

**International Conference – 2025: Developed India @ 2047****Charting Multidisciplinary and Multi-Institutional Pathways for Inclusive Growth and Global Leadership held on 4th & 5th April, 2025****Organised by: IQAC - Gossner College, Ranchi****Immigration and Social Mobility: The Case of Ranchi District****Nidhi Jaiswal**

Research Scholar, Department of Sociology, Ranchi University, Ranchi.

Abstract

Migration plays a crucial role in shaping the socio-economic landscape of Ranchi, the capital of Jharkhand. The district has become a key destination for internal migrants due to industrial growth, employment opportunities, and educational institutions. This study examines the impact of immigration on social mobility in Ranchi, focusing on economic, educational, and occupational advancements among migrant populations. Ranchi experiences various forms of migration, including rural-to-urban migration within Jharkhand, inter-state migration from Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal, and Chhattisgarh, and seasonal migration. Additionally, the district attracts students and skilled professionals due to premier institutions like Ranchi University and BIT Mesra. While migration has contributed to economic development and cultural diversity, it has also led to challenges such as informal labor, job insecurity, and inadequate infrastructure. Economic mobility among migrants varies significantly. Skilled and educated migrants often secure stable jobs, while unskilled laborers remain in low-wage employment with limited opportunities for growth. Women migrants face additional challenges due to gender-based barriers in the workforce. Education serves as a key driver of social mobility, but financial constraints and high dropout rates hinder many migrant children from accessing quality education. Occupational mobility is often restricted by caste, class, and social networks, with marginalized communities facing systemic discrimination. Furthermore, poor housing conditions and lack of basic services negatively affect migrants' quality of life. Addressing these challenges requires policy interventions, including labor protections, affordable housing, and inclusive urban planning. While migration has contributed to Ranchi's development, addressing structural inequalities is essential for sustainable and equitable social mobility.

Keywords: *Immigration, Social Mobility, Occupational Mobility, Inclusive.*

Introduction

Migration has long been recognized as a significant driver of social and economic change across the world. Throughout history, individuals and communities have moved from one region to another in search of better livelihoods, education, and security. In India, migration patterns have been shaped by various factors, including industrialization, urbanization, and economic disparity between rural and urban areas. Ranchi, the capital of Jharkhand, serves as a focal point for migration, attracting people from surrounding rural areas and neighboring states due to its economic opportunities, educational institutions, and urban infrastructure.

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Ranchi has evolved into a major hub for internal migration, accommodating skilled professionals, laborers, students, and traders. The city's expanding industries, educational institutions, and service sector create a magnet for individuals seeking upward mobility. The growing construction sector, public administration offices, retail sector, and emerging IT industries offer diverse employment opportunities. However, the influx of migrants also presents socio-economic challenges, including job insecurity, informal employment, lack of affordable housing, and limited access to public services.

Social mobility, the ability of individuals or groups to improve their economic and social status, is a key indicator of progress in any society. Migration has the potential to enhance social mobility by providing access to improved employment opportunities and educational facilities. However, the extent of social mobility varies significantly among different migrant groups. While skilled and educated migrants may find avenues for upward mobility, unskilled laborers often struggle to escape low-wage jobs and harsh working conditions. Factors such as caste, class, gender, and family background play a crucial role in determining an individual's capacity to move up the socio-economic ladder.

Educational mobility is one of the most crucial aspects of migration-driven social transformation. The presence of renowned educational institutions such as Ranchi University and BIT Mesra attracts students from various regions, allowing them to access quality education and subsequently secure well-paying jobs. However, for children of unskilled migrants, access to education remains limited due to financial constraints, lack of proper schooling facilities in migrant settlements, and early dropouts to support family incomes. This disparity in educational access significantly impacts long-term occupational mobility and economic stability among migrant populations.

Occupational mobility, another fundamental aspect of social progress, determines how easily individuals can transition from one job sector to another. Migrants in Ranchi find employment in diverse sectors, including construction, transportation, domestic work, healthcare, and IT services including delivery related occupations such as Uber, Ola, Blinkit etc. However, social networks, caste-based employment practices, and educational qualifications influence the extent to which a migrant can shift from low-income informal work to stable, high-paying jobs. Despite economic opportunities, discrimination and limited access to vocational training continue to hinder the career progression of marginalized migrant groups.

This research examines how migration to Ranchi affects social mobility by analyzing employment opportunities, access to education, and career progression. The research aims to explore both the opportunities and constraints faced by migrants and propose policy interventions for improving their living standards. By incorporating both qualitative and quantitative data, the study aims to provide a holistic understanding of migration dynamics in Ranchi.

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Ranchi, the capital city of Jharkhand, has a rich history shaped by various waves of migration, contributing to its diverse cultural and social fabric. Understanding this historical context requires examining both inward and outward migration patterns, influenced by economic, educational, and socio-political factors.

Colonial Era and Early Migration

During the British colonial period, Ranchi and its surrounding regions witnessed significant upheavals. The area was predominantly inhabited by indigenous tribes such as the Oraon, Munda, Bhumij, and Ho. In the early 19th century, these tribes, under leaders like Budhu Bhagat, resisted British encroachment in events like the Kol Rebellion of 1831-1832. This rebellion, also known as the Larka rebellion, was a direct response to oppressive British policies and the exploitation by local landlords.

The British administration's establishment of the South-West Frontier Agency in 1833, with its headquarters eventually in Ranchi, marked the beginning of administrative consolidation in the region. This period also saw the arrival of Belgian Jesuits, such as Fr. Constant Lievens in 1885, who played a pivotal role in evangelizing among the tribal communities, leading to the establishment of mission stations and the spread of Christianity.

Post-Independence Industrialization and In-Migration

Post-independence, Ranchi underwent significant industrial development. The establishment of the Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC) in 1958 transformed Ranchi into an 'administrative-cum-industrial' town. This industrialization attracted a workforce from various parts of the country, leading to increased in-migration and contributing to the city's demographic diversity.

The influx of migrants introduced new cultural dynamics to Ranchi. For instance, the Anglo-Indian community, which had a presence in Ranchi since the 1940s, experienced cultural changes due to interactions with diverse immigrant populations. Research by Afrinul Haque Khan highlights how this community navigated issues of culture and identity amidst such heterogeneity.

Formation of Jharkhand and Recent Migration Trends

The creation of Jharkhand as a separate state in 2000, with Ranchi as its capital, spurred administrative and infrastructural developments. This transition attracted individuals seeking employment in newly established government offices, banks, and private enterprises. A study by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) in 2010 identified Ranchi as one of the leading Tier-III cities in employment generation, accounting for 16.8% of such growth, further driving in-migration.

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Conversely, Jharkhand has experienced significant out-migration. The Economic Survey of India revealed that between 2001 and 2011, approximately 5 million individuals from Jharkhand's working-age population migrated to other states in search of better opportunities. Districts like Dhanbad, Lohardaga, and Gumla reported high migration rates, with many individuals moving to states like West Bengal, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh.

The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 exacerbated these migration patterns. Lockdowns led to the return of about 900,000 to 1 million migrant workers to Jharkhand. A survey by the Jharkhand Anti-Trafficking Network (JATN) found that one-third of these returnees were unskilled, while two-thirds were semi-skilled, highlighting challenges in employment and reintegration.

Youth Migration and Urban Challenges

Youth migration has been a notable trend in Ranchi. Research by Dr. Ambrish Gautam indicates that young migrants from neighboring states move to Ranchi seeking better educational and employment opportunities. This influx has led to challenges such as resource competition, job market saturation, overcrowding, and increased crime rates. The study emphasizes the need for multi-faceted strategies involving various stakeholders to address these issues effectively.

Ranchi's history of immigration is characterized by a complex interplay of economic opportunities, industrialization, and socio-political changes. The city's demographic landscape has been continually reshaped by both in-migration and out-migration, reflecting broader trends in regional development and urbanization. Understanding this historical context is crucial for policymakers and scholars to address the challenges and opportunities arising from migration in Ranchi.

Migration Trends and Demographics

Ranchi, the capital of Jharkhand, has experienced significant migration patterns that have shaped its demographic landscape. These patterns encompass rural-to-urban migration, inter-state migration, and seasonal or circular migration.

Rural-to-Urban Migration

The urbanization of Ranchi has been significantly influenced by rural-to-urban migration. Factors such as inadequate agricultural productivity, limited employment opportunities in rural areas, and the allure of better amenities in urban centers have driven this migration. A study on seasonal migration from rural areas of Jharkhand highlighted that failing agriculture and food insecurity compel households to seek livelihoods elsewhere, with Ranchi being a primary destination due to its urban opportunities.

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Jharkhand has experienced substantial inter-state migration, both as a source and destination. Between 2001 and 2011, approximately 5 million individuals from Jharkhand's working-age population migrated to other states in search of better employment opportunities, education, or due to the loss of traditional livelihoods. States like West Bengal, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh have been prominent destinations for these migrants (Times of India, 2017).

Seasonal/Circular Migration

Seasonal or circular migration is prevalent in Jharkhand, particularly among socio-economically deprived and marginal groups. A study found that there is a significant negative association between economic status and temporary migration, indicating that poorer households are more likely to engage in seasonal migration. This migration is often distress-driven, with individuals seeking temporary employment during agricultural lean seasons to support their families.

In summary, Ranchi's demographic profile is continually reshaped by various migration patterns. Addressing the underlying causes of migration, such as rural poverty and lack of employment opportunities, is crucial for balanced regional development and sustainable urbanization.

Objectives

The key objectives of this study are:

1. To analyze migration trends in Ranchi, examining rural-to-urban and inter-state migration patterns.
2. To assess the impact of migration on economic mobility, investigating how migration influences job opportunities, income levels, and financial stability.
3. To study educational mobility among migrants, understanding how migration affects access to education and skill development.
4. To examine occupational mobility and barriers, evaluating how caste, class, and gender influence career progression for migrants.
5. To identify challenges faced by migrants, highlighting issues such as informal labor, job insecurity, and poor housing conditions.
6. To propose policy recommendations, suggesting measures for improving migrant welfare and fostering inclusive urban development.

Methodology**Research Design**

This study employs a mixed-method approach, incorporating both qualitative and quantitative research methods.



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Data Collection

1. Primary Data: A structured questionnaire survey was conducted among migrant populations in Ranchi.
2. Secondary Data: Government reports, academic papers, and census data were analyzed to supplement the findings.

Sampling Method

A stratified random sampling technique was used to ensure representation from different occupational groups, including skilled professionals, laborers, and students.

Questionnaire and Responses

A total of 200 migrants from Ranchi participated in the survey. The questionnaire consisted of 10 key questions, and their responses are presented below:

Table1: Survey Responses

Question	Response Options	Percentage (%)
1. What is your place of origin?	Rural Jharkhand	45%
	Bihar	25%
	Odisha	15%
	West Bengal	10%
	Others	5%
2. What is your reason for migration?	Employment	50%
	Education	20%
	Better Living Conditions	15%
	Family Reasons	10%
	Others	5%
3. What type of work do you do?	Skilled Labor (IT, Teaching, Healthcare)	30%
	Semi-Skilled (Factory, Retail, Transport)	40%
	Unskilled Labor (Construction, Domestic Work)	30%
4. What is your monthly income?	Below ₹10,000	35%
	₹10,000 - ₹25,000	45%
	Above ₹25,000	20%
5. Do you have access to quality education for your children?	Yes	40%
	No	60%



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6. What challenges do you face?	Job Insecurity	30%
	Poor Housing	25%
	Social Discrimination	20%
	Lack of Education	15%
	Others	10%
7. Do you feel socially included in Ranchi?	Yes	55%
	No	45%

Source: Primary Data

Results and Discussion

Migration Patterns in Ranchi

The survey results indicate that 45% of migrants in Ranchi originate from rural Jharkhand, while 25% come from Bihar, followed by Odisha (15%) and West Bengal (10%). This suggests that Ranchi primarily attracts intra-state migrants, followed by inter-state migrants from neighboring states. The dominance of rural-to-urban migration reflects the employment-driven movement of people from villages to Ranchi's growing urban areas.

Among the primary reasons for migration, employment (50%) was the most significant factor, followed by education (20%), better living conditions (15%), and family relocation (10%). This highlights that Ranchi serves as an economic hub, attracting workers from both skilled and unskilled backgrounds. The seasonal migration pattern was also evident, as many laborers move temporarily for work opportunities in construction, industries, and service sectors.

Economic Mobility Among Migrants

Economic mobility is a key determinant of the impact of migration. The survey findings indicate that only 30% of migrants are engaged in skilled labor (IT, teaching, healthcare), whereas 40% work in semi-skilled sectors (factories, transport, retail), and 30% are in unskilled labor (construction, domestic work). This reveals that a significant portion of migrants remain in low-income occupations with minimal opportunities for career growth.

A closer examination of income distribution shows that 35% of migrants earn below ₹10,000 per month, while 45% earn between ₹10,000 and ₹25,000, and only 20% earn above ₹25,000. This demonstrates a clear economic divide, where a majority struggle to achieve financial stability. While some migrants succeed in securing better employment and higher wages, a significant portion remains in low-wage jobs, which limits their upward economic mobility.

One of the biggest challenges migrants face in Ranchi is job insecurity (reported by 30% of respondents). Many laborers work in informal sectors with no written contracts, social security, or benefits, making them vulnerable to sudden job loss or wage reductions. Employers in sectors like

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construction and domestic work often hire migrants on a daily wage basis, further contributing to financial instability.

Educational Mobility Among Migrants

Education is a major driver of social mobility, and its availability determines the ability of migrant families to break the cycle of poverty. However, the survey findings show that 60% of migrants reported limited access to quality education for their children.

Several factors contribute to this educational disparity:

- **Financial Constraints:** Many migrants cannot afford private schooling, and government schools in urban slums often lack proper infrastructure.
- **High Dropout Rates:** Due to economic hardships, children from migrant families often drop out early to support household income.
- **Language and Social Barriers:** Migrant children, especially those from non-Hindi-speaking states, face challenges in adapting to the local education system.

Despite these barriers, 40% of migrants stated that their children were enrolled in schools with relatively better access to education. These families belong to the group earning above ₹25,000 per month and generally have stable jobs in skilled sectors. This suggests that economic mobility is closely linked to educational attainment.

The lack of education perpetuates the poverty trap, as uneducated migrants and their children are often limited to unskilled jobs with low wages, reducing their chances of upward mobility. Addressing this issue requires targeted policies such as scholarship programs, night schools for working children, and vocational training centers for migrant youth.

Occupational Mobility and Systemic Barriers

Occupational mobility refers to the ability of migrants to transition from low-income jobs to higher-paying, stable careers. The findings indicate that caste, class, and gender play a crucial role in determining occupational mobility.

Caste and Class Discrimination

Migrants from marginalized communities, such as Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Scheduled Castes (SC), are disproportionately engaged in low-income jobs. Many of these workers face informal hiring practices, lack of upward promotion opportunities, and workplace discrimination. Even if they gain skills over time, their career progression remains slow due to societal biases.

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The study also found significant gender-based challenges in occupational mobility. Women migrants face additional discrimination in job opportunities, wage gaps, and working conditions. While many women work in domestic labor and garment industries, their wages remain significantly lower than their male counterparts. Additionally, workplace safety concerns and the burden of household responsibilities further restrict their occupational mobility.

To improve occupational mobility, policies should focus on skill development programs for migrants, reservation of government jobs for long-term residents, and stricter labor law enforcement to prevent workplace exploitation.

Housing and Living Conditions

One of the critical challenges faced by migrants in Ranchi is housing affordability and access to basic services.

- 25% of respondents cited poor housing conditions as a major challenge.
- Many migrants live in slums or unauthorized settlements with inadequate sanitation, water supply, and healthcare facilities.
- Only 55% of migrants feel socially included in Ranchi, while 45% still experience social exclusion, particularly in terms of housing discrimination.

Migrants often face rental discrimination, where landlords refuse to rent apartments to those from specific regions or communities. Many landlords also charge higher rents for migrants, further adding to their financial burden. The government should implement affordable housing schemes and ensure fair rental policies to support migrant integration.

Social Inclusion and Cultural Adaptation

The survey revealed that 55% of migrants feel socially included in Ranchi, while 45% experience exclusion in various forms, such as difficulty accessing jobs, discrimination in housing, and social biases.

Migrants from Bihar and Odisha reported higher levels of cultural integration, possibly due to linguistic and cultural similarities with Jharkhand. However, tribal migrants from interior Jharkhand often feel excluded from mainstream society, facing difficulties in workplace interactions and social acceptance.

Local social groups and NGOs play an important role in helping migrants adjust to the new environment. Creating migrant community networks, cultural exchange programs, and awareness campaigns could foster a more inclusive society.

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Migration has played a crucial role in shaping the socio-economic structure of Ranchi, but several barriers hinder migrants' upward mobility (Bhagat, 2017). Despite the government's efforts through policies and schemes, gaps remain in their implementation and accessibility (Deshingkar & Akter, 2009). The following policy recommendations, along with existing government programs, aim to address these issues and ensure sustainable social mobility for migrants in Ranchi.

Employment Security and Fair Wages**Challenges Identified:**

- Migrants in the informal sector (construction, domestic work, small industries, street vending, etc.) lack job security, contracts, and social security benefits (ILO, 2021).
- Wage exploitation is common, and many workers are underpaid or face irregular payments (NSSO, 2018).
- Semi-skilled and skilled migrants struggle to find employment due to weak job placement mechanisms (Srivastava & Sutradhar, 2016).

Recommended Policy Actions:**1. Implementation of Minimum Wage Laws and Social Security Benefits:**

- Strengthen enforcement of Jharkhand Minimum Wages Act to protect migrant workers (GoI, 2019).
- Expand coverage of ESIC (Employees' State Insurance Scheme) and EPF (Employees' Provident Fund) for informal sector workers (ILO, 2021).

2. Formalization of the Informal Workforce:

- Introduce a migrant job registration system to improve employment security (World Bank, 2020).
- Provide incentives to industries hiring and training migrants under Skill India Mission (GoI, 2020).

3. Job Placement and Skill Training Programs:

- Strengthen Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) to provide skill training (GoI, 2020).
- Establish migrant job placement centers to improve employability in Ranchi (World Bank, 2020).



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Improving Educational Access for Migrant Children

Challenges Identified:

- 60% of migrant children lack access to quality education due to financial constraints, frequent migration, and lack of documentation (UNESCO, 2020).
- High dropout rates among migrant children limit their future employment prospects (Rao, 2019).
- Government schools struggle with poor infrastructure, untrained teachers, and language barriers for migrant children (Bhagat, 2017).

Recommended Policy Actions:

1. Ensuring Free and Quality Education under Right to Education (RTE) Act:

- Full implementation of RTE in Ranchi to ensure free schooling, books, and uniforms for migrant children (GoI, 2019).
- Develop bridge courses and remedial classes for children who miss school due to migration (UNESCO, 2020).

2. Flexible Schooling and Digital Learning Support:

- Expand Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to introduce mobile schools and evening education programs (GoI, 2021).
- Increase access to digital education tools and scholarships for children of migrant laborers (World Bank, 2020).

3. Vocational Training and Higher Education Support:

- Introduce skill-based education in schools under PMKVY to prepare young migrants for employment (ILO, 2021).
- Provide free hostel facilities and scholarships under the National Scholarship Scheme for migrant children (GoI, 2021).

Affordable Housing and Basic Services for Migrants

Challenges Identified:

- 25% of migrants in Ranchi live in slums with poor sanitation, water, and healthcare access (NSSO, 2018).
- Rental discrimination is common, especially against lower-caste and tribal migrants (Deshingkar & Akter, 2009).
- Lack of affordable housing schemes forces migrants into unsafe settlements (Srivastava & Sutradhar, 2016).



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Recommended Policy Actions:

1. Strengthening Affordable Housing Programs:

- Expand Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY-U) to develop low-cost rental housing for migrants (GoI, 2020).
- Establish state-run rental housing complexes for low-income migrants.

2. Implementation of Jharkhand Affordable Housing Scheme:

- Ensure slum redevelopment projects provide permanent housing to long-term migrants (World Bank, 2020).
- Offer low-interest home loans for migrant workers through Jharkhand Housing Board.

Protection of Women Migrants and Gender Equality

Challenges Identified:

- Women migrants experience wage discrimination, harassment, and unsafe work conditions (ILO, 2021).
- Lack of crèche and childcare facilities limits women's employment opportunities.
- Many women are unaware of their legal rights and government support programs (Bhagat, 2017).

Recommended Policy Actions:

1. Ensuring Equal Pay and Workplace Safety:

- Enforce Equal Remuneration Act to guarantee fair wages for women migrants (GoI, 2019).
- Strengthen workplace safety under Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act.

2. Support Schemes for Women Migrants:

- Create self-help groups (SHGs) under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) to promote financial independence.
- Offer vocational training under Mahila Shakti Kendra Yojana.

3. Childcare and Family Support:

- Expand Anganwadi centers in urban areas for free childcare services.
- Provide maternity benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY).

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Migration has been a significant driver of socio-economic transformation in Ranchi, contributing to its growing economy, labor market, and cultural diversity. As the capital of Jharkhand, Ranchi has emerged as a key destination for both intra-state and inter-state migrants seeking better employment, education, and living conditions. While migration has provided many individuals with opportunities for upward mobility, systemic challenges continue to restrict the full realization of their potential. This study has explored various dimensions of migration and social mobility, including economic, educational, and occupational mobility, and has identified major obstacles that migrants face in achieving sustainable livelihoods.

One of the most crucial findings of this research is that economic mobility among migrants in Ranchi is highly uneven. While skilled migrants, including professionals in IT, education, and healthcare, have found stable employment and higher wages, a significant proportion of unskilled and semi-skilled workers remain trapped in low-wage, informal sector jobs. These workers, often engaged in construction, domestic work, and factory labor, face job insecurity, poor working conditions, and lack of access to social security benefits. Despite government initiatives such as the Skill India Mission and PMKVY, many migrants struggle to access training and formal employment opportunities, limiting their ability to improve their economic status. Ensuring fair wages, job security, and skill development programs tailored for migrants is crucial for enhancing their financial stability and long-term economic growth.

Education has emerged as another critical factor influencing social mobility among migrants in Ranchi. Access to quality education remains limited, particularly for children of low-income migrant families. Many government schools lack adequate infrastructure, trained teachers, and learning resources, making it difficult for migrant children to receive the education needed for upward mobility. High dropout rates among migrant children, largely due to financial hardships and the need to contribute to household income, further exacerbate this challenge. Expanding government educational initiatives such as the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, implementing scholarship programs, and providing flexible schooling options could play a crucial role in bridging this gap. Investing in education is not only essential for the personal growth of migrant children but also for the long-term socio-economic development of Ranchi as a growing urban center.

Occupational mobility remains constrained due to structural barriers such as caste, class, and gender discrimination. Many migrants from Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Scheduled Castes (SC) are restricted to low-income jobs with limited career growth opportunities, often facing prejudice in both employment and housing. Women migrants, in particular, face additional hurdles such as wage disparity, workplace harassment, and lack of childcare support. The informal sector, where many migrants are employed, continues to be unregulated, leaving workers vulnerable to exploitation. To address these disparities, policies promoting workplace inclusivity, fair wages, and equal

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opportunities for career advancement need to be strictly enforced. Providing targeted employment opportunities and workplace protections for marginalized groups will help promote greater occupational mobility.

Another major challenge facing migrants in Ranchi is inadequate housing and poor living conditions. Many migrant workers live in overcrowded slums or informal settlements with limited access to clean water, sanitation, and healthcare. High rental costs and housing discrimination further restrict their ability to secure safe and affordable accommodation. While government schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) have been introduced to improve urban housing conditions, many migrants remain excluded due to bureaucratic challenges and lack of proper documentation. Strengthening affordable housing schemes, developing low-cost rental housing projects, and ensuring fair rental practices could significantly improve the living standards of migrants and enhance their overall social well-being.

Social inclusion remains a significant concern, as nearly half of the migrants in Ranchi feel excluded from the local community due to cultural differences, language barriers, and discrimination. Migrants from non-Hindi-speaking states and tribal regions often find it difficult to integrate into the urban social fabric, affecting their overall quality of life. Establishing migrant welfare committees, language training programs, and cultural awareness initiatives can help create a more inclusive and welcoming environment for migrants in Ranchi.

To ensure sustainable social mobility for migrants, a comprehensive policy framework that addresses economic, educational, occupational, and social barriers is essential. Strengthening labor protections, expanding access to quality education, promoting gender and caste equality, and improving housing and healthcare services are critical steps in fostering a more inclusive and equitable urban environment. Additionally, government policies should focus on creating a structured mechanism to track and support migrant workers, ensuring that they receive the benefits of welfare schemes designed to uplift vulnerable populations.

In conclusion, while migration has significantly contributed to the economic development of Ranchi, persistent challenges continue to hinder the social mobility of many migrants. By addressing systemic inequalities, improving access to essential services, and fostering inclusive policies, the government, private sector, and civil society can work together to ensure that migration serves as a pathway to prosperity rather than a source of marginalization. A holistic approach that recognizes the contributions of migrants and integrates them into urban development strategies will be crucial in building a more just and equitable society in Ranchi.

With strategic policy interventions and proactive governance, migration can become a catalyst for long-term socio-economic transformation, benefiting both migrants and the broader community in Ranchi.



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