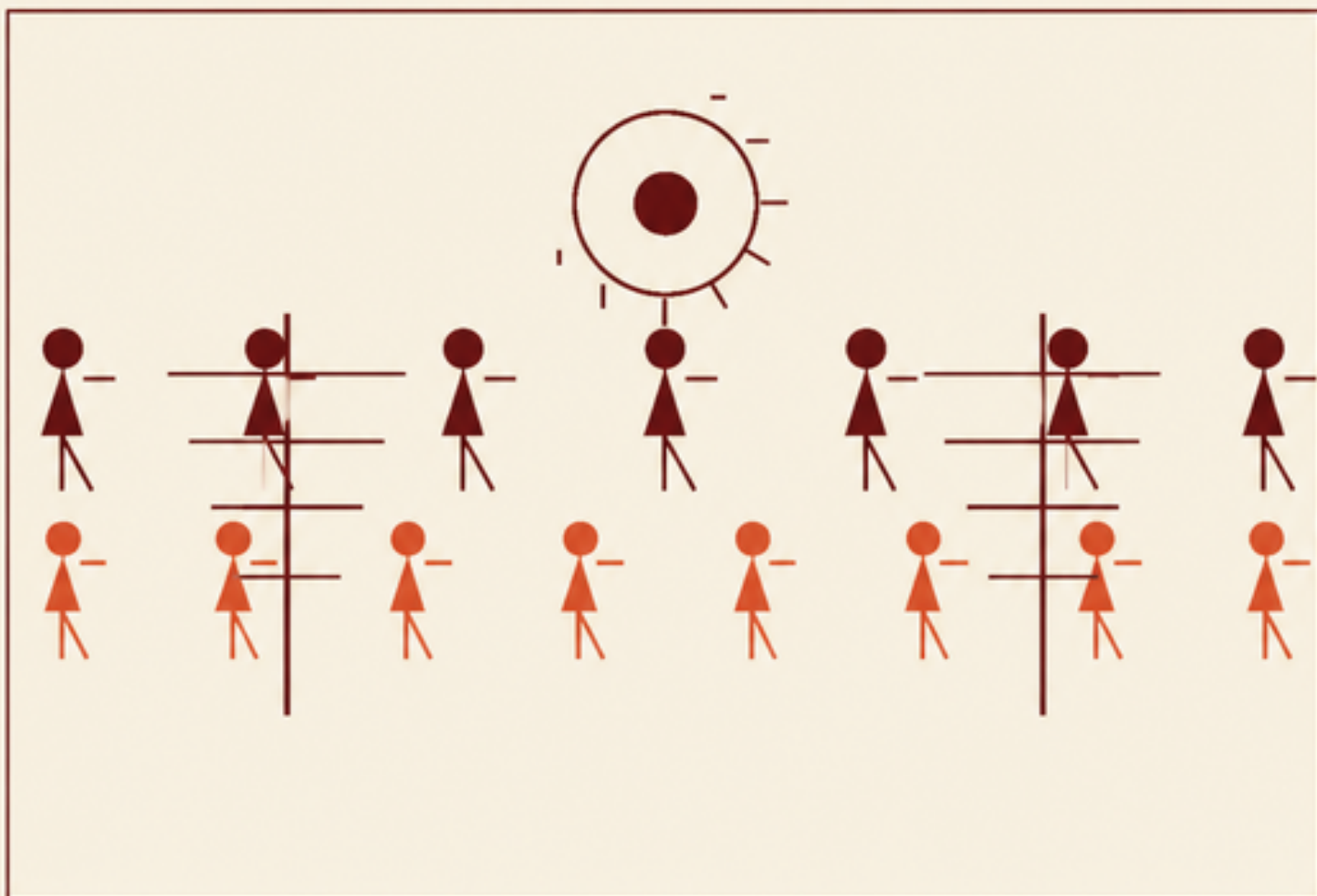


Labour Migration from Rural Odisha

Profiles of Six Blocks



Background

This document provides a summary of the key findings from studies on labour migration in six blocks across four districts of Odisha. The exercise examined migration patterns and the issues faced by migrant workers, their families, and their communities, with the aim of informing strategies that strengthen resilience and promote safer, more dignified migration.

The study was undertaken jointly by Gram Vikas and the Centre for Migration and Inclusive Development (CMID).

- Gram Vikas is a community development organisation working in Odisha and Jharkhand since 1979 with rural poor and tribal communities, focusing on strengthening community institutions, building local capacities, and improving access to resources and services.
- CMID is a non-government organisation devoted to migration and inclusive development. It works to advance the social inclusion of migrants and other vulnerable populations through research, policy engagement, and innovative interventions addressing the challenges faced by migrant workers.

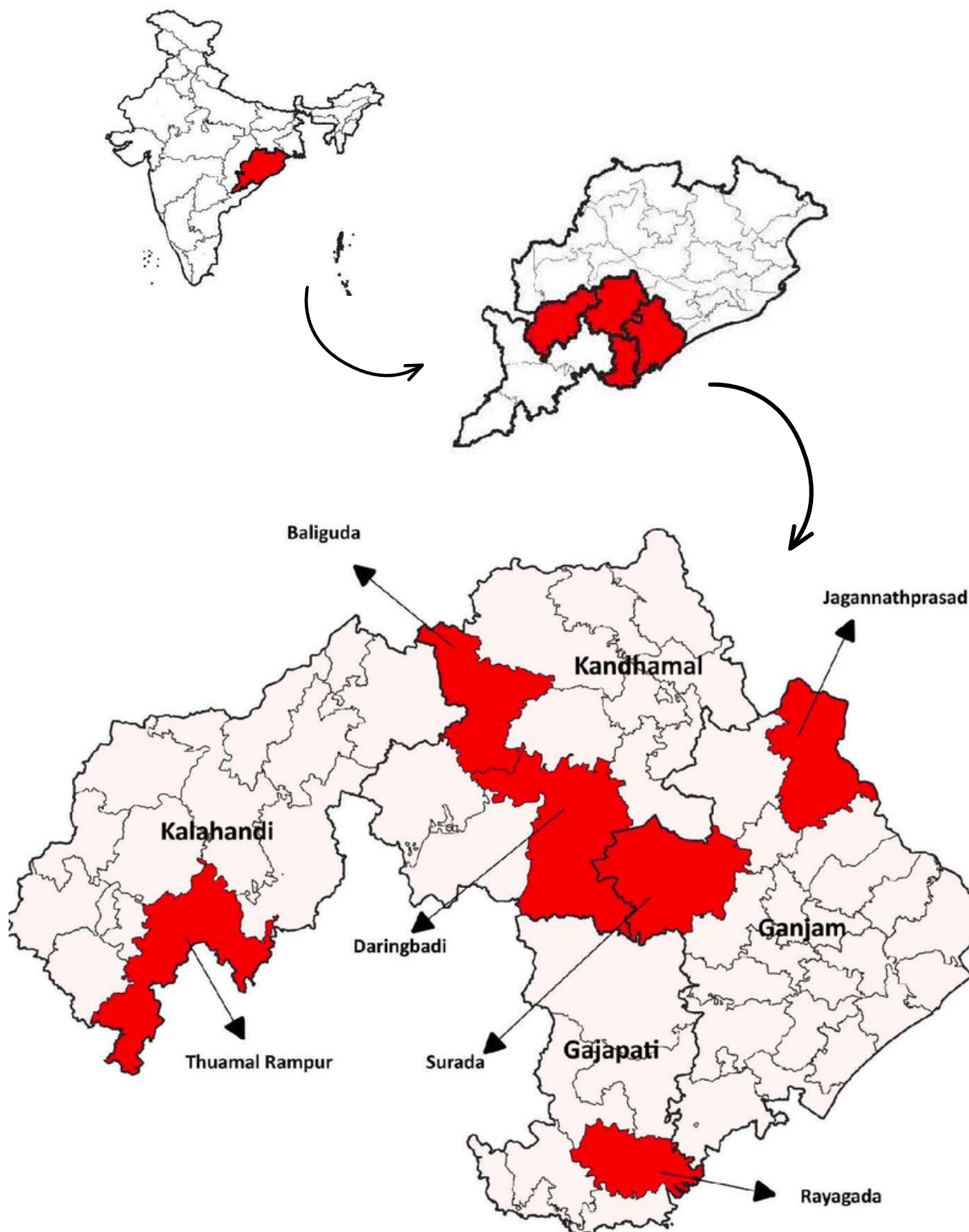
Context of labour migration from rural Odisha



Scope of the profiling exercise

- Estimate the household migration rates for the Block
- Understand the impact of migration on the households
- Understand the socio-demographic profile of households and migrants

Location



Link to Block Profile Reports

Scan the QR Code to access the full report for each block



Baliguda



Rayagada



Jagannathprasad



Thuamul Rampur



Surada



Daringbadi

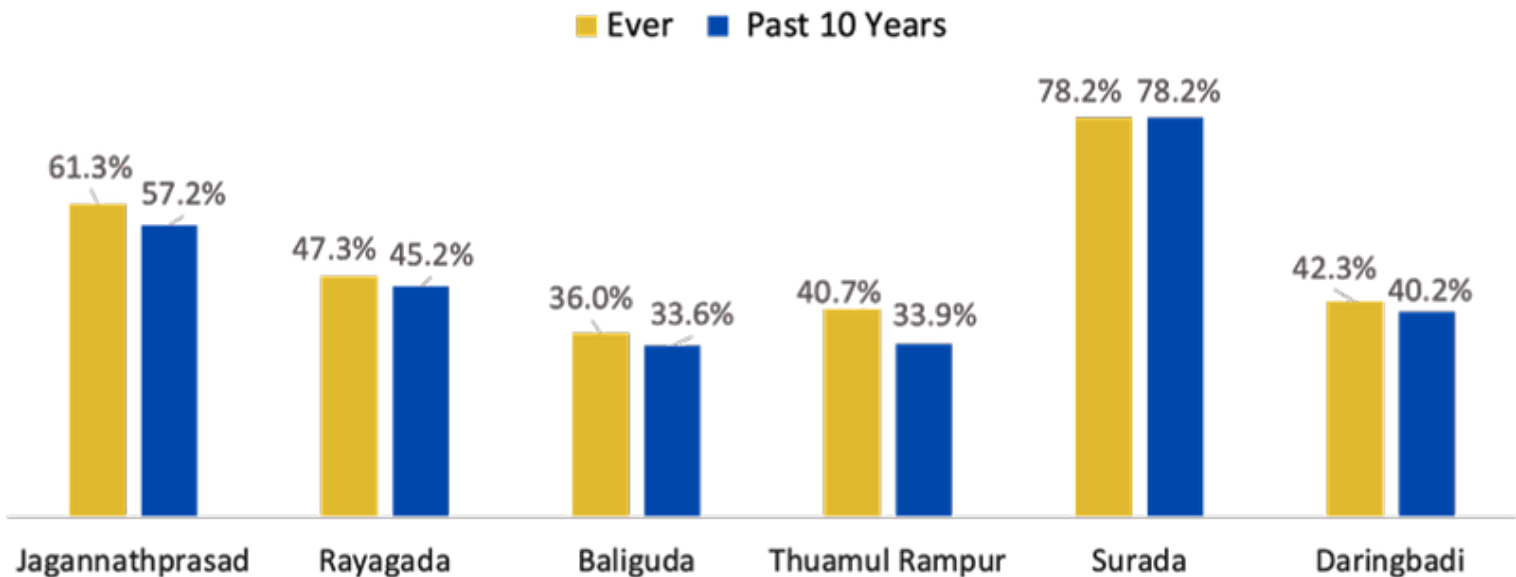
- 1 Incidence of Migration
- 2 Effects of Migration
- 3 Profile of Households
- 4 Profile of Migrant Workers
- 5 Methodology



INCIDENCE OF MIGRATION

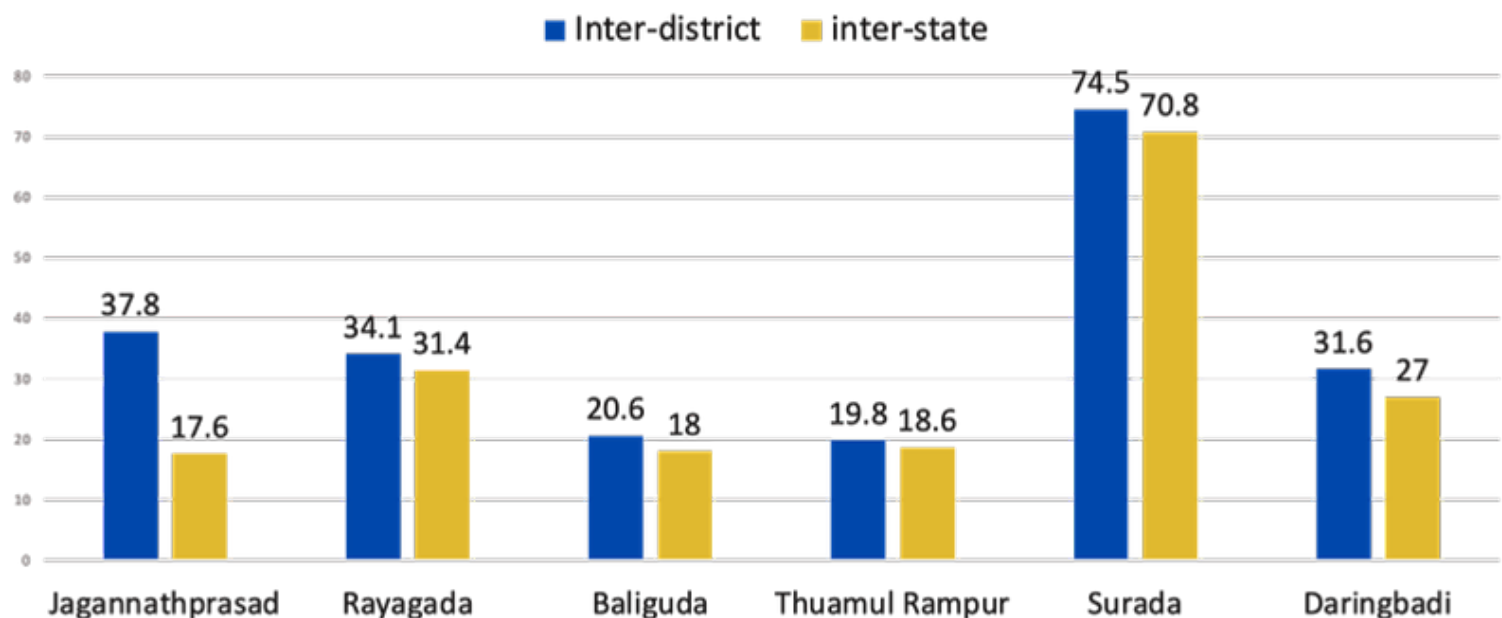
History of labour migration

Proportion of households whose members, currently alive or dead, had stayed continuously for 30+ days for work outside the district, ever and during the past 10 years



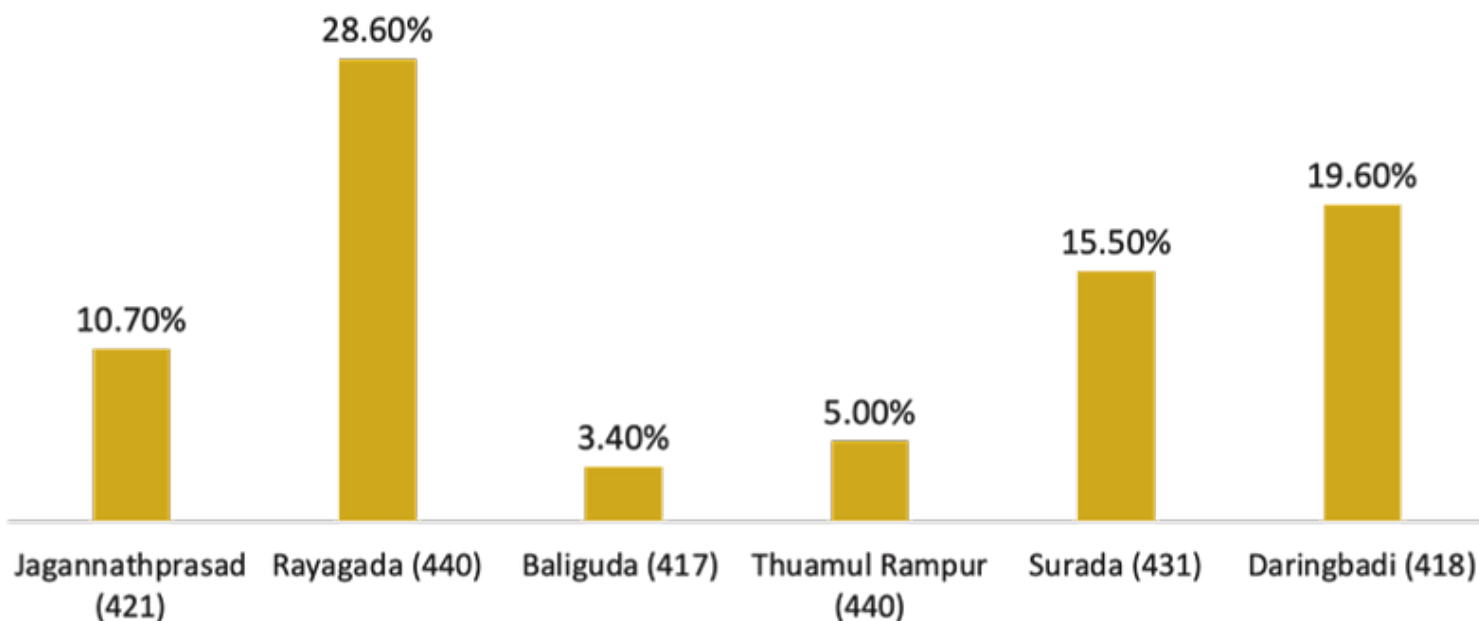
Household Migration Rates at the time of survey

Proportion of households with at least one member migrated for work outside the District or State at the time of the survey



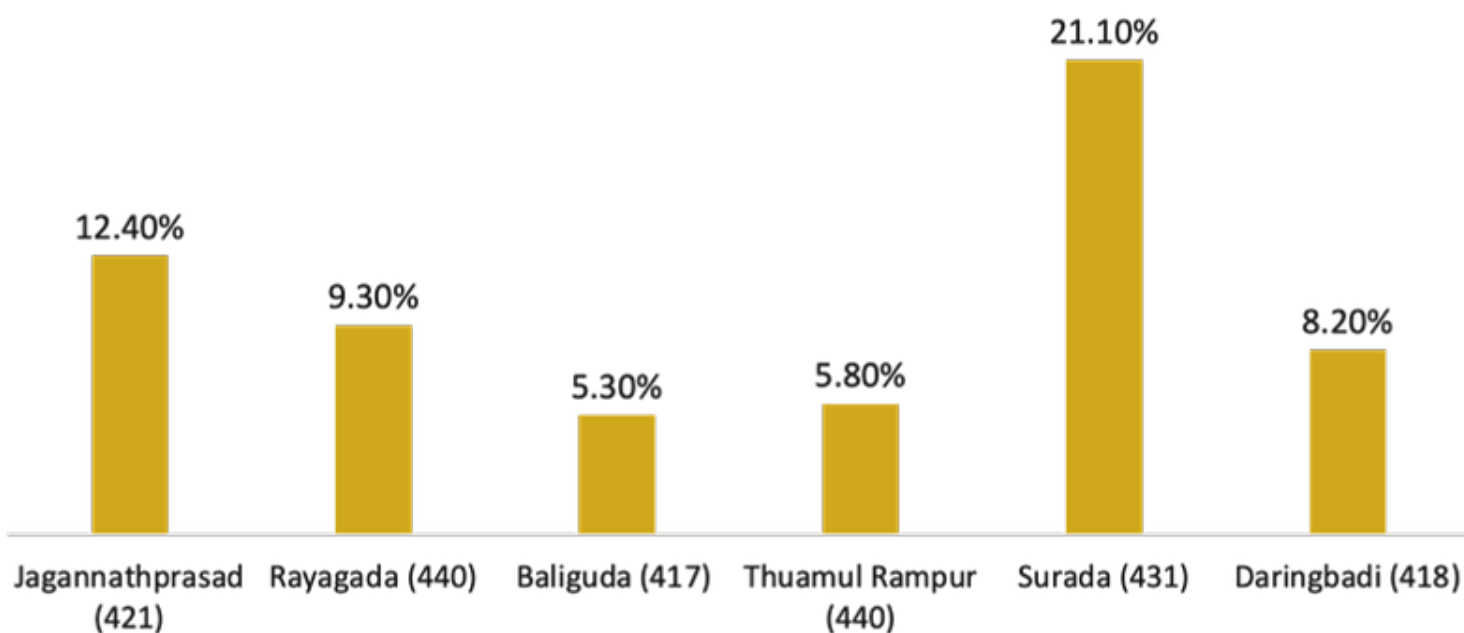
Seasonal Migration

Proportion of households with at least one member migrated for work outside the District/State for six months or less, working the rest of the year at native place





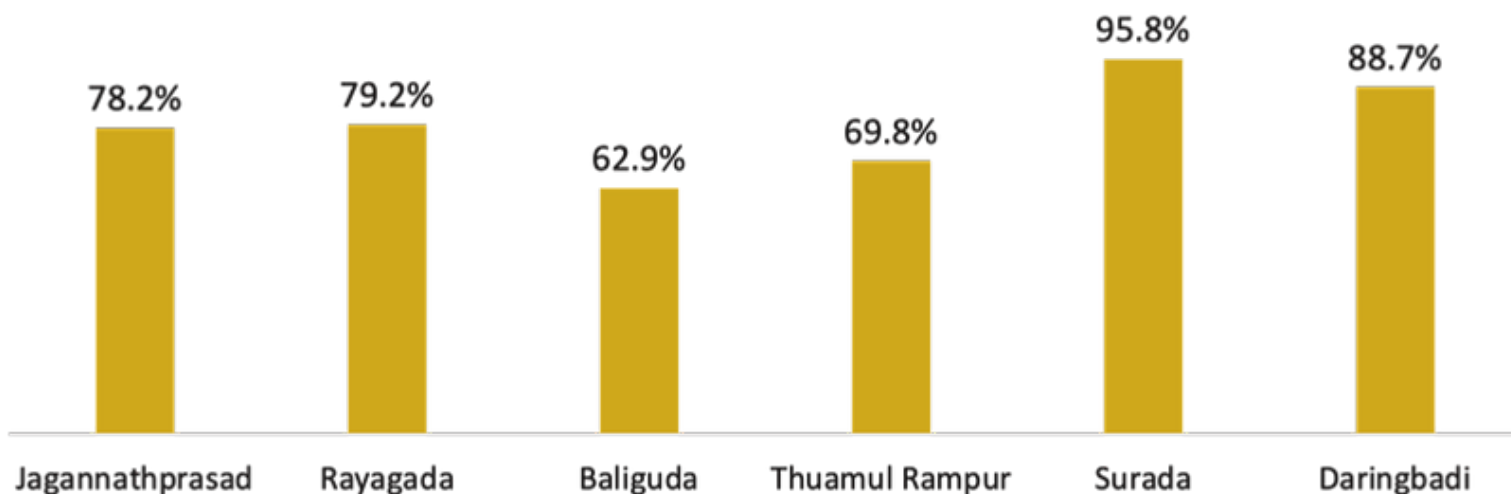
Percentage of migrant workers to the total population of the Block
Proportion of the population of the Block who are outside the District for work



EFFECTS OF MIGRATION

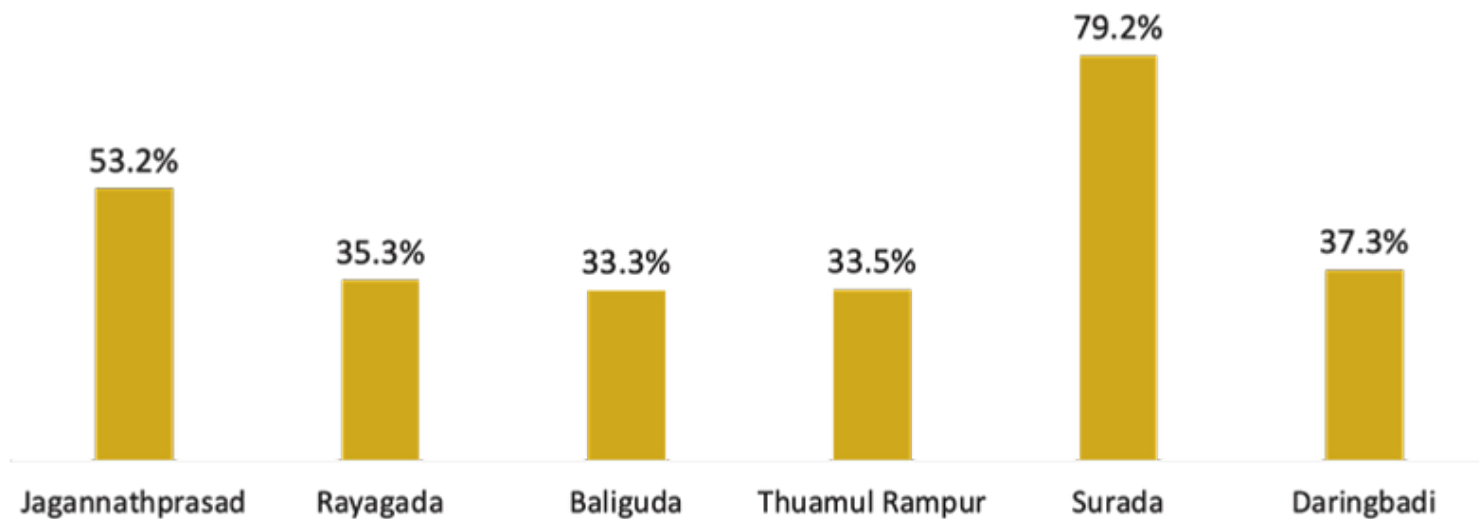
Impact of migration on the household: Coming out of poverty

Proportion of households reporting that they would not have been able to come out of poverty without the income from the migrant member/s of the household



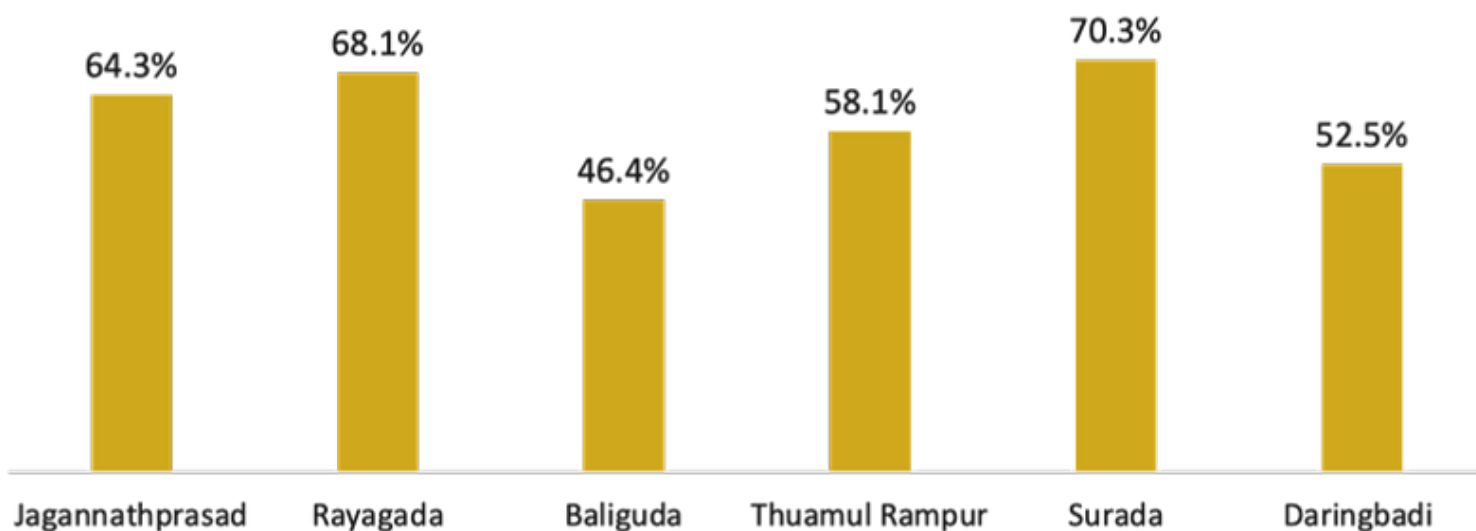
Impact of migration on the household: Repayment of debt

Proportion of households reporting that they would not have been able to repay debt without the income from the migrant member/s of the household



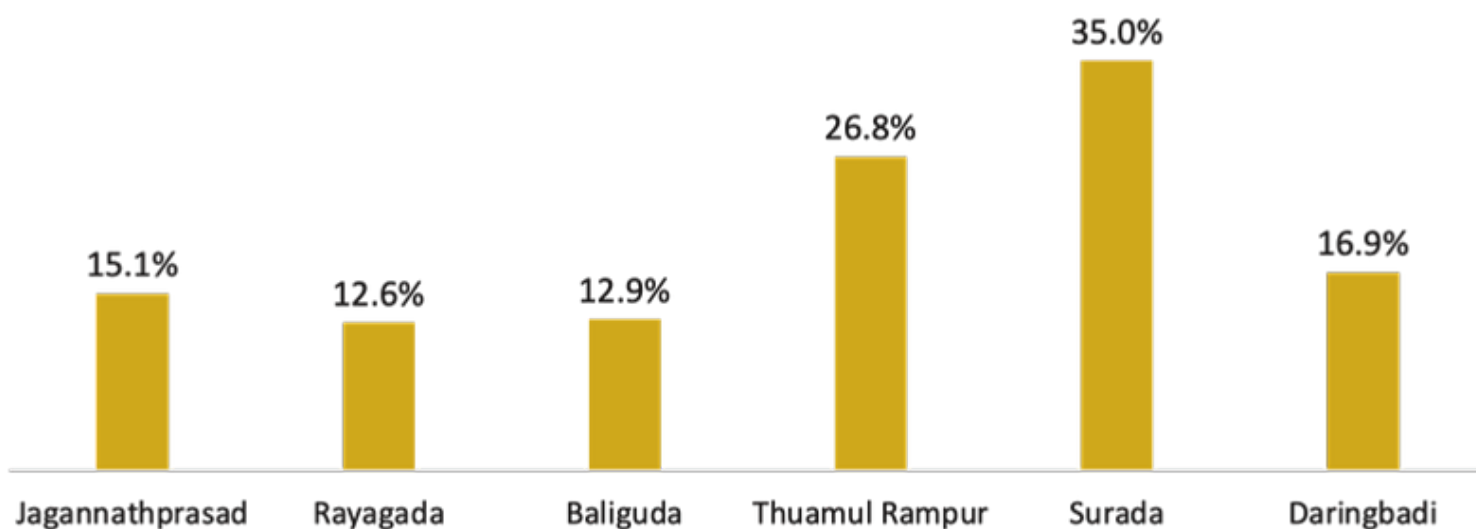
Impact of migration on the household: Increased savings

Proportion of households reporting increased savings due to income from the migrant member/s of the household



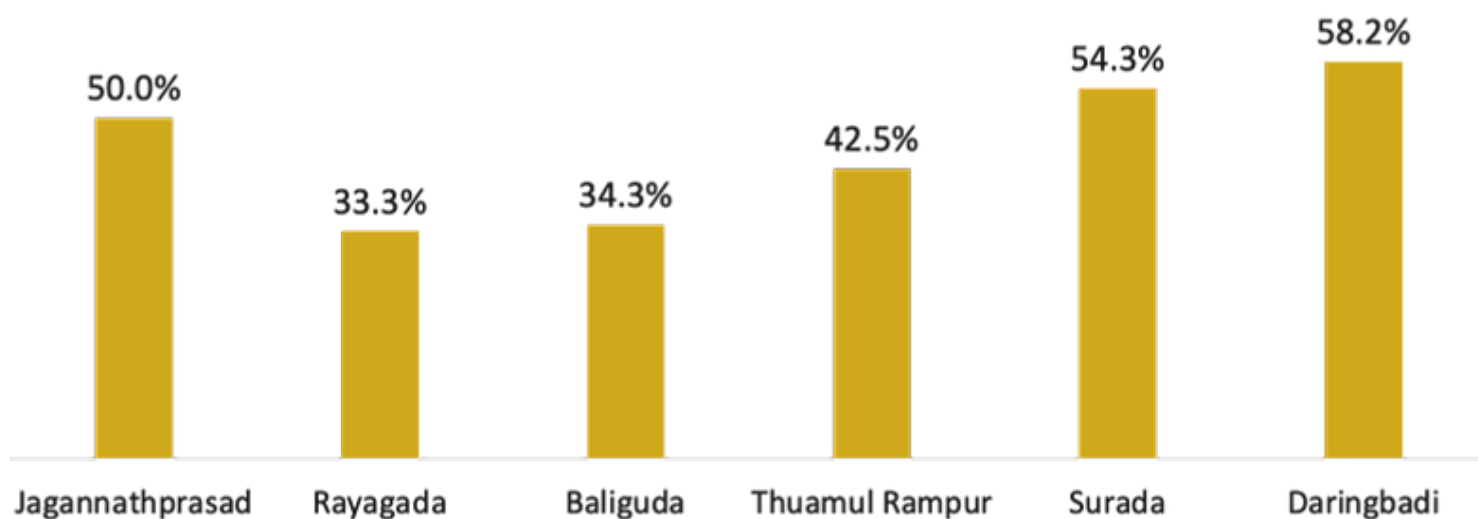
Impact of migration on the household: Diversified income

Proportion of households reporting they were able to diversify household income sources



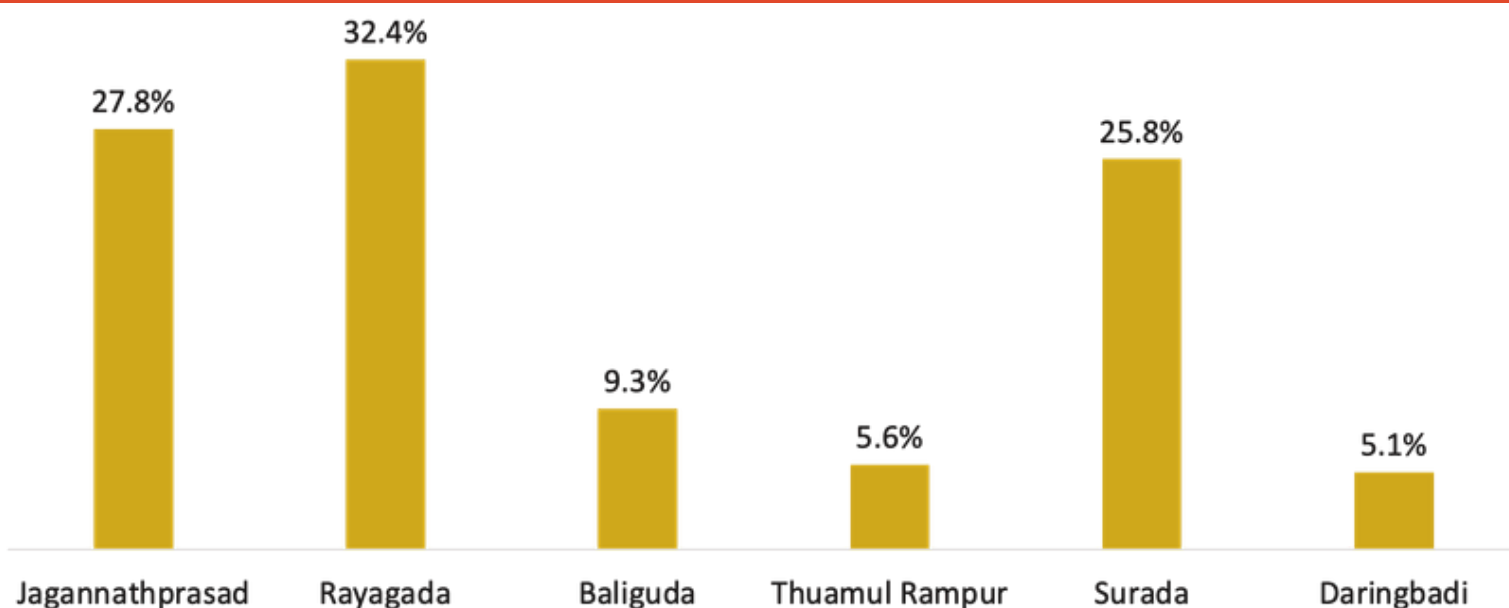
Impact of migration on the household: Improved agriculture

Proportion of households reporting improved agriculture using income from the migrant member/s of the household



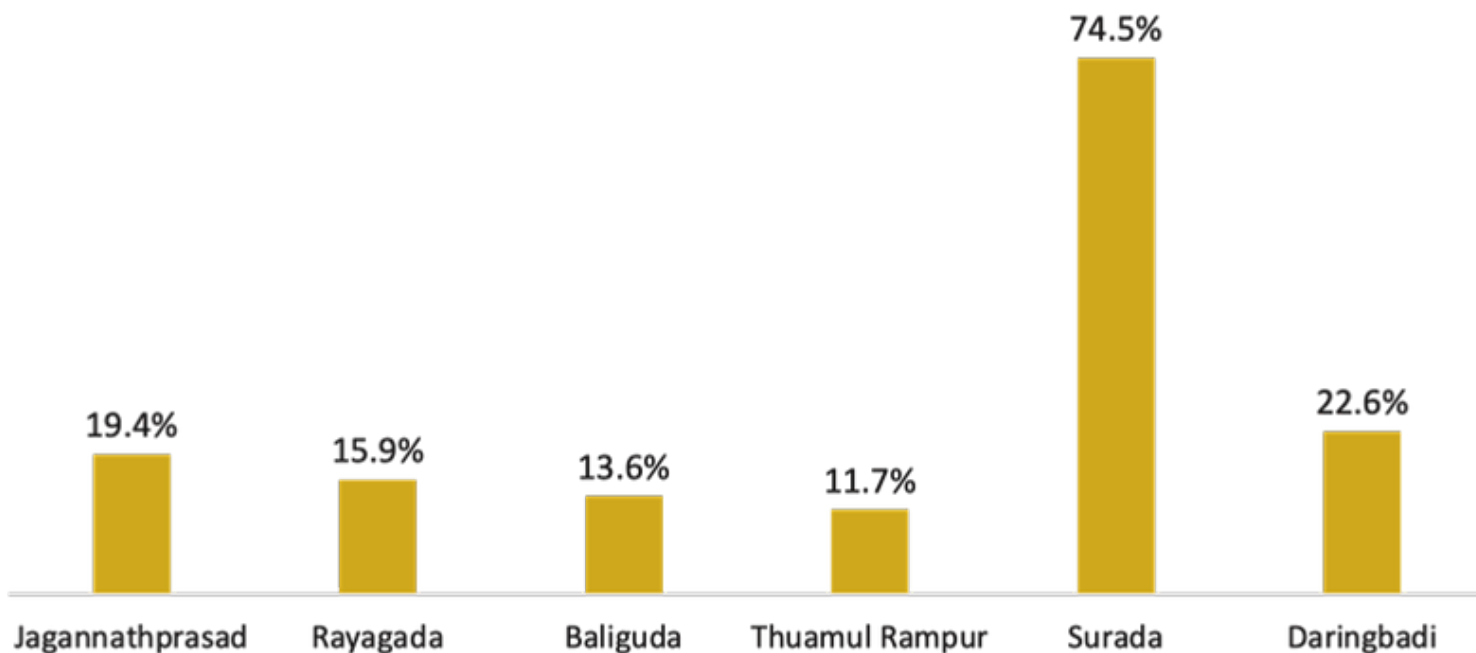
Impact of migration on the household: New house built

Proportion of households reporting a new house built from income earned by migrant member/s



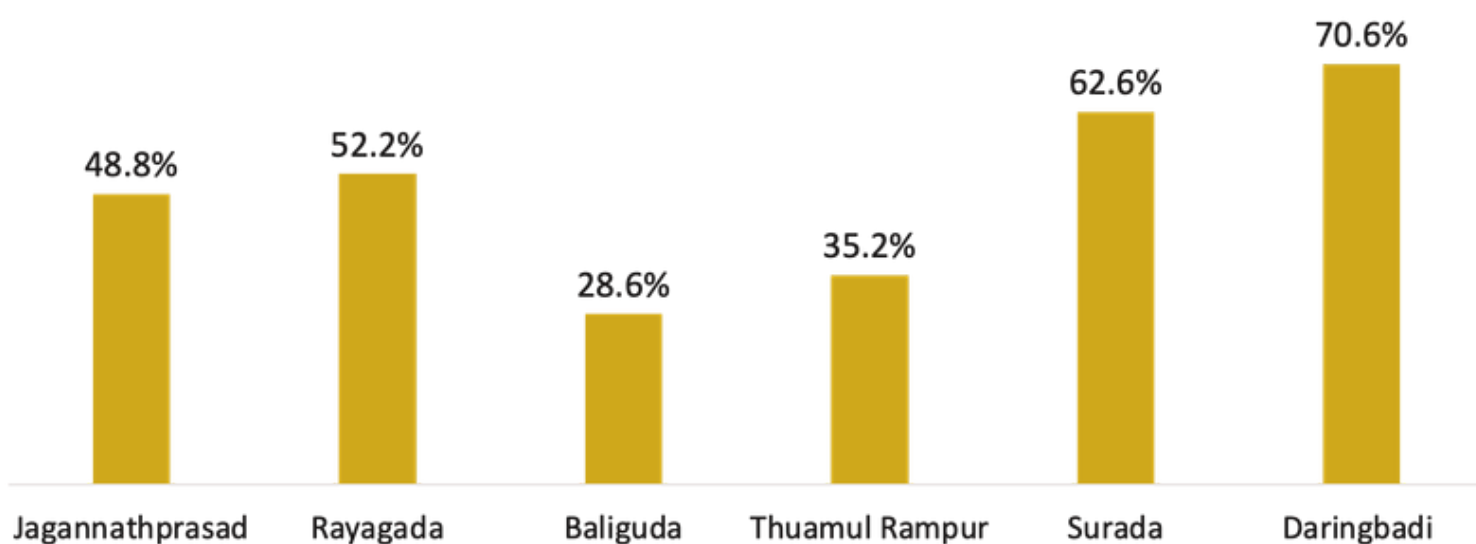
Impact of migration on household: Renovated house

Proportion of households reporting they renovated their house from income earned by migrant member/s



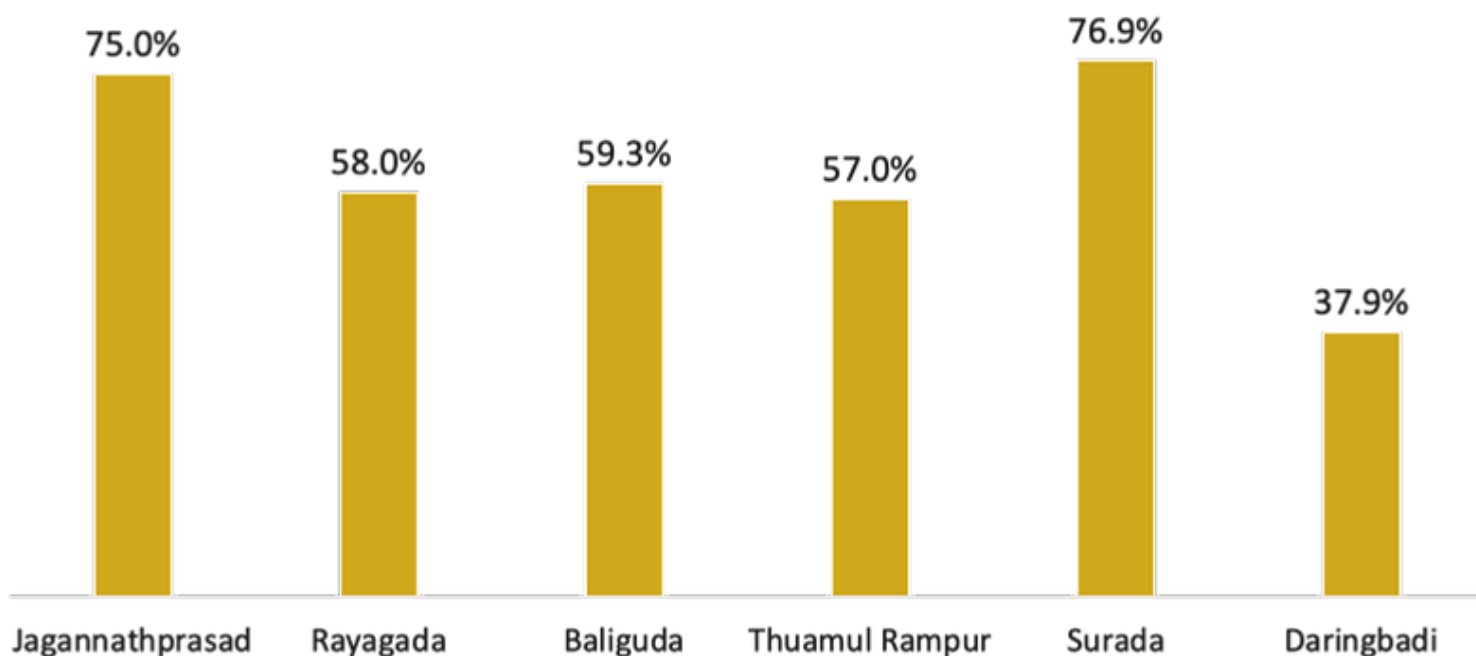
Impact of migration on the household: Better education

Proportion of households reporting better education for children from income of the migrant member/s



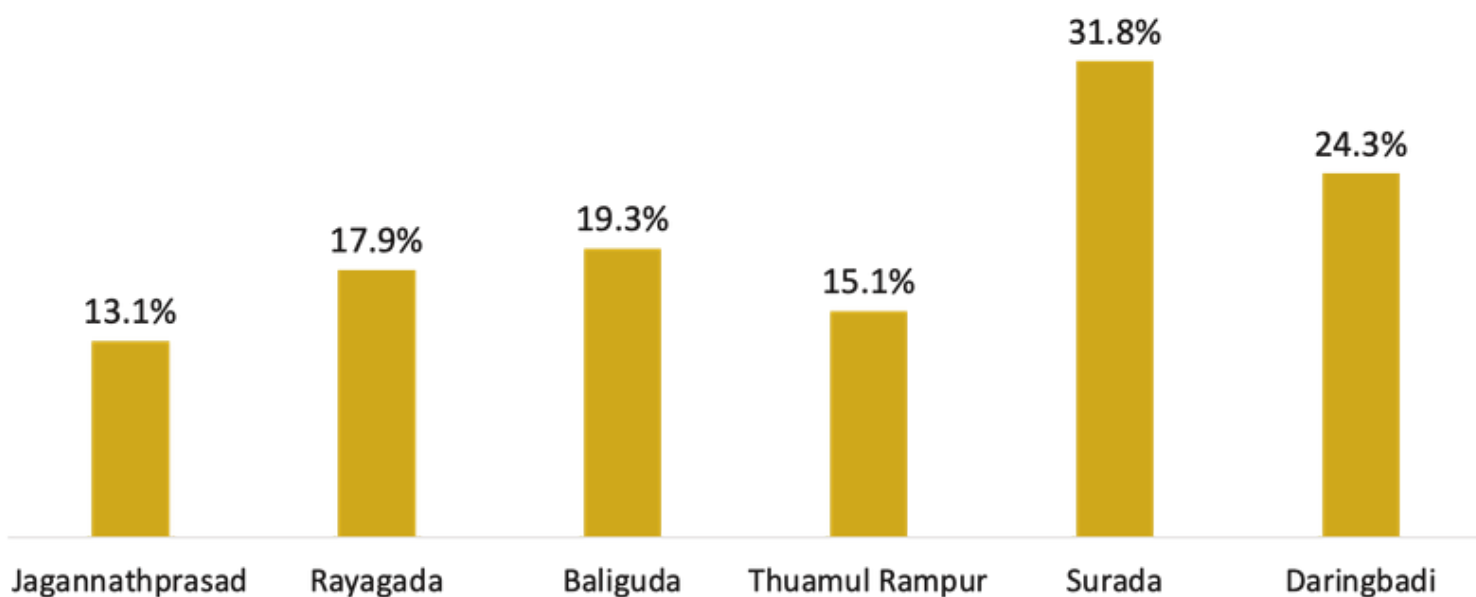
Impact of migration on household: Social status improvement

Households with migration history reporting improved social status in the village due to income from migrant member



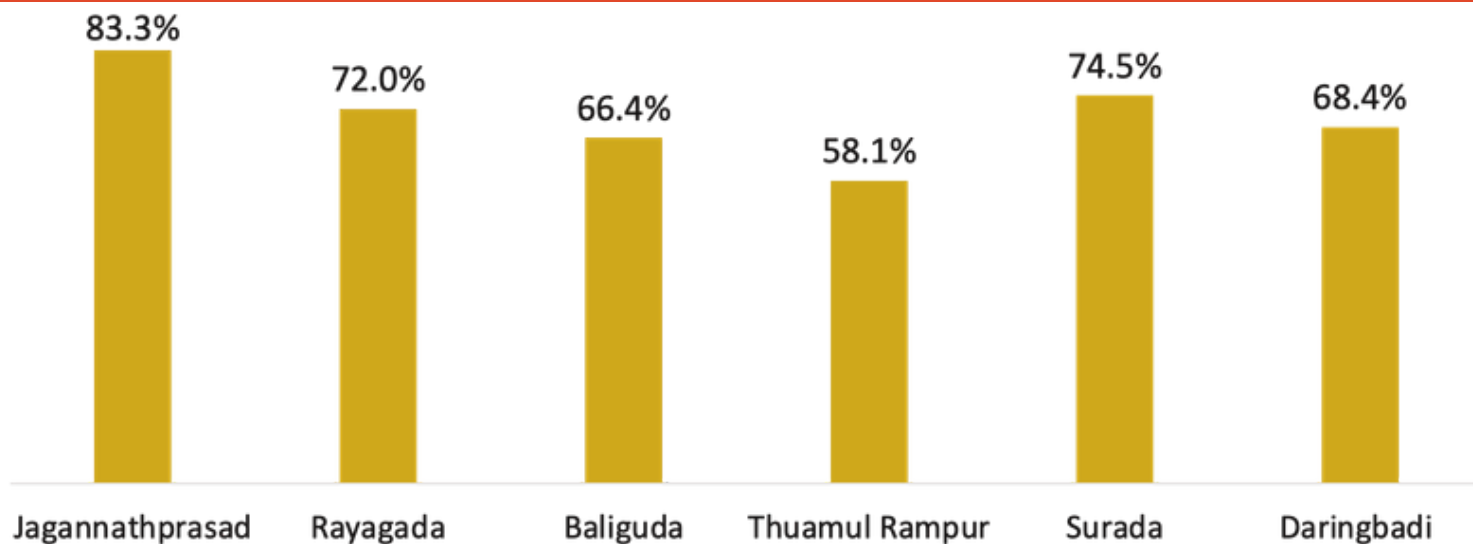
Impact of migration on the household: Stopped agriculture

Proportion of households reporting they had to completely stop farming activities due to migration



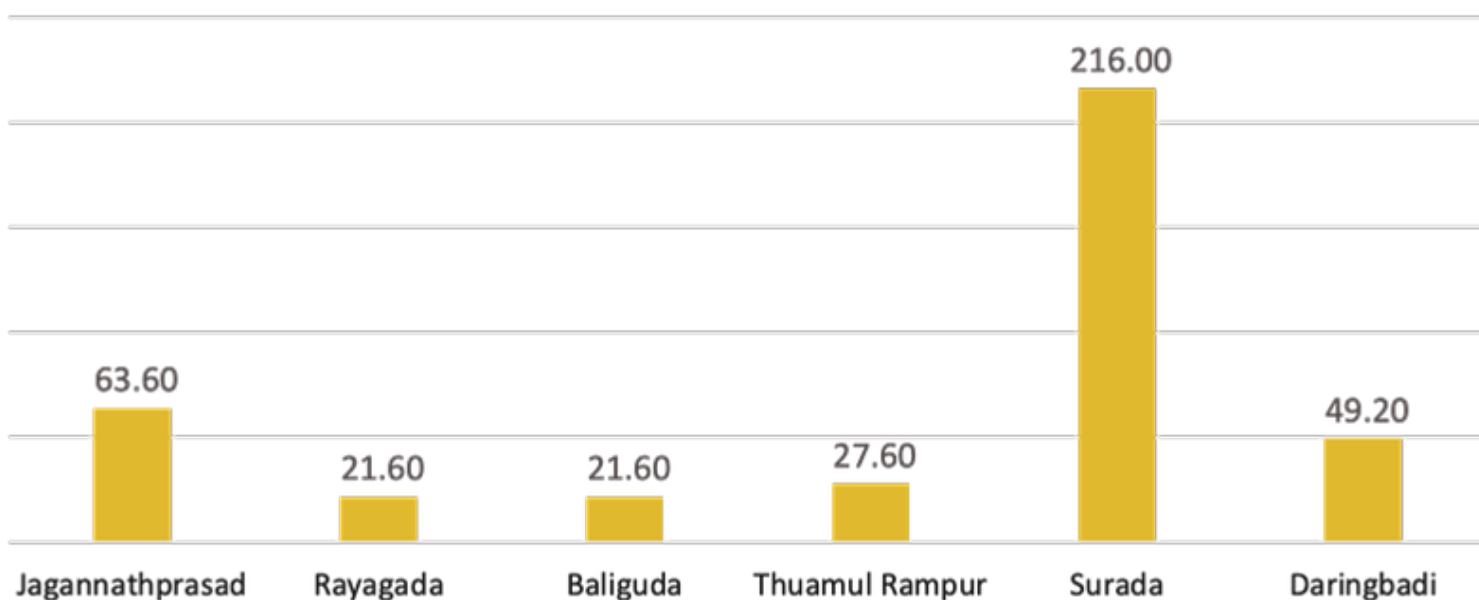
Impact of migration on the household: Difficulty in obtaining healthcare

Proportion of households reporting difficulty obtaining healthcare due to absence of adult members of the household



Estimated annual remittances received by households in the Block

Amount of Rupees (in Crore) that migrant workers remit to their native villages every year, estimated for the Blocks



Key takeaways

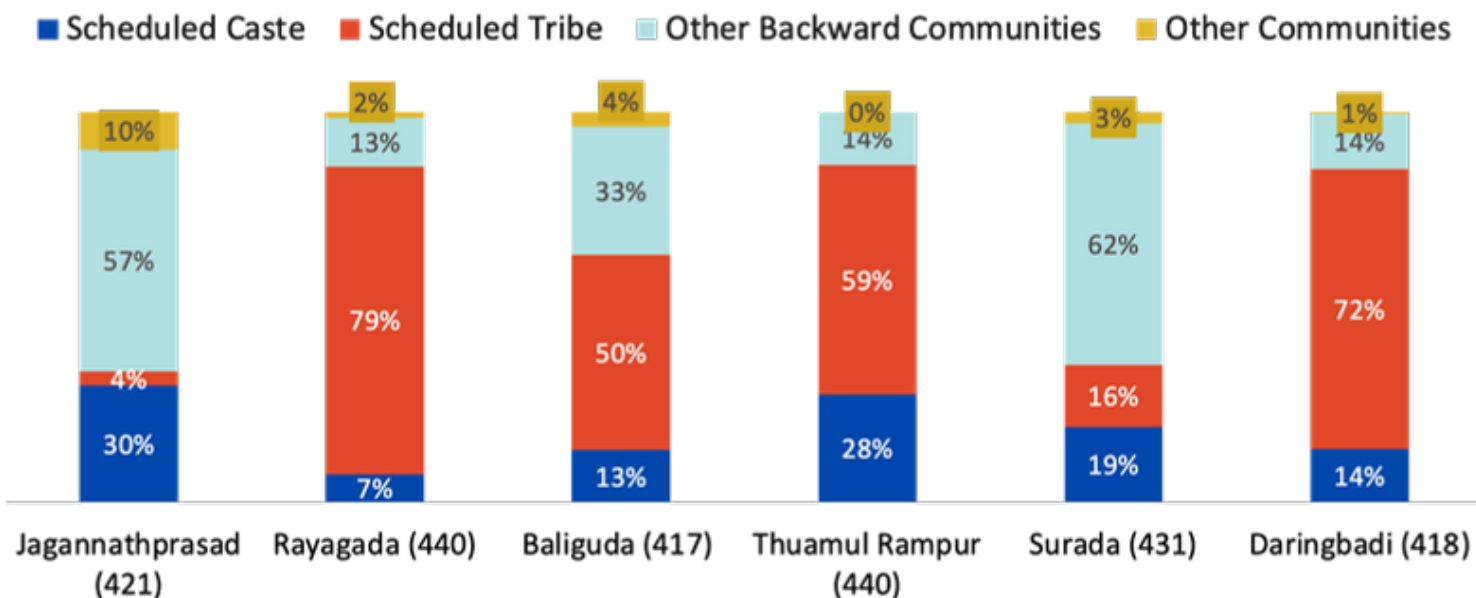
- Migration contributes substantially to promoting the resilience of Gram Vikas's partner communities
- Migration plays a pivotal role in the economy of rural Odisha. It has substantially helped individuals, households and communities become more resilient to the adversities they confront
- If made safe, migration for work has the potential to significantly accelerate human development in rural Odisha
- Safe and dignified migration can substantially contribute to empowerment of individuals, households and communities in rural Odisha
- Most migrants prefer to stay back and work at their native place if they have a regular monthly income of ₹10,000–₹12,000



PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS

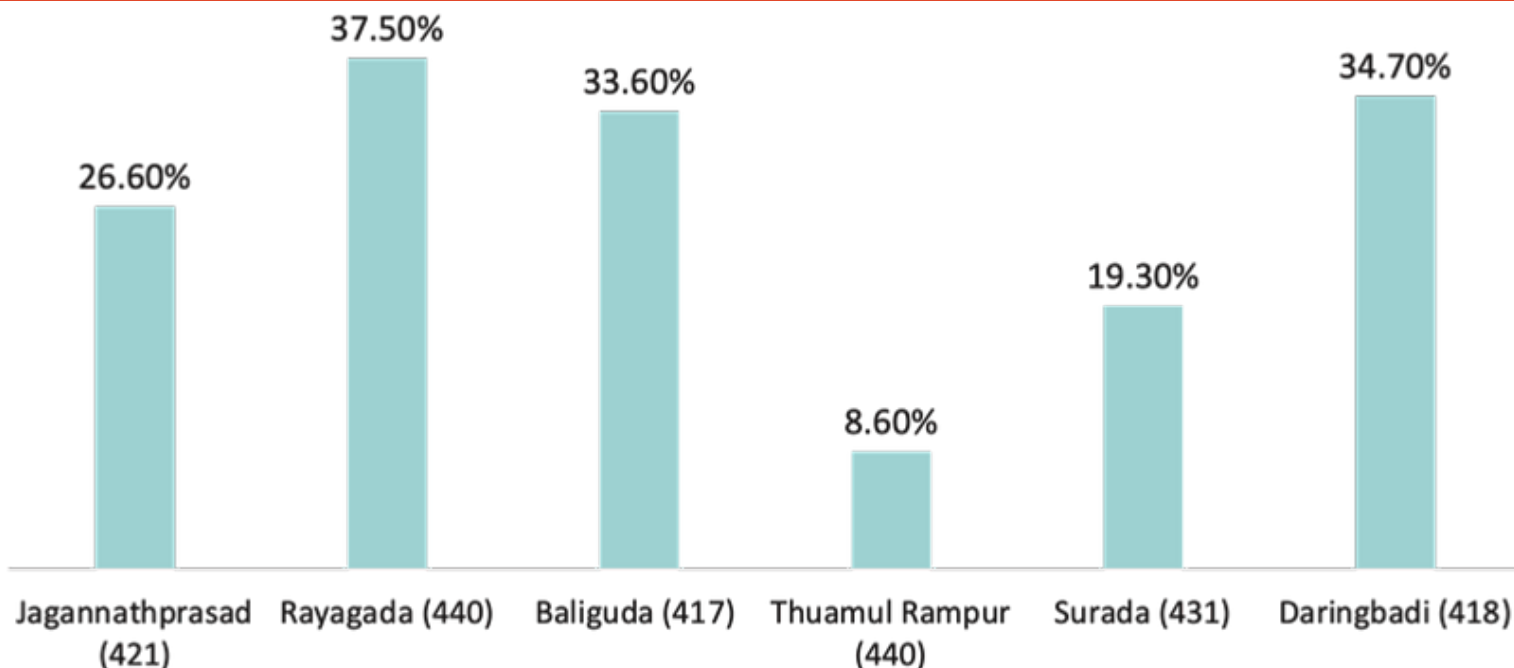
Distribution of households by social groups

Proportion of sample households belonging to different social groups



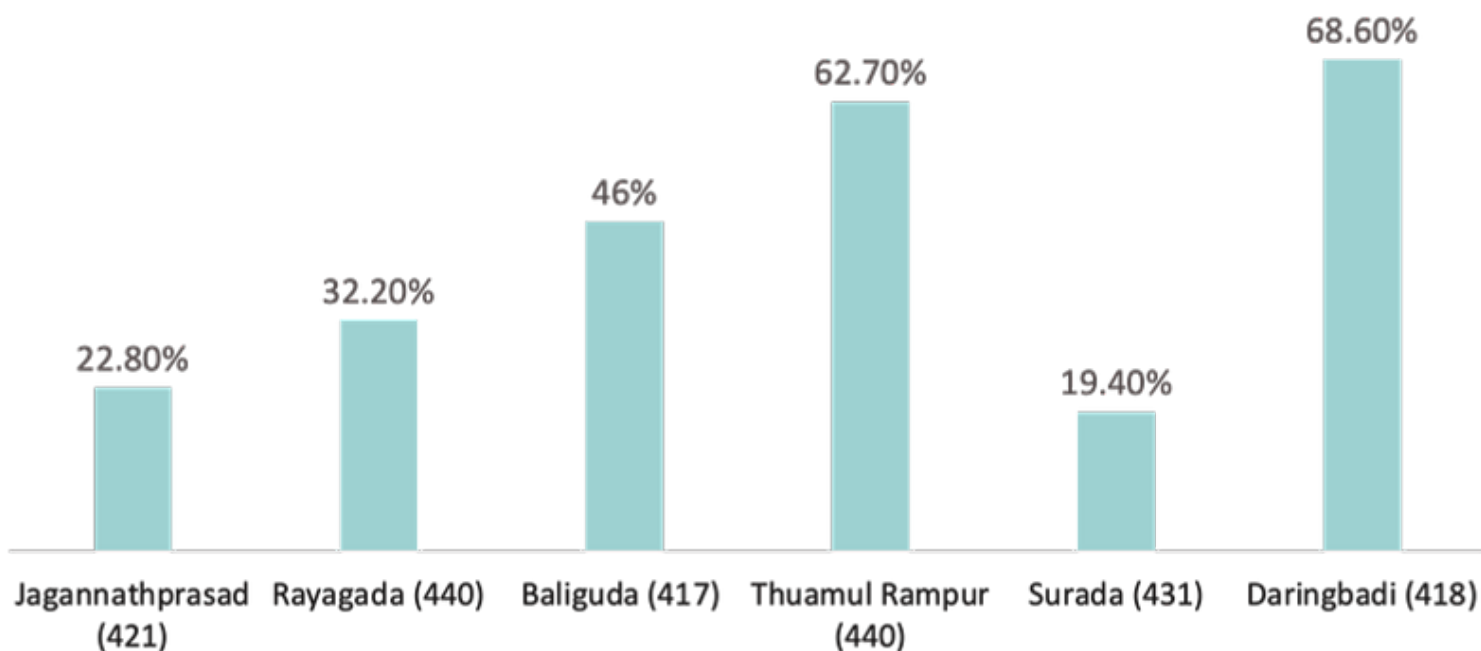
Educational Status of households

Proportion of sample households having at least one person with education of Higher Secondary or above



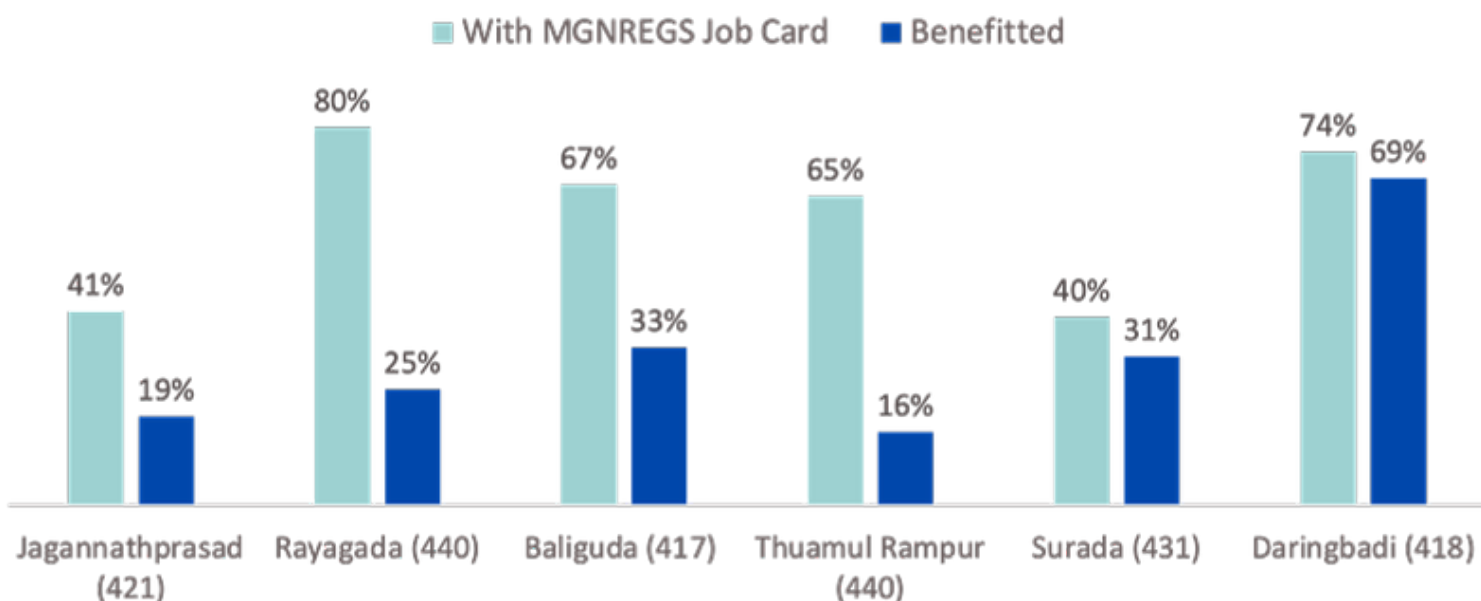
Status of housing

Proportion of sample households living in kaccha (non-permanent) houses

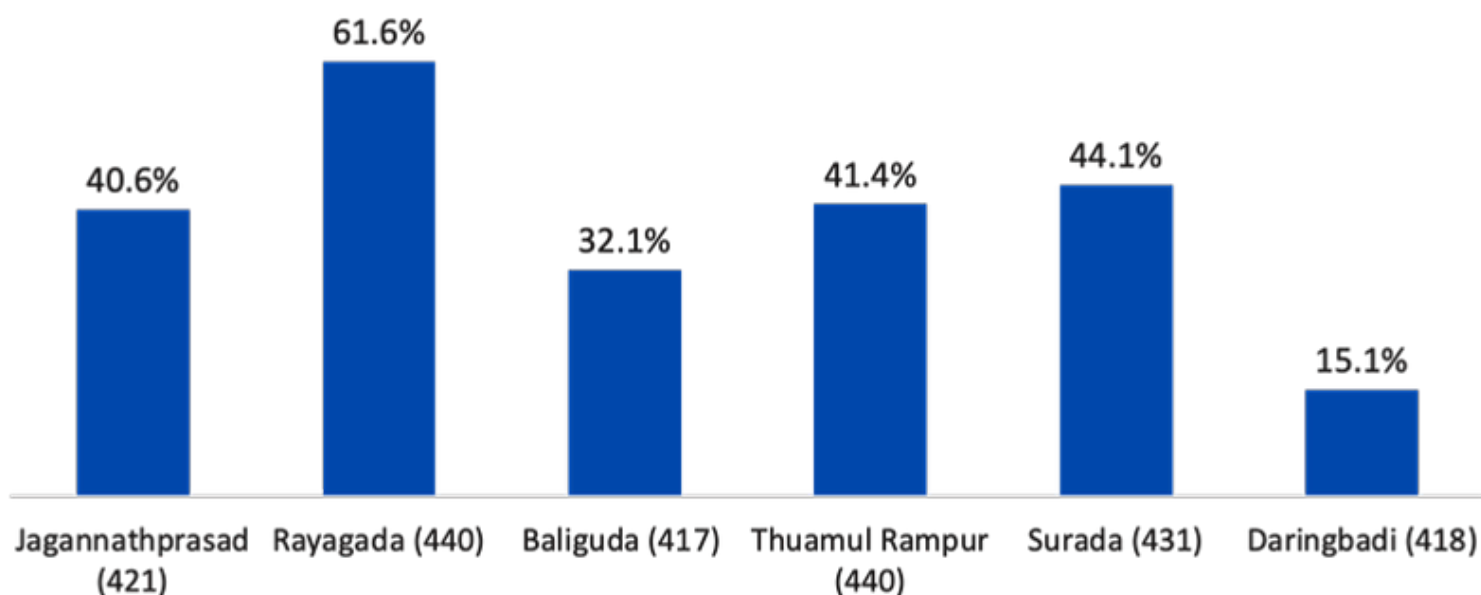


Access to MGNREGS

Proportion of sample households with MGNREGS job cards and obtaining work

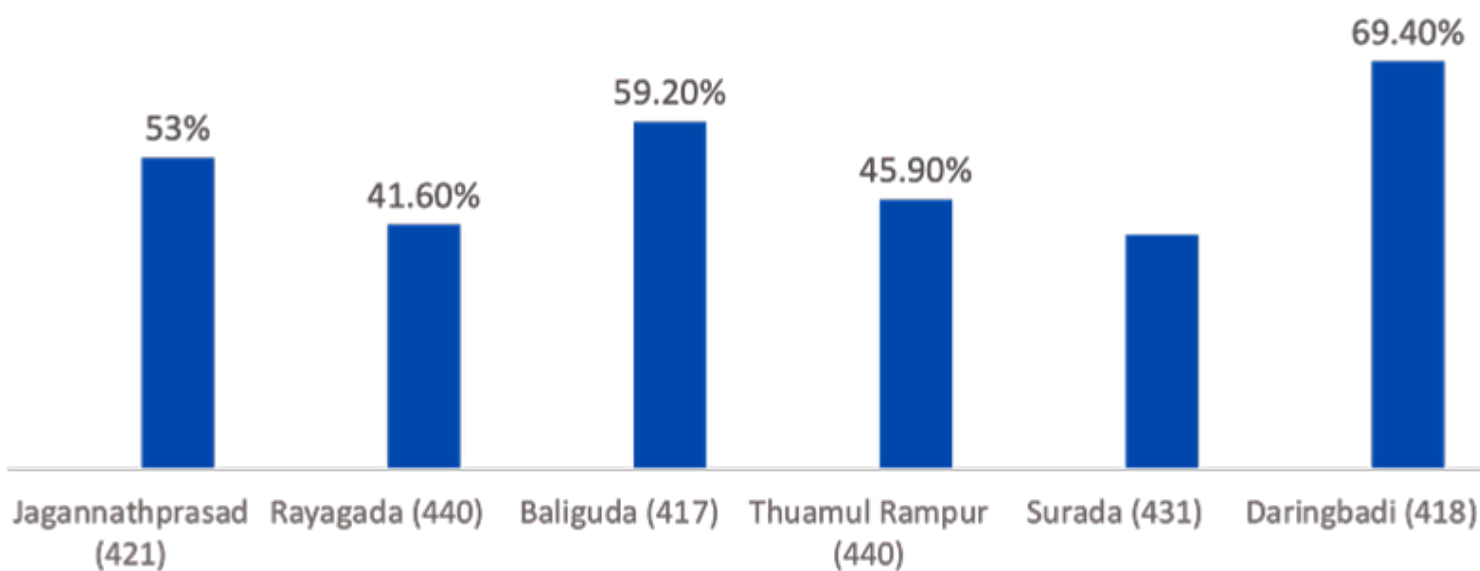


Proportion of sample households reporting having no land of their own



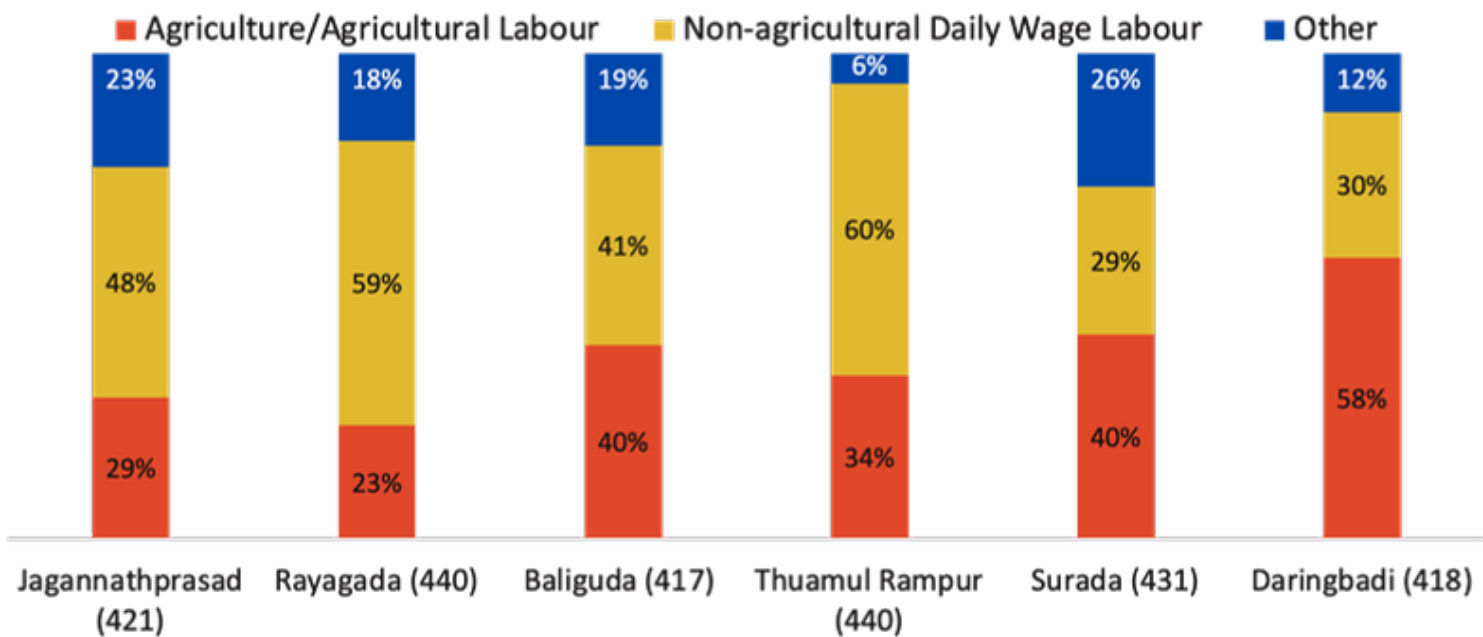
Dependence on agriculture

Proportion of sample households reporting agriculture as their primary occupation



Sources of household income

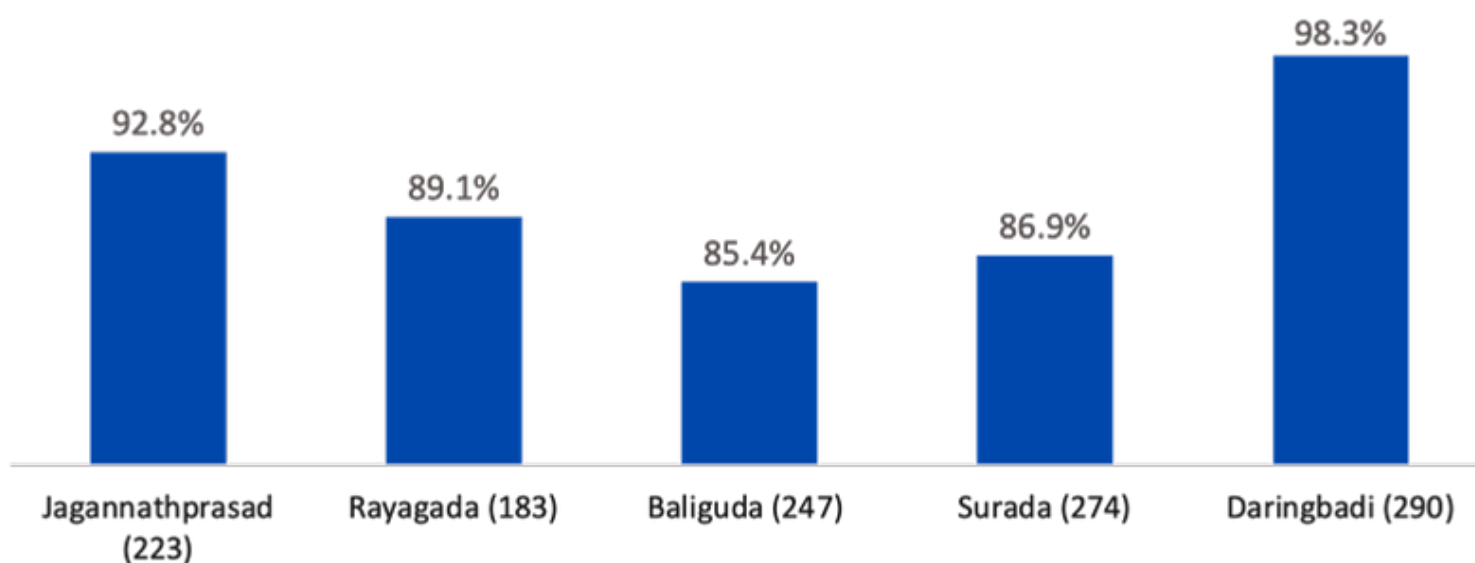
Proportion of sample households distributed according to the primary source of income





Impact of climate change on agriculture livelihoods

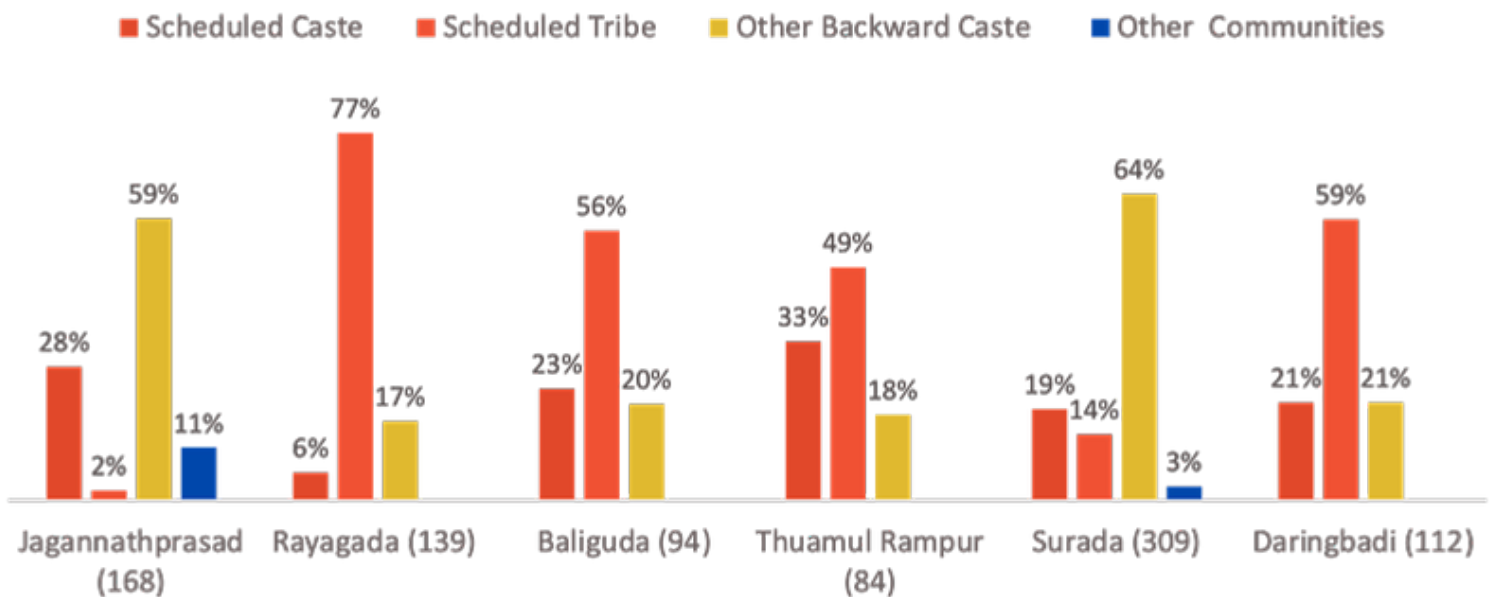
Proportion of sample households currently engaged in agriculture reporting negative impact from changes in weather (not enumerated in Thuamul Rampur block)



PROFILE OF MIGRANT WORKERS

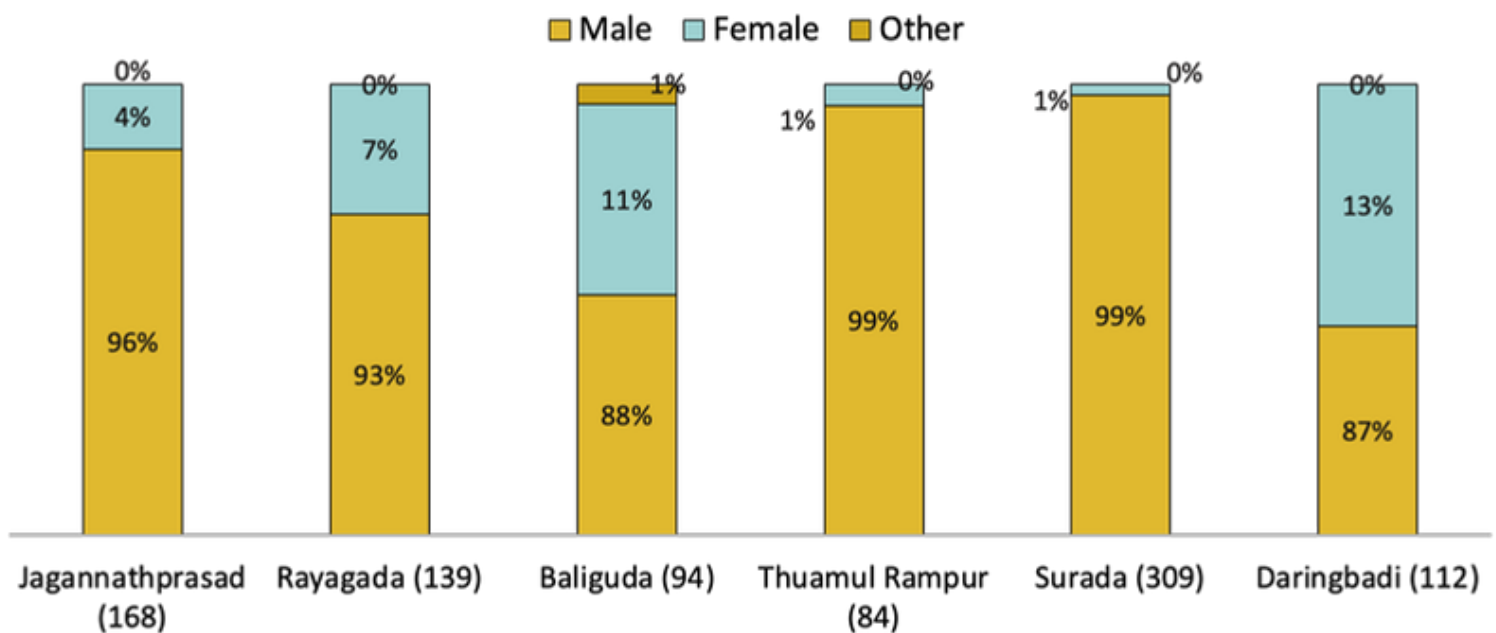
Distribution of migrant workers by social groups

Proportion of migrant workers covered in the survey, according to different social groups



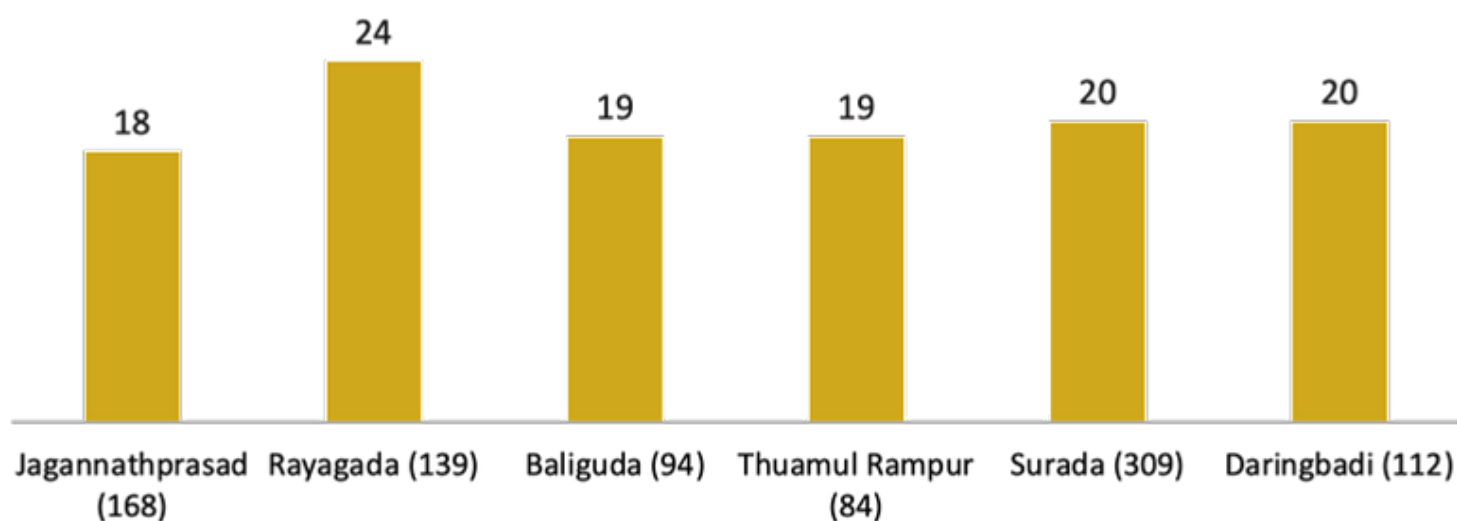
Distribution of migrant workers by sex

Proportion of men, women, and others among the migrant workers who responded to the survey



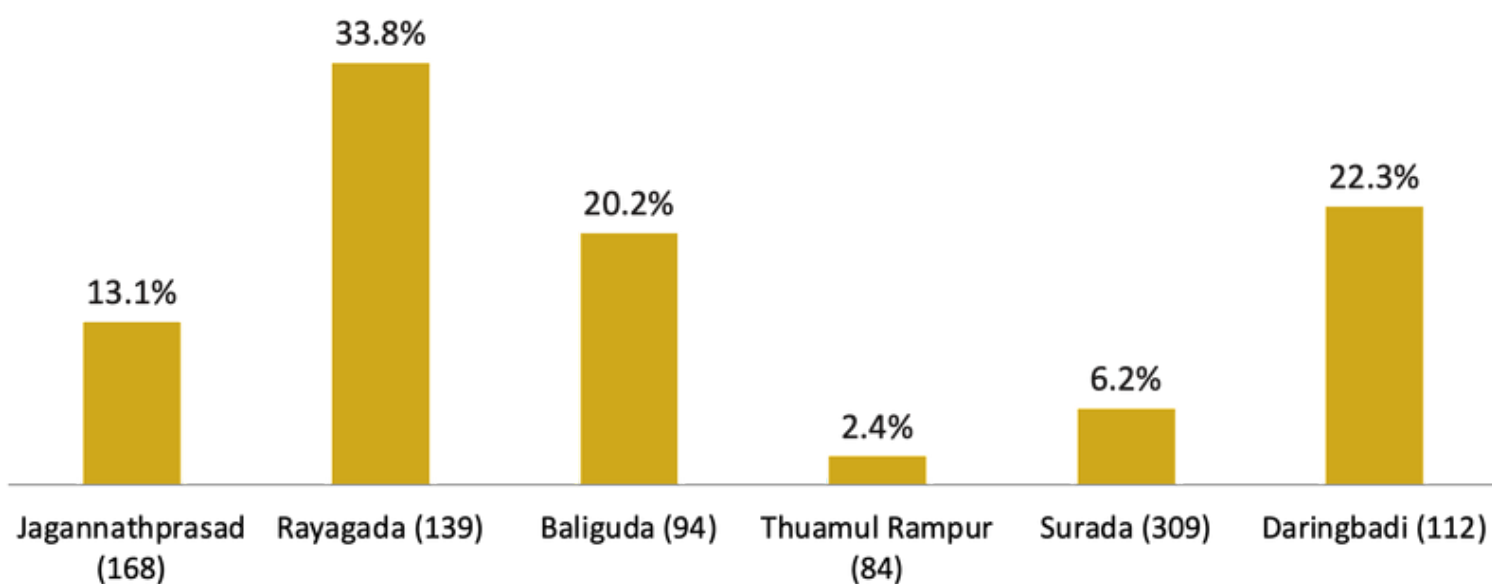
Median age of migrant workers

Median age of migrant workers at first migration



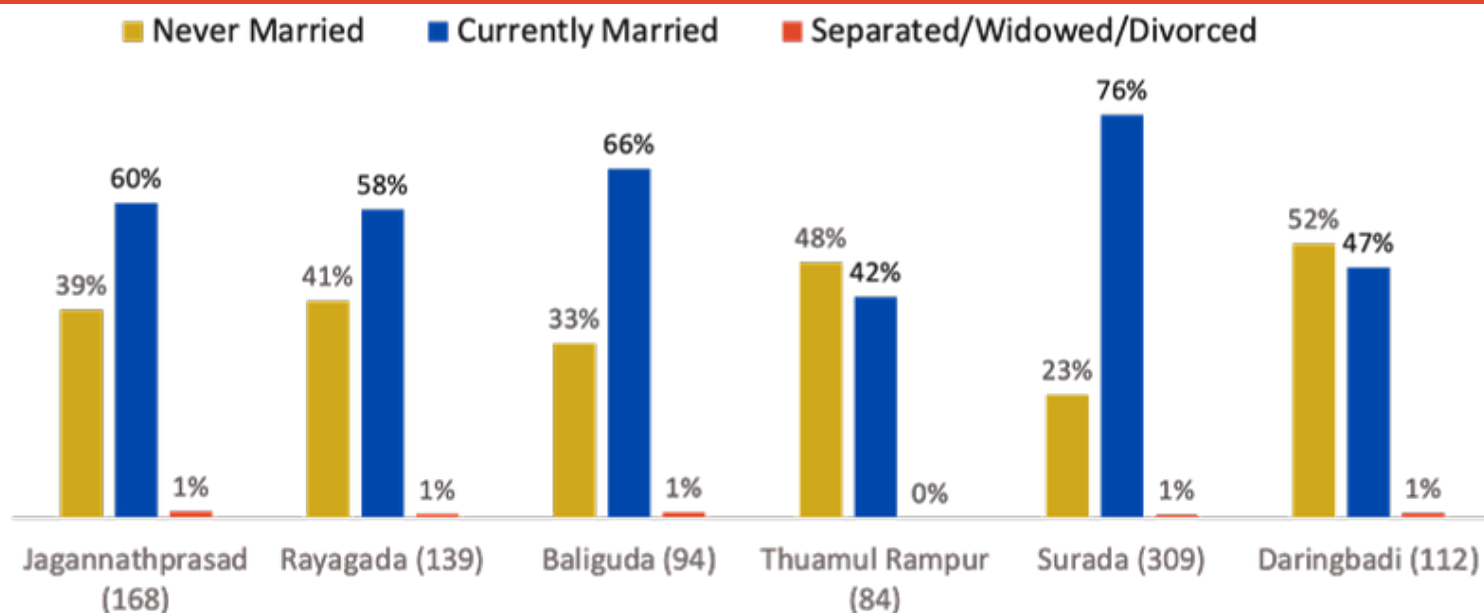
Educational status of migrant workers

Proportion of migrant workers who have studied up to the Higher Secondary level or above



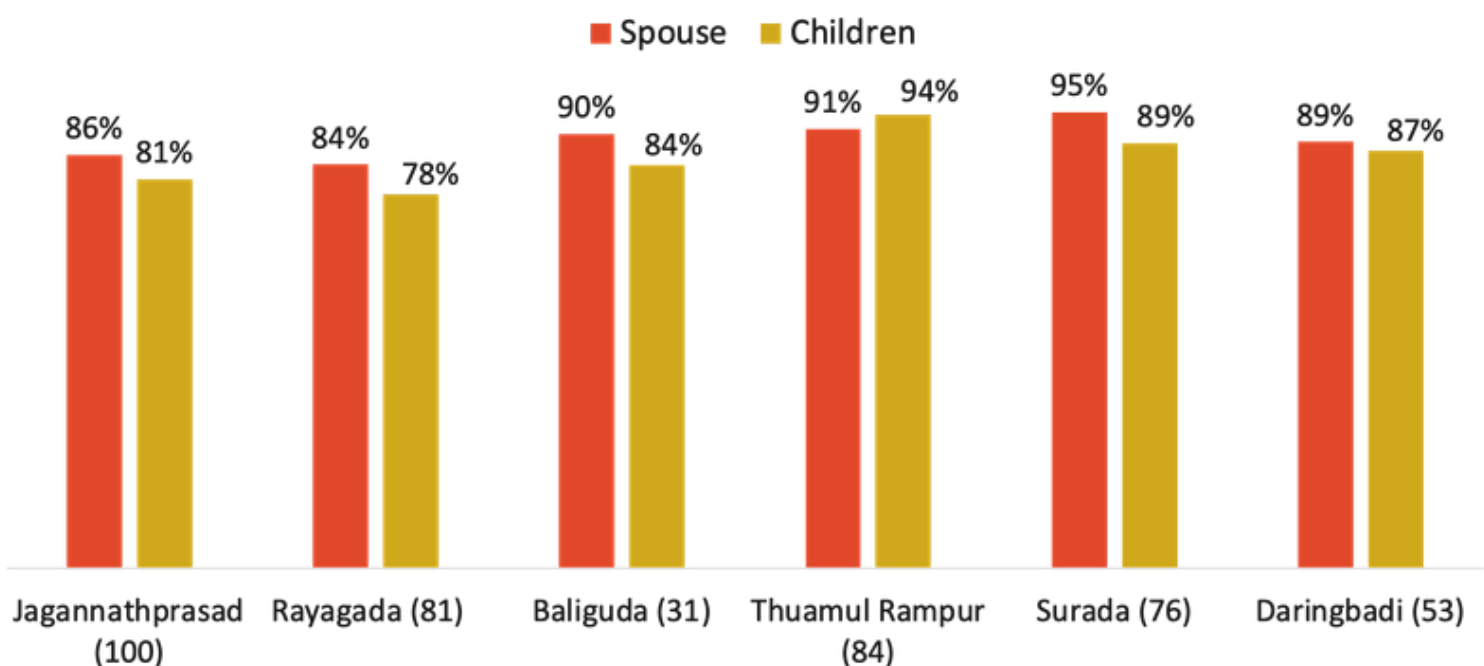
Marital Status of Migrant Workers

Proportion of migrant workers by marital status



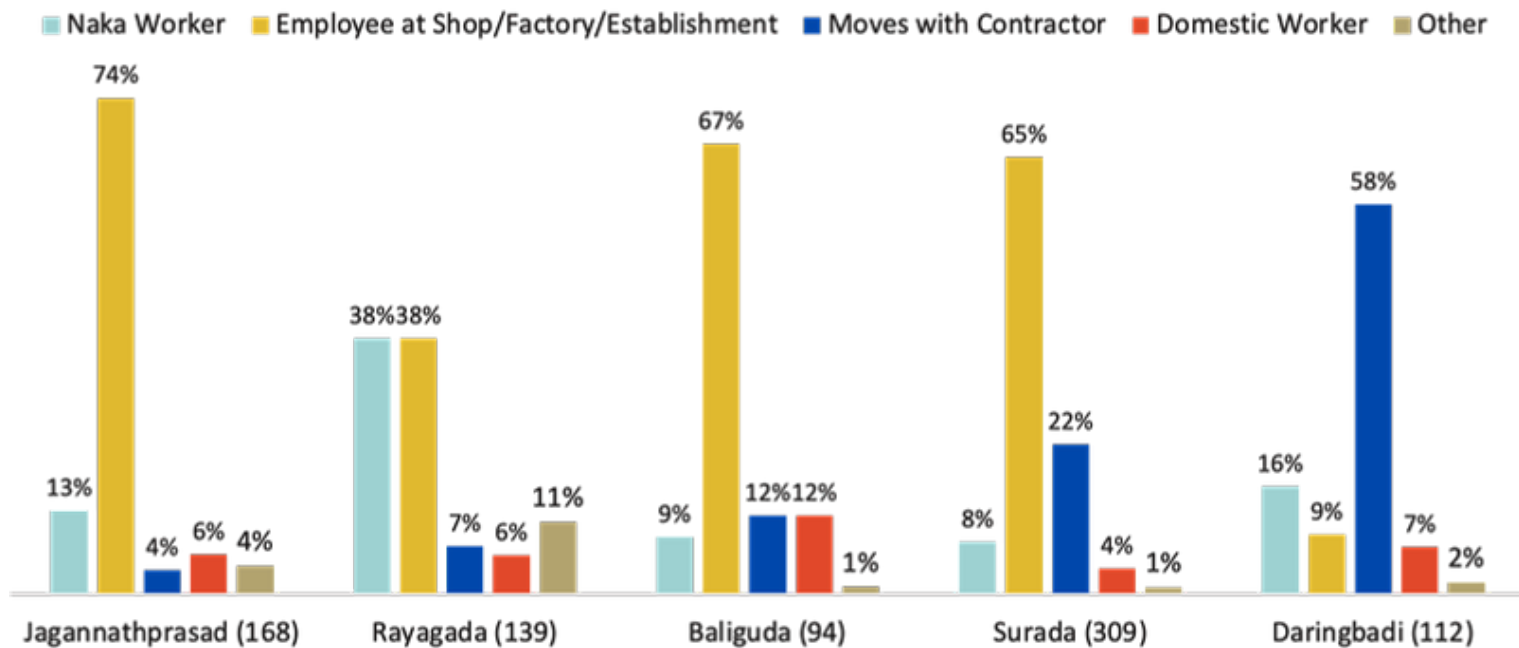
Location of family of migrant workers

Proportion of migrant workers whose spouse and children continue to live in their native villages



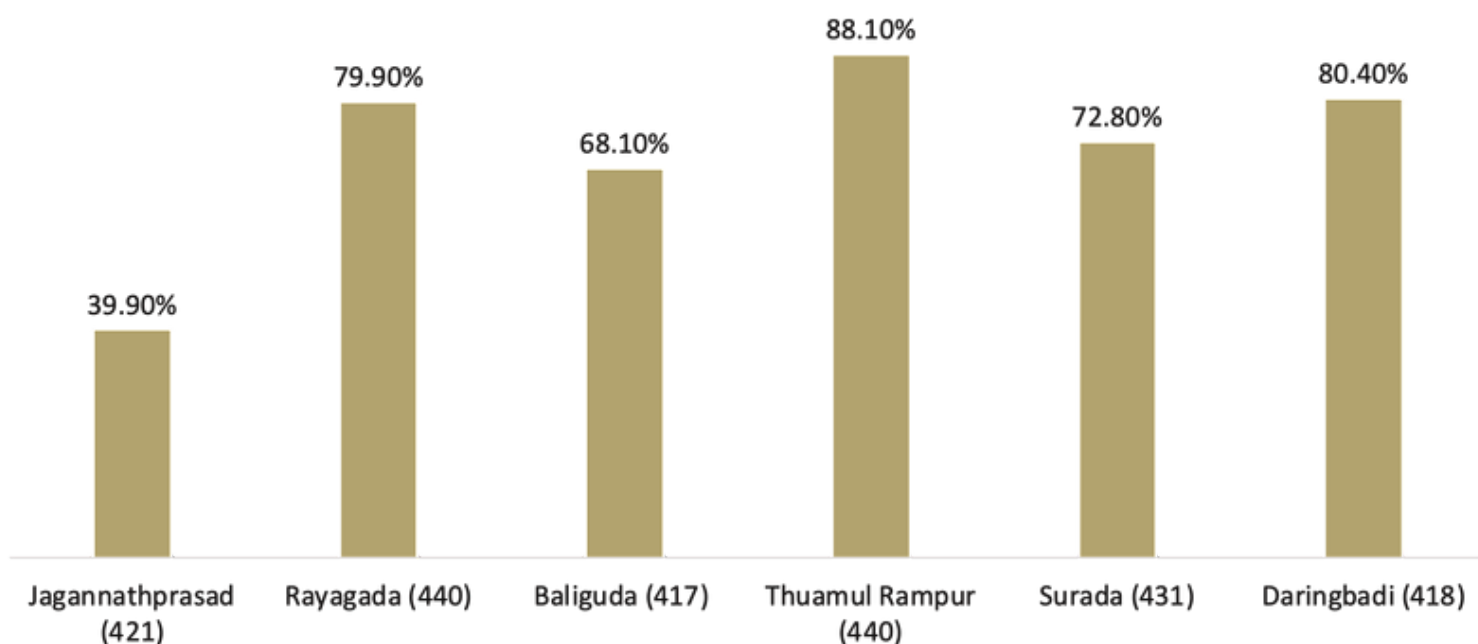
Category of employment

Distribution of migrant workers by nature of work engagement



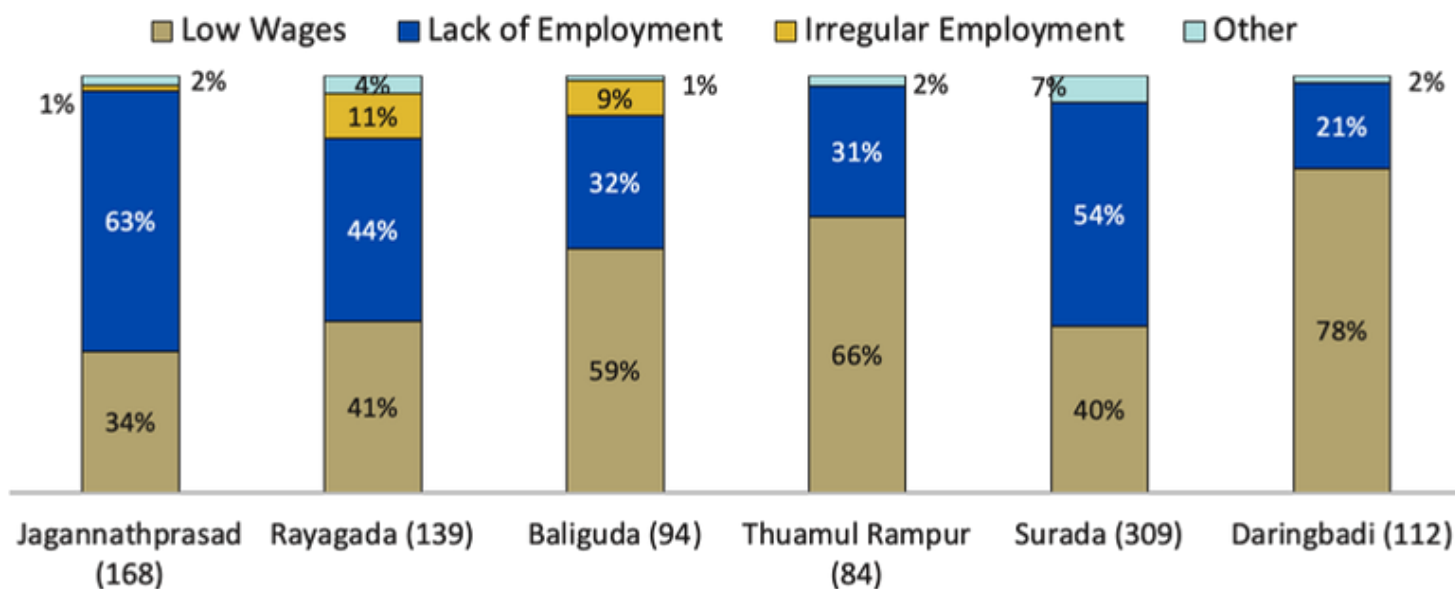
Skill Levels

Proportion of migrant workers who reported being semi-skilled or unskilled



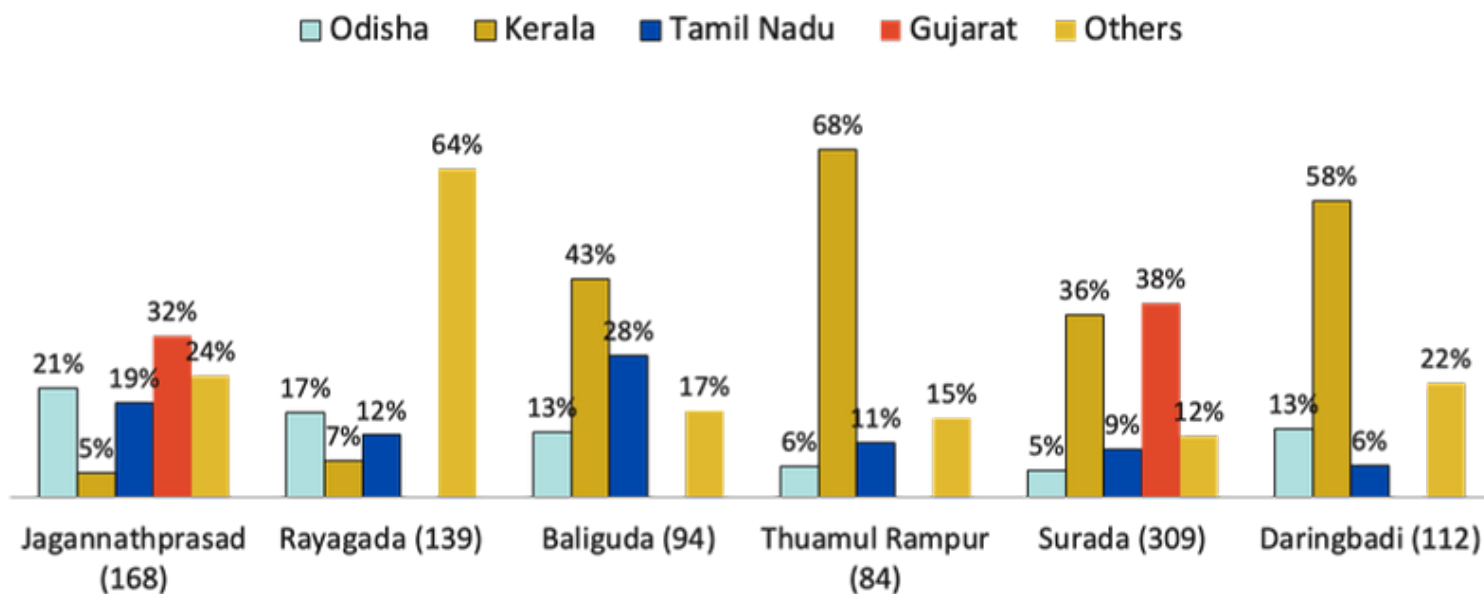
Reason for migration

Distribution of migrant workers by different reasons for migrating



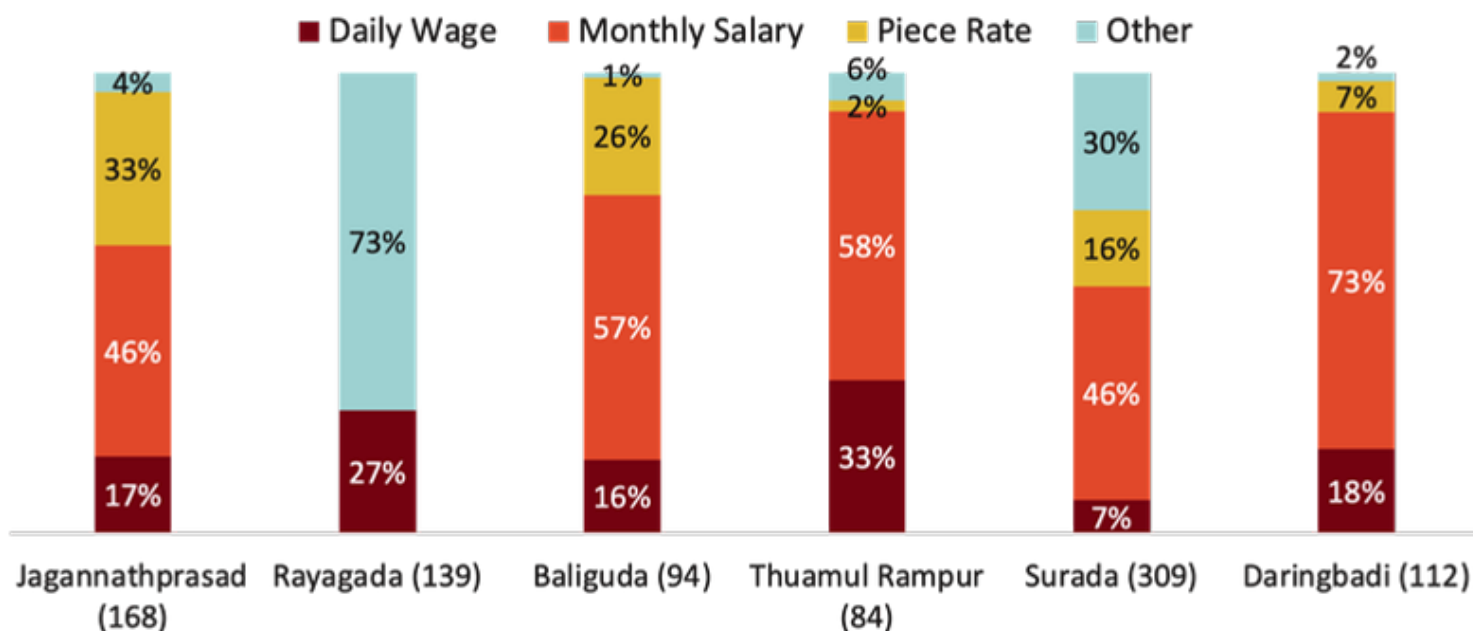
Destination States

Distribution of migrant workers by destination states



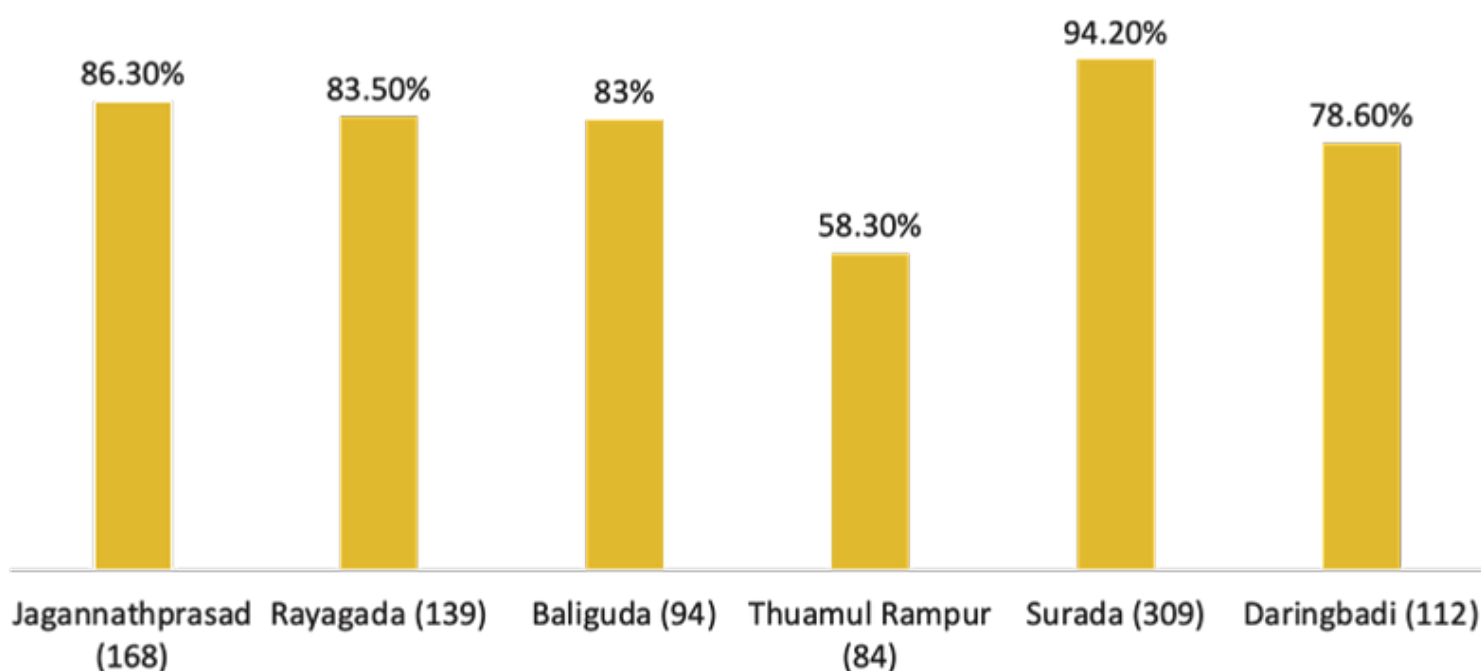
Wage Arrangement

Distribution of migrant workers by how their wages are arranged



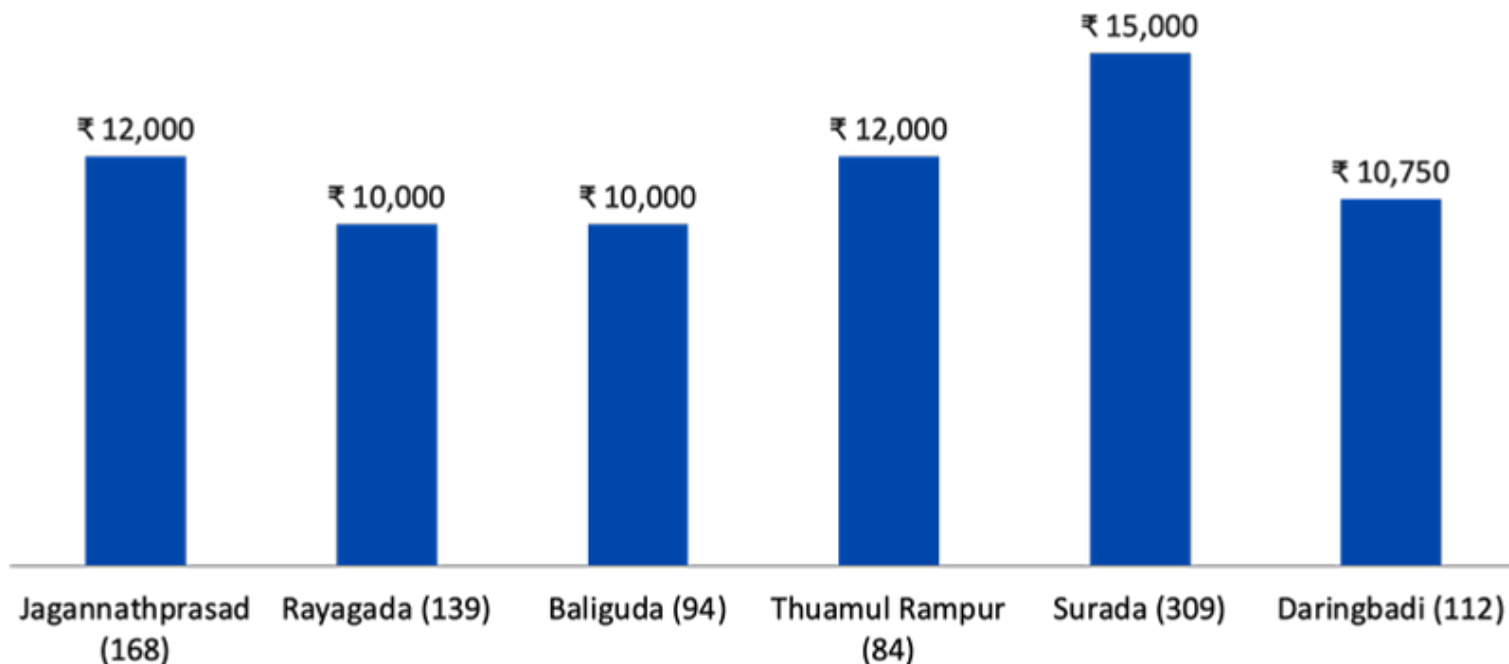
Status of bank accounts

Proportion of migrant workers who reported having a bank account



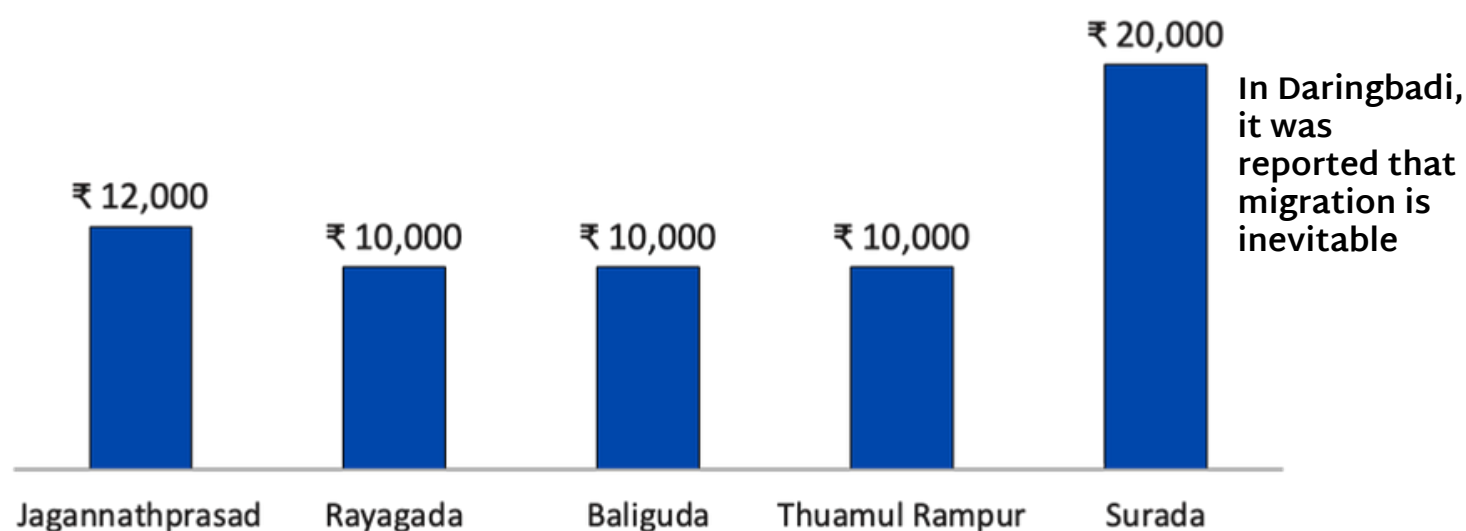
Median wage income

Median self-reported monthly income of migrant workers (₹)



Income needed to prevent migration

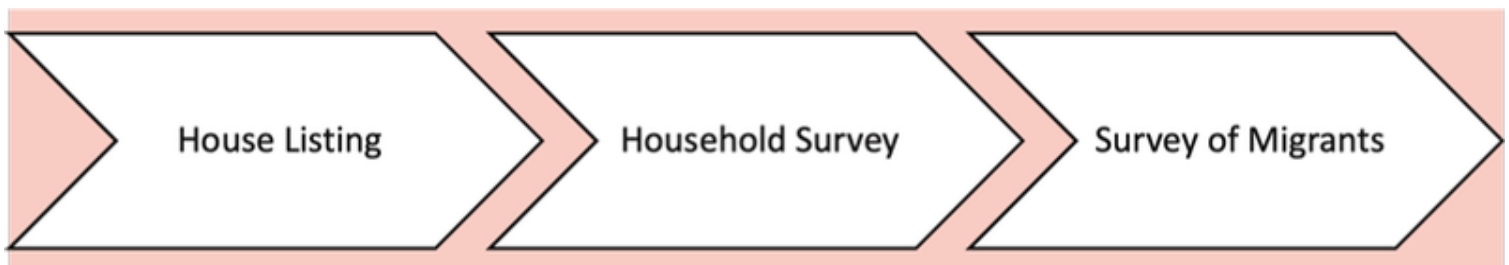
Expected regular monthly income at native place that would prevent migration, as reported by migrant workers (₹)



STUDY METHODOLOGY

Data Collection and Sampling

- Self-weighted random sample for independent estimates for block
- Household Survey: 22 Primary Sampling Units (PSU) and 20 households per PSU per block



Sample size and data collection

Block	District	Household Survey — Sample Size & Period	Migrant Survey — Sample Size & Period
Thuamul Rampur	Kalahandi	440 (Dec 2019–Jan 2020)	84 (Jan 2020–Feb 2020)
Jagannathprasad	Ganjam	421 (Nov 2020–Dec 2020)	168 (Dec 2020–Jan 2021)
Rayagada	Gajapati	440 (Nov 2020–Dec 2020)	139 (Nov 2020–Dec 2020)
Baliguda	Kandhamal	417 (Dec 2020–Mar 2021)	94 (Jan 2021–Mar 2021)
Daringbadi	Kandhamal	418 Rural (Jun 2023–Nov 2023)	112 (Jun 2023–Aug 2023)
Surada	Ganjam	431 (Jun 2023–Sep 2023)	309 (Jun 2023–Sep 2023)



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