

Rural and Scheduled Tribal Labourers Migration from Dumka District of Jharkhand

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ABSTRACT

Human migration involves the movement of people for temporarily or permanently or seasonal at a new location. It may be within countries or between countries. In developing countries like India, people migrate for his livelihood to neighbouring states. In dumka district most of the areas are rural. 51.6% of rural people below the poverty line. Total ST population of dumka district is 26 % of the total population. There are 32 tribal groups in Jharkhand. The lack of industries and other alternatives jobs opportunities. Rural workers migrate to other neighbouring states. In the present study it has been concluded that income and expenditure of rural workers of dumka district has increased due to migration. So, there is positive impact on migrants' rural workers in dumka district.

1. Introduction

Migration is a part of Human history human migration involves movement of workers or people from one place to another place. Permanently or temporarily at a new location or one place to another place. In India, main cause of migration is poverty, unemployment, natural calamities and under development. Rural migration is a survival strategy which is caused by unfavorable and social condition. The impact of migrating is positive which can reduce poverty, unemployment and other economic difficulties like income, consumption, saving etc. 51.6% of rural people below the poverty line in Jharkhand state. Total ST Population of dumka district is 26 % of the total population. there are 32 tribal groups in Jharkhand. Like munda, oron, ho, kharia, paharia, santhal etc. Dumka, simdega, Gumla, Lohardagga, Simdega, Paschimisinghbhoom, latehar, pakur, ranchi, saraikella, jamtara and Sahibganj are the major tribe distribution in Jharkhand. there are 44.8% of ST of the total population of dumka district in Jharkhand. Santali is the dominant language on dumka district. The socio-economic condition of the study area is fully dependent agriculture but agriculture is also suffering from traditional method of cultivation, lack of modern technology, lack of markets facilities. Therefore, rural workers look for alternatives jobs opportunities for earning their livelihood. The lack of industries and other alternatives

2. Review of literature

Mishra & Sinha(2012): explained in his Study that agriculture sectors of Jharkhand has not developed due to the lack of irrigation facility. So a major part of agricultural land produces single crop in a year. Marginal Farmers and landless workers remain jobless up to six to eight months in a year. Most of the migrants' workers have compiled to work in bricks kilns.

Kumar(2012): Concluded in his Study that Scheduled Tribe workers of Chotanagpur in Jharkhand Continue to migrate to neighbouring States for livelihood. At the destination place they take up different kinds of work such as bricks kilns, plantations, business activities, hotel employee, unrecognized sectors, rickshaw pullers, hawkers, casual labours etc.

Tudu and Michael(2018): explained in his study out migration of paharia tribal laboures from pakur district of Jharkhand: A case study that migration is an chance for Many SC and ST to migrates and earn anywhere in India. It is also an individual's choice and decisions. So, this way migration may not be a compulsion but one's chances.

Bhagat & Kumar(2012): pattern and cause of out migration in Bihar. He found that the impact of remittances from migration have helped average migrants household for purchase of food and house old goods and also financial support for health and education of their family.

Tudu and Michael(2018): they found in his study migration of santhal labours from Jharkhand : A case study that santhal tribal workers income and expenditure has increased due to migration. So, there is a positive impact of migration. But other fact which is true that migration is not the best choice but compulsion.

3. Scope and methodology

The present study is based on primary data which is collected from dumka district. 100 migrants' respondents are selected at randomly from different bloks of dumka district with well-structured questionnaire. The data were collected from 200 migrants respondents. The collected data were tabulated and analyzed for table and phi chart to analysis of data.

4. Objective of the study

- To study the migration situation in dumka district.
- To find out the economic impact of migration on migrants workers.

5. Result and Discussion

Primary data are collected from 100 respondents who belong to dumka district. A few information about respondents such as age, gender, income, expenditure have been collected. The collected data have been analysed and presented through tables, graph and pie chart.

A. Age wise classification of migrants :-

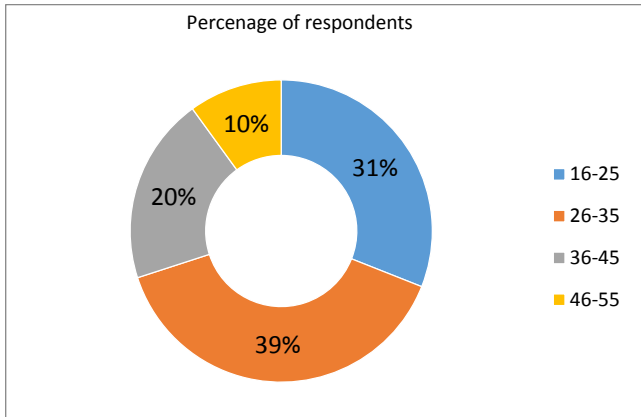
Age is a very important element for migration decision. The migrant families decided that who will migrants. They decide the age group of the migrants.

Table-01

S. No.	Age group	Frequency of the respondents	Percentage of respondents
1	16-25	62	31%
2	26-35	78	39%
3	36-45	40	20%
4	46-55	20	10%
	Total	200	100%

(Source: primary data)

Chart-01



From the above analysis, it is clear that 31% of the migrants between age group of 16-25 years.. 39% of the migrants' between age 26-35. 20% of the migrants between age group of 36-45 and 10% of the migrants' age group of between 46-55.

From above analysis it is concluded that most of the respondents is between age group of 26-35 and 70% of the migrants between age group of 16-35.

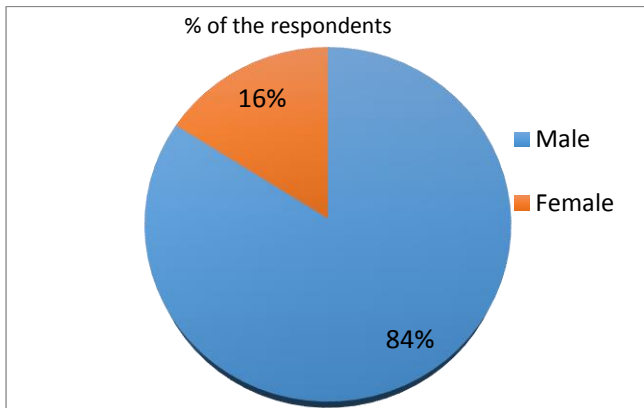
B. SEX of the migrants:-

Table-02

S. No	SEX	Frequency of the respondents	% of the respondents
1	Male	168	84%
2	Female	32	16%
	Total	200	100%

(Source: primary data)

Chart-02



From above discussion (table and chart-02) it is clear that 84% of the rural workers are male and rest 16% workers are female.

So, it is concluded that most of the rural migrants' workers are male.

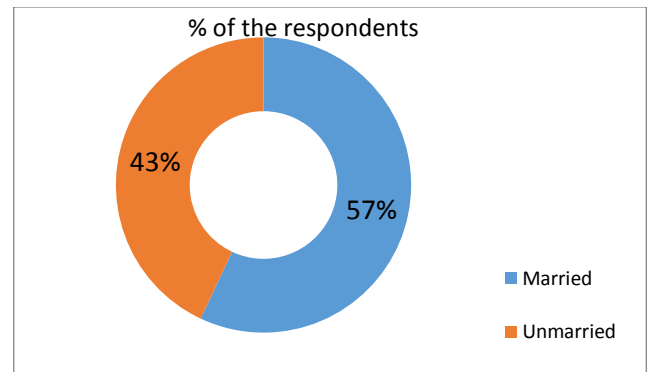
C. Marital Status of the migrants:-

Table-03

S. No.	Marital Status	Frequency of respondent	% of the respondents
1	Married	114	57%
2	Unmarried	86	43%
	Total	200	100%

(Source: primary data)

Chart-03



From above analysis (Table and chart-03) It is clear that Most of the rural workers who have migrated are married. Out of 200 respondents 114(57%) respondents have got married and 43% of the rural workers have not got married.

So, it is concluded that Most of the rural workers have got married.

D. Educational qualification of the migrants

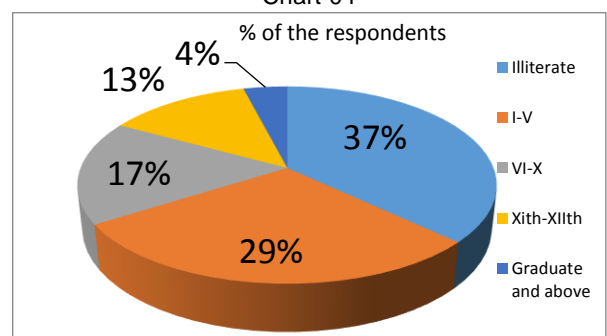
Education is an important element for migration and job opportunity. The table and chart no:-04 displays the qualification of the respondents in dumka district.

Table-04

S. No	Qualification	Frequency of migrants	% of the migrants
1	Illiterate	74	37%
2	1-5	58	29%
3	6-10	34	17%
4	11 th -12 th	26	13%
5	Graduate and above	08	04%
	Total	200	100%

(Source: primary data)

Chart-04



From the above analysis (Table and chart-02) it is clear that 37% of the respondents are illiterate. 29% of the respondents have studied up to 5th class. 17% of the respondents have studied up to 10th class. 13% of the respondents have studied up to 12th class and rest 04 % of the respondents have studied up to graduation and diploma degree.

From above discussion it is clear that Most of the respondents out of 200 are illiterate.

E. Income of the Respondents:-

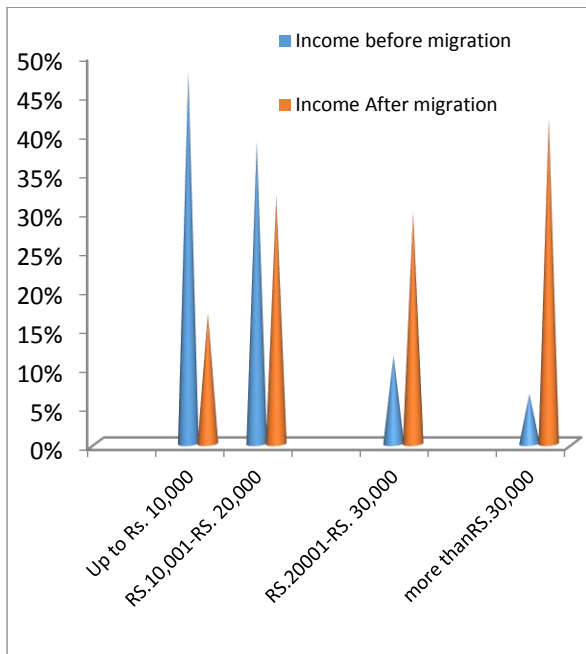
The collected data related to income of migrants has are tabulated as below:-

Table:-05

Income level	Income before migration		Income After migration	
	Frequency of respondents	% of respondents	Frequency of respondents	% of respondents
Up to Rs. 10,000	96	48%	34	17%
RS.10,001- RS. 20,000	78	39%	62	32%
RS.20001- RS. 30,000	23	11.5%	60	30%
>RS.30,000	13	6.5%	42	21%
Total	200	100%	200	100%

(Source: primary data)

Chart-05



From table and chart-05 it is clear that before migration of workers had very low ranging from RS 10,000 to RS20,000. Before migration 48% of the respondents had less income than Rs.20, 000 and 39% of the labours had less income than Rs. 20,000 but after migration the income level of such migrants have increased above Rs.20, 000. After migration the income of 62% of the dumka migrants' workers increased up to Rs.30,000.

Therefore, it is concluded that income has increased after migration and migration has positive impact on migrant's income.

F. Household Expenditure:

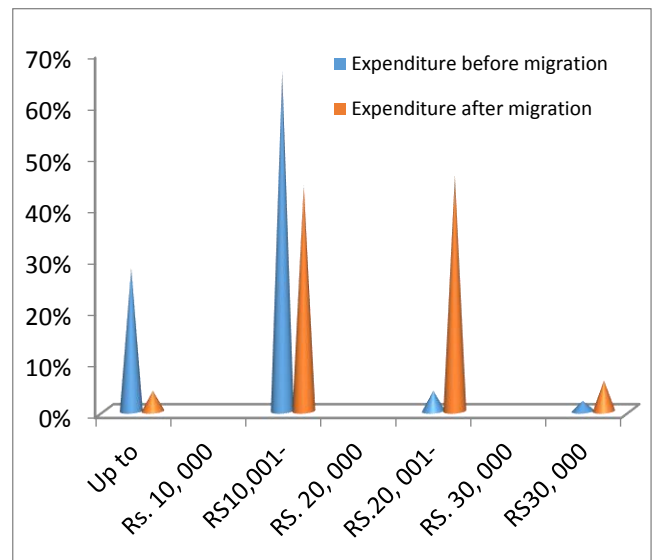
As Increased of income of labours due to migration annual expenditure also increased. The table no-06 which is given below presents the expenditure of labourers before and after migration.

Table: -06

Expenditure level	Expenditure before migration		Expenditure After migration	
	Frequency of respondents	% of respondents	Frequency of respondents	% of respondents
Up to Rs. 10, 000	56	28%	08	04%
RS10,001- RS. 20, 000	132	66%	88	44%
RS.20, 001- RS. 30, 000	08	04%	92	46%
>RS30, 000	04	2%	12	06%
Total	200	100%	200	100%

(Source: primary data)

Chart-06



From above analysis it is clear that after the migration of rural labours total expenditure also increased than before migration of labours. The maximum expenditure was the range of up to RS 20,000 before migration but after migration the maximum expenditure of labours have increased in the range of RS20, 000 and above.

So, it is concluded that the total expenditure of the migrants has increased after migration.

6. Conclusion and suggestions

The present study gives a display that income and expenditure of rural workers of dumka district has increased due to migration. It is also assumed that the consumption of rural worker migrants of dumka district also has increased. So, it depicts that there is a positive impact of migration on rural migrants of dumka district but other fact is also true that

migration is not best option but the compulsion. In the region of dumka district there is lack of employment opportunity as well as private and public sectors. therefore, the migration of mass creates labour shortfall in the dumka district and because of this local land and other resource of dumka district of

Jharkhand remain unproductive. Therefore, first step should be taken to develop the region with all economic opportunities and labours will be capable to freely decide where to work for their livelihood.

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