



LABOUR-OUT-MIGRATION: AN ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT IN GANJAM DISTRICT



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ABSTRACT

This study is based on out migration and its consequence on agriculture in Odisha. This is a case study of Ganjam District. In odisha, male out-migration from rural to urban areas has increased in recent years, especially in Ganjam district due to more natural calamities (aide-et action). The data from selected respondents are collected through personal interview method using a specially designed interview schedule. The analysis of determinants shown that, the number of members in a family and their educational status has a positive impact on migration. The study finds that poverty; unemployment and the natural calamities are the main reasons of migration. It also finds there is not significant change in the production and but the process of production has changed due to the migration, say partially. It also reveals that the migrant household cultivating mono crops that is Paddy.

KEY WORDS: Migration, Households, Agriculture, Production,

1. INTRODUCTION

Migration is the movement of human beings usually from rural to urban areas and rich states in pursuit of such objectives as better employment, better wages and better quality of life. Migration is widely perceived as both induced by the extent of vulnerability in a social group and resulting increased vulnerability at the point of destination. According to census in India, a person would be considered a migrant by place of last residence, if she/he had last resided at a place other than her/his place of enumeration. Rural migration takes place under two compelling circumstances which can be termed as 'growth pull' (demand pull) or 'crowding out' (supply push) effects. Under the 'growth pull' effect, the destination promises higher level of growth due to increased public/private investment, influx of new technology, structural changes in the production sector or any other growth influencing

factor. The inducement to migrate in such case is directly related to the wage differentials. On the other hand, 'the crowding out' effect of migration occurs when there is an abundance of labour force without having sufficient economic opportunities in the local region for the maintenance of livelihood labour force was of 520 million people during 2009-10, which is likely to increase to 574 million by 2014-15 (GoI, 2010a). Two-thirds of present workforce is employed in agriculture and rural industries, and one-third of rural households are agricultural labour households, subsisting on wage employment. Till the 1990s, Indian agriculture was considered as labour-intensive agriculture due to high labour-capital (L/K) use. The employment elasticity in agriculture was 0.50 during 1987-88 to 1993-94 and it declined to 0.02 during 1993-94 to 1999-00, whereas, during the same period the employment elasticity in industries increased from 0.25 to 0.28 and in construction industry from -1.10 to 1.00 (Papola, 2006).



Migration is the measuring rod of changing socioeconomic and political condition at national level and speaks to the level of economic inequalities existing in the economy. With the share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of agriculture falling sharply from around 40percent in the 1990s to around 15percent. Large number of people along with families shifting to urban areas in search of better opportunities. Some say there being squeezed out because of push factor while other academicians say they are getting attracting to urban life because of pull factors.

Whatever the reason migration has led to increase in incomes, which has come with the pain of poor living condition in the urban area. While planners argue migration should be secured by giving the same level of economic opportunity back in rural areas. Other argue that the migrants have the right to change location and also have the right to live in a dignified way and should be provided with the amenities by the government. Despite the problem migration has helped in checking fragmentation of land holding and promote concept of division of labour and specialization. Migration also helps in culture diffusion and cultural assimilation as people from diverse culture share and exchanges their cultural values and ethos thus helping cultural diffusion. Income send home in the form of monetary assistance can help in the paying the debt, increase food security and help diversify livelihood and reduce vulnerability associated with shocks.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Causes of Migration:-

Causes of migrations have modified over hundreds of years. Some cases are constant, some of them do not carry the same importance as years ago (*for example: in 18th and 19th centuries labor migration did not have the same character like today*). In general we can divide factors causing migrations into two groups of factors: Push and pull factors.

- Push Factors are economic, political, cultural, and environmentally based.
- Pull Factors are economic, political, cultural, and environmentally based.

Push and pull factors are those factors which either forcefully push people into migration or attract them. A push factor is forceful, and a factor which relates to the place from where a person migrates. It is generally some problem which results in people wanting to migrate. A push factor is a flaw or distress that drives a person away from a certain place. A pull factor is something concerning the place to which a person migrates. It is generally a benefit that attracts people to a certain place. Push and

pull factors are usually considered as north and south poles on a magnet.

Never before there have been so many people living far away from their native places. Poor living conditions, violence and armed conflicts, environmental problems, a lack of economic perspectives and the growing gap between rich and poor countries: all these factors play their part. Global mobility and the new media likewise have a great influence on current migration trends. **Maharjan A et al. (2013)** in their study "Migration for Labour and Its Impact on Farm Production in Nepal" have found that the impact of family labour loss is significant in Nepal. But the use of purchased agriculture inputs is not significantly influenced by household migration status. The results indicate that when remittance is relatively high, farmers do not invest in low-productivity subsistence crop farming and livestock, and prefer the non-farm sector or use remittances for more leisure and consumption goods.

Ishitani (2011) "The Determinants of Out-Migration among In-State College Students in the United States" Using national data, this study examined out-migration behavior of college graduates who attended in-state institutions in the United States. Unlike previous studies on the issue of student migration, in which researchers used a single equation approach, the present study employed a multi-level technique to assess the effects of factors from individual, institutional, and state levels on post-graduation migration. The study findings suggest that grant recipients, students who applied to multiple institutions, and college graduates from highly selective institutions are more likely to leave their native states, while Hispanics, college graduates from doctoral institutions, and students who reside in states with higher gross domestic product are more likely to remain in their native states.

Boyer (1997) "Labour migration in southern and eastern England, 1861-1901 European Review of Economic History" This paper examines the determinants of migration from 19 southern counties to six major destinations in England and Wales from 1861-70 to 1891-1900. I find that, while the size of origin-destination wage gaps and the distance between origin and destination areas were important determinants of migration flows, as expected, migration was also strongly influenced by the number of previous migrants from an origin county living in a destination. The assistance provided by previous migrants to friends and relatives contemplating migration led to a perpetuation of earlier migration patterns, and helps to explain the continued dominance of London as a destination for migrants in the 1890s.

Mahendra et al(2013) in their study suggested the crisis in contemporary agriculture arising, among other things, from increasing labour shortage caused by migration, unwillingness of people to work in dust and mud and provision of works under MNREGA; and rising wages resulting from increasing demand for and falling supply of farm labour. The provision of 25 kgs of rice at one rupee price to BPL households has the additional effect of encouraging withdrawal from the labour market. Since farm wages are determined by the demand for and supply of labour, the pervasive perception that wages are increasing because of MNREGA and minimum wage laws has been successfully invalidated. Their findings reveal a declining trend of labour use and a rising trend of wage cost per unit

Santosh (2010) in his study "Reasons for Migration in Orissa (Interstate) - 2001" has found that movement of population in respect of women is more prevalent in our state. This is mainly due to movement of females in their place of their husbands. People largely migrate to state of Gujarat and other metropolitan cities of the country because opportunities of employment, business and other facilities are available there.

3. JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

Agriculture is still the major sector of employment and a major source of livelihood for rural farm households and improving this sector is of the utmost importance for the development of rural areas with little to no non-agricultural income-earning opportunities. The economy of Ganjam District is supported by both industry and agriculture. The District is well known for its food grain production and its export. The agricultural sector supplies about 75 percent of the total workforce of the Ganjam District. But due to some push and pull factor people are migrating to other states for seek of work. The percentage of migration in Ganjam district is very high in comparison to other districts of Odisha. The migration has less effect in the states like Hariyana, Punjab and Kerela because there the people are using the modern inputs of production in agriculture. But in Odisha people are still using the traditional methods for agriculture production. Due to these reasons more studies are necessary to improve the agriculture production in case of agriculture oriented district like Ganjam and also in Odisha.

4. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To know the reasons of migration in the study area.
- To examine the impact of migration on agricultural production in the study area.

DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

The study is conducted in Purusotampur block of Ganjam district. Where paddy and vegetables are the major crop rotations. This area is purposively chosen because this area is the best area of paddy and horticulture production in the whole district. From this zone two villages are selected namely Chadhiapalli and Kumari. Total 60 samples that is 30 from each villages have been collected. The data from selected respondents are collected through personal interview method using a specially designed schedule. Simple statistical tools like averages, percentages etc. are used in the study. This study also analyses various secondary data collected from various published sources.

6. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study is based upon only primary data Due to time constraint only one district is selected, and it is not generalising to all the districts. The study is confined to 60 samples only. In some cases, It was difficult to collect accurate data because of the lack of cooperation of the respondents.

7. PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

Ganjam is Located on the boarder of Andhra Pradesh. Ganjam District came into existence on 1st April 1936 The district is broadly divided into two divisions, the Coastal plain area in the east and hill and table lands in the west. The Eastern Ghats run along the western side of the District. The climate of Ganjam is characterized by an equable temperature round the year, particularly in the coastal regions. The District's cold season from December to February is followed by hot season from March to May. The District experiences normal annual rainfall of 1444 mms. Agriculture is a traditional occupation and the way of living of the inhabitants of Ganjam District. The District is well known for its fertile soil and agricultural productivity. A large variety of crops are grown here like Paddy, Ground nut, Sugar cane, Oil seeds, Ragi, Mung, Biri etc. because of the agro climatic condition.

8. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

8.1 Category of the Households:-

The study area is situated in the coastal areas of the district so there is no mark of ST people. Most of the people of the study area belong to SC, OBC and general category.

Table: 1 (category of the households)

Category	Migrant Households		Non Migrant Households	
	Number Of Respondents	Percentage	Number Of Respondents	Percentage
OBC	16	53%	3	15%
GENERAL	14	47%	15	75%
SC	0	0%	2	10%
ST	0	0%	0	0%

Source: Primary Data

The table indicates the category of the households of the study area. In case of non migrant village there are 75 percent of the populations coming under general category where 15 percent are OBC and 10 percent are from the SC category. So far as the category of migrant household is concern from the collected sample there is no mark of SC family. Here from the total sample 53 percent of the families are belonging to OBC category. They come under socially and educationally backward class. And the rest 47 percent of the households are the general category People.

3 Literacy Rate:-

Table: 2. Literacy Rate of the Respondents, Migrant Village

Education	No. Of Respondent	Percent
Illiterate	7	23.3
Primary	7	23.3
Upper Primary	8	26.6
Secondary	6	20
Higher Secondary	1	3.3
Graduation	1	3.3

Source: Primary Data

The literacy rate of the respondents of the migrant village is presented in the above table. Out of 30 collected samples 7 numbers of the people are illiterate, while 7 people have completed the primary education. Here the primary and illiterate people's percent is 7 percent each. 8 numbers of the people come in upper

8.2 Reasons of Migration:-

Out of 30 samples, search of employment is the main reason of migration said by 22 migrant families that is 73.3 percent. There are 6 migrant families where people are migrated in search of better employment in the migrant village; their percentage is 20 percent to the total population of the migrant people. And there are only two families where people are migrated because of the transfer of the service in the study area. Here the percentage is 6.7 percent of the total migrant.

primary group. The percent is 8 percent to the total percent. In the same time 6 persons that is 20 percent respondent have completed the secondary education. There is one graduate and one higher secondary completed respondent in the migrant village. Both are 3.3 percent each to the total percent of the total respondent.

Table: 3 literacy rate of the respondents, non-migrant village

Education	No. of Respondent	Percent
Illiterate	6	20
Primary	2	6.6
Upper Primary	7	23.3
Secondary	9	30
Higher Secondary	3	10
Graduation	1	3.3
Vocational	1	3.3

Source: Primary Data

Table: 3 represents the literacy rate of the respondents of the non migrant village. Here the highest numbers of the respondents are coming in secondary group which is 30 percent of the total respondent. After that 7 persons are coming in upper primary group that is 23.3 percent of the total collected sample. Only two from

the total sample have completed the higher secondary education that is 10 percent of the total, followed by 6.6, 3.3, 3.3 percent, primary, graduation and vocational respectively. Here the illiterate percent is 20 percent to the total respondent of the migrant that is 6 persons are illiterate.

8.4 Poverty:-

Table: 4 Poverty ratios

Migrant HH		Non Migrant HH	
BPL	APL	BPL	APL
26	4	20	10

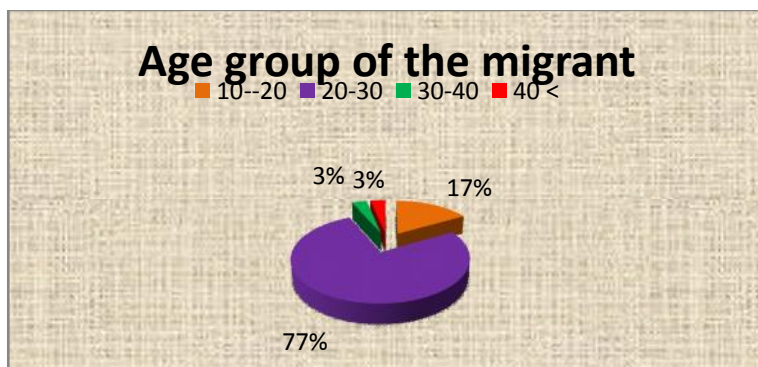
Source: Primary Data

The table represents the poverty rate among the people of the study area. From the whole sample of the study area, which are collected as migrant and non migrant household represents that out of 30 house hold from the migrant village 26 are coming under the BPL category that means 26 families are under the poverty

line, where as only 4 families are above the poverty line. From non migrant side out of total sample 20 families are BPL family, where as the rest 10 are APL. The BPL percentage of the migrant village is 86 percent and in case of non migrant village it is 66 percent. Here we can say that the poverty may be the reason of migration.

8.5 Age Group of the Migrant:-

Figure: 1. Age group of the migrant



Source: Primary Data

The above figure indicates the age group of the migrants in the migrant village. Out of 30 samples, 23 respondents are coming in the group between 20 and 30 that is 77 percent of the total migrants. After that 5 migrants are coming in the group of 10-20 and its percent is 17% to the total percentage of the migrant people. From the total sample one is coming under 30-40 category and another is coming under 40 above category. Here it is clear

that most of the migrant people are young and coming in 20 to 30 categories.

Here the migration of the above category is higher because of the unemployment situation among the youth in the study area. They are literate but there is no source of income for them so they are migrating to other states.

8.6 Income and Expenditure pattern of the Migrant Households:-

Table: 5 .Income and Expenditure pattern of the Migrant Households

Category	Income And Expenditure Detail Of The Migrant Family (Rs)	
	INCOME	Expenditure
Total Annual	3389800.00	1953700
Total Annual Average	112993.33	65123.33
Monthly Avg.	9416.11	5426.94

Source: primary data.

The above table depicts the income and expenditure details of the migrant households. So far the total annual income of the migrant's households is concerned the amount is Rs. 3389800.00 and the total expenditure of the migrant households is Rs. 1953700. At

the same time the table also depicts that the total average annual income and expenditure of the migrant households are respectively Rs. 112993.33 & Rs. 65123.33. While the monthly average income and expenditure of the migrant households is Rs. 9416.11 & Rs. 5426.94.

8.7 Income Expenditure Details of the Non-Migrant Households:-

Table: 6 Income Expenditure Details of the Non-Migrant Households

CATEGORY	Income And Expenditure Detail Of The Non-Migrant Family (Rs).	
	Income	Expenditure
Total Annual	3346250.00	2038550.00
Total Annual Average	111541.67	67951.67
Monthly Avg	9295.14	5662.64

Source: Primary data

The above table depicts the income and expenditure details of the non- migrant households. So far the total annual income of the non- migrant households is concerned the amount is Rs. 3346250.00 and the total expenditure of the migrant households is Rs. 2038550.00. At the same time the table also depicts that the total

average annual income and expenditure of the non- migrant households are respectively Rs. 111541.67 & Rs. 67951.67. While the monthly average income and expenditure of the migrant households is Rs. 9295.14 & Rs. 5662.64.

8.8 Income Comparison between Migrant and Non Migrant Households:-

Table: 7 Income Comparisons between Migrant and Non Migrant Households

Category	Income Comparison Of Migrant And Non-migrant Household	
	MIGRANT	NON-MIGRANT
Total Annual	3389800.00	3346250.00
Total Annual Average	112993.33	111541.67
Monthly Avg.	9416.11	9295.14

Source: Primary Data

The above table shows the comparison of income between migrant and non-migrant households. It shows that when the total annual income of the migrant households is Rs. 3389800.00, at that point of time the annual income of the non-migrant households is Rs. 3346250.00. And the source of income as per the data of the migrant households are from agriculture , migration (Remittance) and MGREGA, while the non-migrant

households source of income area is limited to agriculture and MGNREGA . Remittance money from the migration is the extra income for the migrant households. And the total annual average income of the migrant and non-migrant households is Rs. 112993.33 & Rs. 111541.67 respectively. And so far the monthly average income of the two above mentioned category is concerned the amount is Rs.9416.11 &Rs.9295.14 respectively.

8.9 Farmer Details:-

Table: 8

Area(Hector)	Type	No. Of Households	
		Migrant	Non Migrant
0--1	Marginal	5	15
1--2	Small	16	12
2--4	Semi- Medium	8	3
4--10	Medium	1	0
10 <	Large	0	0

Source: primary data

The above table shows the farmer details of the study area. The collected data from the migrant and non migrant shows, from migrant households most of the farmers are small farmers they are 16 in number, at the same time 12 farmers are small farmer from the non migrant households. In case of non migrant households 50 percent of the farmers are the marginal farmer and their category is highest among the farmers of the non migrant farmers. It is clear that in the study area most of the farmers are small farmers and in the non migrant households most of the farmers are marginal farmers. There is no sign of large farmers in the study area. There

is only one medium farmer in the migrant study village. As per the data most of the farmers of the non migrant study area are marginal farmers but they are producing equally like the small farmers of the migrant study village. Although they don't have that much amount of land like the small farmers but they are using other's land as leased in for their production.

8.10 Production:-

Here the main objective of the study is to find out the change of production due to migration and the production details are given in the below table.

Table: 9 Production details of the migrant households.

Production In Quintal	Before Migration	After Migration
Total Production	2299.5	2139
Average Production	76.65	71.3

**Source: Primary Data*

Here the table is showing the production details of the migrant house holds annual and the average as well. The amount of the production is decreasing after the migration that the table is depicting. The amount of the total production and the average production before migration was 2299.5 and 76.65 but after migration the production level has been decreased to 2139 and 71.3 respectively. The sole reason of the decreased of the production level of the migrant households is that the

females are involving in the production process, while the most of the male members of the family are use to migrate with the sake of earning more money. But the strange thing is migration in this study could not able to impact in a large number to the production process because of the feminization of the production. That the female member of the family are actively participating in the production process so that is why the impact of migration is not able reduce the production level in large extent. It is just affection in a very small manner.

Table: 10 Production Details of the Non-Migrant Households.

Production In Quintal	Before One Yr	Prpresent
Total Production	1374	1356
Average Production	45.8	45.2

**Source: Primary Data*

Here the table is dealing with the production level of the non-migrant households annually and the average production level of the households. The amount of the annually and the average is 1374&1356 quintal

respectively and it is the production before one year and after one year the status is decreasing to some extent and the amount of production at present is 45.8&45.2 quintal respectively.

Table: 11 Comparisons of Average Land with Production of Migrant And Non-Migrant Households.

Land (Acr) & Prd (Qntl)	Migrant Households	Non-Migrant Households
Average Land	4.93	3.3
Average Production	71.3	45.2

**Source: Primary Data.*

Here the table is giving the comparisons of average land with the average production of the migrant and the non-migrant households as well. The picture is interpreting that migrant households are keeping more land and high production in comparison to the land and production of non-migrant households. The reason why

the migrant people are having high production is because of their owned land, even if the people of non-migrant household efficient enough to go for high production like migrant households, but they need more land for producing more production.



9. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

A review of the study indicates that the migrations from the villages of Ganjam is almost purely because of the push and pull factors and sometimes it is voluntary in nature. The migration condition is created because of many reasons, including low agricultural productivity, deforestation, displacement and unavailability of government work opportunities at the village level. In these situations, migration has developed as a survival strategy or coping mechanism for thousands of families.

From the collected data it is clear that, all the migrants are male workers. Most (75%) of the migrants are coming under general category, 15% are OBC and 10% are SC. All non migrant households are coming under general and OBC category. Most of the respondents from both migrant and non migrant households are literate as per the data. In migrant study area 26 percent of the families are coming under below the poverty line while 20 percent of the non migrant families are coming in this category. Poverty is one of the major reasons of migration. Most of the migrant members are coming between 20 to 30 age groups. The remittance is the main source of income for the migrant family where as the income from the agriculture sector is the main income of the non migrant families. Most of the non migrant households are using the leased in land for their production. Average production of the migrant household is greater than the production of the non migrant.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings, this study suggests a set of recommendations to check migration as well as protect the rights of the migrant laborers.

In order to check migration and protect the migrant laborers from violation of their rights, effort should be made to work on the issues of livelihood at the village level. Land, water and forest are the natural sources of livelihood for these communities. The first action that needs to be taken is the distribution of lands among the landless households. Efforts should be made to redistribute the lands collected under the Bhoodan movement, which seeks to secure voluntary donations of land from wealthy landowners for distribution to the poor.

Social security provisions should be made mandatory for the migrant laborers and the responsibility of this should be fixed with the employer or the company. All the migrant laborers should be covered either by life or health insurance during their migration period; it should be provided by the employer/contractor. Focus should be given to the development of alternative livelihood opportunities.

11. CONCLUSION

The study has revealed that most of the migrants were in the age of thirties and forties, belonged to general castes with faith in Hindu religion, were mostly literates and migrated in the first decade of 21st century. Low wages and rain-fed agriculture in the native place have been found the economic factors leading to migration, while poverty, poor civic amenities, leading a poor life, high aspirations and demonstration effect were social and psychological factors resulting to migration. The impact of out-migration has revealed that remittances received from the migrants have resulted in increase in the happiness of the family. There has been increased emphasis on the education of children, especially of a girl child. Receivers of remittances have reported increase in the consumption of cereals, pulses, vegetables and milk. Migration has also shown a positive impact on the healthcare facilities of the family members of the migrants. The migration of male members has empowered the female members of the households in terms of enhancing their decision-making role in various activities. As a result of massive flow of labour away from the farm, women often assume major responsibilities in farming and household chores in case of migrant families, as shown by a higher migration induced drudgery indices of women from migrant households as compared to non-migrant households.

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