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MIGRATION: A THEORITICAL AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Migration plays an important role in improving socioeconomic condition of rural poor people. The paper discusses on the theories of migration and socio-economic condition of migrant's households. The present paper based on the analysis undertaken in Subarnapur district of Odisha, India. The study is an attempt to examine the economic and social conditions of migrant's households. The primary data are collected from the migrant's households and 83 samples were taken from 7 representatives' villages of 2 blocks of Subarnapur district, Odisha.

Keywords: Migration, Socio-economic, households, Subarnapur

Introduction

Mobility is an integral part of human existence. However, all types of human mobility are not migration. In NSSO surveys, those movements which resulted in change of the usual place of residence (UPR) of the individuals were treated as migration and household member who's last UPR was different from the present place of enumeration was considered as migrant. Though social, cultural, political, personal and natural forces have a bearing on migration, viewing it as an economic phenomenon receives special attention. People may be motivated to change their place of residence due to lack of employment opportunities in the area where they are residing in the hope of finding better employment opportunities elsewhere. According to classical theories, migration is rational decision made by an individual or group of persons to move from one underdeveloped place to gain new opportunities. Migration for work in the 21st century has become a popular way for individuals from impoverished developing countries to obtain enough income for survival.

Review of literature

Harris and Todaro (1970) studied the rural-urban migration and urban unemployment. In this study there have two sectors i.e. rural sector and urban sector. H-T model is a short run model where capital endowment is fixed in each sector is supposed to be a function of labour. Here the important variables are taken i.e. labour, capital, output, wages etc. It assumed that both rural and urban sector produce the same good though by different techniques and wage rigidity axiom. There exist a rural-urban wage gap and there will be urban unemployment. In this model the marginal labour in the urban sector is more productive than the marginal labour in the rural sector. Here the policy implication has the use of employment subsidy to the urban sector. In this model single policy is used for the optimum. The finding is that the discovery of urban informal sector. Given the subsidy to rural labour through "food for work" programme and investing in rural infrastructure to raise rural productivity.

Derek Byerlee (1974) studied the rural-urban migration in Africa at three levels. First, a brief overview of the theoretical and empirical evidence has demonstrated an abundance of knowledge on the characteristics of migrants and the migration process, but little information on the economic variables relevant to the migration decision. In the second section a framework for a more general theory of migration is proposed which incorporates information, education, psychic cost such as risk and elements of the social system such as urban-rural ties and the land tenure system. In the third section it was shown that there was a clear need to formulate policy for controlling rural-urban migration because (i) factor price distortions, (ii) distortions in the education system, and (iii) external costs of urbanization all suggest that the rate of rural-urban migration is generally too high even from the narrow view point of economic efficiency. In addition, there is no reason to believe that rural-urban migration has reduced income disparities, while at the same time it has been a major factor in increasing urban unemployment.

Banerjee (1991) examined using a multivariable framework at the determinants of migration with a pre-arranged job and of the initial duration of the urban unemployment, based on survey data in 1400 rural migrants in Delhi. The result shows that with increasing educational level and age the probability of moving with a prearranged job increases and it is higher for non-manual job-seekers. For migrants who arrive in the city without a pre-arranged job, unemployment duration depends on marital status, pre migration information on urban employment opportunities and on the reliance of contacts for job search.

Bhattacharya (1996) observed the relation between inter-regional disparities in human development and migration. Harris and Todaro theory also are discussed by the author and then she goes beyond this theory to examine the connection between the relative overall deprivation in a region and migration. She has regressed the data on inter-district migration on the estimated 'human development index'. From the regression results a systematic pattern of migration within the economy of West- Bengal is observable from the regression results where human development levels of the districts emerge as an important factor in determining urban migration.

Sharma (1997) has researched on the economic causes and consequences of migration in Bihar, a backward economy based on large sample chosen from four centres—two each from rural (Saran & Singhbhum) and urban Bihar (Muzaffarpur and Bokaro Steel Plant). He has studied both in-migrants and out-migrants in each center. On the basis of findings of the survey, the author attributes much of rural to urban migration, to the push of rural poverty rather than pull of higher urban income thus negating the Harris-Todaro model. The researcher also suggests a regionally dispersed development strategy to prevent socially unprofitable migration to cities.

Hossain (2001) studies rural urban migration in 10 villages of Comilla district of Bangladesh. His study mainly focuses on differentials and determinants of migration and identify the factor influencing out-migration. This indicates that rural out migration were adult and more educated and most of them were engaged in unemployed before migration. About half of the migrants have migrated temporarily and about one quarter has migrated for permanent job. Permanent type of migration associated with educational attainment of the migrants and temporary type of migration associated with illiterate migrants. The migration rate was found to be higher for educated as well as unemployed people and also for people belonging to the ages 20-29. The variables land ownership, occupation, education of the household, agricultural land owned by the household, family size and numbers of adult members of the household are taken as independent variables and the type of household is taken as dependent variable. The multivariate logistic regression model has been applied to analyze the data. It shows the estimated regression coefficients along with the standard errors, relative risks and the no. of cases for the categories of variables studies. The findings of this paper indicates that all the variables included in the analysis have significant effect on rural out migration except one variable i.e. family size.

McCarty (2004) focuses on rural-urban migration and its influence on urbanization in developing countries. This paper analyzes three models that provide theoretical reasons for the process of rural urban migration: the Lewis dual sector model, the family/household migration model and the Todaro model. The case of Peru and Bolivia are used to test these models. Further it argues that rural urban migration is an inevitable consequence of both asymmetric policies and economic development favoring urban areas. Consequently, migration should be seen as an equilibrating response to disequilibrium existing in the economy. As long as there are gaps in rural-urban employment opportunities caused by urban bias there will be migration, and it is the responsibility of government to reduce this disequilibrium. The benefits and costs are also analyzed and it is found that although there are benefits that can arise from rural-urban migration, the costs are pervasive in developing countries. The marginal social costs far outweigh the marginal private costs, so urbanization is not efficient. The level of urbanization takes place at the point where marginal private costs equal marginal private benefits.

Theories of Migration

Migration is generally known as the movement of people from one residence to another permanent or temporary residence for a substantial period of time. A member of a sample household is treated as a migrant if he/she has stayed continuously for at least six months or more in a place. The place where the person has stayed continuously for at least six months or more prior to moving to the place of enumeration is referred to as the last usual place of residence of that migrated person (NSSO).

There are a number of theories of migration. Migration theories are useful as they provide theoretical guidance to understand the movement of people in a wider perspective.

1. Neoclassical Theory
2. New Economics Theory
3. Dual Labour Market Theory
4. Network Theory
5. Migration System Theory
6. World System Theory
7. Lee's Push/Pull factors
8. Cumulative Causation Theory

1. Neoclassical Theory

The Neoclassical Theory explains the impact of labour migration on economic development (Lewis, 1954, Arango, 2000, Todaro, 1976). According to this theory the main cause for migration is the geographical imbalance between demand and supply of labour. In this region's the supply of labour is elastic, but the labour is paid low wages and their marginal productivity is low. Therefore, the workers tend to migrate to a high wage country. As a result of this trend, remittances generation has become a powerful incentive for labour-sending countries to encourage out-migration. Furthermore, migration contributes to the labour-receiving country's economy by increasing their production and the remittances receiving country reduce its income inequality and wage differentials. However, the implicit idea behind this theory is that the labour migration reaches to its minimum by eliminating the wage differentials. The Harris Todaro model is based on the neoclassical theory of migration. Todaro migration model is an economic model which attributes migration to the standard assumption of rationality. The Todaro model explains rural urban migration and urban unemployment. The model postulates that migration proceeds in response to urban-rural differences in expected income rather than actual earnings. The rural-urban

migration is a development induced migration that means the rural people are migrate to urban area for expected earnings and the minimum wage of urban sector is high as compared to rural sector. That means expected wage shall tend to rise and rural urban migration shall be induced leading to growing level of urban unemployment. Thus, Todaro model shows that the unemployment rate of an area is dependent on the job creation and income differential in the area. The result shows that the creation of more job opportunities in urban area leads to unemployment by encouraging more migration. In this model the marginal productivity of labour in the urban sector is more than the rural sector.

Another assumption made under the neoclassical explanation is that the international flow of labour primarily happens in the labour market and that other market does not have a key role to play with regard to international migration (Massey 1993).

According to Neoclassical Theory, it is further assumed that labour market rules and govt. controls could regulate migration flows in the countries of both origin and destination (Massey, Durand and Malone 2005). This assumption appears to be true in the present context, since many regulations are taking place that effectively control the export of labour. Thus, the assumptions of the neoclassical approach could be challenged particularly in the present context of developing countries.

2. New Economics of Labour Migration

New Economics of Labour Migration has been developed with the purpose of challenging the assumptions and conclusions of Neoclassical Theory. New Economics of Labour Migration focuses on individual level to families and households. That means the decision to migrate is not only an individual decision but also a collective decision of households or families. The aim of this approach is not only to increase income but is also a risk management strategy in the context of market failures. However, the theory suggests that not to ignore individual behavior but to study in the context of a group. When a group is considered households are in a position to diversify risks of economic well-being by utilizing labour resources in different ways. Massey (1993) argue that family members could be made to earn an income in order to minimize the risks of job insecurity and income fluctuations by assigning them economic activities both in the country of origin and in the hosting country.

It could be observed that there is a no. of improvements in new economics of labour migration as compare to neoclassical theory. In the neoclassical theory it gives emphasis on wage differentials by individual but in new economics of labour migration by the group, families or households.

However, it should be noted that wage differentials to be a strong factor, but it not only factor when choosing a work destination. Therefore, it can be said that New Economic of Labour Migration challenges the neoclassical approach only to the extent that it pays attention to the structural conditions of the individual not the labour market. The New Economic of Labour Migration highlighted that remittances act as a part of mutually beneficial between migrant and migrant's family (Lucas and Stark, 1985). Therefore, New Economic of Labour Migration focuses on labour as a pooled resource of household.

3. Dual Labour Market Theory

The Dual Labour Market Theory views that migration as a consequence of decisions made by individuals and argues that international migration is the result of intrinsic labour demands of industrialized societies at present (Massey, 1993). International migration happens not due to push factors seen in sending-countries but due to pull factors seen in receiving-countries. According to Michel, push factors are low wages and high unemployment and pull factors are essential and unavoidable and it needs expected to be fulfilled by foreign workers in receiving countries. This theory emphasizes four important features i.e. structural inflation, motivational problems, economic dualism and the demography of the labour supply that analyse the pulling of labour from other countries (Massey, 1993). The most important of this theory is Piore, who claimed that permanent demand for immigrant labour is inherent to the economic structure of developed countries. The structure of the economy is divided into the high wage level sectors which is characterized by a capital-incentive method of production and low wage level sectors which is characterized by a labour-incentive method of production. Piore gives three possible explanations i.e. general labour shortages, the need to fill the bottom positions in the job hierarchy and labour shortages in the secondary, low wage levels segment of a dual labour market for immigrant workers and it is the low wage sector.

The theory says that the demand for migrant workers is generated from structural needs of the economy rather than by wage differentials or wishes of households or families.

4. Network Theory

Migration Network is a contemporary concept and it is, linked to the concept of social capital. Migration social capital means resources of information that individuals obtain through their social ties to prior migrants. Arango (2000) defines migration network as a set of interpersonal ties that connects migrants with relatives, friends or fellow countrymen at home who convey information, provide financial backups and risks of movement and increase expected net returns (Massey 1993).

As a result of these networks subsequent migrations have positively contributed to enhance opportunities for other migrants in their making process. Dustmann and Glitz (2005) state that the Diaspora and other networks have the ability to influence migrants when the latter select their destinations. It is revealed that network connections are a form of social capital which grants wide access to employment abroad (Massey 1993). The positive effects from the network migration mechanism have influenced the development aspect of the sending country and the levels of legal, political and financial obstacles on immigration related matters in the receiving country.

5. Migration System Theory

De Hass (2010 a) has identified that the Network Theory is closely related to the Migration System Theory. The important assumption of this theory is that migration contributes to change the social, cultural, economic and institutional conditions in both origin and destination. The focus of this theory is both in the micro and macro linkages of places linked to the migration process. Micro level factors include kinship and friendship systems. Macro level factor focuses on economy, dominance, cultural and social system. The Migration System Theory also emphasizes on the mutual relationship between migration and development.

Therefore, this theory relevant for theoretical framework for developing that considers migration in a broader development prospective. This theory also states that migration is a not only for economic development but also social development. For instance, remittances sent back to family members could after the social and economic context of origin. Thus, it could be argued that migration has the ability to influence the socio-economic development of the country of origin and it encourages subsequent migration both at micro and macro level.

6. Push/Pull Factors

Migration refers to movement of people from one place to another for different reasons. Migration may be defined as form of the spread of people, ideas, innovations, behaviors from one place to another. The migration is determined by push and pulls factors.

- **Push Factors**

Push factors are those that can force the people to leave their homes and are related to the country from which a person migrates. Push factor includes non-availability of enough livelihood opportunities, poverty, poor living condition, conflict, drought, famine or extreme religious activities, political violence, natural disasters, race and discriminating cultures. Poor economic activity and lack of employment opportunities are also strong push factor for migration.

- **Pull Factors**

Pull factors are those factors in the destination country that attract people to leave their home. Those factors are known as place utility which is the desirability of a place that attracts people. Pull factors include more job opportunities, better living conditions, political and religious freedom, and better transportation and communication facilities.

Lee's Theory of Migration

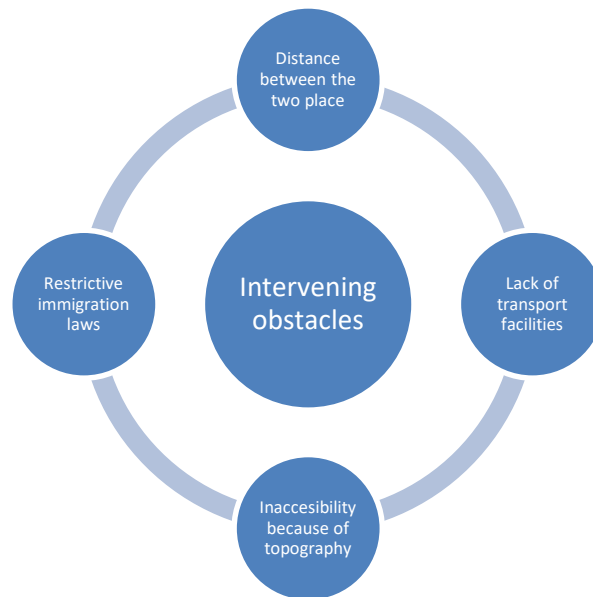
The Lee's (1966) Theory of Migration is associated with the decision to migrate and the process of migration into the following four categories:

1. Factor associated with the area of origin.
2. Factor associated with the area of destination.
3. Intervening obstacles.
4. Personal factors.

Lee explains all these four categories by pointing out that in each area. There are significant differences between the factors associated with the area of origin and those associated with the area of destination. Intervening obstacles also have to overcome before migration. These include distance and transportation. Finally, the personal factors are most important because instead of the actual factors associated with the place of origin and destination the individual perception of these factors is found to influence the actual act of migration.

To examine the motivation for migration it considers the relationship between origin and destination are affected by push and pull factors. Push factors exist at the point of origin and act to motivate out migration. Push factor includes no job opportunities, poverty, poor living conditions, conflict, drought, famine, natural disasters etc. On the other hand, pull factors are present at the destination. Pull factor includes better job opportunities, better living conditions, political and religious freedom.

Migration depends on the intervening obstacles. The volume of migration from one place to another is associated not only with the distance between place and number of people in the two places but also with the number of opportunities or obstacle between each place.



8. Cumulative Causation Theory

The Cumulative Causation Theory was developed by Gunnar Myrdalin 1956. It was further developed by Douglas Massey and his colleagues (Massey, 1993). This theory describes how the number of outgoing migrants increases overtime. Since, the first migrant provides social capital to relatives, friends and others in the country of origin which ultimately encourages them to find jobs easily and face minimum risks in country of destinations (Jenissen, 2004). This situation influences people to migrate more and more. The Cumulative Causation Theory could be including under the System Theory or Network Theory.

9. World System Theory

The World System Theory links the determinants of migration to structural change in world markets. This theory views migration as a function of globalization, the increase interdependence of economies and the emergence of new forms of production (Massey 1993). Capital mobility is an important factor for the world system theory. The theory presents capital and labour mobility as interconnected and as two sides of one coin. This theory also brings in global, political and economic inequalities.

Migration Status in India

India's total population stands at 1.21 billion as recorded in the Census 2011. The reason for migration for male migrant was dominated by employment reasons in both rural and urban areas. In India nearly 29% of rural male migrants and 56% of urban male migrants had migrated due to employment related reasons (NSSO Report 2007-08). Migration in India is primarily of two types: (a) long term migration resulting in the relocation of an individual or household, (b) short term migration involving back and forth movement between a source and destination. Estimates of short-term migrants vary from 15 million (NSSO 2007-08) to 100 million (Deshinkar and Akter, 2009). Migration is not always permanent and seasonal and circular migration is widespread especially among the socio-economically deprived groups such as SCs, STs and OBC, who are assets poor and face resource and livelihood deficits. There is an urgent need to develop a governance system for internal migration in India i.e., a dedicated system of institutions, mechanisms and practices aimed at supporting internal migration and protecting migrants.

Migration Status in Odisha

In recent decades, migration has become a major problem in Odisha and the trend is on the rise. The workers from Odisha are migrating mostly outside the state in search of employment. The trends of migration differ across the two regions. The percentage of household migration is higher in coastal region. However, the average number of migrants per Panchayat is higher for the Western region. The average number of migrants from a family for Western region is 1.78% as compared to 1.2% of the Coastal region. The workers, especially from Western Odisha migrate at a young age, without acquiring much skills and education. Compared to othercoastal and western districts (e.g., Khurdha, Kendrapara, Ganjam, Bolangir, Nuapada, Kalahandi, Koraput) migration from Subarnapur district has become Minimal. But in the last couple of years Subarnapur have increasingly turned to migration as a survival strategy. For the purpose of this study, the word migrant has been defined as "a person who moves from his/her native place in search of employment within the state or outside the state with or without sufficient knowledge of destination or working conditions". With unproductive landholdings and very few means of sustenance the rural poor plunged into crisis every year. Their only option is to migrate to other states in search of work and better earnings. The people of Subarnapur district migrate to outside the state because of there is no employment opportunities in their origin. The people feel that they get better job opportunities outside the state so that they migrate to other state.

Data sources & Methodology

This study is based on both primary and secondary data. Secondary data includes books, journals, census report, 64th round NSSO report, working paper and articles. The Primary data was collected from field survey by following the scheduled method. Western Odisha is well known for backwardness, mass poverty, and unemployment and seasonal out migration. Subarnapur is one of the backward districts has been chosen for the study area because some people are force to migrate and some people are voluntarily to migrate for more earnings to different states of India. In beginning contact was made with the well-known people of the locality to know about the volume of migration from this district. Primary data are collected from 7 villages from Subarnapur district. From Ulunda block the study has selected Birsinghpur, Jayapur, and Gailgudi village and from Birmaharajpur block Achanda, Baghartaila, Rugudipali, Puleswar. From the 7 villages 83 households are purposively selected to study the migrants. In data collection personal interview methods using scheduled questionnaire adopted to collect the household information and the characteristics of migrants. All the collected data were tabulated and use computer software like Excel and SPSS to analyses the data.

Data Analysis

The present study is based on the migration situation of Subarnapur district. This district is located in Western part of Odisha. The district headquarter Subarnapur town is dotted with temples and also famous for silk handloom. Subarnapur district was bounded on the north by Sambalpur district, on the south-east by Boudh district, on the east by Rairakhol subdivision of Sambalpur district and west by Bolangir district. The climate of district is of extreme type, hot and dry in summer, hot and humid in rainy session and cold and dry in winter. The district consists of two subdivisions i.e., Subarnapur and Birmaharajpur. The district is divided into 6 CD Block and each village is in charge of Block Development Officer. The no. of Gram Panchayat is 96 and village under CD Block is 963 as per the Census 2011. X

Demographic Profile: Subarnapur District

Description	2011	2001
Population	6.10 lakhs	5.42 Lakhs
Actual Population	610,183	541,835
Male	311,312	275,601
Female	298,871	266,234
Population Growth	12.61%	13.64%
Area Sq.km	2,337	2,337
Density/ km ²	261	232
Odisha Population	1.45%	1.47%
Sex Ratio per 1000	960	966
Child sex Ratio (0-6) age	952	967
Average literacy	74.42	62.84
Male Literacy	84.40	78.94
Female Literacy	64.04	46.17
Child population (0-6) age	74,821	77,259
Male Population (0-6 age)	38,335	39,275
Female Population (0-6 age)	36,468	37,984
Literates	398,421	291,931
Male literates	230,393	186,549
Female Literates	168,028	105,382
Child proportion (0-6 age)	12.26%	14.26%
Boys Proportion (0-6 age)	12.34%	14.25%
Girls Proportion (0-6 age)	12.21%	14.27%

Source: Census Data 2011, Government of India

Table-2 Subarnapur District Urban/Rural 2011

Description	Rural	Urban
Population (%)	91.82%	8.18%
Total Population	560,242	49,941
Male Population	285,634	25,678
Female Population	274,608	24,263
Sex Ratio	961	945
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	953	934
Child Population (0-6)	69,350	5,471
Male Child (0-6)	35,506	2,829
Female Child (0-6)	33,844	2,642
Child Percentage (0-6)	12.38%	10.95%
Male Child Percentage	12.43%	11.02%
Female Child Percentage	12.32%	10.89%
Literates	361,498	36,923
Male Literates	209,666	20,727
Female Literates	151,832	16,196
Average Literacy	73.64%	83.03%
Male Literacy	83.82%	90.71%
Female Literacy	63.06%	74.91%

Source: Census Data 2011, Government of India

Socio-economic Condition of Migrant's Household

The factor responsible for the migration to a large extent depend on the socioeconomic condition of the migrants households. Very often migration takes place under pressure to earn more money for survival of household members. The depth studies on socioeconomic condition of migrants' households are summarized as follows:

Table-1 Distributions of Sex, Caste and Religion of Migrants (percentage)

Sex/Caste/Religion	Frequency	% when compared to no. of hh
Male	83	100
SC	27	32.53
OBC	56	67.46
Hindu	83	100

Source: Survey Data

Table- 1 represents general information on the distribution of sex, caste and religion in the event of migration. Out of the total sample i.e. 83 migrants, all of them are male migrants. In the case of religion, the only group that has migrated out is the Hindus which have 100 percent of sample migrants. From the table it is important to note that the highest migration is generally from OBC which account for 67.46% and SC accounts for 32.53% which is lowest. In the case of SC, lower levels of aspirations and the availability of 'low paid unskilled jobs' in the native itself may perhaps be attributed to the lower rate of migration from SC community. The SC people reduce the mobility as compared to OBC. The poor are unable to migrate out farther locations due to their inability to afford the costs associated with migration and the lack of community support, especially in the destination point.

Number of Male and Female members of the households (Percentage)

Sl.No	Village	Male	Female
1	Birsinghpur	52.63	47.36
2	Jaypur	57.37	42.62
3	Gailgudi	61.01	38.98
4	Achanda	53.33	46.66
5	Baghartaila	57.14	42.85
6	Rugudipali	58.00	42.00
7	Puleswar	57.89	42.10

Source: Field data

From table- 2 it has been inferred that the highest percentage of male in sample village of Gailgudi i.e. 61% and lowest in Birsinghpur i.e. 52.63%. And the highest percentage of female in sample village of Birsinghpur i.e.47.36% and lowest in Gailgudi i.e. 38.98% as compare to other sample villages.

Table- 3Age of the family members of Migrants Households (percentage)

Village	0-5	May-18	18-35	35-55	55 and above
Birsinghpur	9.21	11.84	44.73	17.10	15.78
Jayapur	6.06	16.66	50	13.63	12.12
Gailgudi	11.86	23.72	38.98	13.55	8.47
Achanda	12.64	14.94	43.67	19.54	12.64
Baghartaila	2.04	12.24	48.97	26.53	6.12
Rugudipali	4	22	46	10	18
Puleswar	1.75	8.77	54.38	24.56	10.52

Source: Survey Data

From Table- 3 it has been shown that the from the all-sample villages the maximum percentage of people are in the age of between 18-35 years as compare to other age groups.

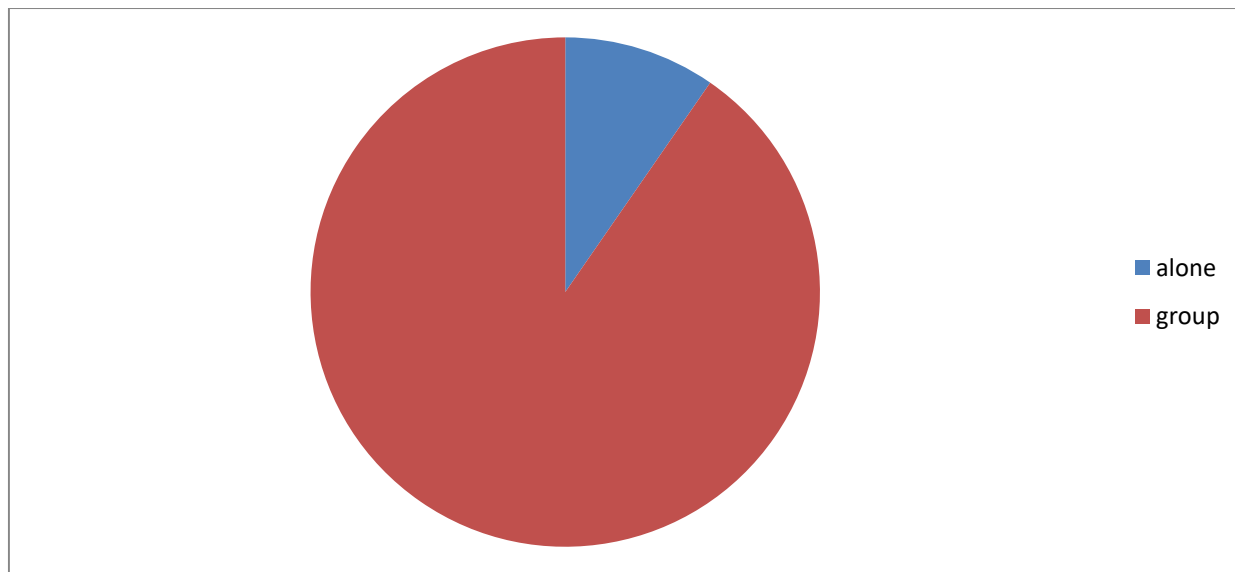
Table- 4Annual Incomes of the Migrants Households (percentage)

Village	Up to 30000	30000-50000	50000-75000	75000-100000
Birsinghpur	33.33	16.66	25	16.66
Jayapur	0	25	37.5	25
Gailgudi	45.45	18.18	18.18	0
Achanda	60	25	10	5
Baghartaila	22.22	55.55	22.22	0
Rugudipali	36.36	54.54	9.090	0
Puleswar	16.66	16.66	16.66	33.33

Source: Survey Data

The economic status of the household of the migrants is manly determined by the income level of the rural people. From the collected data it has been shown that the annual income of the migrants' households up to 30000 of sample village of Achanda is highest i.e. 60% in comparison to other sample villages. The annual income of migrant household Rs 30000-50000 is highest in sample village of Baghartaila i.e. 55.55%. The highest percentage of annual incomes of the migrant household Rs.50000-75000 is highest in sample village of Jayapur i.e. 37.5%. The highest percentage of annual income of the migrant household Rs75000-100000 is highest in sample village of Puleswar i.e. 33.33%.

Fig-1 Whether Migrated Group or Alone (percentage)



From the above Fig-1 it highlights the migration of people by either group or alone. From that majority of the people migrate by group.

Table- 5 Duration of Migration (percentage)

Village	Duration			
	Annual	Seasonal	Two years	More than two years
Birsinghpur	58.33	25	0	16.66
Jayapur	50	37.5	12.5	0
Gailgudi	18.18	18.18	9.09	54.54
Achanda	30	10	15	45
Baghartaila	33.33	33.33	0	33.33
Rugudipali	36.36	27.27	18.18	18.18
Puleswar	25	33.33	0	41.66

Source: Survey Data

From the Table- 5 it has been shown that the duration of migration i.e. annual, seasonal, two years and some are more than two years. The annual duration of sample village of Birsinghpur is high i.e. 58.33% and low in Gailgudi village as compare to other sample villages. But in most of the sample villages shows that migration duration is seasonal are nearly same. It has also been shown that the sample village of Gailgudi the people are migrate for more than two years and which is highest (54.54%) as compare to other sample villages.

Table- 6 Migrant Working Hours (percentage)

Working Hours	Frequency	Percentage
8 hours	40	48.19
12 hours	43	51.80

Source: Survey data

Table- 6 provides information on working hours. If a migrant is employed as a stone cutting in stone cutting industries, he works for 8 hours. Among 83 individuals 48.19% migrants work for 8 hours in stone cutting industries in Andhra Pradesh and in chemical company in Gujarat and 51.80% migrants work for 12 hours as thread cutting in spinning mill in Tamil Nadu.

Findings

From the above studies we found that most of the migrants are OBC and all of them are Hindus and all migrants are male. From the sample villages we also found that majority number of household members are male and maximum percentage of household members are at the age of 18-35 years. The majority of people are migrated by group and they are also at the young age. The people are migrated on the basis of annual, seasonal, two years or more than two years. But maximum percentage of people is migrated annually. The maximum percentage of annual income of the migrant's household is between Rs.30000 to Rs. 50000 and with their income they are unable to maintain their household expenditure. So, the people are migrated to outside the state like Andhra Pradesh Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and they work for 8 hours and 12 hours in their work place. They earn more money and sent back to their household members for day-to-day expenditure which also helps in improving their economic condition of household.

Conclusion

Labour migration is a continuous process. In Western Odisha maximum number of workers are migrated from the rural areas and engaged in stone cutting industries, factories. For rural households with a labour surplus, labour migration offers an opportunity for a household and its member to generate more income. As household size increases, internal demand for basic necessities increases, which in turn may lead to a household sending one or more members to find employment elsewhere. The socioeconomic condition of migrant's households is not well enough. In this conclusion it can be concluded that this paper is discussed that the theories of migration and it also examined the social and economic status of migrant's households in the Subarnapur district of Odisha. Poor economic conditions along with several other factors have been identified as the reasons for migration. The major reason of migration to outside the state is the availability of work and higher wages. Because of that a person are migrated to outside the state and works there and earns more money. For better earnings and higher wages people move outside the state and sent back their earnings to their origin or they returning back with more earnings which also helps in their improving the economic conditions of their households.

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