Migration of Labour in Kalahandi District of Odisha

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Abstract

The present study is an attempt to study the major causes of out migration in Kalahandi district of Odisha. The study is mainly based on primary data collected through semi-structured questionnaire from two blocks of the district, namely Golamunda and Narla with the total sample size of 300 households. In selecting the sample households, a proportionate sampling along with simple random sampling technique has been used. The study used descriptive statistics, percentage, ratio and cross tabulation to analyze the data. The major findings of the study show that most of the migrants (96%) in the study area are seasonal (or temporary) migrants while a few migrants (4%) are permanent migrants. Among the different social categories, the intensity of migration is highest among SC migrants. Besides, most of the migrants are in the age group of 41-50 and basically the illiterate or very low educated workers (0-5 years of education) are migrated in large number as compared to relatively higher educated workers. So far as place of migration is concerned most of the migrants are migrated to the interstates and very few of them are migrated to the inter districts. The major reason for out migration is due to the lack of enough non-agricultural jobs in the villages. Thus, the study concluded that lack of enough non-agricultural job opportunities is the major reason of out-migration in Kalahandi district of Odisha.

Keywords: Migration; Seasonal migrants; Non-agricultural jobs; Kalahandi

Introduction

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the large section of people in India. It not only provides foods but also generates employment to the growing population. The role of agriculture cannot be ignored in the state of Odisha. It supports the state's economy in term of its contribution to State Gross Domestic Products (SGDP), employment and income generation, environmental sustainability, livelihood of dependency of rural people etc. According to the advance estimates of 2016-17, the share of agriculture sector to the state's SGDP has come down to 15.5% which was more than 70% in the early 1950s [1]. As per census 2011, about 61.82% population of the state depend on agriculture for sustaining their livelihood. But in Kalahandi district, one of the most backward districts of Odisha and also in India, the dependency on agriculture is about 77.4 per cent which is much higher than the state's dependency [2]. This indicates that more than 3/4th of population of the district depends on agriculture for deriving their livelihood directly or indirectly. Hence, agriculture is considered as the main-stay for the people of Kalahandi district. However, the agricultural production in the state is considerably affected by the natural calamities like floods, cyclones and droughts. Particularly, in Kalahandi district, agriculture is highly monsoon dependent and is frequently affected due to the lack of irrigation facilities coupled with the severe the droughts.

A series of droughts were historically witnessed by the district during 1868, 1884 and 1897. The famine of 1899 had severely affected the socio-economic condition of the people in the district. Subsequently, another series of droughts were occurred in the district during 1919-20, 1922-23, 1925-26, 1929-30, 1954-55, 1955-56, 1965-66, 1974-75 and 1985 [3]. Thus, it is said that the Kalahandi is the most drought hit region in the state. In the 1980's, the district became famous for drought, child selling, and malnutrition and starvation death. The recurrence of a series of severe droughts has affected the socio-economic condition of the people of Kalahandi to a marked extent. As a result, mass unemployment was created and as such high incidence of poverty was appeared among the poor section of the people in the district. This scenario still prevails in the district.

As per the Ministry of Rural Development Methodology, there was about 85.77% BPL families in Kalahandi district in the 1992 BPL census which declined to 62.71% in the 1997 BPL census [4]. This is due to the fact that the employment opportunities in the district are limited. Besides, the agriculture is unable to generate enough employment opportunities for the growing workforces due to the occurrence of frequent droughts in the district. This situation compels the poor people of the district to migrate to the urban areas in search of jobs. Migration is a means of livelihood strategy for these poor people. In the district, migration has been a very serious issue. The incidence of migration is very high in the blocks like Golamunda, Dharamgarh, Kokasara and Bhawanipatna sadar block. But the workers also migrate from other blocks like Lanjigarh, Narla, M.Rampur, Thuamul Rampur and Kesinga [3]. As per the report of district labour office, Kalahandi, 330 registered workers were migrated to Andhra Pradesh state in 2010-11 and 250 workers migrated to Tamil Nadu state in 2011-12. However, the non-official report (migration survey in the district conducted by an NGO namely KARMI, Mahaling) highlights that a huge number of unregistered workers form the district migrate to different states of the country (ibid). Thus, it can be said that Kalahandi is one of the central labour sending zones in the state. Under this backdrop, the present study tries to study the major causes of out migration in Kalahandi district of Odisha.

Issue of labour migration

"Migration is a universal phenomenon" [5] - it is seen not only in international level but also in national and regional level. It is reported that "one among every 55 individuals in the world is a migrant today" [6]. In the modern age, more people are motivated and able to move anywhere in the globe due to accessibility of modern transportations and communications [7]. Generally, migration is the movement of an individual or a group of individuals from one place to another place (which may be temporary or permanent) in search of job opportunities. There is no a precise definition of migration, which is universally acceptable. However, the most popular definition of migration was given by IOM. The IOM defined "migration as the movement of person or group of persons, either across international boarder or within a state". According to Ekong [8], "Migration of labour refers to the movement of the people from one geographical location to another, either on a temporary or permanent basis". There are several reasons behind migration. The reasons can be categorized as under the following factors.

1. Economic factors: It is the most important factor which causes migration. The economic factors like poverty, employment opportunity in the place of origin, size of agricultural landholdings, availability of good quality of agricultural land, irrigation facilities and nature and amount of local wage rate etc. which determine the magnitude of migration.

2. Social factors: Social factors also attribute to the large scale of migration. These factors are size of family, social relation, availability of housing, education and health care facilities. Sometimes, these factors emerge as equal as economic factors in determining migration.

3. Political factors: Political factors also play a significant role in encouraging migration. These factors reflect in term of political and religious disturbances, conflicts among the boarder living people, political refugees etc.

4. Environmental factors: The natural calamities like droughts, floods, cyclones, earthquakes, climate refugees, deforestation, desertification and environmental pollution due to industrialization which cause migration.

5. Geographical factors: The age composition of people is one of the important geographical factors that influence the decision to migrate. Generally, the young adults are more likely to migrate than the elderly persons. Besides, population pressure and, availability of human and physical resources determine the intensity of migration.

Kalahandi district is one of the backward regions of the state. The district is facing acute poverty, crop failure due to scanty rain fall, insufficient irrigation facilities, lack of non-agricultural occupations [3]. As a result, the rural poor are forced to migrate to different urban areas of the country in search of job opportunities for their livelihood.

Review of Literature

Ahmad, et al. [9] conducted a study in Pakistan to examine the macroeconomic determinants of international migration. The study found that migration was positively related with explanatory variables i.e. unemployment (0.709), remittances (0.562) and inflation (0.453) and negatively related with real wage rate (-1.580) in country. This implies that the rise in unemployment and inflation force the people to push out from the domestic country for migration. Furthermore, the increase in the volume of remittances acts as a pull factor to attract the migrants in the host countries. The study concluded that unemployment, inflation and low wage rate were the push factors and the inflow of remittances was the pull factor for international migration from Pakistan. The place where non-agricultural job opportunity is limited or cultivation is continuously prevented by the climate changes, the seasonal migration is often occurred during the lean agricultural season. The intensity of temporary (or seasonal) migration varies region to region in the country. The intensity of this migration was observed very high in the states like Jharkhand, Bihar, Gujarat, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Nagaland where the proportion of STs and SCs or intra-state inequality was very high. It was also observed that the seasonal migration has declined with the improvement of economic and educational status. The people in the rural areas with increasing incomes become less prone to migrate temporarily. Those who belong to STs have a higher chance of migrating seasonally than the people of any other social groups. Social factors play a crucial role in migration decisions. Thus the study concluded that the seasonal migration is highly concentrated among the poor sections of the society [10].

Based on secondary data (census, 2011), a study by Singapur and Sreenivasa [11] shows that the intra-state migration in India is very high among the migrants. But, the inter-state migration is prominent in the states where the agricultural productivity is low. This category of states includes Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha. The flow of inter-state migration is mostly for the employment in temporary and casual. The study also reveals that employment is the major reason of migration for males while marriage is for females in the country. Migration from Bangladesh and Nepal to India has taken place due the pull factors viz. employment opportunities and higher wages. The migrants in Bangladesh mostly intend to move to India. The reason is that it is relatively cheaper and easier for them to migrate to India than to any other countries for earning better income. In Nepal, most of the Dalit people migrate to India. This is because the lack of employment opportunities, caste-based discrimination and poor socio-economic status are performed as the most prominent push factors in Nepal [7]. A study was carried out by Malhotra [12] to examine the push and pull factors which are highly responsible for the migration of the workers from different states to Punjab. The study found that the pull factors were better employment opportunities, better living conditions and fulfillment of self-aspiration (enjoyment of freedom nuclear family) and push factors were lack of development, lack of sufficient agricultural land and social tensions. Padhan and Luha [13] conducted a study in Bijepur block of Bargarh district in Odisha. They found that the searching of better job is the major reason behind the migration. Most of the respondents (80.64%) reported that the highest percentage of migrants were temporary migrants and more than 50% migrants prefer to migrate within the district while relatively less number of migrants (36.29%) migrates to out of the state. The migrants accounted for 90% were not economically sound. Among the different social categories, the highest number of migrants was from SC category in the study area. Moreover, it is also found that the households having ration card have migrated in larger numbers than the households having no ration card.

Madhu and Uma [14] conducted a study in Manvi taluk (block) of Raichure district of Karnataka by using primary data. The study reveals that 95 percent labourers were migrated in the study area owing to seasonal unemployment. Besides, Most of them belonged to marginalized groups and the majority of migrants were in the age group of 15-30. Due to seasonal migration, the income of almost all the migrants (99.6%) has increased. Among them, 92 percent migrants revealed that their savings have augmented because of increase in the level of income. As a result of which, the volume of debt has reduced

to a great extent. The study also found that 94.7 percent labourers were migrated within the state. Samantray and Bhoi [15] pointed out that poverty, unemployment and natural calamities were the major reasons of migration in Ganjam district of Odisha. Most of the migrants were in the age group of 20-30. These young migrants were migrated to other states due to having no scope of job opportunities in the localities. According to Vyas [16], poor living condition in the rural areas is acted as the prominent push factor and better job opportunities and higher wages in the urban areas are attributed to rural-urban migration in India. The migration within the state (intra-state) is quite greater than the migration across the states (inter-state) as per census, 2001. Migration among women is the highest due to marriage within and across the state.

After carefully reviewing the above literature, a research gap was found that the rare studies have done in Kalahandi district of Odisha focusing on the major reasons of out migration.

Objective of the Study

The present study is carried out with the objective to study the major causes of out migration in Kalahandi district of Odisha.

Research Methodology

The present study is mainly based on primary data. Primary data are collected through a semi-structured questionnaire, which was specifically developed for this study. The study is carried out with the sample size of 300 households from Kalahandi district of Odisha. Out of 13 blocks in the district, two blocks namely Golamunda and Narla have been selected as sample blocks. In order to have a proper representation of the blocks, a proportionate sampling along with simple random sampling technique has been used to select the households. Therefore, from Golamunda block 188 households (63% of the total sample size 300) and from Narla block 122 households (37% of the total sample size 300) are selected. The data are analyzed through descriptive statistics, percentage, ratio and cross tabulation.

Results and Discussion

Migration is a universal phenomenon which is in practice in all parts of the globe since the dawn of human civilization. It is considered as a survival strategy for the migrant households. There are various reasons for the occurrence of migration among the migrants. Some migrants follow seasonal (temporary) migration while others follow permanent migration. Furthermore, the place of migration among the migrants varies to each other. That means they may migrate within the district or states or nations or out of the nations. The present study tries to extract the facts regarding the type of migration, place of migration, reasons for migration, are depicted in Tables 1-3. In the study area, it is found that out of 300 sample households, 275 households are migrants and the rest 25 households are non-migrants. On the basis of time dimensions, migration is of two types such as seasonal (temporary) migration and Permanent (long period). Among the migrant households, some of the members of the household are seasonal migrants and some others are permanent migrants. In this regards, the study highlights the facts that most of the respondents (96%) revealed that their family members migrate seasonally (Table 1). On the other hand, only 4% respondents reported that their family members migrate for a long period of time (permanent migration). In Golamunda block, around 62.2% family members migrate while in Narla block, 37.8% family members migrate. Among the migrants of Golamunda block, 165 (60.0%) are seasonal migrants and 6 (2.2%) migrants are permanent. Similarly, in Narla block 99 (36.0%) are seasonal migrants while 5 (1.8%) are permanent migrants. This implies that most of sample households in Golamunda and Narla bock, whose members are being migrated on seasonal basis. Furthermore, it is observed that the magnitude of migration is more serious in Golamunda block than in Narla block. It is also observed from the table that with regards to different social classes the highest migrants are found in the category of SC (51.2%) followed by ST (31.6%) and OBC (17.1%). Among the SC migrants, 48.4% migrants are seasonal and 2.9% migrants are permanents. Similarly, among ST and OBC migrants, 30.5% and 17.1% are seasonal migrants respectively, but merely 3 (1.1%) migrants of ST category are permanent and none of the migrants of OBC category is permanent. This connotes that most

Type of Migration	Blocks			
	Golamunda	Narla	Total	
Seasonal	165 (60.0)	99 (36.0)	264 (96.0)	
Permanent	6 (2.2)	5 (1.8)	11 (4.0)	
Total	171 (62.2)	104 (37.8)	275 (100.0)	
Type of Migration	Category			
	SC	ST	OBC	Total
Seasonal	133 (48.4)	84 (30.5)	47 (17.1)	264 (96.0)
Permanent	8 (2.9)	3 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	11 (4.0)
Total	141 (51.3)	87 (31.6)	47 (17.1)	275 (100.0)

Type of Migration	Age						
	<= 20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61+	Total
Seasonal	6 (2.2)	60 (21.8)	62 (22.50	66 (24.0)	35 (12.7)	35 (12.7)	264 (96.0)
Permanent	0 (0.0)	2 (0.7)	2 (0.7)	2 (0.7)	4 (1.5)	1 (0.4)	11 (4.0)
Total	6 (2.2)	62 (22.5)	64 (23.3)	68 (24.7)	39 (14.2)	36 (13.1)	275 (100.0)

Type of Migration	Year of Education				
	0-5	6-7	8-10	11-15	Total
Seasonal	194 (70.5)	28 (10.2)	28 (10.2)	14 (5.1)	264 (96.0)
Permanent	9 (3.3)	1 (0.4)	1 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	11 (4.0)
Total	203 (73.8)	29 (10.5)	29 (10.5)	14 (5.1)	275 (100.0)

Source: Primary survey (May-August, 2016); Figures in the brackets show percentage to the total

Table 1: Cross tabulation of type of Migration.

Place of Migration	Blocks		Total
	Golamunda	Narla	
International	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Inter State	143 (65.9)	60 (27.6)	203 (93.5)
Inter District	5 (2.3)	9 (4.1)	14 (6.5)
Total	148 (68.2)	69 (31.8)	217 (100.0)

Place of Migration	Category			
	SC	ST	OBC	Total
International	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Inter State	115 (53.0)	51 (23.5)	37 (17.1)	203 (93.5)
Inter District	7 (3.2)	4 (1.8)	3 (1.4)	14 (6.5)
Total	122 (56.5)	55 (25.5)	39 (18.1)	217 (100.0)

Place of Migration	Age						
	<=20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61+	Total
International	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Inter State	4 (1.8)	55 (25.3)	55 (25.3)	47 (21.7)	23 (10.6)	19 (8.8)	203 (93.5)
Inter District	1 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)	3 (1.4)	6 (2.8)	3 (1.4)	14 (6.5)
Total	5 (2.3)	55 (25.3)	56 (25.8)	50 (23.0)	29 (13.4)	22 (10.1)	217 (100.0)

Place of Migration	Year of Education				
	0-5	6-7	8-10	11-15	Total
International	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Inter State	142 (65.4)	26 (12.0)	25 (11.5)	10 (4.6)	203 (93.5)
Inter District	12 (5.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)	1 (0.5)	14 (6.5)
Total	154 (71.0)	26 (12.0)	26 (12.0)	11 (5.1)	217 (100.0)
Source: Primary survey (May-August, 2016); The figures in the brackets show percentage to the total					

Table 2: Cross tabulation of place of migration.

Reasons for migration	Block		Total
	Golamunda	Narla	
Lack of enough non-agricultural jobs in village	107 (38.9)	91 (33.1)	198 (72.0)
Lack of agricultural jobs in lean periods	31 (11.3)	6 (2.2)	37 (13.5)
Overall backwardness of the area	2 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.7)
Low wage rate	13 (4.7)	3 (1.1)	16 (5.8)
Large size of household	10 (3.6)	2 (0.7)	12 (4.4)
Small size of agricultural holding or no agricultural land	4 (1.5)	2 (0.7)	6 (2.2)
Better job opportunities outside	3 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	3 (1.1)
Higher expected income outside	1 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.4)
Total	171 (62.2)	104 (37.8)	275 (100.0)
Source: Primary survey (May-August, 2016); The figures in the brackets show percentage to the total			

Table 3: Reasons for migration.

of the migrants are seasonal among the three social groups. Besides, migration is more concentrated in SC category as compared to other category. This is because SC people in the study area enlarge the family size due to lack of awareness about the small family and for which they face problem in maintaining their livelihood. In fact, the insufficient job opportunities in the villages along with large family size compel them to migrate to the urban areas. Therefore, there is high concentration of migration among SC category. The percentage of migration varies among the different age groups of the sample households (Table 1).

It is observed that migration is maximum among the migrants in the age group of 41-50 (24.7%) followed by 31-41 (23.3%), 21-30 (22.5%), 51-60 (14.2%) and 61 above (13.1%). This clearly reflects that there is high coincidence of migration among the middle aged groups and low in the extreme aged groups. This is because the middle aged group people are physically enough strength and as such they are able to do physical works at the migrated places where as the extreme aged group people are relatively less strength for which they prefer less to do such work. This makes a wide variation of migration among the different age group of people. Further, it is noticed that majority of migrants follow

the seasonal migration and marginal number of migrants (below 1.5%) follow the permanent migration.

Migration varies among the households with different year of education. Generally, migration is highly concentrated among the illiterate people and low among the low educated people. The illiterate people search for work in the unorganized sectors and low educated people search for work either in unorganized or semi-unorganized sectors. The works in these sectors are called unskilled works. So, the illiterate and low educated migrants do unskilled works at the migrated places. In this regards, the present study shows that migration is highly concentrated among the majority of households (73.8%) whose members are in the year of education of 0-5 followed by 10.58% households in both 6-7 and 8-10 year of education. Thus, in respect of the type of migration in the different year of education, the study concluded that migration is highly occurred among the illiterate or very low educated workers (0-5 year of education) and it is relatively low among the relatively low educated workers. Furthermore, majority of migrant workers are seasonal migrants and a very few of them are permanent migrants.

Place of migration

Due to the occurrence of migration, the temporary or permanent migrants move to different urban cities in search of job opportunities. It is noted that some migrants move to nearer cities while others move to the far off places for searching jobs. The seasonal migrants mostly migrate to the nearer cities whereas the permanent migrants basically migrate to the long distance cities. In this connection, the Table 2 depicts the place of migration of the sample households in the study area. It is observed that out of 275 migrant households, 217 households reported that their members have migrated to inter district (movement among different districts of the state) or interstate (movement among different states of the country). However, the rest 58 migrant households reported that their members have migrated to intra district of Kalahandi (within the district, but outside the blocks). Hence, the above table reflects the total of 217 migrants whose place of migration is limited to inter district, interstate and international. It is further clarified that none of the migrants has migrated to international (outside of the nation/country) because of the facts that they will have the language problem in other county though they are interested to go there. In addition to this, they have not acquired any technical knowledge and vocational training due to illiterate or very low level of education.

It is evident from the Table 2 that most of the migrants from Golamunda block (65.9%) and Narla block (27.6%) have migrated to the interstate (outside of the state of Odisha) i.e. Mumbai, Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Chennai and Andhra Pradesh. These migrants make the different groups according to their familiarity and move to these states in search of job opportunities. The seasonal migrants or the aged migrants migrated to the nearer state of Kalahandi i.e. Chhattisgarh because they can easily return to their villages during agricultural seasonal or the moment when any accidental event happens in the family. Some migrants migrated to distance cities of other states for more than one year. In this way, a total of 93.5% migrate to the interstate. Moreover, it is also noticed that around 5 (2.3%) migrants from Golamunda block have migrated to inter district (outside of Kalahandi district and within the state of Odisha). Similarly, around 9 (4.1%) migrants from Narla block have migrated to the inter district. This indicates that the migrants from the sample blocks have migrated to the inter districts like Sambalpur, Jharsuguda (Rourkela city), Khurda (Bhubaneswar city). In these urban cities, the migrant workers do the physical works and earn money. Thus, it can be said that most of the migrants (93.5%) have migrated to interstate and few of them (6.5%) migrated to inter districts of Odisha. This is due the facts that the large number of workers migrates to the interstate with the expectation of earning bulk amount of money and with this high income they could be able to repay the loans borrowed earlier and improve the standard of living by creating durable assets like land, gold, vehicle etc.

The migrant workers of different social groups have migrated to interstate and inter district (Table 2). Most of the migrants (53.0%) belonging to SC category have migrated to interstate and few of them (3.2%) have migrated to inter district. This constitutes 56.5% migrants belonging to the SC category. This implies that most of the migrants of the different social groups have migrated to the interstate and few of them have migrated to the inter district. Besides, the magnitude of migration is high in SC category followed by ST and OBC category. As regards the migrants in the different age groups, the magnitude of migration is in variation. Among the migrants (93.5%) moving to interstate, most of them are in the age groups of 21-30 years and 31-40 years. So far as inter district migration is concerned the highest migrants are in the age group of 51-60. This implies that mostly the old aged migrants are moved to inter districts. Thus, it can be concluded that most of the migrants have migrated to the interstates and few migrants have migrated to the inter district. This is because the migrants migrated to the interstates have expectation of earning high income. With this expectation, the migrants in middle aged groups mostly prefer to migrate to the interstates.

Education plays a vital role for facilitating the people to do skilled work or highly skilled work in the organized sectors. The workers are able to do their works more efficiently through receiving vocational training and any other technical education. However, the rural households are mostly illiterate and very low educated because of which they are bound to do unskilled works in the unorganized sectors. As the study found that migration is highly concentrated among the migrant households (71%) whose members are in the year of education 0-5. This implies that the illiterate and very low educated workers have migrated in a large scale. This is because they can do only unskilled work in the unorganized sectors. The unskilled works available in the village are insufficient. Therefore, they have forced to migrate in a large number. Thus, it can be concluded that the illiterate and very low educated workers have migrated more than the workers who are relatively higher educated. Besides, most of the migrants have migrated to the interstates and very few of them have migrated to the inter districts. The large numbers of migrant migrates to the interstates because of higher wage rate and as such they expect to earn more income.

Reasons for migration

Migration is caused due to various reasons. Broadly, these reasons are categorized into two factors such push factors and pull factors. In the study, the sample migrant respondents from two blocks have reported various reasons which are given in Table 3.

Migration is caused due to various reasons. Broadly, these reasons are categorized into two factors such push factors and pull factors. In the study, the sample migrant respondents from two blocks have reported various reasons (Table 3). Among 275 migrant respondents, most of the respondents (72%) revealed that lack of enough non-agricultural jobs in village is the major reason for migration followed by lack of agricultural jobs in the lean periods (13.5%), low wage rate (5.8%), large size of households (4.4%), small size of agricultural holding or no agricultural land (2.2%), better job opportunities outside (1.1%), overall backwardness of the area (0.7%) and higher expected income outside (0.4%). In Golamunda block, majority of respondents (38.9%) attributed that lack of enough non-agricultural jobs in village is the main reason for migration while in Narla block; most of the respondents (33.1%) attributed the same reason for migration.

Findings and Conclusion

From the above analysis, it is found that most of the migrants (96%) in the study area are seasonal (or temporary) migrants while a few migrants (4%) are permanent migrants. Among the different social categories, the intensity of migration is highest among SC migrants. Most of the migrants are in the age group of 41-50 and basically the illiterate or very low educated workers (0-5 years of education) are migrated in large number as compared to relatively higher educated workers. So far as place of migration is concerned most of the migrants are migrated to the interstates and very few of them are migrated to the inter districts. The major reason for migration is lack of enough non-agricultural jobs in village. Thus, it can be concluded that lack of enough non-agricultural job opportunities is the major reason of out-migration in Kalahandi district of Odisha.

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