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STRUCTURE OF TEMPORARY MIGRATION IN ODISHA: EVIDENCE FROM NSSO DATA

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ABSTRACT

The present study examines the causes of temporary migration in Odisha. We have used secondary data collected from NSSO 64th round unit level data to find out the causes of temporary migration in Odisha. We find that age, marital status, caste, education,and MPCE class have played an important role in seasonal migration. We also foundthat the rural, uneducated ST and SC poor householdsmigrates a more than general category and family size also play an important role for seasonal Migration. Seasonal labor migration is a major problem in Odisha during the lean period because of lack of job opportunities, low wage rate,and poverty force. These rural people migrate nearby cities for their livelihood. Though, Odisha is full of potential natural resources still rural people migrates mainly during lean periods to meet their day-to-day expenses.

KEYWORDS: Migration, Labour Economics, Odisha.

1.   INTRODUCTION

Migration is a vital component of the struggle for survival by the rural households, which entitles both the cost and benefits of migrants and families. The agricultural production could not fullfill all the basic need of rural peoples, so seasonal and circular migration of labor for employment has become one of the most durable components of the livelihood strategies of people living in rural areas on India (Deshingkar, 2003). Rural to urban migration is a common feature of developing economies, as people travel to larger cities in search of better employment opportunities. They have been migrating, the places where farmers must rely on seasonal crops for their livelihood. Seasonal migration is away from rural areas can help households increase their income and mitigate the risk inherent in an agriculture-dependent economy. Seasonal and circular migration has long been part of the livelihood portfolio of poor people across states in India. Lack of job opportunities in the rural areas force these rural peoples to migrate for their livelihood. The rural people in Odisha migrate for their livelihood to nearby cities or neighbour states (Meher, 2013). In rural areas alone, the total number of migrants comes to 88 lakh persons, 92 percent of them are female migrants. In terms of migration rate - the number of migrants per 1000 persons - from rural areas, 218 persons reported migrating. The further sub-division of migration rates among men and women was 43 (per 1000) and 514 (per 1000) respectively. The dominance of women in the migration estimates is largely explained by the large-scale movement of women for marriage purposes. Few researchers argued that NSS definitions tend to 'camouflage' some labor movement as within the large category of marriage migration (Mazumdar et al., 2013). In the last round, NSS introduced a special typology of migrants called short-term migrants defined as a person who had stayed away from the village/town for a period of 1 month or more but less than 6 months during the last 365 days for employment or in search of employment. Calculations on a number of short-term migrants show that there are a total of 4.17 lakh short-term migrants from rural

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Odisha . Eighty-two percent of the short-term migrants are men. Only 72,000 women workers are reported to have migrated as short-term migrants. Notably, there is a stark difference in migration numbers across northern, southern and western regions of Odisha. Majority of the short-term migrants (71 per cent) are from the southern region, followed by northern (19 per cent) and coastal (10 per cent).

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Inrural areas, the unskilled and uneducatedlabour class are exploited in their local areas in India. The wage and salary structure in the localities force this unskilled labour to migrate to the nearby cities. And at the destinations, migrants workers are largely neglectedand their rights in the domestic policy environment of India. The distress induced migration trajectories where labour migration represents a necessity for household subsistence rather than a free choice (Deshingkar&Akter, 2009;Deshingkar& Start, 2003;Mosse, Gupta, & Shah, 2005;Rogaly et al., 2001;Rogaly&Rafique, 2003). With these facts, temporary migrant workers seek opportunities through changes in both policy and embattledgrowth initiatives to healthier support temporary labour migration in order to leverage the purported benefits of these labour movements for migrant workers and their households. However, these encouragement efforts, in addition to any reforms in policy or development initiatives, require an improved understanding of the multidimensional determinants and dynamics of different streams of temporary labour migration throughout India (Deshingkar&Akter, 2009.). In particular, the more empirical evidence is needed on how individual and household-level characteristics and factors shape labour migration trajectories and influence who participates in temporary labour migration. Both census data (Keshri&Bhagat, 2013;Kundu&Sarangi, 2007) and in-depth village-level studies (Breman, 1996;Deshingkar& Start, 2003;Haan, 2002;Mosse et al., 2002; Rogaly et al., 2001) are used to investigate the determinants of temporary labour migration in different contexts in India. Studies that make use of the National Sample Survey and Census (NSS) data are able to examine trends and make comparisons, often at the state level, with respect to temporary labour mobility patterns. Despite improvements in the latest round of the NSS with respect to its recognition and attempt to capture temporary labour movements, studies that use these data are limited by the design of the NSS, which fails to examine the non-economic dimensions and the full complexity of temporary migration flows and consistently underestimates the total number of workers engaged in temporary labour migration (Deshingkar, 2005; Deshingkar & Akter, 2009). In-depth village-level studies, while often focusing on one region or group of people, allow for a more robust analysis of the economic and non-economic determinants of labour migration and a more careful calculation of the total number of migrant workers in a specific context. If done consistently across regions, useful comparisons can be made in India concerning the varying characteristics and factors that are important determinants of temporary labour migration at the individual and household level (Deshingkar, 2005).

This study explained the regional temporary labor migration in India as well as Odisha using NSS 64th Round and Census 2011 data. Migration is a very complex and complicated phenomenon. People migrate from one place to another place for economic regions or to earn more for their survival. Most of the rural people migrate to the urban area to get employment. Now a day getting employment without education is a difficult business. Illiterate and unskilled rural people migrate to the informal sector to get employment. These rural people migrate to the urban area in certain seasons, for example in alean period. Seasonality is interlinked with rain-fed and subsistence agriculture associated with household venerability (Mishra, 2016). This seasonal migration becomes sources of livelihood for the rural poor. The labour force has been migrating to the rural sector to metro Politian cities or nearby cities in the lean period (Dringshker, 2013). This study tried to discuss about rural livelihood strategies and economic growth in India. This has provided a picture on migration for economic mobility of the poor; especially the lower castes and tribes. This study examines the association between temporary migration and its determining factors, particularly economic status, landholding and educational levels. It observes that there is a significant negative association between economic and educational attainment and temporary migration, both in rural and urban areas. In

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general, socio-economically deprived groups such as adivashi and those from the lower castes have a greater propensity to migrate seasonally, which also reflects its distress-driven nature (Keshari,K.Bhagat,R ,2012).

3. MIGRATION SITUATION IN INDIA

NSSO provides the largest unit level data on migration, employment and consumption etc. of India. This study has found the percentage of short-duration migration of all the states and unites territories. The percentage of short-duration migration of all the states and unite territories hasexplain in the table below.

The above table shows the total seasonal migration of India including all states and UTs. Nagaland occupies the highest seasonal migration rate i.e., 7.65 percent in comparison to the total seasonal migration rate of India i.e., 3.29 percent.

Table 1.1
Percentage of Sector Wise Seasonal Migration in India

Sector	Migrants
Rural	4.19
Urban	1.58
Total	3.29

Source: NSSO 64th Round Data

The above table 1.1presents the sector-wise short-duration migration rate of India. According to the above table total rural seasonal migration rate (4.19percent) is high in comparison to total seasonal migration rate 3.29 percent and the urban seasonal migration is very less 1.58 percentages in comparison to the total seasonal migration of India. Near about 70 percent population lives in the rural area (Census,2011) and the literacy rate of rural people are very less in comparison to an urban area. The livelihood of mass population of rural India depends upon the agriculture,and most of the farmers follows single cropping pattern, this clearly explained after harvest there is no job in the rural area. MGNEGA programme implemented to provide 100 days of employment to the rural peoples is a complete failure. The unemployment forces the rural farmers to get a job for their survival to the urban areas. There the jobs opportunities are higher than the rural area. Thisclearly indicates seasonal migration is higher in the rural area than an urban area.

Table 1.2
The pattern of Seasonal   Migration of Odisha

Sector	Migrants
Rural	1.33
Urban	0.42
Total	1.20

Source: NSSO 64th Round Data

The above table 1.2 shows the sector-wise migration rate of Odisha. The above table also explains the total rural seasonal migration rate 1.33 percent is high in comparison to the total seasonal migration rate of1.20 percent,and the urban seasonal migration is very less 0.42percent in comparison to total seasonal migration. Due to the lack of job opportunities at the leanperiod, the rural people migrate more than the urban people. The job opportunities are higher in the urban area so the short-duration migration is less among the urban peoples. Again this table clearly shows that the Odisha total seasonal migration rate is lesser than the total seasonal migration rate of India. Total rural and urban seasonal migration is also low in comparison to rural and urban seasonal migration of India.

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Table 1.3
Seasonal Migration of India

Sex	Rural seasonal migrant		Urban seasonal migrant		Total
	Migrants	non-migrants	migrants	non-migrants	
Male	7.20	92.80	2.68	97.32	100
Female	1.08	98.92	0.43	99.57	100
Total	4.19	95.81	1.58	98.42	100

Source: NSSO 64th Round Data

The above table 1.3 explains the 7.20 percent of rural male seasonally migrate out from total rural male and 1.08 percent of rural female seasonally migrate out from total rural female. Again the table finds out 2.68 percent of urban male seasonally migrate out from total urban male and 0.43 percent of urban female seasonally migrate out from total urban female. Likewise,4.19 percent of rural people seasonally migrate out from total rural population and 1.58 percent of urban people seasonally migrate out from total urban population India.

Table 1.4
Migration in Odisha

Migration of Odisha					
	Rural seasonal migrant		Urban seasonal migrant		
Sex	Migrants	non-migrants	migrants	non-migrants	Total
Male	7.20	92.80	2.68	97.32	100
Female	1.08	98.92	0.43	99.57	100
Total	4.19	95.81	1.58	98.42	100

Source: NSSO 64th Round Data

The above table 1.4 shows the pattern of migration of Odisha by using NSS 64th round unit level data. The above table indicates that the male migration in rural areas is very low (4.29 percent) in comparison to total rural migration (27.98 percent) of Odisha. On the contrary female migration of rural Odisha is high (51.11 percent) comparison to total rural migration. Likewise, the urban male (32.36 percent) migration is less in comparison to total urban migration,and female migration of urban Odisha is high (56.71 percent) comparison to total urban migration (44.22 percent).

Table 1.5
Seasonal Migration of Odisha

Sex	Rural seasonal migrant		Urban seasonal migrant		Total
	Migrants	non-migrants	Migrants	non-migrants	
Male	2.22	97.78	0.80	99.20	2.02
Female	0.46	99.54	0.01	99.99	0.40
Total	1.33	98.67	0.42	99.58	1.20

Source: NSSO 64th Round Data

The above table 1.5 discusses the seasonal migrants of Odisha. The above table shows the 2.22 percent of rural male seasonally migrate out from total rural male and 0.46 percent of rural female seasonally migrate out from total rural female. Again the table finds out 0.80 percent of urban male seasonally migrate out from total urban male and 0.01 percent of urban female seasonally migrate out from total urban female. Likewise,1.33 percent of rural people seasonally migrate out from total rural population

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and 0.42 percent of urban people seasonally migrate out from the total urban population in Odisha. Likewise urban male seasonally migrate more than the urban female but less according to rural male. The rural life mainly depends upon agriculturebut the urban life does not depend upon agriculture. There are more job opportunities in the urban area in comparison to the rural area. The main reason for seasonal migration is employment or people migrate more seasonally for economic reasons (Dishnger, 2003) and in India, males are more involved in economic activities in comparison to female so this is the main reason male migrate more than the female. The urban male seasonally migrates less than the rural male i.e. 0.80 percent. But the urban female migrates seasonally very less i.e. 0.01 which is very negligible in nature. The urban literacy ration is high than the rural area, this causes the rural female migrates more seasonally than this urban female.

Fig1.1
Regions Wise Seasonal Migration of Odisha

Source: NSSO 64th Round Data
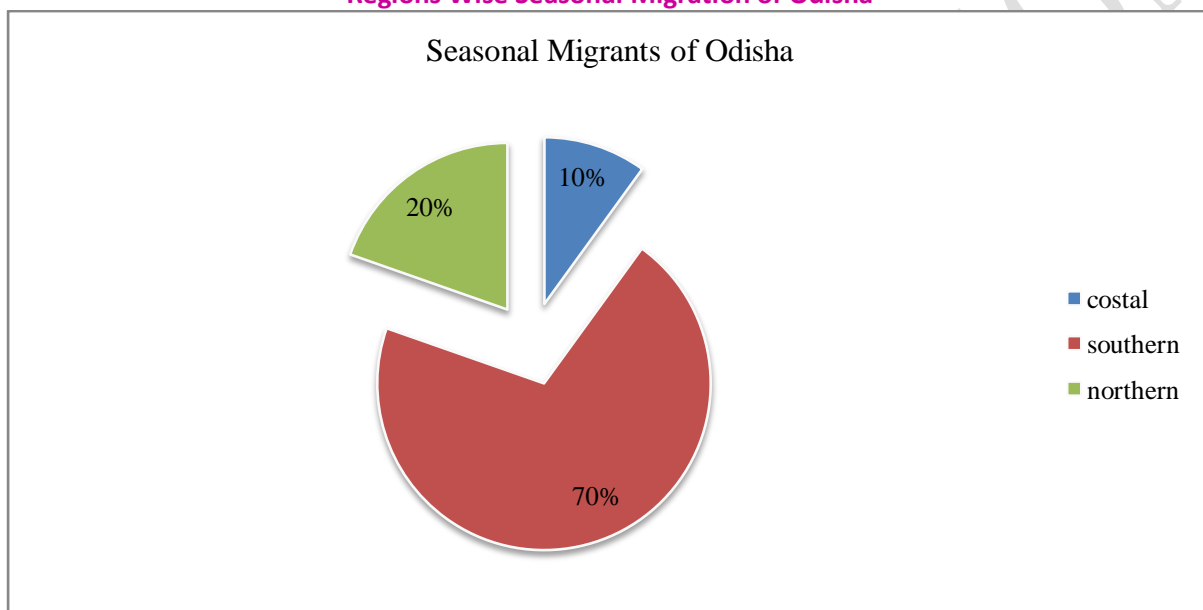
Source: NSSO 64th Round Data

The above figure 1.1 shows the state-region wise migration of Odisha. The people from coastal area migrates less 9.99 percent than southern and northern area. The people of coastalarea educated than the southern or northern area. The districts Jajpur, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Jagatsingpur, Puri, Khorda, Nayagarh,etc. under come under coastal belt where the literacy rate is high in comparison to northern districts like Mayurbhanjetc. and southern district like Kalahandi, Koraput, Balangir, Sonpur, Nabarangapur, Boudh, Kandhamal, Debagarh,etc. The job opportunities are high in the coastal area due to people are aware of their rights and consider as developed are than other two regions. But the seasonal migration rate is higher in the southern area. The literacy rate is very less according to the census of 2011. Thisclearly indicates that the areas are veryunderdeveloped area. Again according to the World Bank report, the southern area of Odisha is also known as KBK area, the world poorest in andunderdeveloped area. The people are uneducated and unskilled people in this area do not get proper food for survival. Although these areas are rich in natural resources, still people are suffering from poverty and unemployment. This is the main reason for seasonal migration. In the lean period, there are no much scope for seasonal migration in the southern area of Koraput and this force the rural tribal people to migrate to the nearby cities. Lastly, the people of the northern region are less likely to migrate than the southern area people and more likely to migrate than coastal regions of Odisha. Mostly the people of the northern region depends upon on agriculture for their livelihood,and most of the people followed single cropping pattern so in the lean period the rural people are

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migrating from the rural area to the cities. The people are educated than southern region so they migrate less than this southern region people but less likely to migrate in comparison to the coastal region people.

Table 1.6
Percentage of Male and Female within Seasonal Migrants in Odisha

Percentage of Male and Female within Seasonal Migrants in Odisha	
Sex	Seasonal Migrants
Male	87.24
Female	12.76
Total	100

Source: NSSO 64th Round Data

The above table 1.6 shows the percentage of male and female within seasonal migrants in Odisha. Again this study found 87.24 percent male migrated within total seasonal migrants and concluded 12.76 percent female migrates from within total seasonal migrants in Odisha. We found thattheir male migrates more seasonally than female within total seasonal migrants in Odisha.

Table 1.7
Marital Status of Seasonal Migrants of Odisha

Marital Status of Seasonal Migrants of Odisha			
Marital Status	Rural	Urban	Seasonal Migrants
Never married	31.24	42.62	31.79
Currently married	65.41	56.12	64.97
Widowed	3.08	1.26	2.99
Divorced/separated	0.26	0.00	0.25
Total	100	100	100

Source: NSSO 64th Round Data

The above table shows about the seasonal migration rate according to the marital status of seasonal migrants. The seasonal migration status among the unmarried (never married) group is higher than the widow and divorced/ separated group but less than the married peoples. The rate of seasonal migration is 31.79 percent which is the second highest among married groups. The seasonal migrants are highest 64.97 percent among the married than the other groups. Thisclearly indicates that the married migrate more due to responsibilities.

Table 1.8
Caste Wise Distribution of Seasonal Migrants in Odisha

Caste wise distribution of seasonal Migrants in Odisha					
Caste	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total
scheduled tribe	35.62	56.94	40.83	6.47	39.18
scheduled caste	22.46	27.99	23.58	19.55	23.38
other backward class	25.13	13.20	23.49	16.14	23.14
others	16.79	1.87	12.11	57.83	14.30
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: NSSO 64th Round Data

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The above table 1.8 shows the caste-wise distribution of population among seasonal migrants in Odisha. Again the above table found thatseasonal migration rate is high among the scheduled tribe (39.18 percent) from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. This study found 23.38 percent of scheduled caste communities seasonally migrate for their livelihood from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. On the same way, 23.14 percent of other backward class communities seasonally migrate from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. Again this study found that 14.30 percent of other communities migrate seasonally from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha.

Table 1.9
Religion-wise table in Odisha

Seasonal Migrants within Different Religions					
Religion	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total
Hinduism	96.9	98.79	97.09	99.76	97.22
Islam	2.53	0	2.2	0.24	2.1
Christianity	0.57	1.21	0.71	0	0.68
Others	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: NSSO 64th Round Data

The above table 1.9 shows the religion-wise distribution of seasonal migrants within different religions from a total household in Odisha. Again fromthe above table, we found thatseasonal migration rate is high among the Hinduism97.22 percent from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. Again the study found 2.10 percent of Islam communities seasonally migrate for their livelihood from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. On the same way, 0.68 percent of Christianity communities seasonally migrate from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. Again this study found that there is no seasonal migration in other communities like Sikhism, Jainism, Buddhism and other communitiesfrom the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. This concluded that the highest migration is in Hinduism than other religion.

Education is a very important factor in seasonal migration. Lack of job opportunities force the tribal to migrate, mainly this seasonal migration is for economic reasons and uneducated, unskilled people migrates (Dingshnker, 2013). Education very plays an important role to get a secure job for everyone. The rural uneducated people migrate to nearby cities for their basic requirements. The education status of seasonal migrants of Odisha is discussed below.

Table.1.10
Educational Status of Seasonal Migrants in Odisha

Educational Status of Seasonal Migrants					
Education Status	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total
Illiterate	30.41	69.13	38.36	7.32	36.88
Below primary	21.66	13.05	20.88	7.2	20.22
Primary	13.1	16	14.05	4.19	13.58
Upper primary	21.8	1	17.77	29.4	18.33
Secondary	9.33	0.57	6.79	29.35	7.87
Higher Secondary and Above	3.7	0.25	2.15	22.53	3.12
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: NSSO 64th Round Data

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The above table 1.10 shows the educational status of seasonal migrants in Odisha. Again the above table found thatseasonal migration rate is high among the illiterate 36.88 percent from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. This study concluded 20.22 of households migrates seasonally, whose educational qualification is below primary for their livelihood from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. On the same way, 13.58 percent of households migrate seasonally, whose educational qualification is primarily from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. Again the above table found thatseasonal migration rate is high among the upper primary 18.33 percentof the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. On the same way, 7.87 percent of households migrate seasonally, whose educational qualification is secondary from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. This study concluded 3.12 percent of households migrate seasonally, whose educational qualification is higher secondary and above for their livelihood from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. This concluded that the highest migration is in illiterate than other religion. This study concluded that uneducated or less educated migrates more than the educated peoples.

The size of households plays a very important role in case of seasonal migration. The households having more households member migrates more than fewer household members. The householdis having more household's members their requirements are more than the households having less household member. These household sizes of seasonal households are discussed below.

Table 1.11
HH Size of Seasonal Migrants

HH Size of Seasonal migrants			
HH Size	Seasonal Migrants	HH Size	Seasonal Migrants
1	1.01	11	0.05
2	7.28	12	0.46
3	14.10	13	0.68
4	23.80	14	0.06
5	24.05	15	0.08
6	9.16	16	0.00
7	11.67	17	0.00
8	3.20	22	0.00
9	3.54	30	0.00
10	0.86	Total	100.00

Source: NSSO 64th Round Data

The above table 1.11 shows the status of the household size of seasonal migrants from a total household in Odisha. Again the above table found that the households having single households member migrates1.01 percent less than others. In the same way, 7.28 percent of the households having two households member seasonally migrate less than others. Similarly, 14.10 percent of the households having three household's member seasonally migrate more than others. In the same way, this study concluded 23.80 percent of the households having four households member seasonally migrate more than others. Similarly, 24.05 percent of the households having five households member seasonally migrate than others. This study concluded that 9.16 percent of percent of the households having six households member seasonally migrate than others in Odisha. The households having seven, eight, nine and ten family members are migrating 11.67, 3.20, 3.54 and 0.86 percentage respectively. In the same way, 0.05 percent of the households having eleven households member seasonally migrate less than others. The households having twelve, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen family members are migrating 0.46, 0.68, 0.06 and 0.08 percentages respectively. There is no seasonal migration in the household having sixteen, seventeen, twenty-two and thirty family members in those particular households. The above table concluded that household having

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four and five family members are migrating more than others. However,this household size of a household playsa very significant role in the process of seasonal migration.

Landholding is a major factor for migration. Landholding indicates the economic condition of a household or in another way; land is a source of earnings. The households are having more landholding they earn more than the household does not have landed property.

Table 1.12
Land Possessed Seasonal Migrants

Land possessed	Rural Seasonal Migrants			Urban Seasonal Migrants			Total Seasonal Migrants		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
less than 0.005	11.16	10.29	15.24	39.93	37.54	13.91	49.93	27.54	13.91
0.005 - 0.01	10.85	12.14	13.77	31.41	31.9	14.77	21.41	41.9	14.77
0.02 - 0.20	18.27	19.26	18.1	17.08	18.9	19.22	17.08	18.9	19.22
0.21 - 0.40	17.88	18.59	16.01	4.68	5.15	16.81	4.68	5.15	16.81
0.41 - 1.00	23.49	22.29	20.72	3.95	4.14	19.88	3.95	4.14	19.88
1.01 – 2.00	13.82	13.59	12.21	2.41	1.83	12.02	2.41	1.83	12.02
2.01 and above	4.53	3.83	3.96	0.54	0.53	3.39	0.54	0.53	3.39
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: NSSO 64th Round Data

The above table 1.12 presents the landed property of seasonal migrants within from total household in Odisha. From the above table, we found thatseasonal migration 15.76 percent is high among the households having less than 0.005 hector landholdings from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. Again the study found 12.32 percent household seasonally migrate having 0.005 - 0.01 hector landed property in Odisha. Similarly,the study found 12.61 percent household seasonally migrate having 0.02 - 0.20 hector landed property in Odisha. In the same way, the study found 22.52 percent household seasonally migrate having 0.21 - 0.40 hector landed property in Odisha. This study concluded 20.30 percent household seasonally migrate having 0.41 - 1.00 hector landed property in Odisha. Similarly,the study found 15.25 percent household seasonally migrate having 1.01 – 2.00 hector landed property in Odisha. Similarly, the above table found thatseasonal migration 1.25 percent is high among the households having less 2.01 and above hector landholdings from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. From this above discussion, this concluded that the highest seasonal migration is among the household having 0.21 - 0.40 landed property than other.

There are so many reasons for migration.

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Table 1.13
Reasons for Migration

Reason for Seasonal Migration

Reason For Migration	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Seasonal Migrants
In Search Of Employment	0	28.11	23.71	0	18.05
In Search Of Better Employment	100	28.11	39.36	100	53.82
To Take Up Employment / Better Employment	0	21.89	18.47	0	14.06
Transfer Of Service/ Contract	0	0	0	0	0.00
Proximity To Place Of Work	0	21.89	18.47	0	14.06
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: NSSO 64ᵗʰ Round Data

The above table 1.13 shows the religion-wise distribution of seasonal migrants within different religions from a total household in Odisha. Again the above table found thatseasonal migration rate is high among the Hinduism97.22 percent from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. Again the study found 2.10 percent of Islam communities seasonally migrate for their livelihood from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. On the same way, 0.68 percent of Christianity communities seasonally migrate from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. Again this study found that there is no seasonal migration in other communities like Sikhism, Jainism, Buddhism and other communitiesfrom the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. This concluded that the highest migration is in Hinduism than other religion.

Table 1.14
Destination during a Longest Spell of Seasonal Migrants

Destination during a longest spell of Seasonal Migrants

Destination during a longest spell	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Seasonal Migrants
same district: rural	8.27	4.99	7.46	13	7.73
same district: urban	14.34	3.17	12.58	10.48	12.48
Same state but another district: rural	10.4	25.86	13.47	3.14	12.98
Same state but another district: urban	24.77	9.23	20.66	52.42	22.18
another state: rural	14.94	51.91	22.17	0	21.11
another state: urban	27.28	4.84	23.66	20.96	23.53
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: NSSO 64ᵗʰ Round Data

The above table 1.14 shows the religion-wise distribution of seasonal migrants within different religions from a total household in Odisha. Again the above table found thatseasonal migration rate is high among the Hinduism97.22 percent from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. Again the study found 2.10 percent of Islam communities seasonally migrate for their livelihood from the total seasonal migrants in

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Odisha. On the same way, 0.68 percent of Christianity communities seasonally migrate from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. Again this study found that there is no seasonal migration in other communities like Sikhism, Jainism, Buddhism and other communitiesfrom the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. We concluded that the highest migration is in Hinduism than other religion.

Table 1.15
Seasonal Migrants by Household type (Rural)

Household Type of Rural Odisha			
Household Type	Male	Female	migrants total
Self-employed in nonagriculture	17.29	34.94	10.64
Agricultural Labour	28.84	43.01	38.09
Other Labour	8.96	12.03	28.08
Self-employed in agriculture	35.26	1.12	20.55
Other	9.66	8.9	2.64
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: NSSO 64th Round Data

The above table 1.15 shows the religion-wise distribution of seasonal migrants within different religions from a total household in Odisha. We found thatseasonal migration rate is high among the Hinduism97.22 percent from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. Again the study found 2.10 percent of Islam communities seasonally migrate for their livelihood from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. On the same way, 0.68 percent of Christianity communities seasonally migrate from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. Again this study found that there is no seasonal migration in other communities like Sikhism, Jainism, Buddhism and other communitiesfrom the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. We conclude that the highest migration is in Hinduism than other religion.

Table 1.16
Usual Principal Activity Status

Usual Principal Activity Status	Male	Female	Total
Self-employed	28.14	11.63	25.73
Regular wage/salaries	2.96	0	2.53
Casual wage	66.05	88.37	69.3
Unemployed	2.85	0	2.44
Total	100	100	100.00

Source: NSSO 64th Round Data

The above table 1.16 shows the religion wise distribution of seasonal migrants within different religions from total household in Odisha. Again the above table found that, seasonal migration rate is high among the Hinduism97.22 percent from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. Again the study found 2.10 percent of Islam communities seasonally migrate for their livelihood from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. On the same way 0.68 percent of Christianity communities seasonally migrate from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. Again this study found that, there is no seasonal migration in other communities like Sikhism, Jainism, Buddhism and other communitiesfrom the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. This concluded that the highest migration is in Hinduism than other religion.

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Table.1.17
Different MPCE class of all Households in both Rural and Urban Area in Odisha

Different MPCE class of all Households in both Rural and Urban Area

Quantiles of MPCE	Rural Migrants			Urban Migrants		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bottom	39.36	40.64	48.22	23.67	25.55	41.60
second	23.37	22.3	24.03	17.1	16.73	4.18
Middle	17.96	18.44	17.04	19.79	20.47	11.47
fourth	13.22	12.84	7.17	18.53	19.49	32.73
Top	6.09	5.78	3.54	20.91	17.77	10.02
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: NSSO 64th Round Data

The above table 1.17explain the MPCE class of rural and urban sample households. The above table shows the religion wise distribution of seasonal migrants within different religions from total household in Odisha. Again the above table found that, seasonal migration rate is high among the Hinduism97.22 percent from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. Again the study found 2.10 percent of Islam communities seasonally migrate for their livelihood from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. On the same way 0.68 percent of Christianity communities seasonally migrate from the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. Again this study found that, there is no seasonal migration in other communities like Sikhism, Jainism, Buddhism and other communitiesfrom the total seasonal migrants in Odisha. This concluded that the highest migration is in Hinduism than other religion.

Table 1.18
Regression Result

Seasonal migration of Odisha

	Model-1		Model-2	
	Odds Ratio	Std. Error	Odds Ratio	Std. Error
Age	0.976***	0.004	0.979***	0.004
Male	8.381***	0.978	7.823***	0.924
Unmarried	0.257***	0.076	0.278***	0.0828
Married	1.086	0.270	1.063	0.267
ST	3.482***	0.451	2.467***	0.352
SC	2.601***	0.350	2.199***	0.312
OBC	1.244	0.169	1.075	0.151
Muslim	0.555	0.234	0.609	0.259
Christian	0.592	0.196	0.586	0.194
Illiterate			0.562***	0.067
Below primary			0.685***	0.086
Primary			0.937	0.127
Secondary			0.768	0.134
High school and above			0.712	0.161
Lower MPCE			1.601***	0.203
Higher MPCE			0.506***	0.093
Sector			1.512***	0.243

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Household size	0.889***	0.018
Land Possession Less than one Hector	0.333	0.041
Land Possession more than 4 Hector	0.974**	0.116
Constant	0.022	0.009
Log likelihood = -2664.7578	LR chi2(19)=901.79	
Number of Observation=23088	Probability> chi2=0.0000	
	Pseudo R2=0.14447	

Note: ***p<0.01, **p<0.05 and *p<0.1.

Source: NSSO 64th Unit level Data (2007-08)

The above regression result explained that there is a negative significant association with age and seasonal migration. Again the above table estimated logistic regression model result shows significant association with sex and seasonal migration and also significant association with marital status and seasonal migration. The above result explained a significant association between caste and seasonal migration and insignificant association with religion and seasonal migration. Likewise, the result explained, there is significant relation with education status and seasonal migration, a significant relationship with land possession, sector, MPCE, household size and seasonal migration of Odisha. The likelihood odd ratio discloses that a household with younger age is 0.979 times more likely to migrate-out than that of households with elder age group. The male are 7.823 times more likely for temporary migrate than females. Similarly, unmarried are 0.278 times more likely to move-out and married 1.063 times inclined to migrate-out of the widow/separated. Following ST and SC households 2.467 and 2.199 times more likely to migrate temporarily and OBC 1.075 times more inclined to migrate seasonally than other caste communities respectively. The above table explains, Muslim and Christian households are 0.609, 0.586 inclined to migrate seasonally than Hindu households respectively. The above result shows, the households are illiterates and studied below primary are 0.562 and 0.685 times more likely to migrate than households studied upper primary. Again the households studied primary secondary and studied High school and above are 0.937, 0.768 and 0.712 times inclined to migrate seasonally than households studied upper primary. Again the households, whose MPCE consumption is low 1.601 times more likely to migrates seasonally than middle MPCE consumption households. The household with higher MPCE consumption are 0.506 times less likely to migrate seasonally than middle MPCE consumption households. The households from rural sector are 1.512 times more likely to migrate seasonally than urban sector households in Odisha. The household size has a negative significant association with seasonal migration and describes the households with more member size are 0.889 times more likely to migrate than the households with less household size. Similarly the households with less than one hector land possession are 0.333 times less inclined to migrate seasonally than households land possession in between one to four hector. On the contrary households with more than four hector land possession are 0.974 times less likely to migrate seasonally than households land possession in between one to four hector.

CONCLUSION

Against the claim first, that seasonal migration is a completed phenomenon and results from optimization strategy of households to combine livelihood options through temporary spatial reallocation of labour (Hampshire and Randall. 1999). Second, that both poor and rich migrates and there is no obvious link between poverty and migration (Kundu&Sarangi, 2007). Seasonal migration is distress-driven-coping strategy against poverty and limited option for livelihoods in the area of Origin. Seasonal is not only the decision by the individuals but those who migrate also operate within the local political and economic structures. There is a strong linkage between migration and agricultural production at the native. Seasonal migration rate is highest (70 percent) of the western part in Odisha. This study concluded there is venerable

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tribal migration is high in the western part of Odisha. This current study founds, the rural uneducated ST and SC poor households migrates a more than others and family size also has an important role for seasonal Migration. The current study found seasonal labour migration is a major problem in Odisha during lean period. The lack of job opportunities, low wage rate and poverty force this rural people to migrate nearby cities for their survival. Although Odisha is full of natural resources rural people migrates, mainly in lean periods to meet their day-to-day expenses. Or in other way, seasonal migration is a process occurs for landlessness, low level of education, limited access to alternative livelihoods and food and employment insecurity during the lean period emerge as significant determinants of seasonal migration. Hence seasonal migration contracts have been analysed in the context of the changing informal credit market operating in the region improved communication networks, civil society innervations and rising labour demand in urban Odisha have resulted significant changes in the bargaining power of the rural labour in comparison to the past, but the primary motive for such migration continues to be distress driven. This study also brings out the significance as well as the limitations of employment guarantee programme in reducing the vulnerability of migrant households.

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