

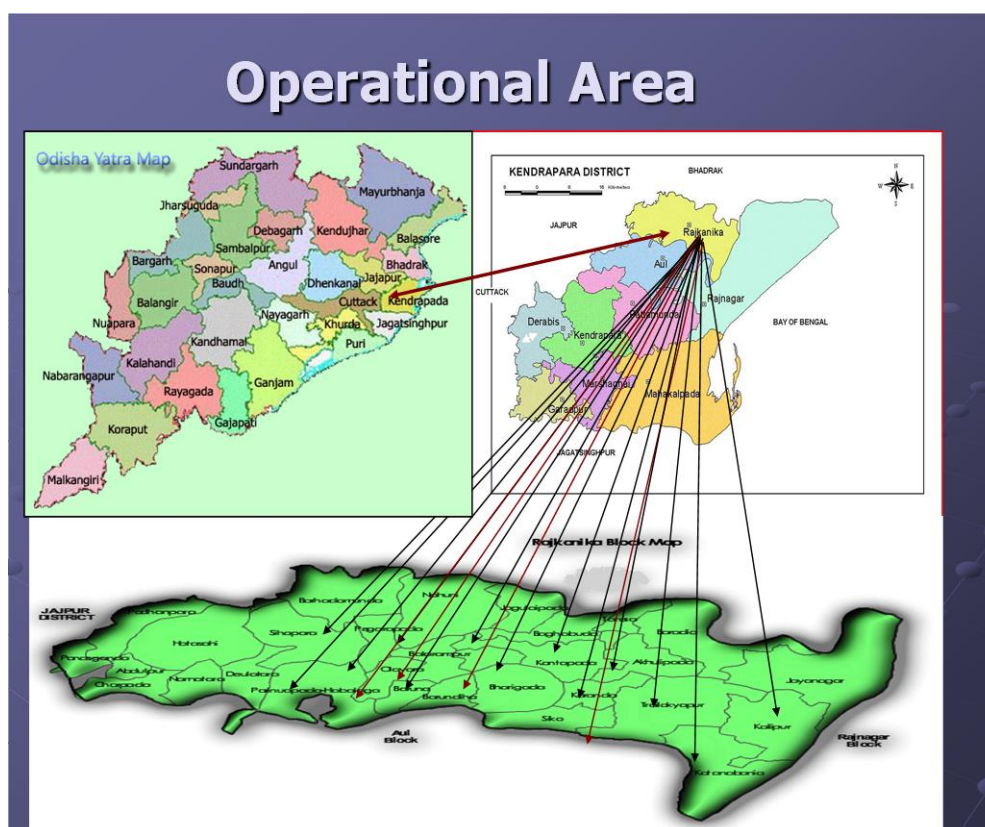
**Migration and Labour Profile of 17 Panchayats of Rajkanika Block
(Kendrapara District, Odisha)**



**Shramik Sahayata 'O' Soochana Kendra
(Gram-Utthan Block Office)
Rajkanika**

1. Brief on the District of Kendrapada:

Figure 1: Map of Odish with the district and block map of Kendrapara



2. Kendrapara: At a Glance (As per Census 2011)

Total Population	1,440,361
Males	717,814
Females	722,547
Number of households	2.88 lakh
Household size (per household)	5
Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	1007
Scheduled Tribe population (Percentage to total population)	0.52
Scheduled Caste population(Percentage to total population)	20.52
Largest SC groups include (major caste group) are <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kandra• Dewar and• Dhoba etc.	42.91 13.04 11.73
Average Literacy	85.15
Males literacy	91.45
Females literacy	78.96
Amenities available in Kendrapara % of the total villages	
Safe Drinking Water	88.43
Electricity (Power Supply)	54.51
Electricity (domestic)	68.37
Electricity (Agriculture)	14.93
Primary school	78.82
Middle school	44.28
Secondary/Senior Secondary School	26.37
College having available only in percent of villages	2.42
Primary Health Centre	16.77
Primary Health Sub-Centre	29.5
Post, telegraph and telephone facility	76.62
Bus services	18.69
Paved approach road	34.68
Mud approach road	95.10

2.1 Socio-Economic Features: Administrative Set up, Kendrapara

Sr.	Item	Unit	Magnitude
1			
1	Location		
a)	Longitude	Degree minutes	86o14' to 87o3' East
b)	Latitude	Degree minutes	20o21' to 20o47' North
2	Geographical area	Sq.Kms.	2,644
	Density/km2	km2	545
3	Subdivision		1
4	Tahasils		7
5	C.D. Blocks		9
6	Towns(Including Census towns)		2
7	Municipalities		1
8	N.A.Cs		1
9	Police Stations		7
10	Grampanchyats		230
11	Total Villages of the district		1540
a)	Inhabited villages		1407
b)	Uninhabited		133
12	Fire Stations		4
13	Assembly Constituencies		6
14	Normal Rainfall	M.M.	1501.3

3. A brief on the Block of Rajkanika:

Economic Scenario: The economic condition of the block as a whole has deteriorated. The reality in the rural pockets of Rajkanika, especially of the target area of Gram-Utthan provides a grim picture. The economy is largely agro- based in nature. Unfortunately agriculture gets affected by frequent natural calamities like: floods, cyclones, tornadoes etc. Land holding pattern is widely distributed among the people, maximum being 2-3 acres for a household. Soil fertility gives good returns from the field, even double cropping, during the years that are not hit by natural calamities. Lack of transportation facilities greatly hinders the marketing perspective for the produces available in the area. On the other hand repeated crop loss forces people to migrate to distant places (within & outside state) in search of employment.

Besides agriculture, livestock, pisciculture, petty businesses etc form the sources of livelihood for clients. People those who do not have land for agriculture are engaged in small household enterprises like: poultry, tailoring, grocery, beetle shop, handicrafts, bamboo works, carpentry, petty business on coconut products and manage their livelihood.

Social Scenario: The social scenario of the block depicts a diversified system in which people from different castes and creeds live together. Antagonism among people on social, cultural religious or occupational backgrounds is negligible. People do observe and participate in each other's social festivals and occasions. Women, being mostly the housewives, engage themselves in the household and agricultural activities. Although social status of women is not low, their independence and involvement in the decision making needs to be improved.

Although not practiced openly, some of the social evils against women like early marriages, dowry deaths, wife beatings and excessive workloads and discrimination are noticed in some of the pockets. Due to lack of adequate health facilities women do face a lot of health hazards. Their economic dependency on male counterparts makes them more vulnerable.

Technical perspective: The fruits of modern science and technology have reached to the people in a limited manner and that to mainly for the business class and well-to-do families. Many of them used the improved agricultural practices and implements for cultivation. There are no major factories or industries particularly in Rajkanika area to generate mass employment opportunities. High degree of unemployment among youth mass is a concern for future development. Poverty related Govt. outreach services do not always reach the real beneficiaries. As a whole, the area offers quite a potential scope/opportunity for Gram-Utthan to plan, expand and sustain its migration services project.

Minority communities in particular (Muslims): Though the population of Muslim minority communities is less in the block but their presence is abundant in some of the program villages of Gram-Utthan. Living in a small areas with large density sometimes destroys there sanitation, environment and contamination of drinking water source. Education has remained out of reach for the girl child and dropouts are rampant in case of boys. Almost all the Muslims are living below the poverty line.

In the context of SC: SC communities in the block together form 27% of the total population. The Scheduled Castes constitutionally bracketed as 'Scheduled', people belonging to these selections of the society have a long history of deprivation. These indigenous people always lived away from the mainstream development. They score the worst on practically all development indicators and suffer from weak social organization and solidarity. They face different challenges.

The SC have been deprived of their right to lead a dignified life by the vagaries of a centuries old social system, wherein people's rights are determined by the caste they are born into. They are prohibited from practicing any occupation that has not traditionally been assigned to them. This social system has ensured that only a few people get to control a vast amount of resources. With land being the most critical resources in the rural areas, its control is vested in a few landlords-all of them from higher or middle castes. Most Scheduled Castes are landless, or have very smallholdings. Even these are of the most inferior quality, normally the farthest from a pond, stream or other sources of water. There are also a large number of poor communities in the block, who are landless or marginal farmers, with limited resources and livelihoods options. Wage rates are generally low and there is a high incidence of under employment and unemployment. The poor are in a cycle of indebtedness, often at the mercy of landlords and moneylenders. The unskilled youth from these communities are compelled to migrate.

Women of these deprived communities, in particular, have been affected by the context in a much more detrimental manner than men. They have been forced to undertake a variety of roles; all of them in addition to their traditionally ascribed reproductive functions. In the new circumstances, gender based discrimination and disparities across most social indicators have become more apparent. This deterioration could be partly due to coming into increased contact with changed economic and survival context.

Specific issues in the project Area: The block is well known for being disaster-prone and as an origin place of labour migration on due to lack of suitable employment opportunity. There are hardly any safety nets in place in the interior pockets of Rajkanika, and people had to resort to their own means to overcome times of distress. The communities are highly vulnerably and most of the people go for either agricultural labour, or migrate to find work in nearest urban and semi urban centers or to the neighboring states.

Demographic Details of Rajkanika block

Area & Population	
Geographical area in Sq.Km	263.68
Number of House-holds	24523
Total villages	168
Inhabited	156
Un-inhabited	12
Population	
Person	128947
Females	61213
Males	67734
Child population	
Persons	17083
Males	8757
Females	8326
Literacy rate	
Persons	77.42
Males	87.22
Females	68.76
Sex Ratio of Total Population per 1000 males	1107

Source: Census 2011

4. A brief description of the Household survey by GU

Looking into the specific migration prone pockets particular vulnerability, distress and diverse geographies or belts; Gram-Utthan marked out 17 Panchayats which have successfully paid attention in addressing the issues concerned with a special focus on panchayats survey and database creation.

During Phase –II, survey more concentration was given on interstate migrants. Through the survey project targets were developed by identifying reliable beneficiaries (direct and indirect).

The survey was also an opportunity to identity percentage of migrants, total number of migrants, trade of migrants, key destinations or working place, seasonality and problem analysis. In the process, data bank has been created at the counseling centre level and acts as a centre for information dissemination. At present, data based and profiles of Gram Panchayats have been made available at 3 SK.

5. Findings and Analysis of the survey:

Completed survey of 15691 households in 66 villages from 17 GPs. 7888 no of migrant households has been identified in which 11535 migrants registered. The total percentage of migrants is 73.5% of the total households. The main problems related to migration, migrant workers, and their families are distress factors like poverty, unemployment and frequent occurrence of natural calamities.

- Frequent occurrence of natural calamities
- Non availability of suitable job
- Loss of agriculture and lack of alternative livelihood opportunity
- Lack of Govt. endorsed entitlement and access to Govt. programs, Schemes and facilities/ Government facilities are not reaching to the underserved areas.
- Non-availability industry and non relevance of the programs.
- Distressed out migration because of the non availabilities of work locally.
- No access to banking opportunities and other livelihood services.

Table 1: Number of Households in the survey:

Sl.no	Name of Panchayats	Number of Households (Census 2001)	Number of Households (GU Survey)
1	Koilipur	1075	1339
2	Katna Bania	1479	1438
3	Bharigada	1065	1065
4	Barunadiha	732	710
5	Jagulaipada	1039	1023
6	Olaver	680	680
7	Baghabuda	800	915
8	Barha Domanda	791	791
9	Jayanagar	1188	1188
10	Baradia	929	929
11	Taras	487	487
12	Akhulipada	704	704
13	Nahuni	1198	1198
14	Trailokyapur	1422	1422
15	Panasaganda	627	627
16	Padhanpada	606	606
17	P.Habalaganda	869	869
	Total	15691	15991

Table 2: Incidence of migration at the Panchayat level

Sl. no	Name of Panchayats	Number of Households	Number of Migrant Households
1	Koilipur	1339	662
2	Katna Bania	1438	801
3	Bharigada	1065	597
4	Barunadiha	710	294
5	Jagulaipada	1023	250
6	Olaver	680	307
7	Baghabuda	915	315
8	Barha Domanda	791	472
9	Jayanagar	1188	737
10	Baradia	929	449
11	Taras	487	279
12	Akhulipada	704	338
13	Nahuni	1198	636
14	Trailokyapur	1422	813
15	Panasaganda	627	369
16	Padhanpada	606	378
17	P.Habalaganda	869	470
	Total	15991	8167

Table 3: Prevalence of Livelihood Options (Population)

Sl.no	Name of Panchayats	Local Labour (In %)	Migrants (In %)	Salaried Employees (In %)	Residual Adult (In %) Population
1	Koilipur	6.8	16.59	2.15	44.46
2	Katna Bania	7.56	13.81	2.22	46.41
3	Bharigada	7.70	14.18	3.11	45.01
4	Barunadiha	11.23	11.63	2.45	44.69
5	Jagulaipada	13.63	6.43	3.67	46.27
6	Olaver	6.79	10.78	2.98	49.45
7	Baghabuda	8.89	8.50	3.01	49.6
8	Barha Domanda	9.00	18.6	2.12	40.28
9	Jayanagar	7.33	17.89	2.24	42.54
10	Baradia	9.90	15.48	3.22	41.4
11	Taras	7.34	13.57	3.38	45.71
12	Akhulipada	7.67	13.82	2.78	45.73
13	Nahuni	8.23	13.02	3.62	45.13
14	Trailokyapur	7.98	16.50	2.67	42.94
15	Panasaganda	8.24	16.99	3.00	41.77
16	Padhanpada	7.13	19.23	2.68	40.96
17	P.Habalaganda	8.34	14.38	2.82	44.46

Table 4: Sources of Income for a Rural Household

Sl.no	Name of Panchayats	Total number of Households	Local Labour Households (In %)	Migrant Households (In %)	Salaried employee households (In %)
1	Koilipur	1339	42.23	49.43	8.34
2	Katna Bania	1438	35.29	55.70	9.01
3	Bharigada	1065	35.11	56.00	8.89
4	Barunadiha	710	50.57	41.40	8.03
5	Jagulaipada	1023	63.34	24.43	12.23
6	Olaver	680	43.3	45.14	11.56
7	Baghabuda	915	46.24	43.42	10.34
8	Barha Domanda	791	32.47	59.67	7.86
9	Jayanagar	1188	28.63	62.03	9.34
10	Baradia	929	40.00	48.33	11.67
11	Taras	487	33.76	57.29	8.95
12	Akhulipada	704	42.31	48.01	9.68
13	Nahuni	1198	36.33	53.00	10.67
14	Trailokyapur	1422	33.88	57.17	8.95
15	Panasaganda	627	33.57	58.85	7.58
16	Padhanpada	606	28.61	62.37	9.02
17	P.Habalaganda	869	37.09	54.08	8.83

Table 5: Caste Composition of All Households

Sr.	Name of Panchayats	SC (In %)	ST (In %)	OBC (In %)	GEN/MC (In %)
1	Koilipur	14	0	66	20
2	Katna Bania	9	0	63	28
3	Bharigada	8	0	74	18
4	Barunadiha	8	0	63	29
5	Jagulaipada	12	0	55	33
6	Olaver	12	0	68	20
7	Baghabuda	10	0	63	27
8	Barha Domanda	38	0	41	21
9	Jayanagar	14	0	53	33
10	Baradia	20	0	50	30
11	Taras	22	0	48	30
12	Akhulipada	10	0	75	15
13	Nahuni	14	0	20	66
14	Trailokyapur	9	0	47	44
15	Panasaganda	34	0	56	10
16	Padhanpada	47	0	28	25
17	P.Habalaganda	16	0	45	39

Table 6: Caste Composition of Migrant Households

Sl. No.	Name of Panchayats	SC (In %)	ST (In %)	OBC (In %)	Gen/MC (In %)
1	Koilipur	16.45	0	22.60	60.95
2	Katna Bania	12.49	0	17.29	70.72
3	Bharigada	19.48	0	14.02	66.55
4	Barunadiha	8.56	0	13.60	77.84
5	Jagulaipada	20.74	0	25.77	53.49
6	Olaver	4.83	0	15.93	79.24
7	Baghabuda	12.70	0	13.40	73.9
8	Barha Domanda	34.69	0	22.13	43.18
9	Jayanagar	22.41	0	21.41	56.18
10	Baradia	24.09	0	43.06	32.85
11	Taras	25.22	0	49.91	24.87
12	Akhulipada	13.15	0	35.06	51.79
13	Nahuni	48.68	0	31.68	19.64
14	Trailokyapur	13.67	0	61.60	24.73
15	Panasaganda	34.53	0	33.52	31.95
16	Padhanpada	46.05	0	43.89	10.06
17	P.Habalaganda	49.49	0	35.30	15.21

Occupational structure of migrants**Table 7: Major Occupations of Migrants (Occupation Type)**

Sr.	Name of Panchayats	Occupation type	Total migrants
1	Koilipur	Informal sector, Domestic, Hotel & Spinning mill factory worker	898
2	Katna Bania	Informal sector, Domestic, Hotel & Spinning mill factory worker	1071
3	Bharigada	Informal sector, Domestic, Hotel & Spinning mill factory worker	835
4	Barunadiha	Informal sector, Domestic, Hotel & Spinning mill factory worker	415
5	Jagulaipada	Informal sector, Domestic, Hotel & Spinning mill factory worker	343
6	Olaver	Informal sector, Domestic, Hotel & Spinning mill factory worker	410
7	Baghabuda	Informal sector, Domestic, Hotel & Spinning mill factory worker	404
8	Barha Domanda	Informal sector, Domestic, Hotel & Spinning mill factory worker	786
9	Jayanagar	Informal sector, Domestic, Hotel & Spinning mill factory worker	1159
10	Baradia	Informal sector, Domestic, Hotel & Spinning mill factory worker	761

11	Taras	Informal sector, Domestic, Hotel & Spinning mill factory worker	348
12	Akhulipada	Informal sector, Domestic, Hotel & Spanning mill factory worker	527
13	Nahuni	Informal sector, Domestic, Hotel & Spinning mill factory worker	780
14	Trailokyapur	Informal sector, Domestic, Hotel & Spinning mill factory worker	1113
15	Panasaganda	Informal sector, Domestic, Hotel & Spinning mill factory worker	468
16	Padhanpada	Informal sector, Domestic, Hotel & Spinning mill factory worker	572
17	Habalaganda	Informal sector, Domestic, Hotel & Spinning mill factory worker	645

Destinations of migrants from Rajkanika

Table 8: Scattered Destinations of Migrants from Rajkanika (Name of the Destination)

Sr.	Name of Panchayats	Name of Destination	No of migrants
1	Koilipur	Maharashtra, Kerala, AP	898
2	Katna Bania	Maharashtra, Kerala, AP	1071
3	Bharigada	West Bengal, Karnataka, Kerala & Delhi	835
4	Barunadiha	Maharashtra, Kerala, AP	415
5	Jagulaipada	Kerala, Karnataka	343
6	Olaver	Kerala, Karnataka	410
7	Baghabuda	West Bengal, Karnataka, Kerala & Delhi	404
8	Barha Domanda	Kerala, Karnataka	786
9	Jayanagar	Maharashtra, Kerala, AP, WB	1159
10	Baradia	Maharashtra, Kerala, AP, WB	761
11	Taras	West Bengal, Karnataka, Kerala & Delhi	348
12	Akhulipada	Maharashtra, Kerala, AP, WB	527
13	Nahuni	West Bengal, Karnataka, Kerala & Delhi	780
14	Trailokyapur	Maharashtra, Kerala, AP, WB	1113
15	Panasaganda	West Bengal, Karnataka, Kerala & Delhi	468
16	Padhanpada	West Bengal, Karnataka, Kerala & Delhi	572
17	Habalaganda	Maharashtra, Kerala, AP, WB	645
	Total		11535

10. A summary of our findings in Rajkanika

Tables of the survey

Table 1: Magnitude of migration from 17 panchayats of Rajkanika Block

Sl. no.	Name of GP	Number of Households (Census 2011)	Number of Households (GU Survey)	Migrant Households		Non – Migrant Households	
				No.	%	No.	%
1	Koilipur	1075	1339	662	49.43	677	50.5
2	Katna Bania	1479	1438	801	55.70	637	44.30
3	Bharigada	1065	1065	597	56.00	468	44.0
4	Barunadiha	732	710	294	41.40	416	58.6
5	Jagulaipada	1039	1023	250	24.43	773	75.57
6	Olaver	680	680	307	45.14	373	54.86
7	Baghabuda	800	915	315	43.42	600	56.58
8	Barha Domanda	791	791	472	59.67	319	40.33
9	Jayanagar	1188	1188	737	62.03	451	37.97
10	Baradia	929	929	449	48.33	480	51.67
11	Taras	487	487	279	57.29	208	42.71
12	Akhulipada	704	704	338	48.01	366	51.99
13	Nahuni	1198	1198	636	53.00	562	47.0
14	Trailokyapur	1422	1422	813	57.17	609	42.83
15	Panasaganda	627	627	369	58.85	258	41.15
16	Padhanpada	606	606	378	62.37	228	37.63
17	P.Habalaganda	869	869	470	54.08	399	45.92

Table 2: Sources of income at the Household level

Sl. no.	GP name	Total No of HHs	Local Labour Households		Migrant Households		Salaried employee Households	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Koilipur	1339	565	42.23	662	49.43	112	8.34
2	Katna Bania	1438	507	35.29	801	55.70	130	9.01
3	Bharigada	1065	373	35.11	597	56.00	95	8.89
4	Barunadiha	710	359	50.57	294	41.40	57	8.03
5	Jagulaipada	1023	648	63.34	250	24.43	125	12.23
6	Olaver	680	294	43.3	307	45.14	79	11.56
7	Baghabuda	915	423	46.24	315	43.42	177	10.34
8	Barha Domanda	791	256	32.47	472	59.67	63	7.86
9	Jayanagar	1188	340	28.63	737	62.03	111	9.34
10	Baradia	929	371	40.00	449	48.33	109	11.67
11	Taras	487	164	33.76	279	57.29	44	8.95
12	Akhulipada	704	297	42.31	338	48.01	69	9.68
13	Nahuni	1198	435	36.33	636	53.00	127	10.67
14	Trailokyapur	1422	481	33.88	813	57.17	128	8.95
15	Panasaganda	627	210	33.57	369	58.85	48	7.58
16	Padhanpada	606	173	28.61	378	62.37	55	9.02
17	P.Habalaganda	869	322	37.09	470	54.08	77	8.83

Table 3: Caste Composition of Migrants

Sr.	Name of GP	Total Number of Migrants						Total Number of Migrants
		SC		GEN		OBC		
		No	%	No	%	No	%	
1	Koilipur	147	16.37	549	61.14	202	22.49	898
2	Katna Bania	135	12.61	749	69.93	187	17.46	1071
3	Bharigada	157	18.8	565	67.66	113	13.53	835
4	Barunadiha	34	8.19	327	78.8	54	13.01	415
5	Jagulaipada	70	20.41	186	54.23	87	25.36	343
6	Olaver	20	4.88	324	79.02	66	16.1	410
7	Baghabuda	54	13.37	293	72.52	57	14.11	404
8	Barha Domanda	221	28.12	424	53.94	141	17.94	786
9	Jayanagar	223	19.24	723	62.38	213	18.38	1159
10	Baradia	146	19.19	354	46.52	261	34.3	761
11	Taras	95	27.3	65	18.68	188	54.02	348
12	Akhulipada	60	11.39	307	58.25	160	30.36	527
13	Nahuni	418	53.59	90	11.54	272	34.87	780
14	Trailokyapur	150	13.48	287	25.79	676	60.74	1113
15	Panasaganda	172	36.75	129	27.56	167	35.68	468
16	Padhanpada	235	41.08	113	19.76	224	39.16	572
17	P.Habalaganda	314	48.68	107	16.59	224	34.73	645

Table: 4

Age group with Social composition of migrants in percentage					
Age	Social Group				
18-25	26-35	36-47	SC	OBC	Others
38.015	41.621	20.36	23.303	28.34	48.36

Education	
Primary %	38.5349
Secondary %	53.03
Higher Secondary %	8.435

Table 5: Migrants and their major Trade and destinations:

Sl. No.	Major Destination	No of migrants	Major Trade
1	Kolkata	1902	Rickshaw, Trally, Head loading, Garden, Plywood and Plumbing, Hotel etc.
2	Maharashtra	1671	Plumbing and painting
3	Gujarat	1662	spinning mill
4	Delhi	1377	Plumbing, Plywood and painting
5	Kerala	1152	Hotel, garden, Plumbing and painting
6	Hyderabad	1122	Plumbing, Plywood and painting
7	Bangalore	1016	Plumbing, Plywood and painting
8	Within Odisha	713	Hotel, Auto-rickshaw, painting, plywood and plumbing
9	Other	913	Rickshaw, Trally, Head loading, Garden, Plywood and Plumbing, Hotel etc.