

Social Mapping of Migrant Workers in Odisha

Labour and ESI Department
Government of Odisha

Technical Partner of the Study and Report
National Law University Odisha

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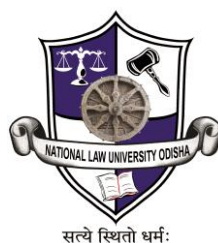
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Contents

<i>Acknowledgements</i>		5
<i>Abbreviations</i>		11
<i>List of Tables and Figures</i>		13
<i>Executive Summary</i>		19
<hr/>		
Chapter-1	Introduction	31
Chapter-2	Legal Framework on Protection of Migrant Workers	53
Chapter-3	Design and Methods of the Study	67
Chapter-4	State of Migrant Workers of Odisha: Analysis and Findings	91
Chapter-5	Role of Panchayat Raj Institutions : An Analysis	159
Chapter-6	Youth Livelihood Security: Status and Need Assessment	175
<i>References</i>		189

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We congratulate the Labour Department, Government of Odisha for conceptualizing a study on *Social Mapping of Migrant Workers in Odisha* with the idea to bring out a credible document to reorient policy action to effectively address the issues of migration.

I am glad that Labour Department has partnered NLUO for technical support for the study which I believe is the first kind of study in Odisha. I would like to introduce that this report has been prepared on the basis of primary data, secondary information, and law and policy review.

The research part of the report contains qualitative as well as quantitative information of demographic profile and socio-economic characteristics of the migrant households, incidence of migration, migration process, migration patterns, occupational category, wages and remuneration, issues and challenges, and human rights awareness of the migrant households. The report highlights the occupational needs of the youth to inform policy to reset suitable measures to support sustainable livelihoods for young people. The report does not limit with data analysis, it delves into the labour related laws and policies in the perspective of international labour instruments to identify the issues for policy actions to prevent distress migration.

It is imperative to mention that the Government of Odisha has taken several initiatives to prevent distress migration by connecting migrant households with ongoing social security and employment schemes and through special programmes. In this context this report offers a set of recommendations to respond many of the challenges. It suggests ways to promote agricultural development, income generation and employment opportunities. The report emphasizes support to target youth as a means of promoting sustainable livelihood.

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It is hoped that the critical issues highlighted in the report would influence policy makers to catalyze greater strategy and follow-up action with high note on the important issue of migration.

I would like to inform that despite our best efforts, the report might have some lapses, omissions and technical errors. Suggestions are welcome to improve our skills and professionalism.

The report is an outcome of successful partnership with Labour Department, Government of Odisha. We look forward to continue this cooperation in support of research and policy planning on labour related issues.



(Prof. Srikrishna Deva Rao)

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Abbreviations

AWC	Anganwadi Centre
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
BDO	Block Development Officer
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CD	Community Development
CDPO	Child Development Project Officer
CEADAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
DLO	District Labour Officer
DSWO	District Social Welfare Officer
GP	Gram Panchayat
IAY	Indira Awas Yojana
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
ILO	International Labour Organisation
KALIA	Krushak Assistance for Livelihood and Income Augmentation
KBK	Kalahandi Balangir Koraput
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NAC	Notified Area Council
NFSA	National Food Security Act
NLUO	National Law University Odisha
NOAP	National Old Age Pension
NREGA	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NRLM	National Rural Livelihoods Mission

NSS	National Sample Survey
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisation
NSO	National Statistical Office
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Produce
OBC	Other Backward Caste
OHRC	Odisha Human Rights Commission
PDS	Public Distribution System
PHC	Primary Health Care
PLFS	Periodic Labour Force Survey
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institution
PTG	Primitive Tribal Group
RDC	Revenue Divisional Commissioner
RoR	Record of Right
SC	Scheduled Caste
SHG	Self Help Group
SOAP	State Old Age Pension
SRLM	State Rural Livelihoods Mission
SSA	Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan
ST	Scheduled Tribe
TDPS	Targeted Public Distribution System
UEE	Universal Elementary Education
ULB	Urban Local Body
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UPR	Usual Place of Residence
WPR	Workforce Population Ratio

List of Tables and Figures

Tables

Table-1.1	Percentage Distribution of Workforce -2017-18
Table-2.1	Minimum wages for domestic worker
Table-3.1	Forest Area in Odisha
Table-3.2	Forest Area in Balangir and Nuapada District
Table-3.3	Block-wise number of Gram Panchayats and villages in Balangir District
Table-3.4	Population and Workforce in Bangomunda Block
Table-3.5	Population and Workforce in Saintala Block
Table-3.6	Population and Workforce in Turekela Block
Table-3.7	Population and Workforce in Muribahal Block
Table-3.8	Distribution of workers according to social category
Table-3.9	Block-wise number of Gram Panchayats and villages in Nuapada district
Table-3.10	Population and Workforce in Sinapali Block
Table- 4.1	Number of Households Surveyed in Block and Gram-Panchayat Wise
Table- 4.2	Survey Households and Population
Table- 4.3	Population according to age groups and family size of the households
Table- 4.4	Distribution of households according to social category
Table- 4.5	Educational status of the population of households
Table- 4.6	Landholding and livelihoods of the households

Table- 4.7	Number of households benefitted under social security programmes
Table- 4.8	Gram Panchayat -wise migrant households
Table- 4.9	Gender -wise number of persons who migrated during 2017-2019
Table- 4.10	Household-wise number of persons who have migrated in 2019
Table- 4.11	Distribution of households according to nature of migration of persons from the households
Table-4.12	Prominent destination states of the migrant workers
Table- 4.13	Migration Process
Table- 4.14	Occupational sectors of migrant workers
Table-4.15	Distribution of migrant workers according to the type of work performed by them at the destination
Table- 4.16	Employment types of migrant workers who are engaged in economic activity
Table- 4.17	Fixation and remittance of wages for the migrant workers
Table- 4.18	Distribution of broad reasons of migration as per the opinions of the households
Table- 4.19	Number of households stated that the facilities available for the workers at the worksites
Table- 4.20	Number of households opined the availability of other subsistence to the migrant workers of their families at the workplaces
Table- 4.21	Distribution of household opinions on problems faced by the migrant workers at their workplaces
Table- 4.21	Distribution of household opinions on problems faced by the migrant workers at their workplaces
Table- 4.22	Number of households stated the accessibility of the public services at the destination places by the migrants of their households.
Table- 4.23	Legal awareness of households
Table- 4.24	Opinion of the households in number on various measures to prevent distress migration
Table- 4.25	Suggestions for safe migration by the number of households

Table-5.1	Distribution of the opinions of Sarapanchs about major economic activities of people
Table-5.2	Distribution of opinions of Sarapanchs on the geographical situation and migration
Table-5.3	Socio-economic status of the migrant households
Table-5.4	Distribution of opinions of Sarapanchs on the reasons of migration
Table-5.5	Opinions of the Sarapanchs on the issues of migration
Table -5.6	Awareness among Sarapanchs to law and policy
Table-5.7	Awareness of Sarapanchs about status of the migrants
Figure-5.8	Opinions of Sarapanchs on the health issues of the migrants
Table-5.9	Opinions of the Sarapanchs on their roles to prevent migration
Table- 6.1	Percentage share of youth migrants to the total migrant population
Table- 6.2	Youth population and information obtained for number of youth for livelihood assessment
Table-6.3	Estimated number of married youth per one thousand persons

Figures

Figure-3.1	Forest Cover in Odisha: Description of Forest Cover within Recorded Forest Area in Sq.Km
Figure-3.1	Forest Cover in Odisha: Description of Forest Cover within Recorded Forest Area in Sq.Km
Figure-3.2	Forest Area in Balangir and Nupada Districts
Figure-4.1	Region-wise share of households to total households surveyed
Figure-4.2	Sex-wise population of the households

Figure-4.3	Percentage distribution of population according to household size
Figure- 4.4	Age-wise percentage distribution of total population of the migrant households
Figure-4.5	Age -wise percentage distribution of the population
Figure-4.6	Percentage distribution of households by social groups
Figure-4.7	Educational status of the population of the migrant households
Figure-4.8	Education level of the population of migrant households in Block-wise
Figure-4.9	Landholdings and Livelihoods of the Households
Figure-4.10	Percentage of the households who have debt burden in Bank/SHG/ Cooperative Societies
Figure-4.11	Percentage of households covered under social security schemes
Figure-4.12	Distribution of Gram Panchayats according to the number of households reported migration
Figure-4.13	Percentage of persons migrated in 2019 as to the total population of the households
Figure-4.14	Average number of persons vis-a vis average number of migrants of the household
Figure-4.15	Percentage distribution of households having migration in 2019
Figure-4.16	Migration percentage of households during 2017-2019
Figure- 4.17	Migration pattern of households (in percentage)
Figure-4.18	Percentage distribution of households by migration process
Figure- 4.19	Percentage of households who have taken monetary advance before migration
Figure-4.20	Percentage distribution of migrant workers by their employment in various work sectors at the destination

Figure-4.20(A)	Percentage distribution of migrant workers according to their employment in different sectors
Figure-4.21	Percentage distribution of migrant workers according to work type
Figure- 4.22	Percentage distribution of migrant workers as per the employment conditions
Figure- 4.22 (A)	Percentage distribution of migrant workers according to their employment conditions
Figure- 4.23	Criteria of wage fixation
Figure-4.24	Percentage of workers get their wages in cash
Figure-4.25	Wage payment pattern
Figure- 4.26	Workers level of satisfaction on their wages
Figure-4.27	Percentage distribution of the reasons (push factors)of migration
Figure-4.28	Percentage distribution of reasons (pull factors) of migration
Figure-4.29	Percentage of migrant workers avail basic facilities at their worksites
Figure-4.30	Percentage of migrant workers obtain other subsistence at the workplace
Figure-4.31	Problems faced by the migrant workers at their workplace
Figure- 4.32	Level of awareness among the migrants about inspection of worksites by the local authorities
Figure-4.33	Percentage of migrant households have ever approached the law and justice institutions
Figure-4.34	Access to the public services by the percentage of migrant workers at the destination place
Figure-4.35	Legal awareness of the migrant households
Figure- 4.36	Suggestions by migrant households in percentage to prevent distress migration
Figure-4.37	Suggestions for safe migration

Figure-5.1	Major economic activities in the localities according to opinions of Sarapanchs
Figure-5.2	Opinions of the Sarapanchs on geographical situation and migration
Figure- 6.1	Number of persons of 19-35 years age group to the total population of the households
Figure-6.2	Percentage of youth get married
Figure-6.3	Level of education of the youth
Figure-6.4	Level of education among male youth
Figure-6.5	Level of education among female youth
Figure- 6.6	Status of employment & unemployment among youth
Figure-6.7	Percentage of youths who are interested for bank loan
Figure-6.8	Percentage of youth who are interested for skill development training
Figure-6.9	Percentage of youth who have job cards under NREGA
Figure-6.10	Percentage of youth requiring support for different livelihood projects

Executive Summary

Labour migration is an international phenomenon that occupies an integral part of academic as well as policy discourses all over the world. Migration induces the formation of urbanisations rapidly and the movement of people results in changes in the spatial distribution of population in response to changes in economic, political, social, cultural and ecological endowment in different regions, countries or areas. The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) (1990) is the only UN instrument of direct relevance to migrant workers. ILO instruments on migrant workers provide for guarantees and facilities to assist migrant workers and their families in all stages of the migration process.

A large section of people in our country does manual work in the informal sectors as agricultural labourer, construction workers, brick kiln workers, stone quarry workers, home based workers such as weaving, beedi making, forest production collections, kendu leaf making, etc. Many amongst them migrate far away from their homes to work. Although the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act 1979, is dealing exclusively with migrants in India, but other legislations to safeguard the security of workers are equally applicable to migrant workers. Most of the migrant workers are poor, illiterate and engaged in informal sectors of employment. Usually, they are unaware of the labour laws meant to safeguard their rights. Often, they are exploited and not given the minimum wages. They fall outside the protection of the numerous beneficial legislation as there is very little monitoring of their situation.

The Labour and ESI Department, Government of Odisha has partnered with NLUO for undertaking the study on Social Mapping of Migrant Workers to understand and analyse the perspective, practice and challenges of labour migration in Odisha. The research methods followed in the study include primary data collection through household survey of the migrant families, focus group discussion with the representatives of Gram Panchayats through interview schedule, secondary data analysis and review of law, policy and literature on the corresponding issues of labour migration.

This study is entitled as Social Mapping of Migrant Workers in Odisha. The report analyses the primary data of the migrant households to draw insights into the pattern and practice of labour migration in Odisha.

In order to have a shared understanding of the study, we devised working definitions to key concepts. That “migrant worker” is a person who either migrates within his/her home State or out-migrates to other States in India for the purpose of work. “Social Mapping” is a method to visualize community structure, livelihood patterns of different social groups and socio-economic conditions of the families.

The key objective of the study is to understand, document and analyse the context, practice and challenges of labour migration in Odisha. Based on the findings and the exploration of critical areas, the study shall recommend for law and policy reforms to prevent distress migration.

Household was the unit of survey. Information was collected from the households through a semi-structured questionnaire schedule on three areas. The first was the socio-economic characteristics of the household which included demography, landholding, livelihoods and social security of the family. The second was on migration particulars such as the process of migration, the reasons of migration, occupational pattern, employment types and wages. The third aspect was about household awareness on the laws and institutional mechanisms to workers’ grievance redressal.

The survey uses interactive and interview method using a schedule comprised of both open-ended and close-ended questions. The survey was conducted in the districts of Balangir and Nuapada. They are the migration prone districts in the State of Odisha. The survey covered five Blocks of Odisha State. Among them, four Blocks namely Bongomunda, Muribahal, Saintala and Turekela were from Balangir district and another was Sinapali Block in the district of Nuapada. This study conducted survey in 90 Gram Panchayats as against the total of 116 Gram Panchayats across the five Blocks. As many as 7648 households of the migrant families were enumerated in the survey which is found to be 7.58 per cent of the total households estimated across 90 Gram Panchayats.

The survey was conducted during November 2019 to March 2020 with the support of the District Administration and in the assistance of the AWWs and ICDS officials of the respective Blocks. The survey covered a total of 7648 households and 31,347 persons.

The report has been presented in six chapters. Chapter-1 is introductory one which provides a theoretical framework covering overview, definitions on the types of migration, general analysis to pattern, causes, issues, challenges of migration and the rationale of the study. Chapter 2 deals with legal frameworks application to the migration of labour in international and national level. This chapter reviews the law and policy on the perspective of the labour rights and identifies gaps in the law and policy. Chapter 3 provides

the perspective, objectives, expected outcomes, research methodologies and limitations of the study. This chapter gives insights into the socio-economic profiles of the universe and locales of the study. Chapter 4 analyses the primary data collected from the households to provide main research findings and policy recommendations. This chapter analyses the socio-economic characteristics of the households, migration particulars and the awareness of the migrants on laws and grievance redressal institutional mechanisms available for the protection of the rights of the migrant workers. Chapter 5 examines the role of PRI in prevention and protection of distress migration and it analyses the perception and understanding of the representatives of the Gram Panchayat bodies on the issues of migration. Chapter 6 examines the status and needs of the youth for the accomplishment of sustainable livelihoods.

Key Findings

A. Households and Population

- The survey was commissioned in the households of the migrant workers which were identified on the basis of certain criteria. As many as 7648 households were enumerated across 90 Gram Panchayats covering 26 Gram Panchayats in Bangomunda, 20 Gram Panchayats in Muribahal, 16 Gram Panchayats in Saintala, 19 Gram Panchayats in Turekela and 9 Gram Panchayats in Sinapali. The number of households that the survey covered block-wise was 938 in Bongomunda, 1478 in Muribahal, 1671 in Saintala, 2334 in Turekela, and 1227 in Sinapali. The migrant households is estimated to be 7.58 per cent of the total households across the 90 Gram Panchayats.
- The total population of the households enumerated was found to be 31,347 comprising of 16,105 males and 15,242 females. The share of males and females to total population was about 51 per cent and 49 per cent, respectively. It is imperative to mention that a total of 19,982 persons were found to have migrated which constitutes about 63.74 per cent of the population.
- It is about 6 per cent of the households reported to have single person family whereas bulk of the households (53 per cent) was found with 2-4 persons in the families. About 30 per cent of the households were made of 5-6 persons. The proportion of households with seven or more persons in the families was found to be about 10 per cent. The average size of the households is found to be four persons suggesting that majority of the households are nuclear families.

- Above one-third of the population was found to be children, i.e. persons who were in the age group of 0-18 years. About 29 per cent of the population was in the age group of 19-35 years and the population belonging to the age group of 36-50 years have accounted about 21 per cent of the total population. Persons in the age group of 51-60 years and old persons above 60 years of age account for about 9 per cent and 7 per cent of the total population, respectively.
- Majority of the households were found belonging to Hindu communities. Above half of the households were from marginalised communities comprising of 32.65 per cent STs and 21.29 per cent SCs. This shows that migration is more pronounced in the lower economic communities.
- Majority of the households were found educationally backward. About 25 per cent persons were illiterate while one-third of the population was found to have education up-to primary level. It is about 18 per cent of population have studied upto 7th standard, and 17 per cent of population had education between 8th and 10th standards. A small proportion of population, i.e. about 7 per cent was found to have completed matriculation or college education.
- The main occupation of the migrant households has been reported to be daily labor and agriculture work. A small proportion of households were reported to be in skilled occupation. Around four-fifth of the households had their homesteaded land whereas a little above one-third of the households reported to have minimum of 1 acre of agricultural land. About 31 per cent of the households did not have agricultural land.
- A large proportion of the households claimed to be BPL category, but only one-third of the households reported that they had BPL card. About 62 per cent of the households were found to have ration cards under PDS. About 60 per cent of the households were found to be beneficiaries under NFSA to obtain rice at the subsidised rate of Rs. 1.00 per kg through the public distribution system. About 35 per cent of households reported receiving financial assistance under the rural housing schemes.
- With regard to other social security schemes, about 62 per cent of the elderly persons were found receiving old age pension under National Old Age Pension Scheme or Madhubabu Pension Yojana.

The coverage of the migrant households under KALIA scheme was found to be insubstantial, except Muribahal where half of the households have been covered under KALIA beneficiaries. As many as 62.80 per cent of households were found to have job card under MGNREGA.

B. Migration: Incidence, Issues and Challenges

- Among the GPs surveyed in Block-wise, a minimum of 100 migrant households were reported from 55 per cent Gram Panchayats in Sinapali followed by 52 per cent in Turekela, 30 per cent in Muribahal, and 25 per cent in Saintala. Block-wise the largest number of migrant households was reported to be 318 in Halanbhata GP of Turekela, 276 Badsaimara GP of Muribahal, 252 in Makhapadar of Sinapali, 244 in Karamtala GP of Saintala and 129 households in Alanda GP of Bangomunda
- The incidence of migration of one or more persons has been reported from each of the 7648 households. As many as 19,982 persons were found in migration during the year 2019. Among them 56.52 per cent were males and 43.48 per cent were females. Children share about 24 per cent of the total migrants who were found migrating either to help parents in work or to take care of younger siblings and where no one is available to take care of the child as in the case of small households or family migration.
- Among adult population, a high proportion (82 per cent) of males was found migrating as compared to 63 per cent of females. The migration rate in every 1,000 population is estimated to be 484, it is 548 among males and 415 among females.
- The average number of migrants per households is 2.6. Migration of single person was reported from 26 per cent household, two persons from 27 per cent households, three persons from 22 per cent households, four persons from 15 per cent households, and five or above persons from 10 per cent households. Highest proportion of single person migrant household was found in Saintala whereas incidence of family migration was relatively high in Muribahal.
- A large number of persons about 86 per cent were found migrating outside Odisha to show that migration is predominately inter-State. The prominent destination States are Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujrat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Telangana. Among the intra-State migrants, the

most prominent destination districts are Khordha and Cuttack. The capital city of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack city of Cuttack districts have demands for labour particularly for construction works, domestic service and transport service. The migrants reported working in brick kilns, stone crushing units and in the construction sector.

- Migration is predominately seasonal and bulk of the migrants get employed in brick kilns. About half of the households reported receiving monetary advance from the employers or through contractors before their actual migration. Incidence of long-term migration was reported to be approximately 15 per cent where migrants were found employed in biscuit/bakery factories, transport sector, shop and business establishments or in security service.
- About 68 per cent of migration was found voluntary and the rest of 32 per cent was controlled migration where migration has been mobilised through influence of contractors or intermediaries.
- Brick kilns and construction works were found to be the most prominent sectors which together provide work to about 70 per cent of migrant workers whereas migrants employed in agriculture sector and textile sector were reported to be about 9 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively. Rest of the migrant workers get employed in other sectors such as domestic service, automobiles, hotels and hospitality, steel and aluminum, biscuit and bakery making and private security agencies.
- A high proportion of the migrant workers (43 per cent) get employed in unskilled works as compared to 23 per cent of migrants reported employing in skilled occupations.
- With regard to wage and remuneration about 58 per cent migrants reported that their wages are determined on work basis, 92 per cent of workers receiving wages in cash, 78 per cent of workers receiving wages directly from the employers. About 37 per cent migrants were found dissatisfied with their wages and remuneration.
- The main reasons for migration were reported to be non-availability of regular work, poor wages, lack of employment opportunities, poverty, landlessness and crop failure. Non-availability of regular employment and poor wages are the most important factor for migration as more than 50 per cent

households reported these. Lack of employment opportunities was found more pronouncing in Saintala while poverty and landlessness has been recognised as the important factors by the households in Turekela.

- The pull factors for migration were reported to be better wages, work guarantee, better job opportunities and scope to get employment in skilled occupations.
- With regard to basic civic facilities it is reported that majority of the workers have availed drinking water facilities and electricity at their worksites. Among other facilities, about 25 per cent of migrants have been provided restroom, 20 per cent have toilet facility and first-aid is available for about 12.5 per cent migrants at the worksites.
- About 50 per cent of migrants mostly the brick kiln workers have been provided housing facility at the worksites whereas one-third of migrants were found to have never obtained any kind of subsistence except wages. The migrants who were ever provided with rations, cooked food or overtime wages were reported to be meagre.
- Major problems faced by the migrants at their work destination are reported to be lack of medical facilities, lack of housing facility, lack of school facilities for children's education, delay in wage payments, overburdening works, lack of basic facilities at the worksites, language problems and unsafe work conditions. Other problems were flagged off such as lack of compensation in case of accident or death, physical and sexual harassment. Some solitary issues have also been noted such as death of a woman due to crushing under tractor at the construction site, police case on false allegation for theft and cheating like offences, abduction of adolescent girl.
- Inspection of worksites by the labour officials or local administration was found lacking. There is lack of awareness in migrant households regarding the existence of institutional mechanism for grievance redressal. This may be drawn from the fact that about 10 per cent of households have ever approached police regarding their issues in migration. Hardly 5 per cent of households have ever approached the Human Rights Commission or Labour Department in Odisha or in their destination States. Surprisingly, the Legal Services Authorities have ever been approached by 4 per cent of households even though

they have a dedicated scheme for migrant workers who are also entitled to free legal aid as per the provisions of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

- About 43 per cent households recognized the availability of primary health services to the migrants at the destination places. About 30 per cent migrant households stated that their children have access to schools at the destination place. The accessibility to public health, school education and even to a small extent to PDS and Anganwadi Centers were found in the neighboring States such as Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Chhattisgarh.
- Majority (51.44 per cent) of the migrant households were found to be aware of the National Food Security Act, followed by the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (48.7 per cent), Right to Education (36.40 per cent) and Child Labour Prohibition Act (34.11 per cent). About 28 per cent households were aware of Minimum Wages Act whereas the awareness among households on the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act and Workers Compensation Act was, respectively, about 19 per cent and 15 per cent. About 22.36 per cent households were aware of the Forest Right Act.
- Distress migration is a kind of vicious circle which calls for strategies and investment to augment agriculture development, employment growth, and income generation in the localities to improve the livelihood of the poor. Youth employment, minimum 200 guaranteed workdays under NREGA, increased marketing of minor forest products, soft agriculture loan to tenant farmers, minimum support price of cotton production are some of the major suggestions flagged of by the migrant households for the prevention of distress migration.

C. Perception of PRI representatives

- The economic reasons to migration as identified by the Sarapanchs are of heavy dependence of single crop cultivation, lack of facilities for the maintenance of live stocks, lack of facilities and opportunities for employability in arts and handicrafts, absence of manufacturing industries, restriction on the collection and sale of forest products.

- Regarding the geographical issues on migration, the Sarapanchs are of the opinion that extremism and terrorism have been effectively managed and eliminated and, hence, it is not the concern for migration. Distress migration is, therefore, because of drought and not tapping of water resources for cultivation.
- To prevent distress migration, the Sarapnchas have provided handful of suggestions such as formulation of water and canal bodies to promote multi crop agricultural works, establishment of spinning and textiles mills in high crop cultivation areas to provide regular employment opportunities, effective enforcement of Forest Rights Act with access to NTFP and bring forest land into cultivation, empowering the Sarapanch as “Registration Authority” under Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act 1979 and the Unorganised Sector Workers’ Social Security Act, 2008, exploring alternative income generation activities and facilities for cold storage to enable the small farmers to keep vegetables and fruits.

D. Livelihood Support for Youth

- About 28.56 per cent of the total population was found to be in the age group of 19-35 years, i.e. youth population. They are an important part of the migration phenomena. They constitute of about 45.7 per cent of the adult migrants and represent more than one-third of the total migrant population.
- Youths are compelled to migrate due to lack of decent employment opportunities, lack of interest to perform traditional work and the prospect of finding better employment to improve living status.
- The percentage of employment was reported to be 23.13 among males and 13.57 among females. The self-employment among youths was found unsatisfactory. About 13.25 per cent of males and 7.74 per cent of females reported being self-employed. As high as 70.37 per cent of youths reported that they were unemployed. It may be noted in this context that even though a large number of youths has migrated for work purpose or they are in some sort of occasional employment but they reported themselves as “unemployed” considering their employment is casual and unsustainable.
- It is about 35 per cent of youths has their personal bank account with 37.72 among males and 31.83 per cent among females. As many as 35 per cent youths (41 per cent male and 28 per cent female) was found to have interest for bank loan to explore the perspective of self-employment.

- A total of about 4.5 per cent of youth have undergone some sort of skill development training programmes. On the other hand, a large number of youths have raised interest in skill development which is found to be 58.38 in Saintala, 40.11 per cent in Bangomunda, 38.73 per cent in Muribahal, 35.74 per cent in Sinapali and 34.28 per cent in Turekela. Interest for skill development was found apparently high among males as compared to females.
- The most prominent skills identified by the youths are motor mechanic, driving, electrician, television mechanic, mobile mechanic, computer mechanic, tailoring, handicrafts, and plumber. Other areas which are pronounced by handful number of youths, particularly the females include skill building in cattle farming, mushroom cultivation, cooking and weaving.
- It is about 44.60 per cent of youths (19-35 year of age) have job cards, 53.42 per cent among males and 33.75 per cent among females. Overall 25.30 per cent of the youths (28.44 per cent of males and 21.43 per cent of the females) have shown interest for kitchen garden.
- About 34 per cent youths have expressed interest for bore-well, 41.63 per cent among males and 24.48 per cent among females.
- Altogether 36.17 per cent youths combining with 42 per cent of males and 29 per cent of females were found to have interest for land development.
- The support for the construction of poultry shelter has been identified as a felt need for about 37 per cent of youths.
- The opportunity for goat shelter has aroused interest among the largest number (43.58 per cent) of youths. It is 47.86 per cent among males and 38.33 per cent among females.

Recommendations

- Strong evidence based migration policy shall be formulated harnessing with migrant workers appropriate legislations, social security schemes and administrative regulations in compliance with international obligations under international human rights and labour laws

- Establish a comprehensive migration governance agenda that incorporates youth migration into national policies and reflects full respect for international human rights.
- Institutionalise the collection of data on youth migration at the local level and conduct comparative research on migrant youth's engagement with local authorities, including coalition-building, new technologies and local consultative processes.
- To safeguard youth rights, policies should define guidelines for the establishment of apprenticeships, vocational training and internships that are applicable in different socio-cultural contexts.
- The primary reason behind migration is economic distress. There should be larger sensitisation with information about alternative employment and about their legal rights.
- Promote registration of migrants, employers, contractors in order to build up a verifiable data base for the employment of migrant workers and connect to the legal institutions such as police, legal services and labour commission to help migrants to access public services and to enforce migrant rights and contracts.
- Protect women migrants with gender protective measures. Each family shall be brought under self-help groups fold. Financial assistance to be provided to strengthen the financial management capacity of the SHGs.
- Address the vulnerabilities like food security and health security. Strengthen village livelihoods.
- Eligible youth (19-35 years) from every household shall be covered under the placement linked skill development programme.
- Extend social protection measures to the migrant households and ensure that they are benefited.
- Designate local authorities responsible for migration policies and programmes, and ensure that they are accessible to migrant youth.

Chapter-1

Introduction

1.1 Background

Labour migration is an international phenomenon that occupies an integral part of academic as well as policy discourses all over the world. It is a significant factor influencing the direction of socio-economic development in India. The 64th round National Sample Survey data from 2007-2008 revealed that 28.3 per cent of the workforce in India are migrants¹. In Odisha, 94,495 rural households and 25,590 urban households report themselves as having migrated, according to a survey conducted by Aajeevika Bureau, Centre for Migration and Labour Solutions². In rural areas alone, the total number of migrants comes to 88 lakh persons³. The migration of labourers has assumed a “critical proportion in the State of Odisha”⁴.

The issue of migrant labour in Odisha cannot be overemphasised. Recently, in October 2019, a Full Bench of the Odisha Human Rights Commission (OHRC) took *suo motu* cognizance of distress labour migration from the State and directed the Labour Secretary to file a comprehensive report on the issue⁵. Similarly, concerned by the alarming numbers of distress migrations in the State, the Government of Odisha recognises the need to estimate the number of such migrations in the districts of Western Odisha. This estimation by the government is needed not only to reduce distress migration but also to remedy the exploitative labour practices meted out to poor and vulnerable migrants in other States (especially, Andhra Pradesh)⁶.

¹ Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Report of the Working Group on Migration, January 2017, <http://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/1566.pdf>.

² Studies, stories and a Canvas-Seasonal labour Migration & Migrant workers from Odisha-Centre for Migration and Labour solution, July 2014. <http://www.aajeevika.org/assets/pdfs/Odisha%20State%20Migration%20Profile%20Report.pdf>.

³ *ibid*.

⁴ Staff Reporter, Odisha Rights Panel seeks report on distress labour migration, (The Hindu, 1 October 2019): <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/odisha-rights-panel-seeks-report-on-distress-labour-migration/article29563424.ece>.

⁵ n(4).

⁶ Inter-State Migrant Workman, Act (ISMW) Labour Directorate, Government of Odisha, available at <https://labdirodisaha.gov.in/?q=node/63%27%3B>.

Department of Labour, Government of Odisha has, therefore, explored the situational analysis of migrant workers in the district of Balangir and Nuapada, normally called as KBK districts and entrusted the survey with the Centre for Child Rights (CCR), National Law University Odisha (NLUO).

Entrusted by the Labour and ESI Department of Government of Odisha, Centre for Child Rights, National Law University Odisha identified Saintala, Bangomunda, Muribahal and Turekela blocks in Balangir district and Sinapali in Nuapada District as vulnerable and prone for migration. To reach a more nuanced perception of labour migration, the survey tools were constructed towards social mapping of the patterns, reasons, issues and challenges specific to migrant labourers in these regions. While previous studies have taken an approximately linear extrapolation of data, the present survey/study is based on an alternative method of **snowball sampling (also known as Chain referral sampling)** to explore newer variables that may have a potential impact on migration from or to these regions.

1.2 Migration: An overview

One important facet of study on population is the study of migration arising out of various social, economic, or political reasons. To understand the dynamics of society better, it is necessary to study and analyse the movement of population within the country for subsistence or otherwise. Movement of people to different parts of the country mainly for subsistence could be due to backwardness in one region or area and faster development in some other areas. The demand and supply concept exists because of faster economic growth and activities in some regions invite human resources to engage in manufacturing, service sector, unskilled labour works in infrastructure development and so on. Therefore, an assessment or social mappings of the movement of people or migration of the population become more important. The significance of social mapping or study may bring out the caustic factors that prevail in the source areas that trigger migration.

When a person is enumerated in the census at a different place than his/her place of birth, she/he is considered a migrant. Normally marriage is the most common reason for migration among females and work or employment-related migration among males. But migration associated with socio-economic and cultural reasons and triggering the movement in search of work and earning of livelihood in the absence of such

options in their birth or settled place is the concern for the policy planners. Such migration is associated with distress.

The migration process has been one of the most dynamic human activities from the very beginning of human life. During the early days, people used to move from one forest to another in search of forest products. As a result, the mobility of mankind changed considerably. People continued to move from one region to another in search of fertile land to develop cultivation. The migration of the people to big cities takes from all the corners of the country with different social and cultural backgrounds.

The data on migration by the last residence in India as per Census 2001 shows that the total number of migrants has been 314 million. Out of these migrants by last residence, 268 million (85per cent) have been intra-State migrants, those who migrated from one area of the State to another, 41 million (13per cent) were inter-State migrants, and 5.1 million (1.6per cent) migrated from outside of the country⁷. As migration is a negative force, focusing on distress migration, which is what happens when people have to go to cities to find work because they cannot survive on what they can earn in their villages.

Rural-urban migration is a response to diverse economic opportunities across space. However, many urban problems like overburdened infrastructure, urban poverty and crime have been blamed on this “rural spill over”. Wage Employment Programmes, an important component of the anti-poverty strategy, have sought to achieve multiple objectives. They not only provide employment opportunities during lean agricultural seasons but also in the time of floods, drought and other natural calamities. They create rural infrastructure which supports further economic activity.

The Economic Survey of India, 2017⁸ estimates that the magnitude of inter-State migration in India was close to 9 million annually between 2011 and 2016, while Census, 2011 pegs the total number of internal migrants in the country (accounting for inter- and intra-State movement) at a staggering 139 million. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are the biggest source States, followed closely by Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal. The major destination States are Delhi, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, and Kerala.

⁷ 2001 Census Data / Census And You / Migration.

⁸ <http://www.oecd.org/economy/india-economic-snapshot/>.

Migration (human) is the movement of people from one place to another, either within the country of origin or outside the country. Mostly migration happens within the country and such migration takes place for specific skilled or unskilled jobs. People can either choose to move ("voluntary migration") or be forced to move ("involuntary migration"), it may otherwise be termed as distress migration. Migrations have occurred throughout in the past, beginning with the movements of the first human groups from their origins in East Africa to their current homes throughout the world.

Migration occurs in a variety of ways: Migration can occur between continents, within a continent or a single country. Migration can even occur when people move out of the city and into the country. The most important thing about migration to remember is that it occurs when groups of people move for the same reason.

1.3 Types of migration

1. **Internal Migration** – It is the movement of people within a State, country or continent.
2. **External Migration** – It is the movement of people from the origin State to different States, countries or continents.
3. **Emigration** – It is the movement of people from one's country and moves to another.
4. **Immigration** – It is the movement from a country to a new one.
5. **Population Transfer** – It is when a government pushes or forces a large group of people out of a country or region. This is usually based on ethnicity or religion. It is also otherwise known as a forced migration or involuntary migration.
6. **Impelled Migration** – It is also called as reluctant migration. A group of people or any individual leaves a country or region because of unfavourable situations due to political, religious, social factors etc.
7. **Step Migration** – It is a progressive step. Movement or migration to a shorter distance initially. From the shorter distance moving further to a rather farther destination and keep movement to a different country at the end.
8. **Chain Migration** – It is a series or connection of migration within a family or a defined group of people like ethnicity. It begins with one individual who brings in other family members after sometime.
9. **Intercontinental** – It is the movement of people between continents.

10. **Intra-continental**– It is the movement of people between countries on a given continent.
11. **Interregional** – It is the movement of people within countries. It is domestic and mostly from rural to urban and vice versa. This is usually the movement of people from the countryside to cities in search of opportunities.
12. **Rural-Urban Migration**- It is usually an interregional migration with a specific origin that is from the countryside or rural areas to specific destinations which is the urban areas of the country. The purpose is usually to find a greener pasture or to find better opportunities to make money.
13. **Seasonal Migration** – This is usually due to climate or planting reasons. People in the past moved from one place to another for crop planting and harvesting. At present, some people move from one place to the other because of the climate.
14. **Return Migration** – Some people return to the country or place of origin after outliving the reasons for which they left in the first place. Many young Filipinos move to the United States to find a better place to earn a living. Ultimately as they retire, they sometimes tend to return to Philippines because of their attachments to family and friends perhaps.
15. **Voluntary migration** – Based on a person’s free will, initiative and desire to live in a better place and to improve their financial status among other factors moving on their own will is voluntary migration.
16. **Involuntary migration** – Person’s under coercion or fraud or threat being forced or compelled to leave their place of origin or the settled one due to certain demand for labour to perform specific unskilled jobs or skilled jobs or the prevalence of unfavourable environmental and political situations. This can be further sub-classified as:
 - i. **Reluctant/impelled/imposed migration:** When a person is put in a situation that encourages relocation or movement outside their place of residence.
 - ii. **Forced migration** – When a person is unable to return home (refugee), undergoes a legal procedure to qualify as a refugee in the host country (asylum), is forced to leave their home due to a conflict or development but does not cross any boundaries [internally displaced person (IDP)].

1.4. Concepts and Definitions

- 1) **Migrant:** A person, whose last usual place of residence was different from the present place of enumeration on the date of enquiry has been considered as a migrant.

- 2) **Out migrant:** Usual residents of a household who migrated out of their city.
- 3) **Return-migrant:** A migrant whose place of enumeration was his/her usual place of residence (UPR) any time before his/her last UPR has been considered as a return migrant.
- 4) **Usual place of residence (UPR):** In this survey usual place of residence (UPR) has been defined as a place (village/town) where the person has stayed continuously for six months or more. Here, it may be noted that the place of enumeration may or may not be UPR of a person depending on the period of stay at the place of enumeration.
- 5) **Rural labour:** A rural labour is one who is engaged in manual labour (jobs essentially involving physical labour), residing in rural areas and working in an agricultural or non-agricultural occupation in return for wages paid, either in cash or kind (excluding exchange labour).
- 6) **Casual labour:** Persons engaged in others' farm or non-farm enterprise (both household and non-household) and getting in return wages according to terms of the daily wage or periodic word contract are treated as casual labourers.
- 7) **Non-migrant:** A person who has not left his or her birthplace for any purpose and at any time is called a non-migrant.

1.5 Migration patterns in India

Migration or movement of people takes place in four streams such as rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban. Further, the stream can be intra-district, intra-State and inter-State. As is evident, majorities of the migrants move within the State, i.e. move within the same districts or move to other districts of the same State. Inter-State migration in India has been taking place mainly from States such as Orissa, Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, part of Bengal and Telangana having low agricultural productivities. Inter-State migration takes place for casual and temporary employment⁹.

There is no uniform pattern in the position of migrant workers as the variables determining it vary from sector to sector and State to State. For instance, the position of migrant agricultural workmen from Bihar and UP is slightly better than the constructional workmen from Orissa and AP agricultural labourer. It could be after

⁹An overview of migration in India, its impacts and key issues by R. Srivastava, S.K. Sasikumar (Eldis Document Store www.eldis.org/about/contribute.htm).

finding his way in the new territory becomes an “old hand” in subsequent years and a relation with the employer is established.

Hence, the obvious reasons are that the one to one relationship between the employer and the workmen and some kind of continuity in the case of the agricultural sector determine the better status or position or in an advantageous situation. These relationships are continuous and there is personal understanding due to the nature of work. Both these factors are absent in the case of construction workers as the migrant worker knows neither the employer nor the nature and place of the work beforehand. Once the project is over, the contract between the worker and the employer ceases, and both have a new worksite.

This adds to the vulnerability of the workmen. As regards the long-distance (inter-State) movement in India, a clear sex differential is found from census 2011. Among the male inter-State migrants, rural to urban stream emerged as the most prominent accounting for 47 per cent. On the other hand, rural to rural areas have remained the major pattern of female movement, with 38 per cent of them migrating from rural to rural areas.

1.6 Migration: An analysis

The movement of the surplus labour force from one region to another based on the demand in a growing economy is migration which is nothing but the excess labour forces available in rural areas migrate to other places for employment. If they do not migrate there would be zero contribution to the rural economy because their availability would not increase any productivity and technically could be viewed as unproductive or waste labourers. This is very much following W.A. Lewis’ theory on economic development with an unlimited supply of labour (1954), which takes into account the development of less developed States. India has approximately 800 million people living on less than two dollars a day (The World Bank, 2013a). Among these 800 million, there is a given number of redundant labourers, which means they are not significant to rural production. Therefore, migration is positively associated with urbanisation and economic development. Thus, labour migration occupies an important feature in the development process in India¹⁰ and more than 90 per cent of economic contributions are from migrant workers. India is second in the world with more than 1.2 billion population account for more than 30 million internal migrants. Therefore, as mentioned above, diminishing of the rural labour has no or little effect on the rural marginal product as there is an overly saturated workforce employed in the rural sector, usually within the agricultural sector. This again means the rural-urban migration

¹⁰Internal labour migration in India: Recent trends and patterns by Ankhila R Handral, Anbukani P1 and Prabhakar Kumar, *Research Associate, Division of Agricultural Economics, ICAR- IARI, New Delhi 110012.*

occurring in contemporary India can be looked at as the positive factor of participation in a form of economical capital creation in the urban area.

Although migration is not a new phenomenon and exists from the early period of human history, the significance and the impact of migration are recent interest for policy planners. It induces the formation of urbanisations rapidly and the movement of people results in changes in the spatial distribution of population in response to changes in economic, political, social, cultural and ecological endowment in different regions, countries or areas. The migration of labour ensures both a high rate of exploitation of labour and its subordination to capital and re-organisation of capital in terms of changing requirements over time (Gill, 1998). Migrant labourers are welcome so far as the employer points of view are concerned because they maximise profit through reduced wages comparatively lesser than the local workers, besides willing to work longer working hours and can be employed at a moment's notice¹¹. It is because of their availability at the work spot as they do not have a roof to stay. They have very little influence and are, therefore, always prepared to work at the lowest possible wage rate. Furthermore, they do not have the financial stability to afford to go on strike, which makes them even more vulnerable.

Migration is illustrated as one of the driving forces of economic development, which is a common thread through all theories. Lewis himself saw the reallocation of labour as one of the main driving forces. Studies focus on very micro-level data on socio-economic change which fails to give a good discussion on the ideological consequences of migration beyond the questions of ethnicity, class, or gender (Eades, 1987). As Eades points out one of the major problems with studying migration is the different scales it operates on; it can be viewed from both an individual and/or a structural perspective. Depending on the scale the study of migration is concerned with individual causes and effects or the broader structural paradigms, which pay little attention to such details. It could not be side-lined the prosperity and economic growth to which migration forms a basis for, with the exploitation (both between places and between groups of people) with which it is also associated as Gardner (1995, 3-4) points out.

¹¹ The Impact of Migrant Development in India-Case study in Gurgaon by Sven Selås Kallevik, September 2014, available at <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/284625519>.

Usually, it is believed that unemployment and lack of employment pushes people from rural to urban in search of employment which not factual. The dual theories of Lewis suggest that the surplus labours from rural areas migrate to an urban setting and facilitate economic development. It is evident from the report of World Bank that a large part of migration and urbanisation in the less developed countries have historically been linked to stagnation and volatility of agriculture and lack of sectoral diversification within the agrarian economy. Many studies have considered growing cities, ever more mobile people and increasingly specialised products to be essential for economic development (World Development Report, 2009).

This is evident from the Census data that the total number of migrants for economic reasons increased to 28.9 million in 2001 from 19.8 million in 1991 and urban-rural economic migrants comprised 42 per cent of the total migrants in 2001 (Thapa and Yadav, 2015). Likewise, the estimates given by NSSO show a steady increase in the urban male migration rates from 12.68 per cent to 14.4 per cent between 1993 to 2007-08 (Srivastava, 2011). There is another evidence to show that rural migration does not paralyse the productivity in a rural economy; although in India 31.16 per cent of its population was living in cities and towns in 2011 and India is the least urbanised country among the top 10 economies of the world (Chandrasekhar and Sharma, 2014). The study on India's economic growth by Kotwal, Ramaswami and Wadhwa (2011) points out that "the share of agriculture in employment has not come down rapidly unlike many others rather there is an increase of labour in agriculture¹². This is evident from the following statistics¹³

Description	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture	55	73.2	5.4	9.1
Mines & Quarry	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.02
Manufacturing	7.7	8.1	22.4	25.2
Electricity& Water works	0.5	0	1.3	0.6
Construction	9.2	4	24.5	13
Transport, storage& Communication	5.2	0.3	12.7	3.3
Others	7.6	8.9	21.5	44.4

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), NSO, July 2017- June 2018.

¹² Internal labour migration in India: Recent trends and patterns by Ankhila R Handral, Anbukani P1 and Prabhakar Kumar, *Research Associate, Division of Agricultural Economics, ICAR- IARI, New Delhi 110012.*

¹³Women and men in India, 2019 –Social statistics division-NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GOI.

From the above, it is evident that 55.0 per cent of males and 73.2 per cent of females are engaging in agricultural activities. A sizable population that is engaged in manufacturing, construction works and other activities in urban areas might be the available excess labour force from rural areas migrated to urban and engaged in such activities. Therefore, the data revealed that the migration has taken place and is engaged in various economic activities.

Data on migration has not been collected regularly in India. Data on migration is collected by Census based on migrants by place of birth and by place of last residence. Based on the place of birth concept, a person who lives in a place (place of enumeration) that is different than his place of birth is said to be a migrant¹⁴.

National Sample Survey is also collecting data of the migrants by place of birth and by place of last residence. Based on the place of birth concept, a person who lives in a place (place of enumeration) that is different than his place of birth is said to be a migrant. On the other hand, a person is said to be migrant by place of the last residence if the place of enumeration during the census is different than his last place of residence. The NSSO definitions differ in such a way that it defines migrants based on the enquiry related to the usual place of residence¹⁵. The most recent data on migration by the NSSO is the 64th Round (2007-08).

Studies show that seasonal or temporary migration being a livelihood strategy among the poor rural households, people in the lower MPCE brackets move out as short-term migrants (Deshingkar and Farrington, 2009; De Haan, 2011; Keshri and Bhagat, 2012). Further it's also revealed that annual rate of temporary migration is found to be seven times higher than permanent migration (Keshri and Bhagat, 2013).

Much of the earlier literature on migration has been preoccupied with “development-induced” economic migration which resulted from unequal development trajectories (McDowell and De Haan, 1997; Kothari, 2002). This supposedly led to one-way population movements from less endowed areas to well-endowed prosperous areas through the “push” created by poverty and a lack of work and the “pull” created by better

¹⁴Internal labour migration in India: Recent trends and patterns by Ankhila R Handral, Anbukani P1 and Prabhakar Kumar, *Research Associate, Division of Agricultural Economics, ICAR- IARI, New Delhi 110012.*

¹⁵Internal labour migration in India: Recent trends and patterns by Ankhila R Handral, Anbukani P1 and Prabhakar Kumar, *Research Associate, Division of Agricultural Economics, ICAR- IARI, New Delhi 110012.*

wages in the destination (Lee, 1966). Theories of urban expansion were in agreement with this analysis of migration. Ideas of seasonal and circular labour migration were first articulated in the 1970s (Nelson, 1976; Rao, 1994) and defined as “characteristically short term, repetitive or cyclical in nature and adjusted to the annual agricultural cycle”. This view challenged the linear model of migration as well as theories of urban expansion¹⁶.

Discrimination against migrants and their exclusion in India in terms of availing social security schemes, PDS, housing etc. are evident. In India, there are no mechanisms similar to household registration in China. In India, people with rural hukou may enter a city but are excluded from regular urban welfare benefits and social services, such as access to local schools, urban pension plans, public housing and other rights, that are available to people with urban hukou, but it is available in China. Rural hukou labour now inundates almost all low-end factory jobs and services that have turned China into a world factory. This segment of migrants provides cheap labour to the cities and is easily exploited. They are not only vulnerable but are also excluded from welfare services, urban citizenship and entitlements (Chan, 2012).

If we consider the migration from a gender perspective, female migration is quite high than the male migration and accounts for 70 per cent in 2011 whereas the male migration stands out to be just 30 per cent. But technically, marriage contributes more than 50 per cent share in female migration, but in case of a male marriage is not the case of migration but other reasons such as job and lucrative wages are prominent, and for female more than the other factors marriage being the main reason as a social way of moving along with the groom’s family in Indian patriarchal system. In the Indian context, employment is secondary to marriage in case of reasons to migrate (Deshingkar, 2006).

Movement of people from rural to urban mostly happens according to the theory of W.A. Lewis. The dual economy interaction is the base for migration. The traditional and modern sector accelerates the supply and demand theory geared into the supply of “unlimited labour” from the traditional sector to the rapidly expanding industrialisation in the modern sector. Since the modern sector is financed by international capital, facilitating its growth by exploiting the traditional sector, the urban sector offers higher wages than the traditional sector

¹⁶ Priya Deshingkar And Daniel Start, Overseas Development Institute, London, UK Seasonal Migration for Livelihoods in India: Coping, Accumulation and Exclusion- working paper 2003.

and due to the wage differential workers migrate from the traditional sector to the modern sector. The migrant labour obtains work in the modern sector is a part of the mechanism creating development. These kinds of migration may be mostly long-term migration or short-term migration depending upon their association with the rural or traditional sector. Studies show that seasonal or temporary migrations take place from poor families being a livelihood strategy (Deshingkar and Farrington, 2009; De Haan, 2011; Keshri and Bhagat, 2012). Further, it is also revealed that the annual rate of temporary migration is found to be seven times higher than the permanent migration (Keshri and Bhagat, 2013).

Much of the earlier literature on migration has been preoccupied with “development-induced” economic migration which resulted from unequal development trajectories (McDowell and De Haan, 1997; Kothari, 2002). This supposedly led to one-way population movements from less endowed areas to well-endowed prosperous areas through the “push” created by poverty and a lack of work and the “pull” created by better wages in the destination (Lee, 1966). Theories of urban expansion were in agreement with this analysis of migration. Ideas of seasonal and circular labour migration were first articulated in the 1970s (Nelson, 1976; Rao, 1994) and defined as “characteristically short term, repetitive or cyclical in nature and adjusted to the annual agricultural cycle”. This view challenged the linear model of migration as well as theories of urban expansion¹⁷.

1.7 Causes of migration

A myriad of favourable, unfavourable, or neutral factors causes migration. Factors that determine why a person migrates are related to the place of residence from where migration starts, also known as the place of origin and the place of settlement or where migration ends either completely or temporarily also known as the destination. Both the origin and destination are characterised by factors that support (enable), reject (deter) or are neutral (neither support nor oppose migration). The favourable attributes of a location are the pull factors, which attract a person. The unfavourable attributes operating at a location are the push factors, which force or compel a person to move away. Both pull and push factors can apply simultaneously at the place of origin as well as at the destination. Typically, the causes are economic, socio-political and ecological.

¹⁷ Priya Deshingkar And Daniel Start, Overseas Development Institute, London, UK Seasonal Migration for Livelihoods in India: Coping, Accumulation and Exclusion- working paper 2003.

Economic factors: These relate to the labour market of a place, the employment situation and the overall state of the economy. Favourable economic conditions at the destination – the prospect of higher wages, better employment opportunities and prospects for wealth creation – and the desire to escape the domestic social and political situation of their home region can draw migrants to their destination. Likewise, if economic conditions are unfavourable at the place of origin, poor and unemployed individuals would be compelled to migrate to sustain their livelihood.

Socio-political factors: These include family conflicts and unification; the quest for independence; ethnic, religious, racial and cultural parameters; warfare or the threat of conflict among other factors that contribute to migration.

Ecological factors: These include environmental factors, such as climate change and the availability of natural resources that cause individuals to migrate in search of more favourable ecological conditions.

1.8 Challenges of migration

Although migration in general and rural to urban migration in particular is conducive for economic and urban transition, there are many challenges confronting migrants in urban areas. A negative attitude towards migration persists as well as a strong hostility towards migrants even though the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to move as a fundamental principle under Article 19. The conflict between natives and migrants has been a core issue since the 1970s. In one of his early writings, Myron Weiner (1978) surveyed the nature of migration and the emergence of the ideology of the *sons of soil* leading to ethnic conflict in different parts of India¹⁸.

All migrants are not in vulnerable situations. Migrants with low education and skills, together with the seasonal and temporary nature of their employment, are alone more vulnerable and subject to various kinds of exclusions in urban areas. These categories of migrants are excluded from social security programmes, such

¹⁸Urban migration trends, challenges and opportunities in India-World Migration report 2015 –Ram B. Bhagt, International Institute of Population Sciences, Mumbai.

as the public distribution of food, access to education and health care, and most importantly entitlement to housing at the place of destination owing to the absence of identity and residential proof.

Social security programmes are place-bound and the implementation of the programmes fall under the purview of the State Governments. The inter-State migrants incur more hardships as the portability of social security programmes is not possible; they also face hostility from native residents instilled with the ideology of the sons of the soil.

The contributions of migrant workers for the economic development and growth go unnoticed. Rather, they were viewed as a menace and never looked as the contributors to development. It is being looked at a governance point of view. Deshingkar and Sandi (2012) argue that there is untapped potential for human development if the positive impacts of migration can be harnessed properly, but this requires accompanying changes in attitude and institutional structures. While there is a lack of integration of migration into development planning, there are a host of labour laws that deal with the conditions of migrant workers.

Migration and safeguarding the interests of migrants should be looked at holistically in the perspective of governance, urban planning and development, economic productivity and migrants' role. In this context, flexible registration norms at every Gram Panchayat level is required, similar to the one in China where household registration is essential.

Instead of protecting the interests of migrants as in the case of China, considering it as an issue on urban governance would weaken the very purpose of freedom of movement and access to livelihood options with dignity and worth. Preventing migration could even be counterproductive (World Bank, 2009; UNESCO, 2013; Foresight, 2011). The recent UNESCO (2013) publication highlighted that the policies and programmes facilitating the integration of migrants at the destination remain weak at best or non-existent and suggested 10 key areas¹⁹ for the inclusion and integration of migrants in development. It is essential to draw migration

¹⁹ UNESCO recommended key areas for inclusion and integration of migrants which are as follows:

- i. *Registration and Identity* – There is an urgent need to ensure that internal migrants are issued with a universally recognised and portable proof of identity that can enable them to access social security programmes anywhere in India.

policy not viewed purely on labour centric but also to be looked at urban planning and development and the acceleration of economic growth.

Social security is a very important aspect of labour policy as approximately 90 per cent of the workforce is employed in the informal sector. Although poverty is a yardstick of many policies and a segment of migrants is indeed poor, the consideration of poverty as the only status is not adequate. Vulnerable migrants need to be protected against exploitation, long working hours, low wages and restriction of movement after working hours. Access to decent living conditions should also be included in migration policy ensuring that migrants are not denied access to housing and basic services.

In geography, the terms "**push**" and "**pull**" factors refer to why people migrate from one area to another. Some examples of push factors include unemployment, natural disasters, political instability, drought or

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- ii. *Political and Civic Inclusion* – Special provisions are needed to ensure the voting rights of internal migrants, and their inclusion in decision-making processes and urban planning.
 - iii. *Labour Market Inclusion* – Negotiate opportunities with employers, including training, placement, and skill upgrade with the help of NGOs. In the case of uneducated and poor migrants, create awareness about their rights and support them.
 - iv. *Legal Aid and Dispute Resolution* – Internal migrants should be able to access legal aid and counselling to protect themselves against work and wage-related malpractices and provide grievance and dispute-handling mechanisms to negotiate with employers/contractors.
 - v. *Inclusion of Women Migrant* – Fill knowledge and research gaps in the gender dimension of migration. Prevent discrimination, exploitation, and trafficking of women.
 - vi. *Inclusion through Access to Food* – The public distribution system (PDS) should be made portable to include multi-locational migrant populations.
 - vii. *Inclusion through Housing* – Provide dormitory accommodation, rental housing, and also enable private housing. In situ upgrade of slums and provide basic services.
 - viii. *Educational Inclusion* – Provide seasonal hostels at the source region to retain left-behind children in schools and also worksite schools at the destination for children moving with parents.
 - ix. *Public Health Inclusion* – Avoid stigmatization of migrants as carriers of diseases and infections and recognise women and children, among migrants, as vulnerable to health risks. Strengthen intervention and out-reach health services to them.
 - x. *Financial Inclusion* – Extend banking facilities to promote savings and secure transfer of remittances in the source and destination areas.

famine. Some pull factors could include job opportunities, religious freedom, political freedom and environmental safety.

Push and pull factors in geography refer to the causes of migration among people. The reasons can be social, economic, environmental or political. People migrate from a place because of unsustainable conditions such as insecurity or unemployment. These are referred to as push factors as they drive people away. The factors which attract people to live in a particular environment can include security, employment, political stability and climate. They are referred to as pull factors.

Push factors refer to conditions that force people to leave their homes. A person moves because of distress. Migration is triggered by the promise of an easier and more enjoyable life elsewhere. Examples of push factors can include: ²⁰

1. **Unemployment:** Often, people leave places where they are less likely to get employment (such as rural areas) and go to urban areas where job opportunities are abundant. This factor has been the major reason for the high population in cities and towns. Individuals leave their homes to search for employment in more industrialised areas.
2. **Insecurity:** People move away from places that experience terrorism, violence and high levels of crime. They move in search of a peaceful and secure environment.
3. **Scarcity of land:** People are forced to migrate in search of more land to cultivate and live in. Individuals in need of undertaking extensive agriculture move to less populated areas.
4. **Political instability:** The effects of politics force people to move out of their homes or even countries, in search of a peaceful environment.
5. **Drought and famine:** Some communities are nomads and move away from their land in periods of severe drought and famine in search of water and food.

Pull factors refer to the factors which attract people to move to a certain area. Examples of pull factors include:

1. **Availability of better job opportunities:** People seeking employment leave their homes to the places where they can access better opportunities.
2. **Religious freedom:** There are places in the world where free worship is not protected. People will flee from religious prosecution.

²⁰<https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/what-are-push-and-pull-factors.html>.

3. **Political freedom:** People are attracted to governments that exercise democracy as opposed to dictatorship.
4. **Fertile land:** People interested in farming are attracted to Orissa, Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, part of Bengal and Telangana by fertile lands.
5. **Environmental safety:** Places free from environmental hazards like flooding, earthquakes, tsunamis and hurricanes attract a lot of people.

People move for many reasons and mostly it is decided by them. They also analyse the good and bad about moving with strong reasons. Therefore, push and pull factors are depending upon the socio, economic, political and environmental climate coupled with subsistence as the primary factor.

Push factors are those in their old place which force people to move out. For example, there may be civil wars in general in the country, but political or religious oppression, climate change, lack of jobs or simply poverty are important push factors (such as a food shortage, war, flood, etc.).

Pull factors are factors in the target country that encourage people to move. These include peace and safety, a chance of a better standard of living in general as well as political and religious freedom (such as a nicer climate, better food supply, etc.)²¹.

1.9 Status of migration in Odisha

A State endowed with abundant natural resources and beauty, Odisha also happens to be one of the poorest States in the country with high rates of inter-State and intra-State migration. The high demand for procurement of labourers coupled with the availability of unskilled and semi-skilled workers in Odisha makes it an attractive source destination for their supply. The Kalahandi-Balangir-Koraput (KBK) region is notorious for its increasing migrant labour population. Other districts, such as Nuapada, Ganjam, Gajapati are also not far behind. The Aajeevika Bureau study²² has identified Kerala, Surat, Tamil Nadu and Jammu and Kashmir to be the major destination points for the migration of Odia labourers. The nature of their employment ranges

²¹Causes and Consequences of Migration in India: A Sociological Perspective by Rajakumar Sangappa Sali and Shanta. B. Astige.

²²n (2).

from construction and millwork, to working as loaders and brick kiln labourers with periods of migration ranging from six months to two years. Short-term migrations to the neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for employment in brick kiln industries also appear attractive to migrants despite paltry wages as low as Rs. 250 per week. Poor working conditions, meagre wages, the possibility of non-recognition of their rights as labourers in a different State begs the question of why, despite such circumstances of vulnerability, labourers migrate.

Before delving into the reasons behind workers migrating, it is essential to define a migrant worker. “A household member who’s last usual place of residence (UPR) was different from the present place of enumeration is considered as a migrant member in a household”²³. Such migrant workers are dispersed throughout Odisha comprising of inter-State as well as intra-State/district migrants. Predominantly an agrarian State, rural livelihood owes its sustenance to migration. According to the 2011 Census of India, about 61.8 per cent of the working population here are engaged in agricultural activities²⁴. The seasonal nature of agriculture, especially in the form of paddy cultivation, forces migrant workers to seek opportunities in neighbouring or even distant States. In the context of international migration, for example, research suggests that net family gain motivates migration, which is viewed by the family as an income boosting strategy through diverse sources of income²⁵. Similarly, in rural areas of Odisha too, the same logic of livelihood diversification applies. Conditions of abject poverty the State grapples with, therefore, lead to opportunity-driven and distress migration²⁶. Remittances from migrant workers are also pivotal to the

²³Definition based on NSSO survey of 2007-08 available at http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/533_final.pdf.

²⁴Suna S, Mohapatra D, Sahoo D (2019) Migration of Labour in Kalahandi District of Odisha. Arts Social Sci J 10: 430 available at <<https://www.omicsonline.org/open-access/migration-of-labour-in-kalahandi-district-of-odisha-2151-6200-1000441-107515.html>.

²⁵Richard H. Adams, Jr. and John Page, International Migration, Remittances and Poverty in Developing Countries, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 3179, December 2003 available at <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/991781468779406427/pdf/wps3179.pdf>.

²⁶Lopamudra Lenka Samantray, A Study On The Issues Of Distress Migration Of KBK Districts Of Odisha And The Role Of Reverse Migration (Urban-Rural) In Augmenting Various Measures Taken By The Government For Its Solution, IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS) Volume 21, Issue 5, Ver. 5 (May, 2016) PP 41-47 available at <http://www.iosrjournals.org/iosr-jhss/papers/Vol.%2021%20Issue5/Version-5/G2105054147.pdf>.

subsistence of such households²⁷. Although one of the primary reasons why labourers migrate is economic, often social, political, cultural, natural calamities, as well as personal reasons, also propel such decisions.

Studies concerning migrant workers in Odisha are limited. The NSSO data mentioned at the outset is almost 12 years old. It was a nation-wide study conducted to survey and collect data on migration in India. The objectives of the survey were to collect information on

- (i) unemployment, employment and migration,
- (ii) participation and expenditure in education, and
- (iii) household expenditure.

Based on this survey, the NSS released a largely quantitative report covering key areas, such as household migration, migrants - short-term migrants and long-term migrants. In the context of Odisha, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics also conducted a similar survey and brought out a report of households in Odisha, based on the same data collected through the 64th round of the NSS in 2007-2008. These old reports were followed up by various relatively recent reports. Aajeevika Bureau, in 2014, came out with three reports²⁸ based on three studies. The first study “mapped seasonal migration trends from two large regions of Odisha – Coastal and Western regions”, the second study was “an ethnographic exploration of the nature of work disputes and vagaries faced by seasonal migrant workers from Odisha” and the third study was on “health and well-being of migrant workers”. A report specific to the Kalahandi Region was also prepared and released in 2015 by KARMI (Kalahandi Organisation of Agriculture and Rural Marketing Initiative) which initiated a project for improving the condition of migrants in that region²⁹. In 2016, a survey mapping was conducted by TATA trusts of 38,000 households across 30 *Gram Panchayats* (village councils) in the two districts of Balangir and Nuapada³⁰. The most recent report happens to be a Report of the Working Group on Migration by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation released in January 2017.

²⁷Ibid.

²⁸ n(2).

²⁹ Progress Report On Improving The Condition Of Migrants In Kalahandi Of Odisha, available at <http://www.shram.org/uploadFiles/20140203044952.pdf>.

³⁰ Samod Sarangan, Home is where the hearth is, Tata Trusts Horizon, March 2019, <http://www.horizons.tatatrusters.org/2019/march/odisha-labour-migration-problem.html>.

Other than the reports, academic research in the area of migrant labourers in Odisha is also scarce. A 2009 research article³¹ on the issues of migrant labour in Odisha, discussed the nature of migration in Western and Coastal Odisha and highlighted the need for better collection of data focusing on the extent of migration. A few more recent books and research papers (Behera 2015; Mishra 2016; Padhan and Luha 2016; Samantaray 2016; Kujur 2019; Suna, Mohapatra and Sahoo, 2019; Rajan and Sumeetha, 2019) focusing on migration in the KBK region of Odisha also touched upon the same topics of nature, extent and suggestions for improvement.

Although the State of Odisha is rich in minerals and natural resources, this State is one of the source areas for the procurement of labourers, mostly for unskilled and semi-skilled workers. Odisha is a mostly rural agrarian economy-based State and the returns from agriculture are not promising due to multiple reasons. There are no promising livelihood options for the rural poor and the migration for livelihood is the option for the majority of the rural population, especially from the districts of Balangir, Koraput, Nuapada, Kalahandi, Ganjam and Gajapati.

Kerala, Gujarat (Surat), Tamil Nadu and Jammu & Kashmir are the major destination points for the migration of Odisha people mostly for construction works, labourers in spinning mills, loaders in warehouses in Jammu & Kashmir³². Migrations of people for these destinations are mostly long term, ranging from more than six months to one to two years.

Short-term migrations that are happening, mostly to the neighbouring State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are for brick kiln industries. Mostly these kinds of migrations are with the advance payment and meagre wages of Rs. 250 per week for four to five members' families. Malnutrition, stunted growth among children, deprivation of schooling, denial of PDS facilities make life miserable to the families.

³¹ Priya Deshingkar, "Labour Migration and Policy Reform in Orissa" in "Finding Pathways: Social Inclusion in Rural Development" (edited by Smita Premchander, Sudin K, Peter Reid), April 2009, ODI Publication.

³² Studies, stories and a Canvas-Seasonal Labour Migration & Migrant workers from Odisha - Centre for Migration and Labour Solution, July 2014.

1.10 Issues of migration

- i) Every year AP and Telangana employ circular migrant labourers who face abuse and exploitation with meagre wages and non-protective living conditions.
- ii) The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 has not been followed as the migration is by middlemen and the village-based registry has not been followed.
- iii) MGNREGA – the minimum 100 days of work in a year is not a saviour for these people, as these works are mostly relating to the construction of roads and similar activities.
- iv) There are reported cases of children missing after migration to Kerala, Tamil Nadu and similar places. During the earthquake in Gujarat, the victims from Odisha could not receive any compensation or assistance because of a lack of documentation.
- v) The trend of migration was more amongst the OBC community 74 per cent were from coastal districts and 43 per cent were from Western Odisha. In the case of the SC community, it was 14 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively. In the case of ST, it was 4 per cent and 28 per cent, respectively.
- vi) Migration of women in the form of marriage is another issue

1.11 Rational of the study

The magnitude and variety of internal migration flow in India, as well as the distress associated with them are enormous. A basic overview of this complex phenomenon makes it clear that despite the vast contribution of migrants to India's economy the social protections available to them remain sparse. It can be concluded from the above discussion that the population mobility in the country which was decreasing up to 1991, increased after the adaptation of new economic policy. The economy of the country is based on agriculture, as a result, rural to urban dominates in the migration process. As far as reasons for migration are concerned about employment among “**males**” and “**marriage**” among females is the main reason for migration in the country.

The study of the movement of population in different parts of the country helps in understanding the dynamics of the society better. At this junction in the economic development, in the country, especially when many States are undergoing faster economic development, particularly in areas, such as manufacturing, infrastructure development, information technology, hospitality industry, etc., a demand not only for the

employment of technocrats, skill-based technicians, semi-skilled workers have high demand. These demands further accelerate the demand for unskilled labour force in service sectors. Although data on specific human resources to structured industries, such as manufacturing industries, supply chain, IT, etc., are well documented, the supply of human resources to unorganised sectors require systematic data formation. In India, as per census 2001, about 307 million people have been reported as migration by place of birth. Out of them about 259 million (84.2 per cent), migrated from one part of the State to another, i.e., from one village or town to another village or town and 42 million (2 per cent) from Orissa, Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, part of Bengal and Telangana and outside the country³³.

Given this, it is necessary to assess the magnitude of migration of people from Odisha State.

- To map seasonal migration trends from two large regions of Odisha – Coastal, and Western.
- For the ethnographic exploration of the nature of work disputes and vagaries faced by seasonal migrant workers from Odisha.
- To study about the health and well-being of migrant workers to unravel the under-researched area of health concerns of the working poor, engaged in hard, manual labour caught in highly repressive living settings.
- To skilfully analyse the current state of the labour market and governmental response to migration from Odisha.
- To identify the source of exploitation of migrant labour and ensure their security while travelling.
- To identify the nature of migration and the factors involved in the migration process.
- To understand the problems and challenges and evolving methods of safe migration.

Among the various geographical regions of Odisha, Western Odisha is more prone for migration and amongst them Balangir and Nuapada districts are vulnerable. Because of this, Saintala, Bangomunda, Muribahal and Turekela blocks in Balangir district, and Sinapali in Nuapada District that are vulnerable and prone for migration were selected for the study.

³³Studies, Stories and a Canvas Seasonal Labour Migration and Migrant Workers from Odisha Supported by sir Dorabji Tata Trust and Allied Trusts.

Chapter -2

Legal Framework on Protection of Migrant Workers

2.1 International Human Rights Law

International human rights law³⁴ is found in the International Bill of Rights, which contains the non-binding Universal Declaration of Human Rights (though most of its provisions are generally recognised as constituting International Customary Law) and two general human rights treaties, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). It should be emphasised that these instruments protect all human beings regardless of their nationality and legal status. Therefore, migrant workers, as non-nationals are generally entitled to the same human rights as citizens. While the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) (1990) is the only UN instrument of direct relevance to migrant workers.

2.2 ILO Conventions³⁵

The first international instruments providing for more comprehensive solutions to the problems facing migrant workers include the Migration for Employment Convention, 1949 (Revised) (No. 97), and the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143), as well as their accompanying Recommendations. Forty-five States have ratified Convention No. 97 and 19 have ratified Convention No. 143. Because migration often has consequences on both the migrant workers and members of their families, ILO instruments on migrant workers provide for guarantees and facilities to assist migrant workers and their families in all stages of the migration process.

³⁴Migration and Human Rights by United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner.

³⁵For the website of the Special Rapporteur, see <http://www.cidh.org/Migrantes/defaultmigrants.htm>.

2.3 UN Migrant Workers Convention (ICRMW)³⁶

The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (UN Migrant Workers Convention, ICRMW) was adopted in December 1990. While the long-term objective of the UN Convention is to discourage and eliminate irregular migration, at the same time it furthers the rights and protections of persons migrating for employment, including those who find themselves in an irregular situation. Other significant aspects of the Convention include the fact that ratifying States are not permitted to exclude any category of a migrant worker from its application (Article 88), the “indivisibility” of the instrument, and the fact that it includes every type of migrant worker, including those excluded from existing ILO instruments.

2.4 Migration: law and policies

Any discussion on migration and the condition and entitlements of migrant workers remains incomplete without a reference to the policy framework available to safeguard their rights at the destination. It may be mentioned here that except for the **Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act 1979**, no other laws are dealing exclusively with migrants in India. Most of the migrant workers are poor, illiterate and engaged in informal sectors of employment. Usually, they are unaware of the labour laws meant to safeguard their rights. It may be noted that some existing legislation to safeguard the security of workers is equally applicable to migrant workers.

The Constitution of India guarantees to all its citizens/persons the fundamental rights. The civil and political rights guaranteed by Part III of the Indian Constitution include the right to life and liberty³⁷, freedom of speech and equality before law³⁸ prohibition of forced labour and beggary³⁹. The Right to Education is now in Part III as a fundamental right and an enforceable right under Article 21-A which was added by the 86th amendment in 2002. There are important economic, social and cultural rights. These include, right to shelter and the right to work among others. These are, however, not enforceable against the State but fundamental in governance.

³⁶International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families Adopted by General Assembly Resolution 45/158 of 18 December 1990.

³⁷ Art. 21.

³⁸Art.14.

³⁹ Art. 23.

Besides this, India is a signatory to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) as well as several other multilateral treaties. The Directive Principles of State Policy, however, enjoin upon the State to endeavour to foster and shall strive to minimise the inequalities in income⁴⁰, aim for securing the right to an adequate means of livelihood, provide for just and humane conditions of work⁴¹, maternity relief⁴², ensure a living wage and proper working conditions for workers⁴³, etc.

2.4.1 Legislative Framework

The Orissa Dadan Labour (Control and Regulation) Act, 1975 (now Repealed)

The Orissa Dadan Labour (Control and Regulation) Act, 1975 was a precursor to the Inter-State Migrant Workers (Regulation of Conditions of Service and Regulation) Act, 1979. The Dadan Labour Act was passed by the Orissa State Government in 1975 to regulate the recruitment of labour from the State of Orissa to work outside the State and for others. The Act regulated the migration of labourers in their recruitment and welfare of Dadan labourers (Section 9-12) and provided for registration of agents (Section 3-8).

The salient features of the Act include:

It defined Dadan labour as:

Section 2(d) "dadan labourer" means a person recruited based on a contract (either express or implied) from the State of Orissa for doing any skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled manual work outside the State;

Section 2(e) "employer" means the person for whom a dadan labourer is under the terms of an agreement (either express or implied), bound to work;

2(a) agent "means a person agent " means a person who recruits dadan labourers - behalf of an employer for any work carried on outside 'the State of Orissa and includes a contractor, sub-contractor, Khatadar, Sardar and persons with similar designation who make such recruitment.

⁴⁰ Art. 38(2).

⁴¹ Art. 41.

⁴² Art. 42.

⁴³ Art. 43.

While dealing with the registration of agents under Section 4, the Act says that “No person shall, after the commencement of the Act shall act as an agent without being registered as such and except under and per the registration certificate issued in that behalf.

Section 8 obligates every registered agent to maintain a register in the prescribed form, showing -

- (a) the name, father's name, age and address of the dadan labourer recruited by him;
- (b) the name and address of the employer;
- (c) place and nature of work;
- (d) brief description of the agreement; and
- (e) such other particulars as may be prescribed.

The Act further laid the conditions of recruitment and welfare of dadan labourers.

Section 9. (1) No agent shall recruit any dadan labourer without entering into an agreement with him in the prescribed form;

(2) The recruitment of a dadan labourer shall be subject to following terms and conditions, namely:

- (a) the rate of wages payable to the dadan labourer shall in no case be less than the minimum rate of wage fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in respect of employees engaged in work similar in nature to that performed by the dadan labourer and concerning the local area wherein such labourer is required to work;
- (b) the conditions relating to hours of work, day of rest and payment for work on a day of rest shall not be less favourable than those provided for under the aforesaid Act in respect of employees engaged in work similar in nature to that performed by the dadan labourer and concerning the local area wherein such labourer is required to work; and
- (c) Such other conditions as may be prescribed.

Section 10. The liability to work between the agent and the dadan labourer shall stand extinguished on the expiry of the period specified in such agreement:

Provided that the extinguishment of the liability to work shall in no way affect the other rights and liabilities.

3. The agent shall be liable for payment of all dues accruing to a dadan labourer following the terms of the agreement. In addition to it, the Act provided for the appointment, powers and duties of Chief Inspector and Inspectors, Penalties and Procedures, and the miscellaneous aspects.

Later in 1979, the central legislation **Inter-State Migrant Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979** was passed.

The first piece of central legislation that addresses the problem of inter-State migrants specifically was the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, which entitled a migrant worker to some benefits, like pension after the age of 60, concession loans for house, group insurance, financial aid for dependents, children's education, etc. A migrant workman is required to be registered in his "home" as well as "host" State, which more often than not has proved to be a stumbling block in getting the benefits under the Act.

Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979: The purpose and object of the Act are to regulate the employment of inter-State migrant workmen and to provide for their conditions of service and matters connected therewith.

Applicability: It extends to the whole of India. It applies to every establishment in which five or more inter-State migrant workmen (whether or not in addition to other workmen) are employed or who were employed on any day of the preceding 12 months and to every contractor who has employed five or more migrant workers in the last 12 months [Section 1(4)].

Section 2(b) "contractor" to an establishment, means a person who undertakes (whether as an independent contractor, agent, employee or otherwise) to produce a given result for the establishment, other than a mere supply of goods or articles of manufacture to such establishment, by the employment of workmen or to supply workmen to the establishment, and includes a sub-contractor, Khatadar, Sardar, agent or any other person, by whatever name called, who recruits or employs workmen;

Section 2(e) “inter-State migrant workman” means any person who is recruited by or through a contractor in one State under an agreement or other arrangement for employment in an establishment in another State, whether with or without the knowledge of the principal employer with such establishment.

The Act obligates registration of certain establishments, every principal employer of an establishment to which this Act applies shall, within such period as the appropriate Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, fix in this behalf to establishments generally or concerning any class of them, make an application to the registering officer, in such form and manner and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed, for the registration of the establishment [Section 4(1)].

The Act makes the contractors responsible for furnishing the particulars and in such form as may be prescribed, to the specified authority in State from which an inter-State migrant workman is recruited and in the State in which such workman is employed and to issue to every inter-State migrant workman, a passbook containing details of employment affixed with a passport size photograph of the workman [Section 12].

The contractor must issue a passbook containing:

- i) the name and place of the establishment wherein the workman is employed;
- (ii) the period of employment;
- (iii) the proposed rates and modes of payment of wages;
- (iv) the displacement allowance payable;
- (v) the return fare payable to the workman on the expiry of the period of his employment and in such contingencies as may be prescribed and in such other contingencies as may be specified in the contract of employment;
- (vi) deductions made; and
- (vii) such other particulars as may be prescribed [Section 12].

Contractors and establishments cannot hire migrant workers unless they are registered with the appropriate government first [Section 6].

Grant of a licence to the contractors by the appropriate government is subject to the conditions, including, in particular, the terms and conditions of the agreement or other arrangements under which the workmen will be recruited, the remuneration payable, hours of work, fixation of wages and other essential amenities in respect of the inter-State migrant workmen, as the appropriate Government may deem fit to impose under the rules, if any, made under Section 35 and shall be issued on payment of such fees as may be prescribed [Section 8].

The licence granted can be revoked for any misrepresentation or suppression of any material fact, or the holder of a licence has, without reasonable cause, failed to comply with the conditions [Section 9].

The Act also sets regulations for the wage rates, holiday, hours of work and other conditions of service of an inter-State migrant workman and makes provisions for benefits like:

- **Displacement allowance** in addition to the wages, which shall be paid by the contractor to every inter-State migrant workman at the time of recruitment, a displacement allowance equal to fifty percent of the monthly wages payable to him or seventy-five rupees, whichever is higher [Section 14].
- **Journey allowance** which shall be payable by the contractor to the workman both for the journeys to and from his home State; such workman shall be also entitled to payment of wages during the period of such journeys as if he were on duty [Section 15].

It shall be the duty of every contractor employing inter-State Migrant workmen in connection with the work of an establishment to ensure regular payment of wages to such workmen; to ensure equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex; to provide the prescribed medical facilities to the workmen, free of charge among other facilities (Section 16 – this section also requires the contractor/establishment to provide residential accommodation – this should probably be mentioned).

Section 21 of the Act also recognises that the inter-State migrant workmen to be deemed to be in employment from the date of recruitment, be deemed to be employed and worked in the establishment or, as the case may be, the first establishment in connection with the work of which he is employed for the enactments specified in the Schedule.

The law relating to Inter-State Migrant Workmen Regulation Act, 1979 (ISMWRA), deals with contractor-led movements of inter-State migrant labour and is silent on migrant workers who move to different destinations on their own or referral by others. Even, if registration is made, the accompanying persons, mostly the women and children upon arrival in the new destination being engaged in unskilled works. At the time of departure from their native, they might not have thought of getting into employment. But on arrival in the new destination or on later dates because of necessity, they could enter into unskilled works. Since they have not registered at the time of departure and there is no mechanism to register at the destination point, the women and children are not being covered under the provisions of the legislation, this is a major lacuna in the legislation and these workers become ineligible for any social security measures.

Many schemes and programmes exist for workers in the informal sector, which are also applicable for migrant workers, but require registration and, in some cases, identity cards. One such very significant programme for migrant workers comes under the Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996. Under this Act, funds are collected through a tax on construction for the welfare of construction workers. Substantial funds have been collected by Construction Welfare Boards in many States, but the implementation of the programme is very poor due to the paucity of registration of workers. A principal flaw in the Act is that it treats construction workers as immobile and does not provide for locational or even inter-sectorial mobility (Srivastava, 2012).

The Construction workers are mostly women workers who are also not governed by the complexity of provisions of Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996.

Development should be seen as a multi-dimensional process involving major changes in social structures, popular attitudes, and national institutions, as well as the speeding up of economic growth, the reduction of inequality, and the abolishment of absolute poverty (Kapila, 2013).

Further, the following legislations are also connected with the issues concerning migrant workers:

1. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (8 of 1923).
2. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (4 of 1936).
3. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947).
4. The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948).

5. The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952).
6. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (53 of 1961).

2.5 Women migration

It is evident from various literatures that women migrations are mostly associated with marriage and shifts to the husband's family and a lesser percentage specifically for employment. Domestic works are mostly associated with women's employments who are from rural and underprivileged sections of the society.

Lots of studies and reports have been made on the status of migrant women workers. Women are mostly migrated to different destinations as "**Household maids.**" In the absence of reliable data, the magnitudes of the problems and challenges could not be documented. However, the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have taken several steps to improve the working conditions of domestic workers and to provide access to social security schemes. Seven States – Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha and Rajasthan – have introduced minimum wages for domestic workers.

The State Governments of Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have also constituted Welfare Boards for domestic workers who can avail welfare benefits by registering with these Boards. However, despite these efforts, a large majority of domestic workers remain outside the purview of labour laws even today.

Sl.No	State/Union Territories	Per hour	Per day	Per month	Date of effect
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.50	100.00	2600.00	10.12.2007
2	Bihar	11.92	95.30	2478.00	01-10-2009
3	Karnataka	9.13 for 45 minutes	97.44	2533.00	01-04-2009
4	Rajasthan	10.15	81.00	2106.00	24-05-2009
5	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-----	117.80	-----	25-09-2007

Source: Press Information Bureau

Domestic workers are particularly vulnerable to exploitation and are among the lowest-paid workers, it is ironic that they frequently find themselves excluded from minimum wage coverage. The Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), defines “domestic workers” in Article 1:

1. The term “domestic work” means work performed in or for a household or households;
2. The term “domestic worker” means any person engaged in domestic work within an employment relationship;
3. A person who performs domestic work only occasionally or sporadically and not on an occupational basis is not a domestic worker.

Domestic workers can be of the following task performers. Therefore, the remuneration and status may vary according to the task.

1. Housekeeping and related works including cooking
2. Domestic helpers and cleaners
3. Child sitters or child caretakers
4. Home base personal care workers (taking care of patients, attendance to the patients including home-based health service providers)
5. In India, where figures frequently cited by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the media range from 2.5 million to 90 million domestic workers.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women⁴⁴ states that parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right. A few States have enacted their laws to protect the interests of domestic workers.

The Tamil Nadu Government included Employment in Domestic Work in the Schedule of the Tamil Nadu Manual Labour Act, 1982 on 1 June 1999. The Tamil Nadu Domestic Workers Welfare Board was constituted on the 22 January 2007. The preliminary notification for the Minimum Wage Act for Domestic Workers was passed in August 2007⁴⁵.

⁴⁴ Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly Resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979 entry into force 3 September 1981, in accordance with Article 27(1).

⁴⁵ Socio-economic status of women domestic workers by Bharat Joti.

The Karnataka Government passed the Minimum Wage Act for Domestic workers on 1 April 2004. The Kerala Government has included Domestic Workers into the Schedule of employment. The final notification for the Minimum Wage Act for Domestic Workers came on 23 May 2005.

The government has introduced Domestic Workers as members to the Kerala Artisan and Skilled Workers' Welfare Fund, thereby allowing Domestic Workers to avail Social Security Schemes. The Kerala arm of the National Domestic Workers' Movement has been appointed to issue Labour Certificates for the Fund to the Domestic Workers. The Kerala Government has also registered the domestic workers of the Kerala Domestic Workers Movement as a Trade union on November 2008.

The Andhra Pradesh Government has issued on 10 December 2007, the final notification for the fixing of minimum wages in the employment of Domestic Workers in Part-I of the Schedule of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Preliminary notifications for Minimum Wage Act for Domestic Workers were passed in the following State Governments: Rajasthan (4 July 2007) and Bihar (2006).

The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008⁴⁶ addresses the issues of self-employed or employed persons in unorganised sectors including domestic works. Again, the issue is registration. Unless the GP at the destination and source points to be designated as Registration authorities to register those leave the villages to engage in unorganised sectors.

The Unorganised Sector Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has been passed on 8 January 2008. This Act also includes domestic workers in the unorganised sector of workers. Domestic Workers have been guided to avail welfare and social security options like life insurance, health/medical insurance, ration cards and pension plans⁴⁷. Every unorganised worker will have to register with the authorities⁴⁸. The lacuna in the

⁴⁶Came in force on 16th May, 2009, *vide* notification No. S.O. 1220(E), dated 14-5-09, see Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, S. 3(ii).

⁴⁷ 16-5-09, *vide* notification No. S.O. 1220(E), dated 14th May, 2009, see Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, S. 3(ii).

Sec. 2 (l) "unorganised sector" means an enterprise owned by individuals or self-employed workers and engaged in the production or sale of goods or providing service of any kind whatsoever, and where the enterprise employs workers, the number of such workers is less than ten;

(m) "unorganised worker" means a home-based worker, self-employed worker or a wage worker in the unorganized sector and includes a worker in the organised sector who is not covered by any of the Acts mentioned in Schedule II to this Act.

⁴⁸ **10. Eligibility for registration and social security benefits.** — (1) Every unorganized worker shall be eligible for registration subject to the fulfilment of the following conditions, namely: —

implementation of this law is associated with a lack of enthusiasm in framing rules and evolving registration authorities both at the source and destination point. In all these issues, the worst victims are women and girls who are constituted as the major force in domestic work.

The gaps and inadequacies in all such legislations are the missing link between registration and migrant workers and ensuring their social security measures. Discrimination against migrants and their exclusion in India in terms of availing social security schemes, PDS, housing, etc. In India, there are no mechanisms similar to household registration in China. In India persons with rural hukou may enter a city but are excluded from regular urban welfare benefits and social services, such as access to local schools, urban pension plans, public housing and other rights, that are available to people with urban hukou; but it is available in China. Rural hukou labour now inundates almost all low-end factory jobs and services that have turned China into a world factory. This segment of migrants provides cheap labour to the cities and is easily exploited. They are not only vulnerable but are also excluded from the welfare services, urban citizenship and entitlements (Chan, 2012).

The purpose of the Unorganised Sector Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 is to formulate a database on all forms of unorganised migrant workers. In the absence of a mechanism to develop a database through registration at the source and destination point, compulsory maintenance of muster roll with details with the accountability of the organisation or individual who insist upon the sub-contractors and others to ensure the registration.

(a) he or she shall have completed fourteen years of age; and

(b) a self-declaration by him or her confirming that he or she is an unorganised worker.

(2) Every eligible unorganised worker shall make an application in the prescribed form to the District Administration for registration.

(3) Every unorganised worker shall be registered and issued an identity card by the District Administration which shall be a smart card carrying a unique identification number and shall be portable.

(4) If a scheme requires a registered unorganised worker to make a contribution, he or she shall be eligible for social security benefits under the scheme only upon payment of such contribution.

(5) Where a scheme requires the Central or State Government to make a contribution, the Central or State Government, as the case may be, shall make the contribution regularly in terms of the scheme.

2.6 Challenges and Problems

The inter-State movement to places as far as Gujarat, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Jammu and Kashmir, and more, without requisite documentation, job security, and social protection presents unique challenges for seasonal migrants from Odisha. Quite often, migrants find themselves losing out on access to basic amenities and public welfare schemes with a change in location. The way public welfare delivery is structured in India, it makes it difficult for the poor to access subsidised food (through PDS)⁴⁹, health, and education, as they change their workplace. Absence of identity and address documentation becomes a source of frequent harassment by civic authorities and police in the cities. Workers also face abuse at the hands police of railway and thugs in transit in long-distance travel. It is minimal or no documentation of this large-scale movement of workers with the public administration, either with the sending or the receiving States, making it further difficult to design and dispense basic amenities.

The workers, especially from Western Odisha, migrate at a young age, without acquiring much skills and education. They get employed in the lowest niches of the informal and unorganised labour market where they engage in heavy physical labour at lower wages and limited scope of further advancement. The work arrangements are highly exploitative; more so in sectors such as brick kilns where the workers raise advances against labour, and often end up in bondage. Experiences of the local organisations suggest that the migrants in other sectors too face high incidence of work-related disputes, such as non-payment of wages, lack of compensation in case of accident or death, physical and sexual harassment at the workplace, and inhuman working and living conditions. Several families, both from the western and the coastal regions, report cases of the sudden disappearance of their young sons and husbands; often difficult to trace. The conditions are made worse due to the absence of accessible, worker-friendly, and efficient mechanisms for redress.

The pandemic COVID 19 has burst the bubble and exhibited the apathy of migrant workers who are unable to access to social security measures. It is reported that more than 28 lakhs migrant workers are in relief camps. Still, the movement of migrant workers from the destination to their native or origin State has been happening; besides the migrant workers who have opted to stay in the detention points and their conditions

⁴⁹Public Distribution System.

of livelihood and protection could not be assessed. All these factors are associated with the lack of mechanisms of registration.

Chapter -3

Design and Methods of the Study

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3.1 Perspective

The social mapping of migrant workers was proposed by the Government of Odisha to assess the ground realities of distress migration so that based on the report, the government could formulate policies to reduce distress migration and at the same if migration is evitable such migration shall be regulated and protected. Although a few studies have been made by non-governmental organisations and researchers concentrating on a few villages, such reports were not helpful for the government to arrive with concrete conclusion and hence a comprehensive study was proposed. The study is not like any other research study involving the doctrinal methods and collection of secondary data and so on. Rather the study was aimed to social mapping of various factors associated with distress migration. Hence, the study was designed to collect primary data from the families that are prone for migration or seasonal migrants.

The study has a two-fold broad aim:

- i) From an academic perspective, is to contribute evidence-based dynamic knowledge to the existing but limited body of literature in the field of migrant labour in Odisha using data collected by employing an alternative methodology; and
- ii) From the policy perspective, it is to aid the Government of Odisha to devise an effective strategy based on quantitative and qualitative insights provided by us through extensive analysis of the primary data collected from the above districts.

3.2 Objectives

- i) To understand and examine the scale and situation of migration,
- ii) To identify the causes, issues, and challenges of migration,
- iii) To review the law, policy and programme relating to the welfare of migrant labourers,
- iv) Identify the gaps and inadequacies in the implementation, and
- v) To assess the magnitudes of the problems of migrant workers and their (family) vulnerabilities.

3.3 Expected outcomes

The study on the social mapping of migrant workers in Balangir and Nuapada districts would highlight various dimensions and issues, both directly or indirectly, connected with the migration and bring out the ground realities causing the migration of people in larger in numbers. The outcome of the study would serve the following purpose:

- i) Aids the Government of Odisha to formulate a strategic action plan to prevent migration or ensure safe migration.
- ii) Evolving plan of action to rehabilitate distress migrants and skill development programmes for work opportunities in Odisha.
- iii) Alleviate the plight of such migrants by linking them to relevant welfare and social security schemes.
- iv) Help monitor the implementation of various laws and schemes relating to labour migration in the State.
- v) Evolve inter-State coordination to ensure safe migration and the extension of social security measures at the destination.

3.4 Methodologies

3.4.1 Desk Review: The Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 and the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 are enacted to protect the interests of migrant workers. The study explores the extent to which these legislations are invocable to protect the interest of migrant workers. The data relating to migration is being documented while the population survey is made. The last survey was in 2011. Further, National Sample Survey has also been doing such survey on migration and the last survey was held in 2008. All the reports on migration are collected with the specific objectives of migration, economic development and impact. Therefore, the present study was aimed to address the different dimensions of the same problems of distress and migration. The study reviewed the existing research documents by NGOs, report by NSS (2007-2008) 64th round report and available literature on migration. In this context the geographical and demographical issues of the State has contributing factors for the migration and hence it was necessary to study district profile in general and the blocks that are selected for the study in particular.

3.4.2 Survey Method: The purpose of the study was very focussed and clear. Hence, it was decided to develop “Survey format” with the details of village and habitation, block and district, household details such as family size, socio economic status of the family including ownership on land, assets and liabilities, inclusion or exclusion in social security measures. Further, the survey format has also incorporated with information on nature and process of migration, types of works being performed at the destination, wages and the mode of payments and working environments including the protective measures, issues and challenges at the destination points, awareness on law and policy, etc. Further, their skill-based proficiency was also included to assess their skilled and unskilled abilities.

3.4.3 Interview Method: In addition to the survey format for the household survey in villages, structured interview schedule for the Sarpanchs was also developed. The interview schedule was developed to get the ground realities on geographical situations and economic activities, Sarpanchs’ knowledge on migration and the types of migration prevailed including their awareness on law and policy relating to migration and their opinions in relation to the role of GPs that could be played to address the distress migration.

Extensive discussion was held at the university with faculty of law. Prof. R.Siva Prasad, Professor of Anthropology, University of Hyderabad was invited for discussion and his inputs were taken before presenting the survey format and the interview schedule for Sarpanchs to the Commissioner of Labour and Employees State Insurance Department, Bhubaneswar.

Discussions were also held with the Principal Secretary to government, Labour and ESI Department, the Labour Commissioner and the Director of Skill Development, Government of Odisha. The suggestions from the government were also incorporated in the survey formats and the interview schedule, the Approval of the government was given in September 2019. Initially, the government desired to conduct the study in nine districts and later it was restricted to a few blocks in Balangir and Nuapada districts.

3.5 Study Locations

Field study was undertaken in 90 Gram Panchayats spread across the Blocks of Bangomunda, Muribahal, Saintala and Turekela in the district of Balangir and Sinaplali Block of Nuapada district.

3.6 Field Survey

The field research was designed in a manner that a quality, standard and authentic data are collected from households. The process followed in the field study is described below.

3.6.1. Selection of field surveyors: It was decided that the household survey shall not be a population study of every household; rather it was decided to mapping of migrant families from each GPs and the study can be concentrated on the identified families and there is no need to conduct the survey with families that are not prone for migration. Stakeholders like Anganwadi workers, Sarpanchs are the appropriate persons for mapping of households from which migration takes place and also to conduct the survey. It was decided that Anganwadi workers are the suitable and appropriate persons to conduct field survey as they are familiar with each households in villages.

3.6.2 Consultation with the District Collectors and Magistrates: District Collectors and Magistrates of Balangir and Nuapada districts were contacted and appointment was fixed in advance to enable them to organise meeting with the officials such as District Social Welfare Officer, Labour Officers, and District Panchayat officers to get their views on the engagement of Anganwadi workers. Based on the meetings held with the District Collectors and Magistrates, the District Social Welfare Officers in coordination with the respective Block Child Development Project Officers identified Anganwadi workers to conduct the household survey in GPs identified in each block and also agreed to involve the supervisors of ICDS to oversee their performance.

3.6.3 Orientation to field surveyors: Survey formats were printed in Oriya and English to enable the Anganwadi workers to conduct the survey. The format itself was incorporated with instructions. Anganwadi workers were given orientation on the usage of format in field at the respective blocks. During orientation, the Anganwadi workers were informed on the objectives of the study, methods of data collection and documentation process.

3.7 An overview of Odisha State

Odisha has spread over 1, 55,707 sq km area and is situated on the east coast of the country. The annual rainfall varies from 1200 mm to 1600 and has important rivers, such as Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baitrani with

small and medium rivers and streams that help the State to get adequate water for agriculture and other purposes.

Geographical perspective: It is on the eastern coast of India and lies between 170.15' and 220.45' in the Northern latitude and between 810.45' and 870.50' east longitude. Jharkhand on the northern side and West Bengal on the North-east side, Chhattisgarh on the west and Andhra Pradesh is on the south. The Bay of Bengal is on the eastern side. The State has four distinct natural physiographic regions as mentioned below:

1. Northern Plateau and upland region,
2. Central table land,
3. Eastern Ghat region, and
4. Coastal belt.

The Coastal Plains comprise the districts of Balasore, Jajpur, Bhadrak, Jagadhisinghpur, Kendrapada, Cuttack, Ganjam, Gajapati, Nayagarh, Khurda and Puri. The Southwestern Plateau forms part of the great Deccan Plateau and Eastern Ghats region comprising the districts of Koraput, Nawrangpur, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Boudh, and Phulbani, which are home to many particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs), like Khonds, Bondos, Koyas, etc. The Central Table Land comprises of Balangir, Bargarh, Subarnapur, Sambalpur, Deogarh, Angul and Dhenkanal; and the Northern Plateau forming a part of the greater Chota Nagpur Plateau comprising thereof four districts, i.e. Sundargarh, Jharsuguda, Kendujhar and Mayurbhanj.

The Southwestern Plateau region is predominantly resided by the tribal population, such as Oraons, Kisans, Bhuinyas, Mundas, Santhals, Porajas, Kharias, Juangs and others. So, from a geographical point of view, the KBK region (comprising the districts of Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawrangpur, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Balangir and Sonepur) is not homogeneous, although in a broad sense of the term the districts popularly called KBK are all highland districts. However, culturally, as well as linguistically also, these are more or less similar to one another.

Revenue Administration: The State has been divided into three revenue divisions with 30 districts. There are 58 sub-divisions, 171 Tehsils, 314 community Development Blocks, 138 towns and 6235 Gram Panchayats. There are 51,349 villages.

Odisha Overview				
Sl.No	Indicator	Year	Unit	Value
1	Geographical Area	2016-17	Sq.km	155707
2	Districts	2016-17	Number	30
3	Subdivisions	2016-17	Number	58
4	Tehsils	2016-17	Number	317
5	Community Development Blocks	2016-17	Number	314
6	Urban Local Bodies	2016-17	Number	111
7	Gram Panchayats	2016-17	Number	6802
8	Villages (inhabited)	2011 Census	Number	47677
9	Villages (uninhabited)	2011 Census	Number	3636
10	Total Population	2011 Census	Number	41974218
11	Share of Scheduled Tribe Population	2011 Census	Per cent	22.8
12	Share of Scheduled Caste Population	2011 Census	Per cent	17.0
13	Urban Population	2011 Census	Per cent	16.7
14	Sex Ratio	2011 Census	Female per 1000 Male	979
15	Literacy Rate	2011 Census	Per cent	72.9
16	Density of population per Sq.Km	2011 Census	Number	270
17	Poverty Ratio	2011-12	Per cent	32.59
18	Share of Agriculture Sector to GSDP at current basic price	2017-18(A)	Per cent	19.98
19	Share of Industry Sector to GSDP at current basic price	2017-18(A)	Per cent	34.77
20	Share of Service Sector to GSDP at current price	2017-18 (A)	Per cent	45.25
21	Total Schools	2016-17	Number	69,287
22	Pupil Teacher Ratio at Elementary Level	2016-17	Ratio	23.48
23	Share of Girl Students in Elementary Enrolment	2016-17	Ratio	48.24
24	Share of S.C Students in Elementary Enrolment	2016-17	Per cent	18.82
25	Share of S.T Students in Elementary Enrolment	2016-17	Per cent	30.21
26	Dropout Rate in Elementary Schools	2016-17	Per cent	4.20

27	Infant Mortality Rate	2015-16 (NFHS-4)	Number (Per 1000 live births)	40
28	Child Mortality Rate	2015-16 (NFHS-4)	Number (Per 1000 under -5 children)	49
29	Institutional Delivery	2015-16	Per cent	85.4

Odisha is rich in minerals⁵⁰, such as Bauxite (59.50 per cent), China clay (31.50 per cent), Chromite (98.40 per cent), Coal (24.80 per cent), Dolomite (17.90 per cent), Graphite (71 per cent), Iron ore (32.90 per cent), Limestone (2.10 per cent) and Manganese Ore (67.60 per cent).

Land utilisation⁵¹: Out of 15,571 hectares land, 15,467 hectares are in utilisation and 2332 hectares are not in utilisation and the cultivable wastelands are 575 hectares.

Forest cover within and outside Recorded Forest Area: 39.31 per cent of the State's geographical area is forest area with 61,204.17 sq km. The following table illustrates the status of forest cover and utility in the State:

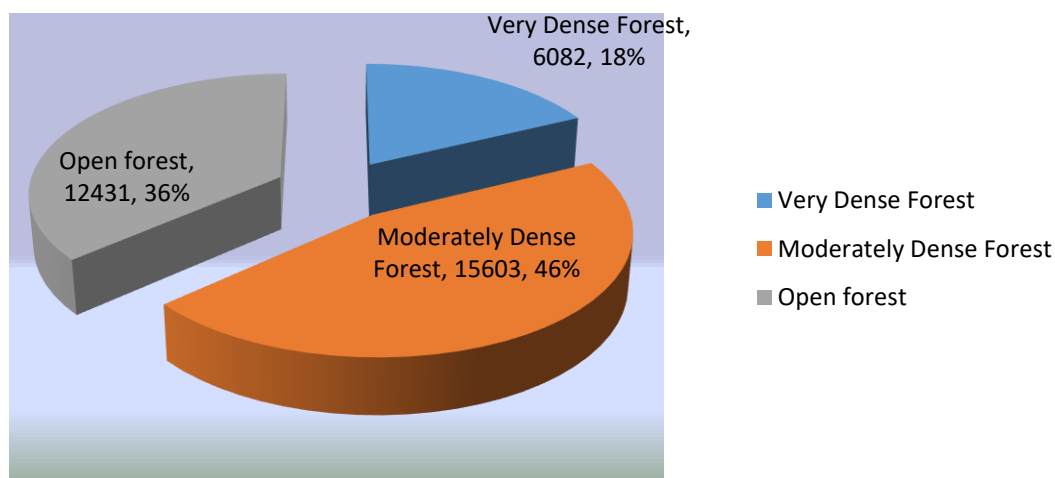
Description	Description of Forest Cover within Recorded Forest Area in sq.km	Description of Forest Cover outside the Recorded Forest Area in sq.km
Very Dense Forest	6082	885
Moderately Dense Forest	15603	5767
Open forest	12431	10577
Total	34116	17229

⁵⁰Orissa Development Report, 2002. Parentheses are in million tonnes.

⁵¹ Forest & Tree resources-Odisha Forest survey, 2017.

Figure-3.1

Forest cover in Odisha: Description of Forest Cover within Recorded Forest Area in sq.km



Odisha constitutes 35.54 per cent of the geographical area as forest and 6.90 per cent of the total forest and tree cover of the country. From the above table, it is seen that 36 per cent of the total forest cover is an open forest which can be explored for agriculture use solely for forest-related cultivation and usage.

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, recognises the rights of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers over forest land for habitation and cultivation, right of ownership, access to collect, use and dispose of minor forest produce, right to govern and manage any community forest resource which they have been traditionally conserving for sustainable use⁵². The Act came into force with effect from 1 January 2008.

As per the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, popularly known as Forest Right Act sought to restore the rights of forest-dwelling communities over land and the governance and management of forests through decentralisation of power to Gram Sabha.

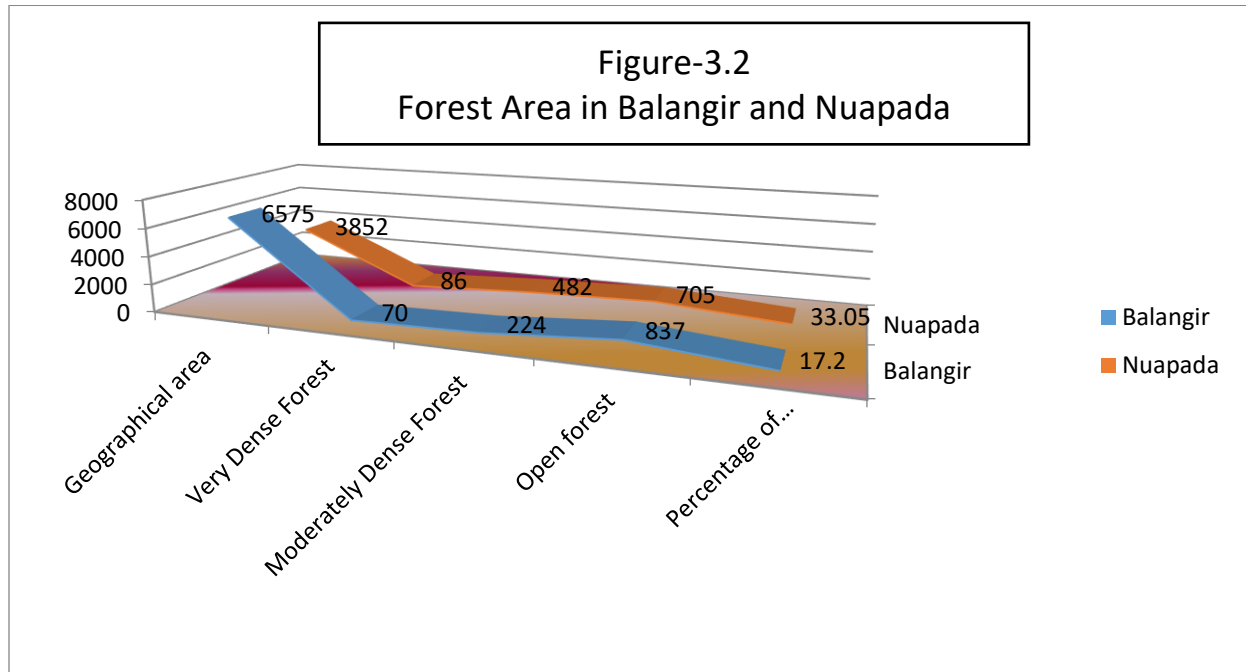
⁵²Trends and Directions in the Implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006 – Research report by TISS Mumbai, March 2019.

Odisha is one of the five States in recognising Individual Forest Rights (IFR) and community Forest Rights (CFR). It has 70.62 per cent of total recognised IFC claims and 70.07 per cent of recognised IFR in the country. But there is no separate demarcation of IFR from CFR and the IFR of the village has been calculated as part of the CFR land. This is one of the stumbling blocks for individuals to use the Forest land. The following table will illustrate the status in Odisha insofar as the utilisation of forest land is concerned:

Extent of potential forest land under FRA (IFR +CFR in acres	Extent of recognised forest land under FRA (IFR +CFR in acres	Percentage of recognised forest land against potential forest land
637200	9.69500.92	15.21

From the above, it is understood that 15.21 per cent of potential forest land has been recognised under FRA for individual and community forest rights. Odisha is also one among the top five States with the highest number of rejections of the IFR claim. The percentage is 71.50 per cent.

District information	Geographical area	Very Dense Forest	Moderately Dense Forest	Open forest	Percentage of Geographical area
Balangir	6575	70	224	837	17.2
Nuapada	3852	86	482	705	33.05



From the above graph, it is seen that 33.05 per cent of Nuapada forest land and 17.2 per cent of Balangir forest land can be explored for the use of IFR and this will enable the reduction of migration from these two districts.

Livelihood options: Despite rich in minerals more than 65 per cent of the population⁵³ is either directly or indirectly engaged in agriculture for their livelihood and occupation. But, the quality of soil is low in terms of its fertility. 28 per cent of net domestic products are coming from agriculture from the coastal districts which have high fertile alluvial and also from river valleys. These coastal regions are dominated by upper caste people and the island districts that are hilly and barren lands covering forest mostly comprise of SC and ST population.

These are the caustic factors that may influence the migration of people from island districts for their livelihoods. In this context, it is viewed that Ganjam, Gajapati, Nayagarh, Koraput, Kalahandi, Deogarh, Balangir and Nuapada districts are more prone for migration than other districts, may be because of geographical and tropical situations.

⁵³India Year Book (2007), p.1007. All so see S.P. Panda (2005): 'New Social Movements and Democracy: A study of Environmental Movements in Orissa' Dissertation submitted to JND, New Delhi (unpublished).

3.8 Profile of Balangir District

The district⁵⁴ comprises three Revenue Sub-Divisions that are Balangir, Patnagarh, and Titlgarh. There are 14 Tahasils for the revenue administration and developmental activities the same numbers of Block Development Offices.

S.No.	Name of Block	No of Gram Panchayat	No of Villages
1	Agalpur	18	107
2	Loisinga	18	108
3	Patnagarh	26	164
4	Khaprakhol	18	133
5	Belpara	22	120
6	Turekela	19	104
7	Bangomunda	22	133
8	Muribahal	18	161
9	Titilgarh	22	133
10	Saintala	20	142
11	Deogaon	23	129
12	Balangir	23	125
13	Puintala	24	136
14	Gudvella (Tentulikanti)	12	94
	Total	285	1789

⁵⁴ Census of India 2011-BalangirDistrict Census Handbook –published in 2014.

Geographical Area: The district comes under the Western Region of Odisha Revenue division and its circumferential limits within 29°09" and 21°05" North Latitude and 82°041" East Latitude⁵⁵. The district is separated from Sambalpur and Kalahandi in the western and north-western by the magnificent range of hills known as Gandhamardan. It is surrounded by Bargarh and Subarnapur on the North and Subarnapur and Boudh by East. Kalahandi is in the south and Nuapada district is in the West. The State of Madhya Pradesh also remains on the western border.

It is situated in the valley of rivers like Ang and Tel. The important tributaries of Tel are Lanth, Sonegarh, and Suktel. The total geographical area of the district is 6575 sq km. Further, 23.48 per cent⁵⁶ of the total geographical area is forest⁵⁷.

Topography: The district has two physiographic regions, viz., hills of west and south, and plains of north and east. The district forms a part of the crystalline soil region of the Deccan Plateau. The western and southern part is in undulating plain, rugged and isolated with hill ranges rising in various directions, a lofty irregular hill range, forming a natural boundary to the west and North West.

Demographic situation: It is the most drought-prone area in the State. Generally, it has 30-35 per cent less than average rainfall. Generally, the district is very hot from April to June with 45 to 48 degrees C⁵⁸. Less rainfall, a high degree of temperature, single crop areas and inadequate irrigation facilities are the major concern of the district because more than 61.6 per cent of the rural population is below the poverty line.

Availability of minerals: Manganese, Graphite, Quartz, Galena, Gem Stone, Limestones, etc. are the important mineral deposits of the district. The bauxite deposits have been concentrated in the Gandhamardan Hill ranges. Among all minerals only graphite, manganese and quartz have been commercially exploited so far. The number of working graphite mines is 14 covering an area of 279.643 hectares. Two working quartz mines are covering 11.098 hectares and one manganese mine covering 7.272 hectares. The total population in industry-related works constitute to 0.27 per cent. It means the sizable population has no other option to either engage in agriculture or to explore employment opportunities elsewhere.

⁵⁵ Study on socio-economic and resource profile of Bilikani village in Balangir district, 2013.

⁵⁶BIPS of Balangir 2017-18.

⁵⁷BIPS of Balangir 2017-18.

⁵⁸ Study on socio-economic and Resource profile of Bilikani village in Balangir district, 2013.

Socio-economic profile: The district is rural-based and 88 per cent of the populations are in rural areas. 17.88 per cent of the total population of the district comprises of SC and 21.05 per cent of the total population constitutes ST. Accordingly, 38.93 per cent of the total population of the district comprises of SC and ST population. The literacy level is also very low in the district. Rural and Urban literates constitute 64.71 per cent and 62.11 per cent, respectively.

The majority (2/3) of the population is engaged in agriculture for their livelihood and one-third of the population holds the land. In Balangir district 4124 hectares are in gross cropped irrigation area and 250425 hectares are in the non-irrigated area⁵⁹. Therefore, as the agricultural activities are concerned most of the areas are single cropping resulting in no livelihood options during off seasons. This is also one of the major concerns for the migration of people from this district.

Profile of the Blocks: For the social mapping of migrant workers, the Blocks such as Turekela, Bangomunda, Sainitala and Muribahal were selected. These blocks are prone to migration. From among the total SC population of the district, Turekela constituting 4.44 per cent, Bangomunda 7.84 per cent, Sainitala 7.18 per cent and Muribahal 7.13 per cent, respectively. Likewise, from among the ST population of the district, Turekela constitutes 8.33 per cent, Bangomunda 5.39 per cent, Sainitala 6.9 per cent and Muribahal 7.85 per cent, respectively.

Further, it is observed that from among the total SC population in the Turekela block, the percentage of literates constitutes 46.65 per cent. It means, there are 53.35 per cent of the SC population in the block are illiterate. Likewise, 47.93 per cent and 43.75 per cent and 48.60 per cent of the SC population in the blocks of Bangomunda, Sainitala, and Muribahal are literate, respectively. Accordingly, the illiterate constitute to 52.07 per cent in Bangomunda, 56.25 per cent in Sainitala, and 51.50 per cent in Muribahal.

Further, it is observed that from among the total ST population in the Turekela block, the percentage of literates constitutes to 35.11 per cent. It means, there are 64.89 per cent of the ST populations in the block are illiterate. Likewise, 42.57 per cent, 55.27 per cent, and 39.63 per cent of ST populations in the blocks of

⁵⁹District as a Glance 2019 –Directorate of Economics & Statistics Odisha, Bhubaneswar.

Bangomunda, Sainitala, and Muribahal, respectively are literate. Further, the illiterate in these three blocks also constitute 57.43 per cent, 44.73 per cent and 60.37 per cent respectively.

Workforce: The table showing the main and marginal workers of the three blocks, viz, Turekela, Bangomunda, Sainitala, and Muribahal, has been shown in the annexure. The tables and the graphs clearly show that the SC and ST population are mainly dependent upon agriculture for their livelihood and a sizable population that is not a part of the workforce could be presumed as elderly persons, women and children. The data on the workforce indicates the lack of sustainable living options for the people of the district of Balangir, which is drought-prone area and sizable lands are in single cropping cultivation.

Bangomunda Block: The following table illustrates the status of the workforce in Bangomunda block.

	Table-3.4 Population and Workforce in Bangomunda Block						
	Balangir District			Bangomunda Block			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Per cent on dist
General Population	830097	818900	1648997	59098	57991	117089	7.1
SC Population	148356	146421	294777	11685	11431	23116	7.84
ST Population	172489	174675	347164	9453	9273	18726	5.39
Main workers	332355	69872	402227	21329	5325	26654	6.63
SC Population	53117	13148	66265	3718	913	4631	7
ST Population	65112	16442	81554	3325	915	4240	5.2
Cultivators	121287	11858	133145	10886	1751	12637	9.5
SC Population	12007	1307	13314	1619	205	1824	13.7
ST Population	28348	3149	31497	1790	262	2052	6.51
Agri Labourers	78800	29120	107920	4527	2144	31264	6.1
SC Population	17394	5760	23154	1035	403	6163	5
ST Population	20538	8688	29226	933	437	1370	4.7
Household Industry workers	12974	3747	16721	872	293	1165	7
SC Population	1941	810	2751	65	33	98	3.56
ST Population	1457	699	2156	76	45	744	8.16
Others	119294	25147	144441	5044	1137	6181	4.28
SC Population	21775	5271	27046	999	272	1271	4.7
ST Population	14769	3926	18695	526	167	693	3.71
Marginal workers	137601	180773	318374	12633	18135	30768	9.7

SC Population	26590	32570	59160	2780	3736	6516	11
ST Population	33766	47095	80861	2267	3368	5635	7
Cultivators	18995	14425	33420	4273	2144	6417	19.2
SC Population	2362	1616	3978	477	422	899	22.6
ST Population	4543	3164	7707	327	294	621	8.05
Agriculture labourers	81897	136599	218496	8200	14111	22311	10.21
SC Population	16166	24659	40825	1737	2769	4506	11
ST Population	60535	22708	83243	1678	2808	4486	5.4
Household workers	4824	7105	11929	426	343	769	6.45
SC Population	734	1134	1868	44	33	77	4.12
ST Population	2198	726	2924	40	61	101	3.5
Others	31885	22644	54529	3415	1863	5278	9.7
SC Population	7328	5161	12489	522	512	1034	8.28
ST Population	5789	4632	10421	222	203	425	4.08
Non-workers	360141	568255	928396	25136	34531	59667	6.43
SC Population	68649	100703	169352	5187	6782	11969	7.06
ST Population	73611	111138	184749	3861	4994	8855	4.8

From the above table, it is clear that the total SC and ST population of the block constitute 7.84 per cent and 5.39 per cent of the total SC and ST population of the Balangir District, respectively. From amongst 20.00 per cent of the SC population and 22.64 per cent are main workers and 21.17 per cent and 18.31 per cent of them, respectively, are marginal workers. It is, therefore, evident that the SC and ST populations are prone to migration because of single cropping and seasonal works.

Sainitala Block: The following table illustrates the status of main and marginal workers in the Block.

	Table -3.5 Population and Workforce in Sainitala Block						
	Balangir District			Sainitala Block			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Per cent on dist
General Population	830097	818900	1648997	57715	57060	114775	7
SC Population	148356	146421	294777	10439	10730	21169	7.18
ST Population	172489	174675	347164	11891	12022	23913	6.9
Main workers	332355	69872	402227	24818	3765	28583	7.1
SC Population	53117	13148	66265	3937	788	4725	7.1

ST Population	65112	16442	81554	4444	792	5236	6.42
Cultivators	121287	11858	133145	8887	879	9766	7.33
SC Population	12007	1307	13314	859	108	967	7.26
ST Population	28348	3149	31497	1696	177	1873	6
Agri Labourers	78800	29120	107920	5121	1226	6347	5.9
SC Population	17394	5760	23154	980	265	1245	5.4
ST Population	20538	8688	29226	845	278	1123	3.84
Household workers	12974	3747	16721	745	144	889	5.32
SC Population	1941	810	2751	193	54	247	9
ST Population	1457	699	2156	145	34	179	8.3
Others	119294	25147	144441	10065	1516	11581	8.02
SC Population	21775	5271	27046	1662	3445	5107	18.9
ST Population	14769	3926	18695	1758	303	2061	11.02
Marginal workers	137601	180773	318374	9739	10647	20386	6.4
SC Population	26590	32570	59160	1735	1721	3456	5.84
ST Population	33766	47095	80861	2154	2169	4323	5.35
Cultivators	18995	14425	33420	2408	1319	3727	11.2
SC Population	2362	1616	3978	127	75	202	5.07
ST Population	4543	3164	7707	278	97	375	4.9
Agriculture labourers	81897	136599	218496	5880	7970	13850	6.34
SC Population	16166	24659	40825	1017	1202	2219	5.44
ST Population	60535	22708	83243	1271	1701	2972	3.6
Household workers	4824	7105	11929	229	253	482	4.04
SC Population	734	1134	1868	45	107	152	8.13
ST Population	2198	726	2924	39	53	92	3.1
Others	31885	22644	54529	2311	1335	3646	6.7
SC Population	7328	5161	12489	546	337	883	7.07
ST Population	5789	4632	10421	565	317	882	8.5
Non-workers	360141	568255	928396	26171	45066	71237	7.7
SC Population	68649	100703	169352	4767	8221	12988	7.67
ST Population	73611	111138	184749	5293	9061	14354	7.77

From the above table, it is clear that the total SC and ST population of the block constitute 7.18 per cent and 6.9 per cent of the total SC and ST population of the Balangir District, respectively. From amongst 16.53 per cent of the SC population, 21.9 per cent are main workers and 16.95 per cent and 21.21 per cent of them are

marginal workers. It is, therefore, evident that the SC and ST populations are prone to migration because of single cropping and seasonal.

Turekela Block: The following Table illustrates the status of main and marginal workers in the block.

	Table-3.6 Population and Workforce in Turekela Block						
	Balangir District			Turekela Block			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Per cent on dist
General Population	830097	818900	1648997	40988	41793	82781	5.02
SC Population	148356	146421	294777	6536	6553	13089	4.44
ST Population	172489	174675	347164	14220	14704	28924	8.33
Main workers	332355	69872	402227	15806	3494	19300	4.8
SC Population	53117	13148	66265	2391	602	2993	4.5
ST Population	65112	16442	81554	5661	1393	7054	8.7
Cultivators	121287	11858	133145	6857	760	7617	5.38
SC Population	12007	1307	13314	607	51	658	4.94
ST Population	28348	3149	31497	2965	390	3355	10.7
Agri Labourers	78800	29120	107920	3297	1158	4455	4.1
SC Population	17394	5760	23154	570	180	750	3.24
ST Population	20538	8688	29226	1229	525	1754	6
Household workers	12974	3747	16721	675	521	1196	7.15
SC Population	1941	810	2751	50	24	74	2.7
ST Population	1457	699	2156	89	42	131	6.07
Others	119294	25147	144441	5131	1422	6553	4.54
SC Population	21775	5271	27046	1164	347	1511	5.59
ST Population	14769	3926	18695	1378	436	1814	9.7
Marginal workers	137601	180773	318374	7386	11457	18843	6
SC Population	26590	32570	59160	1043	1501	2544	4.3
ST Population	33766	47095	80861	2437	4258	6695	8.28
Cultivators	18995	14425	33420	2273	1256	3529	10.6
SC Population	2362	1616	3978	133	107	240	6
ST Population	4543	3164	7707	358	334	692	9
Agri labourers	81897	136599	218496	4660	8830	13490	6.17
SC Population	16166	24659	40825	1776	628	2404	5.9
ST Population	60535	22708	83243	1667	3406	5073	6.1
Household workers	4824	7105	11929	215	381	596	5
SC Population	734	1134	1868	31	50	81	4.34
ST Population	2198	726	2924	49	117	166	5.7
Others	31885	22644	54529	1255	1229	2484	4.56
SC Population	7328	5161	12489	251	196	447	3.6

ST Population	5789	4632	10421	363	401	764	7.33
Non-workers	360141	568255	928396	17796	26842	44638	4.8
SC Population	68649	100703	169352	3102	4450	7552	4.46
ST Population	73611	111138	184749	6122	9053	15175	8.21

From the above table, it is clear that the total SC and ST population of the block constitute 4.44 per cent and 8.33 per cent of the total SC and ST population respectively, of the Balangir District. From amongst 15.50 per cent of the SC population, 36.55 per cent are main workers and 13.50 per cent and 35.53 per cent of them are marginal workers. It is, therefore, evident that the SC and ST populations are prone to migration because of single seasonal cropping.

Muribahal Block: The following table illustrates the status of main and marginal workers in the block

	Table-3.7 Population and Workforce in Muribahal Block						
	Balangir District			Muribahal Block			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Per cent on dist population
General Population	830097	818900	1648997	57365	57474	114839	6.96
SC Population	148356	146421	294777	10630	10384	21014	7.13
ST Population	172489	174675	347164	13534	13725	27259	7.85
Main workers	332355	69872	402227	20521	5470	25991	6.46
SC Population	53117	13148	66265	3523	877	4400	6.64
ST Population	65112	16442	81554	4712	1448	6160	7.55
Cultivators	121287	11858	133145	9682	1353	11035	8.29
SC Population	12007	1307	13314	1076	162	1238	9.3
ST Population	28348	3149	31497	2499	414	2913	9.25
Agricultural Labourers	78800	29120	107920	5597	2771	8368	7.75
SC Population	17394	5760	23154	1213	474	1687	7.29
ST Population	20538	8688	29226	1399	715	2114	7.23
Household workers	12974	3747	16721	623	418	1041	6.23
SC Population	1941	810	2751	52	23	75	2.73
ST Population	1457	699	2156	62	52	114	5.29
Others	119294	25147	144441	4824	1141	5965	4.13
SC Population	21775	5271	27046	1182	218	1400	5.18
ST Population	14769	3926	18695	752	267	1019	5.45
Marginal workers	137601	180773	318374	12766	16518	29284	9.2

SC Population	26590	32570	59160	2412	2848	5260	8.89
ST Population	33766	47095	80861	3178	4135	7313	9.04
Cultivators	18995	14425	33420	1754	1198	2952	8.83
SC Population	2362	1616	3978	250	99	349	8.77
ST Population	4543	3164	7707	467	345	812	10.54
Agriculture labourers	81897	136599	218496	8685	13211	21896	10.02
SC Population	16166	24659	40825	1750	2450	4200	10.29
ST Population	60535	22708	83243	2239	3343	5582	6.71
Household workers	4824	7105	11929	264	520	784	6.57
SC Population	734	1134	1868	29	43	72	3.85
ST Population	2198	726	2924	59	144	203	6.94
Others	31885	22644	54529	2063	1589	3652	6.7
SC Population	7328	5161	12489	383	256	639	5.12
ST Population	5789	4632	10421	413	303	716	6.87
Non-workers	360141	568255	928396	24078	35486	59564	6.42
SC Population	68649	100703	169352	4695	6659	11354	6.7
ST Population	73611	111138	184749	5644	8142	13786	7.46

From the above table, it is clear that the population of the SC and ST in the block constituted 7.13 per cent and 7.85 per cent of the total SC and ST population of the district. Amongst them 6.64 per cent and 7.55 per cent of the SC and ST population constituted main workers. The percentage of marginal workers constituted 8.9 and 9.04 respectively.

Status of main and marginal workers: The following Table illustrates the total number of SC and ST population in main and marginal work.

Block	Table-3.8 Distribution of workers in social category			
	Main Workers		Marginal Workers	
	per cent of SC	per cent of ST	per cent of SC	per cent of ST
Turekela	15.5	36.55	13.5	35.53
Sainitala	16.53	21.9	16.95	21.21
Bangomunda	20	22.64	21.17	18.31
Muribahal	7.13	7.85	8.9	9.04
Total	59.16	88.94	60.52	84.09

From the above table and the graph, it is understood that the consolidated figures of main and marginal workers of the four blocks are 59.16 per cent of the SC population and 81.09 per cent of the ST population and 60.52 per cent of the SC population and 84.09 per cent of the ST population respectively.

3.9 Profile of Nuapada District

The district⁶⁰ was bifurcated from Kalahandi and formed as Nuapada district with effect from 1 April 1993. Before the bifurcation, it was a sub-division of Kalahandi. The district comprises of one subdivision and five Tehasils. There are also five blocks and 668 villages as detailed below:

S.No.	Name of Block	No of Gram Panchayat	No of Villages
1	Nuapada	28	169
2	Komana	27	168
3	Boden	14	89
4	Sinapalli	22	126
5	Khariar	18	116
	Total	109	668

Geographical situation: The Nuapada district occupies the southwestern part of Orissa and is situated between 20° 20 North and 21 degrees 5 Latitude and 82 degrees 20 East and 83.47 degrees 47 East Longitude. It is surrounded by Chhattisgarh in the North and West and Dharmagarh sub-division of Kalahandi district in the South and by Bargarh and Balangir districts in the East⁶¹. It falls in the western undulated zone and has two distinct physiographic regions, such as plain land and hilly tracts.

Area and topography: The district that covers a geographical area of 3852 sq km (48.02 per cent of the total land area of the State) has two distinct physiographic regions, the plain lands and the hilly tracts. The

⁶⁰Census of India 2011-Nuapada District Census Handbook.

⁶¹BIPS 2016-17 of Nuapada District.

hilly tracks are mostly located in the western part and the plain regions cover the other part of the Nuapada district.

Nuapada district has got 1849.69 sq km of forest area out of a total geographical area of 3852 sq. km. which constitutes 48.00 per cent. The indigenous species generally found are Sal, Bamboo, Teak and other varieties. The minor forest produce species are Mahua, Char, Kendu, Myrobolan, Amla, etc.

Soil condition: The district has a very special nature of soils. The red laterite soil, which is deficient in phosphorus and nitrogen, is found all over the district, mostly under the foothills and hillocks. The heavy soil found in the Khariar Tahasil is rich in potassium and Nitrogen and poor in phosphorus. Loom soil is in Nuapada and Alluvial soils are found on the riverbank of Udanti. Black soil is also available in various blocks of Nuapada district, viz; Khariar, Sinapalli, Nuapada, Komna and Boden. Therefore, it is a combination of various kinds of soils. It is also a drought-prone district with erratic rainfall. The summer will always be hot.

So far as the water resources are concerned Jonk, Udanti, Indra and Sundar are major rivers of this district and would be mostly dry during summer. The Nuapada district has a net cultivable area of 1,89,170 hectares. Of this, only 33623 hectares have assured irrigation from different sources. The major sources of water for irrigation are from canals (river water sources) to 23912 hectares and tank sources to 9910 hectares. 2324 hectares are supported by well water and lift irrigation for 2587 hectares⁶².

The two categories of wastelands are underutilised/degraded notified forestland and upland with or without scrub. One of the main categories of wasteland is upland with or without scrubs which cover mostly private landholdings. Wasteland is described as the land which can be brought under vegetative cover with reasonable effort and which currently is underutilised and land which is deteriorating for lack of appropriate water and soil management or on account of natural causes.

Socio economic profile: The district is also rural-based. From among the total population of the District, Sinapalli block which is the universe for the study on the social mapping of migrant workers constitutes 18.00 per cent. The district is also known for SC and ST population. While we consider the proportion of SC and ST population of the district with Sinapalli block, the SC and ST population constitute to 16.25 per cent and

⁶² BIPs of 2016-17 of Nuapada District.

15.5 per cent⁶³, respectively. With regards to the level of literacy of SC and ST population of Sinapalli block, the percentage constitutes 16.3 and 15.12, respectively. Nuapada district has 10530 hectares land under gross cropped irrigation and 113302 hectares land under the non-irrigation area. The following table will illustrate the status of people in the district:

	Table-3.10 Population and Workforce in Sinapali Block							
	Nuapada District				Sinapali Block			
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	per cent on district
Population	301962	308420	610382		54632	55238	109870	18.00per cent
SC Population	40742	41417	82159		6650	6703	13353	16.25
ST Population	100469	105858	206327		15584	16351	31935	15.5
Literate	180903	118480	299383		31994	19443	51437	17.2
SC Literate	17075	39973	57048		3039	3051	6090	10.7
SC Illiterate	15631	24342	39973		2528	3994	6522	16.3
ST Literate	55246	34010	89256		8449	5050	13499	15.12
ST Illiterate	45223	71848	117071		7967	8550	16517	14.1
Main workers	116827	34867	151694		16036	5751	21787	14.4
SC workers	14370	4646	19016		1736	761	2497	13.13
ST workers	37496	12803	50299		4562	1819	6381	12.7
Cultivators	59897	11414	71311		7591	1651	9242	13
SC cultivators	5284	974	6258		604	128	732	11.7
ST Cultivators	24873	5580	30453		3143	2483	5626	18.5
Agriculture Labourers	22594	14536	37130		4120	2761	6881	18.53
SC Labourers	3929	2148	6077		616	387	1003	16.5
ST Labourers	7676	5569	13245		1296	880	2176	16.43
Household Industry workers	3249	1189	4438		501	220	721	16.25
SC Workers	355	108	463		63	18	81	17.5
ST workers	532	221	753		68	44	112	14.9
Other workers	31087	7728	38815		3824	1119	4943	12.73
SC workers	4802	1416	6218		453	228	681	11
ST workers	4415	1433	5848		715	235	950	16.24
Marginal workers	51328	102416	153744		10545	19581	30126	19.6
SC workers	7391	13030	20421		1303	2290	3593	17.6
ST workers	19470	41099	60569		3405	6731	10136	16.73
Cultivators	10177	13204	23381		1968	2034	4002	17.1
SC cultivators	1006	1080	2086		124	131	255	12.2

⁶³Census 2011-Nuapada District Handbook.

ST Cultivators	4523	5433	9956		752	638	1390	14
Agriculture Labourers	32059	80645	112704		5637	15672	21309	18.9
SC Labourers	4941	10704	15645		842	1985	2827	18.1
ST Labourers	12783	32862	45645		1910	5393	7303	16
Household Industry workers	1493	2710	4203		214	460	674	16
SC workers	204	296	500		21	25	46	9.2
ST workers	351	828	1179		53	86	139	11.8
Other workers	7599	5857	13456		2726	1415	4141	30.8
SC personnel	1240	950	2190		316	149	465	21.2
ST personnel	1813	1973	3786		690	614	1304	34.4
Non-workers	133807	177137	310944		28051	29906	57957	18.64
SC non-workers	18981	23741	42722		3611	3652	7263	17
ST non-workers	43503	51956	95459		7617	7801	15418	16.2

From the above table, it is understood that from among the total SC population of the block 11.46 per cent of SC population and 29.29 per cent of the ST population are main workers. Similarly, 11.92 per cent of the SC population and 33.65 per cent of ST population, respectively, are marginal workers.

Chapter-4

State of Migrant Workers of Odisha: Analysis and Findings

4.1 Context

A large section of people in our country does manual work in the informal sectors as agricultural labourer, construction workers, brick kiln workers, stone quarry workers, home based workers such as weaving, beedi making, forest production collections, kendu leaf making, etc. Many amongst them migrate far away from their homes to work. Often, they are exploited and not given the minimum wages. They fall outside the protection of the numerous beneficial legislation⁶⁴ as there is very little monitoring of their situation.

As per the survey carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation in the year 2004-05, the total employment in both organised and unorganised sector in the country was 45.9 crore. Out of this about 2.6 crore were in the organised sector and the balance 43.3 crore in the unorganised sector, that is more 90 per cent of the workforce is employed in the unorganised sector. Out of the 43.3 crore workers in the unorganised sector 26.8 crore workers were employed in agricultural sector, 2.6 crore in construction sector and remaining in the manufacturing sector.

Migration is a social phenomenon. It is understood from the estimate of Census 2011 that about 69.49 per cent of people in India migrate to other States due to social causes. The migration due to change of household comprises of 26.36 per cent. About 35.88 per cent comprises of the reasons for work and employment. About 1.9 per cent of people migrate due to business-related factors. The migration due to marriage and education

⁶⁴ Some of the legislations that protect the migrant workers are:

- The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- The Payment of Wages Act
- The Contract Labour (Regulation and Prohibition) Act, 1970
- The Employees Compensation Act, 1923
- The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
- The Inter-State Migrant Workers (Regulations of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979
- The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996

comprises 23.14 per cent and 2.39 per cent respectively. However, inter-region variation is found in migration trends across the country. According to a study⁶⁵ the high rate of rural out-migration is observed with central-eastern States due to employment. In northern States, people move to urban areas with a huge number with their households. Similarly, it is because of education the persons from north-eastern States migrate to urban areas. The western and north-western States are observed for rural out-migration to get education facilities.

The concerns is about distress migration which is caused due to poverty, deprivation and absence of livelihood, lack of employment opportunities, natural hazards like crop failure, flood, drought and other natural calamities. Such migrants comprise of the particular group of people who are landless laborers, seasonally unemployed labourers, agricultural labourers, poor farmers and the people belong to socially backward classes like scheduled caste and scheduled tribe. Nationally the distress migrants are the working population of some regions of Karnataka, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. Studies show that a majority of migrants deal with stone quarries⁶⁶ in Rajasthan and Karnataka, salt pans in Gujrat, brick kilns in Andhra Pradesh, rice mills in Tamil Nadu and sugarcane fields in Maharashtra are found to be from the most marginalised sections of society.

4.2 Odisha Population, Economy and Labour Force

Odisha is situated in the coastal regions of the country. Its geographical area is almost 4.74 per cent of India. Odisha is surrounded by West Bengal and Jharkhand in the north, Chhattisgarh in the west and Andhra Pradesh in the south. It has been endowed with 480 km long coastline with dense forest and rich mineral resources.

Odisha has a population of about 42 million as per the Census-2011. About 23 per cent of the population comprises the indigenous tribal population, mostly centered in the north-western and south-western

⁶⁵Jabir Hasan Khan, Tarique Hassan and Shamshad (2012), "Rural Out –Migration and Levels of Socio-Economic Deprivation in India", Indian Streams Research Journal, Vol 2, Issue-6 pages 1-11.

⁶⁶ Srivastava, Ravi and Sanghita Bhattacharya (2003) "Globalization, Reforms and Internal Labour Mobility: An Analysis of Recent Indian Trends" Labour and Development, Special Issue on Labour Mobility, December pages 31-55.

districts of the State with traditional means of livelihood. The population belonging to Scheduled Caste constitutes about 17 per cent of the State's population.

As per Census-2011, Odisha has a total workforce of about 175.41 lakh which is 41.8 per cent of the total population. The proportion of male and female workers works out about 68 per cent and 32 per cent, respectively. Among the workers, the main workers constitute 61 per cent while the rest 39 per cent are marginal workers. In another dimension that out of the total population, 10.71 million that is about 25.5 per cent are main workers, 6.83 million (16.3 per cent) are marginal workers and it is about 24.43 million constituting 58.2 per cent of the population are non-workers.

As per the 68th National Sample Survey (2011-12) among the workers in Odisha, 86.57 per cent employed in unorganised sectors, 13.43 per cent in organised sectors as compared to 82.70 per cent and 17.30 per cent respectively at all India level. A large number of workers in Odisha are engaged in agriculture and allied sectors (53.42 per cent) followed by 12.97 per cent in construction sectors and 8.93 per cent in manufacturing sector.

A comparative analysis of the census data on working-class population gives the following points to observe the kind of change has been affected in the distribution of workforce in Odisha.

- Workers as percentage of population were 37.96 per cent in 1981, 37.49 per cent in 1991, 38.79 per cent in 2001 and 41.8 per cent in 2011.
- The share between main workers and marginal workers was 86.16 and 13.84 in 1981, 87.34 and 12.66 in 1991, 67.17 and 32.83 in 2001 and 61.0 and 39.0 in 2011.
- The percentage of cultivators and agricultural workers among main workers was 74.70 per cent in 1981, 73.0 per cent in 1991, 57.70 per cent in 2001 and 53.42 per cent in 2011. There appears to be a shift of main workers away from agriculture and allied activities.

In order to vindicate the context, it is pertinent to highlight some of key findings of NSO Report⁶⁷ on the Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2018-19 in relation to labor force, workforce, and employment and unemployment status in Odisha.

- The Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in Odisha was 38.4 per cent with 38.6 per cent in rural and 37.3 per cent in urban areas. About 57.5 per cent of the rural males, 19.2 per cent of the rural females, 59.5 per cent of the urban males and 16.1 per cent of the urban females were in labour force. Among persons of age 15-29 years, LFPR in Odisha was 40.9 per cent; it was 41.3 per cent in rural areas and 39.1 per cent in urban areas. Among persons of age 15 years and above, LFPR in Odisha was 51.2 per cent with 52.1 per cent in rural areas and 47.0 per cent in urban areas.
- The Worker Population Ratio (WPR) was about 35.7 per cent in Odisha. It was 36.2 per cent in rural areas and 32.5 per cent in urban areas. The WPR was 53.6 per cent for rural males, 18.4 per cent for rural females, 53.5 per cent for urban males and 12.6 per cent for urban females. Among person of age 15-29 years, WPR in Odisha was 31.6 per cent. It was 32.7 per cent in rural areas and 26.3 per cent in urban areas. Among persons of age 15 years and above, WPR in Odisha was 47.6 per cent. It was 48.9 per cent in rural areas and 41.0 per cent in urban areas.
- As far as workers' employment is concerned, the share of self-employed among workers in Odisha was about 60.0 per cent among rural males, 59.6 per cent among rural females, 40.8 per cent among urban males and 30.6 per cent among urban females. Among workers, about 11.2 per cent among rural males and 9.5 per cent among rural females, 47.4 per cent among urban males and 50.8 per cent among urban females were *regular wage/salaried employees*. The proportion of casual labour among workers in Odisha was about 28.8 per cent among rural males, 30.4 per cent among rural females, 11.8 per cent among urban males and 18.6 per cent among urban females.
- During 2018-19 in rural Odisha about 53.2 per cent male workers and 71.1 per cent female workers were engaged in agricultural sector. In the construction sector, 15.4 per cent males and 6.0 per cent females in rural Odisha were employed.

⁶⁷ Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (July 2018-June 2019), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, National Statistical Office, June, 2020.

The key observation emerged from the above discussions is that even though there is steady decline in the per cent of workers engaged in agriculture still the dependence of agriculture has remained high. The casual labour is relatively high and self-employment is apparently low in Odisha. Unemployment rate in Odisha is higher than the national rate.

4.3 Overview of Migration in Odisha

The 64th Round Survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) during 2007-08 on *Migration Particulars*⁶⁸ provides insight into various patterns of migration such as household migration⁶⁹, migrants⁷⁰ and out-migrants⁷¹. Some of the key findings of the survey in relation to Odisha may be highlighted to understand background perspective of migration in the State.

- About 78.23 per cent of the migrant households in rural areas and 81.12 per cent of the migrant households in the urban area had their usual place of residence within the State suggesting that migration was largely confined within State.
- Migration was dominated by the migration of households from rural areas. Nearly 80.63 per cent of urban migrant households migrated from rural areas whereas 32.36 per cent of rural migrant households migrated from urban areas.

⁶⁸ Migration refers as human mobility which results in change of the usual place of residence of the individuals due to social, cultural, political, personal, and natural forces or any other types of movements which do not involve change of usual place of residence but are short- term and seasonal in nature and predominantly resulting from employment related factors.

⁶⁹ **Migrant household:** If the entire household, as was being enumerated had moved to the place of enumeration during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey, it was considered as a migrant household.

⁷⁰ **Migrant:** A household member whose last usual place of residence (UPR), anytime in the past, was different from the present place of enumeration was considered as a migrant member in a household.

⁷¹ **Out-migrant:** Any former member of a household who left the household, any time in the past, for stay outside the village/ town was considered as out-migrant provided he/ she was alive on the date of survey.

- The majority of the households migrated in pursuit of employment. Nearly 46.68 per cent of the households in rural areas and 83.68 per cent of the households in the urban areas had migrated for employment-related reasons.
- Migration in the rural areas is predominantly temporary from the fact that permanent migration was about 14 per cent in rural areas while it was 69 per cent in urban areas.
- The out-migration in rural area was 33.45 per cent as compared to 19.25 per cent in urban areas.
- Employment in rural areas is largely in the agriculture sector given from the fact that 36.40 per cent of the households were self-employed in agriculture sector and 29.36 per cent households were in agriculture labor category. In rural areas, about 30.5 per cent of the households being self-employed in agriculture sectors and agriculture labor have migrated.
- Around 21.80 per cent of the households of rural areas and 64.10 per cent households of urban areas migrated in search of employment or better employment. Out-migration is 33.45 per cent in rural areas whereas it is 19.2 per cent in urban Odisha. Among the out-migrant households, 30.15 per cent of household in rural Odisha and 25.0 per cent of households of urban Odisha migrated in search of employment/better employment.

4.4 The Report in Perspective

This report analyses the primary survey data of the migrant households to draw insights into the pattern and practice of labour migration in Odisha. An outline of the study content and the survey is given below.

4.4.1 Coverage and Working Definitions of Key Concepts: This study is entitled as Social Mapping of Migrant Workers in Odisha. In order to have a shared understanding of the study, we devised working definitions to key concepts. That “migrant worker” is a person who either migrates within his/her home State or out-migrates to other States in India for the purpose of work. “Social Mapping” is a method to visualise community structure, livelihood patterns of different social groups and socio-economic conditions of the families.

4.4.2 Objectives: The key objective of the study is to understand, document and analyse the context, practice and challenges of labour migration in Odisha. Based on the findings and the exploration of critical areas, the study shall recommend for law and policy reforms to prevent distress migration.

4.4.3 Items of enquiry: Household was the unit of survey. Information was collected from the households through a semi-structured questionnaire schedule on three areas. The first was the socio-economic characteristics of the household which included demography, landholding, livelihoods and social security of the family. The second was on migration particulars such as the process of migration, the reasons of migration, occupational pattern, employment types and wages. The third aspect was about household awareness on the laws and institutional mechanisms to workers' grievance redressal.

4.4.4 Methods of Data Collection: The survey use interactive and interview method using a schedule comprised of both open-ended and close-ended questions.

4.4.5 Period of Survey: The survey was done during the period from November 2019 to 15 March 2020.

4.4.6 Geographical Coverage: The survey was conducted in the districts of Balangir and Nuapada. They are the migration prone districts in the State of Odisha.

4.4.7 Area of Survey: The survey covered five Blocks of Odisha State. Among them, four Blocks namely Bongomunda, Muribahal, Saintala and Turekela were from Balangir district and another was Sinapali Block in the district of Nuapada.

4.4.8 Survey Unit: The ultimate unit of the survey was the migrant households. The migrant households were identified on the basis of certain criteria which are given in the **Box-1**. The survey was spread over 90 Gram Panchayats covering 26 in Bangomunda, 20 in Muribahal, 16 in Saintala, 19 in Turekela Blocks of Balangir District and 9 GPs of Sinapali Block in the district of Nuapada. As many as 7648 households were enumerated which includes 938 in Bangomunda, 1478 in Muribahal, 1671 in Saintala, 2334 in Turekela Blocks in Balangir District and 1227 households of Sinapali Block of Nuapada district. Number of households enumerated in Gram Panchayat-wise is given in **Table- 4.1**.

Box-1

Criteria to select migrant household

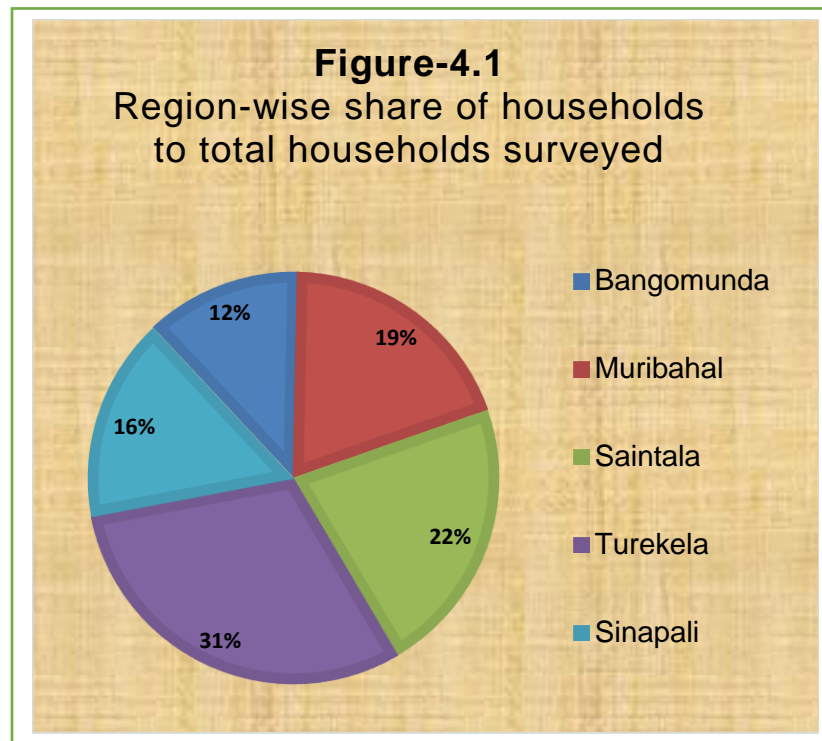
- Migrated from home district to outside district (inside Odisha/ outside Odisha)
- Migrated for work purpose
- Single/plural or family migration
- Migration made within 3 years from the date of survey
- Minimum 2 months seasonal/ temporary migration period in a year
- Work engagement in destination place
- Employed in wage based work
- Working in the unorganized sectors (Bricklin, Hotel, Domestic Service, Garage, Construction work, agriculture, farming, Daily worker)

4.4.9 Household Estimation: The survey was conducted household level, especially the households of migrant workers. This report is based on the data on social and migration particulars collected from the targeted households which were selected by using the method of 'snowball sampling'⁷². To begin the survey, orientation was given to the field surveyors and a list of migrant households had been prepared by the field surveyors at the village level based upon the pre-determined indicators in consultation with Sarapanchs, Ward members or Women Self –Help Groups. The researchers made spot visit to the sample households to validate the list to begin survey. **Box-2** given below exhibits the proportion of migrant households enumerated in this study to the total households of the survey locations. Overall the migrant households were found to be 7.58 per cent to the total households. The percentage of migrant households to the total households in Block-wise is estimated to be 12.52 in Sinapali of Nuapada district and 10.83 in Turekela, 7.13 in Saintala, 6.34 in Muribahal and 4.12 in Bangomunda of Balangir district.

Box-2					
Percentage of migrant households					
Block	Total Number of Gram Panchayats	Number of Gram Panchayats where survey undertaken	Total Number of Households in the Gram Panchayats selected for the survey	Number of migrant households enumerated in the survey	Percentage of migrant households to total households
Bangomunda	26	26	22750	938	4.12
Muribahal	22	20	23000	1478	6.34
Saintala	22	16	23450	1671	7.13
Turekela	19	19	21550	2334	10.83
Sinapali	27	9	9800	1227	12.52
Total	116	90	100850	7648	7.58

⁷² Snowball Sampling otherwise called 'chain-referral sampling' is one of the forms of non-probabilistic methods which is used when random sampling is not theoretically, practically, and feasibly sensible. This method is best adopted where the exact knowledge on the characteristic of the study or pre-calculated list of target population is not available to determine the sample. In the absence of specific information on migrant households that are prone to distress migration, the snow ball sampling technique has been adopted for the household survey.

4.5 Demographic Profile



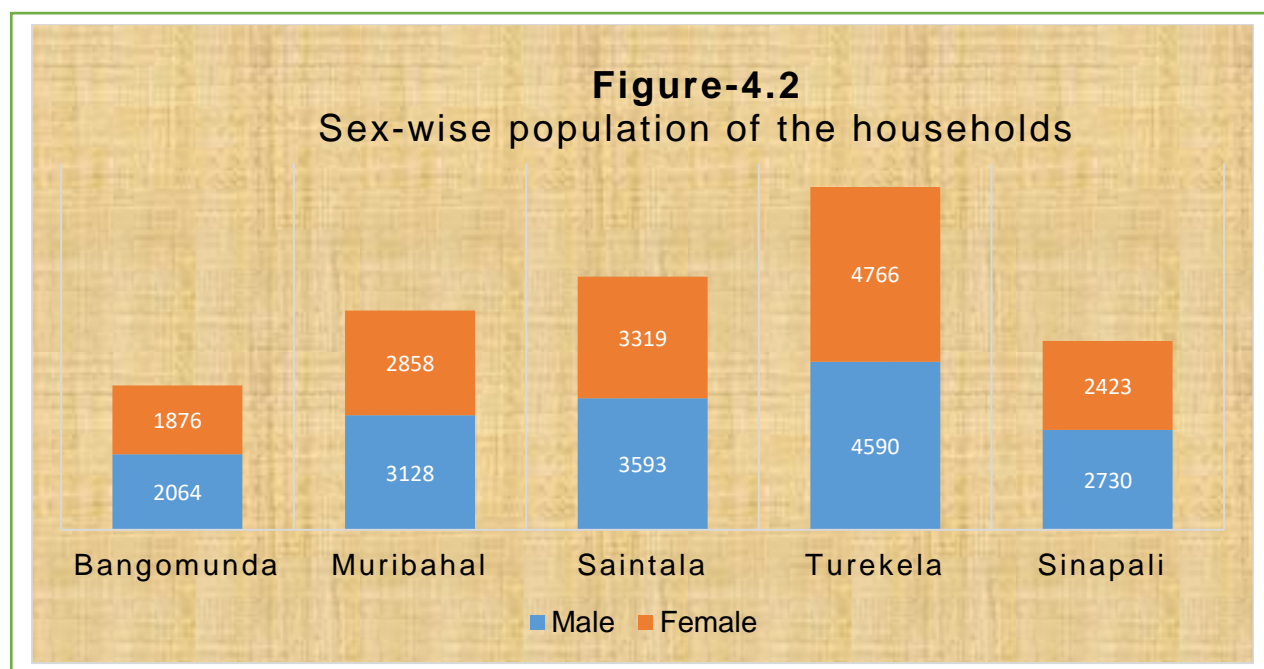
The estimates are based on the survey of 7648 households spread across 938 households in Bangomunda, 1478 households in Muribahal, 1671 households in Saintala, 2334 households in Turekela Blocks of Balangir District and 1227 households in Sinapali Block of Nuapada district in the State of Odisha. **Figure- 4.1** shows the percentage distribution of the households of the survey locales. Out of the households, 12.26 per cent were from

Bangomunda, 30.52 per cent from Turekela, 21.85 per cent from Saintala, 19.33 per cent from Muribahal and 16.04 per cent of households were taken from Sinapali Block.

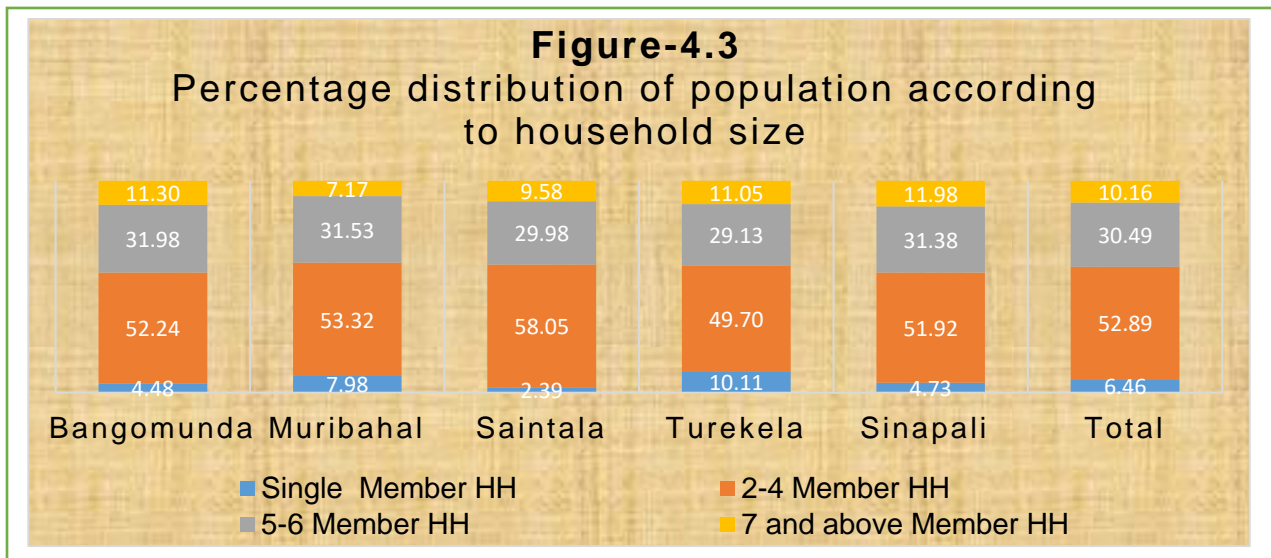
The survey enumerated 31,347 persons of which 16,105 (51.38 per cent) were males and 15,242 (48.62 per cent) were females (**Table-4.2**). Among the total population, 12.56 per cent were from Bangomunda, 29.88 per cent from Turekela, 22.04 per cent from Saintala, 19.09 per cent from Muribahal and 16.43 per cent from Saintala.



Sex-wise distribution of population exhibited in **Figure-4.2** informs that the male population is relatively higher than the female population in Bangomunda, Saintala, Muribahal and Sinapali while the share of male-female population in Turekela is about 49.0 per cent and 51.0 per cent respectively. The sex ratio (i.e. number of females in 1,000 male population) among the total population is estimated to be 946, it is 1,038 in Turekela, 923 in Saintala, 914 in Muribahal, and 887 in Sinapali.

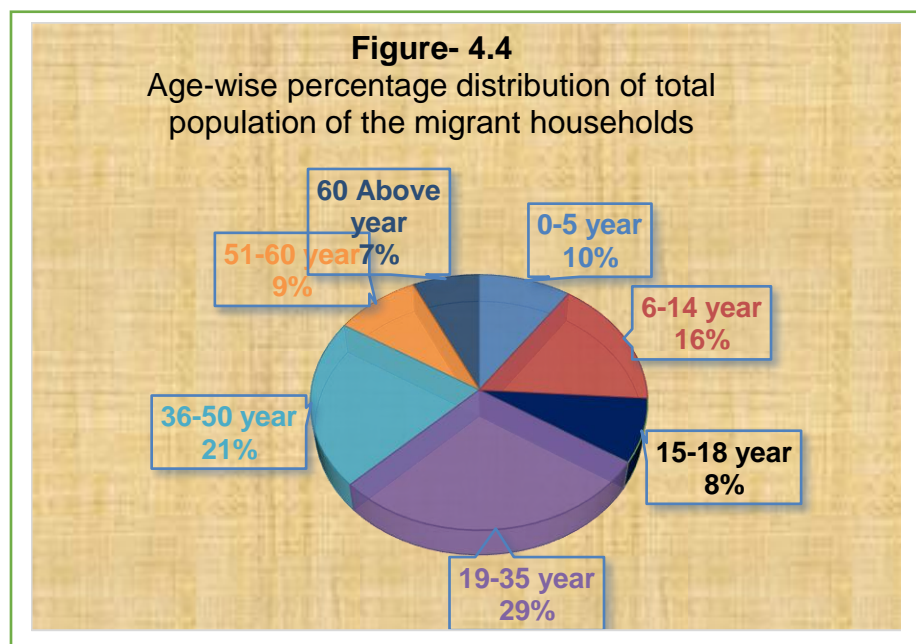


According to survey, 6.46 per cent of households had single members, 52.89 per cent of the households had 2-4 persons, 30.49 per cent households were made of 5-6 persons and 10.16 per cent households had seven or above persons in the families. Data presented in the **Table-4.3** and **Figure-4.3** shows that the majority of the households had 2-4 members, it is 58.05 per cent in Saintala, 53.32 per cent in Muribahal, 52.24 per cent in Bangomunda, 51.92 per cent in Sinapali, and 49.70 per cent in Turekela Block. Single member households are proportionately higher in Turekela i.e. 10.11 per cent whereas it is 7.98 per cent in Muribahal, 4.73 per cent in Saintala, 4.48 per cent in Bangomunda and 2.39 per cent in Saintala. Households consisting of at least 5-6 members were 31.98 per cent in Bangomunda, 31.53 per cent in Muribahal, 31.38 per cent in Sinapali, 29.98 per cent in Saintala, and 29.13 per cent in Turekela. About 12 per cent of households in Sinapali had seven or more persons whereas it was 11.30 per cent in Bangomunda, 11.05 per cent in Turekela, 9.58 per cent in Saintala and 7.17 per cent Muribahal.



The average household size was about 4.1. It was about 4.2 in Bangomunda and Sinapali, 4.1 in Saintala, 4.0 in Muribahal and Turekela. As many as 582 households were women headed households. About 5.86 per cent of the households in Bangomunda, 10.62 per cent in Muribahal, 9.03 per cent in Saintala, 4.45 per cent in Turekela, and 9.37 per cent in Sinapali Blocks were headed by females.

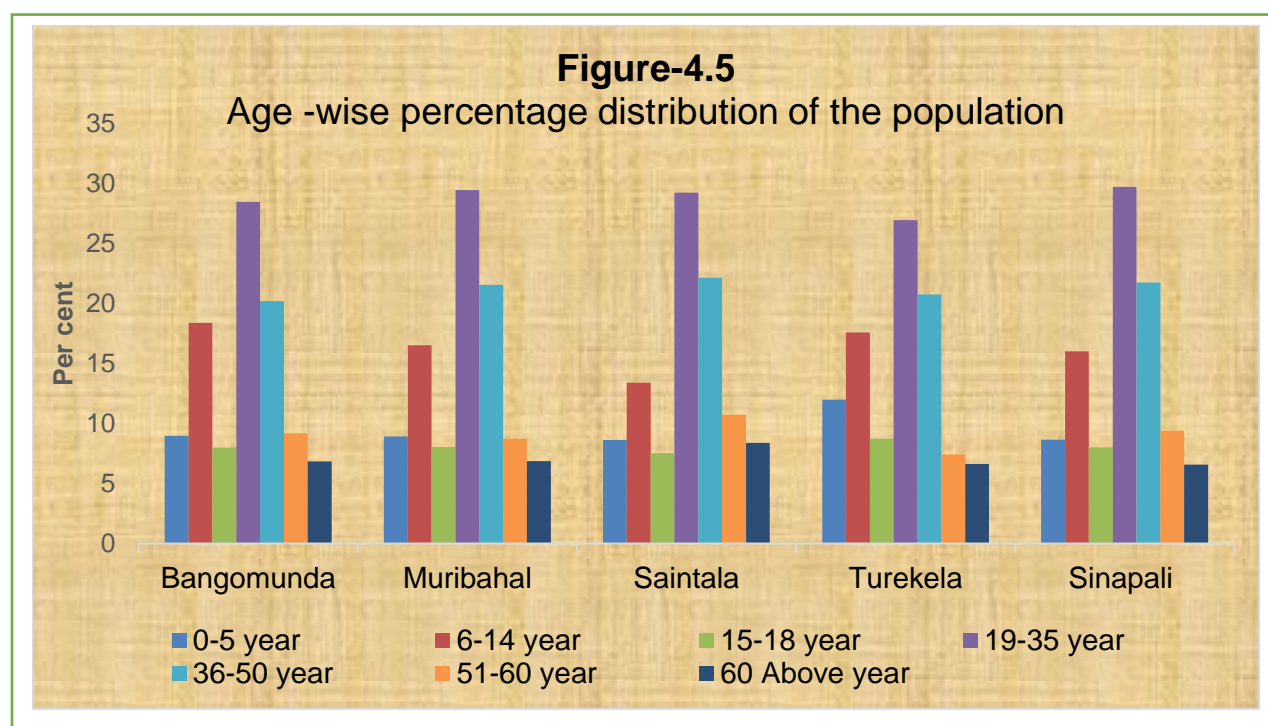
The distribution of population in segregated age is given in the **Table-4.3** and **Figure- 4.4**. It shows that children, i.e. persons below the age of 18 years constitute 34.14 per cent of the total population of 7648 households. About 28.56 per cent of the population and 21.29 per cent of the



population are coming under the age group of 19-35 years and 36-50 years, respectively. Persons in the age group of 51-60 years and old persons above 60 years of age account for about 8.94 per cent and 7.07 per cent of the total population respectively

Household data at the Block level presented in the **Figure-4.5** shows that the share of child population to total population is 35.35 per cent in Bangomunda, 33.47 per cent in Muribahal, 29.52 per cent in Saintala, 38.29 per cent in Turekela, and 32.63 per cent in Sinapali. An analysis of further distribution of population shows that in Bangomunda about 28.45 per cent people were in the age group of 19-35 years, 20.18 per cent people were between 36 and 50 years, 9.19 per cent were in the age group of 51-60 years and the age of about 6.83 per cent population was above 60 years.

In Muribahal about 29.42 per cent people were in the age group of 19-35 years, 22.55 per cent of people in 36-50 years, 8.72 per cent of population was in the age group of 51-60 years and 6.85 per cent people were in the age of above 60 years. In Saintala the percentage of people in the age group of 19-35 years and 36-50 years were 29.22 and 22.12, respectively to the total population. About 10.73 per cent of population was coming in the age group of 51-60 years, whereas people above 60 of age constitute 8.39 per cent of the total population of Saintala.



In Turekela about 26.93 per cent of the population comprises the persons in the age group of 19-35 years and about 20.74 per cent of the population was in the age group of 36-50 years. The population belonging to the age group of 51-60 years and the age of above 60 years constitutes 7.41 per cent and 6.63 per cent respectively to the total population.

The population distribution in Sinapali indicates that about 29.69 per cent of the population was belonging to the age group of 19-35 years and about 21.73 per cent of people were in the age group of 36-50 years. Around 9.39 per cent of the population had the age between 51 and 60 years and 6.56 per cent of the population were above 60 years of age.

It is noteworthy to mention from the age distribution pattern analysis that about 32.8 per cent of the population was coming in the age group of 25-45 years. The ratio was 30.2 per cent in Bangomunda, 34.65 per cent in Muribahal, 32.05 per cent in Saintala, 31.85 per cent in Turekela and 34.32 per cent in Saintala showing no significant differences among the localities with regard to population pattern. The indication shows the availability of the strong youth workforce in the localities.

4.6 Socio-Economic Characteristics

4.6.1 Population and Social Groups:

Odisha's population is heterogeneous. STs and SCs constitute about 39.80 per cent of the State's total population as per the Census 2011. About 22.8 per cent of the population comprise the tribal population, mostly concentrated in north-western and south-western districts of the State. Out of 635 tribal communities in India, 62 communities are found in Odisha and 13 are primitive tribal communities.

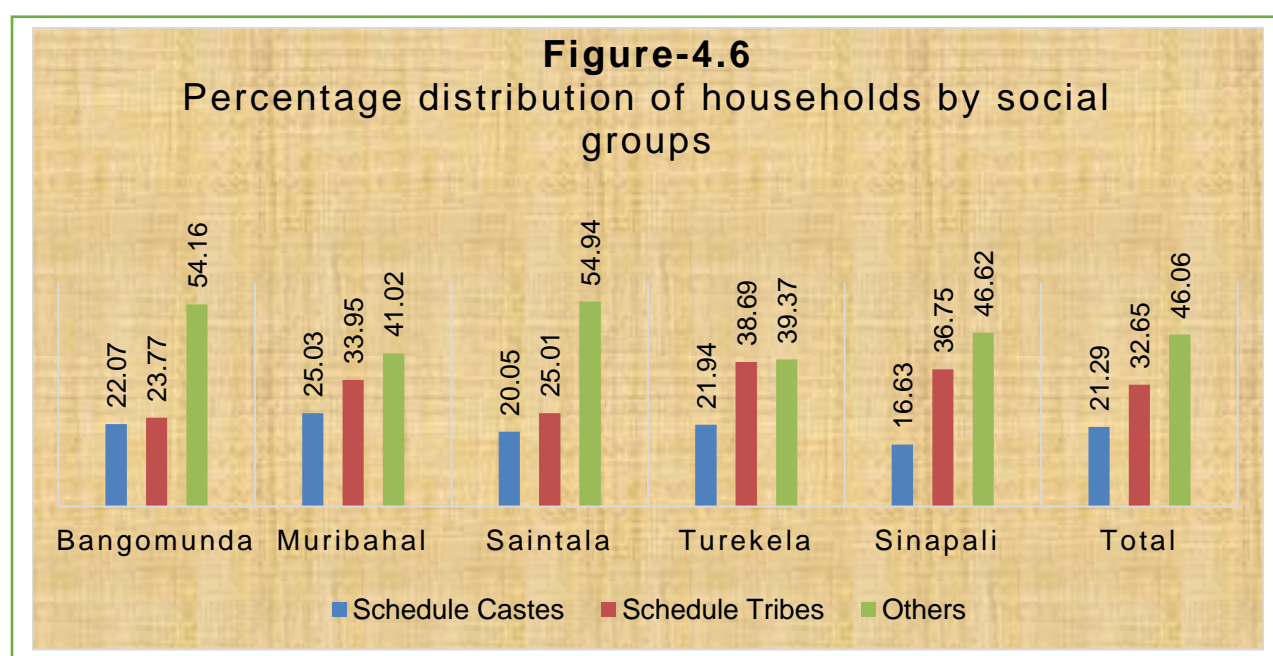
The population belonging to Scheduled Caste constitutes about 17 per cent of the State's population. There are 93 SC communities in the State. They are highly concentrated in the coastal regions of the State, mostly in the four (undivided) districts of Balasore, Cuttack, Ganjam and Puri.

As per Census 2011, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes constitute about 39.0 per cent of the total population in the district of Balangir and they constitute 47.3 per cent of the total population of Nuapada district. To analyse Census 2011, SCs and STs as percentage to total population were about 19.70 and 16.0 respectively in Bangomunda, about 18.29 and 23.73 in Muribahal, 17.61 and 19.89 in Saintala, 15.81 and 34.9 in Turekela whereas population belonging to scheduled caste was about 12.2 per cent and scheduled tribes was 29.6 per cent in Sinapali.

The total of 7648 households enumerated in this study are classified to 32.65 per cent STs households, about 21.29 per cent SCs households and 46.06 per cent households belonging to other social groups, mostly general communities and backward class communities (Table-4.4 and Figure-4.6). The households belonging to STs and SCs accounted for about 45.84 per cent in Bangomunda, 59.0 per cent in Muribahal, 45.06 per cent in Saintala, 60.63 per cent in Turekela and 53.39 per cent in Sinapali.

An analysis of the population data emerged from this survey shows that in Bangomunda about 25.45 per cent of population of the migrant households belonged to STs, 21.52 per cent belonged to SCs in comparison Census 2011 estimation of 17.2 per cent STs and 19.4 per cent SCs in the total population.

In Muribahal, STs and SCs account 34.38 per cent and 24.72 per cent of the population of the migrant households as compared to the share of 23.73 per cent STs and 18.29 SCs in the total population as reported in Census-2011.



In Saintala the share of STs and SCs population was found to be 25.85 per cent and 19.87 per cent respectively to the total population of migrant households whereas in comparison Census 2011 reported they shared 40.4 per cent of the total population (23.0 per cent STs, 17.4 per cent SCs).

Among the population of migrant households in Turekela, the population of STs as a percentage is 40.53 and SCs is 19.69 as compared to Census 2011 estimation of 34 per cent STs and 13 per cent SCs in the total population.

The survey in Sinapali informs that out of the total population of the migrant households about 37.62 per cent population belonged to STs and about 17 per cent belonged to SCs in comparison to Census 2011 estimate accounting 29.6 per cent STs and about 12 per cent SCs in the total population.

The available data informs that migration of workers is disproportionately higher among the marginalised people and particularly the tribal communities as they are the most vulnerable section of the population from the point of view of sustainable livelihood.

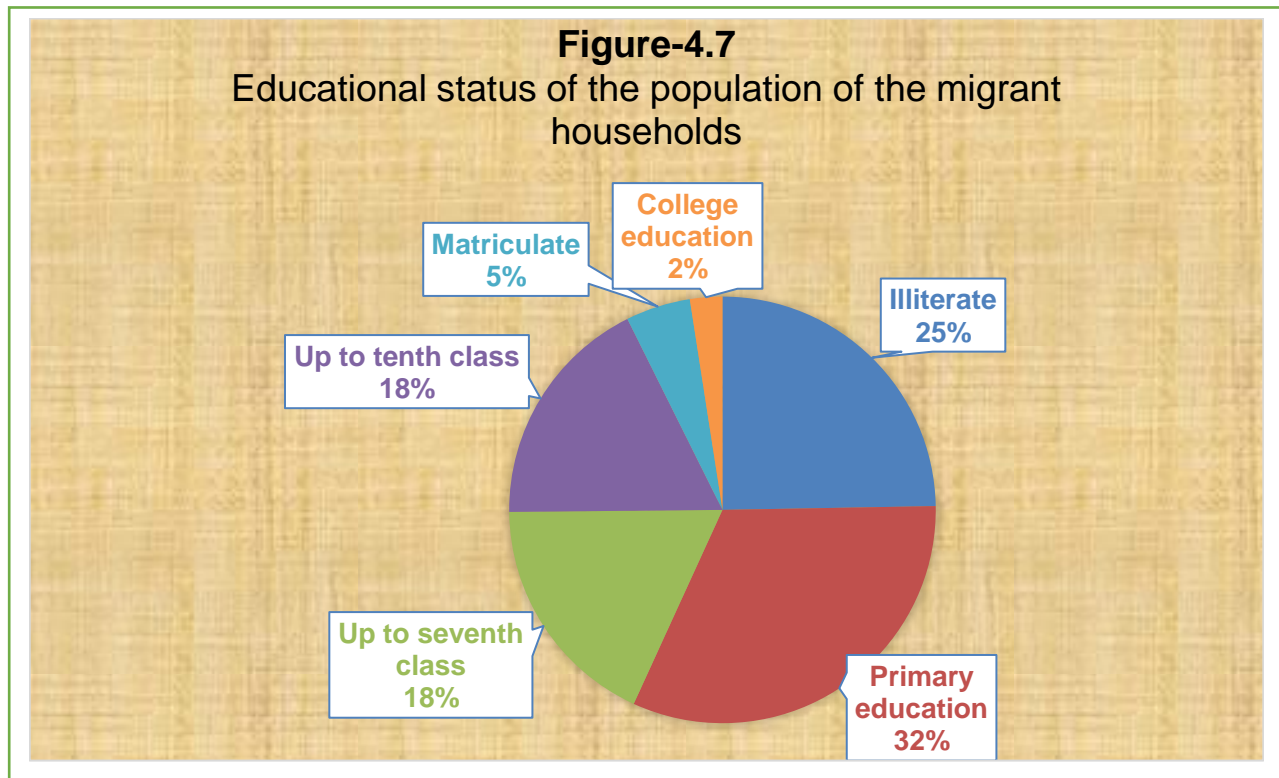
4.6.2 Educational Status:

Education is a vital indicator of the relative development of a society. More often it is found that education helps to improve knowledge and skills and thereby have a significant impact on human development. Education is an important indicator to influence other development indicators such as health, nutritional status, income family welfare and others.

The overall literacy rate in Odisha is 72.87 as per the Census 2011. There exists gender, social and regional disparities in the State even though gaps in the literacy level have been declining over the years. While the male literacy rate is 81.59, the female literacy rate stands at 64.01. Literacy rate among SC and ST communities stands relatively lower at 69.02 and 52.24 respectively. Literacy rate is less than 50 per cent in the districts of Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur and Rayagada, while in other tribal districts such as Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj it is above 60 per cent. However in the tribal district of Sundargarh, the literacy rate at 73.34 is higher than the overall literacy rate of the State.

It is widely realised that illiteracy and low education is a persistent issue of migration. As migration is interwoven with literacy issue, therefore this study captured and assessed the education level of the families

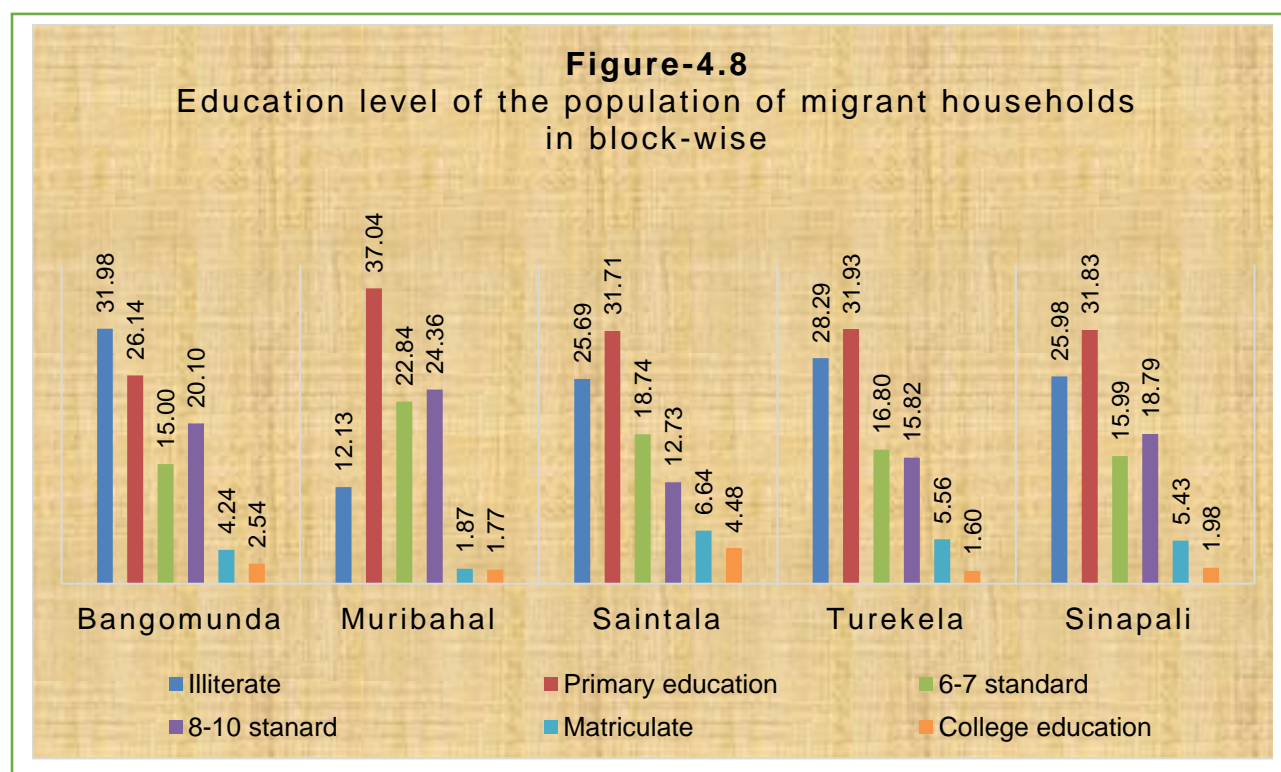
of the migrant households. Data given in the **Figure-4.7** suggests that about 32 per cent of the people had primary level education, 18 per cent people have studied upto seventh standard, and a little more than 17 per cent of the population had education between eight and tenth standards. About 5 per cent of the population had completed matriculation whereas 2.5 per cent of the people were found to have completed or continued in college education. However, the concerning fact is that about 25 per cent of the population were found to be illiterate.



It may be seen from **Table- 4.5 and Figure- 4.8** that an overwhelming 32 per cent of the population was illiterate in Bangomunda. The percentage of illiterates was 28.29 in Turekela, 25.98 in Sinapali, 25.69 in Saintala and it was found to be as low as 12.13 per cent in Muribahal.

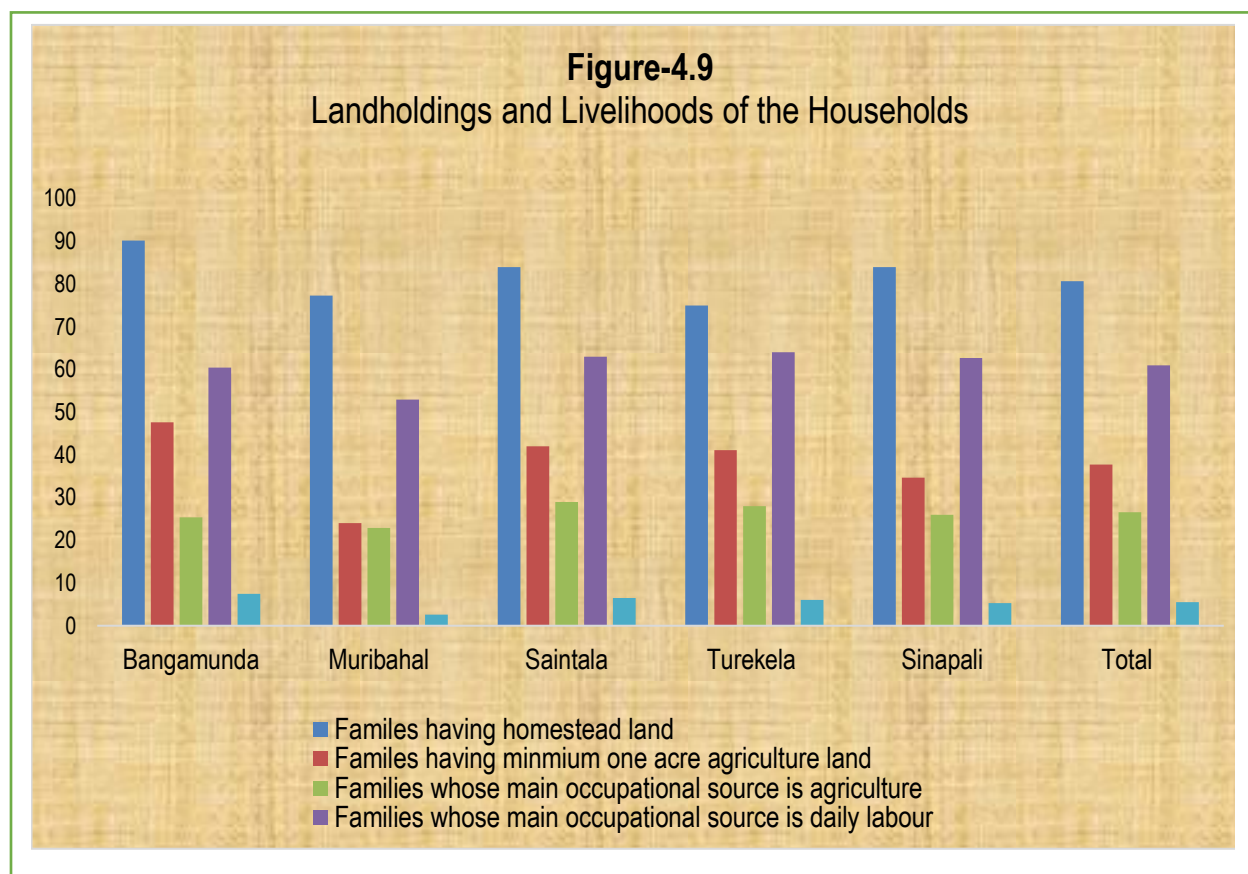
Among the literates, percentage of people studied up to primary standard was about 38 per cent in Bangomunda, 42 per cent in Muribahal, 43 per cent in Saintala, 44 per cent Turekela and 43 per cent in Sinapali. People having education between sixth to seventh standard were about 22 per cent in Bangomunda, 26 per cent in Muribahal, 25 per cent in Saintala, 23 per cent in Turekela and 22 per cent in Sinapali.

The proportion of literates having completed matriculation was about 6 per cent in Bangomunda, 2 per cent in Muribahal, 9 per cent in Saintala, 8 per cent in Turekela, and about 7 per cent in Sinapali. Among the literates, persons who had college education were about 4 per cent in Bangomunda, 2 per cent in Muribahal, 6 per cent in Saintala, 2 per cent in Turekela and about 3 per cent in Sinapali.



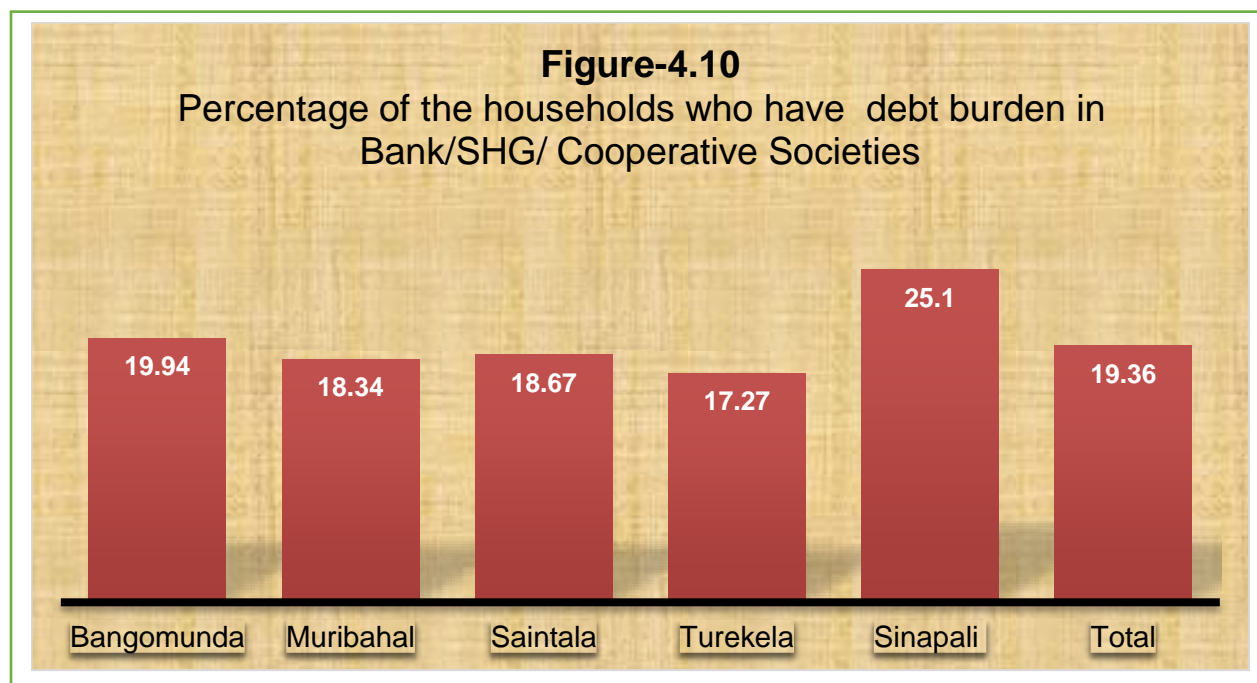
4.6.3 Landholdings:

About 80.7 per cent of total households surveyed had their homestead land in their villages. The percentage of migrant households having homestead land was 90.19 in Bangomuunda, followed by 83.69 per cent in Saintala, 83.94 per cent in Sinapali and 77.33 per cent in Muribahal and lowest of 74.98 per cent in Turekela. An overall of 37.77 per cent of households with 47.65 per cent in Bangomunda, 24.02 per cent in Muribahal, 42.01 per cent in Saintala, 41.03 per cent in Turekela and 34.64 per cent households in Sinapali have owned at least 1acre agricultural land. On the other hand, a sizeable segment of the households, i.e. about 31 per cent did not have agricultural land. The agricultural landless households were about 41 per cent in Turekela, 30 per cent in Sinapali, 26 per cent in Saintala and Bagomunda, and about 25 per cent in Muribahal.



4.6.4 Occupation and Livelihoods:

Data relating to prime occupation of the households has been taken in the survey. **Table- 4.6 and Figure- 4.9** show the distribution of migrant households by occupational patterns. Available data illustrates that *daily labour* is the main source of livelihoods for about 61 per cent of the total households (Bangomunda-60.45 per cent, Muribahal-52.98 per cent, Saintala-62.96 per cent, Turekela-64.01 per cent, Sinapali-62.67 per cent). Agriculture is the source of livelihood for 26.57 per cent of households which is 25.37 per cent in Bangomunda, 22.87 in Muribahal, 28.96 per cent in Saintala, 27.98 per cent in Turekela and about 26 per cent in Sinapali. The lowest percentage of the households, i.e. 5.50 per cent of households (Bangomunda- 7.5 per cent, Muribahal- 2.5 per cent, Saintala-6.5 per cent, Turekela-6.0 per cent, Sinapali-5.3 per cent) come under *self-employed* in skilled work.



4.6.5 Social Security:

Poverty in Odisha is an overwhelming phenomenon. Poverty estimates by National Sample Survey (NSS) based on Tendulkar Committee Methodology reported that incidence of poverty in Odisha during 2009-10 was 37.0 per cent⁷³. Poverty rate was 39.2 per cent in rural Odisha and 25.90 per cent in urban Odisha. The southern region has the highest incidence of poverty, i.e. 52.4 per cent followed by 41.7 per cent in northern region and 25.3 per cent in coastal region. In the case of rural ST population, the incidence of poverty in Odisha was 66.0 per cent. The incidence of poverty among SC population was 47.1 per cent. Considering the fact that poverty is predominately concentrated among specific social groups and regions in the State, the government has undertaken several programs to reduce poverty in Odisha in general and among the most backward social groups and regions in particular.

Government interventions to poverty alleviation provisioning can be broadly classified into:

(i) food security,

⁷³ Economic Survey (2012-13) Government of Odisha, 265.

- (ii) employment and income generation,
- (iii) skill development and sustainable livelihood, and
- (iv) social security.

Key findings of our survey with regard to inclusion of the migrant families under various social security programs in the context of this study are as follows. Needless to mention that the data analysis given hereunder is based upon statements of the households which are presented in the **Table- 4.7 and Figure- 4.11.**

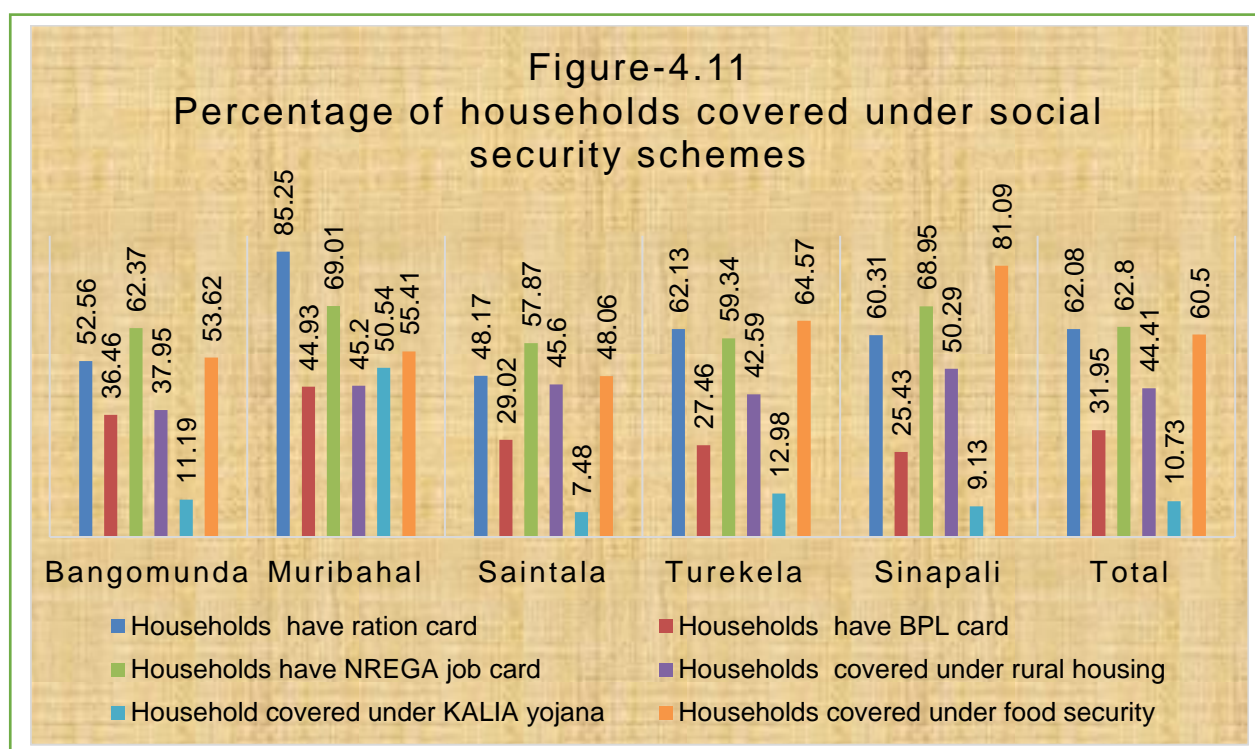
- Even though a large segment of households claimed to be Below Poverty Line (BPL) category, it was about 32 per cent of the households had a BPL card. The percentage of BPL card holder households was about 44.93 Muribahal, followed by 36.46 per cent in Bangomunda, 29.02 in Saintala, 27.46 in Turekela and 25.43 per cent in Sinapali.
- About 62.08 per cent households were found to have ration cards to come under the potential beneficiaries of the public distribution system. The ration cardholder households were about 85.25 per cent in Muribahal, 62.13 per cent in Turekela, 60.31 per cent in Sinapali, 52.56 per cent in Bangomunda and 48.17 per cent in Saintala.
- The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), 2005 entitles guaranteed employment of 100 days to rural poor households as a means of sustenance. The flagship programme Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme being implemented across the country in the letter and spirit of the NREGA emphasises to prevent distress migration, among other objectives of the programme. The survey reported that about 62.80 per cent households have been issued job cards under NREGA. It is about 69.01 per cent in Muribahal, 68.95 per cent Sinapali, 62.37 per cent in Bagomunda 59.34 per cent in Turekela and 57.87 per cent in Saintala.
- According to the National Food Security Food Act (NFSA) that the persons identified as poor shall be provided subsidised rice at the rate of Rupees 1 per kg of rice through Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Our survey on food security related coverage shows a total of 60.5 per cent households were covered. The extent of coverage of household under the programme was relatively higher, i.e. 81.09

per cent in Sinapali as compared to 64.57 per cent in Turekela, 55.41 per cent in Muribahal, 53.62 per cent in Bagomunda and 48.06 per cent in Saintala. The better coverage of food security programme in Sinapali Block is noteworthy since the intensity of poverty and food insecurity was high in undivided Kalahandi district.

- Rural housing is being provided to the economically weaker, houseless and lower income group through Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Biju Pucca Ghar and Mo Kudia scheme. About 35 per cent of the total households with approximately 38 per cent in Bangomunda, 45 per cent in Muribahal, 46 per cent in Saintala, 43 per cent in Turekela, and 50 per cent in Sinapali were covered under the rural housing programmes.
- During 2018-19, Government of Odisha introduced a farmer's welfare programme- Krushak Assistance for Livelihood and Income Augmentation (KALIA) to provide financial support to cultivators and agricultural households to promote agricultural and non-farm activities to reduce livelihood and to reduce poverty of the rural households. Apart from Muribahal Block where the extent of household coverage was about 50 per cent, our survey did not find a significant coverage in other locales of the study. In fact, it was meagre of about 11 per cent in Bangomunda, 7 per cent in Saintala, 13 per cent in Turekela and 9 per cent in Sinapali.
- Poor and destitute old persons are provided pension as public assistance through National Old Age Pension Scheme ⁷⁴ and Madhubabu Pension Yojana ⁷⁵. This is to reiterate that as many as 2217 persons were found in our survey whose age was above 60 years, accounting for about 7.07 per cent to the total population of the households. Among them a total of 1355 persons, i.e. about 62.02 per cent were the beneficiaries under national or State pension scheme. The extent of old-age pension coverage to elderly population is estimated to be 63.19 per cent in Bangomunda, 68.29 per cent in Muribahal, 54.30 per cent in Saintala, 61.29 per cent in Turekela and 68.04 per cent in Sinapali.

⁷⁴ It is a 100 percent central scheme supported under National Social Assistance Programme and has been re-named as Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension providing pension to the persons aged 65 and above listed under BPL families.

⁷⁵ This was introduced in 2008 by Govt. of Odisha as a state scheme by merging two earlier pension schemes: State Old Age Pension and Odisha Disability Pension.

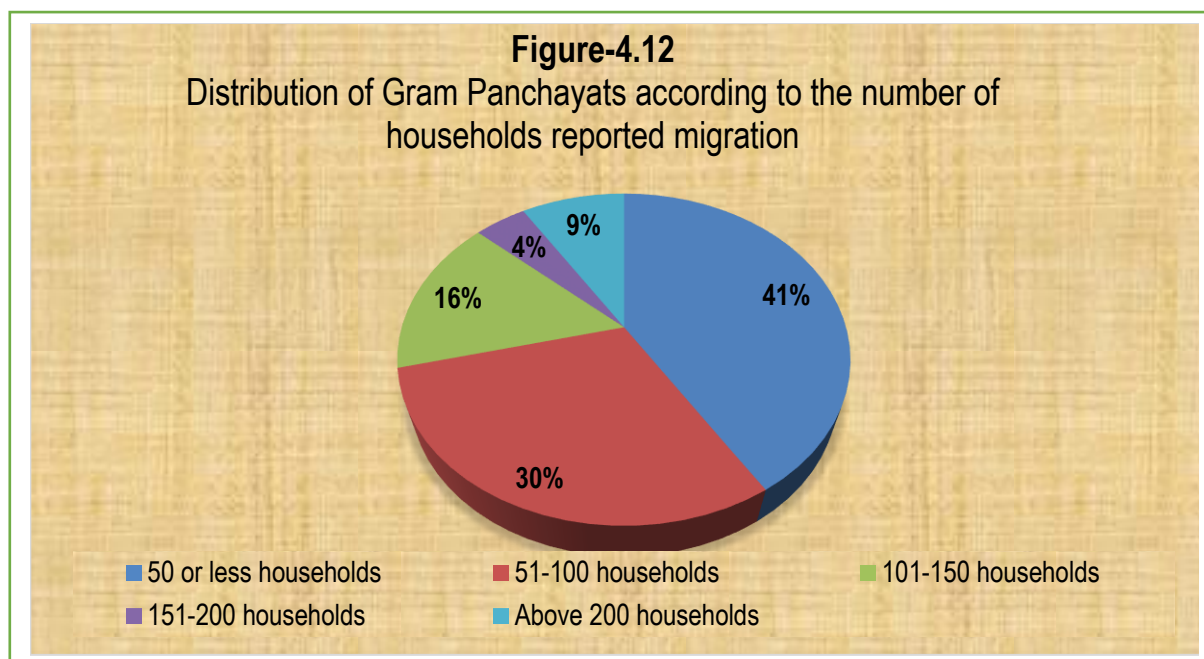


4.7 Incidence of Migration

The households whose members, single or more, had moved outside for work/employment during the year 2019 were considered as “migrant worker households” for the purpose of this study. Such types of households were enumerated by using structured survey schedule comprising open-ended and close-ended questionnaires. Along with social mapping of the demography, landholdings, occupation and livelihood patterns and social security of the households, we have collected qualitative and quantitative data relating to the magnitude of household migration, the process of migration, location of migration, employment activities, wage levels, reasons of migration, etc.

Among the 90 Gram Panchayats surveyed, the number of households had migration were about 50 or less in 37 Gram Panchayats, and it was about 51-100 households in 27 Gram Panchayats, 101-150 households

in 14 Gram Panchayats, 151-200 households in the 4 Gram Panchayats, and above 200 households in the 8 Gram Panchayats (**Figure-4.12**).



Gram Panchayat-wise migrant households are given in the **Table-4.9**. It may be noticed that 55 per cent Gram Panchayats in Sinapali, 52 per cent Gram Panchayats in Turekela, 30 per cent Gram Panchayat in Muribahal and about 25 per cent Gram Panchayats in Saintala have reported the migration of a minimum of 100 households. In Turekela Block, Halanbhata Gram Panchayat reported migration from 318 households which is highest followed by migration from 253 households in Jharani, 231 households in Kuibahal, 201 households in Dholamandal, 191 households in Hial, 133 households in Turekela, 130 households in Mahulpati, 115 households in Badodakala, 105 households in Dhamandanga, 101 in Karuamunda Gram Panchayats.

In Muribahal Block, migration reported from 276 households of Badsaimara Gram Panchayat which is highest followed by 169 households in Muribahal, 130 households in Lakhana, 123 households in Chalki, 115 households in Chanabahal, 105 households in Bandupala Gram Panchayats.

In Saintala Block, the incidence of migration has been reported from 244 households of Karamtala Gram Panchayat followed by the migration from 196 households in Budabahal, 121 households in Talbahal and 115 households in Kumbhari Gram Panchayats.

In Sinapali Block, migration was reported from 252 households in Makhapadar Gram Panchayat followed by 243 households of Timanpur, 160 households of Godal, 146 households of Kendumunda and 110 households of Bharuamunda Gram Panchayats.

In Bangamunda, the incidence of migration is sparsely distributed. Among 26 Gram Panchayats in Bangomunda, migrants were reported from less than 50 households in 22 Gram Panchayats. The migration of 50-100 households was reported from three Gram Panchayats namely Belapada, Kundabutula and Jamkhunta whereas the incidence of migration was recorded from 129 households in Alanda Gram Panchayat which is highest in Bangomunda.

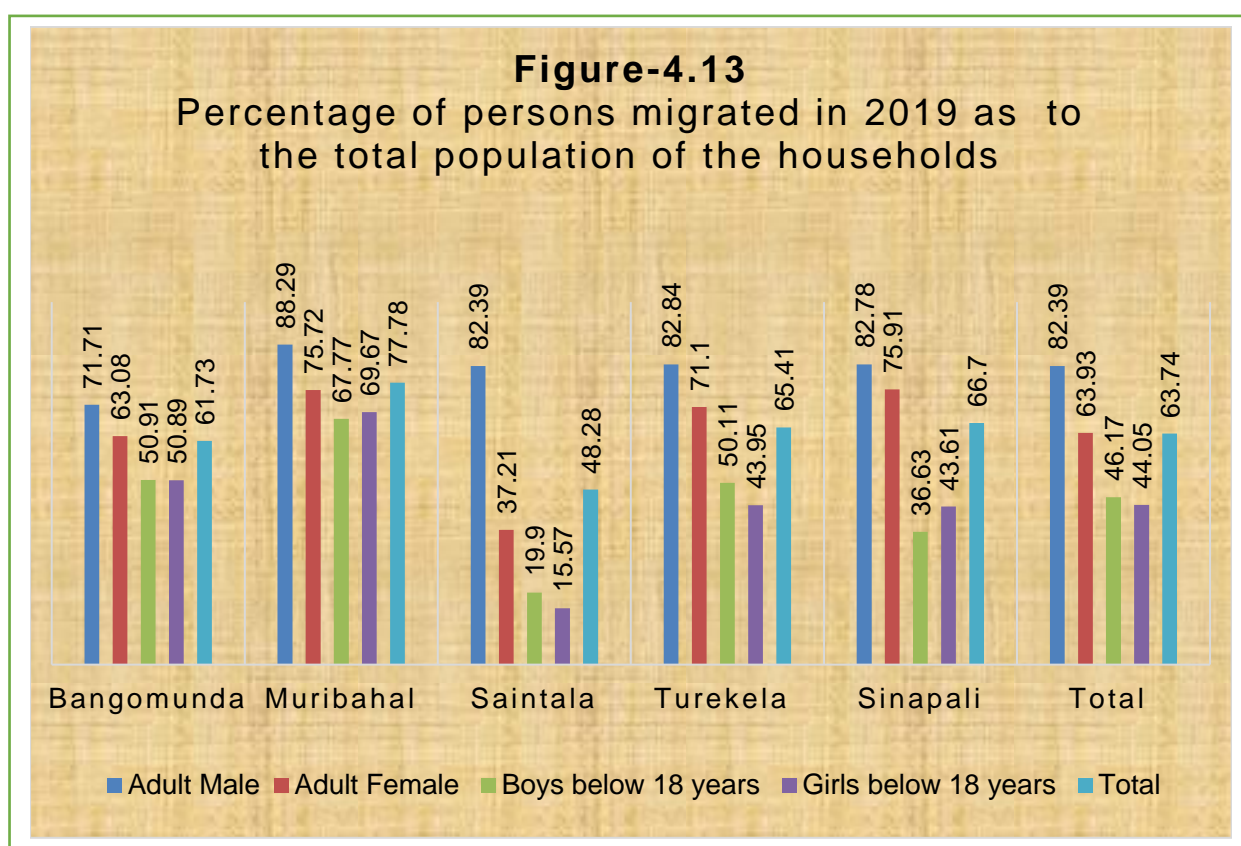
Table-4.10 gives statistics of the migrant households and persons who migrated in 2019 or were in migration during survey. Among 7648 households a total of 19,982 persons were found to have migrated during the year 2019. The migrants have accounted about 63.74 per cent of the total population. Among the migrated persons, 8835 (44.22 per cent) were males, 6344 (31.75 per cent) were females and 4803 (24.03 per cent) were children aged below 18 years. As observed children were accompanying their families in migration for three broad reasons:

- (i) adolescents migrate to help parents in work,
- (ii) girl children migrate for the care of younger siblings, and
- (iii) young children migrate due to non-availability of care givers, particularly in the case of small household or family migration.

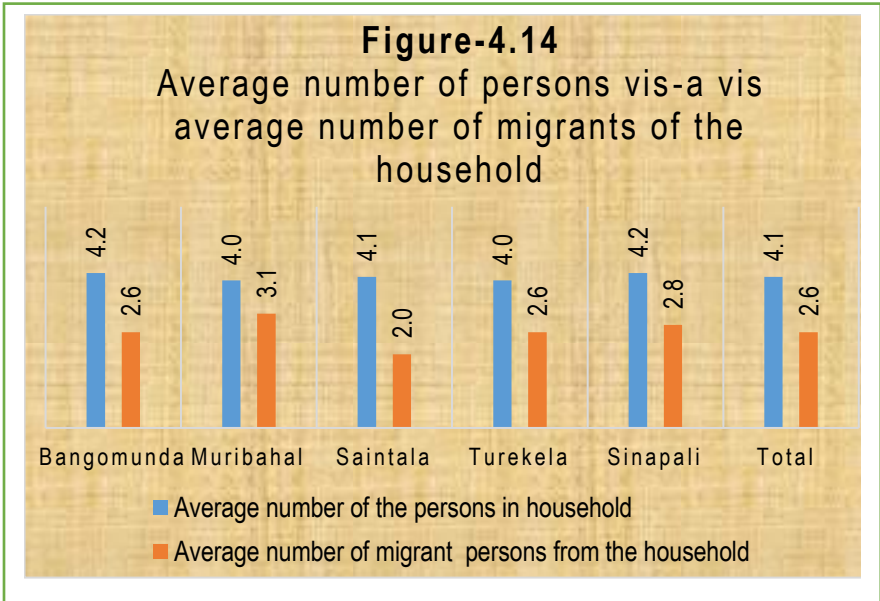
An analysis of 7648 households covered under the study reveals that about 82 per cent of males and 63 per cent of females in the age of 19 years and above have migrated to work at least for two months during 2019. The workers' migration rate, i.e. number of persons aged of 19 years and above migrating per 1000

population was estimated to be 484. The further disaggregation of migration rate among men and women workers was 548 (per 1,000) and 415 (per 1,000) respectively.

Figure-4.13 gives block-wise break-up of statistics of migration incidence during 2019. Available data reveals that among the adult male-female population about 71 per cent males and 63 per cent females in Bangomunda, 88 per cent males and 75 per cent females in Muribahal, 82 per cent males and 37 per cent females in Saintala, 83 per cent males and 71 per cent females in Turekela whereas about 82 per cent males and 76 per cent females in Saintala reported migrating during 2019.



The number of adult migrants per 1,000 population was about 437 in Bangomunda, 548 in Muribahal, 430 in Saintala, 474 in Turekela, and 536 in Sinapali. The further break-up of migration rates among men and women per 1,000 population was respectively at 468 and 403 in Bangomunda, 593 and 498 in Muribahal, 590 and 257 in Saintala, 511 and 438 in Turekela and 567 and 501 in Sinapali



The average number of migrants per household is 2.6. It is about 3.1 in Muribahal which is highest followed by 2.8 in Sinapali, 2.6 in Bangomunda and Turekela, and 2.0 in Saintala. **Figure-4.14** depicts the average number of family members and average number of migrants per households

The percentage of persons in all age groups reported migrating to total population was highest in Muribahal (77.78) followed by Sinapali (66.70), Turekela (65.41), Bangomunda (61.73), and lowest of 48.28 per cent in Saintala. The data indicates homogenous migration trends among male workers across the regions barring Bangomunda where the male migration is about 10 points less than the overall average of 82.39 per cent. On the contrary, the inter-region variation in women migration is noticed from that fact it is meagre in Saintala (37.21per cent) and relatively lower in Bangomunda (63.08 per cent) as compared to other three regions where the range lies between 71 and 75 per cent.

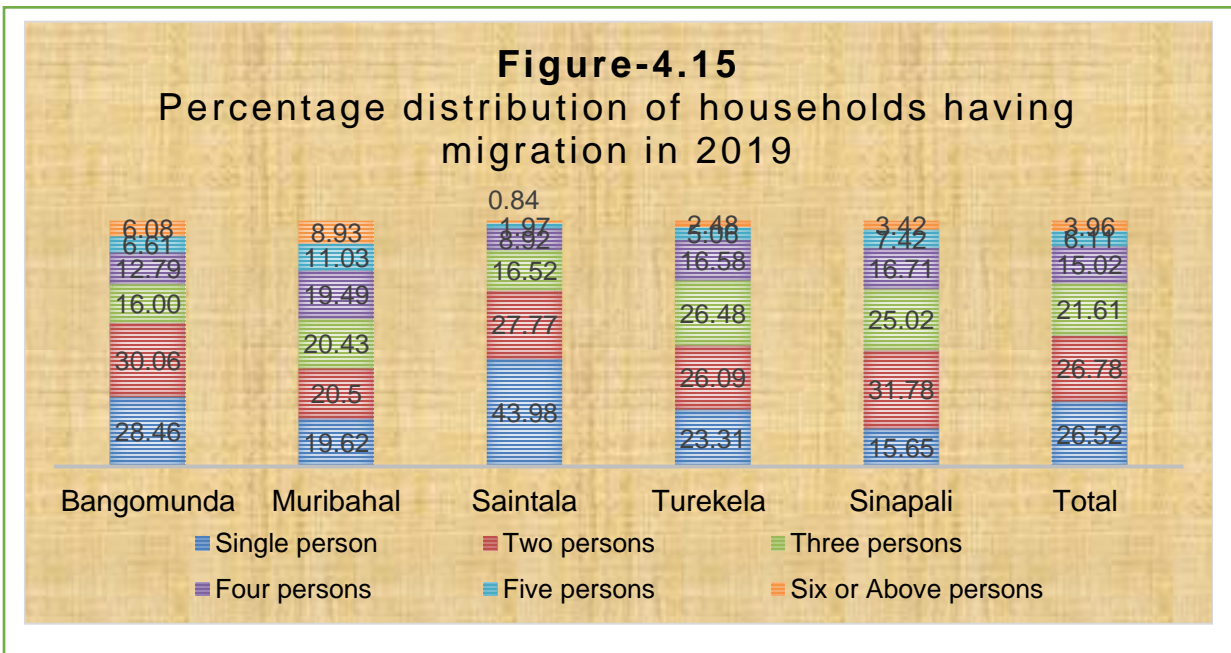


Table-4.10 presents the number of migrants from household and their percentile distribution is depicted in **Figure-4.15**. It may be adduced from the given data that single person migrated from 26 per cent of households, two persons from 27 per cent households, three persons from 22 per cent household, four persons from 15 per cent households, five persons from 6 per cent households and six persons and above from about 4 per cent of the households.

To analyse that within Balangir district, Saintala has a higher percentage of single- person migrant households, i.e. about 44 per cent as compared to 28.46 per cent in Bangomunda, 23.31 per cent in Turekela, and 19.62 per cent in Muribahal. Its ratio is about 15.65 per cent in Sinapali.

Those who reported migration of 2-3 persons per households are about 46.05 per cent households in Bangomunda, 40.93 per cent households in Muribahal, 44.29 per cent households in Saintala, 52.57 per cent households in Turekela, and about 56.8 per cent households in Sinapali.

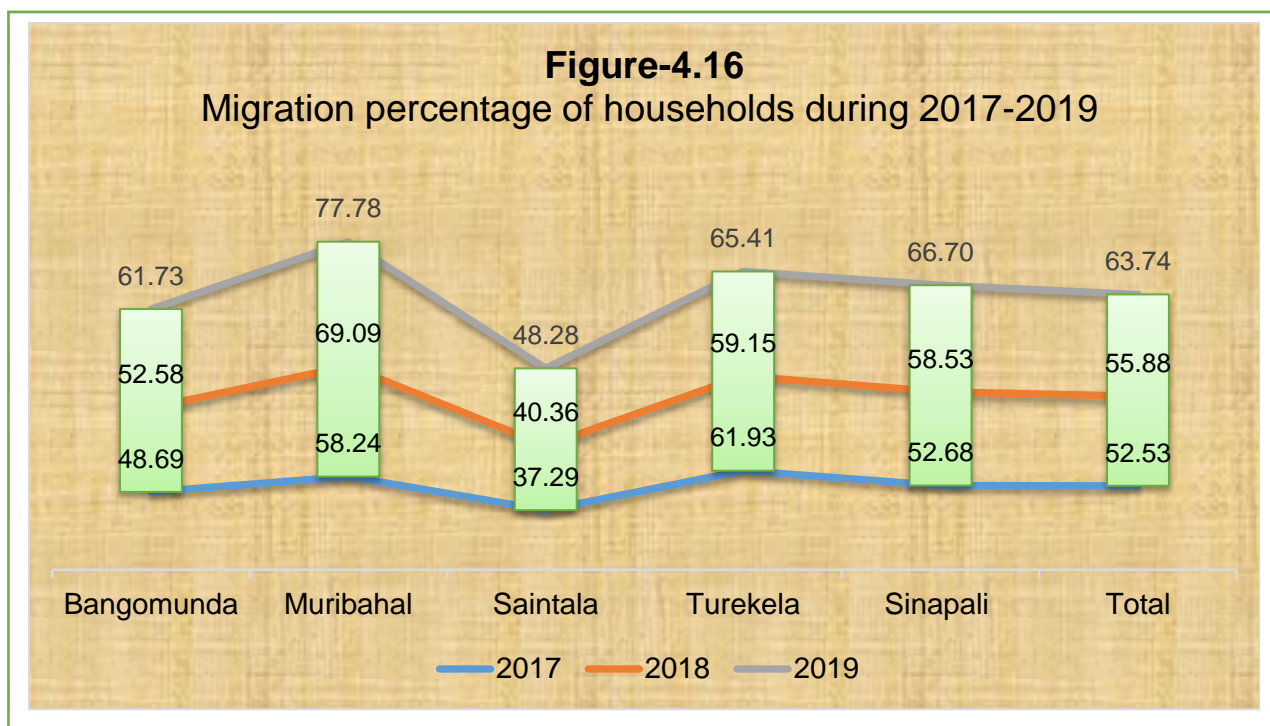
At least 4-5 migrants per household were reported from 19.4 per cent households in Bangomunda, 30.52 per cent households in Muribahal, 10.9 per cent households in Saintala, 21.64 per cent households in Turekela and 24.13 per cent households in Sinapali.

The households from which six or more persons have migrated were found about 8.93 per cent in Muribahal which is highest followed by 6.08 per cent in Bangomunda, 2.49 per cent in Turekela and the lowest of 0.84 per cent in Saintala within the regions of Balangir. In Sinapali Block of Nuapada, about 3.42 per cent of households reported the migration of at least six persons per household.

The percentage of household migration is highest (77.78 per cent) in Muribahal and lowest (48.28 per cent) in Saintala. This data indicates that there is a higher incidence of family migration from Muribahal. The Blocks- Bangomunda, Turekela and Sinapali- reporting above 60 per cent migration of the population suggesting that more than two persons are migrating from large number of households.

The survey looked into migration status among households between 2017 and 2019 to study and report basic changes in migration pattern and trends over a period of three years. Comparative data on household migration is presented in **Table-4.9 and Figure- 4.16**. As perceived, the number of migrants was appreciably higher in 2019 in comparison with the preceding years. It may be noted from the given data that during 2017, a total of 14,195 persons had migrated from the survey locations which increased to 15,866 in 2018 and

further increased to 19,982 in 2019. During 2019, migration has increased by 25.3 per cent over 2018 as against 11.7 per cent increase between 2017 and 2018. Among the regions, Saintala has reported about 30 per cent increase in persons migrating in 2019 over 2018 followed by Bangomunda (29 per cent), Muribahal and Sinapali (26 per cent) and Turekela registering an increase of about 22 per cent.



In the above context it is to mention that the migrant households numbering 7648 were enumerated in the survey. Among those 6867 households had migrants in 2018 and 6480 households reported migration in 2017. As evident a total of 781 households (11.37 per cent) have reported migration for first time in 2019. An increase in migrant households between 2018 and 2019 was about 16 per cent in Muribahal followed by 13 per cent in Turekela, 10 per cent in Saintala, 9 per cent in Bagomunda and about 6 per cent in Sinapali.

If we look at the adult migration data, the following observations may be made. First, the average number of adult migrants from a family turns out to 1.9 in 2019 in comparison to 1.8 in 2018 and 1.7 in 2017 suggesting a progressive increase in workforce migration. The magnitude of migration is relatively high in Muribahal and Sinapali which can be gauged from the fact that the ratio of adult migrants per household was 2.2 in 2019 whereas in other regions the average lies between 1.8 and 1.9. Secondly, between 2018 and 2019, the

number of women migrants has increased by 21.8 per cent as compared to 23.8 per cent among men migrants. The extent of increase in migration between men and women during 2018-2019 is recorded about 37.4 per cent and 21.3 per cent in Bangomunda, 23.2 per cent and 23.0 per cent in Muribahal, 30 per cent and 37 per cent in Saintala, 23 per cent and 16.5 per cent in Turekela, and 11.8 and 20.5 per cent in Sinapali. Thirdly, the data concur that with the increase of women migrants, the family migration and child migration are coextended.

4.8 Nature of Migration

Information on the migration destination and duration of migration were collected to find out whether the migration was inter-State or intra-State, and whether the movement of the migrants was seasonal or long-term.

4.8.1 Inter-State migration:

The migration of labour from Odisha to different States of India is a common phenomenon. According to this survey finding, people from 85.72 per cent of households are reportedly migrating outside the State in search of employment. The distribution of households according to migrant destinations given in **Table-4.11** indicates that migration across the five regions is predominantly inter-State. The inter-State migration is highest in Turekela reporting 89.20 per cent followed by Muribahal (86.54 per cent), Saintala (85.22 per cent), Sinapali (81.83 per cent) and Bangomunda (81.77 per cent).

Table-4.12 shows the destination States of inter-State migration from Odisha. The prominent destination States are Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujrat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Telangana which together account for 93.7 per cent of inter-State migrants. Among the regions, a distinctive pattern of migration is observed. For the migrant households of Bangomunda, the most important destination State is Chhattisgarh receiving about 48 per cent of the inter-State migrants. Other prominent destination States in order are Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Telangana which together absorbed about 38 per cent of migrants.

It was estimated that approximately one-third of the inter-State migrants from Muribahal had gone to Andhra Pradesh, making it the most popular destination for the region. Other major destination States are

Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Telangana which together placed about 51.5 per cent, inter-State migrants, from Muribahal.

It is estimated that about 35 per cent of the inter-State migrants from Saintala migrated to Gujrat where they mostly get employed in weaving units. Other preferred destination States are Telangana, TamilNadu and Maharashtra which together were receiving 47.75 per cent of the inter-State migrants from Saintala.

About 37 per cent of the inter-State migrants from Turekela region were found migrating to Telangana to work as brick makers and construction workers. Another stream of States such as Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra together were receiving 46.7 per cent inter-State migrants from Turekela.

A large segment that is about 48.3 per cent of the inter-State migrants from Sinapali region migrated to Andhra Pradesh to get employed in brick kiln and construction sectors. Other prominent destinations are Telangana, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra together receiving about 40 per cent inter-State migrants from this region.

It may be noted from the above analysis that workers from the above areas belonging to western regions of Odisha do migrate to the neighboring as well as far of States in India in search of employment. The locations where the migrants get employed are Vishakhapatnam, Guntur, Ranga Reddy, Tirupati and Vijaynagar in Andhra Pradesh; Raipur and Durg in Chhattisgarh; Surat, Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Rajkot in Gujrat; Mumbai, Thane, Nasik, Raygada, Nagpur, Bandra in Maharashtra; Hyderabad, Nalgonda, Secunderbad, Samshabad in Telangana; Chennai, Madurai in Tamil Nadu.

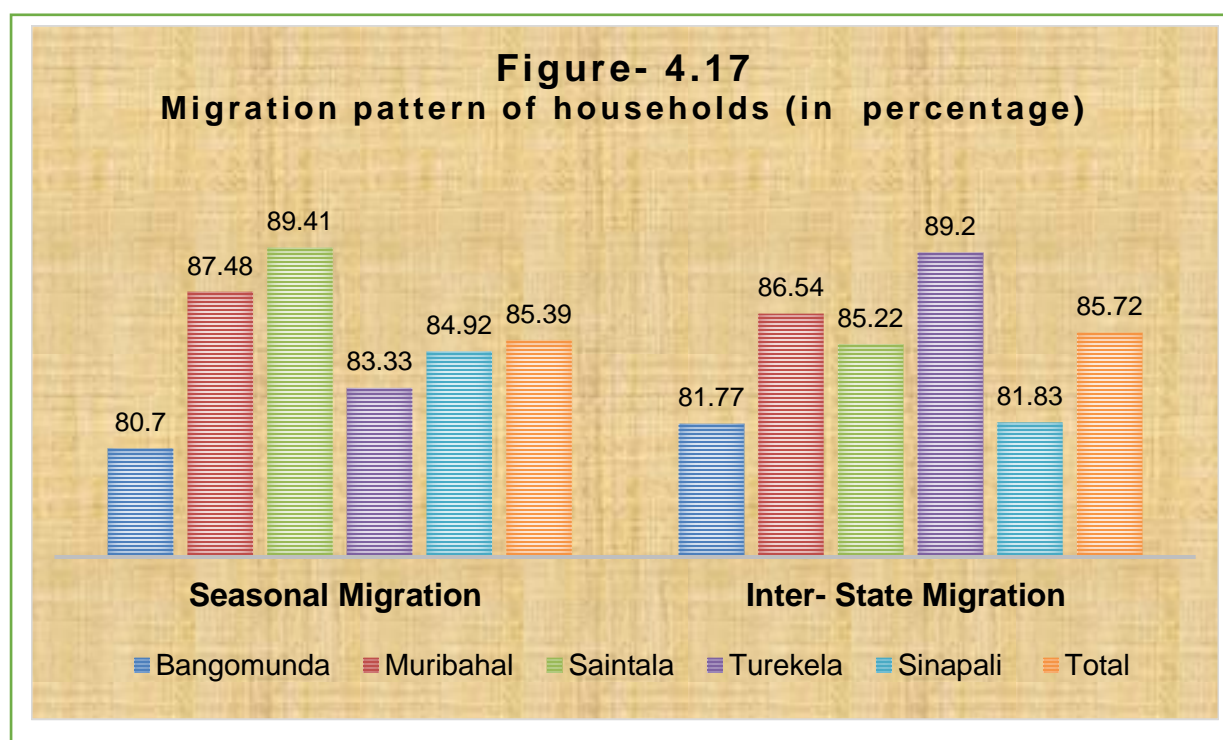
Some migrants from these regions were found to have gone to other States such as Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh to work in construction, water and sanitary, agriculture, furniture making and security guard units.

4.8.2 Intra-State migration:

Migration of about 14 per cent of households was reported as intra-State migration, i.e. movement of the migrants is within the State of Odisha to get work. This may be called inter-district migration as our survey did not enumerate the households where the workers used to move to do work within the district of their usual

place of residence. Data given in **Table-4.12** reflects that the most prominent destination districts are Khordha and Cuttack which together have absorbed three-fourths of the total intra-State migrants. The capital city of Bhubaneswar in Khordha district and the millennium Cuttack city in Cuttack district have demands for labour in large extent, particularly for construction works, domestic service and transport service, resulting in the flow of migrant workers from southern and western regions of the State to both the cities and their peripheral areas to address labour-intensive requirements. These migrants are mostly working in brick kilns, stone crushing units and in the construction sector as unskilled labour and masons. Some migrants are employed in domestic sectors and in transportation service where they engage in driving and goods loading. The remaining streams of the migrants comprising about 25 per cent had gone to Jagatsinghpur and Puri, coastal districts of Odisha, to work in brick kiln and to Jharsuguda, Sambalpur and Sundargarh districts to work in the factories and mines as a daily labourer.

Across the regions, inter-State migration constitutes about 18 per cent in Bangomunda and Sinapali, 15 per cent in Saintala, 13 per cent in Muribahal and 10 per cent in Turekela. The district of Cuttack is found to be the most important destination for the migrants from Bangomunda, whereas the migrants from Muribahal, Saintala, Turekela and Sinapali have moved in large numbers to the district of Khordha.



4.8.3 Seasonal migration:

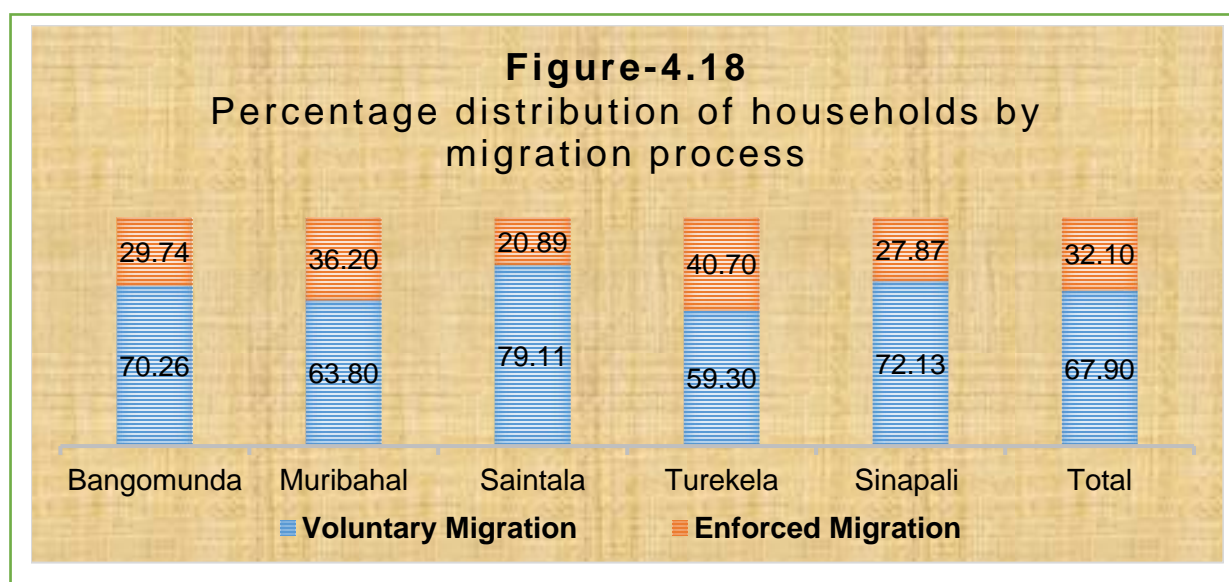
The migration was treated as seasonal where the person intended to out migrate from home, i.e. the usual place of residence with an expected duration of stay for a minimum two-month period in a year at the destination place and then return home. It may be seen from **Table-4.11** that migration is predominately (85 per cent) seasonal in nature. The usual period of migration across the regions is taken in the months between November and April. From **Figure-4.17** it is noticed that the rate of seasonal migration lies between 80-90 per cent showing no substantial inter-regions variations as far as migration pattern is concerned.

4.8.4 Long-term migration

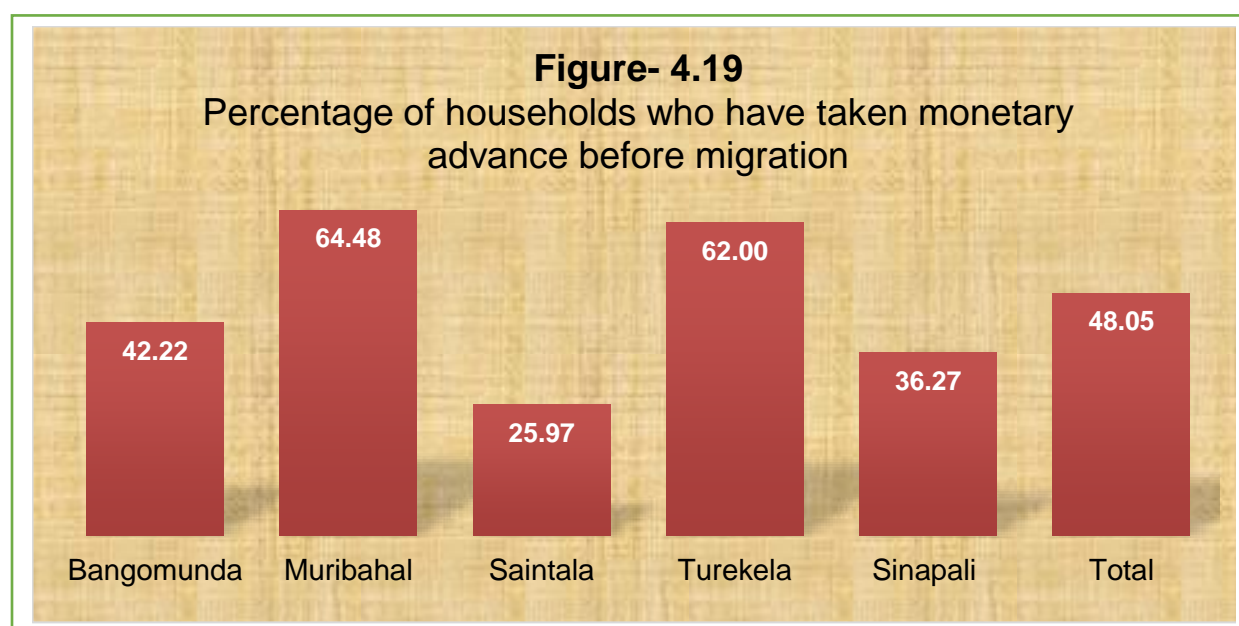
The migration was treated “long-term migration” where the migrant used to migrate from his usual to a particular destination in the last three years regularly and stay there for a long period in comparison to the normal duration in seasonal migration. It is about 15 per cent of households were in long-term migration who are employed in the biscuit/bakery factories, transport sector, shops and business establishments or working as security guards were found in long-term migration. In Bangomunda the migration pattern is long-term with 19 per cent of households, whereas it is about 16 per cent in Turekela, 15 per cent in Sinapali, 12 per cent in Muribahal and 10 per cent in Saintala.

4.9 Migration Process

Information on the nature of the movement of the households was collected to find out whether migration is voluntary or controlled and whether any economic gain is involved in the migration process. Migration reported was voluntary for two-thirds of the households. From the data given in **Table-4.13** it may be stated that the migration of about 80 per cent of households from Saintala was voluntary, whereas it is 59.3 per cent in Turekela which stands lowest among the regions. On the other hand, the information gathered from the households revealed a direct influence of the contractors and intermediaries to persuade households for migration. Available data illustrates that migration from 32 per cent of households could be mobilised through persuasion and influence by the contractor and intermediaries. **Figure-4.18** illustrates the extent of difference between voluntary migration and controlled/enforced migration.



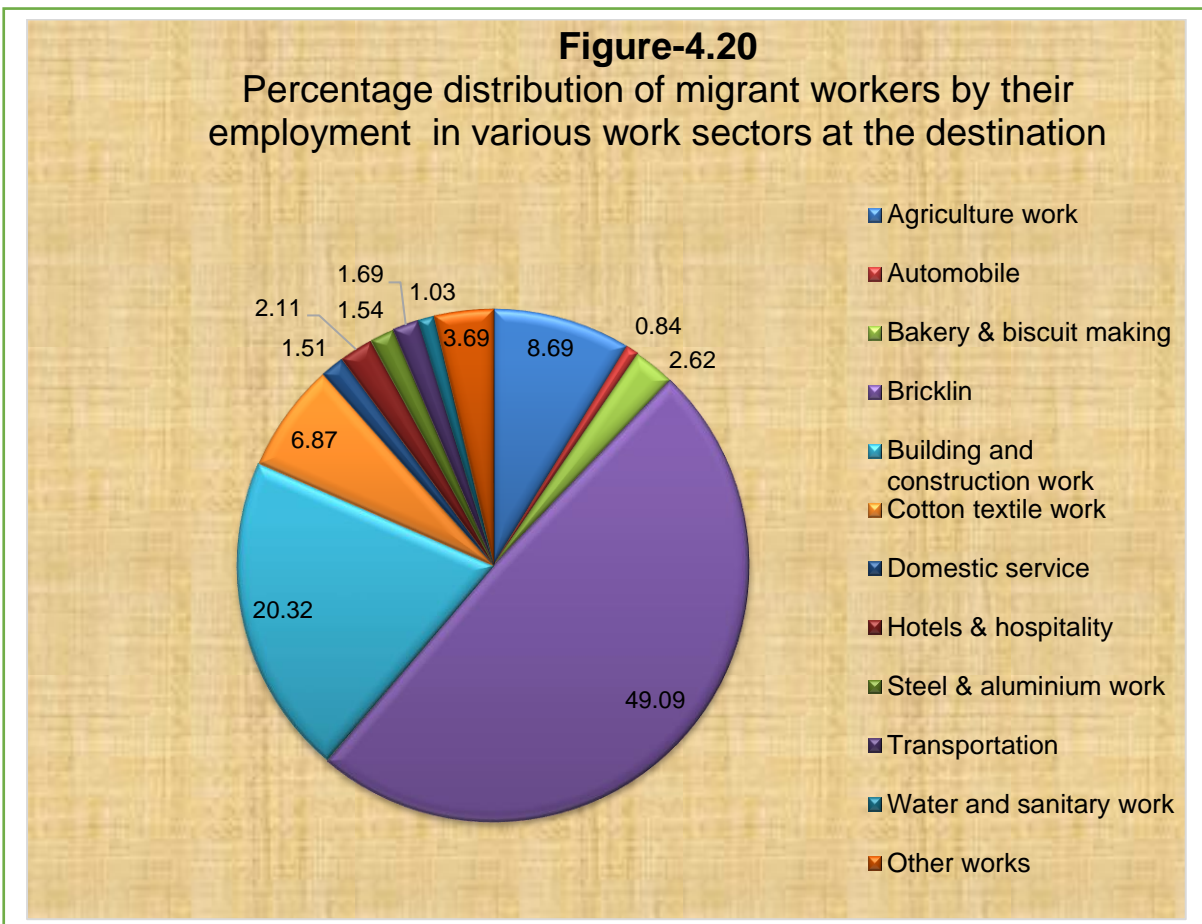
To reiterate the earlier discussion that migration is predominately seasonal and bulk of migrants get employed in brick kilns. The brick kiln workers from these regions mostly migrate to Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Telangana and to the districts of Khorda and Cuttack with families. The employers and contractors give monetary advance to the migrants in pre-migration stage. It is about 48 per cent of the households reported receiving monetary advance from the employers or through contractors before their actual migration. This ratio is proportionately high in Muribahal that is about 65 per cent, followed by Turekela (62 per cent), Bangomunda (42 per cent), Sinapali (36 per cent) and Saintala (26 per cent).



4.10 Employment and Occupational Pattern

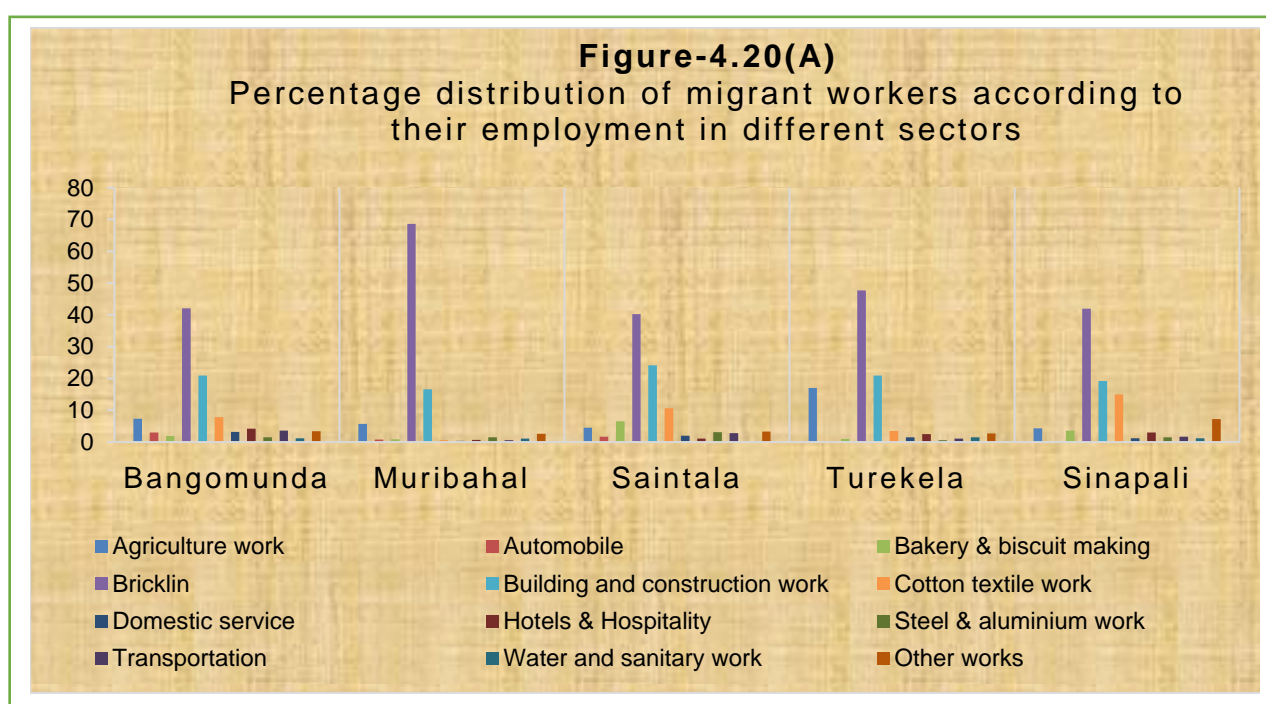
4.10.1 Work Sectors:

Considering the fact that migration for employment is a livelihood strategy for households, the economic activities of the migrants have been studied. Employment of the migrant workers in various work sectors is given in **Table-4.14** and **Figure-4.20**. The data transpires that the majority of the migrant workers are employed in the unorganised sectors at the destination. The most prominent sectors are brick kilns and building construction which together employ about 70 per cent of migrant workers. About 8.7 per cent of migrant workers get employed in the agriculture sector, followed by 6.8 per cent in the textile and weaving sector. Rest 15 per cent of migrant workers get employed in other sectors, such as domestic, automobiles, hotels and hospitality, transportation, steel and aluminum, biscuit and bakery making and private security agencies.



Region-wise analysis indicates that the highest of 68.6 per cent of migrant workers from Muribahal, followed by 47.73 per cent of workers from Turekela, 42.08 per cent workers from Bangomunda, 41.97 per cent workers from Sinapali and about 40.27 per cent workers from Saintala were reported working in the brick kilns. The migrant workers find employment in building and construction sectors were about 24 per cent from Saintala, 21 per cent each from Bangomunda and Turekela, 16 per cent from Muribahal and about 19 per cent from Sinapali.

About 17 per cent of workers from Turekela, 7.3 per cent workers from Bangomunda, 5.67 per cent workers from Muribahal, 4.47 per cent workers from Saintala and about 4.34 per cent of workers from Sinapali get employed in the agriculture sector to work as labour in cultivation, grass farming and floriculture.

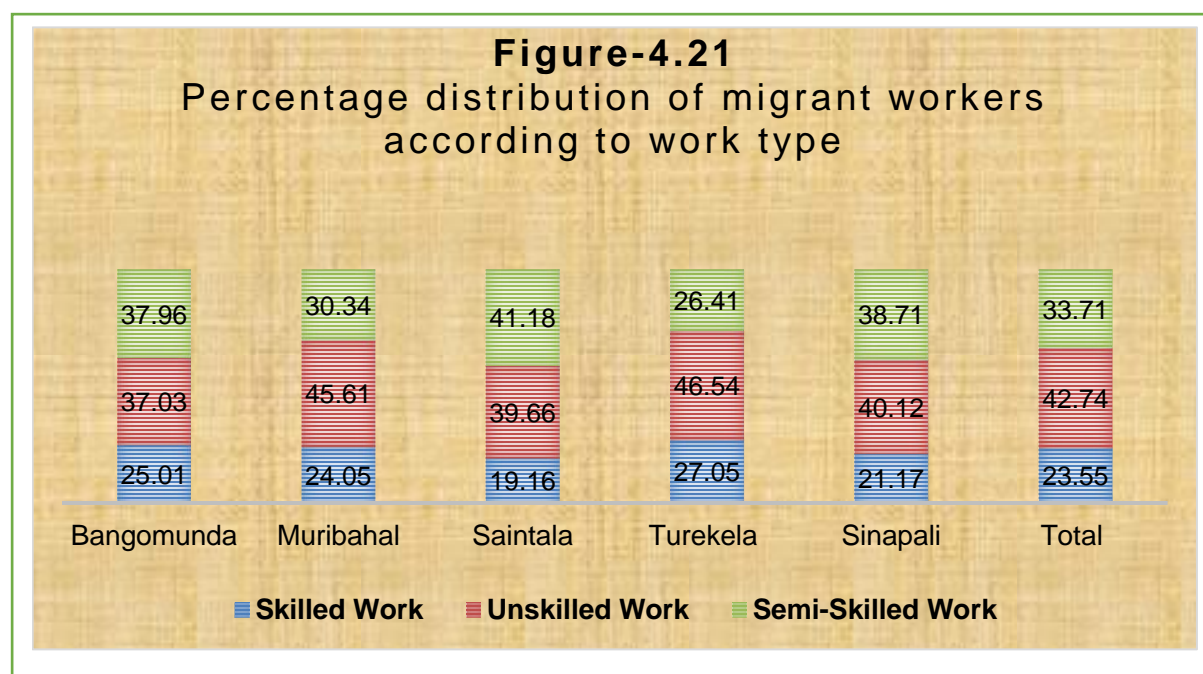


Other prominent work sectors are automobiles, hotels and hospitality and textiles and cotton weaving wherein 18.05 per cent workers from Sinapali, 15.04 per cent workers from Bangomunda, 13.45 per cent workers from Saintala and about 8.45 per cent workers from Turekela get employed. It is about 6.5 per cent of workers of Saintala and 3.6 per cent of workers of Sinapali were found employed in biscuit and bakery factories. A tiny

segment of migrants varies between 1-1.5 per cent across the regions, except Muribahal, were working as plumbers and helpers in water and sanitary works.

4.10.2 Nature of work:

The distribution of migrant workers according to their work type is provided in **Table-4.15** and **Figure-4.21**. It is found that the largest number of migrant workers constituting about 42.75 per cent were doing unskilled work as compared to 23.55 per cent in skilled work, whereas 33.70 per cent of migrants involved in semi-skilled work. The migrants working as motor mechanics, plumbers, carpenter, masons and drivers are categorised under skilled worker. Migrants involved in brick casting, bakery making, cotton fabrication and colour work are taken under semi-skilled workers. Migrants working as agriculture labour, brick kiln worker, domestic servants, hotel boys, construction workers, mechanical helpers are bracketed under the unskilled category.

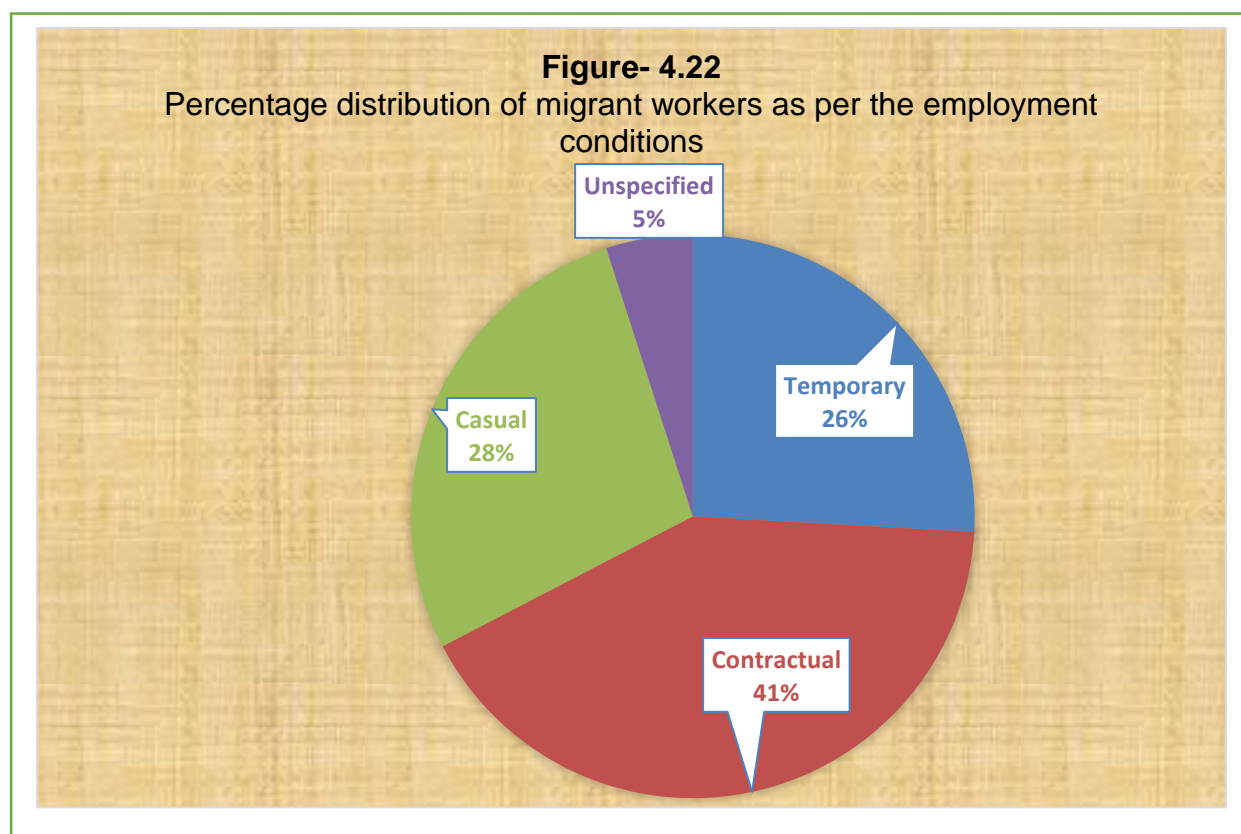


The region-wise comparison shows that Saintala has the lowest proportion (19.16 per cent) of skilled workers. The region standing next to is Muribahal with 24.05 per cent skilled workmen. The proportion of skilled workers lies in the range between 24 and 27 per cent with the highest proportion (27.05 per cent) in Turekela.

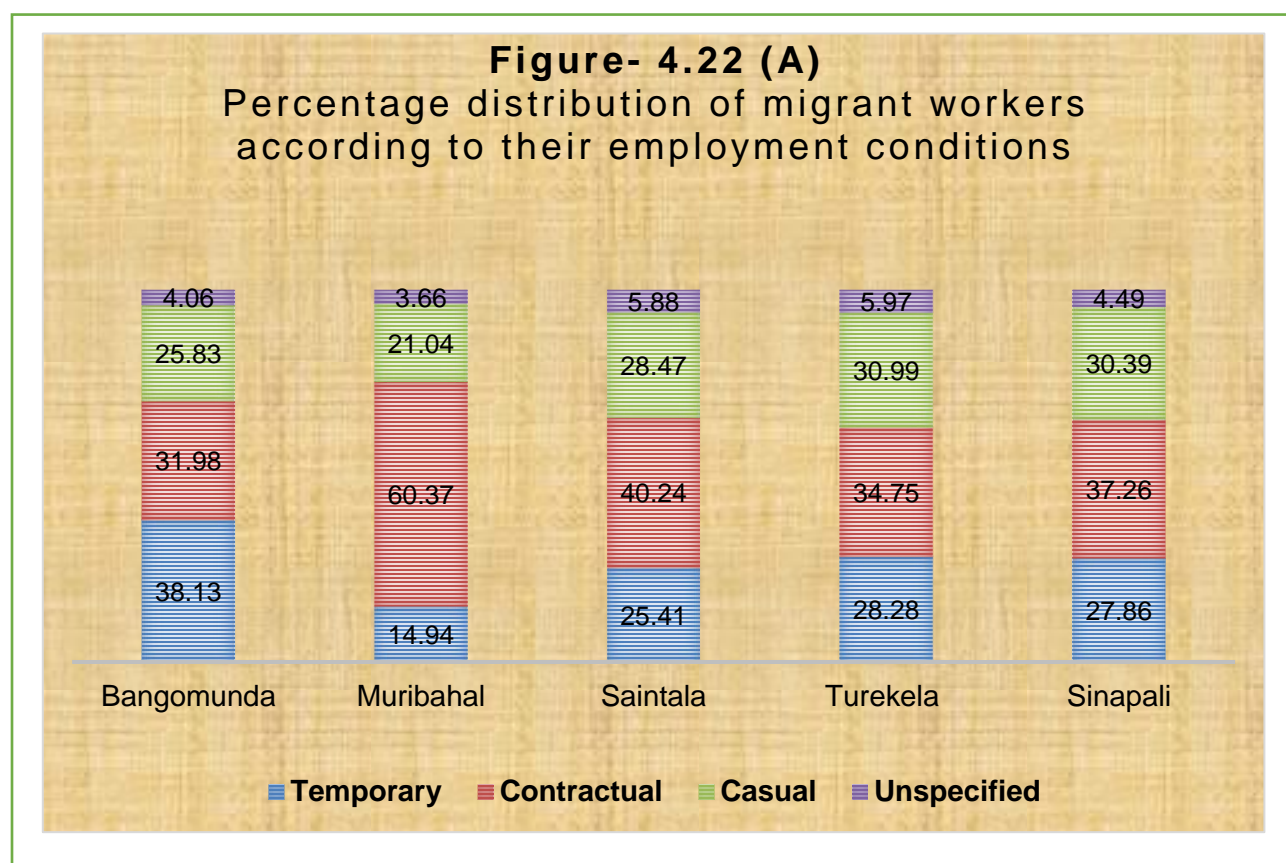
Sharing of unskilled workers is apparently high (46.51 per cent) in Turekela, followed by Muribahal (45.60 per cent), Sinapali (40.12 per cent), Saintala (39.66 per cent) and Turekela (37.03 per cent). It is noticed that migrant workers constituting about 41.18 per cent from Saintala, 38.71 per cent from Sinapali, 37.96 per cent from Bangomunda, 30.34 per cent from Muribahal and 26.40 per cent from Turekela were found employed in semi-skilled works.

4.10.3 Employment Status:

The data on the employment status of the migrant workers at the destination is presented in **Table-4.16** and **Figure-4.22**. Based on the type of information on hand their employment has been classified into three categories. First is temporary employment whereby migrants are engaged for a specific period of time and continue to migrate to the same work place in subsequent migration cycle. The second is casual employment whereby migrants are employed on short-term or intermittent basis. The third is contractual employment which means employment of migrant is for a specified amount of time and for a particular work where employment ends upon the completion of work.

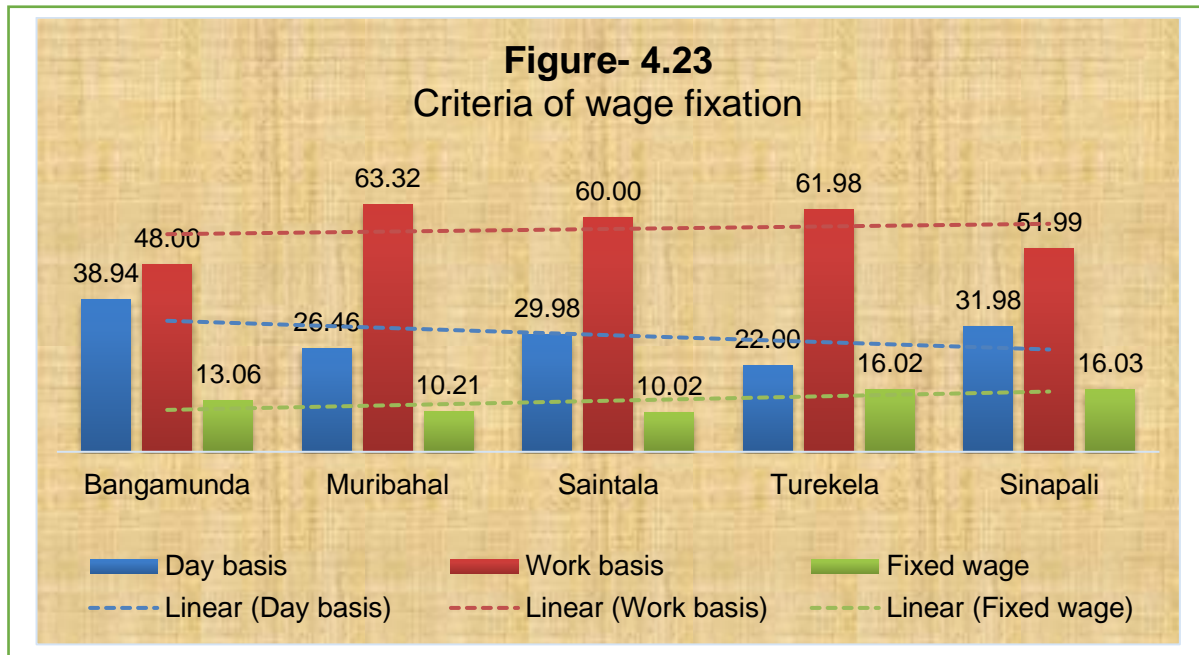


The findings reveal that the incidence of contractual employment is large that is about 41.50 per cent. Casual employment turns out to be 27.65 per cent, whereas the temporary employment constitutes to about 26 per cent of migrants' employment. The proportion of contractual workers is found apparently high (60.37 per cent) among the migrants from Muribahal which may be reasonably understood from the fact that about 75 per cent migrants from this region were working in brick kilns and construction sectors wherein work is time bound and seasonal.

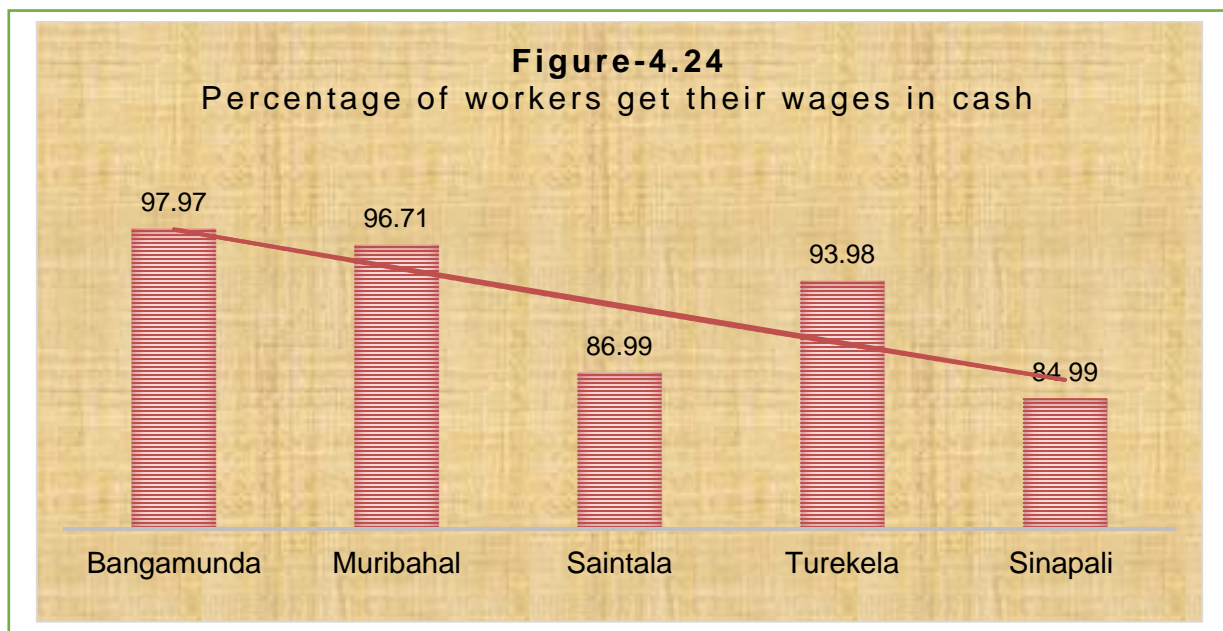


4.10.4 Wage and Remuneration:

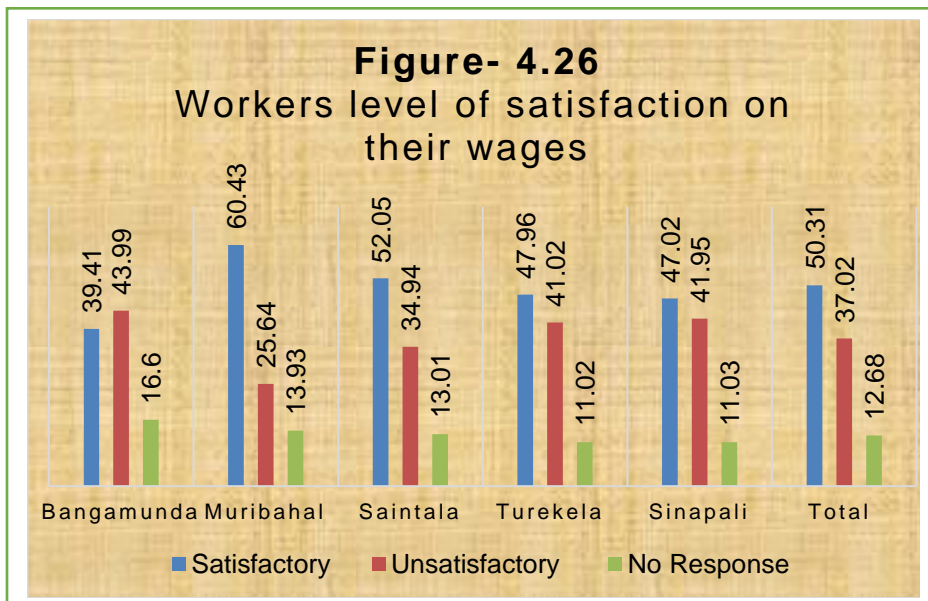
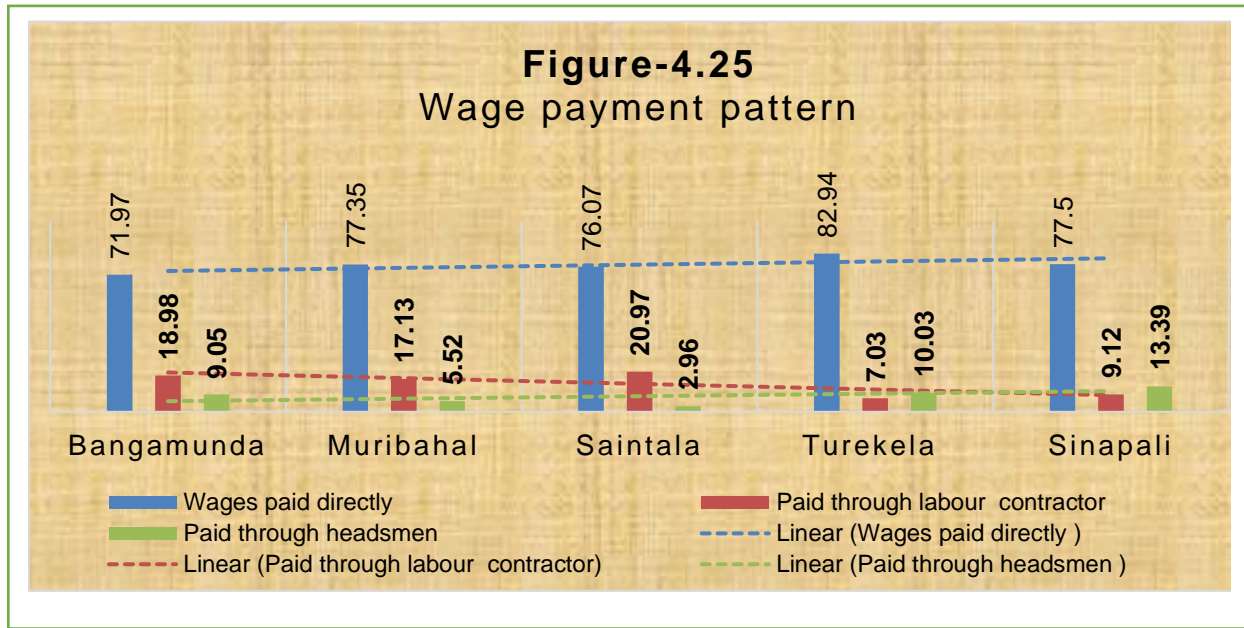
As many as 58.48 per cent migrants reported that their wages are calculated on work basis whereas wages are made on day basis in 28.27 per cent employment and it is about 13.26 per cent workers have fixed wages (Table- 4.17 and Figure-4.23).



An average of 92 per cent workers reported receiving wages in cash as may be seen from **Table-4.17** and **Figure-4.24**. This proportion is high for the migrants from Bangomunda, Muribahal and Turekela.



As far as wage payment pattern is concerned it is about 78.15 per cent workers reported receiving wages directly from the employers. The rest 21.85 per cent workers get their wages paid through labour contractor or workers headmen.

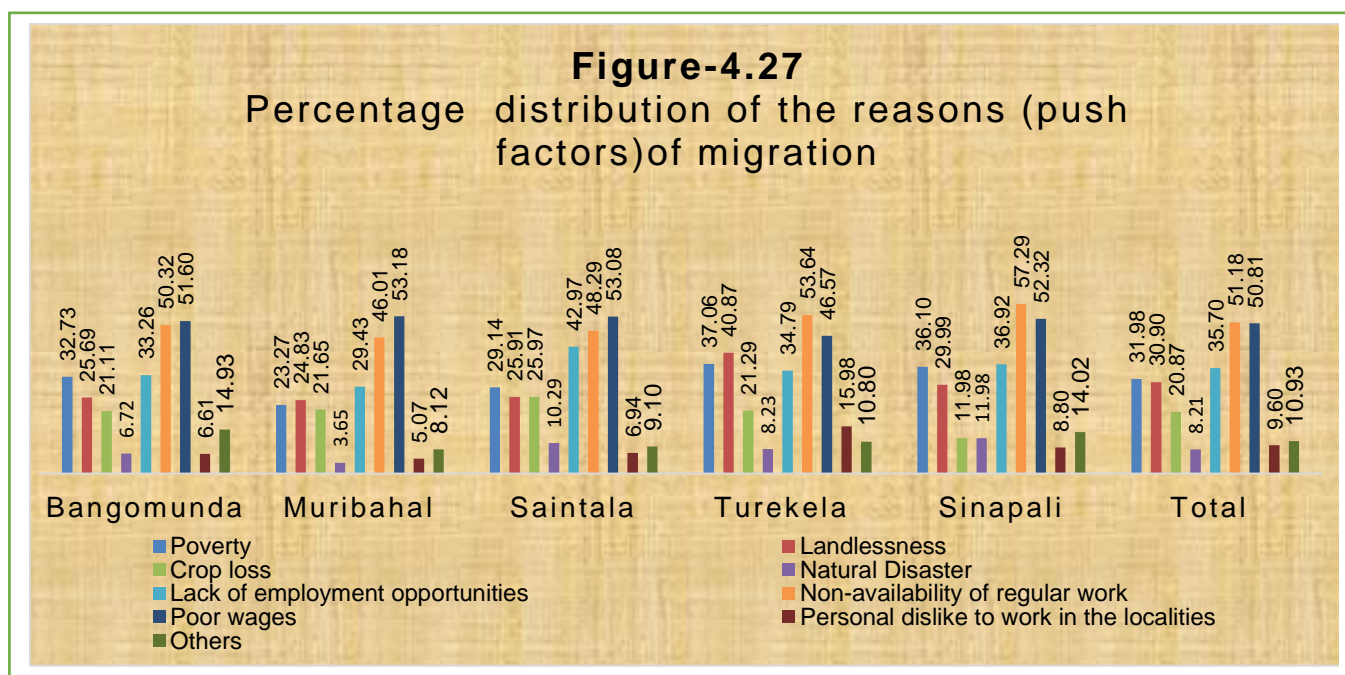


A total of 50.31 per cent of the workers were found satisfied on their wages. Not surprisingly that the workers who raised satisfaction on the wages were mostly working in brick kilns on contractual terms. About 37 per cent workers were not satisfied on their wages.

4.11 Reasons for Migration

Migration involves multifaceted reasons. People migrate under various situations like in search of employment, income and livelihoods, to do business, for study purpose, and change of place due to marriage, transfer of service or displacement. As this study is explicitly related to labour migration, hence the reasons for the employment-related purpose of migration were ascertained and recorded in the survey. Findings on the various reasons for migration have been presented in **Table- 4.18**.

The fact may be drawn from the available data that the *non-availability of regular works in the localities* as a reason for migration has been recognised by a large number of migrant households constituting about 51.18 per cent. The percentage of households that have endorsed other important factors which lead to migration are *poor wages and non-payment of minimum wages* (50.8 per cent), lack of employment opportunities within the localities (35.7 per cent), poverty (32 per cent), *landlessness* (31 per cent) and *crop failure* (20.87 per cent) which may be seen from **Figure-4.27**. Among the push factors, *non-availability of regular work in the local area* was found a foremost reason for migration in Turekela and Sinapali, whereas the migrant households of Bangomunda, Muribahal and Saintala identified *poor wages* as the foremost reason even though the extent of difference of household opinions between the above two factors in terms of percentage is not significant.



About 43 per cent households in Saintala identified the lack of employment opportunities within the localities as a potential factor for migration, whereas this factor has received weightage from 37 per cent households in Sinapali, 35 per cent households in Turekela, 33 per cent households in Bangomunda and 29 per cent households in Muribahal.

Poverty is the fourth most important reason for migration in Bangomunda, Saintala, and Sinapali, whereas landlessness has been identified as the fifth most contributing factor for migration in Turekela and Muribahal next to non-availability of regular work, lack of employment opportunities and poor wages.

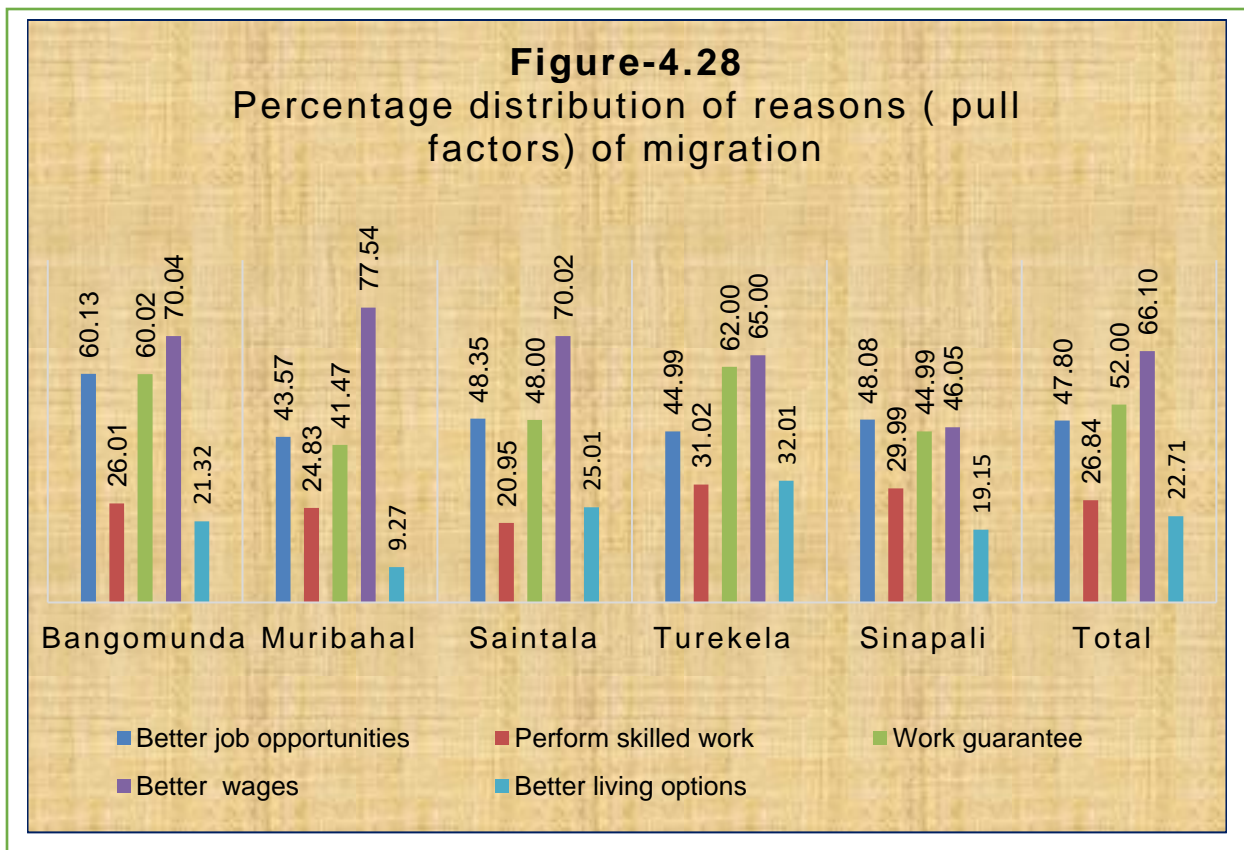
Another streaming reason for migration is crop failure caused due to climate crises like floods and droughts and lack of irrigation facilities. The reason of crop failure is at the sixth position among all reasons corresponding to migration from Bangomunda, Turekela, Muribahal and Sinapali, whereas crop failure has been recognised as the fifth most important reason for migration in Saintala.

Natural disaster as a factor for migration was held high among 12 per cent households of Sinapali, followed by about 10.2 per cent households in Saintala, 8.2 per cent households in Turekela, 6.7 per cent households in Bangomunda and a meagre 3.6 households in Muribahal.

There is a perception that the working-class people in rural areas, particularly adolescents and youth, tend to migrate in search of employment as they have developed mindset not to do manual work in agriculture-related activities or MGNREGS in the localities because of their self-esteem. In this context, the opinions of the migrant households were collected. *Personal dislike to work in the localities* as a leading factor to migration has been endorsed by 16 per cent of households of Turekela and below 10 per cent in other regions.

It is found from the synchronised data that approximately 15 per cent households each in Bangomunda and Sinapali and about 8-10 per cent households in Muribahal, Saintala and Turekela have pointed out some specific factors that influence migration, such as family distress due to untimely death of the head of the household and pressing financial needs of the families for loan repayment, daughter's marriage and towards medical expenses for treatment of critical disease of any family member.

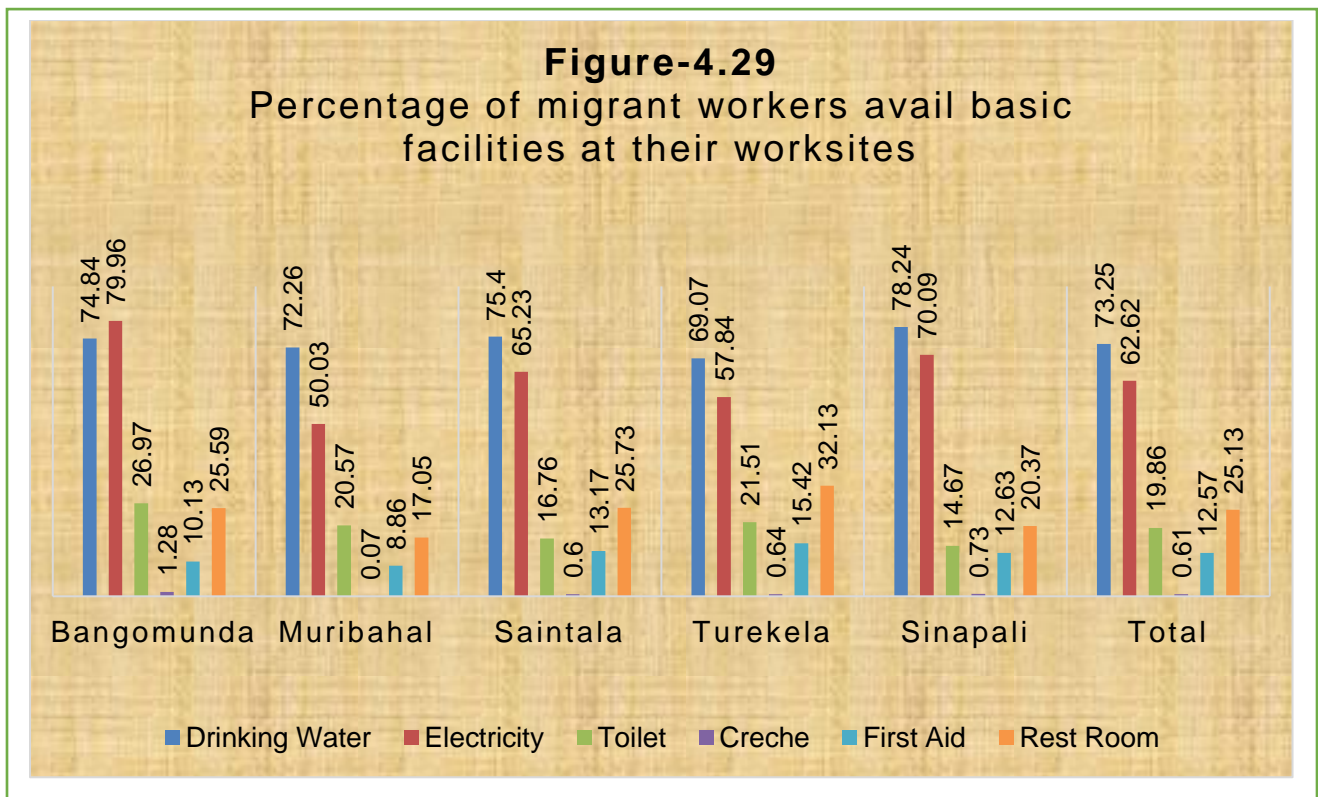
Alongside the causative factors of migration as analysed in the above paragraphs, the survey tried to collect households' opinions on the prospective factors which have a direct bearing on the households to migrate. They are reflected as *pull factors* (**Figure-4.28**). It is noticed that migration tends to provide space for the migrants to better wages, work guarantees, employment opportunities, an avenue for skilled work and better living options.



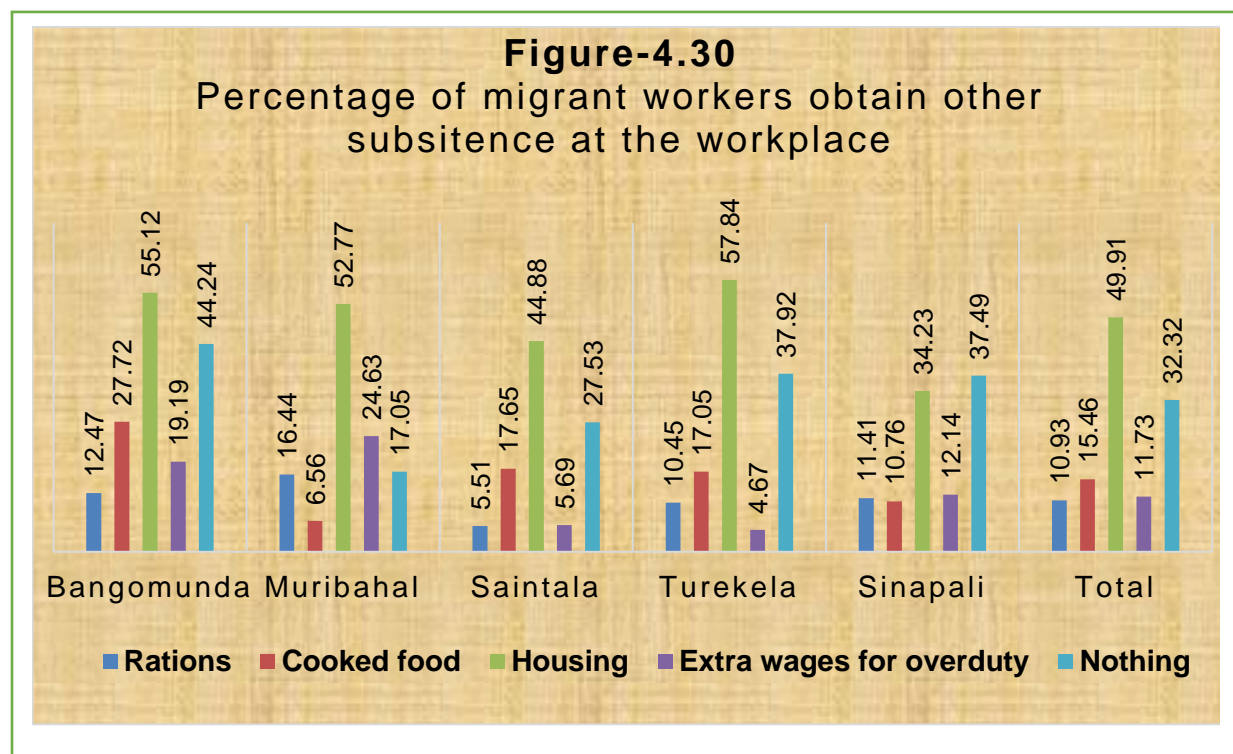
4.12 Worksite Facilities

Information on worksite conditions was collected to know whether the migrants were provided basic civic facilities at the worksites of their destination. This is to draw from the data given in the **Table-4.19** and **Figure-4.29** that 73.25 per cent and 62.62 per cent of the migrant workers had access to drinking water and electricity respectively at the worksites. The region-wise analysis of the data on reverse trend indicates that

approximately one-third of migrants of Turekela and about one-fourth migrants from the other four regions were not provided with drinking water facility at the worksites. Similarly, electricity is not being provided at the worksites to 50 per cent migrants of Muribahal, 42 per cent migrants of Turekela, 35 per cent migrants of Saintala and about 30 per cent migrants of Sinapali. Among other facilities, about 25 per cent of migrants have been provided rest-room, 20 per cent have toilet facility and first-aid is available for about 12.5 per cent migrants at the worksites.



The data given in the **Table-4.20** and **Figure-4.30** with regard to subsistence supports it is found that about 50 per cent migrants have been provided housing facilities and most of them were brick kiln workers. Needless to mention employers are inclined to provide housing facility to the brick kiln workers at the worksite premises for the security of brick yards and brick stacks. A small segment of the migrants accounting about 10-15 per cent opined that they were provided dry rations, cooked food or overtime wage. On the contrary about one-third of migrants were not given any subsistence support.

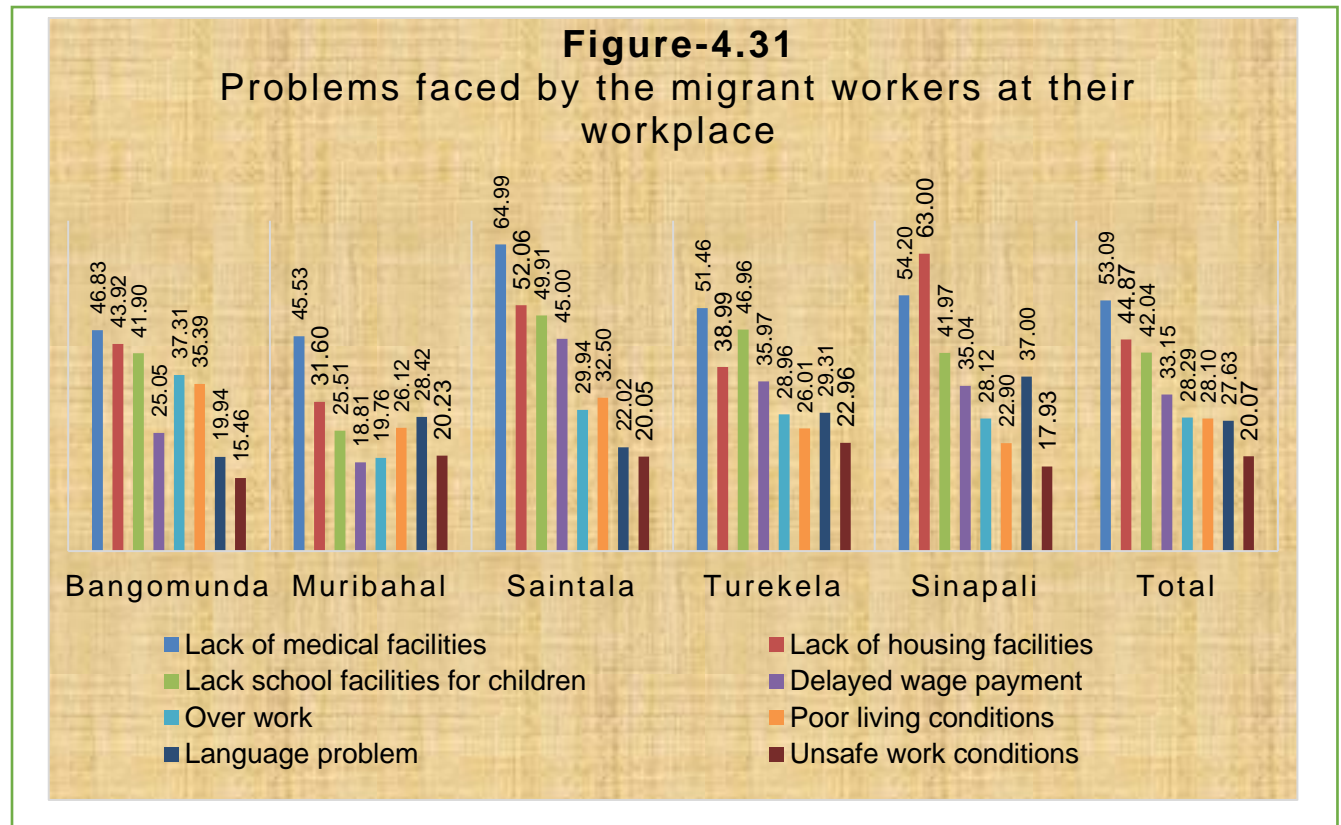


4.13 Problems of Migrants at Destination

People who migrate for the cause of livelihood belonged to marginalised communities who are landless, agricultural labour, seasonally unemployed labourers, poor farmers and people who belong to socially backward classes like the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. They have complex and varied problems owing to their socio-economic status.

The migrants are, by and large, unskilled and illiterate or low educated. They get employed in the lowest niches of informal and unorganised labour market where they engage in manual work and toil with hard physical labour and in unsafe work conditions without social security. In this regard, it is imperative to examine the vulnerabilities associated with the migrant workers engaged in the informal and unorganised sectors. It is a fact that employment in the unorganised sector is associated with low wage, greater number of working hours and unhygienic working conditions. The prominent problems of the migrants at the destination as

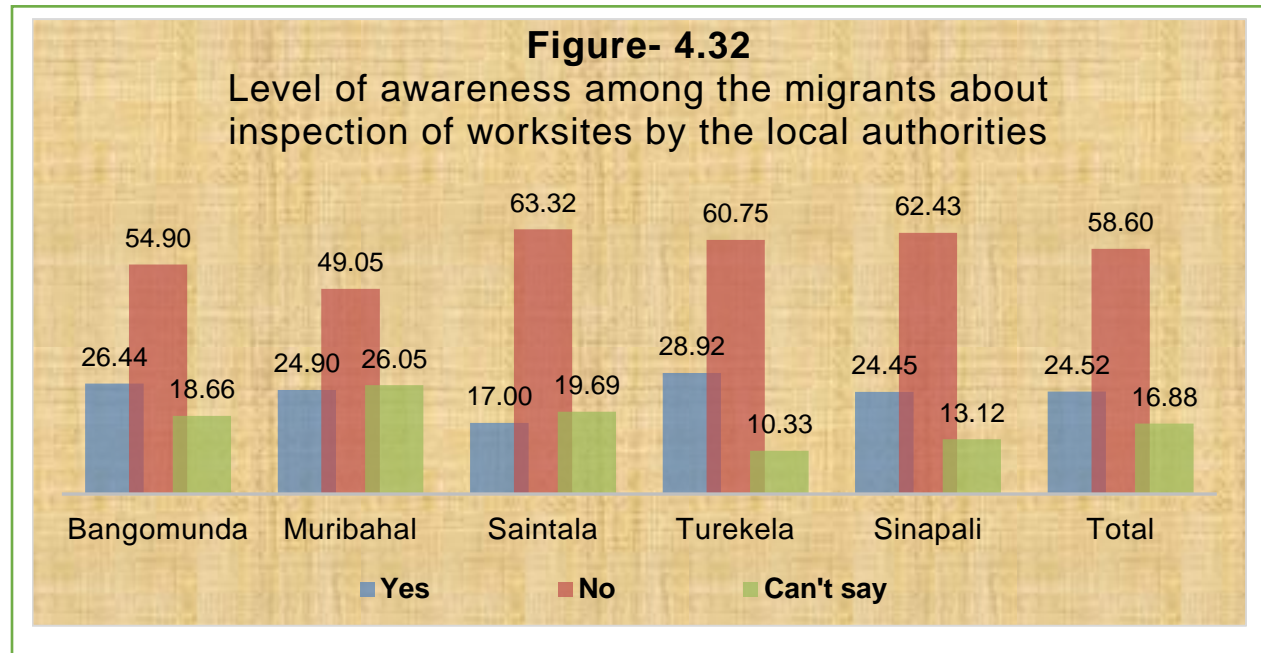
identified by the households in order are lack of medical facilities, lack of housing facility, lack of school facilities for children's education, delay in wage payments, overburdening works, lack of basic facilities at the worksites, language problems and unsafe work conditions. (Table- 4.21 and Figure-4.31).



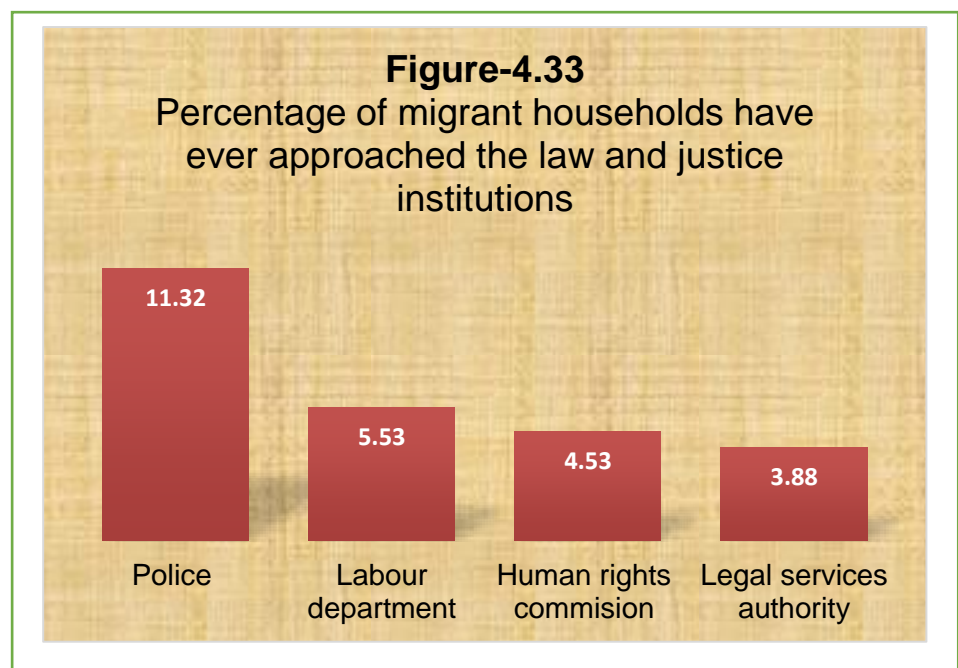
Having interaction and experience sharing by few migrants, some other serious problems were flagged off. They are lack of compensation in case of accident or death, physical and sexual harassment and bondage labour issue. Some solitary issues, such death of a woman due to crushing under tractor at the construction site, police case on false allegation for theft and cheating like offences, abduction of adolescent girl were also mentioned.

The conditions appeared to be even worst due to the absence of inspection and monitoring of the workplaces by labour departments or local administration of the States concerned. This is quite evident from the data

exhibited in **Figure-32** showing that hardly about 25 per cent migrants were aware of visit of the local authorities to their worksites.



Another revelation is the ignorance among migrant households about the existence of institutional mechanisms to address their grievances. It may be seen from data presented in **Figure-4.33** that the highest 11 per cent of households have ever approached police regarding their issues in migration. A very minuscule of 4-5 per cent of households

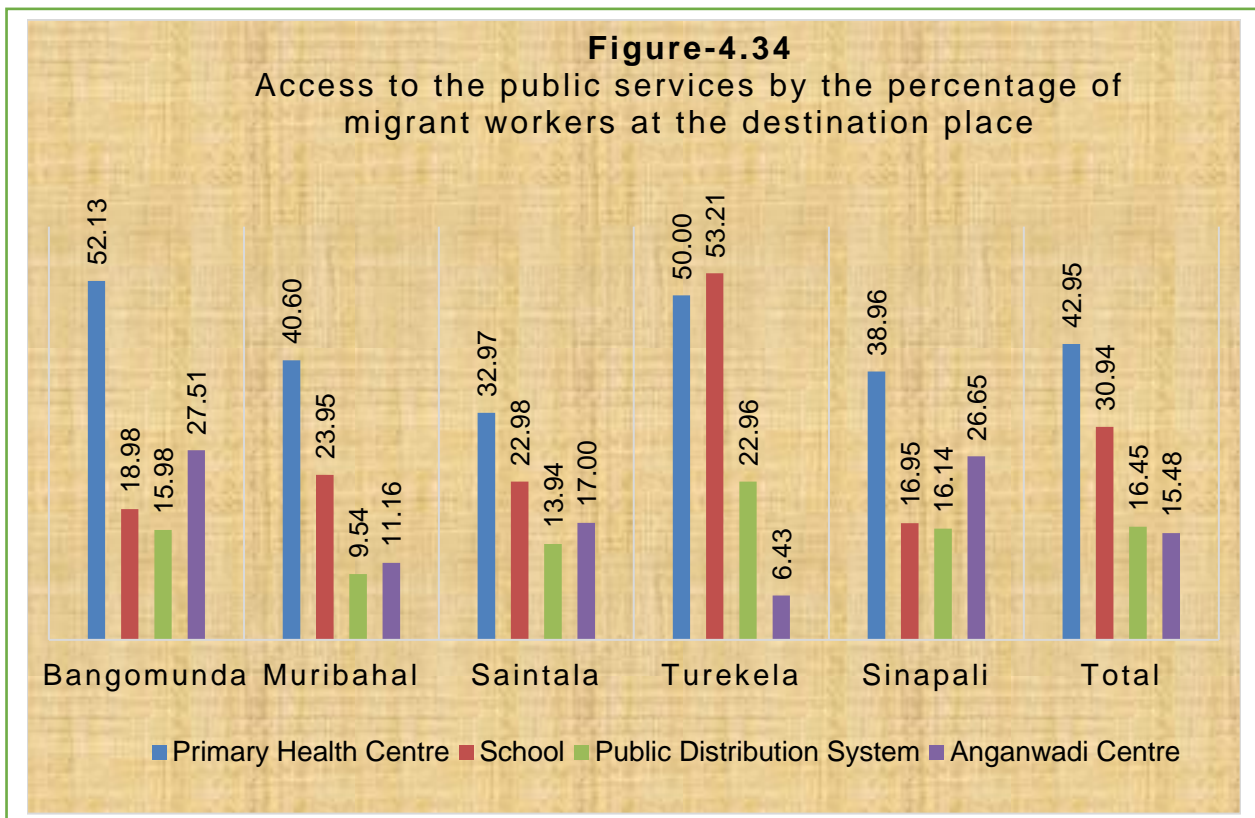


have ever approached the Human Rights Commission or Labour Department in Odisha or in their destination

States. Surprisingly, the Legal Services Authorities have ever been approached by seemingly about 4 per cent of households even though they have a dedicated scheme for migrant workers who are also entitled to free legal aid as per the provisions of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

4.14 Access to Public Service

Inter-State migration without requisite documents presents challenges for the seasonal migrants. The way public welfare delivery is structured in India, it makes difficult for inter-State migrants to access subsidised food through Public Distribution System, health and education due to change of place. However, the data presented in **Table-4.22** and **Figure-4.34** shows a positive indication with regard to access of migrants to public health and education at the destination place. According to 43 per cent households that migrants from their families were having access to Primary Health Centers. About 30 per cent migrant households stated that their children have access to schools at the destination place. The accessibility to public health, school education and even to a small extent to PDS and Anganwadi Centers were found in the neighboring States such as Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Chhattisgarh.



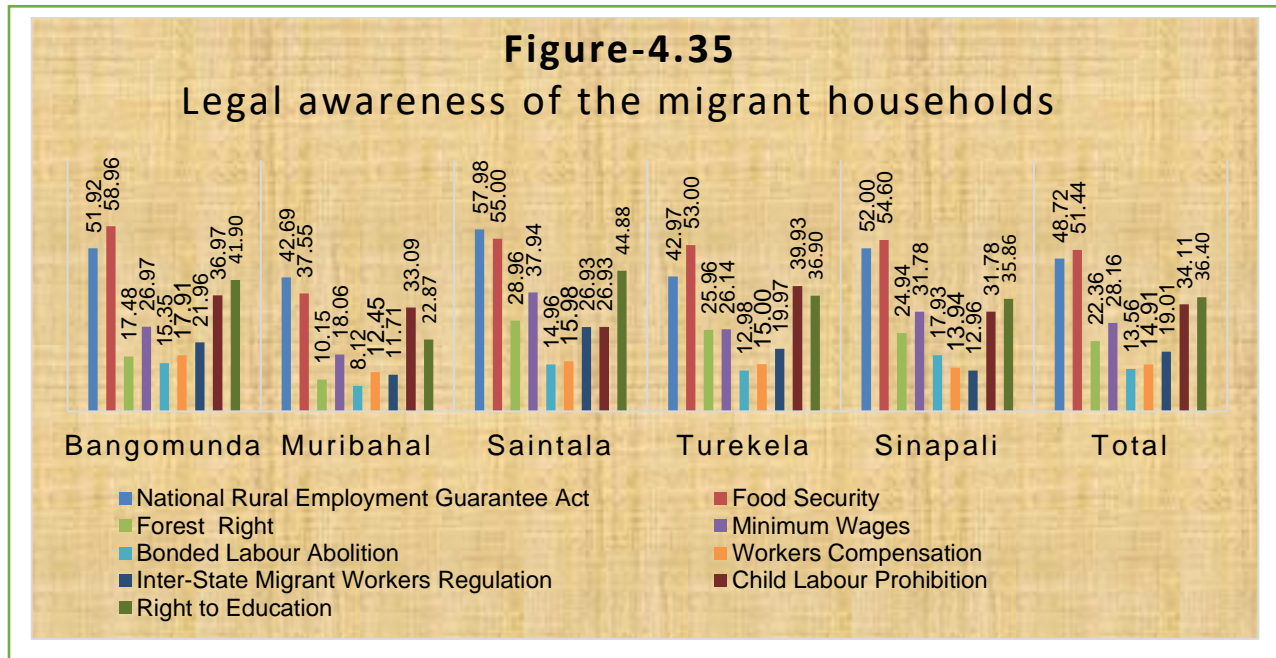
4.15 Legal Awareness

The right to human dignity, social protection, right to rest and leisure are fundamental human rights to a workman assured by Articles 38 and 39 of the Constitution of India. Simultaneously, the Constitution guarantees equal remuneration for equal work, minimum wages, safe working conditions, health security and worker's participation to protect workers from exploitation and disadvantaged situations.

Recognising the fact that workers employed in informal and unorganised sectors are highly vulnerable to deprivation or exploitation, the Government of India has formulated a number of laws and worker-friendly policies of the highest standards. It is often realised that the migrant workers who are working at the bottom of the economic activities of the unorganised sectors are lying outside the protection of the numerous beneficial legislations. Lack of awareness among migrants coupled with the absence of a robust mechanism to monitor the effective implementation of laws and policies could be contributing factors to the cause and consequence of the plights of the migrants.

In this backdrop, the awareness of the migrants of certain laws was ascertained and recorded. The data are given in the **Table-4.23** and **Figure-4.35**. It is pertinent to note that awareness was taken on record where the respondent of the concerned households spoke minimum about the law to the satisfaction of the enumerators. No matrix was used in the survey to qualify for the awareness level of the migrant household.

Majority (51.44 per cent) of the migrant households was found to be aware of the National Food Security Act, followed by the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (48.7 per cent), Right to Education (36.40 per cent) and Child Labour Prohibition Act (34.11 per cent). Awareness to NFSA and MGNREGA by a large number of people is understandable from point of view that public sensitisation of both the laws has been taken by the government as well as civil societies in a campaign mode right from the beginning of their enactments. The reverse side of the data shows that an equal percentage of households are unaware of NFSA and MGNREGA and most important socially relevant laws. Among the regions, the level of awareness on NFSA and MGNREGA is apparently low in Muribahal.



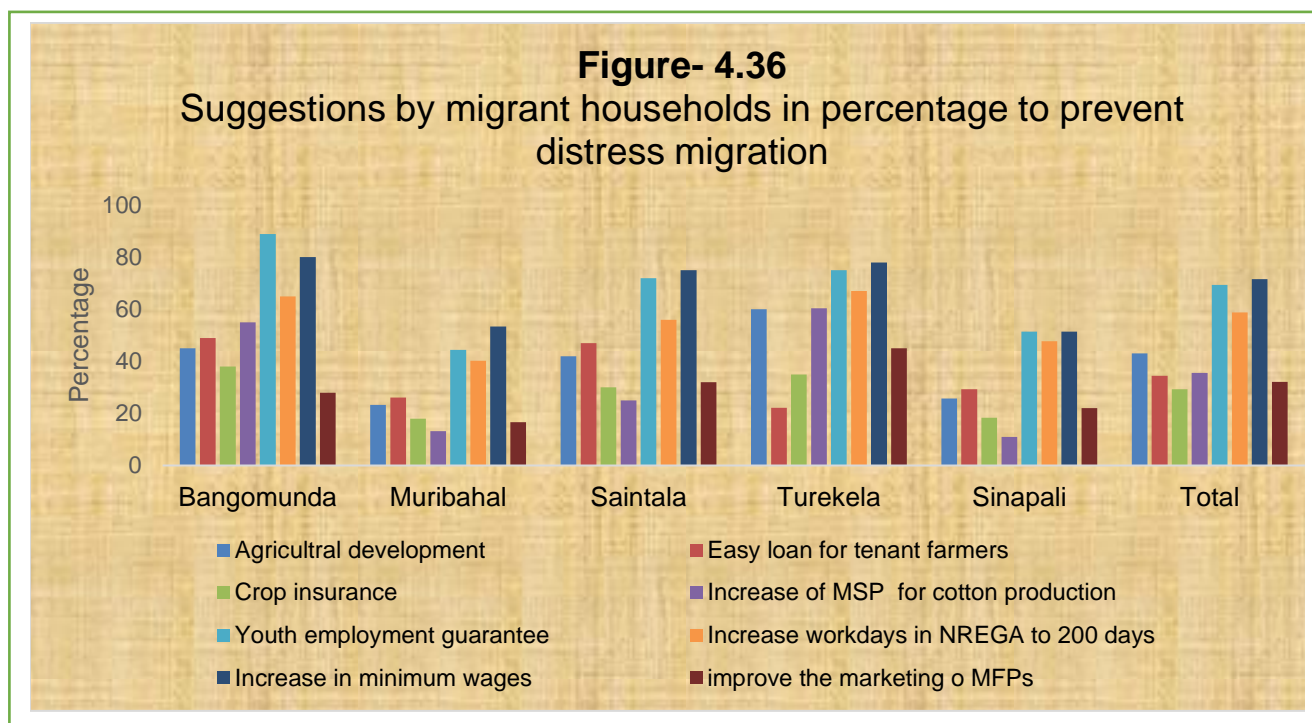
It is disheartening to view highly subdued awareness among the migrant households on labour-related laws. In fact, about 28 per cent households were aware of Minimum Wages Act whereas the awareness among households on the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act and Workers Compensation Act was respectively about 19 per cent and 15 per cent. Muribahal has the distinction of disproportionately low level of public awareness to the labour-related laws.

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, commonly called as Forest Rights Act is a key piece of forest legislation that concerns the rights of the forest-dwelling communities to land and other resources. It recognises forest dwellers' individual rights over their land. It allows the villagers to manage and conserve forest, including the right to own, collect, use and dispose of minor forest produce. Forest Right Act provides an alternative to sustainable livelihood to the tribal and forest-dwelling communities to prevent distress migration. About 22.36 per cent households had awareness of the Forest Right Act. A region-wise comparison shows lowest level of awareness of forest rights in Muribahal (10.15 per cent) followed by Bangomunda (17.48 per cent), Sinapali (24.94 per cent), Turekela (25.96 per cent) and Saintala (28.69 per cent).

4.16 Measures to Prevent Distress Migration

As the incidence of migration is growing in rural areas, to prevent distress migration, the growth of community resources and sustainable livelihood in rural areas is desirable. This is possible by way of effective measures like agriculture development, rural industrialisation and adequate employment opportunities in informal sector and skill development to ensure sustainable livelihoods for all.

The suggestions that emerged from the opinions of the migrant households to prevent distress migration are related to agriculture development, employment growth and income generation. It can be observed from the data given in the **Table-4.24** and **Figure-4.36** that 43.08 per cent of households have given priorities to agriculture development. It is about 34.46 per cent households suggested for soft agricultural loans to tenant farmers and 29.30 per cent for crop insurance to give an indication for multi-farming whereby employment and sustenance, directly or indirectly, can be provided to a large number of populations. As cotton farming is an important economic activity in this region, particularly in Bangomunda and Turekela, 35.5 per cent of households have recommended for guaranteed support price for cotton production to encourage labor-intensive cotton farming and income-generating economy activity.



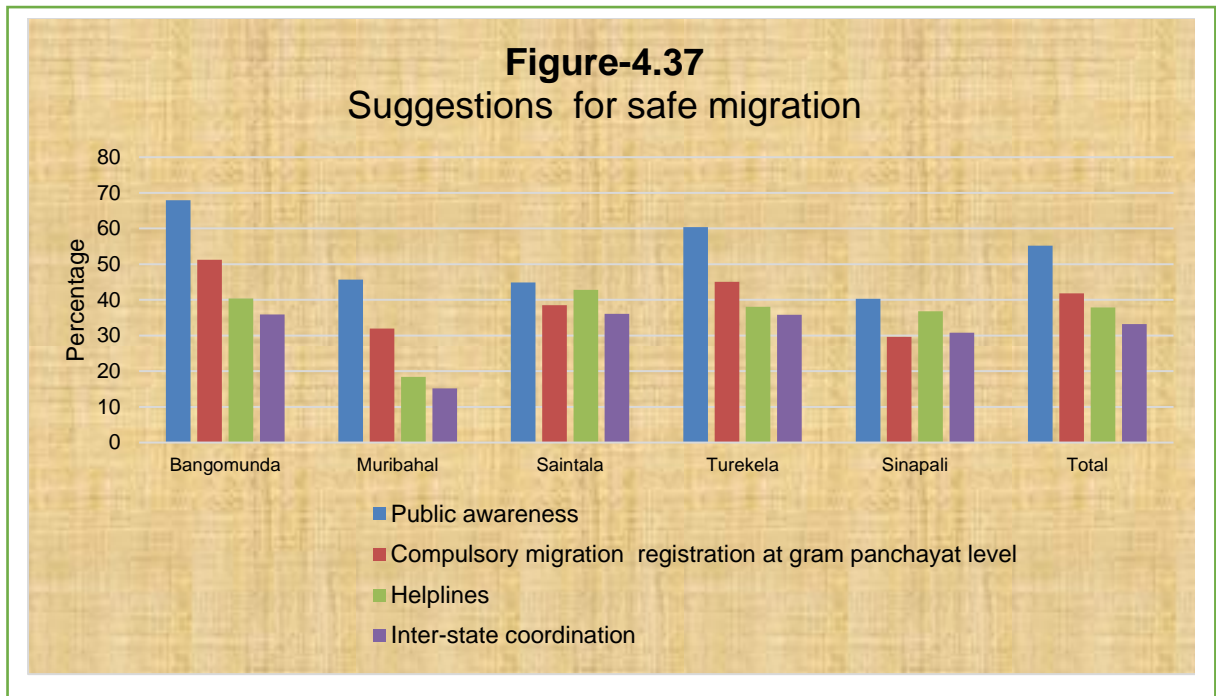
On the front of employment generation, it is about 69.31 per cent households opined for youth employment guarantee and increased work guarantee for 200 days by about two-thirds of the migrant households. With regard to income generation, it is about 71.30 per cent of households have favored increase in minimum wages. Increased marketing of minor forest produces is another prospect area for income generation to 32.15 per cent of the households.

Additionally, the following recommendation has been rolled out from a policy perspective.

- The trend of migration should be thoroughly reviewed from the perspectives of socio-economic hazards. As per the Tendulkar Committee methodologies, the southern region which includes Balangir and Nuapada districts, has the highest incidence of poverty with 52.4 per cent, followed by northern regions with 41.7 per cent and coastal regions with 25.3 per cent, as per NSSO report 2009-10. So, the pro-poor development policy must be highly encouraged in rural areas. Various irrigation projects, infrastructure development project must be promoted to deal with the seasonal migration and distress migration.
- The State Government of Odisha shall evaluate the implementation of various poverty alleviation programmes, including MGNREGA, food security and forest right to reformulate strategies for effective implementation to drive result to prevent distress migration.
- There should be the proper implementation of labour laws, the Migrant Workmen Act, Minimum Wages Act, the Child and Adolescent Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act and various labour welfare schemes.

4.17 Strategies to Safe Migration

Among the strategies proposed by the migrant households to ensure safety migration, public awareness was found most prominent which may be seen from the data presented in **Table-4.25 and Figure-4.37**



Larger sensitisation of the communities in the migration prone regions is required to make people aware of employment potentials within the localities, threats and vulnerabilities of the migration and about the labour and socially relevant laws and policies. The second strategy is compulsory registration of the migration of each and every person, irrespective of gender and age, at the Gram Panchayat level. The third is accessibility to the helplines in the source as well as in destination regions. Last but not least is inter-State coordination for information sharing to facilitate the access of the migrants to the public services at their destination.

Table- 4.1
Number of Households Surveyed in Block and Gram-Panchayat Wise

District	Blocks	Gram Panchayats (No. of households surveyed)		
Balangir	Bangomunda	Alanda (129)	Arasatula (48)	Baldha (46)
		Bangomunda (14)	Belpara (89)	Bhalumunda (32)
		Bhursaguda (9)	Bhulsad (32)	Biripali (8)
		Chandotara (35)	Chulifunka (6)	Dedgaon (25)
		Gandharla (48)	Gandharabanda (33)	Jamkhunta (90)
		Jhalap (10)	Jharial (9)	Jurabandh (50)
		Kansil (10)	Kapilabhata (8)	Khaira (31)
		Kundabutula (55)	Mundapadar (42)	Sindhikela (26)
		Themera (39)	Turkela (14)	
Balangir	Muribahal	Badasaimara (276)	Bandupala (105)	Bankel (26)
		Bitabandh (18)	Chalki (123)	Chanabahal (115)
		Dangarapada (69)	Ganrei (42)	Garagadabahal (54)
		Goimund (10)	Gudighat (32)	Haldi (41)
		Ichhapada (63)	Lakhana (130)	Lebeda (32)
		Malisira (46)	Muribahal (169)	Patrapali (56)
		Tentulikhunta (22)	Tuapadar (49)	
Balangir	Saintala	Ampali (86)	Belgaon (96)	Bhadra (78)
		Bibina (32)	Budabahal (196)	Deng (86)
		Dunguripali (81)	Gandpatrapali (94)	Ghunsar (91)
		Kandhakhelgaon (100)	Karamtala (244)	Kermeli (88)
		Kumbhari (115)	Sisikela (86)	Talbahal (121)
		Tikrapada (77)		
Balangir	Turekela	Badabanki (68)	Baddakla (115)	Buromal (88)
		Chatuanka (55)	Chaulsukha (47)	Dhamandanga (105)
		Dholmandal (201)	Ghunesh (83)	Halanbhata (318)
		Hial (191)	Jharani (253)	Kameimunda (81)
		Kandei (46)	Karuamunda (101)	Khagsa (59)
		Kuibahal (231)	Mahakhand (29)	Mahulpati (130)
		Turekela (133)		
Nuapada	Sinapali	Bharuamunda (110)	Godal (160)	Jharbandh (96)
		Kendumunda (146)	Khairapadar (72)	Makhapadar (252)
		Nuapada (99)	Ranimunda (49)	Timanpur (243)

Table- 4.2
Survey Households and Population

District	Block	No.of HHs surveyed	Person	Male	Female
Balangir	Bangomunda	938	3940	2064	1876
	Muribahal	1478	5986	3128	2858
	Saintala	1671	6912	3539	3319
	Turekela	2334	9356	4590	4766
Nuapada	Sinapali	1227	5153	2730	2423
Total		7648	31347	16105	15242

Table- 4.3
Population according to age groups and family size of the households

	Bangomunda	Muribahal	Saintala	Turekela	Sinapali	Total
1.Age Distribution of Population						
0-5 year	354	534	596	1120	445	3049
6-14 year	724	988	925	1645	824	5106
15-18 year	315	481	520	818	412	2546
19-35 year	1121	1761	2020	2520	1530	8952
36-50 year	795	1290	1529	1940	1120	6674
51-60 year	362	522	742	693	484	2803
Above 60 year	269	410	580	620	338	2217
Total	3940	5986	6912	9356	5153	31347
2.Households according to family size						
Single member	42	118	40	236	58	494
2-4 members	490	788	970	1160	637	4045
5-6 members	300	466	501	680	385	2332
7 or above members	106	106	160	258	147	777
Total	938	1478	1671	2334	1227	7648

Average members of HH	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.1
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District	Block	Schedule Castes	Schedule Tribes	Others	Total HHs
Balangir	Bangomunda	207	223	508	938
	Muribahal	370	502	606	1478
	Saintala	335	418	918	1671
	Turekela	512	903	919	2334
Nuapada	Sinapali	204	451	572	1227
Total		1628	2497	3523	7648

	Bangomunda	Muribahal	Saintala	Turekela	Sinapali	Total
Illiterate	1260	726	1776	2647	1339	7748
Primary education	1030	2217	2192	2987	1640	10066
6-7 standard	591	1367	1295	1572	824	5649
8-10 standard	792	1458	880	1480	968	5578
Matriculation	167	112	459	520	280	1538
College level	100	106	310	150	102	768

*The number is inclusive of persons in the age of 0-7 year.

Table- 4.6 Landholding and livelihoods of the households						
	Bangomunda	Muribahal	Saintala	Turekela	Sinapali	Total
HHs having homestead land	846	1143	1403	1750	1030	6172
HHs having agricultural land of minimum one acre	447	425	702	960	425	2889
HHs whose source of livelihood is agriculture	238	338	484	653	319	2032
HHs whose source of livelihood is daily labour	567	783	1052	1494	769	4665
HHs having debt burden in bank/cooperative societies/ money lenders	187	271	312	403	308	1481

Table- 4.7 Number of households benefitted under social security programmes						
	Bagomunda	Muribahal	Saintala	Turekela	Sinapali	Total
Ration card	493	1260	805	1450	740	4778
BPL Card	342	664	485	641	312	2444
NREGA Job Card	585	1020	967	1385	846	4803
Rural Housing	356	668	762	994	617	3397
KALIA Yojana	105	747	125	303	112	1392
Food Security	503	819	803	1507	995	4627

Table- 4.8							
Gram Panchayat -wise migrant households							
District	Block	Number of Gram Panchayats					
		<50 Hhs	51-100 Hhs	101-150 Hhs	151-200 Hhs	>200H Hs	Total
Balangir	Bangomunda	22	3	1	0	0	26
	Muribahal	10	4	4	1	1	20
	Saintala	1	11	2	1	1	16
	Turekela	3	6	5	1	4	19
Nuapada	Sinapali	1	3	2	1	2	9
Total		37	27	14	4	8	90

Table- 4.9							
Gender -wise number of persons who migrated during 2017-2019							
Block	Year	No.of migrant household*	Males	Females	Boys below 18 years	Girls below 18 years	Total
Bangomunda	2019	938	966	757	365	344	2432
	2018	860	703	624	285	260	1872
	2017	740	612	478	212	219	1521
Muribahal	2019	1478	1855	1425	696	680	4656
	2018	1270	1507	1157	538	483	3685
	2017	1210	1156	946	481	362	2945
Saintala	2019	1671	2120	855	203	159	3337
	2018	1520	1630	620	180	142	2572
	2017	1430	1588	435	103	112	2238
Turekela	2019	2334	2346	2091	881	802	6120
	2018	2018	1908	1795	680	630	5013
	2017	1915	2004	1682	589	594	4869

Sinapali	2019	1227	1548	1216	315	358	3437
	2018	1160	1385	1009	159	171	2724
	2017	1185	1380	998	112	132	2622
Total	2019	7648	8835	6344	2460	2343	19982
	2018	6867	7133	5205	1842	1686	15866
	2017	6480	6740	4539	1497	1419	14195

*The number of households mentioned in the column for the year 2017 and 2018 were among the households from which persons migrated in 2019. The figure given in the column of the year 2019 is base number of households.

Table- 4.10

Household-wise number of persons who have migrated in 2019

	Bangomunda	Muribahal	Saintala	Turekela	Sinapali	Total
Single person	267	290	735	544	192	2028
Two persons	282	303	464	609	390	2048
Three persons	150	302	276	618	307	1653
Four persons	120	288	149	387	205	1149
Five persons	62	163	33	118	91	467
Six or Above persons	57	132	14	58	42	303
Total	938	1478	1671	2334	1227	7648

Table- 4.11

Distribution of households according to nature of migration of persons from the households

District	Block	Inter State Migrants		Intra-State Migrants		Seasonal Migration		Long-Term Migration	
		HHs	per cent	HHs	per cent	HHs	per cent	HHs	per cent
Balangir	Bangomunda	767	81.76	171	18.24	757	80.70	181	19.30
	Muribahal	1279	86.53	199	13.47	1293	87.48	185	12.52
	Saintala	1424	85.21	247	14.79	1494	89.40	177	10.60
	Turekela	2082	89.20	252	10.80	1945	83.35	389	16.65
Nuapada	Sinapali	1004	81.82	223	18.18	1042	84.92	185	15.08
Total		6556	85.72	1092	14.28	6531	85.40	1117	14.60

Table-4.12

Prominent destination States of the migrant workers

Destination	Bango munda	Muriba hal	Saint ala	Tureke la	Sinapa li	Total	Percentage
Inter-State Migration							
Andhra Pradesh	103	447	95	548	482	1675	21.90
Chhattisgarh	372	238	40	305	115	1070	13.99
Gujrat	8	45	490	80	45	668	8.73
Karnataka	10	73	38	116	15	252	3.29
Kerala	0	0	60	0	10	70	0.92
Maharashtra	106	236	125	120	65	652	8.53
Tamil Nadu	70	64	260	92	32	518	6.77
Telengana	90	158	295	785	215	1543	20.18
Other States	8	18	21	36	25	108	1.41
Total	767	1279	1424	2082	1004	6556	85.72
Intra-State Migration							

Cuttack	66	82	90	83	65	386	5.05
Jagatsinghpur	16	10	15	17	14	72	0.94
Jharsuguda	12	0	14	9	17	52	0.68
Khordha	45	90	102	113	103	453	5.92
Puri	10	0	16	18	9	53	0.69
Sambalpur	15	9	4	12	8	48	0.63
Other Districts	7	8	6	0	7	28	0.37
Total	171	199	247	252	223	1092	14.28

Table- 4.13
Migration Process

District	Block	Voluntary migration		Enforced migration	
		HHs	per cent	HHs	per cent
Balangir	Bangomunda	659	70.26	279	29.74
	Muribahal	943	63.80	535	36.20
	Saintala	1322	79.11	349	20.89
	Turekela	1384	59.30	950	40.70
Nuapada	Sinapali	885	72.13	342	27.87
Total		5193	67.90	2455	32.10

Table- 4.14
Occupational sectors of migrant workers

Work sectors	Bango munda	Muriba hal	Saint ala	Turek ela	Sinap ali	Total	Percentage
Brick Kiln	725	2250	1198	2118	1160	7451	49.09

Building & Construction Work	361	545	718	930	530	3084	20.32
Agriculture	126	186	133	754	120	1319	8.69
Textiles	135	20	318	155	415	1043	6.87
Bakery & Biscuit making	32	28	193	45	100	398	2.62
Hotel & Hospitality	72	23	32	110	84	321	2.11
Transportation	62	18	84	46	47	257	1.69
Furniture Work	25	50	92	27	40	234	1.54
Domestic Service	55	14	60	66	34	229	1.51
Water & Sanitary Work	20	36	0	66	34	156	1.03
Automobile	52	25	50	0	0	127	0.84
Other works	58	85	97	120	200	560	3.69

Table-4.15

Distribution of migrant workers according to the type of work performed by them at the destination

District	Block	Skilled Work		Unskilled Work		Semi-Skilled Work	
		No.	per cent	No.	per cent	No.	per cent
Balangir	Bangomunda	431	25.01	638	37.03	654	37.96
	Muribahal	789	24.05	1496	45.61	995	30.34
	Saintala	570	19.16	1180	39.66	1225	41.18
	Turekela	1200	27.05	2065	46.54	1172	26.41
Nuapada	Sinapali	585	21.16	1109	40.12	1070	38.71
Total		3575	23.56	6488	42.74	5116	33.70

Table- 4.16							
Employment types of migrant workers who are engaged in economic activity							
Types	Bango munda	Muribahal	Saintala	Turekela	Sinapali	Total	Percentage
Temporary	657	490	756	1255	770	3928	38.13
Contractual	551	1980	1197	1542	1030	6300	31.98
Casual	445	690	847	1375	840	4197	25.83
Unspecified	70	120	175	265	124	754	4.06

Table- 4.17							
Fixation and remittance of wages for the migrant workers							
	Bangomunda	Muribahal	Saintala	Turekela	Sinapali	Total	Percentage
1.wage fixation							
Day basis	671	868	892	976	884	4291	28.27
Work basis	827	2077	1785	2750	1437	8876	58.48
Fixed wages	225	335	298	711	443	2012	13.25
2.wage remittance							
Wages paid directly to workers	1240	2537	2263	3680	2142	11862	78.15
Wages paid to the workers through labour contractors	327	562	624	312	252	2077	13.68
Wages paid to the workers through their headsmen	156	181	88	445	370	1240	8.17
Wages paid in cash	1688	3172	2588	4170	2439	13967	92.02

Table- 4.18

Distribution of broad reasons of migration as per the opinions of the households

	Bangomu nda	Muriba hal	Saint ala	Turek ela	Sinap ali	Total	Percenta ge
1.push factors							
Non-availability of regular works	472	680	807	1252	703	3914	51.18
Poor wages	484	786	887	1087	642	3886	50.81
Lack of employment opportunities	312	435	718	812	453	2730	35.70
Poverty	307	344	487	865	443	2446	31.98
Landlessness	241	367	433	954	368	2363	30.90
Crop loss	198	320	434	497	147	1596	20.87
Personal disliking to work in the localities	62	75	116	373	108	734	9.60
Natural disaster	63	54	172	192	147	628	8.21
Others	140	120	152	252	172	836	10.93
2.pull factors							
Better wages	657	1146	1170	1517	565	5055	66.10
Work guarantee	563	613	802	1447	552	3977	52.0
Better employment opportunities	564	644	808	1050	590	3656	47.80
To employ in skilled works	244	367	350	724	368	2053	26.84
Better living options	200	747	418	747	235	1737	22.71

Table- 4.19

Number of households stated that the facilities available for the workers at the worksites

	Bango munda	Murib ahal	Saint ala	Tureke la	Sinap ali	Total	Perce ntage
Drinking water	702	1068	1260	1612	960	5602	73.25
Electricity	750	739	1090	1350	860	4789	62.62
Rest room	240	252	430	750	250	1922	25.13
Toilet	253	304	280	502	180	1519	19.86
First aid	95	131	220	360	155	961	12.57
Crèche	12	1	10	15	9	47	0.61

Table- 4.20

Number of households opined the availability of other subsistence to the migrant workers of their families at the workplaces

	Bango munda	Murib ahal	Saintal a	Turek ela	Sina pali	Total	Perce ntage
Dry food	117	243	92	244	140	836	10.93
Cooked food	260	97	295	398	132	1182	15.46
Housing	517	780	750	1350	420	3817	49.91
Extra wages for overtime work	180	364	95	109	149	897	11.73
Nothing	415	252	460	885	460	2472	32.32

Table- 4.21

Distribution of household opinions on problems faced by the migrant workers at their workplaces

	Bangomunda	Muribahal	Saintala	Turekela	Sinapali	Total	Percentage
Lack of medical facilities	435	673	1086	1201	665	4060	53.09
No housing facility	412	467	870	910	773	3432	44.87
Lack of school facilities for children	393	377	834	1096	515	3215	42.04
Delayed wage payment	235	278	752	840	430	2535	33.15
Work overload	350	292	501	676	345	2164	28.29
Poor living conditions	332	386	543	607	281	2149	28.10
Language problem	187	420	368	684	454	2113	27.63
Lack of basic facilities	187	320	618	560	417	2102	27.48
Unsafe work conditions	145	299	335	536	220	1535	20.07

Table- 4.22

Number of households stated the accessibility of the public services at the destination places by the migrants of their households.

	Bangomunda	Muribahal	Saintala	Turekela	Sinapali	Total	Percentage
Primary Health Centre	489	600	551	1167	478	3285	42.95
School	178	354	384	1242	208	2366	30.94
Public Distribution System	150	141	233	536	198	1258	16.45
Anganwadi Centre	258	165	284	150	327	1184	15.48

	Bangom unda	Muribahal	Saintala	Turekela	Sinapali	Total	Percentage
Food Security	553	555	919	1237	670	3934	51.44
NREGA	487	631	969	1003	638	3728	48.74
Right to Education	393	338	750	863	440	2784	36.40
Child Labour Prohibition	347	489	450	933	390	2609	34.11
Minimum Wages	253	267	634	610	390	2154	28.16
Forest Right	164	150	184	606	306	1710	22.36
Inter-State Migrant Workers Regulations	206	173	450	466	159	1454	19.01
Workers Compensation	168	184	267	350	171	1140	14.91
Bonded Labour Abolition	144	120	250	303	220	1037	13.56

	Bangomunda	Muribahal	Saintala	Turekela	Sinapali	Total	Percentage
Increase of minimum wages	750	788	1253	1820	858	5469	71.50
Youth employment guarantee	834	656	1203	1750	858	5301	69.31
Minimum 200 work guarantee under MGNREGS	609	595	935	1563	797	4499	58.82
Agriculture development	422	343	701	1400	429	3295	43.08
Guaranteed support price of cotton production	515	195	417	1410	184	2721	35.5
Free agriculture loan to tenant farmers	459	385	785	517	490	2636	34.46
Improved marketing of minor forest products	262	245	534	1050	368	2459	32.15

Table- 4.25 Suggestions for safe migration by the number of households							
	Bangomunda	Muribahal	Saintala	Turekela	Sinapali	Total	Percentage
Public awareness	637	756	750	1410	674	4224	55.23
Compulsory migration registration	481	527	643	1050	495	3196	41.79
Helplines	379	304	715	887	615	2900	37.92
Inter-State coordination	337	250	603	835	515	2540	33.21

Chapter-5

Role of Panchayat Raj Institution: An Analysis

5.1 Introduction

In order to obtain the views of Sarpanchs of Gram Panchayats in Bongomunda, Turekela, Sanitala and Muribahal blocks in Bolangri districts and also in Sinapalli Block in Nuadapad districts, the interview schedule was administered.

The GPs from which the social mapping of the migrant survey conducted is as follows:-

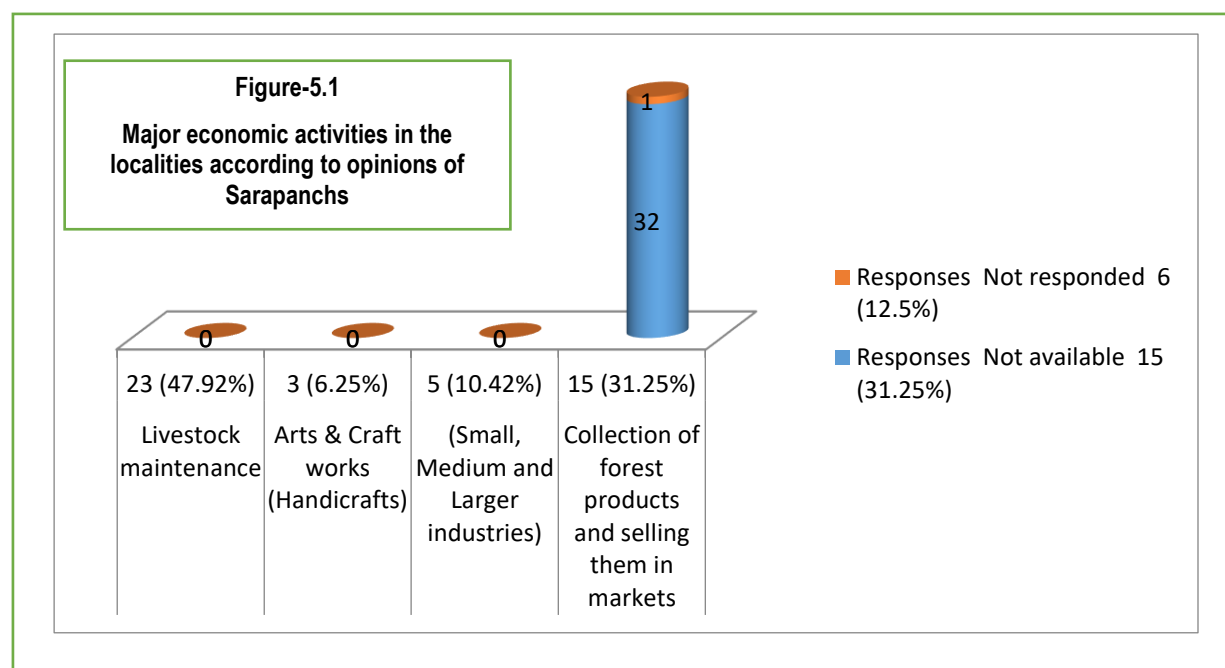
S.No	Name of the Block	Number of GPs
1	Bongomunda	22
2	Turekela	18
3	Sanitala	20
4	Muribahal	18

In order to collect the data from Sarpanchs, a day consultation was arranged in the Conference Hall in the Collectorate, Balangir. The Sarpanchs from Bongomunda, Turekela and Sanitala participated in the consultation meeting. Followed by the consultation, the interview schedule was administered. Out of 60 Sarpanchs 39 Sarpanchs responded to the interview schedule. Likewise, separate consultation was held with the Sarpanchs in Muribahal as the social mapping of the migrants in the block was taken subsequently. Amongst 18 Sarpanchs, nine of them responded to the interview schedule.

5.2 Economic factors and migration

The following table and the graph illustrate the responses of the Sarpanchs about economic factors that are a response of distress migration.

Economic activities	Responses		
	Available	Not available	Not responded
Description			
Agrarian based works	27 (56.25 per cent)	15 (31.25 per cent)	6 (12.5 per cent)
Livestock maintenance	23 (47.92 per cent)	25 (52.98 per cent)	0
Arts & Craft works (Handicrafts)	3 (6.25 per cent)	45 (93.75 per cent)	0
(Small, Medium and Larger industries)	5 (10.42 per cent)	43 (89.58 per cent)	0
Collection of forest products and selling them in markets	15 (31.25 per cent)	32 (66.67 per cent)	1 (2.8 per cent)



From the responses, it is understood that although 56.25 per cent of people could engage in agriculture based activities, 31.25 per cent of people could not engage in agricultural works. It could be inferred that owing to single crop cultivation, the people who migrate are positively correlated with the availability of work in agriculture, as the opportunities are meagre to engage throughout the year. Hence, sustainability factors induce them to migrate.

Livestock maintenance and sustainable living: It can be observed from the above table and chart, 52.08 per cent of people do not have the facilities for the maintenance of livestock, while the rest have the facilities. However, this is also not a factor to provide them the livelihood options for the entire year.

Employability in engaging Art and Handicraft works: 93.75 per cent of people have responded that there are no facilities and opportunities for such engagement and only a few (6.25 per cent) have responded positively.

Availability of small, medium and large scale industries: 89.58 per cent of Sarpanchs have responded that there are no industries to provide employment and a few (10.42 per cent) have responded that there are few facilities. Hence, the lack of employment opportunities is the major concern for distress migration.

Collection of forest products and selling them in markets: 66.67 per cent of the respondents have informed that collection of forest products has not been entertained, while 31.25 per cent have responded that there are people engaged in the collection of forest products and selling them in markets. It is, therefore, observed that very few people are engaged in the collection of forest products.

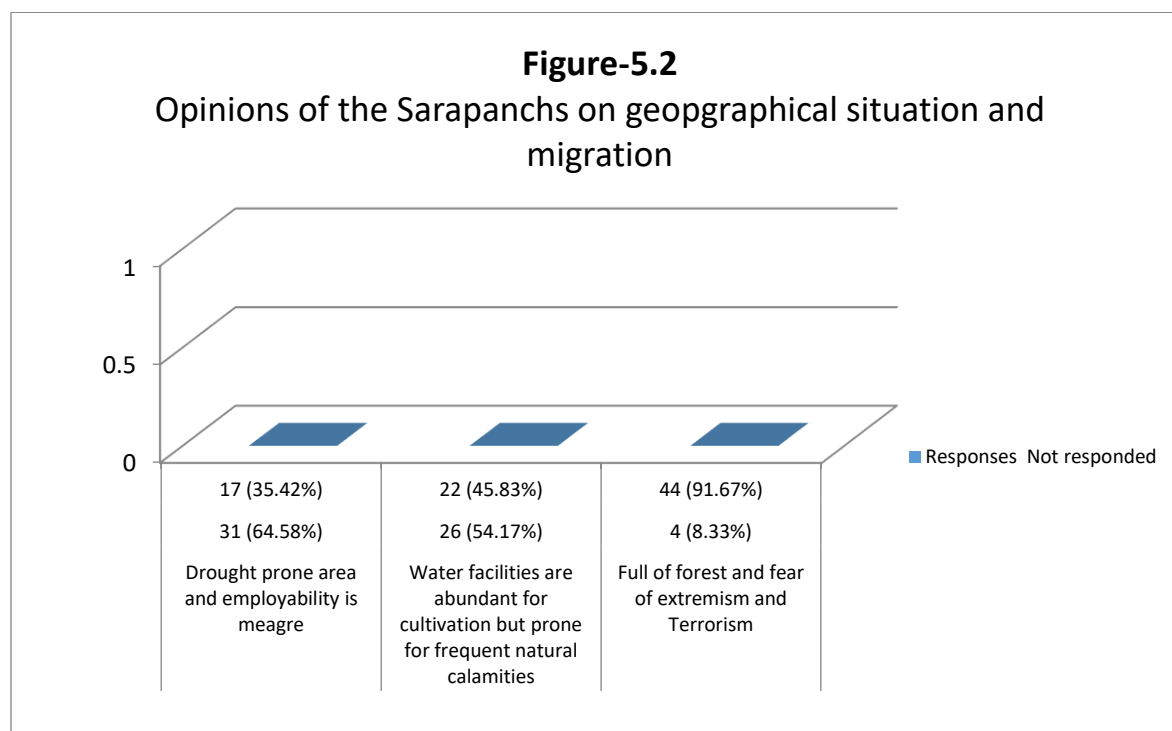
From the above it is presumed that absence of small, medium and large scale industries, lack of skill development programmes on handicrafts and agricultural based works are not sustainable for the entire year. Therefore, the distress migration takes place regularly.

5.3 Geographical situations and migration

The following table and the chart illustrate the geographical situations that cause distress migration:

Geographical situation	Responses		
	Yes	No	Not responded
Drought prone area and employability is meagre	31 (64.58per cent)	17 (35.42per cent)	0

Water facilities are abundant for cultivation but prone for frequent natural calamities	26 (54.17per cent)	22 (45.83per cent)	0
Forested area and fear of extremism and Terrorism	4 (8.33per cent)	44 (91.67per cent)	0



Drought prone area and employability is meagre: 64.58 per cent of Sarpanchs have informed that the areas are drought prone, while 35.42 per cent have responded that there are no such droughts. It, therefore, is understood that there are a few areas that have no drought situations, while the other areas are drought prone. Hence, migration is positively correlated to drought proneness.

Water facilities are abundant for cultivation but prone for frequent natural calamities: 54.17 per cent of Sarpanchs have expressed their views that water facilities are abundant and they have not been tapped for cultivation owing to frequent natural calamities. However, 45.83 per cent have responded negatively. It means there are areas that lack water facilities.

Forested area and fear of extremism and terrorism: Large majority (91.67 per cent) of respondents have informed that extremism and terrorism are not the causal factors for migration.

From the above responses, it is inferred that although water facilities are available in a majority of the areas and a few areas lack water resources, the tapping of water resources and redistribution to the drought areas through canals and rainwater harvesting and other sources can make the drought prone areas more cultivable and employable. Extremism and terrorism have been effectively managed and eliminated and, hence, it is not the concern for migration. Distress migration is, therefore, because of the drought and not tapping of water resources for cultivation.

Responses on the socio-economic status of migrants: From the responses, it is understood that most of the migrant labourers are landless poor. In Muribahal block 100 per cent migrant workers are landless poor. In the other three blocks, more than 60 per cent of the migrants are landless poor and it is one of the vital factors for distress migration. Further, even if the workers are engaged in agricultural works, the wages are meagre. 79.17 per cent of the respondents have informed that poor wages for agricultural labour is also the causes of migration. From most (70.17 per cent) of the respondents it is also understood that other than agricultural work, there are no alternative income generative activities available. Therefore, landless poor are more prone to migration because of low wages in agriculture and no alternative income generative activities are available. Therefore, poor socio-economic conditions cause distress migration.

Particulars	Yes	No	Not responded
Landless poor	50-60 per cent	50-60 per cent	100 per cent
Agrarian based wages are meagre	38 (79.17per cent)	7 (14.58per cent)	3 (6.25per cent)
No alternative income except agriculture work	34 (70.83per cent)	14 (29.17per cent)	0

5.4 Reasons for migration

The responses of Sarpanchs in relation to the reasons for distress migration have been presented in the following table:

Reasons for migration Description	Response		
	Yes	No	Not responded
Drought prone area and employability is meagre	43 (89.59 per cent)	0	5 (10.41 per cent)
Seasonal employment and hence short-term migration	36 (75.0 per cent)	7 (14.59 per cent)	5 (10.41 per cent)
Seasonal employment and circular migration	39 (81.25 per cent)	6 (12.5 per cent)	3 (6.25 per cent)
Assured income	17 (35.41 per cent)	24 (50.0 per cent)	7 (14.59 per cent)
To ensure debt repayment	38 (79.17 per cent)	4 (8.33 per cent)	6 (12.5 per cent)
Protection from social exclusion	6 (12.5 per cent)	34 (70.83 per cent)	8 (16.67 per cent)
Fear of extremism and terrorism	5 (10.41 per cent)	36 (75.0 per cent)	7 (14.59 per cent)
No other income generative opportunities	42 (87.51 per cent)	5 (10.41 per cent)	1 (2.08 per cent)

From the above table it is understood that because it is a drought-prone area, the employability is meagre (89.59 per cent) and, therefore, distress migration takes place. Further, because there are no other income generative activities (87.51 per cent) and to repay the debt (79.17 per cent), the distress migration has been considered by people. However, because of seasonal employment short-term migration (75.0 per cent) and circular migration (81.25 per cent) has taken place.

It is also to be inferred that social exclusion (70.83 per cent), fear of extremism and terrorism (75.0 per cent) and assured income (64.59 per cent) are not the influential factors for distress migration.

5.5 Perspective of PRI representatives on the issues of migration

S. No	Table-5.5 Opinions of the Sarapanchs on the issues of migration			
	Knowledge on migration	Response		
	Description	Yes	No	Not responded
1	Migration takes place every year with the help of brokers/Agents who facilitate migration	43 (89.59 per cent)	3 (6.25 per cent)	2 (4.16 per cent)
2	Migration takes place on their own without any influences from agents	38 (79.17 per cent)	8 (16.67 per cent)	2 (4.16 per cent)
3	Seasonal migration for brick kiln industries takes place specifically to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	38 (79.17 per cent)	9 (18.75 per cent)	1 (2.08 per cent)
4	Migration for construction works are regularly happening with the involvement of brokers/Agents	44 (91.67 per cent)	3 (6.25 per cent)	1 (2.08 per cent)
5	Brokers/Agents are local people within GP or within the district	28 (58.34 per cent)	19 (39.58 per cent)	1 (2.08 per cent)
6	Brokers Approach the GP for identification of Labourers	9 (18.75 per cent)	38 (79.17 per cent)	1 (2.08 per cent)
7	Brokers pay service charges to the facilitator	17 (35.41 per cent)	28 (58.34 per cent)	3 (6.25 per cent)
8	Brokers pay advance to the Labourers	45 (93.76 per cent)	1 (2.08 per cent)	2 (4.16 per cent)
9	Broker obtain receipt from the Labourers for the money received on a stamp paper	13 (27.08 per cent)	20 (41.67 per cent)	15 (31.25 per cent)
10	Brokers execute agreement with the Labourers for the period of employment and the wages to be paid to them	6 (12.5 per cent)	34 (70.83 per cent)	8 (16.67 per cent)
11	Entire family members migrate, including the children and aged	36 (75.0 per cent)	1 (2.08 per cent)	11 (22.92 per cent)

12	Agreement is for the entire family members to work in the employer's premises in Brick kiln industries	4 (8.33 per cent)	39 (81.26 per cent)	5 (10.41 per cent)
13	Adult male members alone migrate for construction work	37 (77.09 per cent)	10 (20.83 per cent)	1 (2.08 per cent)
14	Adult female members also migrate for construction work	43 (89.59 per cent)	3 (6.25 per cent)	2 (4.16 per cent)
15	Travel cost will have to be borne by the migrant worker for self and also for the family members	8 (16.67 per cent)	36 (75.0 per cent)	4 (8.33 per cent)
16	Travel cost is met by the broker/Agent/employer	40 (83.34 per cent)	5 (10.41 per cent)	3 (6.25 per cent)

Migration and role of agents/brokers

Sarpanchs (89.59 per cent) have expressed that migration is influenced by agents and brokers. These brokers are mostly from local GPs having connected with the employers (58.34 per cent) and pay advance (93.76 per cent) to the migrant labourers. These agents/brokers did not receive any receipt for the payment (93.76 per cent) or execute any agreement (70.83 per cent) with the labourers. For the purpose of employment of workers in construction sites (93.76 per cent) and brick kiln industries in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana (79.17 per cent), the agents/brokers' roles are significant. 83.34 per cent of Sarpanchs have responded that the travel cost of the migrants has been born by the agents/brokers.

Migration without any influence:

Most (79.17 per cent) of the Sarpanchs have expressed that individuals are also migrating without any influence. Such migration is mostly for construction works. It is responded that adult male alone migrates constituted to 77.09 per cent and adult female members are also migrating for construction works (89.59 per cent). 75.0 per cent of Sarpanchs have also expressed that the entire family migrates, including children. It is, therefore, inferred that in all such cases, the travel cost would be borne by the migrant (75.0 per cent).

Agents/Brokers relationship with Sarpanchs: In a few cases, the agents/brokers approach Sarpanchs for facilitating the process of migration (18.75 per cent) and the agents/brokers used to give service charges to facilitators (35.41 per cent) and such facilitators are not necessarily the Sarpanchs.

Sarpanchs' knowledge of law and policy: Being the elected representatives of the local government, the Sarpanchs were requested to respond to a series of questions relating to law and policy and their knowledge on schemes and programmes being implemented by the government. Their responses have been presented in the following table:

Sl.No	Law & Policy	Yes	No	Not responded
1	Awareness on Inter- State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of employment & Conditions of Service) Act, `1979	14 (29.17per cent)	25 (52.08 per cent)	9 (18.75 per cent)
2	Awareness on Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act, 1976	10 (20.84 per cent)	36 (75.0 per cent)	2 (4.16 per cent)
3	Awareness on SC/ST Atrocities Act	34 (70.83 per cent)	14 (29.17per cent)	0
4	Awareness on Child & Adolescent Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986	6 (12.5 per cent)	39 (81.26 per cent)	3 (6.25 per cent)
5	Trafficking of persons and the punishments under IPC	14 (29.17 per cent)	25 (52.08 per cent)	9 (18.75 per cent)
6	MGNREGA and its purpose	32 (66.66 per cent)	7 (14.59 per cent)	9 (18.75 per cent)
7	Effectiveness of minimum 100 days employment guarantee scheme	10 (20.83 per cent)	38 (79.17per cent)	0
8	Hostel facilities for the children of migrant workers	18 (37.5 per cent)	27 (56.25 per cent)	3 (6.25 per cent)
9	Welfare Schemes of State Government	37 (77.08 per cent)	8 (16.67per cent)	3 (6.25 per cent)
10	Welfare Schemes of Central Government	38 (79.17per cent)	10 (20.83 per cent)	0
11	Old age pension has been extended to all the eligible person	48 (100.0 per cent)	0	0
12	Widow pension has been extended to all the eligible person	48 (100.0 per cent)	0	0
13	Health insurance has been covered to all habitants	0	48 (100.0 per cent)	0
14	PDS Cards extended to all families	16 (33.33 per cent)	32 (66.67per cent)	0

15	BPL Card has also been extended to all eligible families	3 (6.25 per cent)	45 (93.75 per cent)	0
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Knowledge of laws relating to labour issues: It is understood that 29.17 per cent of Sarpanchs are alone aware of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 and a majority (70.83 per cent) of the respondents have no knowledge about the law relating to the Act. Likewise, 79.16 per cent of the respondents do not have knowledge of the Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act, 1976. Similarly, 81.51 per cent of Sarpanchs were not aware of the Child & Adolescent Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. Likewise, 70.82 per cent of them are not familiar with legal provisions relating to Trafficking in human beings. However, 70.83 per cent of Sarpanchs are aware of the SC/ST Atrocities Act. It is, therefore, inferred that Sarpanchs are not familiar with legal provisions that would be safeguarding the interests of migrants.

MGNREGA: Most (66.66 per cent) of the Sarpanchs have responded that they are aware of MGNREGA and its purpose and at the same time have responded (79.17 per cent) that it is not effective.

Knowledge of government programmes: Majority of the Sarpanchs are aware of the welfare programmes launched by State (77.08 per cent) and Central (79.17 per cent) Government respectively. But, 62.50 per cent of Sarpanchs have no knowledge of the hostel facilities available for the children of migrant workers. All the Sarpanchs (100 per cent) have responded that they are aware of social security programmes, such as widow pension and old age pension schemes and are totally unaware of health insurance coverage. In relation to PDS it was responded (66.66 per cent) that it has not been provided to all and 93.75 per cent of the Sarpanchs have expressed that BPL card was also not extended to all.

Knowledge on the plight of migrants at the destination: The knowledge of Sarpanchs in relation to the status of migrants at the destination points, the responses have been presented in the following table:

Sl.No	Awareness	Yes	No	Not responded
1	Agreement should be executed	37 (77.09 per cent)	2 (4.16 per cent)	9 (18.75 per cent)

2	Minimum wages to be ensured	22 (45.83 per cent)	15 (31.25 per cent)	11 (22.92 per cent)
3	Travel cost should be borne by the hiring employer	23 (47.92 per cent)	12 (25.0 per cent)	13 (27.08 per cent)
4	Safe living environments	11 (22.92 per cent)	23 (47.92 per cent)	14 (29.17 per cent)
5	Safety and secured	22 (45.84 per cent)	10 (20.83 per cent)	16 (33.33 per cent)
6	Protection from abuse and exploitation	30 (62.5 per cent)	2 (4.16 per cent)	16 (33.33 per cent)

Many (62.5 per cent) of the Sarpanchs have expressed their concern for protection from abuse and exploitation and 45.84 per cent of them have also responded to ensure the safety and security of migrants. Most of them (70.07 per cent) have expressed that there were no safe living environments in the destination. In this context, 77.09 per cent of Sarpanchs have expressed that migration should be followed by an agreement executed by the parties concerned and minimum wages should also be ensured (45.83 per cent).

Health status of migrants: In relation to the health status of migrants, the responses of Sarpanchs are presented in the following table:

Sl.no	Description	Yes	No	Not responded
1	Respiratory problems exist with the migrant workers	46 (95.84 per cent)	0	2 (4.16 per cent)
2	Anaemia among women and girls	40 (83.33 per cent)	0	8 (16.67 per cent)
3	Stunted growth among children	45 (93.75 per cent)	1 (2.08 per cent)	2 (4.16 per cent)
4	Cancer related problem	24 (50.0 per cent)	16 (33.33 per cent)	8 (16.67 per cent)
5	Diabetic	25 (52.08 per cent)	14 (29.17 per cent)	9 (18.75 per cent)

From the responses of Sarpanchs, migrant workers are highly prone to respiratory problems (95.84 per cent). Further, they are at risk of diabetic (52.08 per cent) and prone to cancer-related problems (50.0 per cent). The status of stunted growth among the children of migrant workers is visible (93.75 per cent) and 83.33 per cent of Sarpanchs have expressed the prevalence of anemia among women and girls.

It is, therefore, inferred that not only the migrants but also the children are at the risk of health hazards because of distress migration.

Responses to the role of Sarpanchs to prevent distress migration: Sarpanchs of GPs were requested to offer their suggestions about the proactive roles that can be played by them to prevent distress migration. Their views and suggestions were coded in the following tables:

Sl.No	Roles	Yes	No	Not responded
1	Awareness can be made among the people regarding their rights and entitlement	39 (81.25 per cent)	1 (2.08 per cent)	8 (16.67per cent)
2	Will not allow the broker/Agent to exploit the people	35 (72.92 per cent)	5 (10.41 per cent)	8 (16.67 per cent)
3	Registration of migration will be made and follow-up will also be made	34 (70.83 per cent)	6 (12.5 per cent)	8 (16.67per cent)
4	Insist upon the brokers/Agents to execute the bond of agreement incorporating the safety issues, minimum wages, medical facilities, compensation in case of injury or death	33 (68.75 per cent)	7 (14.59 per cent)	8 (16.67per cent)
5	Facilities for the children to get education	35 (72.92 per cent)	4 (8.33 per cent)	9 (18.75 per cent)
6	Monitoring on the status of the workers in the destination	34 (70.83 per cent)	5 (10.41per cent)	9 (18.75 per cent)
7	Ensure the safety and security of aged and children in case they are left in the village	31 (64.58 per cent)	3 (6.25 per cent)	14 (29.17per cent)

Majority (81.25 per cent) of the Sarpanchs have expressed their opinion that they can create awareness among the people regarding their rights and entitlement. 72.92 per cent of them have expressed that they would not allow the agents/brokers to exploit the migrants. 68.75 per cent of Sarpanchs have suggested that there should be an agreement that should be incorporated with the details of safety issues, minimum wages, medical facilities, compensation in case of injury or death, etc. 72.92 per cent of them have suggested that they could ensure the children of migrants to get education.

Most (64.58 per cent) of the respondents have expressed that it is their responsibility to ensure the safety and security of children and elderly people of migrants. In order to ensure the safety and security and wage protection 70.83 per cent of them have proposed for monitoring at the destination points involving the Sarpanchs.

Responses of Sarpanchs in the Sinapalli Block, Nuapada districts

Out of 22 GPs in Sinapalli Block, 10 GPs were selected for the purpose of the household survey. Administration of the interview schedule to Sarpanchs in Sinapalli was not conducted as the respondents to the discussion were hardly eight Sarpanchs. In view of this, their views and opinions were collected. All the Sarpanchs have informed that mostly for brick kiln industries in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana State, migrants move regularly. Construction work is another area for migration. Other notable destinations are Mumbai, Surat and Tamil Nadu. All of them have expressed that the majority of them belonging to the ST and SC category and hence ensuring forest rights and using forest land for the individual may be explored. Further, the payment of wages in **MGNREGA** should be paid within 15 days of work. Another concern is the delay in getting the prices for the forest products. They further suggested that the registration of migrant workers shall be made at the GP level. Sarpanchs are not aware of law and policy issues relating to migration. However, they are fully aware of the schemes, such as widow pension and old age pension. They are not aware of health insurance coverage.

Focus group discussion: A focus group is a group discussion that gathers together people from similar backgrounds or experiences to discuss a specific topic of interest to the researcher. The group of participants is guided by a moderator (or group facilitator), who introduces topics for discussion and helps the group to participate in a lively and natural discussion amongst themselves. A focus group is not a group interview where a moderator asks the group questions and participants individually provide answers. The focus group

relies on group discussion and is especially successful where the participants can talk to each other about the topic of interest. This is important as it allows the participants the opportunity to disagree or agree with each other. It can provide insight into how a group thinks about an issue, about the range of opinions and ideas and the inconsistencies and variations that exist in a particular community in terms of beliefs and their experiences and practices.

Focus groups are also "**focused**" because the participants usually share a common characteristic. This may be age, sex, educational background, religion or something directly related to the topic. This encourages a group to speak more freely about the subject without fear of being judged by others thought to be superior, more expert or more conservative. So far as the focus group discussion on the social mapping of migrant workers is concerned, focus group discussion was organised with Sarpanchs of Bongomunda, Turekela and Sainitala at the Conference Hall in the office of the District Collector and Magistrate, Balangir. FGD with Sarpanchs in Muribahal in Balangir district and at Sinapalli in Nuapada districts were held in the respective Block Development Office.

The Sarpanchs were requested to respond to a questionnaire circulated to them. The questionnaire was mainly to get the views of Sarpanchs on the geographical, demographic, social and economic situations, including their knowledge of law and policies relating to migration. During the discussion, the specific focus was relating to the causative factors of migration such as low wages in agriculture, seasonal employment, absence of small scale and medium industries, effective enforcement of forest rights, lack of irrigation facilities, etc. and the alternative for reducing migration and the role of Sarpanchs in minimising migration and facilitating the safe migration, if migration is inevitable.

Sarpanchs have participated in the discussions actively and suggested as follows:-

1. The districts are mostly single-crop cultivation areas. If canals and water bodies are formed to ensure multi-crop agricultural works, there is feasibility for the reduction of migration.
2. In Muribahal, Turekela, Bongomunda and Sainital blocks cotton cultivation has been made in a larger area. If spinning and textile mills are established, there shall be regular employment opportunities for the people.
3. Special focus is required to implement the Forest Rights Act with access to non-timber forest products and bring forest lands into cultivation.

4. Although the Sarpanchs are aware of migration of people, they can't prevent such migration or facilitate safe migration unless the Sarpanchs are empowered under Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 and the Unorganised Sector Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 as "**Registration Authority**" so that any movement of migrant workers can be documented.
5. If Sarpanchs are made accountable, it is their responsibility to ensure the signing of an agreement between the contractor and labourer with provision to treat the family members with the same wages, privileges and security measures, if employed subsequently in the destination.
6. Exploring alternative income generative activities or establishing small and medium scale industries can be explored considering the local products as raw materials. An example is the setting up of spinning mills and textile industries.
7. Facilities for cold storage to enable the small farmers to keep vegetables and fruits.

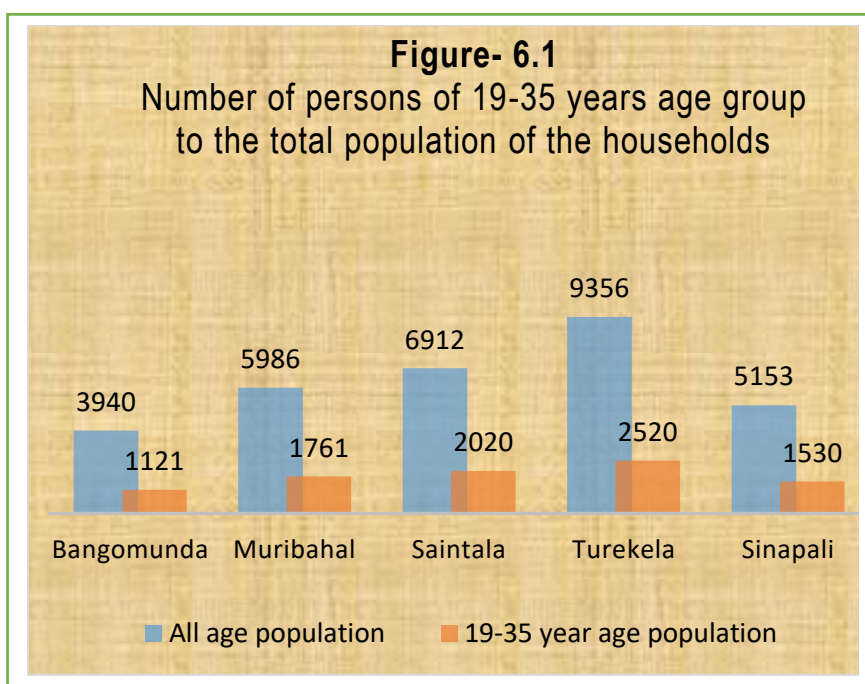
Chapter-6

Youth Livelihood Security: Status and Need Assessment

6.1 Background

The large-scale migration of young persons in the age group of 19-35 years necessitates further insights into the issues of their livelihood security to prevent distress migration. This chapter examines the needs for livelihood support and employment linked skill development of the youth of the migrant workers' families. For the purpose of analysis, we have used word "youth" for the persons who are in the age group of 19-35 years. So this shall not be treated as the policy definition of the "youth".

As mentioned hitherto that the survey has been undertaken in as many as 7648 households of migrant workers covering 90 Gram Panchayats across the Blocks of Bangomunda, Muribahal, Saintala and Turekela in the district of Balangir and Sinapali Block in the district of Nuapada of Odisha State. The total population of the households was 31,347 comprising of



16,105 (52.3per cent) male and 15,242 (47.61per cent) female population. The number of persons in the age group of 19-35 years was 8,952 accounting to 28.56 per cent of the total population to suggest that a strong youth workforce is available.

Youths are an important part of the migration phenomena. They constitute about 45.7 per cent of the adult migrants and represent more than one-third of the total migrant population. It may be seen from the data given in the **Table- 6.1** the rate of youth migration in terms of percentage of youth population, i.e. persons in the age group of 19-35 years, stands high which is about 84.61 per cent whereas it is about 77.69 per cent in Bangomunda, 77.38 in Turekela, 76.47 per cent in Sinapali and 72.03 per cent in Saintala.

Block	Percentage of migrant youth to the total youth population in the age group of 19-35 year	Percentage of migrant youth to adult migrants	Percentage of migrant youth to total migrants
Bangomunda	77.69	50.55	35.77
Muribahal	84.61	45.43	32.00
Saintala	72.03	48.90	43.60
Turekela	77.38	43.95	31.86
Sinapali	76.47	42.33	34.04

The share of youths in terms of percentage of adult migration was reported to be highest that is about 50.55 per cent in Bangomunda followed by Saintala (48.90 per cent), Muribahal (45.43 per cent), Turekela (43.95 per cent) and Sinapali (42.33 per cent). If the proportion of youth migration is looked on the perspective of the total migration which includes children, i.e. persons below the age of 18 years, as dependent or independent migrants, it is Turekela Block which has by far the lowest rates of youth migration (31.86 per cent) followed by Muribahal (32.0 per cent), Sinapali (34.04 per cent), Bangomunda (35.77 per cent) and Saintala (43.6 per cent).

Young people migrate for plethora of reasons. It is often related to important life transition such as obtaining higher education, looking for employment to improve socio-economic status. It is a fact that labour migration has been driven by push-pull factors. Young workers are compelled to migrate due to lack of decent

employment opportunities, lack of interest to perform traditional work and the prospect of finding better employment to improve living status.

The large scale migration young workers from Odisha without acquiring skills and much of education has called for further investigation into the migration of the persons in the age group of 19-35 years. We expanded the study to identify the livelihood needs of the youth. Information relating to personal data, marital status, education, employment status, personal skills, need for livelihood support has been collected through household survey by using the interview schedule. The **Table- 6.2** shows the information collected from the number of youths.

Table- 6.2 Youth population and information obtained for number of youth for livelihood assessment						
Block	Youth population		Migrating youth		Non-migrating youth	
	Total persons	Number of persons whose information collected	Total persons	Number of persons whose information collected	Total persons	Number of persons whose information collected
Bangomunda	1121	880	871	760	250	120
Muribahal	1761	1247	1490	1140	271	107
Saintala	2020	1110	1455	960	565	150
Turekela	2520	1485	1950	1260	570	225
Sinapali	1530	982	1170	810	360	172
Total	8952	5704	6936	4930	2016	774

6.2 Socio-economic profile

6.2.1 Marital status: According to the data of the household survey that an overall of 63 per cent of the youths were found married with 58.72 per cent among men and 68.01 per cent among women. Among the

persons in the age group of 19-35 years, the percentage of marriage was reported highest (77.64 per cent) in Turekela with 75.07 per cent among men and 80.22 per cent among women. In this age group the percentage of married men and women was reported to be respectively about 51.95 and 65.57 in Bangomunda, 52.95 and 63.14 in Muribahal, 54.24 and 62.44 in Saintala and 55.56 and 61.30 in Sinapali.

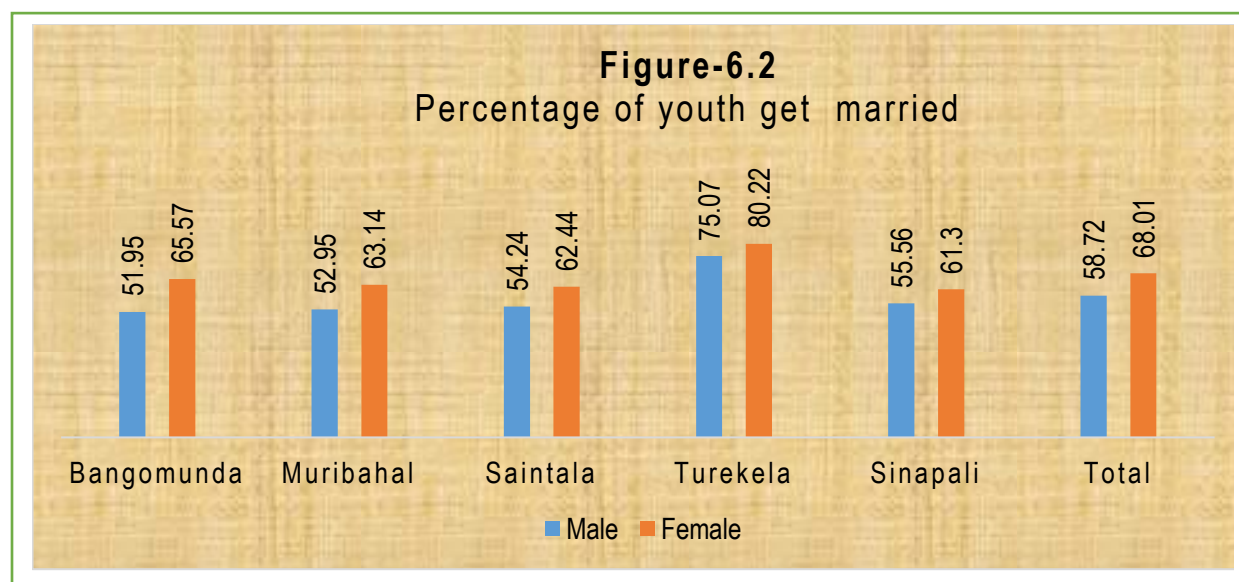
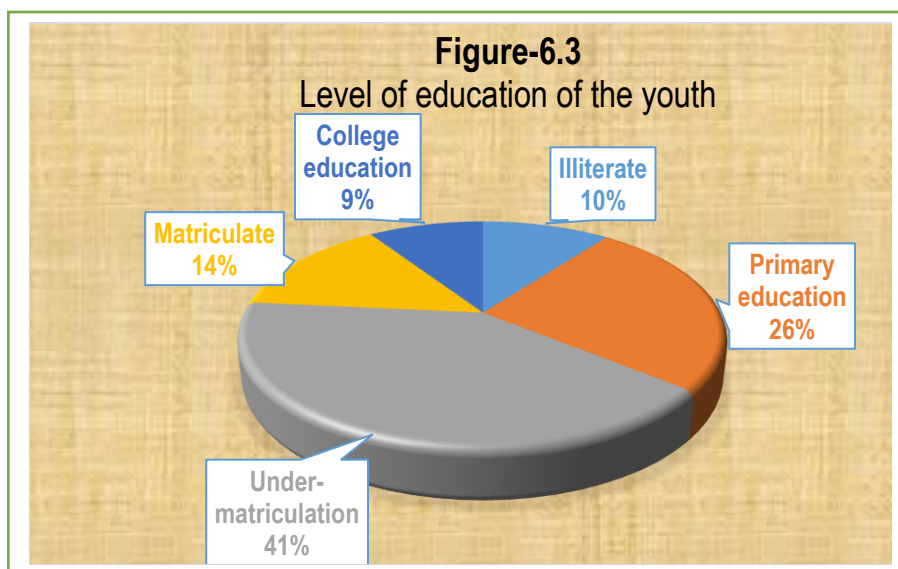


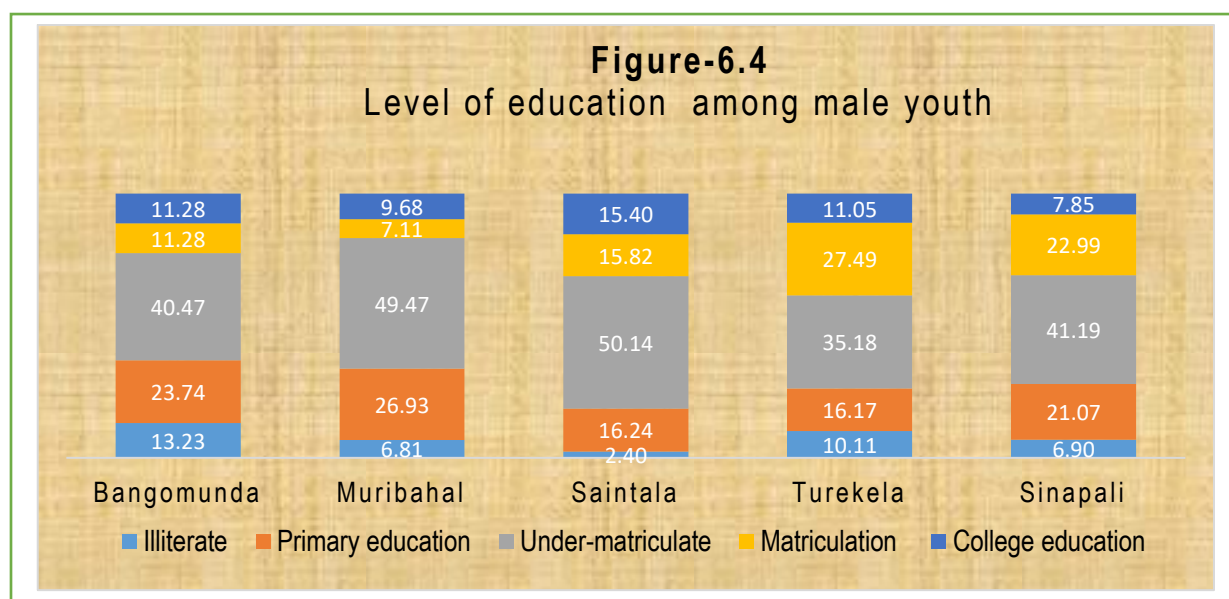
Table-6.3 presents the estimated number of youth to get married in every one thousand population which indicates that the extent of difference in terms of the marital status between men and women is highest in Banagoumda and lowest in Turekela.

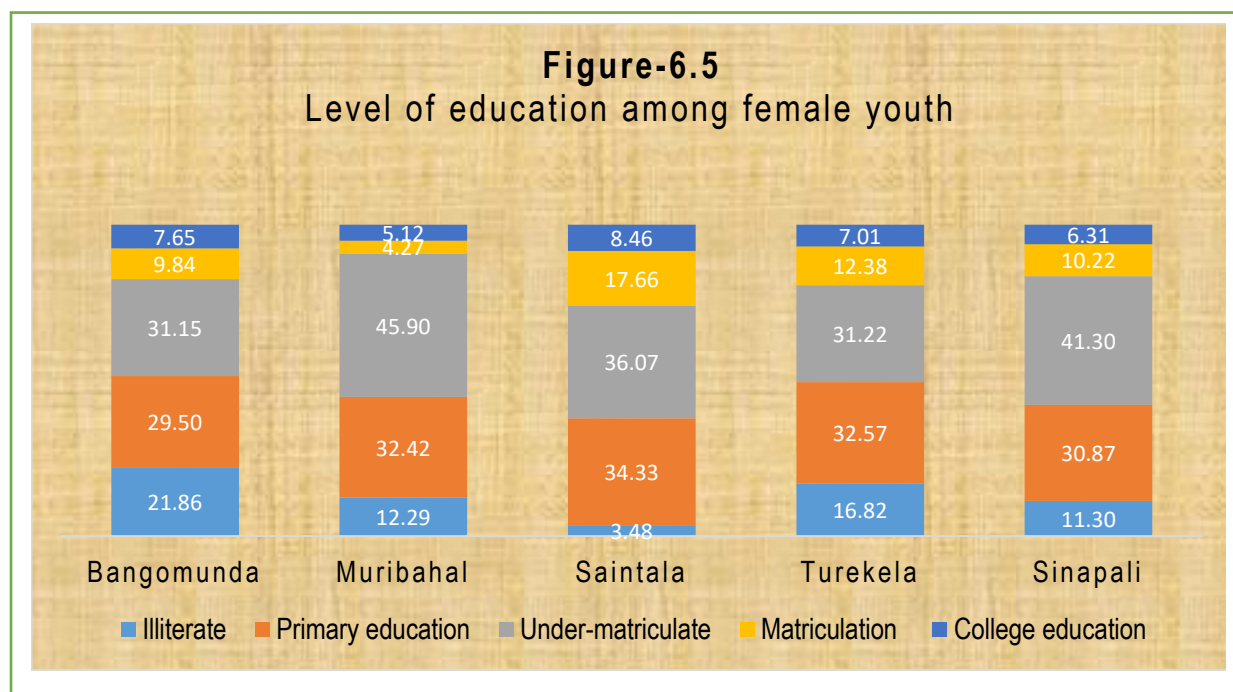
Table-6.3		
Estimated number of married youth in 1,000 persons		
Block	Male	Female
Bangomunda	519	655
Muribahal	529	631
Saintala	542	624
Turekela	750	802
Sinapali	555	613

6.2.2 Education: About one-tenth of youth was found illiterate. Male illiteracy was reported to be 7.66 per cent as compared to 13.41 per cent among females. In terms of percentage, illiterates were found highest (16.82 per cent) in Bangomunda followed by 13.47 per cent in Turekela, 9.38 per cent in Muribahal, 8.96 per cent in Sinapali and 2.79 per cent in Saintala. As far as education level is concerned, about 25.68 per cent of the persons had education up-to the primary



standard, 40.6 per cent had education between sixth and tenth standard, 14.24 per cent had completed matriculation, and 9.24 per cent had attended some sort of college education.





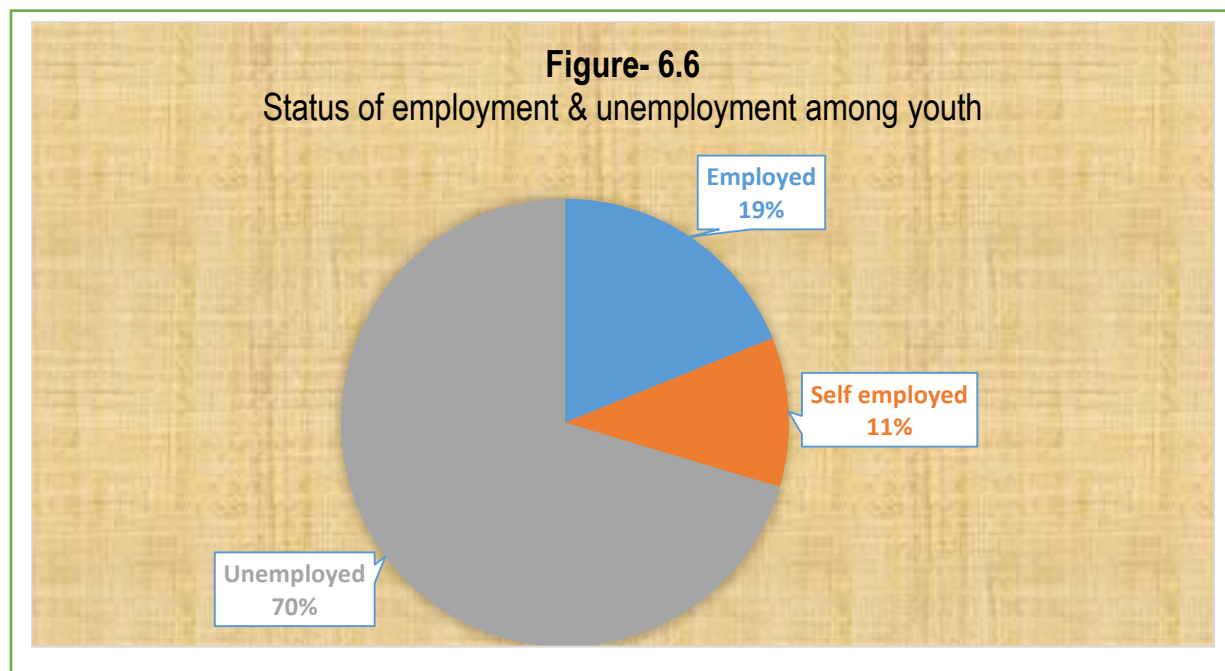
The educational status of the youth block-wise has been presented in the Figures 6.4 and 6.5 from which the following observations may be drawn up.

- Although illiteracy is found to be greater across the five blocks, but gender disparity in female illiteracy is more pronounced in Banogomunda.
- As compared to males, a greater proportion of females have education up to the primary level which shows that women are mostly functional literate. Nearly one-third of females in the Blocks of Muribahal, Saintala and Turekela had the education up to Class V.
- A large proportion of males and females are found to have education between sixth and tenth classes.
- The proportion of males completing matriculation is higher than females. Gender disparity in this regard is more pronounced in Turekela and Sinapali. In Saintala, the proportion of females completing matriculation is higher than the males even though the difference is marginal.

- The proportion of females in college education is lower than that of the males suggesting that the women are far away from higher education.

6.2.3 Employment Status: Overall, 18.85 per cent of youth were employed. The percentage of employment was reported to be 23.13 among males and 13.57 among females. Youth employment is relatively good in Sinapali where 26.48 per cent youths were found employed. Available data shows that approximately one-fourth of male youths from Bangomunda, Muribahal, Turekela and Sinapali are found employed whereas in Saintala the ratio is 18.08 per cent. The rate of female employment is apparently low across the regions but it was found even worst in Bangomunda and Saintala.

The self-employment among youth was found unsatisfactory. About 13.25 per cent of males and 7.74 per cent of females reported being self-employed. In terms of percentage 22.64 per cent of males in Turekela were found self-employed which is the highest in comparison to the proportion of self-employment among males in other Blocks. The proportion of self-employment among females was found in the range of 6-8 per cent across the regions except Bangomunda where 11.5 per cent females were self-employed.



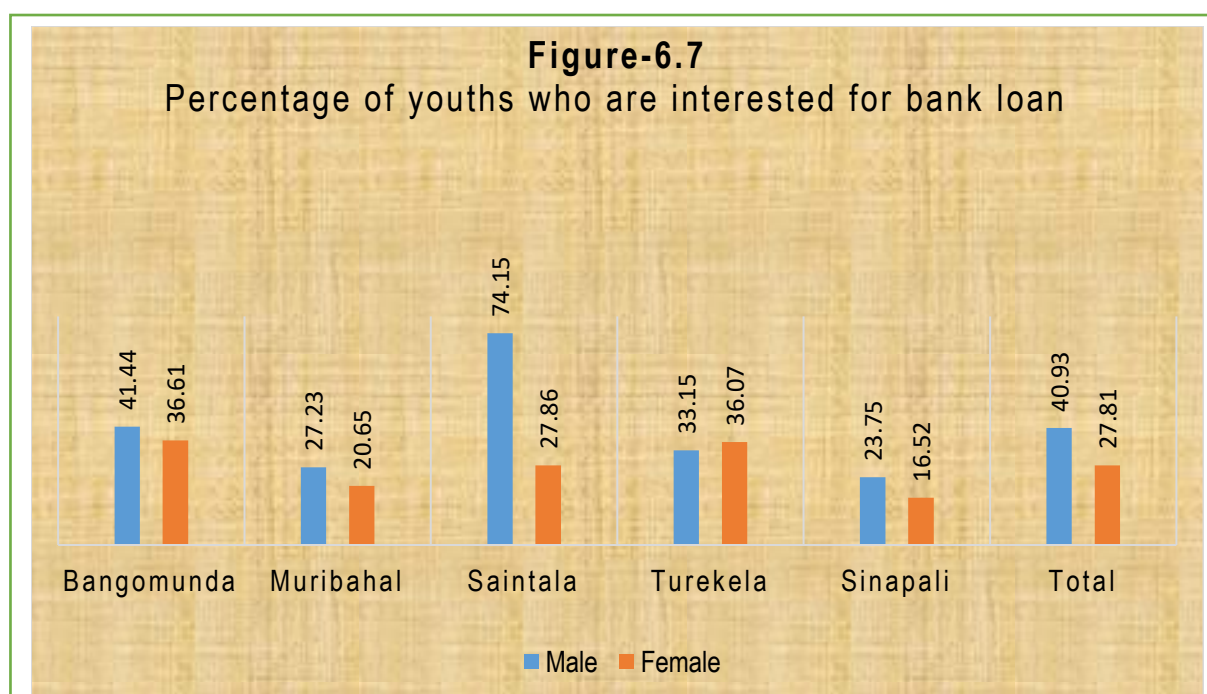
As high as 70.37 per cent of youths reported that they were unemployed. It is 63.62 per cent among males and 78.69 per cent among females. Among males the highest of 73.73 per cent in Saintala were reported unemployed followed by 65.96 per cent in Muribahal, 63.79 per cent in Sinapali, 63.79 per cent in Sinapali, 59.34 per cent in Bangomunda and 54.72 per cent in Turekela. The prevalence of unemployment is even high among women as the staggering percentages of females were found unemployed, i.e. 87.56 per cent in Saintala, 83.06 per cent in Bangomunda, 79.27 per cent in Turekela, 79.35 per cent in Muribahal and 65.65 per cent in Sinapali. It may be noted in this context that even though large numbers of youth have migrated for work purpose or they were in some sort of occasional employment but they reported themselves as “unemployed” considering their employment is casual and unsustainable.

6.3 Financial inclusion

It is about 35 per cent of youth have their personal bank account with 37.72 among males and 31.83 per cent among females. The largest of males (67.09 per cent) in Saintala and the females (44.68 per cent) in Turekela have bank accounts. A meagre proportion of youth in Bangomunda and Turekela reported of having bank account. Above one-third of youth in Sinapali have bank account.

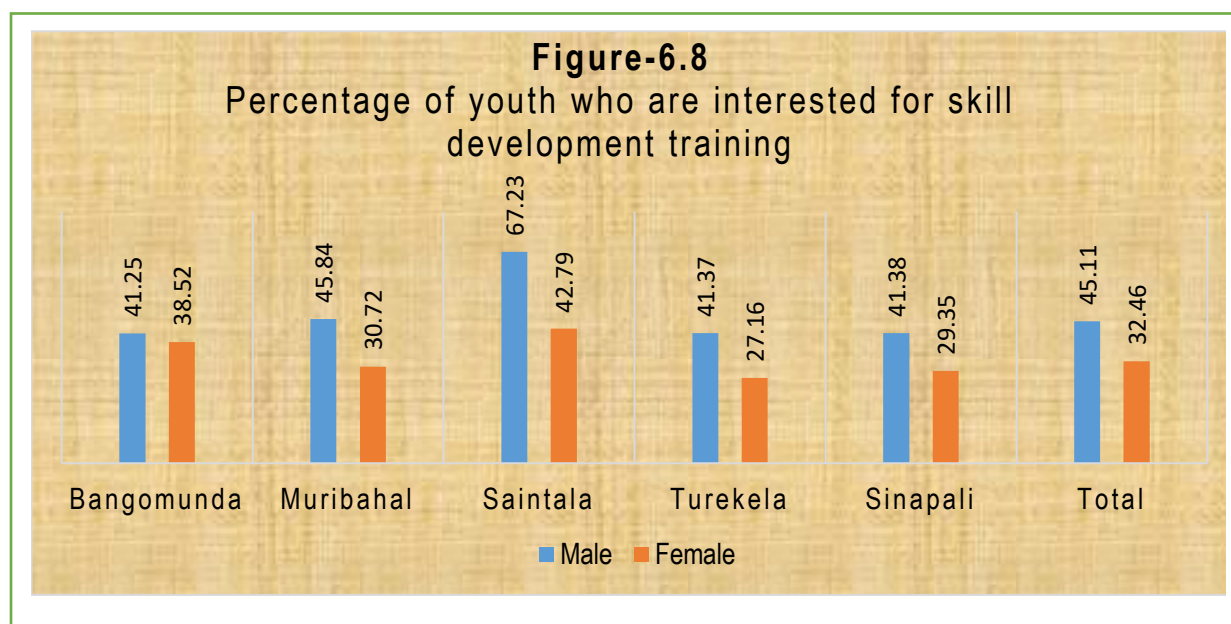
An average of 5.5 per cent youth reported obtaining bank loan. The highest of 8.5 per cent of males in Saintala and 7.7 per cent of females in Turekela were found to have ever availed bank loan. Bank loan has been made hardly by 4-6 per cent of males in Bangomunda, Muribahal, Turekela and Sinapali. A minuscule of 2-3 per cent of females have taken loan in Bangomunda, Muribahal and Sinapali whereas bank loan has been availed by 6.2 per cent females in Saintala.

As many as 35 per cent youth (41 per cent male and 28 per cent female) were found to have interest for bank loan to explore the perspective self-employment. About 57.4 per cent of youth in Saintala have expressed desire for bank loan which is the highest followed by 39.43 per cent in Bangomunda, 34.61 per cent in Turekela, 24.15 per cent in Muribahal and 20.37 per cent in Sinapali.



6.4 Skill Development

It was reported that a total of about 4.5 per cent of youth have undergone any sort of skill development training programmes. It is 6.5 per cent in Saintala, 5.5 per cent in Bangomunda, 5.1 per cent in Sinapali, 3.6 per cent in Muribahal and 2.6 per cent in Turekela. On the other hand, a large number of youth have raised interest in skill development which is found to be 58.38 in Saintala, 40.11 per cent in Bangomunda, 38.73 per cent in Muribahal, 35.74 per cent in Sinapali and 34.28 per cent in Turekela. Interest for skill development was found apparently high among males as compared with females which may be observed from the data given in the **Figure- 6.8**. The most prominent skills identified by the youth in order are motor mechanic, driving, electrician, television mechanic, mobile mechanic, computer mechanic, tailoring, handicrafts and plumber. Other areas which are pronounced by handful number of youth, particularly the females, include skill building in cattle farming, mushroom cultivation, cooking and weaving.



6.5 Livelihood Support and NREGA

The data drawn from the household level being presented and analysed in the previous chapter shows that migration for work, be it seasonal migration or temporary migration, is increasing persistently both in absolute number and proportionately to the population. Whereas a holistic intervention is called for to prevent distress migration, there should also be a strategic plan to reduce youth migration through promotion of diversified employment opportunities and sustainable livelihoods programmes to put break on the migration cycle. Notably few policies and programmes have been developed to reduce labour migration in one way or another. The largest of those programmes put in place in India is Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA).

The mandate of the Act is to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. One of the implied objectives of the Act is reduction of labour migration through provision of locally available work in rural areas. For the employment under NREGA, the households are registered by the Gram Panchayats which issue a job card. The person having job card is required to make application in written form to Gram Panchayat for work. Hence employment under NREGA is not given on imposition rather it is voluntary and worker-driven.

In order to provide gainful employments to large number of rural people, wide range of works are undertaken through NREGA. They are broadly classified into:

- (i) water-shed related works,
- (ii) agricultural related works,
- (iii) livestock related works,
- (iv) fisheries related works,
- (v) rural drinking water related works,
- (vi) rural sanitation related works,
- (vii) flood management related works, and
- (viii) irrigation water related works.

National Rural Livelihoods Missions (NRLM) is being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India in partnership with State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLM). One of the objectives of the mission is to reduce poverty through promotion of diversified and gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities for the rural poor. Few sub-schemes such as MKSP⁷⁶, SVEP⁷⁷, GYK⁷⁸,

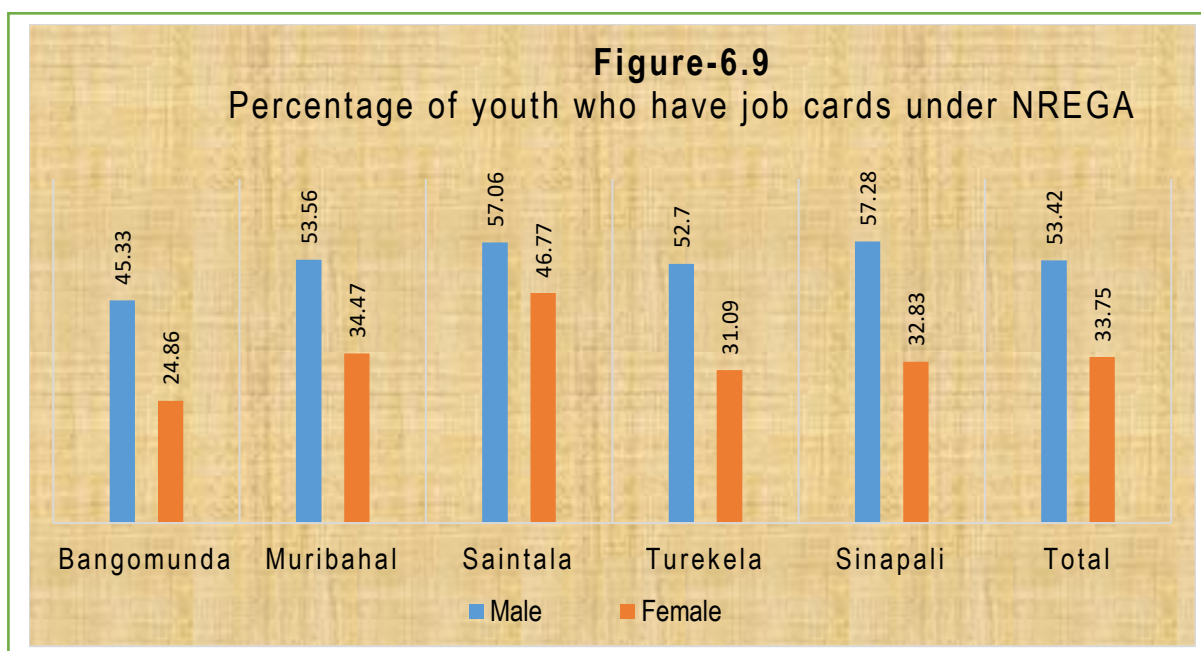
⁷⁶ Mahila Kisan Sahasitikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) is a special programme to empower women in agriculture and non-timber forest products by making systematic investments to enhance their participation and productivity in agriculture-based livelihoods and building the capacity around sustainable harvesting, post harvesting techniques for non-timber forest products.

⁷⁷ Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) to support small business in rural areas by providing support services, mentorship, seed capital and technical aspects and marketing support.

⁷⁸ Grammen Kaushalya Yojana (GYK) to scale existing skills of the youths to provide impetus to livelihood opportunities in emerging markets.

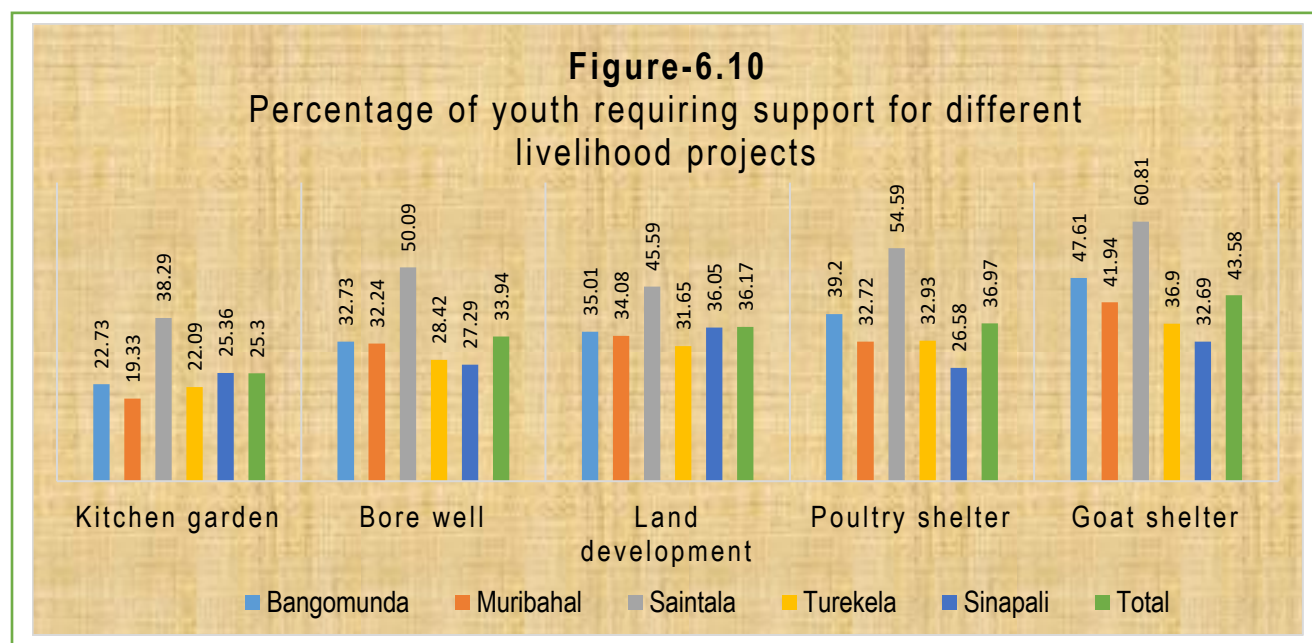
RSETIs⁷⁹ have been operationalised under NRLM in a convergence approach to provide employment opportunities for youths to support their sustainable livelihoods.

It is about 44.60 per cent of youths (19-35 year of age) have job cards, it is 53.42 per cent among males and 33.75 per cent among females. A comparative analysis shows that 53.33 per cent of the youths in Saintala have job cards, which is highest whereas in Bangomunda the job cards were provided to 36.82 per cent of youths that stands lowest among the regions. The youths reported to have job cards are 45.82 per cent in Sinapali, 44.59 per cent in Muribahal, and 41.89 per cent in Turekela. On the other hand, a relatively lower percentage of female youths reported of having job cards under NREGA. In fact, about 46.77 per cent of females of Saintala were enumerated in the job card followed by 34.47 per cent in Muribahal, 32.83 per cent in Sinapali, 31.09 per cent in Turekela and 24.86 per cent in Bangomunda. Considering the fact that about 68 per cent of the female youths are married and there would be remote possibility of change of their residence as they are the daughters-in-laws, the coverage of 34 per cent of females under NREGA is found underestimated.



⁷⁹ Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) to transform unemployed rural youth into self-employed entrepreneurs through need-based experiential training programme followed by hand holding support and bank linkage.

Recognising the fact that the animal husbandry is an important part of the rural economy, livestock related works have been included in the permissible works under NREGA to provide support to poor and disadvantaged household for cattle shed, goat shelter, piggery shelter and poultry shelter.



Kitchen garden: Overall 25.30 per cent of the youths (28.44 per cent of males and 21.43 per cent of the females) have shown interest for kitchen garden. The desire for kitchen garden was preferred by 48.02 per cent of males in Saintala which is highest and the lowest of 18.76 per cent in Muribahal Block. An interest for kitchen garden among females was found in the range between 21 and 23 per cent in Bangomunda, Saintala, Turekela and Sinapali whereas it was little less than 20 per cent in Muribahal.

Bore-well: About 34 per cent youths have expressed interest for bore-well, it is 41.63 per cent among males, and 24.48 per cent among females. The highest of 59.32 per cent of male youths in Saintala have stated their need of bore-well followed by 48.41 per cent in Muribahal, 34.44 per cent in Bangomunda, 31.61 per cent in Sinapali and 30.73 per cent in Turekela. The bore-well was found as felt need of around 34 per cent of females in Saintala, 30 per cent in Bagomunda, 26 per cent in Turekela, 22 per cent in Sinapali and the least of 14 per cent in Muribahal.

Land development: Altogether 36.17 per cent youths combining with 42 per cent of males and 29 per cent of females were found to have interest for land development. The region segregated data shows that a little above 50 per cent of males in Saintala have made out their interest for land development as compared to the corresponding figure of 48.41 per cent in Muribahal, 38.51 per cent in Sinapali, 37.35 per cent in Bangomunda, and 33.29 per cent in Turekela. Among females the interest for land development is noticeably lower, i.e. about 18 per cent in Muribahal as compared to other regions, i.e. about 30 per cent in Turekela, 32 per cent in Bangomunda, 33 per cent in Sinapali and 36 per cent in Saintala.

Poultry shelter: The support for the construction of poultry shelter has been identified as a felt need for about 37 per cent of youths. The highest of responds (54.59 per cent) for poultry shelter was reported in Saintala as compared to 39.2 per cent in Bangomunda, 32.93 per cent in Turekela, 32.72 per cent in Muribahal and 26.58 in Sinapali.

Goat Shelter: The opportunity for goat shelter has aroused interest among the largest number (43.58 per cent) of youths. It is 47.86 per cent among males and 38.33 per cent among females. Data suggests that goat shelter project was found interesting among 67.80 per cent males in Saintala which is highest followed by 48.83 per cent in Bangomunda, 46.9 per cent in Muribahal, 37.33 per cent in Turekela, and 36.02 per cent in Sinapali. While goat shelter was identified as a felt need for 48.51 per cent of females in Saintala and 45.9 per cent of females in Bangomunda there was relatively lesser interest among females for goat shelter in other regions, i.e. 36.47 per cent in Turekela, 36.35 per cent in Muribahal and 28.91 per cent in Sinapali.

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