

Socio-Economic Status of Lakhi Village for Rural Development in Varanasi District, U.P, India.

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Abstract: - Rural societies in India suffer from disparities in terms of education, employment, gender biasness, land ownership and other assets. Thousands of people every year migrated in search for employment opportunities from rural to urban. For the eradication of these differences government tried the aid of rural development which includes the implementation of various life enhancing programmes. Uttar Pradesh has highest percentage of rural population in all states. Present study is all about rural development and the socio- economic condition of rural areas. Through which we got to know the actual condition of the Lakhi Village of Varanasi district. It also deals with the intensity of programmes launched by the government for development. Lakhi Village is situated at 25 kilometres to the north-west of Varanasi city, it shows a pattern that how there will be great gap in urban and rural atmosphere.

Key Words: — *Disparity, Poverty, Socio-Economic, Rural development.*

I. INTRODUCTION

India is the country of villages. Total population of India is 121 crores of which 83.3 crore people that is 68.84 percent of total population resides in villages. The proportion of rural population declined from 72.19 percent in 2001 to 68.84 percent to 2011. Uttar Pradesh is the particular state in which maximum number people that is 15.5 crore (18.62 percent) living in the rural areas. According to agricultural census of India 2011, 61.5 percent of total dependent of agriculture for their livelihood. A purely agriculture country remains backward even in respect of agriculture. Major of the rural employment depends on agriculture not because of its remunerative but because there is no alternative employment option. Agriculture is labour intensive employment with very low incentives. India is dominated by villages and to match the pace of development of advanced countries India needs developed villages. In 1970, concept of rural development evolves with a motive in increasing agriculture production. But now the concept of rural development had changed its perspectives. Rural development generally refers to improving sustainable quality of lives and economic well-being of the people living especially the poor in isolated and sparsely populated area. The development of rural areas and agrarian societies has been always cantered in the mind of Indian policy makers since the advent of planning process in the country. The ultimate objective of rural development was the eradication of poverty and improving the quality of life of the rural masses. Theoretically it was to be focused on growth with equity but in reality, the rural areas lagged behind in the

process of economic growth that was remained concentrated in a few sectors and in certain regions of the country.

Socio-economic status is the science of society which reflects how economic activity affects and is shaped by social composition and processes. It is a measure of a family's or individual's social position relative to others. It also refers to how social and economic factors influence life and environment. Socio-economic status has been operationalized in a variety of ways, most commonly as education, social class, income etc. The study of the socio-economic component incorporates various facets related to prevailing social and cultural conditions and economic status of the study region. The socio-economic study includes analysis of demographic structure, population dynamics, infrastructure resources, the status of human health and economic attributes like employment, per-capita income, agriculture, trade, and industrial development in the study region.

II. OBJECTIVES

The aim of the present study is twofold: I) To analyse the impact of the choice of socio-economic status indicators through the observed educational inequalities, II) To explore whether different indicators of socioeconomic status are independently associated with the economic condition of the dwellers.

A. Methodology

The methodology adopted here has addressed the issues related to the future considerations of village level planning and its sustainability. In order to complete the task, data both

from primary and secondary sources are collected and generated. Field data collection, analysis and synthesis was done using statistic method with the help of SPSS and map produced with the help of arc GIS. Socio-economic questionnaire is used for the field survey. Through interview and participatory mode of observation data collected and situation is observed. A total of 175 households were taken from the Lakhi village. Stratified sampling method is used on the basis of caste stratification. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data on demographics, income, occupational structure, household resources etc. The data were analysed by SPSS computer programme using frequency counts and percentages.

B. Study Area

Lakhi village falls in the north western part of the block of present study within Longitudes 82° 58' 36" – 82° 59' 43" E and Latitudes 25° 32' 10" – 25° 31' 20" N. It extends over an area of 143.86 hectares. The total households in the village are 175 with a total population of 1006; of which 469 are males and 510 are females (Census 2011). There are 605 literates in the block out of which 334 are males and 271 are females (Census 2011). Sex ratio of the village is 1028 and literacy rate is 61 percent. Total working population in the village is 255 out of which 121 are main workers and 134 are marginal workers. Total cultivators and agricultural labourers are 51 and 6 respectively.

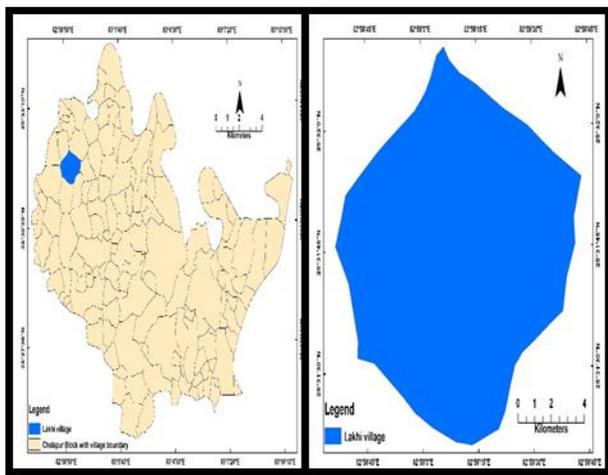


Fig.1. Location Map of Lakhi Village

III. RELIGION AND CATEGORY OF THE HOUSEHOLDS

Table 1 shows the distribution on the basis of religion and caste out of total households. About 98.3 percent of households belong to Hindu community and only 1.7 percent

households belong to Muslim community. That means, it is a Hindu majority village. Table 2, reflects that 20.6 percent of the total households belong to general category, 31.4 percent come from other backward category followed by 37.4 percent from SC category and 10.3 percent from ST category. OBC and SC population are more in the village compared to ST population which is very less.

Table 1: Distribution of Households according to their Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	172	98.3
Muslim	3	1.7

Table 2: Distribution of households according to their category

Category	Number	Percentage
General	36	20.6
OBC	55	31.4
SC	66	37.7
ST	18	10.3

A. Family Type and Family Size of the Households

The concept of family is broadly classified into two types first is Joint and second is Nuclear. The present scenario of family size and family type in the Lakhi village is presented through table 3 and table 4. A total of 108 that is 61.7 percent of the total households lived in joint family compared to 38.3 percent of households living in nuclear family. This data shows that joint family concept still prevails in the rural Varanasi because of the indulgence in same family occupation. A total of 55 households i.e. 31.4 percent state that they live in family of 3 to 5 persons. About 60.0 percent of the households have a family size of 6 to 8 persons and 8.6 percent state that more than 8 persons live in the family. Maximum percentage of households lies between 6 to 8 family members shows the inactivity towards the concept of family planning.

Table 3: Distribution of The Households According to Their Family Type

Type	Number	Percentage
Joint	108	61.7
Nuclear	67	38.3

Table 4: Distribution of the Households according to their Family Size

Family Size	Number	Percent
3-5	55	31.4
6-8	105	60.0
>8	15	8.6

B. Occupation Structure

Occupational structure refers to the aggregate distribution of occupations in society, classified according to skill level, economic function, or social status. In Lakhi village, major source of livelihood is agriculture, labourers (agricultural and non-agricultural), small business, artisans etc. Table 5 presents the occupational structure of the households in the village.

Table 5: Distribution of the Households according to the main source of livelihood

Livelihood	Number of Households	Percentage
Agriculture	46	26.3
Agricultural labour	22	12.6
Non- agri labour	40	22.9
Artisan	2	1.1
Remittances	3	1.7
Small business	17	9.7
Service	4	2.3
Agriculture + Small Business	16	9.1
Agriculture + Service	22	12.6
Small Business + Service	3	1.7
Total	175	100.0

About 26.3 percent of the total households have agriculture as the main source of income. And, 22.9 percent households earned their income as non-agricultural labour, followed by those households whose income is based on agriculture as well as service (12.6). About 9.1 percent households state that they are not wholly dependent on agriculture as the prime source of income, rather they do small business to run their families. Further, 12.6 percent of the households depend on wages as agricultural labour which are seasonal. Business is

an upcoming mode of source of income in rural areas. About 9.7 percent families earned income only from small business. About 2.3 percent work in private or government sector to earn their livelihood. Only 1.7 percent and 1.1 percent of the families depend either on remittances or earned as an artisan. In rural areas, maximum percentage lies in agriculture because of the absence of other source of income generated resources. But gradually, small scale businesses with little capital are developing in rural areas.

C. Educational Level

Educational level in the study area is dismal. In the study area, the educational level of three members from each household is taken into consideration. The educational status of the members of the households as shown in table 6. A majority i.e. 48.6 percent of the households belong to middle level followed by 34.3 percent of the households with low level of education. About 17.1 percent of the total households are in high educational level criteria. Poverty forces families to put children to work or into other situations because they cannot afford to keep them at home and in school. In addition, some social customs deny education to girls. So, the drop out levels among girl's student is more compared to boys.

Table 6: Distribution of the Households according to the Educational level

Education level	Number of Households	Percentage
Low	60	34.3
Medium	85	48.6
High	30	17.1

Low educational -- primary level and middle level

Medium educational level -- high school to intermediate level

High educational level -- undergraduate and above

D. Socio- Economic Status

Socioeconomic status (SES) is defined as a measure of one's combined economic and social status and tends to be positively associated with better health. This entry focuses on the three common measures of socioeconomic status; education, income, and occupation. Distribution of household is according to their socio-economic status is shown through Table 7. According to it, majority i.e., 42.9 percent of households lie in upper-lower category followed by 20.0 percent in lower middle category and 13.7 percent in lower

socio-economic status. Statistical F ratio signifies the fact that there is highly significant difference in average MPCCI among various caste group respondent families. But post hoc test clears the fact that the average MPCCI was significantly more among general caste in comparison to OBC, SC, ST whereas no significant difference exists among the respondents belonging to OBC, SC, and ST respectively.

Table 7: Distribution of the Households according to the Socio-economic status

Socio – economic status	Number of Households	Percentage
Lower	24	13.7
Upper – lower	75	42.9
Lower – middle	35	20.0
Upper – middle	26	14.9
Upper	15	8.6
Total	175	100.0

Whereas, according to B.G Prasad Classification

Monthly per capita Income (MPCI)	SES
< 869	Lower
869 - 1738	Upper lower
1738 - 2898	Lower – middle
2899 – 5797	Upper – middle
>5797	Upper

E. Type of House

Distribution of households according to the type of houses is shown through Table 8. majority of the households i.e. 48.0 percent have pucca houses while 36.6 percent of households have semi-pucca houses and 15.4 percent have kutcha houses. This shows a pattern of having more pucca houses because Government helped people to build their own houses through various schemes like Indira Gandhi Awas Yojana/Pradhan Mantri GraminAwas Yojana.

Table 8: Distribution of the Households according to the Type of House

Type of House	Number of Households	Percentage
Kutcha	27	15.4
Semi-pucca	64	36.6
Pucca	84	48.0
Total	175	100.0

F. Type of Fuel Used for Cooking

In the rural areas are fuelwood, agricultural residue and cow dung are the main sources of fuel. Rural energy systems are strained by the inability of people to shift to commercial fuels like electricity, LPG and kerosene because of low purchasing powers and limited availability. Distribution of households according to the type of fuel used for cooking as shown through table 9. As table described, 19.4 percent of households use LPG connection whereas 6.9 percent and 1.1 percent of households still use dung cake and wood respectively. While 16.0 percent use dung cake and/or wood, 29.1 percent use dung cake and LPG as per their comfort and availability. Out of total about 25.7% of households use all of the above types of fuels for cooking purpose subject to accessibility and availability.

Table 9: Distribution of the Households according to the Type of Fuel used for Cooking

Type of Fuel (Cooking purpose)	Number of households	Percentage
Dung cake	12	6.9
Wood	2	1.1
LPG	34	19.4
Dung cake + Wood	28	16.0
Dung cake + LPG	51	29.1
Wood + LPG	3	1.7
All of the Above	45	25.7
Total	175	100.0

G. Main Source of Drinking Water

Supply of good quality water in sufficient and safe sanitation practices in rural area are interconnected with the health and economic well-being of the people. Water is not only required for drinking and cooking but also to maintain hygiene. Present condition and Source of drinking water in the Lakhi village is described through Table 10, a total of 35.4 percent of the total households use public hand pumps followed by

28.0 percent of households who possess own hand pumps. About 0.6 percent and of total households own well or have tap water.

Table 10: Distribution of the Households on the basis of main source of Drinking water

Source of Drinking Water	Number of households	Percentage
Own hand pump	49	28.0
Own well	3	1.7
Public hand pump	62	35.4
Public well	2	1.1
Shared govt. handpump	7	4.0
Tap water/pump	4	2.3
Own handpump + tap	33	18.9
Own well + tap	1	0.6
Public handpump + tap	11	6.3
Public well + tap	3	1.7
Total	175	100.0

H. Source of Power Connection

Condition of Lakhi village in power connection is dismal. Only 40.0 percent of the total households use electricity (temporary/ permanent). Household distribution according to the source of power connection is shown in Table 11. A total of 28.0 percent households has permanent power connection. About 12.0 percent households have only temporary electricity connection as the source of power. Still 3.4 percent of total households use kerosene lamp as the main source of light. Some households also use more than one type of source of lighting subject to the availability and accessibility. About 37.1 percent of the total households use both kerosene and temporary electricity connection. And, 19.4 percent of households use kerosene lamp and also have permanent power connection in their houses. However, connectivity of electric line is present in the village but its connection to each and every households is improper. Most of the households have temporarily electricity connection and they do not pay bills.

Table 11: Distribution of the Households on the basis of main source of light

Main source of light in house	Number of households	Percentage
Kerosene Lamp	6	3.4
Electricity temporary	21	12.0
Electricity permanent	49	28.0
Kerosene lamp + electricity temporary	65	37.1
Kerosene lamp + Electricity permanent	34	19.4
Total	175	100.0

I. Toilet and Bathroom Facility in The Households

Rural India is still occupied in basic sanitation related problems. Lack of ground level awareness, education level and marketing strategies are the major cause of deprivation. In the Lakhi Village the sanitation situation is very critical. Sewage system of the entire village is not properly connected which cause overflow of drains. Availability of toilet facility is shown through table 12. Out of 175 households, 69.7 percent use toilet facility and 30.3 percent do not use toilet. Percentage of households which use toilet facility within premises is 36.0 while 33.7 percent of households use toilet facilities outside the premises of the house. About 30.3 percent of total households, state that they share public toilet or go out for open area defecation. Among them, 18.9 percent of households use shared toilets whose condition is very poor and 11.4 percent household still practice open defecation as explained through table 13. In Lakhi village, condition of sanitation facility in not up to the mark. People rarely use shared toilet; they are likely more interested in the open defecation rather using shared toilets. Government initiated the individual latrines project but people use it as storage or other purpose. So, there is the need of strict awareness regarding the diseases caused through open defecation or using unclean shared toilets.

Table 12: Distribution of the Households on the basis of Availability of Toilet

Presence of Toilet Facility	Number of Households	Percentage
Yes	122	69.7
No	53	30.3
Total	175	100.0

Table 13: Distribution of the Households on the basis of Place of Toilet

Place of Toilet Facility	Number of Households	Percentage
In case of presence of Toilet Facility		
Within Premises	63	36.0
Outside Premises	59	33.7
Total	122	69.7
In case of Absence of Toilet Facility place of defecation		
Shared	33	18.9
Open field defecation	20	11.4
Total	53	30.3

Distribution of households on the basis of the type of bathroom used in the village is shown in table 14. About 51.4 percent use bathroom within premises followed by 45.7 percent within bathroom without cover/ceiling. While 2.9 percent of total households use open space for bathing. Most of the households have very little space in their houses that they found bathroom as useless space.

Table 14: Distribution of the Households on the basis of Type of Bathroom facility

Type of Bathroom facility	Number of Households	Percentage
Open Space	5	2.9
Enclosed Space without Cover	80	45.7
Within Premises	90	51.4
Total	175	100.0

J. Telephone Facility

Internet connectivity is very much need to bring any village in digital form. Despite the 56.87 percent of tele-density in India, the telephone connectivity in the Lakhi village is quite appreciative. The availability and type of telephone facility in the household of the village is shown through table 15. Only 0.6 percent households have landline connection; 3.4 percent of the total households have no telephone or mobile facility whereas 96.0 percent households use mobile phone for communication.

Table 15: Distribution of the Households according to the presence of different type of telephone facility

Availability of Telephone Facility	Number of Households	Percentage
No Facility	6	3.4
Landline	1	.6
Mobile Phone	168	96.0
Total	175	100.0

K. Livestock Availability in The Households

Distribution of livestock availability is explained through table 16. According to the table, 80.6 percent of the total households possess livestock. Major livestock in the Lakhi

village comprises of buffalo, cow, ox, goat etc. Households in village rear livestock mainly for milk and meat.

Table 16: Distribution of the Households on the basis of possession of livestock

Presence of Livestock	Number of Households	Percentage
Yes	141	80.6
No	34	19.4
Total	175	100.0

L. Presence of Agriculture Land and Possession of Land Area

Households which have their own land and irrigated by their own facility and households which have their land but given on lease and/or for shared cropping come under this category. The status of holding of agricultural area in Lakhi village is mentioned in table 17. About 15.4 percent of household have 1 to 2 hectares of land for cultivation followed by 12.6 percent and 2.3 percent of household which have 3 to 4 hectares and 5 to 6 hectares of land respectively for cultivation. Households having more than 9 hectares of land constitute 0.6 percent. From this figure we can draw a conclusion that percentage of households having more land are in decreasing order. There are more households with less land.

Table 17: Distribution of the Households on the basis of presence of Agricultural land and possession of agricultural land Area

If work in Agriculture then, Presence of Agriculture land	Number of Households	Percentage
Yes	64	36.6
No	20	11.4
Total	84	48.0
If agri – land then area,		
Agricultural Area (Hectares)	Number of Households	Percentage
1-2	27	15.4
3-4	22	12.6
5-6	4	2.3
7-8	4	2.3
8-9	1	.6
9-10	1	.6
>60	5	2.9
Total	64	36.6

M. Source of Cultivation and Share Cropping in The Households

Pattern of cultivation of land in the village is shown through the table 18. According to it, 39.7 percent out of total households cultivate their land themselves followed by 15.9 percent of the households which have given their land on lease. Some households cultivate only a part of their land is given on lease and share cropping. These types of households are 17.5 percent and 27.0 percent of respectively. The tenants (marginal and landless) are more in Lakhi village.

Table 18: Distribution of the Households according to the source of cultivation

Land taken for share cropping/lease	Number of Households	Percentage
Yes	29	16.6
No	146	83.4
Total	175	100.0

N. Land On Share Cropping and Lease

Landless and marginal farmers practice sharecropping and lease pattern for cultivation of land. In the Lakhi village the distribution of households on the basis of the land taken for lease / share cropping is shown through table 19. About 16.6 percent of the total households in the village suggested that they have taken land on lease/ share cropping.

Table 19: Distribution of the Households according to the agricultural land taken for sharecropping/ lease, who have marginal lands or who are landless

Source of Cultivation	Number of Households	Percentage
Self	25	39.7
Given on Lease	10	15.9
Self + Given on lease	12	17.5
Self + Share Cropping	17	27.0
Total	64	100.0

As the Table 20 shows the land area taken for sharecropping/ on lease by the households of Lakhi village. About 5.1 percent out of total landless and marginal farmers have taken less than 0.3 hectares of land for cultivation followed by 4.0 percent and 1.1 percent of tenants with 0.3 to 0.6 hectares and 0.6 to

0.9 hectares of land on sharecropping basis respectively. Only 1.1 percent of tenants have 1.2 to 1.6 percent of land for cultivation.

Table 20: Distribution of The Households According to The Agricultural Land Area Taken Sharecropping/ Lease

Land taken for share cropping/ lease (Hectares)	Number of Households	Percentage
>0.3	9	5.1
0.3 – 0.6	7	4.0
0.6 - 0.9	2	1.1
0.9 - 1.2	9	5.1
1.2 – 1.6	2	1.1
Total	29	16.6

O. Major type of crop produced by the households

The crops grown in village mainly are wheat, rice, corn, cane, vegetables, flowers, pulses etc. Of the total households with agriculture as the main source of livelihood grow all these major crops. Table 21 shows the distribution of households according to the crop production. Rice is grown by 47.1 percent followed by wheat which is grown by 45.1 percent. Sugarcane is the main plantation crop or cash crop and 36.6 percent of farmers grow sugarcane. Vegetables and flowers are grown by 24.0 percent and 0.6 percent respectively because it takes lesser time to grow compared to others. Pulses and corn are grown by 16.6 percent and 22.3 percent of the farmers respectively because of heavy demand in the market.

Table 21: Distribution of the Households according to the production of major crops

Major crops grown	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Wheat	79	45.1	5	2.9	84	48.0
Rice	83	47.4	1	.6	84	48.0
Corn	39	22.3	45	25.7	84	48.0
Cane	64	36.6	20	11.4	84	48.0
Pulse	29	16.6	55	31.4	84	48.0
Veg	42	24.0	42	24.0	84	48.0
Flower	1	.6	83	47.4	84	48.0

P. Source of Irrigation

Irrigation source is the major issue for farmers. In Lakhi village 24.6 percent of the farmers depend on canal for irrigation followed by 16.6 percent and 6.9 percent on tube well/ pumping set and ponds respectively.

Table 22: Distribution of the Households according to the Source of Irrigation

Main Source Irrigation	Number	Percentage
Ponds	12	6.9
Tube well / Pumping set	29	16.6
Canal	43	24.6
Total	84	48.0

Q. Work Details of the Households Other Than Agriculture

Other than agriculture, business and ancestral works like pottery making, weaving, blacksmith etc., are taken up as source of livelihood in Lakhi village. Distribution of household on the basis of type of work other than agriculture is shown in table 23. As per Table, a total of 20.6 percent of households engage in some sort of small business. Only 1.1 percent of households engage in ancestral work.

Table 23: Distribution of the Households according to the type of work other than Agriculture

Type of Work	Number	Percentage
Business	36	20.6
Ancestral work	2	1.1
Total	38	21.7

R. Workers

Table 24 indicates that 20.0 percent of the households have single member working as labour. Only 2.3 percent of the household have three members working as labour.

Table 24: Distribution of the Households according to the number of Labours

Number of Labour in the family	Number	Percentage
1	35	20.0
2	22	12.6
3	4	2.3
Total	61	34.9

The type of labours is described in table 25. In general, 25.1 percent of the total labourers work under MNREGA scheme. About 25.2 percent work as Casual labours and only 1.7 percent work as Masons. Daily wagers in MNREGA and Casual workings are more in villages because there is no other employment source.

Table 25: Distribution of the Households according to the type of Labours

Type of labour	1 st Labour		2 nd Labour		3 rd Labour	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
MNREGA Labour	30	17.1	11	6.3	3	1.7
Casual labour	28	16.0	15	8.6	1	0.6
Mason Labour	3	1.7	0	0	0	0
Total	61	34.9	26	14.9	4	2.3

Nature of work done by labourers are categorised in table 26. About 18.3 percent of labours work in crop cutting. About 16 percent of labours who work in construction. Less than 1 percent of labourers work in drought proofing and house cleaning. Employment generating sectors in rural areas are very limited.

Table 26: Distribution of the Households according to the Nature of Work by Labours

Nature of Work	1 st Labour		2 nd Labour		3 rd Labour	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Construction	23	13.1	4	2.3	1	.6
Crop Cutting	21	12.0	10	5.7	1	.6
Canal works	5	2.9	3	1.7	1	.6
Plantation	3	1.7	3	1.7	0	0
Drought proofing	1	.6	2	1.1	0	0
Work is Shop	7	4.0	4	2.3	1	.6
House cleaning	1	.6	0	0	0	0
Total	61	34.9	26	14.9	4	2.3

S. Migration in The Households

When a person is enumerated in census at a different place than his / her place of birth, she / he is considered a migrant. Opportunities in urban areas for employment, education, etc have been a pull factor attracting migrants from rural to urban areas and from smaller towns and cities to larger urban areas. Category-wise migration is explained through table 27. In 44 percent of the total households with migration. Percent of migration in OBC is more i.e., 45.5 followed by 40.9 percent in SC. In Scheduled tribe, percentage of migration is comparatively less i.e., 38.9 percent.

Table 27: Distribution of the Households on the basis of the migration of any family member

Category	Persons Migrated			
	Yes		No	
	Number	percentage	Number	Percentage
General	18	50.0	18	50.0
OBC	25	45.5	30	54.5
SC	27	40.9	39	59.1
ST	7	38.9	11	61.1
Total	77	44.0	98	56.0

IV. CONCLUSION

The data has been summarized in the form of frequencies and percentages; also, descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviations, minimum and maximum) have been worked out.

Chi-square test has been used to test the association between categorical variables- category and house type, age group and gender, power connections, the main source of livelihood, average monthly per capita income, migration, presence of agricultural land. The Condition of Lakhi village calls for improvement. There is a lack of security because of fewer police posts only surrounding the headquarters. Compensation value of land is very low. There is no public transport connectivity throughout the block. People have to go to the city for railways. According to the respondents interviewed, the Village lacks a proper drinking water facility. Drinking water is available through tube wells, tap water, and tube wells. Also, many tube wells are dysfunctional. Electricity is insufficiently available in the Lakhi Village. Many households use temporary and illegal wire connection. Lakhi village can become economically self-reliant if the aid from the government is utilized in introducing technologies related to agriculture, fisheries and animal husbandry. More economic opportunities can be developed in the agro-based sectors like food processing and cold storage for perishable items to reduce the centrifugal tendency to migrate to other areas in search of better livelihood.

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