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Title of Research Paper: Assessing of Rural Youth Out- Migration from Mahuadanr block of Latehar district, Jharkhand: A Case Study

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Abstract:

Out-Migration takes on a significant role in the changing of society and changes in population dynamics. The principal objectives of the current study are to examine the notable causes of rural to urban youth mobility, to point out the spatio-temporal patterns of migration, to analyze the nature of works and levels of income among migrants etc. The entire research works mixed method applied. Primary data is collected from household surveying of 65 respondents selected through simple random and purposive sampling methods. The results shows that the primefactors and determinants for migration are include lack of employment, economic hardship, low agricultural remuneration, indebtedness, and lack of industrial development. The study further indicates that inter-state migration accounts for the highest proportion of migration from the region. Based on the findings, the researchers suggest that governments should generate more employment opportunities through schemes such as NRLM, MGNREGA, PURA in Mahuadanr block of Latehar district in order to reduce rural–urban migration.

Keywords: Migration, Income, Poverty, Unemployment, Well-being, Push factors, Pull factors,

Introduction:

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India is predominantly a rural country, with nearly 68 per cent of its peoples residing in countryside regions, as recorded in the Census of India (2011). The work force is the important element of any country's development. Out-Migration is socio-economic problem, migration significantly influences population growth and distribution, varying from region to region. Millions of people, particularly from rural areas, leave their places of origin in search of employment, shelter, excellent golden opportunity etc. **Banu (2014)** expressed that out-migration contributes to population growth in in-migration states and is predominantly male-selective, driven mainly by the search for employment and higher wages. The study further revealed an increase in forced migration from the western regions, with migrants moving to states such as Delhi, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal (Kolkata), Punjab, and Haryana.**Rafique (2003)** examined the out-migration from West Bengal and his study revealed that the work provided by contractors is often hazardous and arduous in nature, with labourers working nearly 12 hours a day. Furthermore, migrants are usually accommodated in *jhuggis* (temporary shelters) at worksites, and the quality of food provided by contractors is often inadequate and unhealthy. **Areful Hoque (2018)** examined the prime causes of peoples rural to urban migration in West Bengal. Their study revealed that poverty, unemployment, lack of industrial development, and low wages in the agricultural sector are the major drivers of labour out-migration. Moreover, it was found that a large proportion of migrants move under the *dadon* system, whereby they receive advance payments from contractors prior to migration.

Statement of Problems:

Out-migration is an serious phenomenon influencing and changing of population as well as social change in any region. Consequently, rural poor, landless labourers, and marginal and small farmers are compelled to migrate temporarily from their places of origin in search of employment and sustainable livelihoods in more economically developed urban regions of the

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country. The combined impact of these structural constraints and socio-economic challenges, particularly those faced by rural women, motivated the researcher to undertake the present study. The findings of this research are expected to be valuable for the various Ministries in formulating effective policies and interventions related to rural development and migration management.

Objectives of Research:

The present study has certain research objectives:

1. To investigate the prime reasons of rural-urban youth mobility from Mahuadanr block of Latehar district.
2. To highlight the spatio-temporal pattern, nature of work, income status, motives migration in the selected study region.
3. To provide excellent suitable recommendations and policy gap analysis to alleviate rural youth migration Mahuadanr block of Latehar district.

A Geographical Profile of Study Area:

Mahuadanr is one of the backward in terms of Educational level, health and infrastructure development and tribal dominants habitats (ST community) block of Latehar district in Jharkhand state. There are many tourist places in this areas such as Lodh waterfall, Mirchia waterfall, Netarhat hills station and forest area etc.

Dataset and Methodological Framework:

The current research work is conducted using data collected from mixed method of data. The primary data were collected through a field survey conducted at the village level,and purposive random sampling has been adopted. Total 65 respondents were surveyed during the period from January to March 2023. Secondary data collected from Census data of 2011, records of the Block Development Office, Mahuadanr, Annual Reports on Demographic Statistics (2011–12), as well as relevant books, research papers, academic journals, newspapers, Researchagate, and Google

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Scholar After data collection, the Simple Percentage Method was employed to analyze the results. Data tabulation and statistical analysis were carried out using MS Excel and SPSS. Computer-based cartographic techniques were used to prepare tables, bar diagrams, pie charts, and to conduct relevant statistical tests for the interpretation of the findings.

Findings and Interpretation:

Table 1.1 Gender-basedClassification of Sampled Respondents

Gender	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Males	56	86. 15
Females	9	13. 85
Total	**65**	**100. 00**

Source: Field Collected and Investigation data, January-March, 2023

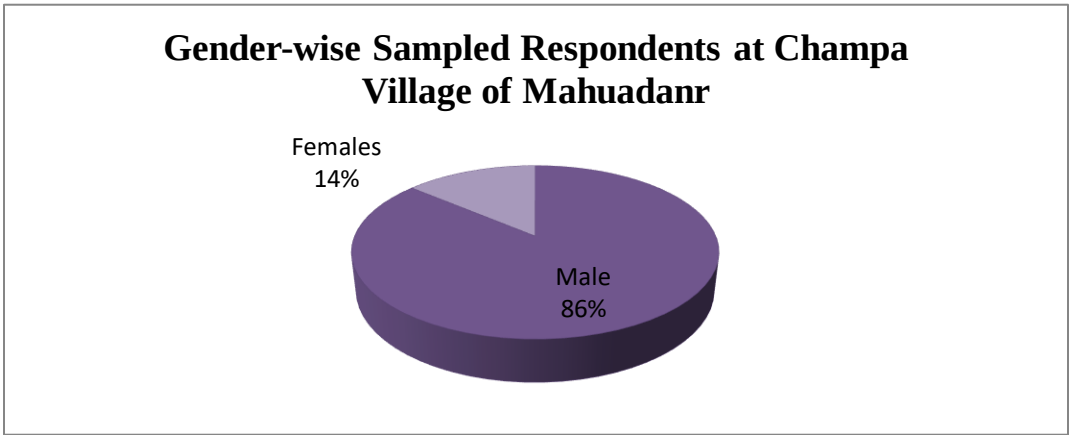


Table 1.2 Migrants Destination place of Sampled Respondents

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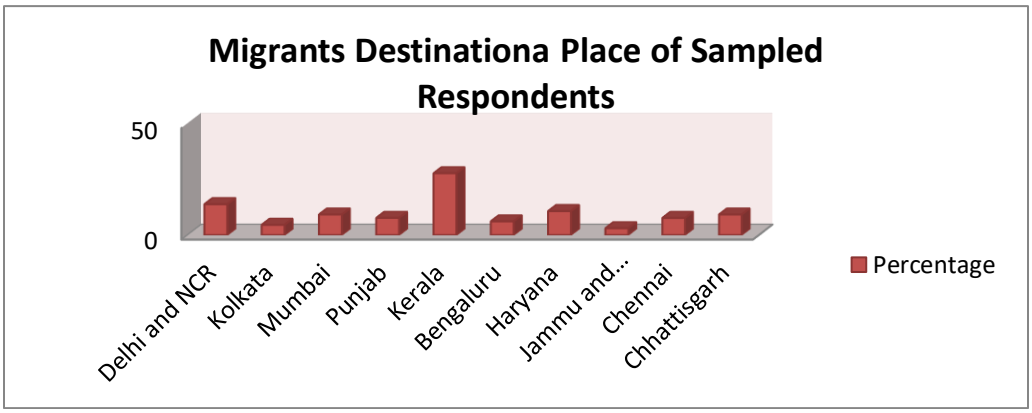
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Migrants Destination Places	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Delhi and NCR	9	13.85
Kolkata	3	4.61
Mumbai	6	9.23
Punjab	5	7.70
Kerala	18	27.69
Bengaluru	4	6.15
Haryana	7	10.76
Jammu and Kashmir	2	3.07
Chennai	5	7.69
Chhattisgarh	6	9.23
Total	**65**	**100. 00**

Source: Field Collected and Investigation data, January-March, 2023



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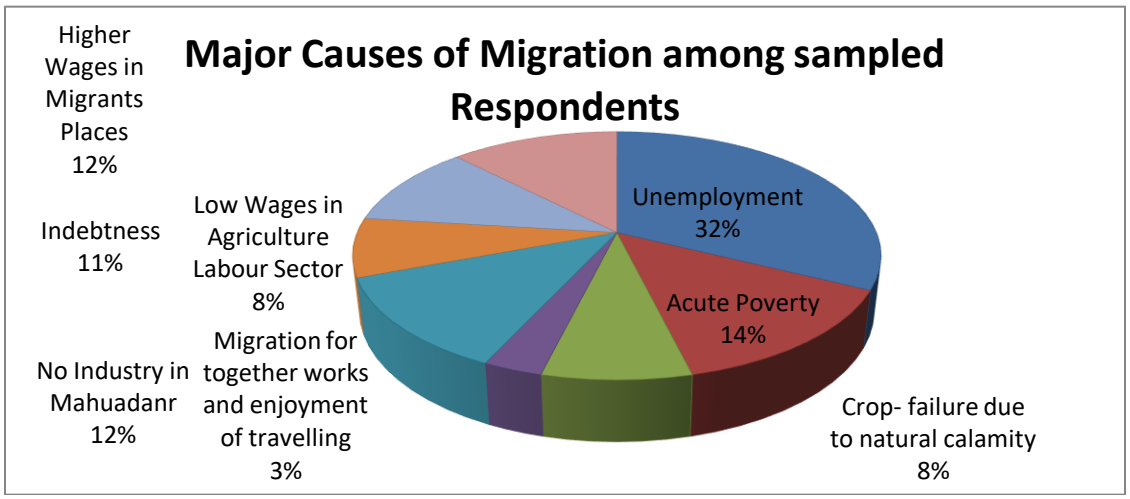
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Table 1.3 Reasons for Migration of Sampled Respondents

Reason for Migration	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Unemployment	21	32.30
Acute Poverty	9	13.84
Crop- failure due to natural calamity	5	7.69
Migration for together works and enjoyment of travelling	2	3.07
No Industry in Mahuadanr	8	12.30
Low Wages in Agriculture Labour Sector	5	7.69
Indebtness	7	10.76
Higher Wages in Migrants Places	8	12.30
Total	**65**	**100. 00**

Source: Field Collected and Investigation data, January-March, 2023



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Table 1. 4 Nature of Work perform by Migrants at Destination place of Sampled Respondents

Types of Work	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Building Construction Works	15	23.07
Industrial Works	8	12.30
Agricultural Works (Transplanting and Harvesting)	5	7.69
Hotelling (Cooks Mates, Waiters, Dish Washers)	6	9.23
Road Construction Works	4	6.15
Painting of House and its Related Works	7	10.76
Driver (Taxi, Auto and Rickshaw Pullar)	9	13.84
Rag Pickers	2	3.07
Private Jobs	9	13.84
Total	**65**	**100. 00**

Source: Field Collected and Investigation data, January-March, 2023

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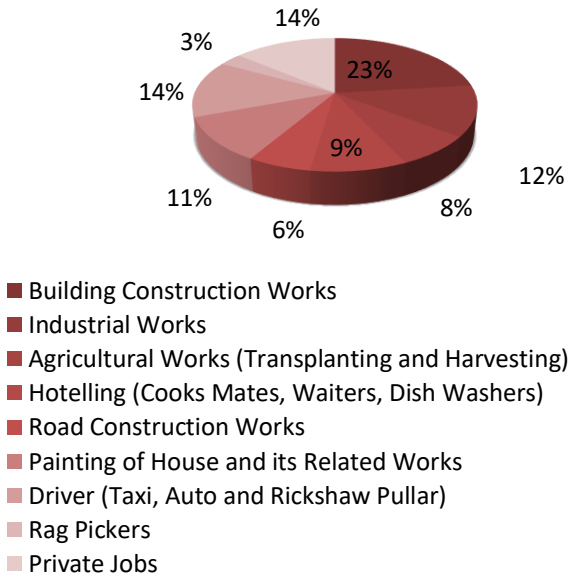
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Table 1. 5 Seasonal Pattern of Migration among Sampled Respondents

Name of Months	Major Agricultural Work	Patterns	States
July toAugust	Crop implants	Paddy, Sugar Cane and Wheat cultivation	U.P, Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat States
November to January	Harvesting	Wheat cultivation	West Bengal, Punjab, Haryana, Bihar
February	Transplanting	Agricultural works in pan India	All over India mainly Punjab
April to May	Crop picking	Agricultural Works	All over the India

Source: Field Collected and Investigation data, January-March, 2023

Table 1.6 Motives of Outmigration among Sampled Respondents

Motives	Respondents	Percentage
Construction of new room within house / House Construction	19	29.23
More income	15	23.07
Children Education and Feedings, Cloths	12	18.46
Marriage purpose	10	15.38
Good Employment Profession	2	3.07
Elderly Parents Care	5	7.69
Total	**65**	**100.00**

Source: Field Collected and Investigation data, January-March, 2023

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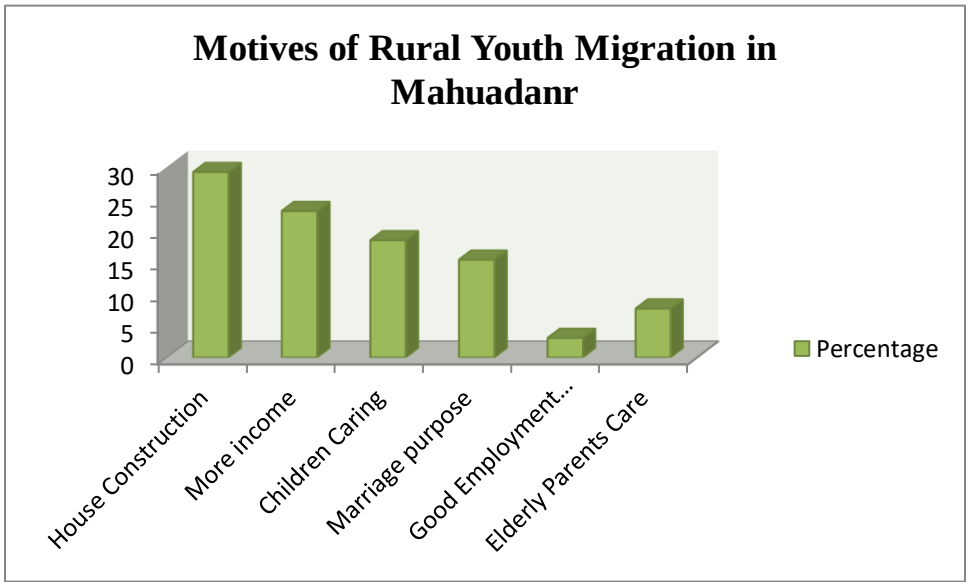


Table 1.7 Status of E-Shram Card among Sampled Respondents

Status of E-Shram Card	Respondents	Percentage
Yes (Haves)	26	40.00
No (Haves Not)	39	60.00
Total	**65**	**100.00**

Source: Field Collected and Investigation data, January-March, 2023

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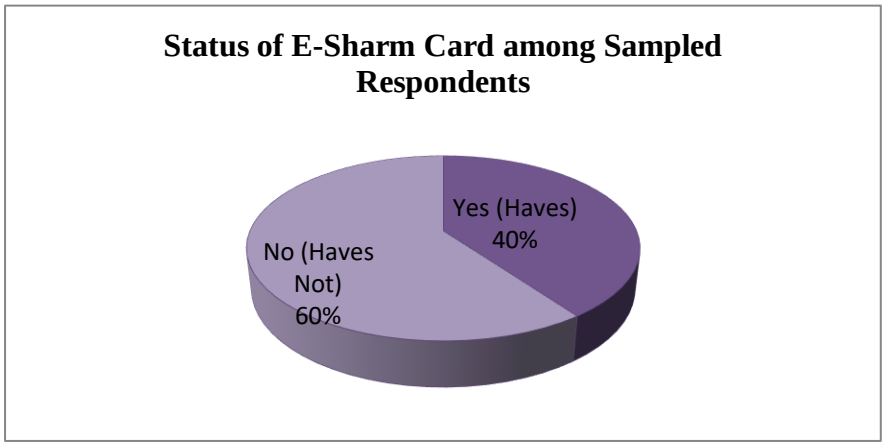
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Conclusion:

The Mahuadanr region of Latehar district is one of the most backward and economically deprived areas of Jharkhand and is frequently affected by drought conditions. Agriculture, small-scale cottage and household industries, and horticulture constitute the predominant sources of livelihood in the region. However, the absence of industrial development has resulted in limited employment opportunities. Consequently, widespread poverty, persistent unemployment, and lack of awareness regarding government rural development schemes have collectively contributed to large-scale out-migration of labour communities from the Mahuadanr region (Chechari Valley) to more economically prosperous urban areas of the country.

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