category, more than tenth of the respondents (15% each) are students, homemakers and shopkeepers followed by a tenth of them (10% each) who are vocational trainees and run petty business. Less than a tenth of them (7.5% each) work as a beautician and domestic worker and 5 per cent (each) of them are daily laborers and tailor. Very few of them are private school teacher, nurse, contract government worker. One women was found unemployed.

In the children category, majority (90%) of the respondents are students. Few (5%) of the children are vocational trainees followed by very few of them (2.5% each) who run a petty business and who works as a carpenter.

Table 9: Nature of Work

Sl.No	Nature	Category		Total N=26
		Women n=23	Child n=3	
1	Full time	23 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	26 (100.0)

Source: Computed Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 9 shows the information regarding the nature of work of the working migrants. From the table we can understand that the nature of work for all those who are employed is full time.

Table 10: Other Work Experiences

Sl.No	Experiences	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	No work experience	32 (80.0)	40 (100.0)	72 (90.0)
2	Tailoring	4 (10.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (5.0)
3	Private company	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.25)
4	Domestic Work	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.25)
5	Agriculture	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.25)
6	Shop keeping	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.25)

Source: Computed Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 10 highlights the other work experiences of the respondents. The table shows that majority of the respondents (90%) have no work experiences, while less than a tenth (5%) have work experience in tailoring and very few of them (1.25% each) have work experience in a private company, domestic work, agriculture and shop keeping.

From the women category, majority (80%) of the respondents have no work experiences while a tenth (10%) have experience in tailoring and a few of them (2.5%) each) has work experience in a private company, domestic work, agriculture, and shop keeping.

As for the children, none of them had any past work experiences.

Table 11: Monthly Income

Sl.No	Income	Category		Total N=26
		Women n=23	Child n=3	
1	Rs 4500-Rs 8000	9 (39.1)	1 (33.33)	10 (36.46)
2	Rs 10000- Rs 15000	5 (21.73)	0 (0.0)	5 (19.23)
3	Rs 15000- Rs 20000	5 (21.73)	0 (0.0)	5 (19.23)
4	Rs 8000- Rs 10000	3 (13.04)	1 (33.33)	4 (15.38)
5	Rs 30000-Rs.35000	0 (0.0)	1 (33.33)	1 (3.9)
6	Rs 25000- Rs 30000	1 (4.34)	0 (0.0)	1 (3.9)

Source: Computed Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 11 shows the monthly income of the respondents who are currently working. From the table, we can see that more than one third (36.46%) of the respondents earn between Rs.4500-Rs. 8000 a month followed by less than a fifth (19.23% each) who earn between Rs. 10000-Rs. 15000 a month and Rs. 15000-Rs. 20000 a month and more than a tenth (15.38%) earn between Rs. 8000-Rs. 10000 while a very few of the respondents (3.9% each) receive monthly income between Rs. 30000-35000 and Rs. 25000-30000 a month.

From the female category, among those who are working, 39.1 percent earn between Rs 4500-Rs 8000 while more than a fifth of the respondents (21.73% each) earn between Rs 10000-Rs 15000 and Rs 15000- Rs 20000 a month. More than a tenth (13.04%) earn between Rs 8000-Rs 10000, and very few of them (4.34%) earn between Rs 25000- Rs 30000.

From the children category, we can find that among those who are working, a third of them (33.33% each) earn between Rs 4500-Rs 8000, Rs 8000- Rs 10000 and Rs 25000- Rs 30000 a month.

Table 12: Frequency of Payment of Salary

Sl.No	Frequency	Category		Total N=26
		Women n=23	Child n=3	
1	Monthly	21 (91.30)	2 (66.67)	23 (88.47)
2	Daily	1 (4.35)	1 (33.33)	2 (7.7)
3	Weekly	1 (4.35)	0 (0.0)	1 (3.9)

Source: Computed Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 12 indicates the frequency of payment of salary of the working respondents. The table shows that majority (88.47%) of the responders receive salary on a monthly basis while less than a tenth (7.7%) receive salary on a daily basis and very few (3.9%) of the respondents receive their salary on a weekly basis.

From the women category, majority (91.30%) of the working women receive their salary on a monthly basis while very few of them (4.35% each) receive salary on a daily and weekly basis.

Among the children, majority (66.67%) of the respondents receive their salary on a monthly basis while a third (33.33%) receives salary on a daily basis.

Table 13 District of Origin

Sl.No	District	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	Champhai	10 (25.0)	13 (32.5)	23 (28.75)
2	Mamit	5 (12.5)	7 (17.5)	12 (15.0)
3	Saitual	5 (12.5)	5 (12.5)	10 (12.5)
4	Aizawl	4 (10.0)	4 (10.0)	8 (10.0)
5	Kolasib	2 (5.0)	4 (10.0)	6 (7.5)
6	Serchhip	4 (10.0)	2 (5.0)	6 (7.5)
7	Khawzawl	3 (7.5)	2 (5.0)	5 (6.25)
8	Lawngtlai	3 (7.5)	1 (2.5)	4 (5.0)
9	Lunglei	2 (5.0)	1 (2.5)	3 (3.75)
10	Hnahthial	2 (5.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.5)
11	Saiha	0 (0.0)	1 (2.5)	1 (1.25)

Source: Computed Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

The data pertaining to the district of origin of the respondents is presented in table 13. From the table, we can see that more than a fourth (28.75%) of the respondents are from Champhai district while 15percent of them are from Mamit district and a close 12.5 per cent of them are from Saitual district. Further, a tenth (10%) of the respondents are from Aizawl district while less than a tenth of them (7.5% each) are from Kolasib and Serchhip district followed by those (6.25 %)who are from Khawzawl district and 5percent who are from Lawngtlai district and another 3.75 percent who are from Lunglei district. Moreover, very few of them (2.5 % each) are from Hnahthial and Saitual district and only 1.25 percent are from Saiha district.

From the women category, more than a fourth(25%) are from Champhai district, followed by more than a tenth (12.5% each) whose district of origin are Mamit and Saitual and a tenth of them(10 % each) are from Aizawl and Serchhip districts. Less than a tenth of them (7.5 % each) are from Khawzawl and Lawngtlai districts and those who are from Lunglei, Hnahthial and Kolasib districts constitute 5 per cent each.

From the children category, less than a third (32.5%)are from Champhai district followed by 17.5 per cent who are from Mamit district and 12.5 percent who are from Saitual district. Further, a tenth of them (10% each) are from Aizawl and Kolasib districts while less than a tenth of them (5% each) are from Serchhip and Khawzawl districts. Very few of them (2.5% each) are from Lawngtlai, Lunglei and Siaha districts.

4.2 Family Characteristics

This section includes findings related the respondent’s family background such as marital status of parents, type of family, form of family, primary occupation of family, and socio-economic category of family.

Table 14: Marital Status of Parents

Sl.No	Status	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	Married	30 (75.0)	32 (80.0)	62 (77.5)
2	Divorced	3 (7.5)	6 (15.0)	9 (11.25)
3	Widowed	6 (15.0)	1 (2.5)	7 (8.75)
4	Remarried	1 (2.5)	1 (2.5)	2 (2.5)

Source: Computed

Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 14 shows the distribution of respondents based on the marital status of the respondents’ parents. From the table, we can see the majority (77.5%) of the parents are married, while more than a tenth (11.25%) are divorced and less than a tenth (8.75 %) are widowed and very few(2.5 %) of them are remarried.

From the women category, majority (75%) of the parents are married while more than a tenth (15 %) are widowed and less than a tenth (7.5%) are divorced. Very few (2.5 %) of the respondents' parents are remarried.

In the children category, majority (80%) of the parents is married followed by 15 per cent who are divorced and only a few of them (2.5 % each) are widowed and remarried.

Table 15: Type of Family

Sl.No	Type	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	Nuclear Family	3 (82.5)	32 (80.0)	65 (81.25)
2	Joint Family	7 (17.5)	8 (20.0)	15 (18.75)

Source: Computed

Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 15 shows the respondents according to the type of family. From the table, we see that majority(81.25%) are from nuclear family while less than a fifth (18.75 %) of them are from joint family.

Among the women, majority (82.5%) come from a nuclear family and less than a fifth (17.5%) comes from a joint family.

As for the children, we also find that majority (80%) of them come from a nuclear family and a fifth (20%) of them are from joint family.

Table 16: Form of Family

Sl.No	Form	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	Stable Family	36 (90.0)	33 (82.5)	69 (86.25)
2	Broken Family	1 (2.5)	5 (12.5)	6 (7.5)
3	Reconstituted Family	3 (7.5)	2 (5.0)	5 (6.25)

Source: Computed

Figures in parentheses indicates percentages

Table 16 shows the respondents according to the form of family. The table reveals that majority (86.75%) of the respondents comes from a stable family and less than a tenth (7.5 %) belong to a broken family and a close 6.25per cent are from reconstituted family.

Among the women, majority (90%) are from a stable family followed by 7.5per cent who are from a reconstituted family and very few (2.5 %) are from a broken family.

In children category, we also see that majority (82.5%) of the respondents are from a stable family, followed by more than a tenth (12.5 %) per cent who are from a broken family and another 5 per cent of them are from reconstituted family.

Table 17: Primary Occupation of Family

Sl.No	Occupation	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	Agriculture	11 (27.5)	15 (37.5)	26 (32.5)
2	Government Service	15 (37.5)	10 (25.0)	25 (31.25)
3	Daily Labor	6 (15.0)	9 (22.5)	15 (18.75)
4	Petty Business	5 (12.5)	3 (7.5)	8 (10.0)
5	Animal Husbandry	1 (2.5)	2 (5.0)	3 (3.75)
6	House Rent	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.25)
7	Driving	0 (0.0)	1 (2.5)	1 (1.25)
8	Carpentry	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.25)

Source: Computed

Figures in parentheses indicates percentages

Table 17 shows the distribution of respondents according to the primary occupation of the family. This table shows that for 32.5per cent of the respondents primary occupation is agriculture followed by a close 31.25 per cent who report that primary occupation is government service while 18.75 per cent of the respondents' primary occupation of family is daily labour. A tenth (10%) of the respondents report that the primary occupation of their family is petty business while very few (3.75%) come from families whose primary occupation is animal husbandry. Only a few of them (1.25% each) report that the primary occupation of their family are house rent, driving and carpentry .

From the women category, more than a third (37.5 %) report that that the primary occupation of their family is government service while more than a fifth (27.5 %) comes from

families whose primary occupation is agriculture and another 15per cent of the respondents are from families whose primary occupation is daily labor and 12.5per cent of them report petty business as their family’s primary occupation. Only a few of them (2.5 % each) comes from families whose primary occupation is animal husbandry, house rent and carpentry.

In the children category, we also see that more than a third(37.5 %) of the children come from families whose primary occupation is agriculture while one forth (25%) of them report government service to be their family’s primary occupation. Further, more than a fifth (22.5 %) have families whose primary occupation is daily labour while less than a tenth (7.5 %) have petty business as their primary occupation and another 5per cent of them report that their family’s primary occupation is animal husbandry. Only a few (2.5%) come from families whose primary occupation is driving.

Table 18: Socio-Economic Category of Family

Sl.No	Category	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	No category	17 (42.5)	13 (32.5)	30 (37.5)
2	Below Poverty Line (BPL)	10 (25)	18 (45)	28 (35)
3	Above Poverty Line (APL)	9 (22.5)	6 (15)	15 (18.75)
4	Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)	4 (10)	3 (7.5)	7 (8.75)

Source: Computed

Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 18 shows the socio-economic category of the migrants’ family. The table shows that more than one third (37.5%) do not belong to any socio-economic category given by the government, while 35 per cent of the respondents’ family belong to BPL and 18.75per cent of them belong to APL and only 8.75per cent of them belong to AAY category.

From the women category, 42.5per cent do not belong to any socio-economic category, while a fourth (25%) of the family belong to BPL category followed by a close 22.5 per cent who belong to the APL category and a tenth of them belong to the AAY category.

In the children category, we find that less than half (45 %) of the respondents come from families belonging to BPL category followed by less than a third (32.5 %) who do not belong to any socio-economic category. Fifteen per cent of the respondents belong to APL families and less than a tenth (7.5 %) belong to AAY families.

4.3 Migration History and Process of Migration to Aizawl

This section will discuss the finding related to history of migration before migrating to Aizawl, year of migration to Aizawl , travelling distance between native place and Aizawl, migration route, sponsor for transportation and fooding, mode of transportation, hours of travel to Aizawl, accompany during migration, number of stops before reaching Aizawl, , number of meal before reaching Aizawl and total expenditure for migrating to Aizawl.

Table 19: Place of Migration before migrating to Aizawl

Sl.No	Place	Category		Total N=19
		Women n=15	Child n=4	
1	Champhai	6 (40.0)	2 (50.0)	8 (42.10)
2	Outside Mizoram in India	3 (20.0)	1 (25.0)	4 (21.05)
3	Lunglei	3 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (15.79)
4	Serchhip	2 (13.33)	1 (25.0)	3 (15.79)
5	Singapore	1 (6.67)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.27)

Source : Computed

Figures in paranthesis indicates percentages

Table 19 represents the distribution of migrants according to their place of migration before migrating to Aizawl. From the table, we can see that among those who have history of migration before migrating to Aizawl, 42.10 per cent of the respondents have migrated to Champhai, while more than a fifth (21.05%) of them migrated outside Mizoram in India and more than a tenth of them (15.79 % each) migrated to Lunglei and Serchhip followed again by 5.27 per cent of them who migrated to Singapore.

From the women category, less than half (40%) of the respondents migrated to Champhai followed by a fifth of them (20 % each) who migrated outside Mizoram in India and Lunglei. More than a tenth (13.33%) of them have migrated to Serchhip and less than a tenth(6.67%) have migrated to Singapore.

From the children category, half (50%) of the respondents have migrated to Champhai followed by a fourth of them (25 % each) who have migrated outside Mizoram in India and to Serchhip.

Table 20: Year of Migration to Aizawl

Sl.No	Year	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	2017	10 (25.0)	10 (25.0)	20 (25.0)
2	2015	11 (27.5)	7 (17.5)	18 (22.5)
3	2016	8 (20.0)	9 (22.5)	17 (21.25)
4	2019	5 (12.5)	9 (22.5)	14 (17.5)
5	2018	6 (15.0)	5 (12.5)	11 (13.75)

Source: Computed

Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 20 shows the year of migration of the respondents to Aizawl. This table shows that a fourth (25%) of the respondents migrated in the year 2017 followed by 22.5 per cent who migrated in the year 2015 and a close 21.25 per cent who migrated in the year 2016. Less than a fifth (17.5 %) of the respondents migrated in the year 2019 and more than a tenth (13.75%) migrated in the year 2018.

From the women category, more than a fourth (27%) migrated in the year 2015 followed by a fourth (25%) who migrated in the year 2017 and more than a tenth (15 %) migrated in the year 2018. Further, more than a tenth (12.5 %) migrated in the year 2019.

From the children category, we also see that one fourth (25%) of the respondents migrated in the year 2017, followed by more than a tenth of them (22.5 % each) who migrated in the years 2016 and 2019. Less than a fifth (17.5%) migrated in 2015 and more than a tenth (12.5 %) migrated in the year 2018.

Table 21: Reason for Migration

Sl.No	Reason	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	Education	22 (55.0)	35 (87.5)	57 (71.25)
2	Job Opportunity	11 (27.5)	3 (7.5)	14 (17.5)
3	Better Income	3 (7.5)	2 (5.0)	5 (6.25)
4	Poverty	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.25)
5	Physical Health Issue	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.25)
6	Marriage	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.25)
7	Family Conflict	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.25)

Source: Computed

Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 21 shows the information regarding the reason for migrating to Aizawl. From the above table, we find that majority (71.25%) of the respondents migrated because of education and less than a fifth (17.5 %) of them migrated because of job opportunity. There were those (6.25 %) who migrated to seek better income and a few of them (1.25 % each) migrated because of poverty, physical health problems, marriage, and family conflict.

From the women category, more than half (55.5%) migrate due to education while more than one fourth (27.5%) migrate due to job opportunity and 7.5per cent migrate due to better income. Further, very few of them (2.5% each) migrated due to poverty, physical health issue, marriage and family conflict.

From the children category, most of them (87.5%) migrate because of education and less than a tenth (7.5%) migrate due to job opportunity, and 5per cent migrate for better income.

Table 22: Travelling distance between Native Place and Aizawl

Sl.No	Distance	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	100 Kms. - 200 Kms.	13 (32.5)	13 (32.5)	26 (32.5)
2	200 Kms. - 300 Kms.	11 (27.5)	14 (35.0)	25 (31.25)
3	15 Kms. - 100 Kms.	11 (27.5)	10 (25.0)	21 (26.25)
4	300 Kms. - 450 Kms.	5 (12.5)	3 (7.5)	8 (10.0)

Source : Computed

Figures in parentheses indicates percentages

Table22 shows the distribution of respondents according to the distance between their native place and Aizawl. The table tells us that almost a third (32.5%) of the responders travel the distance of 100kms.-200kms. from their native place to Aizawl followed by a close 31.25 percent who travel a distance between 200kms.-300kms. and 26.25 percent of them who travel a distance of 15kms. -100kms and a tenth (10%) of them who travel a distance of 300 kms. - 450 kms.

From the women category, less than a third (32.5%) travel the distance between 100kms.-200kms. to Aizawl while more than a fourth of them (27.5% each) travel the distance between 200kms.-300kms. and 15kms.-100kms. followed by more than a tenth (12.5%) of them who travel a distance of 300kms-450 kms.

From the children category, we also find that more than one third (35%) of the respondents travel a distance of 200kms.-300kms. while less than a third (32.5%) travel a distance of 100kms.-200kms. and one fourth (25%) of them travel 15kms.-100 kms. and less than a tenth (7.5%) travel a distance of 300kms.-450 kms. to reach Aizawl.

Figure 1 shows the migration route of women and children from their place of origin to Aizawl.

The respondents who migrated from villages in Champhai district first travel to Champhai and from there they cross various villages such as Khawzawl, Kawlkulh, Saitual, Seling and Tural to reach Aizawl.

The respondents who migrated from villages in Khawzawl district first travel to Khawzawl and pass through Keifang village in Saitual district and from there, they travel towards Seling and Tural to reach Aizawl.

All migrants from villages within Saitual district travel through Saitual, Keifang village within Saitual district and then through Thingsultiah, Seling and Tural before reaching Aizawl.

Majority of the migrants from villages within Serchhip district cross Serchhip and from there, there are three routes to Aizawl. One route goes through Serchhip district crossing villages like Chhiahtlang, Chhingchhip and Phulmawi. The second route crosses Aizawl district and goes through Sialsuk, Samlukhai, Hmuifang and Falkawn. The third route crosses Khawzawl district and Saitual district then to Aizawl district.

The migrant from villages in Saiha district travel through Lawngtlai district and different villages in Lunglei district like Tawipui-South, Theiriat, Lunglei, Haulawng, Thenzawl (Serchhip district) and villages in Aizawl district like Sialsuk, Falkawn and Methum to reach Aizawl.

The migrants from Lawngtlai district travel through villages such as Chawngte L, Tuiruankai, Lunglei, Haulawng, Thenzawl, Samlukhai, Hmuifang, Falkawn and Melthum to reach Aizawl.

The migrants from Lunglei district travel directly towards Aizawl through villages such as Haulawng, Thenzawl, Samlukhai, Sialsuk, Falkawn and Melriat to reach Aizawl.

The migrants from Hnahthial district had follow two different routes that split from Serchhip. The route cut across villages like Serchhip, Sialsuk, Hmuifang, Muallungthu, Falkawn and Melthum to reach Aizawl.

The migrants from Mamit district follow two different routes to reach Aizawl. One route is through Lengpui village and the other route is through Reiek village.

The migrants from Kolasib follow one route to reach Aizawl crossing villages such as Bilkhawthlir, Kolasib, Bualpui, Kawnpui, Serkhan, Lungdai and Sihphir to reach Aizawl.

Table 23: Mode of Transportation

Sl.No	Mode	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	Sumo	35 (87.5)	35 (87.5)	70 (87.5)
2	Taxi	8 (20.0)	6 (15.0)	14 (17.5)
3	On foot	4 (10.0)	6 (15.0)	10 (12.5)
4	Bus	4 (10.0)	5 (12.5)	9 (11.25)
5	Private vehicle	2 (5.0)	1 (2.5)	3 (3.75)
6	Truck	1 (2.5)	2 (5.0)	3 (3.75)

Source: Computed

Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 23 shows the distribution of respondents according to the mode of their transportation. From the table, we can see that respondents use multiple mode of transportation. Majority of them (87.5 %) travel by sumo. Less than a fifth (17.5 %) also travel by Taxi and more than a tenth (12.5 %) of the respondent also travel by foot. Further, more than a tenth (11.25%) reported to have travelled by bus and very few of them (3.75% each) also travel by private vehicle and truck.

From the women category, 87.5 percent travel by sumo and a fifth (20%) of the respondents also travel by Taxi and a tenth of them (10% each) travel by foot and by bus. A few (5%) travel by private vehicle and lesser respondents (2.5 %)use truck as their mode of transportation.

Among the children, 87.5 per cent travel by sumo while more than a tenth of them(15 % each)also travel by taxi and by foot and more than a tenth (12.5%) also travel by bus . Few respondents (5 %) travel by truck and fewer (2.5 %) travel by private vehicle.

Table 24: Hours of Travel to Aizawl

Sl.No	Hours	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	10- 15 Hours	14 (35.0)	17 (42.5)	31 (38.75)
2	5 - 10 Hours	13 (32.5)	14 (35.0)	27 (33.75)
3	1 - 5 Hours	10 (25.0)	8 (20.0)	18 (22.5)
4	15 Hours and Above	3 (7.5)	1 (2.5)	4 (5.0)

Source : Computed

Figures in paranthesis indicates percentages

Table 24 shows the distribution of respondents based on the hours they travel to reach Aizawl. The table tells us that 38.75 per cent of the respondents travel 10-15 hours , while a third(33.75%) of them travel 5-10 hours and more than a fifth(22.5 %) of them travel 1-5 hours. A few (5 %) respondents travel 15 hours and above to reach Aizawl.

From the women category, 35 per cent of the respondents travel for 10-15 hours, followed by 32.5 per cent of them who travel for 5-10 hours and a fourth (25%) of them who travel for 1-5 hours. Less than a tenth (7.5%) travel for 15 hours and above.

In the children category, less than half(42.5%) of the respondents travel for 10-15 hours followed by 35 per cent of them who travel for 5-10 hours and a fifth (20%) of them who travel for 1- 5 hours. Very few (2.5 %) travel 15 hours and above to reach Aizawl.

Table 25:Accompany during Migration

Sl.No	Company	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	With Family Member	24 (60.0)	21 (52.5)	45 (56.25)
2	Alone	9 (22.5)	11 (27.5)	20 (25.0)
3	With Friends	5 (12.5)	3 (7.5)	8 (10.0)
4	With relatives	2 (5.0)	5 (12.5)	7 (8.75)

Source: Computed

Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 25 shows the distribution of respondents according to their company during migration. The table proves that more than half (56.25%) of the respondents travel with family

member while a fourth (25%) of them travel alone and a tenth (10%) of them travel with friends while less than a tenth (8.75 %)travel with their relatives.

Among the women, 60 per cent travel with their family members while more than a fifth (22.5%) of them travel alone and more than a tenth(12.5 %) travel with their friends. A few (5 %) travel with relatives.

Among the children, more than half (52.5%) travel with family member followed by 27.5 percent of them who travel alone and 12.5 percent of them who travel with relatives. Less than a tenth (7.5 %) travel with friends. There are more children who migrate alone than women.

Table 26: Number of halts during Migration

Sl.No	Number	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	Twice	14 (35.0)	21 (52.5)	35 (43.75)
2	Thrice	15 (37.5)	10 (25.0)	25 (31.25)
3	Once	7 (17.5)	5 (12.5)	12 (15.0)
4	None	3 (7.5)	2 (5.0)	5 (6.25)
5	Four times	0 (0.0)	2 (5.0)	2 (2.5)
6	Five times	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.25)

Source : Computed

Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 26 shows the distribution of the respondents according to the number of halts during migration to Aizawl. The table shows that 43.75 per cent of respondent halted twice, followed by 31.25 per cent of them who halted thrice, and 15 per cent of them who halted once. Less than a tenth (6.25 %) of the respondents did not halt at all. Very few (2.5 %)of them halted four times and fewer (1.25 %)halted five times before they reached Aizawl.

From the women category, more than a third (37.5%) halted thrice followed by a close 35 per cent who halted twice and 17.5 per cent who halted once. Less than a tenth (7.5 %) did not halt at all and very few (2.5 %) halted five times.

Among the children, more than half(52.5%) of them halted twice followed by a fourth (25%) who halted thrice and more than a tenth (12.5%) who halted once. Few respondents (5% each) did not halt at all and halted four times during their migration to Aizawl.

Table 27: Sponsor for Transportation and Food

Sl.No	Sponsor	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	Parents	29 (72.5)	35 (87.5)	64 (80.0)
2	Husband	7 (17.5)	0 (0.0)	7 (8.75)
3	Self	2 (5.0)	4 (10.0)	6 (7.5)
4	Siblings	0 (0.0)	1 (2.5)	1 (1.25)
5	Parent-in-law	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.25)
6	Free of Cost	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.25)

Source: Computed

Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 27 shows the distribution of the respondents according to the sponsor for their transportation and food during their migration. The table tells us that majority (80%) of the respondent's expenses was paid by their parents followed by 8.75 per cent whose transportation and food was paid by their husband and 7.5 per cent of the respondents pay for themselves. Very few of them (1.25% each) report as having paid by siblings, parent-in-law and is free of cost.

From the women category, majority (72.5%) of respondents' travel and food were paid by their parents followed by 17.5 per cent of the respondents who report that their travel and food were paid by their husband and 5 per cent paid their travel and food by themselves. Very few of them (2.5 % each) confirmed that their travel and food were paid by their parent-in-law and was free of cost.

From the children category, majority (87.5%) of the respondents report that their travel and food were paid by their parents while a tenth (10%) of them paid for themselves. Very few (2.5 %) related that their travel and food expenses were paid by their sibling.

There are more children than women who paid their travel and food expense by themselves during their migration to Aizawl.

Table 28: Number of Meals during Migration

Sl.No	Number	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	Once	29 (72.5)	32 (80.0)	61 (76.25)
2	None	7 (17.5)	4 (10.0)	11 (13.75)
3	Twice	4 (10.0)	4 (10.0)	8 (10.0)

Source: Computed

Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 28 represents the respondents according to the number of meals they take during migration. From the table, we see that majority (76.25%) of the respondents take meal once during their migration followed by 13.75 percent of them who do not take any meal during travel. A tenth (10%) of them take meal twice during their migration.

From the women category, majority (72.5%) of them takes meal once during their migration followed by 17 percent who do not take meal at all and 10 percent of them who take twice before reaching their destination.

In the children category, we also find that majority (80%) of them take one meal during their travel followed by a tenth of them (10% each) who do not take meal at all and their meal twice before reaching Aizawl.

Table 29: Total expenditure of Migration

Sl.No	Total expenditure	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	Rs.500-1000	19 (47.5)	17 (42.5)	36 (45.0)
2	Rs1000-Rs.1500	9 (22.5)	13 (32.5)	22 (27.5)
3	Rs 0- Rs. 500	9 (22.5)	9 (22.5)	18 (22.5)
4	Rs. 1500-Rs.2000	3 (7.5)	1 (2.5)	4 (5.0)

Source: Computed

Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 29 shows the total expenditure of the respondents during their migration to Aizawl. The table depicts that less than half (45%) of the respondents spend between Rs.500-1000 followed by more than a fourth (27.5%) who spend between Rs1000-Rs.1500 and more than a

fifth (22.5%) who spend between Rs1000-Rs.1500. Few respondents (5 %)spend Rs. 1500-Rs.2000 for migrating to Aizawl.

From the women category, 47.5 percent spend between Rs.500-1000 while more than a fifth of them (22.5% each) spend Rs1000-Rs.1500 and Rs 0- Rs. 500. Less than a tenth (7.5%) of the respondents, spend Rs. 1500-Rs.2000 during migration.

As for the children, less than half (42.5%) spendRs.500-1000 followed by less than a third (32.5%) of the respondents who spendRs1000-Rs.1500 and more than a fifth (22.5%) of them who spend Rs 0- Rs. 500.Very few (2.5%) spend Rs. 1500-Rs.2000 during migration.

4.4 Migrants after reaching Aizawl

This section will cover finding related to the migrant women and children after reaching Aizawl. The findings will highlight the living arrangements after reaching Aizawl, their current living arrangement, the source from where the respondents know about their jobs/schools/ vocational training in Aizawl, recruitment process in jobs in Aizawl, benefactor of respondent’s education/training after reaching Aizawl and frequency of returning to their native place.

Table 30: Living Arrangement after reaching Aizawl

Sl.No	Place	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	Rent a house	20 (50.0)	19 (47.5)	39 (48.75)
2	Relatives	13 (32.5)	19 (47.5)	32 (40.0)
3	Friends	2 (5.0)	1 (2.5)	3 (3.75)
4	Employer	2 (5.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.5)
5	Hostel	1 (2.5)	1 (2.5)	2 (2.5)
6	Husband’s house	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.25)
7	Hotel	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.25)

Source: Computed

Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 30 highlights the living arrangement of the respondents after reaching Aizawl. The table shows that almost half (48.75%) of the respondents live in a rented house followed by 40 percent who stay with their relatives and few respondents (3.75%) who stay with their friends.

Very few of them (2.5% each) stay with their employers and in hostels once they reach Aizawl followed fewer (1.25% each) who stay in their husband’s house and in hotels.

From the women category, half (50%) of them live in a rented house while 32.5 percent live with their relatives and 5 percent each live with friends and employer. Very few women (2.5% each) live in hostel, in their husband’s house and in hotel after reaching Aizawl.

In the children’s section, we also find that almost half (47.5% each) live in a rented house and with their relatives. Very few of them (2.5 % each) live with their friends and in hostel after they reach Aizawl.

Table 31: Current Living Arrangement

Sl.No	Place	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	With relatives	5 (12.5)	13 (32.5)	18 (22.5)
2	With Parents	4 (10.0)	13 (32.5)	17 (21.25)
3	With siblings	11 (27.5)	6 (15.0)	17 (21.25)
4	Husband and child	7 (17.5)	0 (0.0)	7 (8.75)
5	Hostel	2 (5.0)	5 (12.5)	7 (8.75)
6	With Employers	3 (7.5)	0 (0.0)	3 (3.75)
7	Friends	3 (7.5)	0 (0.0)	3 (3.75)
8	Alone	1 (2.5)	1 (2.5)	2 (2.5)
9	With Husband	2 (5.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.5)
10	With Children	2 (5.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.5)
11	Mother and sibling	0 (0.0)	2 (5.0)	2 (2.5)

Source: Computed

Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 31 shows the information regarding the current living arrangements of migrant women and children in Aizawl. This table shows that 22.5 per cent of the respondents live with their relatives in Aizawl followed by 21.75 per cent each who live with their husband and their

siblings and less than a tenth of them (8.75% each) live with their husband and children and in hostel. A few of them (3.75% each) live with their employers and their friends and fewer (2.5% each) live alone, with their husband, with children and with their mother and siblings.

In the women category, we see that 27.5 per cent live with their siblings followed by 17.5 per cent who live with their husband and children and more than a tenth (12.5%) live with their relatives. A tenth (10%) of them live with their parents and less than a tenth (7.5 % each) live with their employers and their friends. Further, few of them (5 % each) live in hostel and with husband and their children, and only 2.5 per cent live alone in Aizawl at present.

In the children category, less than a third of them (32.5 % each)live with their relatives and their parents followed by 15 per cent who live with their siblings and 12.5 per cent who live in hostels. A few of them (5 %) live with their mother and siblings, and fewer (2.5 %) live alone in Aizawl at present.

Table 32: Source of Information about Jobs/ Schools/Vocation

Sl.No	Source	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	From Relatives	8 (20.0)	15 (37.5)	23 (28.75)
2	From Friends	11 (27.5)	5 (12.5)	16 (20.0)
3	From Parents	4 (10.0)	9 (22.5)	13 (16.25)
4	Not Applicable	7 (17.5)	0 (0.0)	7 (8.75)
5	From Newspaper	3 (7.5)	3 (7.5)	6 (7.5)
6	Self	3 (7.5)	2 (5.0)	5 (6.25)
7	From Siblings	0 (0.0)	5 (12.5)	5 (6.25)
8	From Community Members	4 (10.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (5.0)
9	From Television	0 (0.0)	1 (2.5)	1 (1.25)

Source: Computed

Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 32 highlights the distribution of respondents according to the source of information about their jobs, schools and vocational training programmes. The data shows that more than a

fourth (28.75%) of the respondents get information from their relatives followed by a fifth (20%) who get information from their friends and less than a fifth (16.25 %) whose source were their parents. Less than a tenth (8.75%) was found not applicable because they neither had jobs nor did they attend any form of education or training. Further, 7.5 percent of the respondents' source of information was local newspapers and a close 6.25 percent each got information by themselves and from their siblings respectively. Few respondents (5%) got information from the community members and very few (1.25%) got information from the television.

Among the women, more than a fourth (27.5%) of them got information from their friends followed by a fifth (20%) whose source were their relatives and less than a fifth(17.5%)were not applicable because they neither had jobs nor did they attend any form of education or training. Further, a tenth of them (10% each) got information from their parents and from the community members and less than a tenth of them (7.5% each) reported that their source of information were newspapers and self .

From the children category, we see that more than a third (37.5%) of the respondents received information from their relatives followed by more than a fifth (22.5%) who got information from their parents and more than a tenth (12.5% each) who got information from their friends and siblings . Further, less than a tenth (7.5%) got their information from newspaper and only 2.5 percent got it from television.

Table 33: Recruitment Process of Working Migrants

Sl.No	Process	Category		Total N=25
		Women n=23	Child n=2	
1	Directly recruited	15 (65.2)	1 (50.0)	16 (64.0)
2	Interview	4 (17.4)	0 (0.0)	4 (16.0)
3	Self employed	2 (8.7)	1 (50.0)	3 (12.0)
4	Interview and Probation	1 (4.3)	0 (0.0)	1 (4.0)
5	Examination and Interview	1 (4.34)	0 (0.0)	1 (4.0)

Source: Computed

Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 33 represents the distribution of the respondents who are employed based upon their recruitment process. The table shows that majority (64%) of the respondents were directly recruited for their job and more than a tenth (12%) were self-employed. Few of them (4% each) underwent an interview and probation period and examination and interview before they were recruited.

From the women category, we find that majority (65.21%) of them were directly recruited for their job followed by less than a fifth (17.40%) who faced an interview and almost a tenth (8.70%) were self-employed. Further, few women (4.34 % each) went through an interview and probation period and underwent an examination and interview.

Among the children, half of them (50% each) were directly recruited for their job and were self-employed.

Table 34: Benefactor of Education and Training

Sl.No	Benefactor	Category		Total N=48
		Women n=10	Child n=38	
1	Parents	10 (100.0)	31 (81.57)	41 (85.4)
2	Relatives	0 (0.0)	4 (10.52)	4 (8.33)
3	Self	0 (0.0)	3 (7.89)	3 (6.25)

Source: Computed

Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 34 shows the distribution of respondents who are students and trainees according to their benefactor. The table shows that majority (85.4%) of the respondents education and training were paid by their parents followed by less than a tenth (8.33%) whose fees were paid by their relatives and 3 percent of the respondents paid by themselves.

Among the women, their parents paid all of their educational and training expenses.

Among the children, majority (85.4%) of their education and training were paid by their parents, followed by less than a tenth (8.33%) whose benefactor was their relatives, and for 6.25 percent of the children, they paid by themselves.

Table 35: Frequency of Travel to Native Home

Sl.No	Frequency	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	Once a year	20 (50.0)	22 (55.0)	42 (52.5)
2	None	5 (12.5)	8 (20.0)	13 (16.25)
3	Twice a year	7 (17.5)	3 (7.5)	10 (12.5)
4	Thrice a year	0 (0.0)	4 (10.0)	4 (5.0)
5	More than thrice	4 (10.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (5.0)
6	Once in five years	2 (5.0)	1 (2.5)	3 (3.75)
7	Every Month	1 (2.5)	1 (2.5)	2 (2.5)
8	Once in two years	1 (2.5)	1 (2.5)	2 (2.5)

Source: Computed

Figures in parentheses indicates percentages

Table 35 shows the distribution of respondents according to their frequency of travel to their native home. The table shows that more than half (52.5%) of the respondents travel to their native home once a year followed by 16.25 per cent who do not visit their native home at all. More than a tenth (12.5%) travel twice a year followed by those (5% each) who travel thrice a year and more than thrice a year. Few respondents (93.75%) visit their native home once in five years to and very few of them (2.5% each) visit their native home every month and once in two years.

Among the women, we find that half (50%) of them visit their native place once a year followed by 17.5 per cent who visit twice a year and 12.5 per cent who do not visit at all. A tenth (10%) of women visit their native place more than thrice a year and few (5%) visit once in five years. Very few of them (2.5% each) visit their native home every month and once in two years.

Among the children, more than half (55%) of the respondents visit their native place once a year followed by a fifth (20%) who do not visit their native place after migrating to Aizawl. Further, a tenth (10%) of the children visit thrice a year and less than tenth (7.5%) of them visit

twice a year. Very few of the children (2.5% each) visit their native place once in five years, every month and once in two years.

4.5 Challenges

This section will highlight the findings related to challenges of migrant women and children during migration, in job recruitment, in workplace, in education and training centers, in communities and challenges faced during visit in their native place.

Table 36: Place of Challenges

Sl.No	Place	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	During Migration	31 (77.5)	24 (60.0)	55 (68.75)
2	Education and Training centres	8 (20.0)	30 (75.0)	38 (47.5)
3	Communities in Aizawl	14 (35.0)	10 (25.0)	24 (30.0)
4	Workplace	20 (50.0)	1 (2.5)	21 (26.25)
5	Native Place	11 (27.5)	4 (10.0)	15 (18.75)
6	In Job Recruitment	7 (17.5)	0 (0.0)	7 (8.75)

Source: Computed

Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 36 shows the distribution of respondents according to their place of challenges. The table shows that majority (68.75%) of the respondents face challenges during their migration followed by almost half (47.5%) of them who face challenges in education and training centres and less than a third (30 %) of them face challenges in communities in Aizawl. Further, more than a fourth (26.25%) face challenges in their workplace and less than a fifth (18.75%) face challenges in their native place when they visit. Lastly but not the least, less than a tenth (8.75%) face challenges during job recruitment.

In the women's category, we find that majority (77.5%) of them face challenges during migration followed by half (50%) of them who face challenges in their workplace and more than a third (35%) face challenges in communities in Aizawl. Further, more than a fourth (27.5%) of women face challenges in their native place and a fifth (20%) of them face challenges in their

education and training centres. Less than a fifth of women face challenges during job recruitments.

As for the children, we see that majority (75%) of them face challenges in educational and training centres followed by more than half (60%) who face challenges during migration. Further, we also see that a fourth (25%) of the children face challenges in their communities in Aizawl and a tenth (10%) of them face challenges in their native place. Very few 92.5% of them face challenges in their workplace.

Table 37: Challenges during Migration

Sl.No	Challenges	Category		Total N=55
		Women n=31	Child n=24	
1	Physical Health Problems	18 (58.0)	6 (25.0)	24 (43.63)
2	Financial Problems	7 (22.6)	10 (41.67)	17 (30.91)
3	Transportation Problems	4 (12.9)	7 (29.2)	11 (20.0)
4	Landslide	2 (6.5)	0 (0.0)	2 (3.64)
5	Physical Abuse	0 (0.0)	1 (4.1)	1 (1.9)

Source: Computed

Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages

Table 37 shows the distribution of respondents who face challenges during migration according to the challenges they face. The table indicates among those who face challenges during migration, less than half (43.63%) of them have physical health problems followed by those (30.91%) who face financial problems and a fifth (20%) who experience transportation problems. Few of the respondents (3.64%) experience landslide during migration and very few (1.9%) experience physical abuse.

Among the women, more than half (58%) experience physical health problems followed by those (22.6%) who face financial problems and more than a tenth (12.9%) who face transportation problem while less than a tenth (6.5%) of women experience landslide during migration.

In the children category, we find that less than half (41.67%) face financial problems during migration and they are followed by those (29.2%) who experience transportation problem.

A fourth of the children face physical health problems and very few (4.1%) experience physical abuse.

Table 38: Challenges in Job Recruitment

Sl.No	Challenges	Category		Total N=7
		Women n=7	Child n=0	
1	Nepotism	3 (42.85)	0 (0.0)	3 (42.85)
2	Poverty	2 (28.57)	0 (0.0)	2 (28.57)
3	Low educational status	1 (14.28)	0 (0.0)	1 (14.28)
4	Stigma and Discrimination	1 (14.28)	0 (0.0)	1 (14.28)

Source: Computed

Figures in parentheses indicates percentages

Table 38 shows the distribution of the respondents who face challenges in job recruitment according to the challenges they face. The table shows that only women face problems in job recruitment process. Among the respondents who face challenges in job recruitment, less than half (42.85%) experience nepotism followed by those(28.57 %) who face problem of poverty and more than a tenth of them (14.28% each) face problems of low educational status and experience stigmatized and discriminated during job recruitments.

Table 39: Challenges in workplace

Sl.No	Challenges	Category		Total N=21
		Women n=20	Child n=1	
1	No leisure time	7 (35.0)	0 (0.0)	7 (33.33)
2	No provisions of leave	3 (15.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (14.28)
3	Poverty	3 (15.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (14.28)
4	Physical Health Problems	3 (15.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (14.28)
5	Mental Health Problems	1 (5.0)	1 (100.0)	2 (9.52)
6	Low pay compared to amount of work	1 (5.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (4.76)
7	Discrimination	1 (5.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (4.76)
8	No provisions of basic clothing items	1 (5.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (4.76)

Source: Computed

Figures in parentheses indicates percentages

Table 39 shows the distribution of the respondents who face challenges in the workplace according to the challenges they face. From the table, we find that a third (33.33%) of the respondents have no leisure time in their workplace followed by those (14.28% each) who have no provisions of leave, who suffer from poverty, and who face physical health problems. Less than a tenth (9.52%) face mental health problems in their workplace followed by a few (4.74% each) who face problem related to low pay, discrimination and lack of provisions of basic clothing items.

Among the women, we find that more than a third (35%) have no leisure time in their workplace and more than a tenth of them (15% each) face challenges related to leave, poverty, and physical health problems. Very few of them (5% each) face problems related to their mental health, low pay, discrimination and basic clothing items.

Only one child faced problems related to mental health in the workplace.

Table 40: Challenges in Education and Training

Sl.No	Challenges	Category		Total N=38
		Women n=8	Child n=30	
1	Learning problem	0 (0.0)	15 (50.0)	15 (39.47)
2	No time to study because of household chores	0 (0.0)	5 (16.66)	5 (13.15)
3	Poverty	0 (0.0)	4 (13.33)	4 (10.52)
4	No leisure time	1 (12.5)	2 (6.66)	3 (7.89)
5	Bullying	0 (0.0)	2 (6.66)	2 (5.26)
6	Physical Abuse	1 (12.5)	1 (3.33)	2 (5.26)
7	No guardian	2 (25.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (5.26)
8	Physical Health problems	1 (12.5)	1 (3.33)	2 (5.26)
9	No provision of shelter	1 (12.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.63)
10	Mental health problems	1 (12.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.63)
11	Emotional Abuse	1 (12.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.63)

Source: Computed

Figures in parentheses indicates percentages

Table 40 shows the distribution of the respondents who face challenges in education and training centres according to the challenges they face. Among those who face problems in education and training centres, more than a third (39.47%) have learning problem followed by more than a tenth (13.15) of them who have no time to study because of household chores. A tenth (10.52%) face challenges related to poverty and less than a tenth (7.89%) have no leisure time. Few of the respondents (5.26% each) face challenges related to bullying, physical abuse, no guardian, and physical health while fewer respondents (2.63% each) face challenges related provision of shelter, mental health and emotional abuse.

In the women category, a fifth (25%) of them have no guardian while more than a tenth of them (12.5%) face challenges related to lack of leisure time, physical abuse, physical health problems, no provisions of shelter, mental health problems and emotional abuse.

As for the children, we find that half (50%) of them have learning problems and 16.66 per cent of them have no time to study because of household chores. More than a tenth face challenges related to poverty and less than a tenth of them (6.66% each) face challenges such as lack of leisure time and bullying. Very few of the children (3.33%) experience physical abuse and physical health problems.

Table 41:Challenges in Community

Sl.No	Challenges	Category		Total N=24
		Women n=14	Child n=10	
1	Social Exclusion	7 (50.0)	4 (40.0)	11 (45.83)
2	Poverty	3 (21.42)	5 (50.0)	8 (33.33)
3	Mental Health problems	1 (7.14)	0 (0.0)	1 (4.16)
4	Physical Health problems	1 (7.14)	0 (0.0)	1 (4.16)
5	Bullying	1 (7.14)	0 (0.0)	1 (4.16)
6	Unemployment	1 (7.14)	0 (0.0)	1 (4.16)
7	Emotional Abuse	0 (0.0)	1 (10.0)	1 (4.16)

Source: Computed

Figures in parentheses indicates percentages

Table 41 shows the distribution of the respondents who face challenges in their community in Aizawl according to the challenges they face. From the table, we can see that less than half (45.83%) of the respondents face challenges of social exclusion and a third (33.33%) of them face problem of poverty while less than a tenth of them (4.15% each) experience mental health problems, physical health problems, bullying, unemployment and emotional abuse.

From the women category, half (50%) of them face problem of social exclusion, followed by more than a fifth (21.42%) of them face problems of poverty. Less than a tenth of them (7.14% each) experience mental health problems, physical health problems, bullying and unemployment in their communities.

Among the children, we find that half (50%) of them face problems of poverty in their community and less than half (40%) experience social exclusion while a tenth (10%) experience emotional abuse in their communities.

Table 42: Challenges during visit in native place

Sl.No	Challenges	Category		Total N N=15
		Women n=11	Child n=4	
1	Social exclusion	5 (45.45)	4 (100.0)	9 (60.0)
2	Unemployment	3 (27.27)	0 (0.0)	3 (20.0)
3	No friends	2 (18.18)	0 (0.0)	2 (13.33)
4	No leisure time	1 (9.09)	0 (0.0)	1 (6.67)

Source: Computed

Figures in parentheses indicates percentages

Table 42 shows the distribution of the respondents who face challenges during their visit in their native place according to challenges they face. The table indicates that majority (60%) of the respondents experience social exclusion when they visit their native place followed by a fifth (20%) who face problem of unemployment while more than a tenth (13.33%) have no friends when they visit their native place. Less than a tenth (6.67%) have no leisure time during their visit in their native place.

In the women category, we find that less than half (45.45%) experience social exclusion in their native place while more than a fourth of them have unemployment problems. Less than a fifth (18.18%) have no friends while less than a tenth (9.09%) have no leisure time.

Among the children, all of them experience social exclusion and they face no other challenges.

4.6 Coping Strategies and Social Support

This section will discuss the findings related to the coping strategies of migrant women and children when faced with challenges, and also highlight the social support system they receive.

Table 43: Coping strategies

Sl.No	Strategies	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	Prayer	27 (67.5)	26 (65.0)	53 (66.25)
2	Tell family members	11 (27.5)	7 (17.5)	18 (22.5)
3	Tell Friends	6 (15.0)	7 (17.5)	13 (16.25)
4	Socialize with friends	3 (7.5)	2 (5.0)	5 (6.25)
5	Cry	1 (2.5)	3 (7.5)	4 (5.0)
6	Tell partners	4 (10.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (5.0)
7	Tell girlfriend-boyfriend	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.25)
8	Isolate oneself	0 (0.0)	1 (2.5)	1 (1.25)

Source: Computed

Figures in parentheses indicates percentages

Table 43 shows the distribution of the respondents according to their coping strategies when faced with challenges. The table shows that there are multiple coping strategies utilized by the respondents.

The data confirms that more than half (66.25%) of the respondents cope by praying while more than a fifth (22.5%) cope with their challenges by telling their family members and 16.25 per cent of them cope by telling their friends. Further, less than a tenth (6.25%) cope by socializing with their friends and few of them (5 % each) cope by crying and telling their partners. Very few of them (1.25% each) cope by telling their girl-friend/boy-friend and isolating themselves from everyone.

Among the women, we see that more than half (67.5%) of them cope with their challenges by praying followed by more than a fourth (27.5%) who cope by telling their family members while more than a tenth (15%) of them cope by telling their friends. A tenth (10%) tell their partners when faced with challenges and less than a tenth (7.5%) of women cope by socializing with friends. Only a few of them (2.5% each) cope by crying and telling g their boyfriend/girlfriend.

Among the children, we also find that more than half (65%) cope with their challenges by praying and less than a fifth of them (17.5% each) cope by telling family members and friends. Further, less than a tenth (7.5%) cope by crying and few of them (5%) cope by socializing with friends. Lastly but not the least, very few children (2.5%) cope by isolating themselves from everyone.

Table 44 Social supporters

Sl.No	Supporter	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	Relatives	9 (22.5)	16 (40.0)	25 (31.25)
2	Mother	7 (17.5)	15 (37.5)	22 (27.5)
3	Father	4 (10.0)	9 (22.5)	13 (16.25)
4	Friends	10 (25.0)	3 (7.5)	13 (16.25)
5	Sister	10 (25.0)	3 (7.5)	13 (16.25)
6	Brother	3 (7.5)	5 (12.5)	8 (10.0)
7	Teacher	0 (0.0)	3 (7.5)	3 (3.75)
8	Husband	3 (7.5)	0 (0.0)	3 (3.75)
9	Church	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.25)
10	Children	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.25)
11	Neighbor	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.25)

Source: Computed

Figures in parentheses indicates percentages

Table 44 shows the distribution of respondents according to their social supporters. From this table, we find that respondents have multiple social supporters when faced with challenges.

The table shows that less than a third (31.25%) receive support from their relatives, followed by more than a fourth (27.5%) of them who get support from their mother, and 16.25 percent each who receive support from their father, friends and sisters. Further, a tenth (10%) of them receive support from their brothers followed by a few (3.75%) who receive support from

their teachers and husbands. Very few of the respondents (1.25% each) receive support from the church, their children and their neighbor.

Among the women, a fourth (25%) receive support from their friends and their sisters when faced with challenges while more than a fifth (22.5%) receive support from their relatives. Less than fifth (17.5%) are helped by their mothers while a tenth (10%) of them are supported by their father. Further, less than a tenth of them (7.5% each) receive support from their brothers and husbands while a few of them (2.5% each) receive support from their church, children and neighbor.

In the category of children, less than half (40%) of them receive support from their relatives followed by more than a third (37.5%) who receive support from their mothers. More than a fifth (22.5%) receives support from their fathers while more than a tenth (12.5%) receives support from their brothers. Further, less than a tenth of the children (7.5% each) get support from their sisters and teachers when faced with challenges.

Table 45 Form of support

Sl.No	Form	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	Mental health support	26 (65.0)	13 (32.5)	39 (48.75)
2	Financial support	12 (30.0)	25 (62.5)	37 (46.25)
3	Provision for Shelter	3 (7.5)	6 (15.0)	9 (11.25)
4	Physical health support	2 (5.0)	5 (12.5)	7 (8.75)
5	Job opportunities	3 (7.5)	0 (0.0)	3 (3.75)
6	Education	0 (0.0)	2 (5.0)	2 (2.5)

Source: Computed

Figures in parentheses indicates percentage

Table 45 shows the distribution of the respondents according to their form of social support they receive when faced with challenges. The table shows that the respondents receive multiple forms of support.

From the table, we see among those who receive support, almost half (48.75%) of the respondents receive mental health support followed closely by those (46.25%) who receive

financial support. The form of support for 11.25 per cent of the respondents includes provision of shelter and for less than a tenth of them (8.75%), form of support was physical health support. Few respondents (3.75%) received support in the form of job opportunities while fewer respondents (2.5%) received support in the form of education assistance in education.

In the women category, we find that more than half (65%) of them receive mental health support while less than a third (30%) of women receive financial support. Less than a tenth of them (7.5% each) receive support in the form of shelter and job opportunity while 5 per cent of them report that they receive physical health support.

Among the children, we see that more than half (62.5%) of them receive financial support followed by those (32.5%) who receive mental health support. More than a tenth (15%) receive support in the form of shelter and 12.5 per cent of the children receive physical health support. Few children (5%) also receive support in the form of education.

4.7 Impact of Migration

This section will highlight the positive and negative impact of migration among migrant women and children.

Table 46 Positive Impact of Migration

Sl.No	Impact	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	More Knowledge	12 (30.0)	23 (57.5)	35 (43.75)
2	Financial stability	20 (50.0)	7 (17.5)	27 (33.75)
3	Skill improvement	12 (30.0)	10 (25.0)	22 (27.5)
4	Health Improvement	2 (5.0)	4 (10.0)	6 (7.5)
5	Family satisfaction	3 (7.5)	3 (7.5)	6 (7.5)
6	Improvement in confidence	3 (7.5)	3 (7.5)	6 (7.5)
7	Improvement in social life	1 (2.5)	1 (2.5)	2 (2.5)
8	New family through marriage and affinity	1 (2.5)	1 (2.5)	2 (2.5)

Source: Computed

Figures in parentheses indicates percentages

Table 46 shows the distribution of the respondents according to the positive impact of migration. The table shows that respondents have reported multiple positive impacts of migration.

From the table, for 43.75 per cent of the respondents positive impact of migration includes more knowledge and for a third (33.75%) of the respondents, positive impact includes financial stability. More than a fourth (27.5%) of the respondents reported that their skills improved and for less than a tenth of them (7.5% each) positive impact includes health improvement, family satisfaction and improvement in confidence. Lastly, but not the least, few of them (2.5% each) reported that their social life improved and that they had new family through marriage and affinity.

Among the women respondents, half (50%) of them have financial stability because of migration followed by those (30% each) who reported that they have become more

knowledgeable and that their skills improved because of migration. For less than a tenth of them (7.5% each), positive impact also includes family satisfaction and improvement in confidence. Few of them (2.5% each) reported that their social life improved that they had new family through marriage and affinity because of migration.

As for the children, more than half (57.5%) of them reported that they gained more knowledge and a fourth (25%) of them related that their skills improved because of migration. Less than fifth (17.5%) had financial stability and for a tenth (10%) of them, their health improved. Less than a tenth of them (7.5% each) related their there was family satisfaction and improved confidence. Few of them (2.5% each) reported that their social life improved that they had new family through marriage and affinity because of migration.

Table 47: Negative Impact of Migration

Sl.No	Consequences	Category		Total N=80
		Women n=40	Child n=40	
1	No social participation	8 (20.0)	14 (35.0)	22 (27.5)
2	Social exclusion	10 (25.0)	3 (7.5)	13 (16.25)
3	Inferiority complex	6 (15.0)	3 (7.5)	9 (11.25)
4	Mental health problems	3 (7.5)	4 (10.0)	7 (8.75)
5	Too carefree	4 (10.0)	2 (5.0)	6 (7.5)
6	Unable to concentrate in studies	1 (2.5)	2 (5.0)	3 (3.75)
7	Hinders personality development	1 (2.5)	1 (2.5)	2 (2.5)
8	Suicidal thought	1 (2.5)	1 (2.5)	2 (2.5)
9	More concern on fashion	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.25)
10	Indulging in intoxicants	0 (0.0)	1 (2.5)	1 (1.25)

Source: Computed

Figures in parentheses indicates percentage

Table 47 shows the distribution of the respondents according to the negative impact of migration. Some of the respondent gave multiple negative impact of migration.

From the table, we see that more than a fourth (27.5%) of the respondents have no social participation after migrating and 16.25 per cent experience social exclusion due to migration. More than a tenth (11.25%) of them have inferiority complex while 8.75% face mental health challenges. Further, less than a tenth (7.5%) of the respondents report that they are too carefree and a few(3.75%) of them are unable to concentrate in their studies. Very few of them (2.5% each) reported that migration hinders personality development and that they have suicidal thoughts.

From the women category, we see that a fourth (25 %) of them experience social exclusion because of migration and a fifth (20%) of the respondents have no social participation. More than a tenth (15 %) have inferiority complex and a tenth (10%) of them report that they have become too carefree. Less than tenth (7.5%) experience mental health problems and very few of them (2.5% each) report that they are unable to concentrate in studies, hinders personality development, suicidal thoughts and that they have become too concerned in fashion because of migration.

Among the children, more than a third (35%) of them reported that because of migration they do not take part in social events and a tenth (10%) of them experience mental health problems because of migration. Less than a tenth of them (7.5% each) experience social exclusion and inferiority complex while a few of them, (5% each) related that they have become too carefree and are unable to concentrate in their studies. Fewer respondents (2.5% each) report that migration hinders personality development, creates suicidal thoughts and causes substance abuse.

4.8 Suggestions

This section will cover information related to suggestions given by the respondents to improve the conditions of migrant women and children in Aizawl.

Table 48 Suggestions

Sl.No	Suggestions	Category		Total N=14
		Women n=9	Child n=5	
1	Accommodation for migrants at reasonable rent	2 (22.22)	3 (60.0)	5 (35.71)
2	Protect rights of migrant women and children	4 (44.44)	0 (0.0)	4 (28.57)
3	Better road	1 (11.11)	2 (40.0)	3 (21.42)
4	Migrants should be hardworking	1 (11.11)	0 (0.0)	1 (7.14)
5	Migrants should have a base in the City	1 (11.11)	0 (0.0)	1 (7.14)

Source: Computed

Figures in parentheses indicates percentage

Table 47 shows the distribution of the respondents who have suggestions to improve the condition of migrant women and children in Aizawl according to the suggestions they have made. The table shows that among those who gave suggestions more than a third (35.71%) of them suggested for accommodation for migrants at reasonable rent and more than a fourth (28.57%) of them suggested for the protection of the rights of migrant women and children while more than a fifth (21.42%) of them suggested for better roads for migration. Further, less than a tenth of them (7.14% each) suggested for migrants to be hard working and migrants should have a base in the city.

Among the women, we find that less than half (44.44%) of them suggested for protection of the rights of migrant women and children while more than a fifth (22.22%) suggested for accommodation for migrants at reasonable rent. More than a tenth of them (11.11% each) suggested for better roads for migration, migrants to be hard working and migrants should have a base in the city.

As for the children, we find that more than half (60%) suggested for accommodation for migrants at reasonable rent and another 40 per cent of them suggested for better roads for migration.

4.10 Case Vignettes

This section shall highlight the four case studies that were conducted during the study. The case studies were conducted with two women and two children.

Case 1

Lala (Fictitious), aged 15, a Christian who belongs to the Baptist denomination, is currently a student pursuing class-11. He belongs to the Hmar sub-tribe. Lala is a temporary migrant of Aizawl from Kharzawl, Bilkawthlir which is located in Kolasib District. The reason for his migration is the want of higher studies and better education. He finished his elementary, middle school and high school from Bilkhawthlir. The distance between his home and school was around 9kms, and Lala used to go walking everyday to access his education.

He is a first-born child between a farmer and a housewife. He has 8 other siblings. Even though the client is from low economic background, he is very optimistic and ambitious in his pursuance of higher education.

Since he is the eldest children he is not able to interact much with his friends outside his home, rather he enjoys company with his younger siblings, and takes care of them while helping his mother in doing household chores.

After his matriculate examination result was declared, he was among the top ten and people came to know about how hardworking and ambitious he was. Many schools invited him to get admission in their schools. His father made the decision for him and got admitted to St. Joseph School, Aizawl and he took up Science stream. Since he came from a poor background, the school exempted all the fees and even provided hostel facilities, books and school uniform which help his family financial condition.

The client came to Aizawl with his father by local sumo service after result was declared, the transportation cost was even free for them and even the neighbors handed them some money to share their happiness for success and joined his paternal-aunt in Aizawl before the class was started. He has good relationship with his own family; his aunt's family and even with his classmates, teachers, inmates and Principal.

He has a positive impact of migration in Aizawl and says that poverty and migration are inter-related to each other, if one is hard-working there is survival while witnessing the residents of Aizawl being so diligent for their survival. Being far away from home he become more mature and become stronger spiritually. He never let negativity distract him in pursuing his dream to become a successful person.

Case 2

Mami (Fictitious), aged 16 is a Christina and Presbyterian in denomination. She is a student pursuing class-11 and domestic worker at the same time, and belong to Paihte sub-tribe.

The client is the 1st born child of the family who has 3 younger brothers but one was dead when he was 8years old. Her father is a carpenter and mother cultivates different kinds of crop in a small amount in their empty land near their house and sells it. The ancestor of the client is originally from Burma, her parents after marriage migrated to Sihphir, Aizawl district where the client was born and from there again migrated to Vapar, Champhai district where they are now settled. Vapar is 30 kilometers away from Champhai.

She finished her education from Primary School up to class 10 from Vapar. Unlike other students the client has a problem of shifted to Mizo medium school from English medium school due to the less discipline and restrictions while most of other students have linguistic problem when shifting from Mizo medium school to English medium school.

The client is from the poor family and was planning to continue her further studies at Bangalore (South India) from Open school while earning her own living. But her school teacher introduced her to her close friend with whom she could reside and continue her studies in Aizawl. With keeping in mind, the family financial condition, the family and the client herself agreed to move in with the family where now she has been living with in Aizawl. Her main reason for migration was to get higher education in Aizawl.

The two families contacted through phone, and then the client migrated to Aizawl herself from home by Sumo for 11hours. She paid all the transportation cost from her pocket money.

The employer is providing all her school fees, and other school necessities, shelter, food. The other personal needs have been provided by her parents. The client does most of the

household works before and after school. But due to heavy household chores the client has to study till late at night after finishing all the household chores and is not able to socialize with others. She has to take permission even when she needs to buy her personal needs from market. She spent most of the time inside the house besides going to school and is allow attending church on Sunday.

The client has no language problem with her employer's family as she can even speak Lusei even though Paihte is her mother- tongue and is the language speaks at home. The client has a feeling of loneliness and homesickness, shares her problems with her child hood friend through telephone. The client is taking Arts stream now at Private Higher Secondary School in Aizawl. She had stayed in Aizawl for three months and is still learning how to perform varieties of household works which was not needed to be done back at home and also adjusting herself in balancing between her studies and work.

The client has been using reading Bible as her coping strategy during she is in stress due to the roles she has to play s a student and a domestic worker but it in turn helped her built confidence after moving out from her home but did not have any financial development after migration.

Case 3

Tlani(fictitious), aged 20 is a domestic worker who dropped out in class 10 because she suffered from jaundice during final examination of her matriculation. While waiting for the chance for her next examination on next year, the client is working as a domestic worker in Aizawl which was suggested by her best friend from her village. The client is Christian and is chorei sub-tribe and she even learns lusei language from the Church.

Tlani is the second child of the family, one elder sister and three younger brothers. The client's father is working in Bank and earns enough money for providing the needs of the family while her mother is a housewife. Since last year the client's sister started working in Private school as a teacher and they are financially stable.

She is from the village called Kanhmun, their parents were originally from Baruatilla, Assam. They migrated when they get married in the year 1990 and their mother tongue is chorei language.

The reason for her migration is the aspiration for financial independent. She has a desire to earn money for recovering the money spent for her education and medical bills. The client even though is not mizo migrated and living with the mizo family shows that she is really hardworking and determined of the family financial condition and not wanted to waste time during the break before her next examination.

When she migrated to Aizawl, she migrated with her friend who introduced her to her present work as well. From Kanhmun at 6 am they moved by sumo and reached Aizawl at 8pm i.e 12hrs drive by sumo. She had motion sickness and was not able to eat during the whole journey and was the horrible experienced said the client.

Tlani has language problem which results in communication problem with her employer's family. She sometimes perform tasks not as how she was instructed which cause problems in living with the employer's family. The client is allowed to attend church on Sunday but since there are non-stop work at home she usually spend even Sunday for doing household chores which shows that there is lack of leisure time after migration. As she is still in medication she needs good rest and eat healthy foods but being a domestic worker with language problem cannot earned the affection and understanding from the employer makes her more physically weaker, and due to medication and no providence of lunch let her unable to save money as she has expected before migrating to Aizawl.

She said that she becomes even spiritually weaker as she cannot attend church. She contacts her family every evening through the landline phone of the employer but the employer have complained about it and she has to rush using phone while the house owner are not at home.

Tlani is not able to socialize with others outside of home (employer's house) because of her busy working schedule both in week days and in weekend. The client does not have good social networking system as she is from other tribe and no particular church and students union or NGO based from their native place in Aizawl to help her find a better job. The client has

planned to go back to her native place right after the examination form fill up date is declared and would continue her study there.

Case 4

Nuni (Fictitious), aged 20 is a Christian and Presbyterian denomination. She is Chhakchhuak sub-tribe and is a tailoring trainee and finished Class-12.

She is a very timid person who suffered from depression during her primary school days due to her seniors at school bullied her a lot by using rude and insulting words. She became introvert and had fear of being with others, she spent most of the time all alone which turned out to be her comfort zone. But after sitting in class-6 twice as her wish even she was not failed in her last examination, she became classmates with her juniors and made many new friends after her seniors passed out from the school. She then turned out to be a less introverted person but till today she enjoys being alone and her friends usually come to her place and not her going out to meet friends.

Nuni did primary to high school level of education Tualte, and higher secondary education Aizawl. She lives with her elder brother who is working in private company as a driver and they are joined by one of her brother's colleague who is indulging with alcohol.

She has two elder siblings and one younger brother. In her village home, her parents, grandparents and aunt are there. They are agricultural farmer, who grows rice, chilies and ginger which is the main income source every year. They do not have stable income generation that is the reason why her elder brother migrated to Aizawl to continue his studies and to work and at the same time her younger brother is working in China as a waiter at restaurant.

She migrated to Aizawl in seeking of higher school level studies as there is school up to class-x only at Tualte village. She migrated alone by sumo in the year 2016 and travelled for 10hrs with the transportation cost of Rs.500. They had morning meal at Kawlkulh village and faced no problem except for the bad condition of the road.

She has arthritis, asthma, and eye problem but it does not affect her social life and is still able to perform her roles. She has passion in stitching apparels and is now taking up tailoring course at Industry Department. She has been receiving financial support from her parents and her brother

provides her food and shelter. The client has more positive experience in Aizawl, she gained more knowledge about service opportunities, and is happy that she was able to finish class-12 after migrating to Aizawl, she can now view the world from the bright side with hope, better standard of living and realization of what steps she has to take in life. Whereas her asthma became worse after migrating to Aizawl due to the vehicle smokes and she sometimes has emotional problems being living with the outsider which is the colleague of her brother who has a way of living far different from them which makes her stressed and even affect her studies. She does not face much challenge during migrating to Aizawl besides the distance between Aizawl and Tuatle is quite far, the geographical area of Aizawl is much larger compared to her home town, and living cost is too high in Aizawl.

She cope up her problems by keeping it in mind, acting like nothing had happened and isolate from others, and spent more time on reading Bible and prayer.

4.11 Focus Group Discussion

Focus Group Discussion was conducted in two sessions at different time and venue among migrant children and women. In each group there were eight participants. The topics of discussion were reason for migration to Aizawl, process of migration, mode of migration, challenges faced during migration and coping strategies.

4.11.1 Findings from Focus group discussion among women

- Most of the women migrated due to poverty. A few of them was because of education and job opportunities.
- Educational level is low among the women migrants.
- Most of the women work in shops while some work as domestic workers.
- The participants have better income after migration and besides taking care of their needs; they are able to send money to their home. They also send materials in kind.
- They are more confident and have become more knowledgeable, have better access to health facilities and better food security.
- They have to withdraw themselves from church and society/community activities of their native place after migrating to Aizawl which makes them alienated in their villages.
- Most of them experienced travel sickness during migration and during their visit to their native place. They usually go home during Christmas.

- They take their salary monthly.
- They receive salary between Rs. 4500-8000 per month.
- They do not face any challenges in their host community but because of their busy schedule, they cannot involve themselves in the community and church activities but they are not socially excluded.
- When they have problems they usually cope up by ventilating themselves to friends or dear ones, and also by reading Bible and praying.
- All of them did not regret migrating but none of them plan to settle in Aizawl.

4.11.2 Findings from Focus group discussion among children

- The migrant children migrate to access higher studies and more better and higher education.
- All of them migrated with their family members to Aizawl by vehicle. They do not face any difficulties except for the road problem.
- All of them stayed with their relatives before getting school admission. Since they are their close and well known people, they do not face any problems with them. They even stayed with them when they get day out from hostel and are their local guardians.
- All of them stayed in hostel after getting admission and even have good communication and companionship with inmates, wardens and teachers.
- They easily adapted to their new world freely and safely.
- All of the participants were the child of government servants, so they do not face any financial problem.
- When they are stressed or face any difficulties, most of them listen to music, some pray and some of them ventilate themselves to their friends.
- Almost all of the participants have good physical health except for one of them who suffered from diabetes since he was child.
- All of them are still dependent financially on their parents to pay their educational fees and personal expenses.
- Majority of them came from Lawngtlai district followed by Saiha, Lunglei and Saitual.

4.12 Participatory Rural Appraisal (P.R.A)

PRA was conducted with migrant women in Aizawl, Mizoram. The findings are as follows:

4.12.1 Cause Effect Diagram

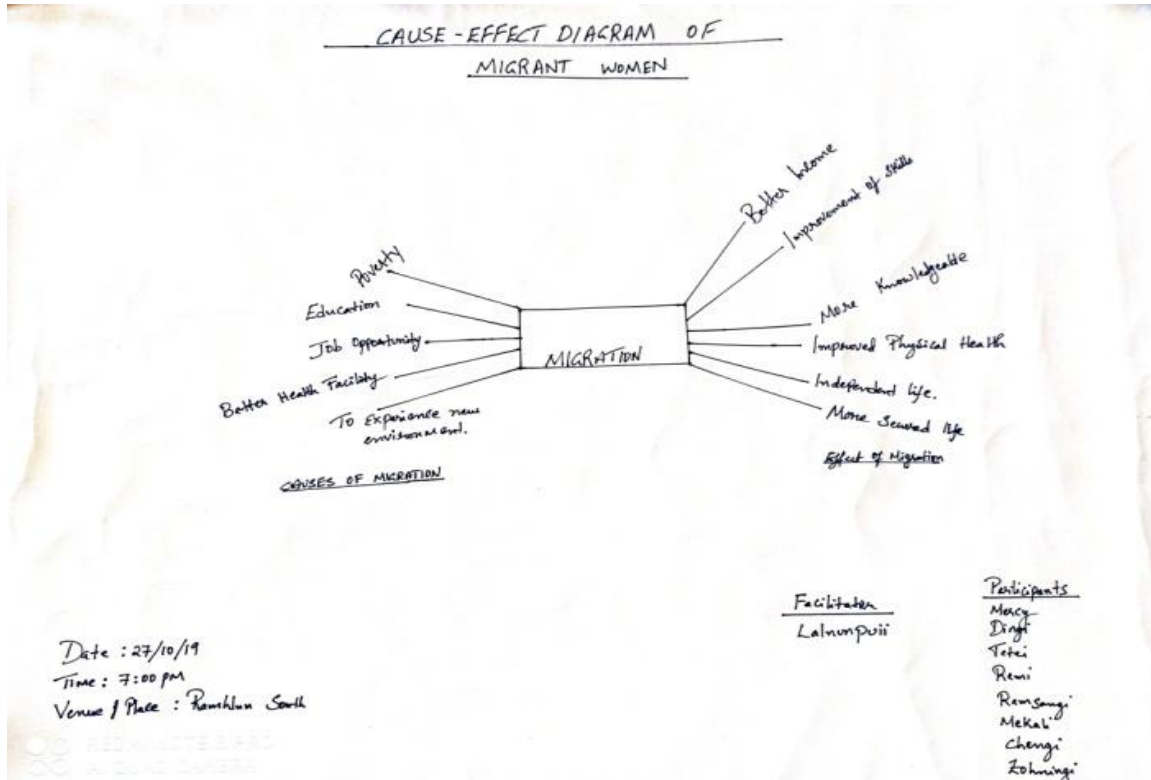


Fig.2 Cause-Effect Diagram of migrant women in Aizawl

The cause and effect diagram was drawn to understand the causes of migration and the effect it brings upon the migrant women in Aizawl.

From the migrants list collected through the local council leaders of eight different communities, eight participants were selected. The causes of migration include poverty, job opportunity, better income, education, experiencing new world, better health facilities.

The effect of migration includes better income, improvement of skills, more knowledge, improved physical health, independent life and more secured life.

4.12.2 Daily Activities Schedule

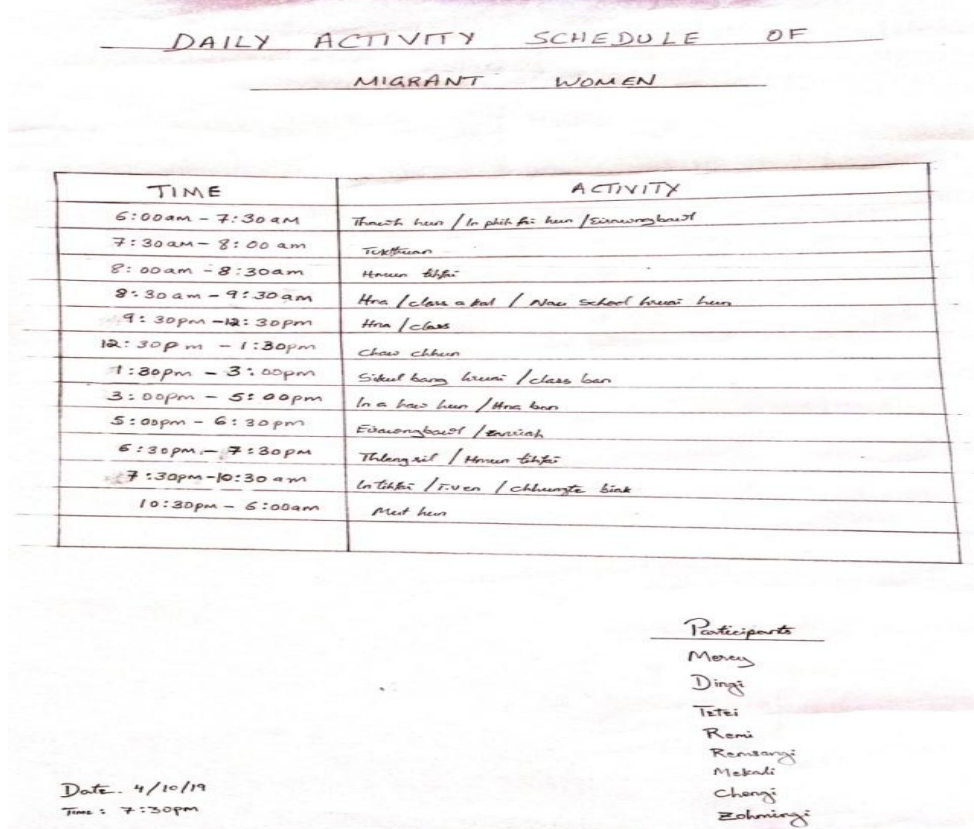


Fig 3 Daily Activities Schedule of migrant women in Aizawl

Daily activity schedule was drawn by the migrant women to study how the migrant women spend the week days in the host district (Aizawl). Since majority of them are working women, they do not have leisure time to involve in community and religious institution at their host community. The figure shows that they are given space and time to enjoy their free time after doing dishes in the evening, for cleaning oneself, to contact with friends and families at home. They are able to have two meals a day and have enough time to take rest at night also.

DAILY ACTIVITY SCHEDULE OF
MIGRANT CHILDREN

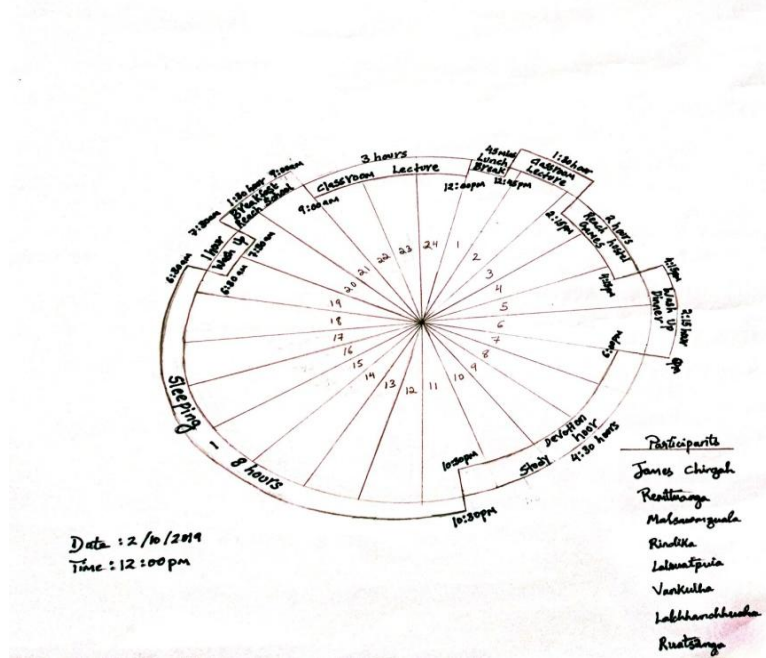


Fig.4 Daily Activity Schedule of migrant children

Among the migrant children, eight participants were selected and have drawn their daily activity schedule which shows their week day's daily routine.

The figure has shown that the children maintain strict and disciplined routine on a regular basis, which protects and secures them. They are given eight hours for sleeping which is good for the growing children/adolescents to improve their mental health, provided meals on time before going to school, during lunch break and in the evening which improves their immunity and gives physical strength and since they take meal in dining hall all together, they can have chance to interact with one another which improves their networking and social life. Before dinner, they are given time for games to have physical exercise and to discover their talent in sport items. Before the study hour is started, they have devotion with the guidance of their wardens which helps in maintaining spiritual activities and improve their spiritual life.

CONCLUSION

The study attempts to profile the socio-demographic characteristics of the migrant women and children, identify the process and mode of migration, and find out the challenges, coping strategies and social support of migrant women and children in Aizawl, Mizoram.

There could be variations in the definition of migration due to the differences in nature, aim and purpose of the research but the current research focus on the rural-urban migration. Migration is not a recent trend in Mizoram rather it took place in historical Mizoram.

The increase in the unequal development in the State and the concentration of development only in the city draws more attention for the rural people to migrate in Aizawl. The number of movement from rural to urban area has been increasing due to the availability of job opportunities in city and at the same time the non availability of regular employment for the people with low educational qualification except for the agricultural activities in rural areas results in urban population explosion. To improve the living conditions, people migrate to the city where the migrants need to adapt into a new atmosphere where the risk of vulnerability becomes high especially for those who do not have a base in the city.

The well-being of children and women changed after migration either in a positive or negative way, they are prone to motor accidents during migration and during return trip to their native place. The study has shown that the social network systems of the mizo people are good which helps the migrants in finding job/education and residence after migrating to Aizawl.

The research was exploratory in nature and adopted mixed method using both qualitative and quantitative techniques. Data was collected from primary as well as secondary information. Primary information includes information from respondents and secondary data include information from journals, books, records of government and non-governmental organizations, etc.

The Unit of the study was migrant women and children from rural areas in Mizoram who temporarily migrate to Aizawl Municipal locations and have high mobility characteristics. All migrant women and children in Mizoram formed the Universe of the Study.

A purposive multi-staged cluster sampling procedure was utilized. In the first stage 8 (Eight) communities within Aizawl Municipal with the highest population were selected. These communities are Zemabawk, Khatla, Thuampui, Bethlehem Vengthlang, Bawngkawn, Chhingaveng, Dinthar and Ramhlun South.

In the second stage, migrant women and children were identified from each community through community leaders. In the third stage, from the identified migrants within each community selected, 5 migrant women and 5 children for each community were selected for quantitative study. Overall, the sample size was 80 (40 Women and 40 Children). Attempt was made for equal representation of women and children while selecting the sample.

A semi structured interview schedule formed the tool for data collection. It included the information regarding the personal characteristics of the respondents, their process and mode of migration, the challenges they faced and the coping strategies they utilized and the dimensions of social support they received.

Participatory techniques such as daily activity schedule, cause-effect diagram was conducted. Qualitative methods such as focus group discussion and case study was also conducted. Data was analyzed using Microsoft excel and SPSS package. Descriptive statistics and simple frequency and percentages are highlighted to form the findings of the study along with diagrams and qualitative method.

Research ethics was maintained. A pilot study was conducted and necessary changes were made for respondent friendly approach. Only those who gave their consent were interviewed. Younger children were exempted from the study.

5.1 Major findings

- There are more female migrants than male among children.
- All of the respondents are Christian. Majority of them come from Presbyterian Church.
- Majority of them are from Lusei sub-tribe.
- There are no cases of child marriage. Among the women, majority of them are unmarried.

- Among the women respondents, more than a third of them studied till Higher secondary school followed by those (20%) who studied till the High school level. Focus group discussion reveals low educational qualification among the migrants.
- Among those who drop-out reasons of drop out include, poverty, aspiration for financial independence, lack of interest, family conflict and health problems.
- Majority of the respondents are unemployed. There are working children who work in petty business, daily labor and carpentry. Occupation of women includes shopkeeper, petty business, beautician, daily labor, domestic work, tailoring, private school teacher, nurse, government service. Focus group discussion reveals similar findings.
- All those who are working are full time workers.
- Majority of the migrants had no work experience prior to their present occupation.
- Among those who are working, more than a third of them earn Rs 4500-Rs 8000 a month and take their salary in a monthly basis.
- There are more migrants who live with their relatives, parents and siblings. While others live with their husband and child, live in a hostel, with employers, friends, alone, with husband, with their children, and with mother and siblings.
- More than a fourth of respondents are from Champhai district followed by those respondents who came from Mamit, villages within Aizawl district, Kolasib, Serchhip, Khawzawl, Lawngtlai, Lunglei, Hnahthial, Saitual and Saiha.
- Majority of the respondents have parents who are married and more than tenth (11.25%) have parents who are divorced and less than a tenth have parents who are widowed and a very few of the have parents who are remarried.
- Majority of the respondents comes from nuclear family and less than a fifth (18.75%) of them comes from a joint family.
- Majority of the respondents come from a stable family. There are more children who come from broken family than women.
- More respondents come from family whose primary occupation is agriculture and government service. There are those whose family occupation was daily labor and petty business. Few of the respondents come from families whose occupation is animal husbandry and home rent, driver and carpentry.

- More than a third of the respondents come from the families with monthly earnings of Rs 10,000-Rs 20,000. Less than a third of them come from families with monthly income of Rs 20,000-Rs 50,000.
- Less than half of respondents come from poor families.
- A fourth of the respondents migrated in the year 2017 while more than a fifth of them migrated in 2015 followed by those who migrated in 2016. There are those who migrated in 2019 and 2018.
- For majority of the respondent's reasons for migration included education. Less than a fifth migrated because of job opportunities and less than a tenth of them migrated because of better income. A few of them migrated because of poverty, physical health issue, marriage and family conflict. In focus group discussion poverty is the major factor for migration followed by education and job opportunity.
- Champhai was the main destination point of migration among those who have a history of migration. Some of them migrated to Lunglei, Serchhip, other parts of India and a few migrated abroad. The reason for migration included education, job opportunity, and marriage. For those who have a history of migration they left their migration point because of completion of education.
- More than half of the respondents returned to their native home once a year.
- Less than a third of the respondents reported that the distance between home and Aizawl city is 100-200 kms and 200-300 kms each. More than a third travelled for 10-15 hours to reach Aizawl and a close number of respondents travelled for 5-10 hours to reach Aizawl. Very few of them travelled for 15 hours and above.
- More than half of the respondents travel with their family members. Very significant amount of respondents travel alone.
- Less than half of the migrants stop twice during their migration process. Less than a third of them stop thrice.
- Majority of the respondents reported that their parents provided for their food and transportation during their migration.
- Majority of the respondents have meals only once during their migration.
- Less than half of the respondents spend Rs 500-1000 for migrating to Aizawl.

- Almost a half of the respondents rent a house after reaching Aizawl and less than half of them stay with their relatives.
- After reaching Aizawl more than a fourth of them get jobs, schools and training with the help of their relatives and less than a fourth of them are helped by their friends. For those who have jobs recruitment process includes direct recruitment, interview, self-employed, examination and interview. For those who go to school majority of them reported that their education fee is provided by parents.
- Challenges during migration include physical health, financial, transportation, landslide and physical abuse.
- Challenges in job recruitment include nepotism, poverty, low educational status, stigma and discrimination.
- Challenges in workplace include no leisure time, no provisions of leave, poverty, physical health, mental health, low pay compared to amount of work, discrimination, and no provisions of basic clothing items.
- Challenges in education include learning problem, lack of time to study because of household chores, poverty, no leisure time, bullying, physical abuse, no guardian, physical health problems, no provisions of shelter, mental health problems, and emotional abuse.
- Challenges in community include social exclusion, poverty, mental health problems, physical health problems, bullying, unemployment, emotional abuse.
- Challenges faced during return trip to native place include transportation, financial, health challenges, landslides and physical abuse.
- Challenges faced during stay in native place include social exclusion, unemployment, no friends, no leisure time.
- Coping strategies include prayer, tell family, tell friends, socializing with friends, cry, tell partner, and tell girl-friend/boy-friend, isolation.
- Social support include relatives, mother, father, friends, sister, brother, teacher, husband, church, children, neighbor.
- Form of support includes mental health support, financial support, shelter, physical health support, job opportunities, and education.

- Positive impact of migration include more knowledgeable, financial stability, skill improvement, health improvement, family satisfaction, improvement in confidence, improvement in social life, new family through marriage and affinity. In focus group discussion impact of migration is positive.
- Negative impact of migration include no social participation, self-exclusion from society, inferiority complex, mental health challenges, too carefree, disturbs studies, hinders personality development, suicidal thought, more concern of fashion, indulging in intoxicants. In focus group discussion, they have no time to socialize in the host community because of their work and they feel alienated when they go back to their native place.
- In the finding of participative techniques migrant women and children face no such challenges but rather are more secure as a result of their migration.
- Suggestions for improving the living conditions of migrant women and children include accommodation for migrants at reasonable rent, protect rights of migrant women and children, better road, migrants should be hardworking, migrants should have a base in the city.

Suggestions

- The government needs to take an initiative in implementing policies which specifically mention the protection of intra-state migrants' rights.
- Migrant population needs to be recorded by the local leaders in every community to make sure that migrants are still staying in that area and are safe. The migrants themselves should take testimonial certificate before leaving native community from Y.M.A or Local Council leaders and should submit it to the host community leaders.
- The migrants need to form an organization to improve their living and working conditions in Aizawl.
- The social and economic situation of their native place is needed to be observed to have an understanding the reason behind the movement of people.
- The differences in socio-cultural systems between areas of origin and areas of destination need to be studied.

- The local church and community leaders need to take an action for the migrants to feel a sense of belongingness in the host community.
- The government should provide affordable and safe hostel for migrant working women and children in Aizawl.
- The awareness for accessing the resources and opportunities available for the whole citizen needs to be given to the migrants in Aizawl.
- Employment agency needs to be set up in Aizawl for the migrants to find a job in a short time after migrating.
- The study shows that better road transportation is needed in rural areas to save time and money spent for migration.
- Awareness on rights and challenges of migrants to the local people of Aizawl.
- Social work professional working in Aizawl needs to advocate for the rights of migrant women and children in Mizoram.
- Studies related to intra-state migration is very less so more research is needed to conduct in this type of migration.
- Research covering a wider geographical area and region in Mizoram needs to be conducted.

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Appendices

MIGRANT WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN AIZAWL: A SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Research Scholar
Lalnunpuii,
Mphil Scholar
Department of Social Work,
Mizoram University
Schedule No.

Research Guide
Dr. Henry Z Pachuau,
Asst. Professor,
Department of Social Work,
Mizoram University
Date of Interview:

I	SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE	
1.	Community(Please Tick)	Khatla / Chhinga Veng / Betjlehem Vengthlang / Zemabawk / Thuampui / Banwgkawn / Ramhlun South
2.	Name	
3.	Age	
4.	Sex (Please Tick)	Male / Female
5.	Denomination(Please Tick)	Presbyterian / Baptist / Catholic / Salvation Army / UPC / 7 th Day / Others (Specify)
6.	Sub Tribe(Please Tick)	Lusei / Hmar / Paihte / Mara / Lai / Others (Specify)
7.	Marital status(Please Tick)	Unmarried / Married/ Divorced/ Remarried / Widowed/ Others (Specify)
8.	Educational Qualification(Please Tick)	Illiterate / Primary / Middle / High School / Higher Secondary / Graduate / Post Graduate / Others (Specify)
9.	If Drop out, reason for drop out	
10.	Present occupation	
11.	Nature of work(Please Tick)	Part Time / Full Time
12.	Other work experiences prior to present occupation in Aizawl	
13.	Monthly Income	
14.	Frequency of payment of Income	Daily / Weekly / Monthly / Others (Specify)
16.	Presently living with(Please Tick)	Alone/Husband/Parents/Children/ Relatives/ Employers/ Friends/ Others (Specify)
II	FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS	
15.	Place of Origin	
16.	Marital Status of Parents(Please Tick)	Married / Divorced / Remarried / Widowed/ Widower/ Others (Specify)
17.	Type of family (Please Tick)	Nuclear / Joint
18.	Form of family(Please Tick)	Stable / Broken/ Reconstituted
19.	Occupation of family	Government / Agriculture/ Petty Business / Daily Labour / Animal Husbandry/ Others (Specify)

20.	Socio-Economic Category of Family	No Category / AAY / BPL / APL
III	History and Process of Migration	
21.	Year of Migration to Aizawl	
22.	Reason for Migration to Aizawl	Poverty / Job Opportunities / Education / Better Income / Divorce / Family Conflict / Others (Specify)
23.	Place of migration before migrating to Aizawl	Champhai / Lunglei / Serchhip / Kolasib / Mamit / Lawngtlai / Saiha / Others (Specify)
24.	Reason for migrating to other place before migrating to Aizawl	Poverty / Job Opportunities / Education / Better Income / Divorce / Family Conflict / Others (Specify)
25.	Distance between home and destination (Aizawl)	
26.	Migration Route to Aizawl (Home to Destination Point)	
27.	Who pays for transportation and fooding during migration?	Self / Parents / Siblings / Husband / Relatives / Friends / Employer / Others (Specify)
28.	Mode of transportations in migration	On foot / Sumo / Bus / Private Vehicle / Truck / Two Wheeler / Others (Specify)
29.	Hours of travel to Aizawl	
30.	Accompanied by whom during migration	Alone / With family member / With relatives / Friends / Neighbors / Others (Specify)
31.	Number of stops before reaching destination?	
32.	Number of Meals before reaching destination	
33.	Total expenditure for migrating to Aizawl	
34.	Living arrangements after reaching Aizawl	Hotel / with Relatives/ with Friends/ with Employer/ Rent a house/ Hostel/ Others (Specify)
35.	Current Living arrangements	Hotel / with Relatives/ with Friends/ with Employer/ Rent a house/ Hostel/ Others (Specify)
36.	Frequency of returning to native home in a year	None / Once / Twice/ Thrice/ Others (Specify)
37.	Source of Job or school/Education/Training	From parents/ From siblings/From relatives / From friends / From business agents / from community members / From newspaper / From radio / From television / From whatsapp / From facebook/ Others (Specify)
38.	In case of Jobs, list out recruitment process	
39.	In case of education/ training, who pays for the fees	Self / Parents / Siblings / Relatives / Employer / Others (Specify)

IV	CHALLENGES AND COPING STRATEGIES	
40.	Challenges faced during migration to Aizawl	Transportation / Language/ Financial/ Health/ Landslides/ Accidents/ Physical Abuse / Emotional Abuse / Sexual Abuse/ Others (Specify)
41.	Challenges in Recruitment process	Nepotism/ Stigma / Discrimination/ Bribe/ Lack of skill / Low educational status / Physical Abuse / Emotional Abuse / Sexual Abuse/ Recruitment fees / Others (Specify)
42.	Challenges in Work Place	Stigma/ Discrimination/ Lack of skill/ No time to study because of household chores/ No time to study because of part time job/ Poverty/ Unemployment/ Low pay compared to amount of work/ Irregular Pay / No leisure time / No provisions of leave / No provisions of basic food / No provisions of basic clothing items / No Health provisions / Physical Abuse / Emotional Abuse / Sexual Abuse/ Physical Health/ Mental Health / Indulging in substances / No provisions of shelter/ Language/ Forced Contractual agreement/ Others (Specify)
43.	Challenges faced in School/Education/Training	Stigma/ Discrimination/ No guardian/ No time to study because of household chores/ No time to study because of part time job/ Poverty/ Learning Problem/ No leisure time/ Physical Abuse / Emotional Abuse / Sexual Abuse/ Physical Health/ Mental Health / Indulging in substances/ Bullying /Language/ Others (Specify)
44.	Challenges faced in Community	Stigma/ Discrimination/ Poverty/ Unemployment/ Physical Abuse / Emotional Abuse / Sexual Abuse/ Physical Health/ Mental Health / Indulging in substances/ Bullying/ Language/ Social Exclusion / Others (Specify)
45.	Challenges faced after returning to Native place	Stigma/ Discrimination / Poverty / Unemployment/ Social Exclusion/ Others (Specify)
46.	Coping strategies when faced with challenges	Pray / Tell Family / Tell Friends/ Tell Community Leaders / Tell Church Leaders / Tell the Police / Tell NGOs/ Cry / Indulge in substance Abuse/ Tell partners / Tell girlfriend-boyfriend / Socializing with friends/ Others (Specify)
V	SOCIAL SUPPORT	
47.	Supporters	No support / Mother / Father/ Brother/ Sisiter/ Relatives/ Friends/ Teachers / Employers / YMA/ Church / Local Council / MHIP/ MUP/NGOs/ Others (Specify)
48.	Form of Support	Financial Support / Job Opportunities / Mental Health support / Provisions of shelter / Physical Health support/ Others (Specify)

49.	Positive impact due to migration	Financially stable / More knowledgeable/ Skill has increased / Health has improved / More security / Family in native place are more happy / Others (Specify)
50.	Negative Impact of Migration	Unemployment/ Social exclusion/ Adjustment problems/ Mental health problems/ Others (Specify)
VI	SUGGESTIONS TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS OF MIGRANT WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN AIZAWL	

THANK YOU

PARTICULARS OF THE CANDIDATE

NAME OF THE CANDIDATE : LALNUNPUII

DEGREE : M.PHIL

DEPARTMENT : SOCIAL WORK

TITLE OF DISSERTATION : MIGRANT WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN AIZAWL:A SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

DATE OF ADMISSION : 17th August 2018

COMMENCEMENT OF SECOND SEM/DISSERTATION: 19th June 2019

APPROVAL OF RESEARCH PROPOSAL

1. BOS : 4th April 2019
 2. SCHOOL BOARD : 10th April 2019
- REGISTRATION NO.& DATE : MZU/M.Phil/545 of 10.04.2019
- DUE DATE OF SUBMISSION : 31st January 2020

(PROF.KANAGARAJ EASWARAN)

Head

Department of Social Work

BIO-DATA

Name : Lalnunpuii

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Details of educational Status

Class	Subject	Board/University	Percentage	Division
HSLC	—	Mizoram Board of School Education	57.6	Second
HSSLC	Arts	Mizoram Board of School Education	52.6	Second
B.A	Arts(Programme)	Delhi University	59.4	Second
M.A	Social Work	ICFAI University	84.6	First