

Impact of Rural Youth Migration on livelihood Security in Bundelkhand Region of Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract

The study was carried out in Tikamgarh district of Madhya Pradesh, to study entitled Impact of rural youth migration on livelihood security in Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh. Total 120 respondents were selected from 12 villages using simple random sampling method. Data were collected with the aid of structured interview schedule and analyzed using descriptive statistical tools namely; mean, frequency, percentage, S.D., C.V. and correlation coefficient. From the study it was observed that majority of respondents had medium age, educated up to Middle level, male migrant, unmarried marital status, Hindu religion, schedule tribe cast, medium land holding, nuclear family type, single generation house hold composition, illiquid assets, medium level of employment status, medium level of annual income , factories source of income group, medium level of Individual inspiration , medium level of social status. The Migration Behaviour Index has included major indicators viz., aspiration, migration intention, nature of migration, nature of work in the migrated destination, distance of work place, migration decision making, migration network, parental and peer influence. The composite Migration Behaviour Index worked out was 0.69. The important strategies as offered by the rural youth were to reduced the migration towards urban area.

Key words: Rural youth, migration impact, Livelihood security.

Introduction

Migration denotes any movement of groups of people from one locality to another and takes different forms. The prevalence of small farmers having small size land holdings, Seasonal unemployment, the non-application of modern technology in agriculture in had forced the people to search for alternate sources of livelihood. People of the rural areas migrate to urban areas within and

outside their district and also to the neighbor in states. The impact of migration on agriculture and rural development cannot be overemphasized. The rural areas in India are endowed with both human and material resource, unfortunately, these potentials are yet to be harnessed and used for agricultural and rural development^[1, 2, 3, 4].

Material and Methods

The study was conducted in Tikamgarh, prithvipur and baldeogarh blocks of Tikamgarh district of Madhya Pradesh. These blocks were selected purposively for the study purpose because higher number of rural youth migrate toward urban from these block for search of work. From the selected block, twelve villages were selected randomly for the study purpose. In present time not any

specific employment opportunity available in Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh like any industries, mills, small industries, and also this region affected by drought, low rainfall, seasonal employment availability, and lack of the awareness. These problems are of larger dimension, pervasive and are continuing unabated, any government has not launched any regular research programme to monitor the

trend of the movement of their subjects on the sustainable basis. Thus the motivation of this research is to evaluate the problems encountered by migrants. For selection of respondents, 10 migrant per village (10x4 =40) migrants from each block were selected randomly, thus total 120 migrants from three blocks formed the sample size of the present investigation. A total sample size of 120 migrant rural youth with agricultural background was fixed for the study. A sample size of 120 fully migrated rural youth who were not involved in

Results and Discussion

1. To investigate the likely impact of migration of rural youth in terms of livelihood security

In this study, migration behaviour has been operationalised as the mobility of a rural youth from his home place (source) to another place (destination) due to the influence of psychological, safety, security, and esteem needs (Table 2). The Migration Behaviour Index has included 8 major indicators. It could be concluded

agriculture activities. The data were collected with the help of well structured interview schedule, which was prepared on the basis of the study. Before the actual collection of data, the interview schedule was subjected to pretesting. To seek the answers for the research question, a descriptive research design was used in the investigation because it is describing phenomena with adequate interpretation. It clearly states the characteristics of the particular situation of group or individuals.

that the indicator wise indexes for the 8 components were nature of migration (0.85) followed by aspiration (0.81), Nature of work (0.74), migration intention (0.71), migration decision making (0.68), migration network (0.65), distance of work place (0.62) and parental and peer influence (0.51)^[5, 6, 7, 8]. Finally the composite Migration Behaviour Index was worked out as 0.69 (Table 1).

Table 1 Overall impact of migration of rural youth in terms of livelihood security

S.N.	Indicators	Total obtained Score	Management behavior index	Rank
1	Aspiration	98	0.81	II
2	Migration intention	86	0.71	IV
3	Nature of migration	102	0.85	I
4	Nature of work	89	0.74	III
5	Distance of work place	75	0.62	VII
6	Migration decision making	82	0.68	V
7	Migration network	79	0.65	VI
8	parental and peer influence	62	0.51	VIII
Total migration behavior index			0.69	

Table 2 Practice wise impact of migration of rural youth in terms of livelihood security

S. No.	Variable	Categories	Number of respondent	Percentage
1.	Aspiration	To earn more money within next five years	64	53.33
		To increase material possession within next five years.	38	31.67
		To alter house/construct new house within next five years.	18	15.00
2.	Migration intention	Intention to migrate in the past	45	37.50
		Intention to migrate currently	58	48.33
		Intention to migrate in future	17	14.17
3.	Nature of migration	Temporary	22	18.33
		Circular	33	27.50
		Permanent	65	54.17
4.	Nature of work	Agricultural	0	0
		Non-agricultural	120	100
5.	Distance of work place	Less than 25 kms	78	65.00
		25-50 kms	34	28.33
		50-100 kms	08	6.67
6.	Migration decision making	By self	41	34.16
		Family members	68	56.66
		Others	11	9.16
7.	Migration network	Family members or relatives	17	14.17
		Friends or Neighbors	21	17.50
		Agencies	82	68.33
8.	Paternal and peer influence	I migrated as parents want to me move out of agriculture	32	26.67
		I migrated following my friends in urban areas	69	57.50
		I migrated as my family wants me make more money like my friends	19	15.83

2. To identify the strategies to overcome problems associated with rural youth migration

The important strategies as offered by the rural youth were to reduced the migrate towards urban arranged in

descending order as training on effective farm management (90.83%) followed by creation of credit and loan scheme for

youth in agriculture (85.00%), access to productive agricultural resources (81.66%), agro-Industrial modernization (78.33%), formation of farm youth self help groups (76.66%), training on post harvest technologies (74.16%), training on entrepreneurial skill development (70.83%), training on contemporary agricultural technologies (67.50%),

training on farm diversification (65.00%), training provide for skill oriented (63.33%), Training on access of information related to agricultural marketing (60.00%) inclusion/participation in programme planning related to agriculture and rural development (56.66%) and training on farm mechanization (53.33%).

Table 3 The strategies to overcome problems associated with rural youth migration

S.N.	Strategies	No. of respondents	Percentage	Rank
1	Training on contemporary agricultural technologies	81	67.50	VIII
2	Training on access of information related to agricultural marketing	72	60.00	XI
3	Training on farm diversification	78	65.00	IX
4	Agro - Industrial modernization	94	78.33	IV
5	Training on entrepreneurial skill development	85	70.83	VII
6	Access to productive agricultural resources	98	81.66	III
7	Formation of farm youth self help groups	92	76.66	V
8	Creation of credit and loan scheme for youth in agriculture	102	85.00	II
9	Training on effective farm management	109	90.83	I
10	Inclusion/Participation in programme planning related to agriculture and rural development	68	56.66	XII
11	Training on post harvest technologies	89	74.16	VI
12	Training provide for skill oriented	76	63.33	X
13	Training on farm mechanization	64	53.33	XIII

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, it may be concluded that majority of respondents had migrate from his source place Migration has significant impacts on the life of the migrant. In destination areas,

migrants have no knowledge less experience, urban area had more attractive employment, education and vocational training opportunities as well as better access to services. in this study table 2 and

table 3 calculate migration impact on migrant livelihood security by migration behaviour index. The composite Migration Behaviour Index worked out was 0.69. The strategies to overcome

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problems associated with rural youth migration had discuss in table no. 3 had Training on effective farm management have first rank and Training on farm mechanization have last rank.