

**COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE IMPACTS OF  
YOUTH MIGRATION IN AGRICULTURE  
(CASE STUDY ON YWATHARGYI VILLAGE AND  
THONEMYAYSINE VILLAGE)**

**MA THESIS**

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## **Abstract**

Migration is global phenomenon cause not only by economic factors, but not also by social, environmental, education, communication and transportation factors. Migrations on both of internal and international, have increased in Myanmar. Most of migrants are from rural areas. As a result, labour shortage was faced in rural agriculture. The title of this thesis is "Comparative Study on The Impact of Youth Migration in Agriculture". The aim of this thesis is to describe the impacts of youth migrations on cultivation system in two different villages of Delta area such as Ywathargyi village from Nyaungdong Township and Thonemyaysine village from Hinthada Township. The key objective of the study is to improve our understandings of direct and indirect causes and mechanisms of migration in two different villages from Ayarwaddy delta region. The cross-sectional study design was used in this study. The qualitative research methods was used. Many research methods are used to collect data including focus groups discussions(FGDs), key informant interviews (KIIs), indepth interviews, case study, participant observation, non-participants observations, Informal group discussion (La-Phat-Yay-Gyan-Sa-Ga-Wine). One is Ywathargyi village from Nyaungdon Township that is situated on alluvial land in Ayarwaddy river. And, another village is Thonemyaysine village from Hinthada Township, is locate on permanent land. Ywathargyi village start migration since 2011 and then youth migration rate increased unexpectedly in 2015 because of natural disaster. Thonemyaysine village start migrate since 2003 and increased in 2011 with the mechanization in agricultural industry. In generally, people moves from low-wages area to high-wages areas. In this study, the main push factor for Ywathargyi village is water erosion as natural disaster. For Thonemyaysine village, it is the improvement of mechanization in agriculture. The pull factors are job opportunities, income differentials, the nature of work and living standard in both villages. The development of communication and transportation are also indirectly pull and push factors of youth migrations. The significant points are people can live in their place of origin when the rise of pull factors but if the push factors is increased, they cannot live and decide to move another places.

**Key words:** migration, pull-factors, push-factors, disaster, erosion, youth, alluvial land, reclaimed land, scarcity of labours.