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Effect of migration on agricultural growth & development of KBK District of Odisha: A statistical assessment

Subrat Kumar Mahapatra and Chinmayee Patra

Abstract

The Present Investigation is conducted on Effect of Migration on Agricultural growth & Development of KBK District of Odisha: A Statistical assessment. The old districts of Koraput, Balangir and Kalahandi (Popularly known as KBK districts) have since 1992-93 been divided into eight districts: Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, Rayagada, Balangir, Subarnapur, Kalahandi and Nuapada. Migration is a burning socio-economic issue especially in agriculture sector and cause contraction in agricultural production. Different types of migrations include Emigration, immigration, internal migration, international migration, rural-urban migration & seasonal migration. More than 30 million people in India are seasonal migrant labourers. For Conducting the Research, secondary data collected from Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DOES), Govt. of Odisha, Odisha Agricultural Statistics Handbook, Reserve Bank of India Data & Census of India (1991, 2001 & 2011). From the Present study it was found that more number of migrants was observed Bolangir & Kalahandi among the 8 KBK Districts. Work is considered as main reason for male migrants. The Major cause of rural-urban migration for education, political & social stability, searching for job, better technologies, employment & business opportunities. Kalahandi have a greater number of migrants under agriculture and allied sector. The workers are migrated to other districts as daily wage labours in different farms, industry, brick clins. The Pattern of Migration is Seasonal in nature. The migration prone districts of Odisha Includes Bargarh, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Sonepur, Ganjam, Gajapati, Koraput, Nowrangpur, Koraput & Khorda. From this above study, it is concluded that migration significantly depends on area and production of different crops. For all the Major crops likes Cereals, Pules & Oil Seeds crops of the state, the district having higher area & Production attracts more migrants in 2001 & 2011 Census year. The proper growth and development strategy must be implemented to utilise both manpower and natural resources Another major finding of the study are the yield of the major crops are not significantly depending on the number of migrants.

Keywords: Migration, KBK, Agriculture census, Agricultural production, Yield, Crops

1. 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'. Where people move for a few months in a year, the migrants are also known as 'short duration' migrants, 'seasonal' migrants or 'circulatory' migrants. It can also be termed as voluntary or forced, legal or illegal.

Historically, information regarding migration has been collected, since 1872. 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. The degree of economic and social development in both the area of origin and destination were related to different streams of migration. Migration can be classified as four streams mainly rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-rural and urban-urban. Further, stream can be intra-district, intra-state, inter-state. Majorities of the migrants are moving within the state, i.e. move within same districts or move from one district to other within the same state. Migration arises out of various social, cultural, economic, spatial and demographic reasons summarized as push and pull factors. Various theories and models were propounded to perceive the intended meaning of migration. The study of migration among population helps to understand the dynamics of the society. In 2018, 3.3 percent of the world's population are international migrants. Over 40 million internal migrants and more than 22 million refugees were recorded in global displacement. World estimates states that in 2013, out of 232 million international migrants 150 million people were accounted as migrant workers. The State of World Population report stated that the number of

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population in urban is steadily raises. As per 2011 census, urbanization in India increased from 27.81 percent in 2001 to 31.16 percent in 2011. India constitutes 11.4 million emigrants (The World Bank 2011) and 309 million internal migrants (Census of India 2001). In 2010-11, India hits the top with 2 million people by accounting for one-fifth of all tertiary educated immigrants in OECD countries. In 2015, the immigrant population of India was 5,240,960 or 0.4 percent of total resident population and 15,573,953 or 1.17 percent of all citizens of India lived outside their country of origin (International Organization for Migration).

Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life & economic well-being of people living in rural areas, often relatively isolated & sparsely populated areas. Rural-urban migration cause both beneficial and negative effects on the Rural Development as well as the agricultural development of the

state. India constitutes 11.4 million emigrants and 309 million internal migrants. Agriculture & Rural development can address the root causes of migration, including rural poverty, food insecurity, inequality, unemployment, lack of social protection as well as natural resource depletion due to environmental degradation & climate change (FAO).

1.1 KBK Districts of Odisha

The old districts of Koraput, Balangir and Kalahandi (popularly known as KBK districts) have since 1992-93 been divided into eight districts: Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, Rayagada, Balangir, Subarnapur, Kalahandi and Nuapada. These eight districts comprise of 14 Sub-divisions, 80 Tahsils, and as many Community Development Blocks. The total number of revenue villages forming part of KBK region is 12,293.

Table 1: Geographical administrative divisions of KBK districts of Odisha

Sl. no	District	Area (Sq.Km)	Number Of				
			Sub-Div.	Tahsils	Blocks	TSP Blocks	Villages
1	Koraput	8807	2	14	14	14	2028
2	Malkangiri	5791	1	7	7	7	1045
3	Nabarangpur	5291	1	10	10	10	901
4	Rayagada	7073	2	11	11	11	2667
5	Balangir	6575	3	14	14	--	1794
6	Subarnapur	2337	2	6	6	--	959
7	Kalahandi	7920	2	13	13	2	2236
8	Nuapada	3852	1	5	5	--	663
Total KBK		47646	14	80	80	44	12293

(Source- kbk.nic.in)

The KBK region possesses a varied topography: extensive ranges of hills covered with forests, rolling uplands, and extensive drainage systems. It is endowed with very diverse ecological habitats and is rich in flora and fauna. The four tribal dominated districts of Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur and Rayagada along with Kalahandi form part of Eastern Ghats, and are hilly, forested and criss-crossed with several rivers and nalahs. Balangir, Nuapada and Subarnapur districts are mainly part of Central Table lands, which have varied topography including plain agricultural lands, hills and rolling uplands. Some of the areas are also covered with forests and watercourses. KBK districts are also rich in mineral resources such as bauxite, chromite, lime iron and manganese.

The KBK region manifests a pair of opposites in the field of Agriculture. While cultivation practices in the command areas of Potteru (Malkangiri), Upper Kolab (Koraput), Indravati (Kalahandi), Mahanadi (Subarnapur) and in the command areas of other various medium/minor irrigation projects in

KBK districts are quite advanced, commercial crops like maize and cotton are popular in large tracts, a majority of tribal communities continue to depend upon subsistence agriculture including shifting cultivation. Agricultural production fluctuates from year to year under the impact of natural calamities: droughts and floods, which frequent this region. A large proportion of the rural poor and tribals in particular face severe food insecurity and depend on forests for their livelihood and subsistence. Forests are subjected to degradation of varying degrees on account of severe biotic pressure, intensive use, shifting cultivation, mining, diversion for developmental projects, and lack of adequate investment for their sustainable management. Weak agro-climatic conditions, poor connectivity and infrastructure, physical isolation, and low social capabilities among tribals characterize this region, which suffers from multiple deprivations and backwardness: (i) tribal backwardness, (ii) hill area backwardness, and (iii) backwardness due to severe natural calamities

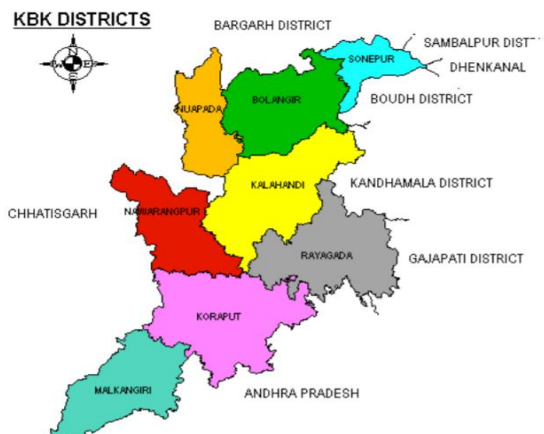


Fig1: KBK Districts of Odisha

1.2 Migration in Odisha

The economy of Odisha is predominantly agricultural and the performance in this sector is crucial to the development of the state. The prevalence of small farmers having small sized land holdings, seasonal unemployment, the non-application of modern technology in agriculture in Odisha had forced the people to search for alternate sources of livelihood. People of the rural areas migrate to urban areas within and outside their districts and also to the neighbouring states Migration is an outcome due to the repeated disasters that strike Odisha at regular intervals. Cyclones, floods, droughts and famines hit the state at different times in different regions. There have been more than 30 natural disasters during the period 1963 to 1999. The coastal region is more prone to cyclones, floods where as the western districts and southern region are vulnerable to droughts and famines and have created a vacuum in livelihoods. The manifestations of disasters are seen in the poverty, malnutrition, distress sale of paddy, property and even children. Landlessness, indebtedness and lack of livelihood force the people to seek survival options in other far way places. Displacement is another major cause of migration in Odisha. Endowed with natural resources, Odisha is the hot destination of the multi nations and transnational companies for mining leases and industry based on them. Migration is a survival strategy in Odisha. For the landless and marginal farmers who are in constant debt, migration is the only choice for livelihood. The push arising out of lack of livelihood options in the village and indebtedness and crop loss leads to the pull factors such as the attraction of livelihood in the lean seasons. However it has been established that migration enables one just enough earning to tide over the distress in the lean season and in no way helps to accumulate capital. There is a deep linkage between migration and poverty especially of survival migration where women are found at the bottom of the pyramidal structure of poverty. Seasonal migration of odisha in each winter starts a process of migration. The populace of the western districts of the state of Odisha is the ones who migrate particularly of undivided Bolangir, Koraput, Kalahandi districts (now known as the KBK districts). The phenomenon of migration is believed to have taken roots in the aftermath of severe drought of the 1960s. Today every year thousands of people across the length and breadth of the region leave their native village in search of food and employment and flock the brick kilns in the neighbouring state of Andhra Pradesh, the construction sites of the cities and also to the towns of the state. After the harvest there is no more work and Nuakhai or harvest related festivals bring in their own expenses for which loans are acquired and are difficult to repay. Most end up as bonded labourers being paid minimal daily wages. Alienation of land, labour and produce is the driving force for migration. Today there is no work for more than 80 days in some parts of the region. Hence there is no other option but seek work in the brick kilns of Andhra or pull rickshaws in Raipur. Long term migration nearly hundred thousand labourers go to Surat (Gujrat). This is a long term migration, mostly in the textile-weaving (powerloom) and diamond-polishing businesses. Though this migration has its problems, it is overall a long trend migration, with a more stable income. 5 Migration types Within the state (from one district to another district) Outside the state- Odisha to AP, Surat, Raipur Distress migration in Odisha can be categorized on the basis of the destination i.e. canal labour (agricultural wage employment in the irrigated fields of districts of Bargarh) and dadan-shramika (work in the brick kilns for wage employment for 6 – 8 months).

More than 30 million people in India are seasonal migrant labourers. Odisha's share is 2.5 million and considered a key state for supply of migrant labour. While remittance from migrants from Surat stands at 2000crores, every second day there are news about how migrant workers are harassed, abused and exploited in various part of India. It is a small effort to deliberate and advocate on the issue of migration, its impact, development, policy framework and search for alternatives

1.3 Migration in KBK Regions of Odisha

According to the 2011 Census of India, about 61.8% of the working population are engaged in agricultural activities. However apart from all these positive indicators, the state suffers from the major issues of inter-state and intra state migration. Migration has been considered as the persistent problem of Odisha for a long time. The state suffers from distress migration mostly from south west regions including KBK districts. According to the 2011 Census of India, Odisha has got a working population of 17,541,589, among them 61% are main workers and rest are marginal workers. It had a rural unemployment rate of 8.7% and an urban unemployment rate 5.8% as per the 68th National Sample Survey (2011-2012). The State witnessed the falling share of agriculture sector to overall GSDP as well as fluctuating trend of growth rates for last few years. Even though Odisha has been blessed with all natural and mineral resources, every year ten out of thousand workers migrate to other states in search of work. While analysing the issues of KBK regions, this study makes an attempt to show the remedial path to deal with distress migration from different angles.

1.4 Effect of Migration on Growth & Development of KBK Regions of Odisha

During the last few years a socio-economic growth has steadily widened the gap between agriculture and industry as well as rural and urban sector. people are also motivated to migrate from their own places to comparatively advanced locations, which creates both regional and spatial imbalances. This type of situation is mainly seen KBK regions of Odisha. The KBK districts account for 19.80% population over 30.60% geographical area of the State. 89.95% people of this region still live in villages. Tribal areas are the hubs for cheap labour forces in western Odisha. Employers often cross state boundaries and arrange to send ten out of thousand labourers across long distances from tribal districts (Bolangir, Kalahandi, Bargarh, Sonapurand Koraput) to find work ^[1]. A prominent example of this kind of migration is brick kiln migrants from Western Odisha to Andhra Pradesh. Similarly over one lakh workers were sent to other states from Odisha in the year 2019. However it is believed that about 3 lakhs workers migrate to other states whose report has not been conventionally published. "The MGNREGA had shown tremendous responses for rural and tribal regions but unfortunately it fails to show any fruitful result for rural Odisha. More over the preference for daily wages is one of the major factors for which people prefer to migrate and join as daily labourers. The multifaceted factors such as geographical, economic and social factors are responsible for the deprivation and backwardness of these regions.

2. Experimental Evidences

2.1. Experimental evidence on Status of Migration

Latapi (1997) ^[2], studied that the resulting demand for migrant workers provides a significant impetus to labour flows and

facilitates the incorporation of undocumented migrants. According to Reynieri (2001)^[3], ILO research in southern European countries demonstrates the extent to which the migrants take jobs that the locals refuse. It is simply a matter of substitution. Sunny (2001)^[4] viewed that probably the number of migrant workers are larger in India than any other Asian country. Kaur (2003)^[5] studied pattern of utilization of remittances of NRIS in Doaba village of Punjab and notified that migration has great impact on economic, social, cultural and psychological life of people, both at place of emigration as well as of migration.

Araya and Roy (2006)^[6] studied Poverty, Gender and Migration and conferred that due to technological developments many women were displaced from agricultural work and economic hardships like poverty and lack of employment opportunities compelled them to migrate for survival. Shanti (2006)^[7] examined the extent of employment oriented migration of females in India and the inter-state variations in its magnitude in his paper female labour migration in India. The extent of the independent migration is arrived at indirectly using proxy variables such as the 'never married' and 'heads'. In the north, at the disaggregated level the percentage of 'never married' and "heads" is high in rural-urban and urban-urban migration and high percentage is observed in all states of south. This paper concludes by suggesting that for purposes of effective policy interventions on gender dimensions should adequately be captured in the official data system. Deshingkar and Akter (2009)^[8] revealed that construction, domestic work, textile, transportation, mines, brick-kilns, excavations and agriculture are the major sectors where migrants were mostly engaged and estimates shows that migrants contribute around 10 percent to the national GDP in his paper "Migration and Human development in India". Turrey (2009)^[9] attempted to observe growing patterns and issues of internal migration in India in relation to social and economic impacts. A crucial overview of internal migration in India shows that migration is a complex phenomenon and in spite of the vast contribution of migrants to Indian economy, social protection is still remains negligible. Chandrasekhar and Sharma (2014)^[10] studied internal migration for education and employment among youth in India and discussed that states with better job opportunity gaining at their expense but backward states are facing brain drain by losing human capital i.e. education and skill level. In all India perspective the above concept would not to be a problem but from the states perspective it can affect their growth trajectories and potential development. They suggested that this aspect needs to be highlighted in the discussions on inclusive growth and development. Singapur and Sreenivasa (2014)^[11] studied the social impacts of migration in India and concluded that the population mobility which was declining up to 1991, increases the adaptation of new economic policy often in the country. Whereas rural to rural stream dominates in the migration process because agriculture is the base of Indian economy and employment among males and marriage among female are the reason of migration in the country. Osondu *et al.* (2014)^[12] study posits that migration is a socio-economic activity which possesses implication for development, stopping migration may be futile as it has its positive implications like availability of credit for agricultural investment funds and most of the remittances should invest in productive sectors by farmers, especially in agriculture as the sector suffers more due to migration. Availability of labour for agricultural production reduces due to increase in rate of migration. Guha and Roy (2016)^[13]

studied climate change, migration and food security: evidence from Indian Sundarbans and identified three factors of migration such as environment factors such as inundation of islands, coastal flooding, coastal erosion and severe cyclones etc. (86.67 percent), economic factor such as better jobs, economic benefits; land and house provided by Government etc. (33.33 percent) and social factors such as political benefits and pressure, help from relatives, religious affinity etc. (13.33 percent), which forces households to migrate directly and indirectly. Samantaray (2016)^[14] discussed the feasibility of reverse migration (urban-rural) in Odisha by applying Interpretive-Structural Model and suggested the strategy of reverse migration which helps for the growth and development of rural Odisha and ensures that both skilled and unskilled workers would be gainfully employed in the rural sector.

2.2. Experimental evidence on Effect of Migration in Agricultural growth & development

Parganiha *et al.* (2009)^[15] studied the effect of migration of agricultural labourers on agricultural activities. It was concluded that knowledge and adoption about different agricultural practices are more in non-migrants and also production and productivity of different crops was higher as compare to migrants. Seasonal migration was the main cause of lacking of agricultural labourers. Less mechanization caused agriculture to totally depend on manpower. That is the reason why agricultural activities and production are affected due to migration. Bagchi and Majumdar (2011)^[16] said that out migration of agricultural labourers caused a decline in the supply of labourers which indeed escalated cost of production. Kaur *et al.* (2011)^[17] analyzed causes and impact of labour migration in agriculture in Punjab and revealed that the major factors responsible for migration is availability of better income and employment opportunities at the destination place. An economic factor like low wages and rain-fed agriculture in the native place causes migration, while poverty, poor civic amenities, leads to poor life whereas high aspirations and demonstration effect were social and psychological factors resulting to migration. Singh (2012)^[18] analyzed the effect of migration on agricultural productivity and women empowerment in Bihar with the help 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 work load for women was observed especially in migrant households with the upcoming challenges like management of fund, technology and input-output marketing. Keshri and Bhagat (2013)^[19] studied the socio-economic determinants of temporary labour migration in India and observed that the two main outcomes associated with transfer of surplus labour from agriculture to non-agricultural sector is the efficiency of labour use and poverty reduction. They observed that circular, seasonal and temporary mobility patterns are adopted by people as a part of their livelihood strategies and income security. Brauw (2014)^[20] explored the relationship between migration and agricultural productivity in Ethiopia using standard regression techniques and found that among young migrants, there appears to be a positive, significant relationship between productivity and households sending out a migrant. Tuladhar *et al.* (2014)^[21] analyzed the effects 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 in the sector and no

improvements in agriculture productivity in remittance-receiving agricultural households because of non-investment of incomes on productivity-enhancing agricultural capital goods and inputs. Also he suggested that allotment of remittance for agriculture productivity is important to compensate yield losses arising from labour migration. Nguyen (2015) [22] 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 rather than diversification. However, migration also decreases labour productivity and crop diversification of rural households in case of missing remittances. Venu *et al.* (2016) [23] 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 higher than non-migrant households. The major 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.

3. Materials & Methods

This includes the following steps

1. Collection of Data
2. Statistical Analysis

It includes

- i. Descriptive Statistics
- ii. Graphical Data Representation
- iii. Linear Regression Analysis

3.1 Collection of Data

The secondary data collected from Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DOES), Govt. of Odisha, Odisha Agricultural Statistics Handbook, Reserve Bank of India Data & Census of India (1991,2001& 2011).Data regarding area, production and productivity of Agriculture crops were collected from Odisha Agricultural Statistics at a glance (Published by Govt of Odisha) of Different districts of Odisha.

3.2 Statistical analysis

3.2.1 Descriptive statistics

Collected data regarding migration, area, production and productivity were summarized and presented in the tabular form for further analysis. By using this, we can calculate the Average Migration Workers of the state & District level avg. total migrants, avg. male & female migrants. We can also calculate the variability of Migration in different states by Using Variance (SD) & Coefficient of Variation CV (%).

3.2.2 Graphical Representation

Graphical representation is another way of analysing numerical data through charts and graphs by using migration data of three consecutive years 1991, 2001 and 2011 in order to know the trend of migration and distribution of migrants of different districts based on gender (male and female) and area (rural and urban).

By using Graphs, we can also interpret the Total Migrant Worker of Odisha, Total Migrant Worker of each state, Migrants worker according to Educational status/ industrial area/ economic activity /reason of migration and also, we can easily calculate the Trend of Total Migrants/Female Migrants/ Male Migrants of Each District of Odisha. We can also compare the District wise agriculture & allied activities

migrant workers of Different census year as comparative study

3.2.3 Linear regression Analysis

Linear regression is an approach for modelling the relationship between a quantitative dependent variable (Y) and one or more explanatory variables (independent variable) denoted by X. In present study, number of migrants of agriculture and allied sector was considered as dependent variable and area of cultivation and production as independent variables. On the other hand, productivity is considered as dependent variable and numbers of migrants were considered as independent.

The linear regression equation is denoted as:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta X + \varepsilon$$

Where, α is the intercept,
 β is the regression co-efficient,
 ε is the random error.

Significance of the coefficients obtained from regression analysis were interpreted using the P-values. P-value less than 0.05 indicates that the coefficient is significant at 5% level of significance whereas P-value less than 0.01 indicates that the coefficient is significant at 1% level of significance.

4. Suggested Measure to check the Effect of Migration on Agricultural growth & Development of KBK District

Proper development policy must be prepared for the Labourer & workers in the rural areas. The initiation must begin right from the backward regions like KBK areas. Various projects such as irrigation projects, infrastructure development projects must be promoted to deal with the issues of seasonal migration and rural-urban migration. The state government of Odisha is taking care of these 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 has to adopt thorough statistical measures to represent realistic assessment. As per the Tendulkar Committee methodology, the southern region which includes the KBK region (i.e., Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput districts), has the highest incidence of poverty followed by the northern region. From 2004-05 to 2011-12, all these regions have witnessed substantial reduction of poverty. Among these regions, the northern region has recorded the highest reduction of poverty with 30.53 percentage points, followed by the southern region with 25.40 percentage points and the coastal region with 19.95 percentage points. The migrant workers can avail the facilities of health, education and public distribution services and the services of banks for savings, credit and remittances (12th annual plan report). The state government should focus for agriculture and food safety programmes in order 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 these schemes. There should be the proper enforcement of labour law, migrants' workforce act, minimum wage act, child labour act and labourers' welfare schemes to bring upliftment of the entire regions. Similarly, various social auditing and financial decision must be ethically made for the development of grass root level. The state 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 Left wing 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 in 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).

5. Conclusion

From the above study, we can conclude that continuous raise in trend of total number of migrants in Odisha from 1991 to 2011. More number of migrants are observed in mostly in Bolangir & Kalahandi Districts of KBK regions. The problem of migration is complex and varied. Even though the migration cannot 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 female are migrating more for other purposes like marriage, natural calamities, education etc. than for work. The proper growth and development strategy must be implemented to utilise both manpower and natural resources. The findings concluded that for most of the crops, migration significantly depends on area and production of different crops. For all the Major 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 the yield of the major crops is not significantly depending on the number of migrants. As per latest RBI report, Odisha is considered as the hottest investment destination for new projects but due to lack of awareness, failure of planning and coordination, it fails to grasp the yield of growth. Even though a huge employment opportunity can be created through the set of industries, but ideally no compensation strategy has been successful to meet the socio-economic and environmental challenges of KBK regions. With the coordination of private sector, public sector and stakeholders an entire theme of agricultural growth & development can be ideally realised.

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