



Analytical Study on Status of Female Migrants workers and effect of Migration on Agricultural growth and development of Odisha

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Submission Date: 15th Feb 2022 | Published Date: 23rd Feb 2022

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Abstract

The Present Investigation are allotted on Status of Female migrant's worker, Status of migration of Odisha and its relationship with the Agricultural & Rural development of the State. Migration could be a burning socio-economic issue especially in agriculture sector and cause contraction in agricultural production. Emigration, immigration, internal migration, international migration, rural-urban migration & seasonal migration are the various varieties of migrations. quite 30 million people in India are seasonal migrant labourers. Rural-urban migration cause both beneficial and negative effects on the agricultural Development furthermore because the agricultural development of the state. 11.4 million emigrants and 309 million internal migrants are found in India. Agriculture & Rural development can address the basis causes of migration, including rural poverty, food insecurity, inequality, unemployment, lack of social protection still as natural resources depletion because of environmental degradation & global climate change (FAO). Rural development is that the process of improving the standard of life & economic well-being of individuals living in rural areas, often relatively isolated & sparsely populated areas. For Conducting the Research, secondary data collected from Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Odisha, Odisha Agricultural Statistics Handbook, Federal Reserve Bank of India Data & Census of India (1991,2001 & 2011). From the current study it had been found that More number of Female migrants were observed in Western a part of the State viz. Bolangir & Kalahandi. the most important explanation for rural-urban migration for education, political & social stability, looking for job, better technologies, employment & business opportunities. More number of migrants workers under agriculture and allied sector are found in the district of Kalahandi. Intra-state migration is additionally seen during this a part of the state. The workers are migrated to other districts as daily wage labours in numerous farms, industry, brick clins. The Pattern of Migration is Seasonal in nature. From This Above study, it's concluded that migration significantly depends on area and production of various crops. For all the main crops likes Cereals, Pules & Oil Seeds crops of the state, the district having higher area & Production attracts more migrants in 2001 & 2011 Census year.

Keywords: migration, female migrants' workers, Agriculture growth, development

INTRODUCTION

Migration denotes any movement of groups of people from one locality to another and takes different forms. It is ranging from 'permanent', 'semi-permanent' and 'temporary'. Only information on place of birth and duration of residence at the place of residence were collected till 1961 by including the rural or urban status. In addition to birth place, data on the basis of place of last residence is being collected since 1971. Rural development is that the process of improving the standard of life & economic well-being of individuals living in rural areas, often relatively isolated & sparsely populated areas. Rural-urban migration cause both beneficial and negative effects on the agricultural Development similarly because the agricultural development of the state.

Migration in Odisha

The economy of Orissa is predominantly agricultural and also the performance during this sector is crucial to the event of the state. The prevalence of small farmers having small sized land holdings, seasonal unemployment, the non-

application of contemporary technology in agriculture in Orissa had forced the people to look for alternate sources of livelihood. People of the agricultural areas migrate to urban areas within and outdoors their districts and also to the neighbouring states Migration is an outcome because of the repeated disasters that strike Orissa at regular intervals . Cyclones, floods, droughts and famines hit the state at different times in numerous regions. There are quite 30 natural disasters during the amount 1963 to 1999. The coastal region is more at risk of cyclones, floods where because the western districts and southern region are at risk of droughts and famines and have created a vacuum in livelihoods.

Effect of Migration on Agricultural Growth & Development of Odisha

During the previous couple of years a socio-economic growth has steadily widened the gap between agriculture and industry further as rural and concrete sector. people also are motivated to migrate from their own places to comparatively advanced locations, which creates both regional and spatial imbalances. this kind of situation is principally seen KBK regions of Odisha.89.95% people of this region still board villages. Tribal areas are the hubs for affordable labour forces in western Odisha. Employers often cross state boundaries and commit to send ten out of thousand labourers across long distances from tribal districts (Bolangir, Kalahandi, Bargarh, Sonepur and Koraput) to seek out work (Smita, 2007). A prominent example of this type of migration is brick kiln migrants from Western Odisha to province. Similarly over one lakh workers were sent to other states from Odisha within the year 2019. However it's believed that about 3 lakhs workers migrate to other states whose report has not been conventionally published. More over the preference for daily wages is one amongst the main factors that people favor to migrate and join as daily labourers. The multifaceted factors like geographical, economic and social factors are to blame for the deprivation and backwardness of this regions

Experimental evidence on Effect of Migration in Agricultural growth & development

Parganiha et al. (2009) studied the effect of migration of agricultural laborers on agricultural activities. it absolutely was concluded that knowledge and adoption about different agricultural practices are more in non-migrants and also production and productivity of various crops was higher as compare to migrants. Seasonal migration was the most explanation for lacking of agricultural laborers. Less mechanization caused agriculture to totally depend upon manpower. that's the explanation why agricultural activities and production are affected thanks to migration. Bagchi and Majumdar (2011) said that out migration of agricultural laborers caused a decline within the supply of laborers which indeed escalated cost of production. Kaur et al. (2011) analyzed causes and impact of labor migration in agriculture in Punjab and revealed that the key factors chargeable for migration is availability of higher income and employment opportunities at the destination place. Economic factors like low wages and rain-fed agriculture within the native place causes migration, while poverty, poor civic amenities, results in poor life whereas high aspirations and demonstration effect were social and psychological factors resulting to migration. Singh (2012) analyzed the effect of migration on agricultural productivity and girl's empowerment in Bihar with the assistance of non-linear model (Cobb-Douglas) and concluded that the contribution of remittance for agricultural inputs could have increased where proper infrastructure facilities were present in rural areas. Expansion of labor load for ladies was observed especially in migrant households with the upcoming challenges like management of fund, technology and input-output marketing. Keshri and Bhagat (2013) studied the socio-economic determinants of temporary labor migration in India and observed that the 2 main outcomes related to transfer of surplus labor from agriculture to non-agricultural sector is that the efficiency of labor use and poverty reduction. They observed that circular, seasonal and temporary mobility patterns are adopted by people as an element of their livelihood strategies and income security. Tuladhar et al. (2014) analyzed the consequences of migration and remittances on agriculture yield in Nepal and showed two important results that migration negatively affects agriculture yield by inducing a labour shortage within the sector and no improvements in agriculture productivity in remittance-receiving agricultural households thanks to non-investment of incomes on productivity-enhancing agricultural capital goods and inputs. Also suggested that allotment of remittance for agriculture productivity is vital to compensate yield losses arising from labour migration. Nguyen (2015), did case study on migration, agricultural production and diversification in Vietnam and concluded that rural households who receives remittance from their migrants would increase their land productivity, shift them from rice production to other crops and also increases migrant households' specialization instead of diversification. However, migration also decreases labour productivity and crop diversification of rural households just in case of missing remittances. Venu et al. (2016) studied agricultural labour migration and remittances in Karnataka state of India and revealed that, 70 percent of intra state migration was observed in rain fed situation seasonally and total income of migrant households is more than non-migrant households. the foremost proportion of income for migrant household (43 percent) was from remittance and for non-migrant households, 54 percent of income was from working as agriculture labour

Suggested Measure to test the Effect of Migration on Agricultural growth & Development of Odisha

Proper development policy must be prepared for the Labourer & workers within the rural areas. The initiation must begin right from the backward regions like KBK areas. Various projects like irrigation projects, infrastructure development projects must be promoted to cope with the problems of seasonal migration and rural-urban migration. The regime of Odisha is taking care of those aspects by implementing various poverty reduction programmes including SGSY, MGNREGA and other programmes for generation of wage employment and gainful self-employment. Both the

state and central government should adopt thorough statistical measures to represent realistic assessment. As per the Tendulkar Committee methodology, the southern region which incorporates the KBK region (i.e., Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput districts), has the best incidence of poverty followed by the northern region. From 2004-05 to 2011-12, of these regions have witnessed substantial reduction of poverty. Among these regions, the northern region has recorded the best reduction of poverty with 30.53 percentage points, followed by the southern region with 25.40 percentage points and also the coastal region with 19.95 percentage points. The migrant workers can avail the facilities of health, education and public distribution services and also the services of banks for savings, credit and remittances (12th annual plan report). The authorities should focus for agriculture and food safety programmes so as to avoid malnutrition in such areas. The food security act, public distribution system, cold storage facilities all other information and awareness system must be facilitated to bring overall improvement of those schemes. There should be the right enforcement of labour law, migrants' workforce act, salary act, child labour act and labourers' welfare schemes to bring upliftment of the whole regions. Similarly, various social auditing and financial decision must be ethically made for the event of grass root level. The government has made nine key initiatives, which aims at addressing problems of underdevelopment and regional disparities. These are (1) Special Plan for KBK districts, (2) Biju KBK Plan for KBK districts, (3) Biju Kandhamal „O" Gajapati Yojana, (4) Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), (5) ACA for sect Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts (6) Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY), (7) Western Odisha Development Council (WODC) for backward western districts, (8) Grants-in-aid received under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India to bridge critical infrastructure gaps in identified sectors within the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) areas, and (9) implementation of development programmes in TSP areas funded out of Special Central Assistance (Annual plan draft of Odisha Government 2015-16).

CONCLUSION

From the above study, we will conclude that continuous raise in trend of total number of migrants in Odisha from 1991 to 2011. More number of migrants is observed in mostly in Bolangir & Kalahandi Districts of KBK regions. the matter of migration is complex and varied. While the migration can't be entirely stopped but due focus must be made for the holistic development of the migrants and worst affected regions most of the migrants are non-workers. male are migrating mainly for work and feminine are migrating more for other purposes like marriage, natural calamities, education etc. than for work. The correct growth and development strategy must be implemented to utilise both manpower and natural resources. The findings concluded that for many of the crops, migration significantly depends on area and production of various crops. For all the most important crops likes Cereals, Pules & Oil Seeds crops of the state, the district having higher area & Production attracts more migrants in 2001 & 2011 Census year. Another major finding of the study is that the yield of the most important crops don't seem to be significantly depend upon the quantity of migrants. As per latest RBI report, Odisha is taken into account because the hottest investment destination for brand spanking new projects but because of lack of awareness, failure of designing and coordination, it fails to understand the yield of growth. While an enormous employment opportunity is created through the set of industries, but ideally no compensation strategy has been successful to fulfill the socio-economic and environmental challenges of KBK regions. With the coordination of personal sector, public sector and stakeholders a complete theme of agricultural growth & development is ideally realized

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