Quantitative Impact of Distress Migration-A Case Study of Nuapada District of Odisha

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Abstract

Distress migration in Odisha majorly occurs in western part of the state where most of the rural peoples come under below poverty line and their monthly income is very low. The main objective of the paper is to study the pre and post migration conditions of living of the migrants and quantitative impact of distress migration in the district of Nuapada. Primary data as well as secondary data have been used in the study. Data of two villages are taken through a structured questionnaire and for impact analysis and hypothesis testing descriptive statistics such as percentage and paired t-Test are used. Data are represented in different bar and pie diagrams. The study found out that after migration there is increase in migrant's monthly income, monthly expenditure, monthly savings and expenditure on children education and hence it concludes that migration leads to better living standard of migrants. Therefore, study represents the positive quantitative impact of distress migration to the migrants of study area.
Key words: **Distress migration, Rural exodus, Children education, Labour exploitation.**

Introduction

Migration is a broad concept which means movement of population from one climatic environmental location to another climatic environmental location for a particular period of time or permanently. Migration may occur within the borders of a nation, or beyond the borders or we can say migration occurs at international level, regional level or at local level. In the world of 21st century after fertility and mortality migration is considered as third factor of population growth. If we look into the literature on migration, all those factors responsible for migration has been categorised into two parts one is the push factor of migration and another one is the pull factor of migration. In the rural areas of developing countries most of the people are poor, with an income which is below poverty line. Their poverty, and lack of opportunities in rural areas to rid themselves of their poverty, forces these people to migrate to cities which are relatively developed. They move with a hope of getting work opportunities at satisfactory wage rate. This phenomenon is often treated as rural- urban migration or rural exodus. Growing urbanisation due to such migration is a common feature among countries all over the world.

Migration is categorised according to its nature. It may be externally or internally. Our study was based on distress migration of rural areas poor people those who are migrated urban cities to earn money income to increase their living standard. Distress migration can be defined as people leave origin for the cities and towns due to negative home conditions like lack of job opportunities, agricultural failure, environmental degradation, poverty, low wage rate, small land holding etc.

India is an agrarian country where most of the rural people are engaged in agriculture and worked as a labourer. If agricultural failure happens in these areas people are forcedly moved to cities or developed states to earn income. In India poverty, lower wage rate, small land holding, unemployment etc. are the major push factors that forces rural people to move towards urban cities which increase the urban population of the country as well as urban slums in the country.

"In India census period of 2001-11, more than 5.65 million people are migrated annually and about 45.31 crore people who are almost 37% of total population are migrant and more than 80% migrants are males. (Srivastava, 2011)"

Odisha is known for its poverty where most of the rural people are migrated to urban areas due to poverty. Most of the seasonal labours migrant are from Odisha moved to southern part of the country. The most backward region of the state are KBK region. Seasonal migrants are mainly migrated to Andhra Pradesh to make bricks kilns. Temporary or circular migrants of Odisha majorly moved to developed cities like Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore, Raipur etc.

Odisha is a poor state where most of the rural people incomes are lower than the other state people. The most of the rural communities' people those who are migrate are mainly schedule tribe and schedule cast. As these communities of rural areas having lower living standard and could not getting working opportunities at high wage rate they are forced to migrate to other developed state to earn good amount of money income.

Trends of migration of Nuapada district are increasing year to year. Because people of this districts are very poor and primarily, they are dependent on agriculture. Most of the time people are migrated due to the failure in agriculture. Migrants those who are seasonally migrated they are taking advanced money from the employers and for the fixed time period they are doing hard work. Distress migration is a perennial issue of this district; therefore, it's an imperative to look into the issue of distress migration of this district to understand the different problem associated with it.

Review of Literature

Taylor, J.E. (1999) tried to describe about the new economics of labour migration and development of potential of remittances through NELM. The study found out that in both across and within the country remittances are unequally distributed and there is large amount of inflow due to international migrant remittance into migrant sending economies.

Samantaray, L.L. (2016) tried to explain the different issues and role of distress and reverse migration in KBK districts of Odisha. The study found out that the reverse migration is an important driving factor to solve the problems of rural areas and lead to its development.

Agasty, M.P. (2016) tried to explain the impact of migration on children education. The study found out that migration put an adverse effect on children education i.e., school attendance, drop out and learning outcomes but it cannot put serious adverse effect on school enrolment ratio.

Rye, J.F. (2006) tried to explain the adverse effect of rural-urban migration and how it put a problem for the individual migrants. The study found out that the migrant's people have higher economic and cultural capital resources than non-migrants in rural areas.

Ajaero, C.K. and Onokala, P.C. (2013) tried to explain the causes and effects of rural-urban migration of poor rural people of south eastern Nigeria. The study found out that migrants who had migrated to urban areas, by providing or sending large amount of cash remittance, helped to develop their economic status and also their rural communities.

Bylander, M. (2013) tried to explain how environmental distress motivates migration in Combodia. The study was based on secondary data. The study found out that for most of the household migration is not a specific response to any one environmental shock but it believes that the environment is unreliable.

De Haan, A. (1997) tried to explain the association between rural-urban migration and poverty. The study found out that it's not necessary that all migrants are poorest who come from different districts and states of India. While making comparison between non-migrants and migrants in urban areas they find that migrants are slightly better off.

Deshingkar, P. (2010) tried to explain the relationship between remoteness and chronic poverty with migration.The study found out that migration is higher in those areas which contain more chronically poor people or from remote rural areas.

Avis, W.R. (2017) study found out that movement of labour migrants associated with environmental degradation or natural disaster like climate change, flood, crop loss, drought, soil degradation can be categorized as example of distress migration.

Research Gap

From above mentioned review of literature, it is found that authors are mainly focusing on causes and effects of labour migration, how migration puts adverse effects on education of children of the migrants as well as the trends of migration at both national and international level, impact of reverse migration, causes and effects of temporary and seasonal migration etc. But there is dearth of study focusing on quantitative impact of distress migration in study area and a smaller number of studies focusing on exploitation of the migrants by the employers at destination. Similarly, the studies focusing on major problems faced by

migrants at their destination or working place are also few and far between the present study is an attempt to focus on the above-mentioned issues.

Statement of the Problem

1. What are the quantitative impacts of distress migration?
2. In what way are the labour migrants exploited at destination or working place?
3. What are the types of job migrants are engaged in at the place of destination?

Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the study are: -

1. To study the socio economic and quantitative impact of distress migration on the migrants of the study area.
2. To find out the nature of work migrants take up in pre and post migration.

Hypothesis of the study

1. $H_0 1$- There is no significant improvement in the monthly income, monthly expenditure and monthly saving of the migrants, post migration.
2. $H_0 2$- There is no significant improvement in the monthly expenditure on children education, post migration.

Methodology

To conduct this study 2 villages are taken namely Litiguda and Kokpadar of Sinapali block which comes under Nuapada district. Total population of these areas are 2619 and total number of houses is 669. The study sample size is 90 and the data are collected on the basis of multi-stage (purposive) random sampling.

To collect primary data a questionnaire is structured which contains 51 questions concerning fulfilment of objectives of the study. Secondary data are collected from govt. website "onefivenine.com". Data are collected from the returned migrants during the time period of Nawakhai festival (month of September). Because, most of the migrants are return to their village for celebrate the festival.

To examine the study objectives data are collected from study area through a structured questionnaire on the basis of interview method. Descriptive statistics such as percentage and paired t-Test were used for impact analysis and hypothesis testing of migration. Data are presented through different table, pie chart and bar diagram and line diagram

Analysis & Interpretation of Data

1. Percentage of respondent in terms of gender

Table no.1: Percentage of distress migrants in terms of Gender

SL. NO.	SEX	NO. OF MIGRANTS	PER CENT
1	Male	59	65.56
2	Female	31	34.44
3	Transgender	0	0
Total		90	100

(Source: primary data, 2021)

Table no-1 shows the percentages of respondents in terms of gender of distress migrants where 65.56% migrants are male and 34.44% migrants are female.

2. Caste category of migrants
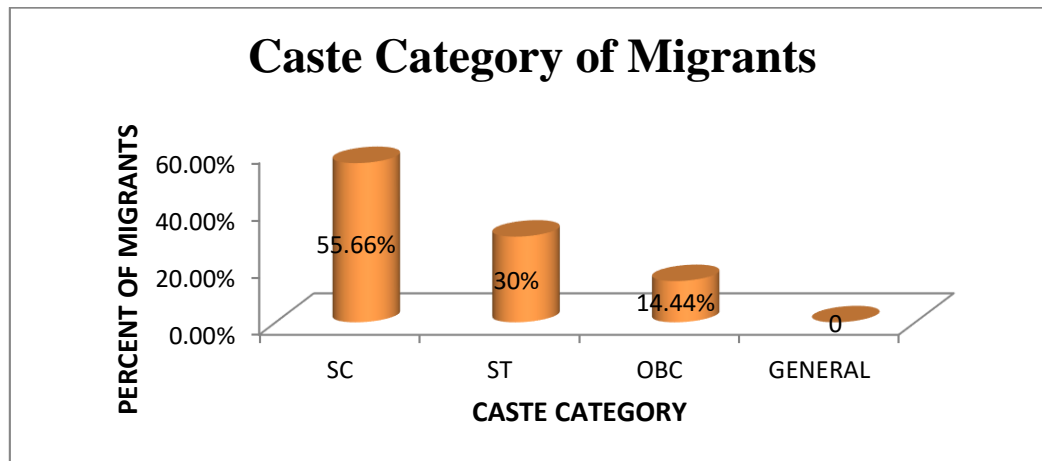
(Source: primary data, 2021)

Chart no. 1: Caste category of distress migrants

Chart no.1 shows the caste category of all migrants where 55.67% migrants are SC category, 30% migrants are ST category, 14.44% migrants are OBC category and 0% migrants are General category.

3. Economic status of migrants

Table no.2: Economic category of distress migrants

SL.NO	ECONOMIC CATEGORY	NO. OF MIGRANTS	PERCENT
1	BPL	64	71.11
2	AAY	24	26.67
3	NO CARDS	2	2.22
Total		90	100

(Source: Primary Data, 2021)

Table no.2 shows the economic category of distress migrants where 71.11% of migrants are BPL card holders, 26.67% migrants are AAY card holders and 2.22% migrants are having no cards.

4. Educational qualification of migrants
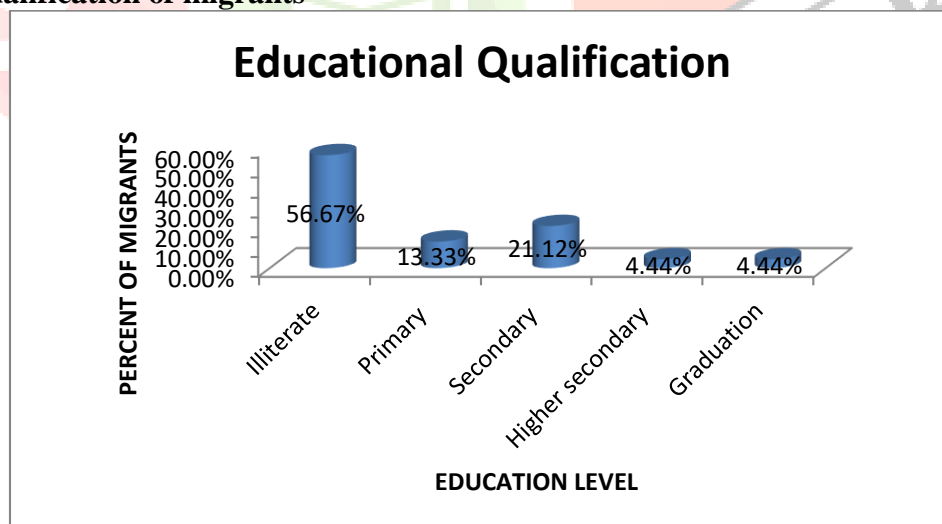
(Source: primary data, 2021)

Chart no.2: Educational qualification of distress migrants

Chart no.2 shows the educational qualification of distress migration where 56.67% migrants are illiterate, 13.33% migrants are in primary level, 21.12% migrants are in secondary level, 4.44% migrants are in higher secondary level and 4.44% migrants are in graduation.

5. Occupations before migration

Table no.4: Occupation before migration of distress migrants

Sl.no	Occupation	No. of migrants	Percent
1	Housewife	24	26.67
2	Farming	21	23.33
3	Studying	17	18.89
4	Worked as labour	28	31.11
Total		90	100

(Source: Primary Data, 2021)

Table no.4 shows the occupation before migration of distress migrants where highest percentage of migrant's occupation is worked as a labour which is 31.11% of total per cent and lowest percentage of migrants occupation is studying which is 18.89% of total percent. 26.67% of migrant's occupation is housewife and 23.33% migrant's occupation is farming.

## 6. Occupation of migrants at destination

Table no. 5: Occupation of all distress migrants at destination

SL.NO.	OCCUPATION	NO. OF MIGRANTS	PERCENT
1	Company unskilled job	7	7.78
2	Labour (construction work)	12	13.33
3	Labour (factory)	8	8.89
4	Waiter	1	1.11
5	Tailoring	1	1.11
6	Security guard	1	1.11
7	Labour (bricks loading/kilns)	20	22.22
8	Labour (bricks making)	40	44.44
Total		90	100

(Source: primary data, 2021)

Table no.5 shows the occupation of all distress migrants at destination. Highest percentage of migrant's working as labour (bricks making) which is 44.44% of total per cent and least percentage of migrants working as waiter, tailoring and security card which is 1.11% each.

7. Reason of migration
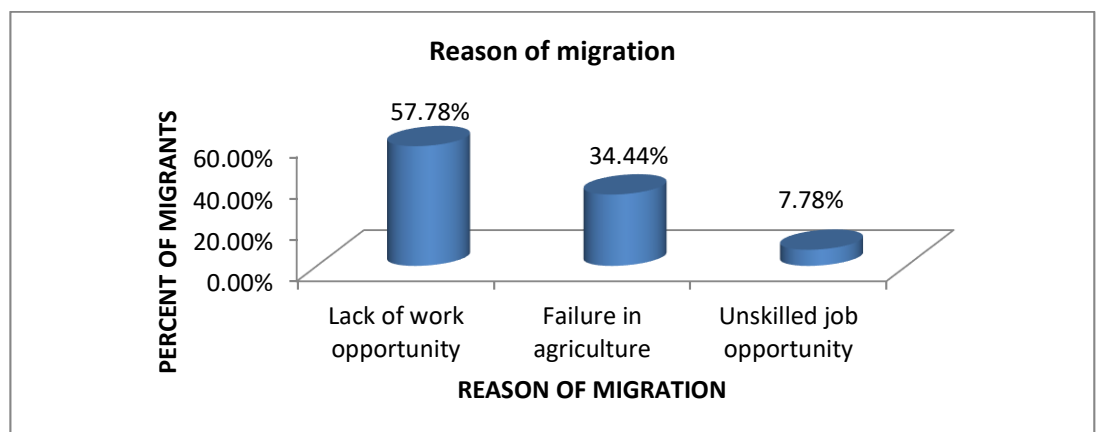
(Source: primary Data, 2021)

Chart no. 3: Reason of migration of distress migrants

Chart no.3 shows the reason of migration of distress migrants where 57.78% of migrants migrating due to lack of work opportunities at origin, 34.44% of migrants migrating due to failure in agriculture and

7.78% of migrants migrating due to unskilled job opportunities at city. Table also shows that 92.28% of migrants migrating due to push factor and only 7.78% of migrants migrating due to pull factor of migration.

8. Monthly income of migrants before migration

Table no.6: Monthly income of distress migrants before migration

Sl.no.	Income range Before migration	Number of Migrants	Percent
1	0-1000	29	32.22
2	1000-2000	40	44.44
3	2000-3000	21	23.33
4	3000 above	0	0
Total		90	100

(Source: primary Data, 2021)

Table no.6 shows the monthly income of all distress migrants before migration. Before migration highest percentage of migrants (44.44%) monthly income range is 1000-2000 and lowest percentage of migrants (23.33%) monthly income range is 2000-3000.

9. Monthly income of migrants after migration

Table no.7: Monthly income of distress migrants after migration

Sl.no.	Income range After migration	Number of migrants	Percent
1	Up to 5000	61	67.78
2	5000-8000	9	10
3	8000-10000	14	15.55
4	10000 above	6	6.67
Total		90	100

(Source: primary Data, 2021)

Table no.7 shows the monthly income of distress after migration. After migration highest percentage of migrants (67.78%) monthly income range is up to 5000 and lowest percentage of migrant's (6.67%) monthly income range is above 10000. Its shows that before migration no one have income range above 3000 but after most of the migrants has income up to 5000.
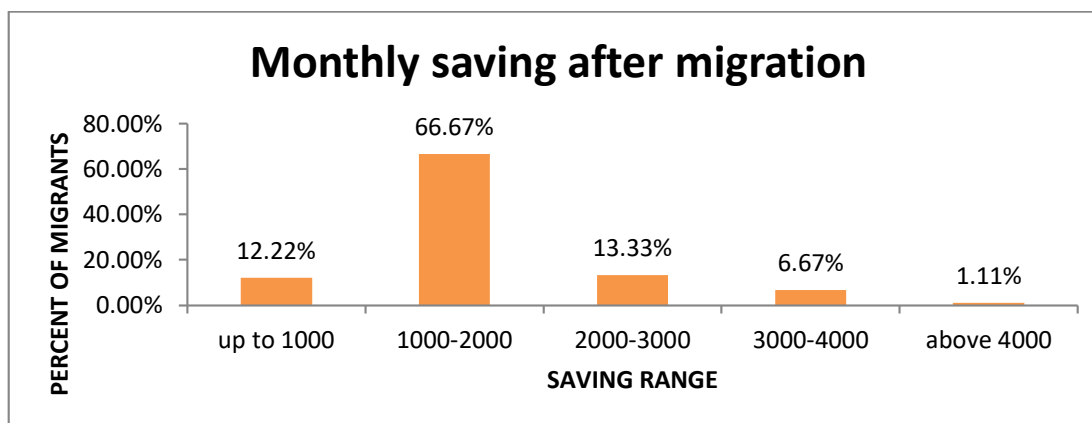
10. Monthly expenditure after migration

Chart no. 4: Monthly expenditure of distress migrants after migration
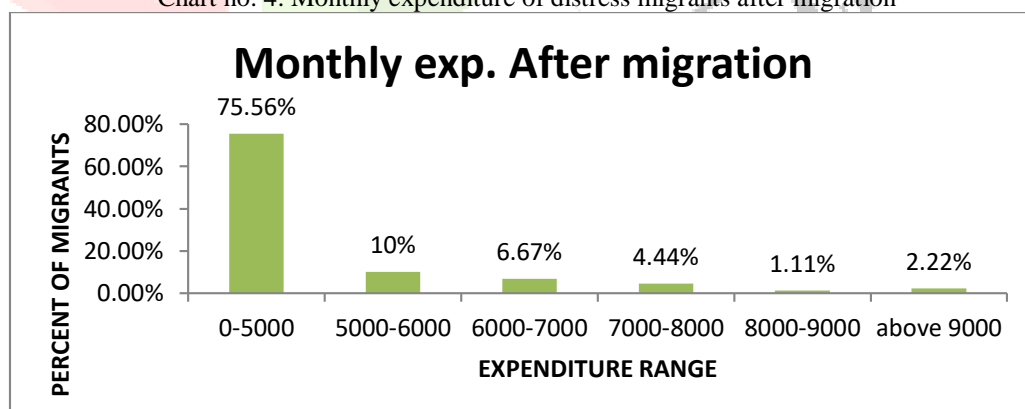
(Source: primary Data, 2021)

Chart no.4 shows the monthly expenditure of all distress migrants after migration where highest percentage of migrant's (75.56%) income range is 0-5000 and least percentage of migrant's (1.11%) income range is 8000-9000.

11. Monthly savings after migration

Chart no. 5: Monthly saving of distress migrants after migration

Chart no. 5 shows the monthly saving of all distress migrants after migration where highest percentage of migrants (67.67%) saving range is 1000-2000 and least percentage of migrants (1.11%) saving range is above 4000.

12. Monthly expenditure on children education

Table no.8: Monthly expenditure on children education of distress migrants

Sl.no.	Exp. Range	No. Of migrants Before migration	PERCENT	No. Of migrants After migration	Percent
1	Nil	50	55.56	28	31.11
2	Up to 500	40	44.44	53	58.89
3	500-1000	0	0	9	10
Total		90	100	90	100

Table no.8 shows the monthly expenditure on children education of distress migrants before and after migration. Before migration 50% migrants expenditure on children education is nil but after migration it's reduce to 31.11%. Highest percentage of migrants (58.89%) make expenditure on children education is up to 500 after migration and only 10% migrants make expenditure on children education range is 500-1000.

HYPOTHESIS TESTING

Table no.9: Paired t- test for hypothesis testing

INDICATOR	PRE MIGRATION MEAN	POST MIGRATION MEAN	t-STAT	t CRITICAL VALUE TWO TAILED (±)	P (t<=T) TWO TAIL	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	HYPOTHESIS
MONTHLY INCOME	1528.09	5277.97	-9.55236	1.98729	1.81E-15	0.05	REJECTED
MONTHLY EXPENDITURE	1528.09	3463.483	-5.99024	1.98729	4.62E-08	0.05	REJJECTED
MONTHLY SAVING	116.2921	1839.715	-18.8595	1.98729	4.1E-31	0.05	REJECTED
MONTHLY EXPNDITURE ON CHILDREN EDUCATION	115.7303	366.2921	-11.0016	1.98729	7.58E-14	0.05	REJECTED

(Source: Primary data, 2021)

Above table shows the hypothesis testing through paired t-Test. This test is used for impact analysis of pre and post distress migration. From the above table it is clear that the mean value of monthly income during pre-migration is 1528.09 and post migration is 5277.97, level of significance is 0.05 and degree of freedom is 89, t-critical value of two tail is between $\pm$ 1.98729 and the calculated t value is -9.55236, here tabulated value is less than calculated value so null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted.

The mean value of monthly expenditure during pre-migration is 1528.09 and post migration is 3463.483, level of significance is 0.05 and degree of freedom is 89, t-critical value of two tail is $\pm$ 1.98729 and the calculated t value is -5.99024, here tabulated value is less than calculated value so null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted.

The mean value of monthly saving during pre-migration is 116.2921 and post migration is 1839.715, level of significance is 0.05 and degree of freedom is 89 t-critical value of two tail is $\pm$1.98729 and the calculated t value is -18.8595, here tabulated value is less than calculated value so null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted.

The mean value of monthly expenditure on children education during pre-migration is 115.7303 and post migration is 366.2921, level of significance is 0.05 and degree of freedom is 89, t-critical value of two tail is $\pm$ 1.98729 and the calculated t value is -11.0016, here tabulated value is less than calculated value so null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted.

So, from the above analysis it is clear that null hypothesis – H_01 is there is no significant improvement in the monthly income, monthly expenditure and monthly saving of migrants, post migration and H_02 is there is no significant improvement in the monthly expenditure on children education are rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. Thus there is rise in income, expenditure, saving and expenditure on children's education due to migration in the study area, which in turn implies that standard of living of the people improves when they migrate to bigger cities and take up employment there.

The result depicts the quantitative impact of distress migration where it is clear that after migration there is significant improvement in the monthly income, monthly expenditure, monthly savings and monthly expenditure on children education.

Findings

1. Highest percentage of distress migrants are from schedule caste which is 55.56% of total per cent and lowest percentage of distress migrants are from OBC which is 14.44% of total per cent. It implies that all of, who migrate due to the distressed situation, belong to the socially backward sections.
2. On the basis of economic category 71.11% of distress migrants are BPL card holders, 26.67% of distress migrants are AAY card holders and only 2.22% of distress migrants have no cards. Thus, we find that majority almost 98% of the migrants are extremely poor.
3. Among all distress migrants 74.44% migrants are married, 21.11% of migrants are unmarried and only 4.45% of migrants are widowed.
4. On the basis of educational qualification among all distress migrants 56.67% of migrants are illiterate and 43.33% of migrants are literate.
5. Before migration 31.11% of migrant's occupation is worked as labour, 18.89% of migrant's occupation is studying, 26.67% migrant's occupation is housewife and 23.33% of migrant's occupation is farming.
6. Before migration highest percentage of migrants (44.44%) monthly income range is rupees 1000-2000 and least percentage of migrants (23.34%) monthly income range is rupees 2000-3000.
7. Before migration due to very low monthly income of people there monthly expenditure is more than their income.
8. After migration highest migration of migrants (67.78%) monthly income is up to 5000 and least percentage of migrants (6.67%) monthly income is above 10,000.
9. After migration highest percentage of migrants (75.56%) monthly expenditure range is 0-5000 and least percentage of migrants (1.11%) monthly expenditure range is 8000-9000.
10. Before migration due to low monthly income migrants are unable to save money but after migration highest percentage of migrants (67.67%) saving range are 1000-2000 and least percentage of migrants (1.11%) saving range is above 4000.
11. Before migration 44.44% of migrants making expenditure on children education up to 500 and after migration its increase to 58.89% and after migration 10% of migrants expenditure on children education range is rupees 500-1000.

12. From hypothesis testing of the study, it's proved that there is significant improvement in the monthly income, monthly expenditure, monthly saving and monthly expenditure on children education in post migration so null hypothesis of the study is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted.

Conclusion

The study concludes that distress migration in study area occurs mainly due to push factors like lack of work opportunity, failure in agriculture etc. very least number of migrants migrated due to pull factor like those who are working in company unskilled job. Most of the distress migrants are moved to southern side of the country i.e., Andhra Pradesh for the purpose of bricks making as a seasonal labour migrant for the fixed period of time. The study aims to find out the socio-economic impact of migration so, after migration it is remarkable from above study that there will be increase in monthly income, monthly expenditure and saving amounts of the distress migrants. The study also concludes that after migration some extent there will be increase in monthly expenditure on children education. Therefore, the study stating that distress migration has positive quantitative impact to the migrants.

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