

Flexibility of Rural Household Migration: Trends and Determinants in Nuapada District of Odisha

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Abstract: This paper is an attempt to analyse the rural household migration in Nuapada district of Odisha. The major objective of this study is to analyze the cause and trend of migration in Nauapada district of Odisha. A total of 80 samples were interviewed randomly from Sinapali block (60) and Nuapada block (20) of Nuapada district in Odisha. In the present study ratio and percentage method are used to analyze the collected data. The finding of the study reveals that the female migrants are comparatively less than the male migrants and most of the migrants are belong to SC/ST community were most of the respondents were between the ages of 15 and 45. It is also found that the amount of work provided to the labourers under NREGA was inadequate and about 31.25% of the labourers got paid between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 30,000, which says that they can earn more at outside.

Keywords: Migration, Rural Household, NREGA, Social Status, Nuapada District, Odisha.

1. INTRODUCTION

Migration is one of the most complex and nuanced dilemma of the development process. Migration is a phenomenon of massive and historically unprecedented movements of people from the rural countryside to the burgeoning cities. Rural outmigration is either an adaptation of persistence unemployment or a phenomenon resulting from counter pressures in the social change in production. Migration labor is understood by local villagers as forming part of the continual battle to preserve the local tradition and kinship ties. Migration is considered as the movement of people from one geographical region to another, which may be on temporary or permanent basis. Sometime Migration is voluntary but many times people are forced to migrate because they do not have any choices. People migrate based on the prevailing conditions and the reasons for it vary from one person to another depending on the situation that brought about the decision. Migration is a selective process affecting individuals or families with certain economic, social, educational and demographic characteristics.

Mainly poverty, landlessness, hunger, illiteracy are important factors which cause people to migrate. Mainly poverty, landless, hunger, illiteracy is important factors which are play an important role to migrate the people. Although India is slowly progressing in devolvement sector but people are still moving in search of work. If the people are unable to get helpful schemes designed by the government how far the people of the nation will tell country is growing in development sector in the sense why people are migration to searching the wage labor to feed their families.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

❖ Lack of local work, low wages or late payment of wages - One of the main reasons behind the migration is that lack of local work, low wages or late payment. First we will talk about the local work. During survey most of people says that they will migrate because of lack of local work. Sometimes they get work like constructing house or in agricultural field. In agricultural field they get work from some months and that is also not regular. Even they will get work, their payment

is less and late. So they become lazy for doing work. Male workers sometimes not satisfied with wages and they send their female members to work. This is not sufficient for daily expenses. So they start migrating after month of September.

❖ Poor agricultural production, lack of irrigation and drought - In Nuapada districts people cultivate only once. Most of people cultivate rice. Even production is not much what farmers accept. They depend upon the monsoons and if they get more rain that year, their total agricultural production increases. But after the harvest, they do not have any work except moving here and there (playing cards) etc. There is no irrigation facility in Nuapada district. So in order to get something they migrate to different states.

❖ Most of the migrant workers don't have land. They work in others land and work as daily laborers. From that they can earn only less money and they want to migrate to other states.

❖ In Nuapada sometimes some people cannot even get their two times food. If they are getting for that they have to struggle more. Most of the migrants family comes under BPL .Only PDS rice is not helpful those who has a big family. So for poor families dreaming of good food, dress is not in their capacity. So there is inadequate food security because of that migrates to other states, where they can earn some money and they get food twice in a day.

❖ Failure of government programs (NREGA, GSRY)-Failures of government programs are the causes of migration. Under NREGA programs government is providing 100 days of work and for migrating districts it is 120 days for a year. But those who registered under NREGA they even cannot get full work.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To understand the causes of migration.
2. To understand the migration trends.

2. LITERATURE REVIEWS

Lopamudra(2016), conducted a study on the feasibility of reverse migration in Odisha by applying interpretive structural model, the main motives of the study was to discuss the feasibility of reverse migration in odisha and factors that encourage urban to rural migration for overall productivity of rural sector. Secondary data has been used from various sources like Odisha Economics Survey, Census Data of India, ICSSR, UNESCO, NSS, and odisha annual plan report 2011-12.This revealed that the trend of reserve migration is an important source for the development and growth of endian economy. Both skilled and unskilled labor was gainfully employed in the rural sector.

Agasty and Patra (2014), conceived a case study on the migration, labor supply, wages and agriculture in rural odisha, the primary object of the study was to outline the recent developments in agriculture rural odisha and at the same time investigate the issue of agricultural out migration and their implication for agriculture from both empirical and theoretical prospective. Both primary and secondary data ware used, for primary data; the stage random sampling method was introduced and selected 100 households where 139 having migrants, 50 were return migrants and 150 non-migrants were depth investigated through pre-schedule test from three year of 2002, 2007, and 2012. Secondary data were collected from published source.This study exposed that the migration had impacts on real wage rate, productivity, labor supply, output, and cropping pattern in agriculture. This study predicated contradiction labor surplus and propositions of wage theory in market which had concerned others countries.

Agasty and Patra (2014), analyzed a case study on migration of labor and left behind women in rural odisha, the main motive of the study was to analyze the women status and their increasing responsibility due to migrants of male working members. Primary data were taken from 200 households in costal districts odisha through structural questionnaire procedure, and five stage random sampling method. The results revealed that higher responsibility of women and women power because of the absence of male at households look after.

Shruti and Singh(2014), conducted a study on "Migration: A Propitious Compromise" said that Migration leads to improvement in socio-economic conditions, cultural and environmental status, availability of physical and social infrastructure, and improvement in the status of a country as a whole through the interaction of labor supply and demand conditions. Economic reasons were identified as the main factors for migration. Factors like poverty, possibility of getting higher wages as compared to the place of origin and indebtedness were the three most common Reasons.

TS.Papola “Rural-Urban Migration: Problem Of Socio-Demographic Regulations” Rural-urban migration in itself need not be viewed as a 'problem' in the Indian context Rural areas are characterised by a significant degree of surplus labour, and out-migration from rural areas, a small proportion of rural population and labour force as it is, is not likely to have any adverse effect on the productive capacity of the rural economy.

3. DATA AND METHODOLOGY

This study is based on the issue of migration in specific areas, i.e. in Sinapali, Nuapada blocks of Nuapada district. These 2 blocks have been selected because most of the migrations are from these areas and the rate of migration is high and is increasing. These blocks have also been selected because of the concentration of tribal ST and SCs population. Total 80 respondents interviewed in order to understand the underlying causes and consequences of migration in the area.

Table shows the total number of respondents (migrants) interviewed for this study from 2 blocks, i.e. Sinapali and Nuapada.

BLOCK	Number of respondents
Sinapali	60
Nuapada	20

The migrant laborers interviewed were selected on a random basis. In cases of family migration, the head of the household was interviewed. Focus was also given to covering women migrants. All the migrants were interviewed through a questionnaire method for covering the family background, socioeconomic background, causes and consequences of their migration.

PROFILE OF THE STUDY:

The state of Odisha is situated on the eastern coast of India. It is surrounded by West Bengal to the northeast, Chhattisgarh to the west, Jharkhand to the northeast and Andhra Pradesh to the southeast. The state has 30 districts, 58 sub divisions, 171 tahsils and 314 blocks. There are 3 revenue divisions and 6,234 gram panchayats with approximately 1, 02,698 inhabited and uninhabited villages. The population of Odisha constitutes 3.6% of the population of the country. As per the census of 2011, the total population of the state is 41,974,218 with 21,212,136 males and 20,762,082 females. The population growth rate of the state is 14.05%. The gender ratio in the state is 972 females per thousand males. Odisha is one of the low-literacy states, 72.87% of the people of the state are literate as per the data provided by the 2011 census. Literacy rate increases compares to census 2001.

The state of Odisha has a relatively large component of tribal population, 21.1% of the total population as per the 2011 census. Similarly, Scheduled Castes constitute 17.3% of the state. The state has remained one of the poorest in the country in terms of social and economic aspects. More than 47% of the state's population lives below the official poverty line; this is particularly true among the tribal and dalit populations mainly residing in the western and southern districts of the state.

DISTRICTS NUAPADA:

Nuapada district is located in western part of Odisha. Most of the migration starts from Western Odisha, which is well known as starvation deaths, drought, famines, poverty, distress and Maoism. Now talk about Nuapada a district which comes under KBK districts of Odisha. Migration started in Nuapada from year 1964, in that year there was a drought in Odisha, where many people lost their life. Its boundaries extend in the north, west and south to Raipur district in Madhya Pradesh and in the east to Bargarh, Bolangir and Kalahandi districts. The District of Nuapada was a part of Kalahandi District till early March 1993, but for the administrative convenience, Kalahandi District was divided into two parts i.e. Kalahandi and Nuapada. Nuapada District has five Community Development Blocks (Khariar, Sinapali, Borden, Nuapada and Komna). Nuapada is a mixed tribal and dalit dominated district of western Odisha. Its boarder connect with Gariabandh districts of (Chhattisgarh) .The plains of Nuapada subdivision fringed by rugged hill ranges stretch southward, which belong to the main line of the Eastern Ghats and contain extensive plateaus of about 4000 ft (1200 m) in elevation with long tropical grass grown over them. They contain such mineral deposits of late rite, graphite and bauxite.

TRENDS OF MIGRATION IN NUAPADA DISTRICT:

Most factors are multidimensional in nature. People migrate because of less production from agriculture, which is insufficient to feed all the family members. There is lack of irrigation facilities, so they work in agricultural field for 4 to 6

months. Different schemes and provisions are implemented by government is only promise, but these programs are ineffective in reality. Also sometimes ST/SCs are exploited by government employees, politicians, traders etc. As a result of these factors poor are becoming helpless and hopeless day by day. When contractors offer more money for migration, they attracted by that.

ABOUT MIGRATION:

Table-1. Gender respondent

Gender	Number	percentage
Male	50	62.5
Female	30	37.5
Total	80	100

The number of males migrating is higher than the number of females. Table -1 shows that division of the respondents according to gender. There is 50 male and 30 female or 62.5 percent is male while female percent is 37.5 percent. But now these days number of female migrate workers increasing rapidly.

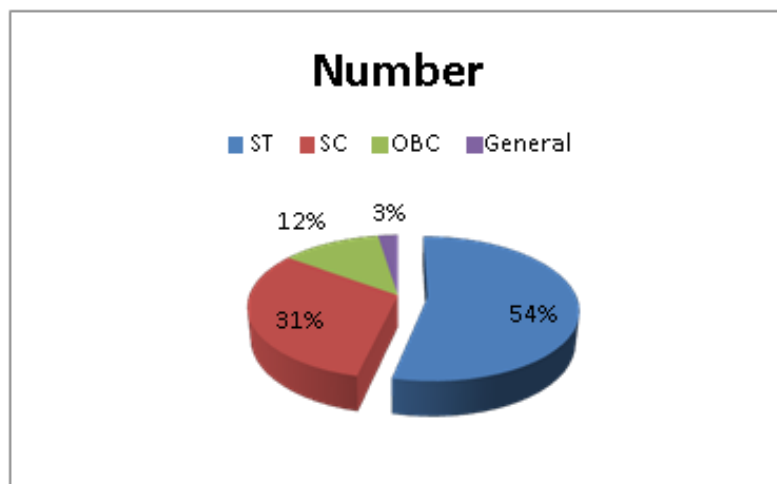


Table-2. Social status of respondents.

Social status	Number	percentage
ST	43	53.75
SC	25	31.25
OBC	10	12.5
General	2	2.5
Total	80	100

Above table-2 and chart shows the Social status of Respondents. Out of 80 Respondents 43 are from ST category 25 from SC communities. And rest 12 from OBC category while only 2 from general Category. Chart shows that most of the migrants belong to ST category which is 53.75 and it is much higher than among SC 31.25%, OBC 12.5% and General 2.5%.

Table-3 Family size of the respondents

Family size	Number	Percentage
1-2	14	17.5
3-5	50	62.5
6-8	15	18.75
9+	1	1.25
Total	80	100

Table-3 shows the family size of the respondents. Size of family an important role in terms of income and expenditure of a house hold as bigger families spend more than smaller. ST and SC category have bigger size of family and that is one of the causes of migration. Out of 80 respondents family, 50 have 3 to 5 in their family. 15 respondent having 6 -8 member in their family, 14 respondents says they have 1-2 member in their family. Only 1 respondent says that they have more than 9 members in their family. From the above table we can say more migrating family size is 3-5 which is 62.5%. It is important to know about the age of migrants. The majority of the migrants are adults. There are significant numbers of elderly and children among the migrants because they help to the adults during working. If the adults are working Children (10-14) or elder can cook, so they do not have to cook coming after from working place which is very difficult for them. Sometimes children and elders go for work and they paid less.

Table-4 age of respondents and table-5 age of female respondents

Age group	Number	Percentage
<14	2	2.5
15-25	27	33.75
26-35	21	26.25
36-45	18	22.5
46-55	8	10.00
55+	4	5.00
Total	80	100

Age group	Number(female)	percentage
<14	1	3.33
15-25	12	40.00
26-35	9	30.00
36-45	5	16.6
46-55	2	6.66
55+	1	3.33
Total	30	100

Table-4 indicates that distribution age among migrants. Out of 80 respondents 27 were in the age group 15-25 and 21 were in the age group 26-35. Table shows that 18 were in the age group 36-45 and 8 were in the age group 46-55. 2 were below 14 and 4 were above 55. Above table-5 shows that out of 30, 3.33 are below age 14, Among the female respondent 40% are from age 15-25, 30% are in the age group 26-35. 16.6% female respondents in the age group 36-45 and 6.66% female comes under age of 46-55. The table shows that 3.33% female migrants are above age 55. As the children and elders are more vulnerable in the work site and this indicates that a disproportionate burden on female migrants.

Table-6 marital status of respondents

Marital status	number	percentage
Married male	40	50
Unmarried male	10	12.5
Married female	25	31.25
Unmarried female	3	3.75
Single female(head of the house hold)	2	2.5
Total	80	100

Above table-6 shows the marital status of respondents. Out of 80 respondents 40 are married male respondents while 10 are unmarried. Among 30 female 25 are married and 3 are unmarried. 2 female respondents are single (i.e. formerly married but now heads of household). The survey revealed that unmarried female are below age 18. Usually they migrate

with their family and friends before marriage and sometimes they suffer harassment and violence. It indicates that migration of children below age of 14 which is a violation of child labor Act as well as ILO conventions of child rights. Government is providing free education facilities and other facilities, instead of this child migrants is more in Odisha. It also explains education status of respondents. Illiterate and having little education are not the direct cause of migration, there are some reasons like food insecurity, poverty etc. Main causes of migration. Tribal people and Dalit are illiterate and having little educated. Agents, contractor and middlemen take advantages of this because these people are isolated and have little knowledge about access to information outside their native areas. They are often unaware of their rights under Indian law.

Table-7.social categories and education

Education status	number	ST	SC	OBC	General
illiterate	50	32	15	3	0
Class I to V	19	8	7	4	0
Class VI to X	9	3	3	2	1
Above class X	2	0	0	1	1
Total	80	43	25	10	2

Above table-7 shows the Education status of different categories. Out of all the 50 illiterate respondent, most of them are ST category which is 32 and 15 are SC and 3 from OBC category. From class 1 to 5, out of 19, 8 are from ST category, 7 are from SC category and 4 are from OBC category. From class 6 to 10, Out of 9,3 from ST ,3 from SC,2 from OBC and 1 from General category. Only 2 respondents found who has completed class 10.

Table-8 ration cards of respondents

Type of Card	Number	Percentage
BPL	57	71.25
APL	9	11.25
AAY	13	16.25
None	1	1.25
Total	80	100

Table-9. poverty respondents by caste

Social status	Number of respondents	BPL respondents	percentage
ST	43	33	76.74
SC	25	19	76.00
OBC	10	5	50.00
General	2	0	0
Total	80	57	71.25

The above table-9 shows the poverty ratios of different social statuses of the respondents.76% of the Scheduled Caste respondents, 76.74% of the Scheduled Tribes respondents and 50%of the OBC respondents come under the BPL category.

MIGRANTS LIVELIHOOD:

Livelihood was one of the major issues observed during the field survey. In Nuapada region and especially in the study areas; it was found that agriculture is the primary source of livelihood. Respondents 'agricultural livelihood depends on their land holding patterns as well as the type of land they have. In Nuapada district, there is less availability of land that is considered good for agricultural purposes and there is no irrigation facility.

Table-10.social categories and land

Agricultural Patta Land	Number	ST	SC	OBC	General
Having	62	36	18	6	2
Not Having	18	7	7	4	0
Total	80	43	25	10	2

Table-10 shows that, those people who have agricultural patta land, out of 62,36 from ST,18 from SC category,6 from OBC and 2 from General category.7 from each ST and SC do not have Agricultural patta land and 4 OBC do not have patta land. All lands are dry because there is no irrigation facility.

The following table-11 reveals the sources of livelihood of their native villages. Out of 80 respondents, 53(66.25%) have reported that they perform daily labour and 61(76.25%) who reported that at least one source of livelihood is agriculture. Most of people are agriculture oriented. Only 5 respondents depend on their caste-based occupations. They are from the Kamar and Kumbhar communities. Similarly, 3 respondents do some small business for their livelihood.

Table-11. Sources of livelihood of respondents

Source	number	percentage
Agriculture	61	76.25
Daily labour	53	66.25
Share crop	22	27.5
Caste-Based Occupation	5	6.25
Petty Business	3	3.75
Others	4	5.00

It is clear from the above table-11, that agriculture and daily labour are the main sources of livelihood of all the respondents. Failure of either of these sources leads to deprivation at the family level and creates the need to migrate. It is also clear that most respondents depend on daily wages, from both private and government work. The private work includes agricultural labour work as well as household daily work, but the availability is limited and is mainly available during agriculture seasons. The government work includes the work carried out by the gram Panchayat, blocks and other government agencies, including NREGA. But most of the people were not satisfy with government work. The wage rate received by a family is an integral part of the annual family income and of course depends upon on the availability of regular work. However, work, especially government work, is not regularly available during the non-agriculture season, resulting in economic deprivation for many families.

Table-12. Average daily wages of respondents

Type of Work	Male	Female
Agriculture work	50-100	50-60
Private work	60-120	60-100
Government work/NREGA	100	100

Table-12 indicates the average wage rate the labourers are paid. There are differences in the wage rate among male and female labourers. In agriculture, male workers are paid Rs. 50-100 and females are paid Rs. 50-60. Similarly, in private household work, male labourers are paid Rs. 6-120 and females are paid Rs. 60-100. Almost all of the labourers reported that they received Rs. 100 if they worked under NREGA. However, the work under NREGA is not available regularly, even though there is drastic need in the villages. It was also observed that NREGA workers are often not paid within the mandatory seven days' time frame; because of that, they are less willing to work NREGA jobs.

Table-13. Annual family income income by respondents caste

Annual Income	SC	ST	OBC	General	Total	Percentage
Rs.0-10000	19	35	6	0	60	75.00
Rs.10000- 20000	5	7	2	0	14	17.5
Rs.20000- 30000	1	1	1	1	4	5.00
Rs.30000+	0	0	1	1	2	2.5
Total	25	43	12	2	80	100

Table-13 shows the annual family income as a whole as well as the distribution by caste. Out of 80 respondents, 60(75.00%) earn Rs. 0-10,000 in income and 14(17.5%) earn Rs. 10,000-20,000. There are only 4(5.00%) and 2 (2.5%) respondents in the income categories of Rs. 20,000-30,000 and Rs. 30,000+ respectively. This also reveals that there are a high number and percentage of Scheduled Tribe respondents in the income category of Rs. 0- 10,000.

WORKSITE FACILITIES:**Table-14.accomodation of worksites**

Places	Number	Percentage
Asbestos/Tin roofed Room Nearer Worksite	41	51.25
Hut	19	23.75
Tambu	17	21.25
Open Space Station	0	0
Others	3	3.75
Total	80	100

Table-14 describes the types of accommodations available at the worksite during migration of the labourers, some of which are secure and others of which are not adequately secure. Out of 80 respondents, 41(51.25%) reported that they stay nearby the worksite, mainly in asbestos or tin roofed small houses. 19 respondents (23.75 %) reported that they stay in the hut near by the worksites and 17(21.25%) in Tambu.

PAYMENT OF MIGRANTS:**Table-15.Income during last migration**

Income	Number	Percentage
Not Paid	6	7.5
<1000	2	2.5
1000-5000	6	7.5
5000-15000	18	22.5
15000-30000	25	31.25
30000-45000	19	23.75
45000+	4	5
Total	80	100

Table-15 shows the income of the migrant respondents. It shows that out of 80 respondents, 6(7.5%) were paid between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 during their last migration. 18 (22.5%) were paid between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 15,000. 2 and 19(23.75%) respondents reported that they were paid between Rs.30000 and 45000. Only 4 (5.00%) respondents were paid more than Rs.45, 000 during their last migration .surprisingly, the table reveals that 6(7.5%) respondents were not paid at all.

Table-16.Timing of payments

Heads	Number	Percentage
Daily Basic	2	2.5
Weekly	33	41.25
Fortnightly	5	6.25
At the Time of Return	28	35
Not Paid	12	15
Total	80	100

Table-16 shows the timing of payment. Out of 80 respondents, 2(2.5) were given the payment at the daily basic. 33 respondents (41.25%) were paid on a weekly basis by the employer and 28 (35.00%) got their payment at the time

ISSUES OF GOVERNANCE:**Table-17. Respondents awareness about NREGA**

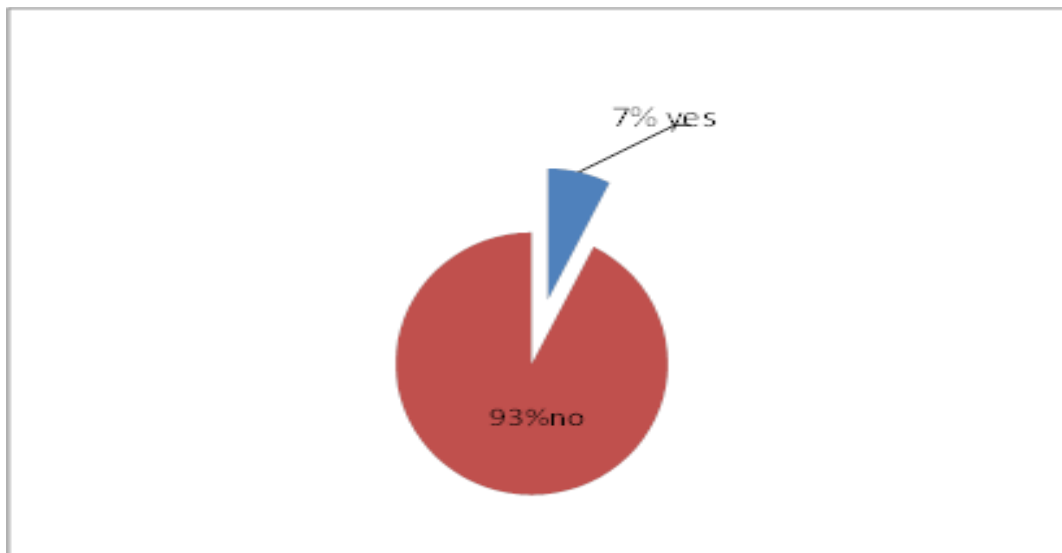
	Number	Percentage
Fully Aware	4	5
Aware to some Extent	31	38.75
Not Aware	45	56.25
Total	80	100

Table-17 shows the distribution of the respondents according to their level of awareness on NREGA. It shows that only 4(5.00%) were fully informed about NREGA and 31 (38.75%) were aware to some extent. The vast majority of respondents (56.25%) were not aware of NREGA beyond the basic fact that NREGA is a provision of 100 days employment. Many respondents reported that no effort has been made by the Panchayat to spread awareness about the act. The level of awareness is important, because successful implementation of it depends on the involvement of the people.

Table-18. Migration decision if 100 days NREGA available

	Number	Percentage
Yes	6	7.5
No	74	92.5
Total	80	100

It reflects the views of the respondents on the question of whether they would migrate if 100 days of work was available to them under NREGA. Out of 80 respondents, 6(7.5%) would not migrate if they could work for 100 days under NREGA in a year. 74 respondents (92.5%) did say that they would continue to migrate, even if they could work for 100 days, because from NREGA they cannot save and also for bigger families and landless status, having no other sources of income.



4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- The number of female migrants is comparatively less than the male migrants. Out of the sample respondents, more than 37.5% were female. Though the percentage of female respondents is low, the number is growing year by year.
- Most (53.75%) of the respondents belong to the Scheduled Tribe communities, Scheduled Caste (31.25%) and 12.5% OBC and 2.5 % general category.
- 62.5% of the migrant respondents had a family size of three to five members. In the category of three to five family members, most had five members. More than 18.75% reported having a family size of six to eight members and only 17.5% had a family size of one to two members. It is clear that the persons who are migrating generally have a larger family size.
- More than 81.25% of the migrant respondents reported their marital status as married and 16.25% as unmarried.
- Most of the respondents were between the ages of 15 and 45. However, there were instances of child labourers below the age of 14 and elderly labourers above the age of 55.
- The level of illiteracy is high among the migrant households. More than 60% of the respondents were illiterate.

Among the female respondents more than 83% were illiterate. The highest level of education for nearly 23.75% of the respondents was between classes I to V; 11.25% finished up to class VI to X.

- Most respondents 71.25 belong to the BPL category. Among the Scheduled Tribe respondents the level of poverty is comparatively high (76.74%), followed by the Scheduled Caste (76%) and others (50%).
- For the migrant respondents, agriculture (76.25%) and daily labour (66.25%) activities are the main sources of livelihood at the native places.
- Most respondents belonged to a low economic category. More than 75% made family annual income of less than Rs. 10,000 and 17.5% made between Rs. 10,000 and Rs.20, 000 per annum.
- The direct causes of migration from Nuapada were landlessness, small land holdings, loss of forest resources, repayment of loans, unavailability of government work, and indebtedness
- Accommodations were unsatisfactory at the destination.45% of the respondents viewed them as bad or very bad; only 31.25% said they were good and 23.75% reported them to be manageable. In 88.75% of cases, a first aid box was not available at the worksite.
- Migration was financially beneficial to the labourers some extent. 31.25% of the labourers got paid between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 30,000, which says that they can earn more at outside. Most important, more than 7.5% of labourers were not paid at all. In addition, the promise by the contractors to pay regularly was not kept.
- In more than 51.25% of cases, the respondents spent the money they got from the migration on household daily expenses. They also repaid loans in 31.25% of cases.
- More than 56.25% of the respondents were not aware of the provisions and processes of NREGA. Only 68.75 registered under NREGA.
- The amount of work provided to the labourers under NREGA was inadequate. Not a single migrant laborer was found to have completed 100 days of work. The average amount paid from NREGA was between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000 per year. Only 7.5% of respondents agreed that if they had local work they would choose not to migrate.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. There is needed of focus on agricultural productivity. Government has to provide seeds and fertilizers at lesser cost. In order to check migration, there should be made to work on the issues of livelihood at the village level. The first action that needs to be taken is the distribution of lands among the landless households.
2. Odisha government is providing different schemes like NREGA, PDS, ICDS, MDM, NRHM etc. But these schemes are not implemented properly and people are deprived from benefits. Among all of the schemes, NREGA has the most potential to provide work at the village level and develop sustainable resources that could have long-term impact on food security. But NREGA is not implementing properly. People are even not getting 100 days' work. So government has to implement NREGA properly at village level. In that migrating areas government has to provide more than 100 days of work and there is needed of payment of wage at regular basis.

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