PROJECT REPORT ON

DETERMINANTS OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION: A CASE STUDY OF PATTAMUNDAI BLOCK

PREPARED BY

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE

PATTAMUNDAI, KENDRAPARA

ODISHA– 754215

SESSION-2022-23

REPORT

A project on "**Determinants of Rural-Urban Migration: A case study of Pattamundai Block**" was undertaken by student of Economics department during the month of March in 2023. 08 no of students participated in the project work. The study has relied upon both primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected randomly from 50 respondent. To collect information about the socio-economic condition, problems of the migrants, a well-structured interview schedule was used. Secondary data were obtained from various sources such as Government reports, journals, and books. Simple percentage analysis was used to interpret the data. The project work was supervised by Mr. Subhasis Mishra, Lecturer in Economics. After completion of the project students presented their report before the external and internal examiner.

Subhasis Mishra

Signature of Supervisor

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CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTON

Migration refers to the movement of people from one place to another, either within a country or across international borders. There are several reasons why people choose to migrate, including economic opportunities, seeking asylum or refuge, joining family members, or pursuing better education and health care.

Migration in India is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that has been ongoing for centuries. It can divided into two broad categories:- International migration and Internal migration. Internal migration refers to the movement of people within a countries border. It can be further classified into Rural-Urban migration and Inter-state migration. Rural-Urban migration is driven by the search for better economic opportunities and a higher standard of living. Inter-state migration, on the other hand, is often driven by regional imbalances in economic development. International migration refers to the movement of people across international bo0rders. India has a large diaspora spread across the world, and many Indians choose to migrate to other counties for economic, educational or personal reasons.

Migration has played a significant role in shaping India's economic and social landscape. It has contributed to the growth of cities and urban centers, as well as to the development of various industries. However, it has also created challenges, such as the issue of migrant worker's right and social integration.

According to 2011 census of India, there were 45.36 crore migrants in the country, which is around 37% of the total population. In 2020 report 18 million Indian migrant living outside of India. This represents about 1.3% of India's total population.

OBJECTIVES

- To study the socio-economic profile of the migrants.
- To identify the determinants of migration.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Sampling Data:-

To study the above objectives and to test the research mainly focuses on Pattamundai block of Kendrapara district. The study area Pattamundai block is selected deliberately as per the convenience of the researcher. The respondents are selected by applying the method of sample random sampling.

Methodology for Data Collection:-

This study is based on information gathered through an in-depth field work in some local villages of pattamundai block of kendrapara district. The research is based on only primary data. The questions in the interview schedule were aimed at collecting information on socio-economic condition of the migrants.

Primary Data:-

The primary data was collected from 50 household of Pattamundai block, kendrapara district, with the help of a schedule questionnaire, by applying the method of sample random sampling.

Table-1: Source of Data

SN	NAME OF THE VILLAGE	NO. OF MIGRANTS
1	Praharajpur	9
2	Pokhariapara	8
3	Baktarpur	6
4	Chhauni	6
5	Alava	10
6	Nuagaon	5
7	Matia	6
	Total	50

LIMITATION

- The number of sample size is limited, which is 50 household
- The time of the data collection was not suitable, because of absence of respondents.
- There is financial problem during collection on the field.
- The respondents were not cooperative to give their proper data.
- There were whether problems of the time of data collection.
- Some of the respondents were reluctant to positively respond to questions about their incomes.
- Many family members felt very uneasy or uncomfortable to provided correct data.
- Time of data collection many respondents also unable to understand the way of expressing thoughts.
- Respondents had problems recalling past events, such as their exact age while leaving their area of origins, year of departure of birthplace, occupation, reason for migration to name but a few.
- Some of the respondents were engaged in self-employed activities they had problem of estimating their average monthly income level.

CHAPTER-2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Manas Kumar Pedi (2020, Odisha economic journal) in his study explained that the out migration from odisha due to the wake of covid-19 crisis.

In that time, the world has been declared as a pandemic on march 11,2020 by the world health organization (WHO) . It was created severe health, economic and socio – political crisis in different parts and given the unavailability of clinically proven vaccines and drugs effective against corona virus. This has heated all kinds of socio economic activities like, function industries, tourism, hotels, transports. As a result, he had found that the many powerful countries are facing the problem of high inflation and increasing unemployment but this crisis, due to luckdown, the most important real problems or issues of migration from Odisha to their states. He had conclude that his study has tried to analysis the state of the economy of odisha which forced large number of people to migrate for the state, the government must have more policy action needs to be taken for finding such problems on a long term basis.

Nanda S.K.(2018) in his study mentioned that the kalahandi district have been regularly affected by natural calamities while Odisha has 60% of the population which comes under BPL category, due to poverty. The main cause of migration is their livelihood or income sources and was landless or had no agriculture land. There was no governmental support as per their information no work availability.

Avis, W.R. (2017) They studied on female migration from nuapada district from their study they found out that the highest percentage migration happened in schedule cast which 55% rather than OBC which is 23% because of low level of income , income inequality and lack of employment and some of them because of illiteracy, that they cannot get a proper job which required educational qualification . It pushes the people from nuapada district to other states and send nation as well pull them because of the job facilities, high paid salary. This study found that after migration the income rate increases and the income inequality which happens to be a great problem decreases.

Mohan & Das (2015) this study is based on economic conditions of the in-migrants in Kerala. A case study in the Thiruvanathapuram districts analysis the economic conditions of the immigrant workers in the Kerala. This has been done by analyzing their savings, income and consumption pattern and nature of work before and after migration. Through primary survey it surveyed 166 in migrant

workers in Thiruvantapuram district. It found that saving and investment habit among the migrants found to be poor, whatever money remains after consumption. It would enable the remaining population of the region to improve their living condition. It concludes that the existence of high wage rate Kerala compared to other states also resulted in the inflow of migrant workers to Kerala in large quantity

Samantray & Bhoi (2015) this study discuss the Male-Out-Migration from rural to urban areas by analyzing the 2015 report. It collected data from the Ganjam, district in Odisha. And according to this study it found that the migration from the villages of Ganjam is purely because of push and pull factors and sometimes it is voluntary in nature. And there were so many reasons for the encouraging migration in that particular village areas, including low agricultural productivity, displacement, deforestation and unavailability of government job opportunities. The study conclude that most of the migrants ware in the age between 30 to 40, belong to general cast with faith in Hindu religion ,were mostly literates and migrated

Shonchoy S. Abu (2011) seasonal migration and micro credit in the Lean Period Evidence from Northwest Bangladesh: The paper investigates the relationship between access to micro credit and its impact on rural urban seasonal migration. As seasonal migration is not a permanent migration, people love to migrate during lean period when agricultural productivities are low. It is often highlighted on the fact that poor people migrate, because they are suffering from lack finance during lean period and micro credit can minimize the financial shortfall. But the author concluded that due to strict weekly repayment rule, it reduces the ability of borrowers to react to shocks. Thus, they prefer to migrate instead of depending on micro credit during lean period. Sometimes, even if they are accessing microcredit, the purpose remains as a cost of arranging movement from rural areas to urban areas. Thus, it can be said that although, the purpose of microcredit is to provide some alternative livelihood opportunities, but its real impact is questionable.

Sultana Zelina (2010) impact of Monga on rural urban migration-Its socio economic consequences: The paper pointed out the socio economic consequences of migration during 'monga' or 'famine' the poorest do not have the access to livelihood and work people tend to migrate for the fear of hunger. The paper also pointed out that these socio economic consequences can be revolved by developing an agro based industrialization process as well as non agricultural productive activities in the selected

study region, so that the socio economic impact arising as a consequence of famine, can be minimized.

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Sundari (2005) in her study discussed the determinants of female migration in Tamilnadu by analyzing the 1991 census. The result of regression analysis indicated that rural female migration depends upon some factors like the rate of rural migration, rural female work participation rate and net area sown to net area irrigated in the native places. Urban female migration has been influenced by urban male migration rate, urban female literacy and urban female work participation rate. The study revealed that there was a significant relationship between the male migration and female migration a per data analysed which indicated that according to 1991 census 60 per cent of female 24 migration was on the grounds of migration. The study also identified that there was no significant correlation between rural female migration and poverty.

Jha (2005) in his study explained the streams of migration of rural women workers in Odisha. Poverty stricken in the rural areas of the study area caused the younger women towards the urban centers in search of work. During the period 1950 to 1980, rural people had migrated to rural Bihar and West Bengal mainly to work as agricultural laborers. But, from 1980 onwards they had started migrating to bigger cities also in search of employment. This was obvious from the large concentration of the rural –people in metropolitan cities like Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai. The rural families sent their unmarried girls to cities in search of work due to poverty. Migration is not a matter of choice of them but it is more often a matter of compulsion to avoid death due to starvation.

CHAPTER – 3

DATA INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

3.1: SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF MIGRANTS

The first objectives of the study is to examine to the socio-economic status of the migrants which consist of Gender, Caste, Age, Marital status, Family type, No. of family members, Education Status. The result and analysis of the above variables are discussed below as follows:
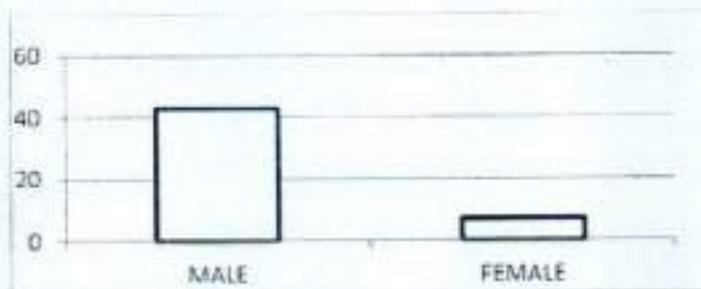
3.1.1. SEX-WISE ANALYSIS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Table 4.1.1: Gender classification of the migrants

Variable	Categories	No. of migrants	In percentage
Gender	MALE	43	86
	FEMALE	7	14
	TOTAL	50	100

Figure

3.1.1 Gender classification of the migrants

Analysis:

The table represented shows the gender classification of migrants in a sample of 50 individuals. The data reveals that the majority of migrants in the sample are male, with 43 males comprising 86% of the sample. Conversely, Female migrants make up a smaller proportion of the sample, with only 7 females accounting for 14% of the total sample.

3.1.2. CASTE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MIGRANTS

Table3.1.2. Caste-wise distribution of the migrants

Variable	Categories	No. of migrants	In percentage
Caste	General	20	40
	SC	9	18
	OBC	14	28
	ST	7	14
	TOTAL	50	100

Figure 3.1.2. Caste-wise distribution of the migrants
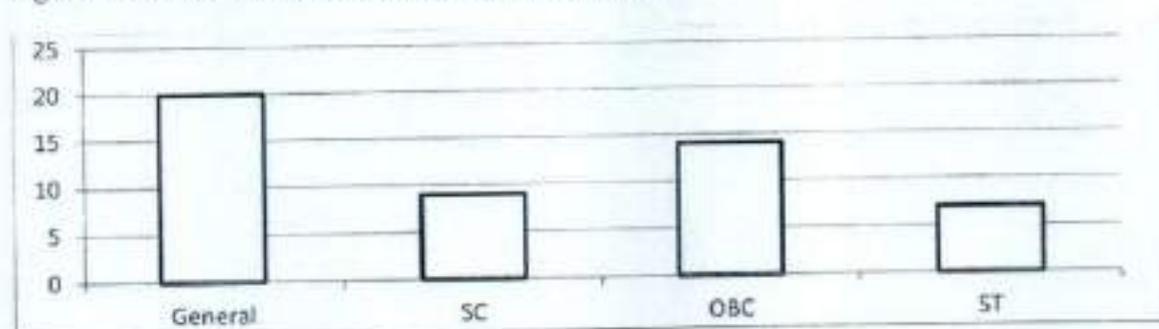
Analysis:

The data presented in the table shows the caste categorization of migrants in a primary study. The variable being analyzed is caste, which has five categories- General, SC, OBC, ST.

The table indicates that out of the total 50 migrants who had been working inside and outside the country, 20 are reported as General, 9 are reported as SC, 14 are reported belongs to OBC and remaining 7 belongs to the ST caste.

The data has also been presented as percentages, with 40% of migrants are from General, 18% migrants belongs to SC, 28% migrants belongs to OBC and rest 14% migrants belongs to the ST.

3.1.3. AGE CLASSIFICATION OF THE MIGRANTS

Table 3.1.3 Age classification of the migrants

Variable	Categories	No. of migrants	In percentage
AGE	Below25	10	20
	25-35	16	32
	35-45	18	36
	45-Above	6	12
	TOTAL	50	100

Fig: 3.1.3 Age classification of the migrants
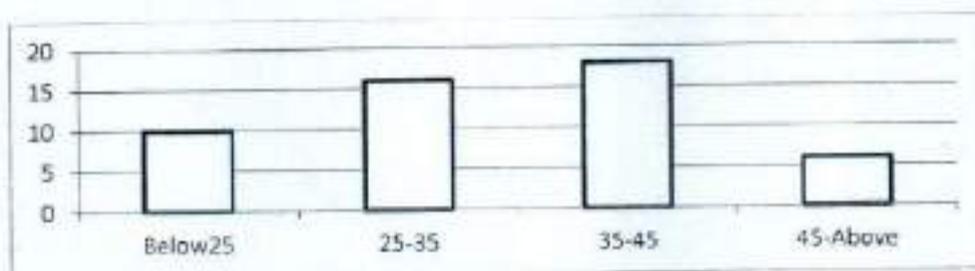
Analysis:

The above study reports that, out of 50 samples selected for the study, 10 migrants were in the age group Below-25, 16 migrants were in the age group between 25-35, and last 6 migrants were in the age group Above-45.

The study shows that the migrants in the age group between 35-45 are maximum whereas as there are minimum numbers of migrants in the age group of 45- above according to the study it is because of the age.

3.1.4. MARITAL STATUS OF THE MIGRANTS

Table: 3.1.4. Marital Status of the Migrants

Variable	Categories	No. of migrants	In percentage
Marital Status	Married	35	70
	Unmarried	15	30
	Total	50	100

Fig: 3.1.4. Marital Status of the Migrants

☐ Married ■ Unmarried

30%

70%
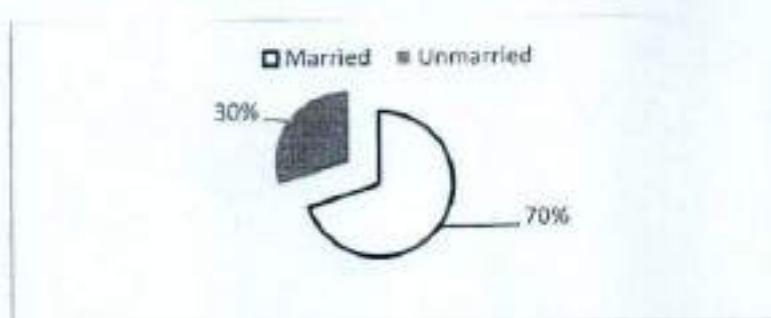
Analysis

The above table shows that out of 50 samples 35 migrants are married and remaining 15 were unmarried. The below graph shows that out of 100% migrants 70% are married and 30% migrants are unmarried. This is due to as migrants are more concern for their family, making a family status and there are many different reasons for which married migrants are more than the unmarried migrants.
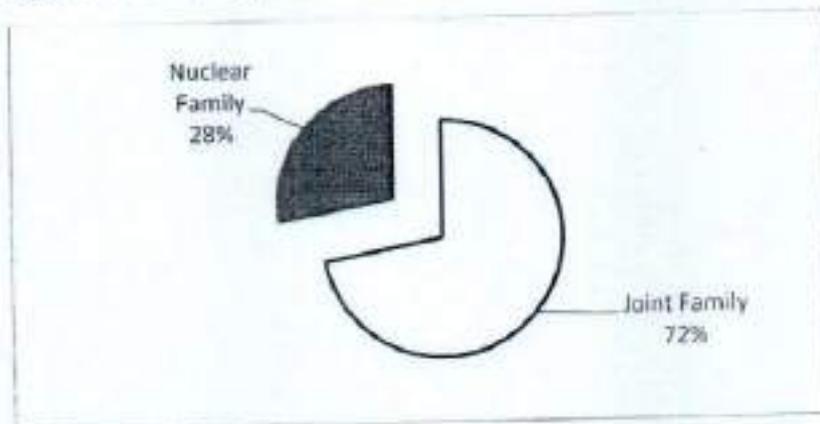
Unmarried migrants are low due to their age limitation (only 18+ can have VISA and a permission to go and work) and illiteracy.

3.1.5. FAMILY TYPE OF THE MIGRANTS

Table: 3.1.5. Family Type Of The Migrants

Variable	Categories	No. of migrants	In percentage
Family type	Joint Family	36	72
	Nuclear Family	14	28
	Total	50	100

Fig: 3.1.5. Family Type Of The Migrants

Analysis:

This table shows that how many migrants are living in a joint family and how many lived in a Nuclear family. According to this table 36(72%) migrants are living in joint family and out of which only 14(28%) migrants are living in Nuclear family.

This table also show maximum migrants were living in a joint family though they have a good knowledge about the merits and demerits of the joint family.

3.1.6. CLASSIFICATION OF FAMILY SIZE OF THE MIGRANTS

Table: 3.1.6. Classification Of Family Size Of The Migrants

Variable	Categories	No. of migrants	In percentage
No. of Members in a Family	Below-4	10	20
	4-5	8	16
	Above 5	32	64
	Total	50	100

Fig: 3.1.6. Classification Of Family Size Of The Migrants
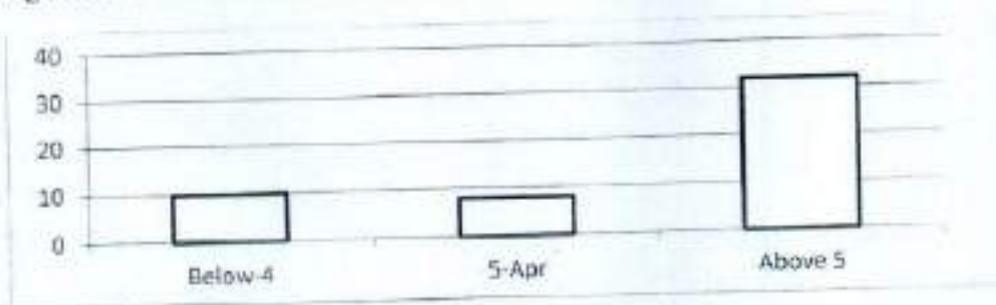
Analysis:

The above table shows the classification of Family size of the migrants where it shows 10 migrants were belongs to a family where below 4 no. of members staying, 8 migrants were belongs to a family where 4-5 no. of members staying, 32 migrants were belongs to a family where Above 5 no. of members staying.

The above table shows maximum migrants belongs to a family where above-5 no. of members are staying and a very migrants belongs to a family where 4-5 no. of members are staying.

3.2. STATUS OF MIGRATION

3.2.1. CLASSIFICAITON OF PLACE TO MIGRATE AND WORK ENGAGED

Migration Area: (N=50)   Within State – 9 no. of Migrants

Within Country – 27 no. of Migrant

Outside Country – 14 no. of Migrants

1.Pokhariapara Village

S.L.No.	Place to Migrate	Occupation	No. of Migrants
1	BBSR	Research Person	1
2	BBSR	Chartered Accountant	1
3	Bangalore	Flipkart	1
4	Maharashtra	Ac fitter	1
5	Rajasthan	Textile Industry	2
6	Dubai	Plumbing	2
		TOTAL	8

2.Praharajpur Village

S.L..No.	Place to Migrate	Occupation	No. of Migrants
1	Maharashtra	Plumbing	1
2	Koraput	Bakery	1
3	Masco (Oman)	Electrician	3
4	Rajasthan	Textile Industry	2
5	Punjab	Contractor	1
8	Delhi	Office Maintainance work	1
		TOTAL	9

3.Baktarpur Village

S.L.No.	Place to Migrate	Occupation	No. of Migrants
1	Dubai(UAE)	Plumber	2
2	Qatar	Supervisor	1
3	Bangalore	Textile Industry	2
4	Balesore	Salon	1
		TOTAL	6

4.Chauuni Village

S.L.No.	Place to Migrate	Occupation	No. of Migrants
1	Koraput	Labour	3
2	Balesore	Supervisor	1
3	Bangalore	Textile Industry	2
		TOTAL	6

5.Alava Village

S.L.No.	Place to Migrate	Occupation	No. of Migrants
1	Saudi Arab	Plumbing	2
2	Rajasthan	Labour	3
3	Qatar	Electrician	2
4	Assam	Textile Industry	3
		TOTAL	10

6.Nuagaon Village

S.L.No.	Place to Migrate	Occupation	No. of Migrants
1	Chennai	Amazon	2
2	Dubai(UAE)	Plumbing	1
3	Gujurat	Still Plant Worker	2
		TOTAL	5

7.Matia Village

S.L.No.	Place to Migrate	Occupation	No. of migrants
1	BBSR	Hotel cooker	1
2	Punjab	Labour	3
3	Delhi	Army	1
4	Dubai(UAE)	Plumbing	1
		TOTAL	6

3.3: ECONOMIC STATUS OF MIGRANTS

Table 3.3.1:Income-wise distribution of the migrants

	Income				
	Before			After	
Categories	No of respondent	percent	No of respondent	Percent	
Below 5000	25	50	4	8	
5000-10000	13	26	13	26	
10000-15000	9	18	17	34	
15000-20000	3	6	11	22	
Above 20000	0	0	5	10	

Analysis:

Above table represents the total 50 migrants distributed in 5 categories according to their monthly income.

Before migration, 50 per cent migrants were getting income below 5000, 26 per cent migrants were getting 5000-10000, 18 per cent migrants were getting 10000-15000, 6 per cent migrants were getting 15000-20000, 0 per cent migrants have no income above 20000.

After migration, 8 per cent migrants are getting income below 5000, 26 per cent migrants are getting 5000-10000, 34 per cent migrants are getting 10000-15000, 22 per cent migrants are getting 15000-20000, 10 per cent migrants are getting income above 20000.

From the above information income of the migrants increased after migration.

Table 3.3.2: Expenditure wise distribution of migrants

Expenditure

	Before		After	
	No of respondent	Percent	No of respondent	Percent
Below 5000	28	56	10	20
5000-10000	12	24	16	32
10000-15000	15	30	4	8
15000-20000	5	10	12	24
Above 20000	0	0	8	16

Analysis:

Above table represents the total 50 migrants distributed in 5 categories according to their monthly expenditure.

Before migration, 56 per cent migrants were spending monthly below 5000 money from their income, 24 per cent migrants were spending monthly 5000-10000, 30 per cent migrants were spending monthly 10000-15000, 10 per cent migrants were spending monthly 15000-20000, 0 per cent migrants have no expenditure above 20000.

After migration, 20 per cent migrants are spending monthly below 5000 money from their income, 32 per cent migrants are spending monthly 5000-10000, 8 per cent migrants are spending monthly 10000-15000, 24 per cent migrants are spending monthly 15000-20000, 16 per cent migrants are spending above 20000.

Hence, the analysis shows the expenditure of the migrants increasing after migration because of reduction in value of money and increase in price level day by day.

3.3.3: saving wise distribution of migrants

	Saving				
	Before			After	
	No of respondent	Percent		No of respondent	Percent
Below 5000	30	60		10	20
5000-10000	16	32		15	30
10000-15000	3	6		9	18
15000-20000	1	2		10	20
Above 20000	0	0		6	18

Analysis:

Above table represents the total 50 migrants distributed in 5 categories according to saving from their income.

Before migration, 60 percent migrants were saving below 5000 from their income, 32 percent migrants were saving 5000 – 10000, 6 percent migrants were saving 10000 – 15000, 2 percent migrants were saving 15000 – 20000. 0 percent migrants have no saving above 20000.

After migration, 20 percent migrants are saving below 5000 from their income, 30 percent migrants are saving 5000 – 10000, 18 percent migrants are saving 10000 – 15000, 20 percent migrants are saving 15000 – 20000, 12 percent migrants are saving above 20000 from their income.

From the information saving of migrants increased deliberately after migration.

3.4: Determinants of migration

The factors affecting to the migration can be divided in two categories 1st is Push factors and 2nd one is Pull factors.

3.4.1: Push factors

Push factors are those that force the individual to move voluntarily, and in many cases, they are forced because the individual risk something if they stay. Push factors may include conflict, draught, famine or extreme religious activity. Poor economic activity and lack of job opportunities are also strong push factors migration. Other strong push factors include longer working hour, race and discriminating culture and persecution of people who question the status quo.

3.4.1.1: Table of Push factors

PUSH FACTOR	TOTAL SCORE	AVERAGE SCORE
No sufficient working condition	109	2.18
Heavy work load	84	1.68
Lack of liking job	107	2.14
Longer working hour	88	1.76
Low sufficient wage	95	1.9
Discrimination in payment	64	1.28
No suitable land for cultivation	84	1.68
Not having land	78	1.56

Analysis:

Table 3.3.1 shows the data were collected from a total number of 50 respondents. In case of first push factor no sufficient working condition the total score given by the respondents were 109 with the average score of 2.18. The second push factor heavy work load the total score given by the respondents 84 with the average score of 1.68. In case of third push factor Lack of liking job the total score had given by the respondents 107 with the average score of 2.14. The fourth push factor Longer working hour the total score given by the respondents 88 with the average score of 1.76. In case of fifth push factor no sufficient wage the total score given by the respondents 95 with the average score 1.9. In case of sixth push factor discrimination in payment the total score given by the respondents 64 with the average score of 1.28. In case of seventh push factor No suitable land for cultivation the total score given by the respondents 84 with the average score of 1.68. In case of last push factor not having land the total score given by the respondents 78 with the average score of 1.56. From above analysis we concluded that the maximum total score given by the respondents were 109 and 107 which were given to the push "No sufficient working condition" and "lack of liking job" with the highest average score of 2.18 and 2.14. On the other hand the lowest score was 64 which were given to the push factor "Discrimination in payment" with the lowest average score that is 1.28.

3.4.2: Pull factors

Pull factors are those factors in the destination country that attract the individual or group to leave their home. Those factors are known as place utility, which us desirability of a place that attracts people. Better economic opportunities, more jobs, and the promise of better life often pull people into new location

3.4.2.1: Table of Pull factors

PULL FACTOR	TOTAL SCORE	AVERAGE SCORE
Better job opportunity	110	2.2
More secured in entire life	99	1.98
Easy to get job	66	1.32
Working hour is limited	80	1.6
Heavy wages is paid	88	1.76
Advance will be paid by the owner	63	1.26
No risk in doing	68	1.36
Skill development in short period	100	2

Analysis:

Table 3.4.2 shows that the total number of 50 respondents were given the first pull factor better job opportunity the total score 110 with the average score 2.2. The second pull factor more secured in entire life the total score given by the respondents 99 with the average score of 1.98. In case of third pull factor Easy to get job the total score had given by the respondents 66 with the average score of 1.32. The fourth pull factor Working hour is limited the total score given by the respondents 80 with the average score of 1.6. In case of fifth pull factor Heavy wages is paid the total score given by the respondents 88 with the average score of 1.76. In case of sixth pull factor Advance will be paid by the owner the total score given by the respondents 63 with the average score of 1.26.In case of seventh pull factor No risk in doing the total score given by the respondents 68 with the average score of 1.36. In case of last pull factor Skill development in short period the total score given by the respondents 100 with the average score of 2. From above analysis we concluded that the maximum total score given by the respondents was 110 which were given to the push "better job

opportunity" with the highest average score of 2.2. On the other hand the lowest score was 63 which were given to the push factor "Advance will be paid by the owner" with the lowest average score that is 1.26.

CHAPTER-4

FINDINGS

The major findings of the study as described as follows:

➢ In order to study the majority of the migrants in pattamundai block are in younger age group (20-50). And according to study the majority of the migrants are male persons which are 86% of the total migrants.

➢ According to study 72% migrant are belongs from joint family and out of which only 28% migrants are living in Nuclear family. Most of the migrants lived in joint family because living in a joint family can provide emotional support, financial stability, shared responsibilities, cultural preservation, and increased socialization.

➢ Most of the migrants are educationally qualified. And majority of the migrants were unemployed before the migration.

➢ 70% of the migrants are married and they are more than unmarried migrants.

➢ Almost 40% of the migrants are belongs from GENERAL categories, 28% of the migrants are from OBC, 18% of the migrants are from SC, 14% of the migrants are from ST categories.

➢ According to study migrants are affected by the various determinants of migration, Push factors of migration which gives dissatisfaction to the people to migrate from their livelihood. And pull factors of migration which attracts to the people to migrate from their livelihood to other place (state/ country).

➢ The result shows that the 45% of migrants were strongly agree with the variable poverty and starvation.

➢ Unemployment which shows the main factor of migration, as 55% of migrants are agree that due to lack of job opportunities they were become unemployed, so that's why they are migrated.

➢ The result shows the people replied that they were faced various problems when they were newly migrate, such as: they have some residential problem, language problem, lack of proper knowledge about area, problem to change taste and preferences according that area. Then they were get job after so much struggle.

➢ In order to study the various pull factors of migration which gives satisfaction to the people and attract to migrate for better employment opportunities. And 90% of the migrants were replied that they attracted to better scope of employment opportunities in the urban area.

➢ The urban jobs are paid higher amount of wage in comparison to the rural area.

- The results of the study shows the income of the household in pre-migration is lesser than post-migration. And after migration income of the household is higher in comparison to before which gives more and more satisfaction to the migrants.
- The results show that the consumption capacity of the rural people has increased after the migration. It may occur for increase in family members and deliberately increase in price level of consumption goods.
- The income was increased and the saving of the migrants has raised significantly.

SUGGESTION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- Govt. should take step about the development of agriculture and farming sector in rural area.
- Govt. should promote industrial development in rural area.
- Govt. should give more emphasis on infrastructural development in rural area.
- Govt. should extend Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guaranty Act (MGNRGA). It provides 100 days employment to poor people in a year.
- Govt. should improve transport and communication network in rural area.
- Govt. should extend Pradhan Mantry Koshal Vikash Yojana (PMKVY). According to this yojana, the people are getting knowledge about the new short term courses and getting started their own business in their native place with the help of govt.
- Unemployment and poverty alleviation programmes should be converted into selfemployment programmes. If it should be possible then rural people should become self employed by their own business in their fatherland.
- High priority must be given to provide of irrigation facilities in rural areas. Water harvesting system should be taken up for increasing the ground water level.
- Give importance on development of small scale industries and cottage industries in rural area.

CONCLUSION

- Migration is a stimulated by rational economic considerations of relative benefits and costs.
- The decision to migrate depends on expected rather than actual urban-rural wage differentials.
- The probability of obtaining an urban job is directly related to urban employment rate.
- High rates in excess of urban job opportunity growth rates are possible and likely. This is due to imbalance of economic opportunities between urban and rural areas in most developing countries.

- Literate people are more interested to permanent migration and illiterate people are interested to temporary migration.
- Poverty, unemployment, poor educational facilities are found out as the push factors. In contrast, better employment opportunities, better schooling, and wage differentials are sorted out as the main pull factors.

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DETERMINANTS OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION: A CASE STUDY OF PATTAMUNDAI BLOCK

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE, PATTAMUNDAI, KENDRAPARA, ODISHA

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13.05.23
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PROJECT REPORT ON

CHILD LABOUR : A CASE STUDY OF KENDRAPARA DISTRICT

PREPARED BY

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE

PATTAMUNDAI, KENDRAPARA

ODISHA– 754215

SESSION-2022-23

REPORT

A project on "**Child Labour: A Case study of Kendrapara District** " was undertaken by student of Economics department during the month of March in 2023. 06 no of students participated in the project work. The study has relied upon both primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected randomly from 34 respondent. To collect information about the socio-economic condition, problems of the child labourer, a well-structured interview schedule was used. The child labourers are directly met from their workplace mostly during lunch break and observed their working condition. Secondary data were obtained from various sources such as Government reports, journals, and books. Simple percentage analysis was used to interpret the data. The project work was supervised by Mrs. Pradyumna Pradhan, Lecturer in Economics. After completion of the project students presented their report before the external and internal examiner.

Signature of Supervisor

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CONTENTS

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

According to William Wordsworth, "**A child is a father of Man**". It means, the qualities that make up an individual's personality and identity are developed during their formative years as a child. The experiences in the child age, influence their decisions, behaviors and perspectives as they grow up and became adults. The phrase suggests that the child has the potential to shape and influence the future direction of society. The way we nurture and educate children can have a propound. But their childhood has been challenged in many areas in several ways. Child labour is a serious problem that affects millions of children around the world, though they are not able to get proper education, care in their childhood age.

It became very much important to conduct a study on child labour at some villages of pattamundai Block of Kendrapara district, so that it may help researchers and policymakers understand that extent to which child labour is prevalent in this area. This information may help those designing effective policies for prevailing child labour. Conducting a study in this particular area also became important because it clearly identified the root causes of child labour like lack of education, less care of children, financial family problem and many more. A study helps to raise public awareness and improves child quality and their standard of living in this particular area.

There are many early studies of child labour on various districts. But there are no such brief studies on child labour in Rajnagar, Aul and Pattamundai block. There are number of child labour working with average wages at the construction site, shop, venders, hotels, bricks making and many other places. There are also many children who are working in the agricultural sector and we can't say them "WHY". According to my studies and the studies done before on child labourers have similar causes and impact. The cause which mentally forced children to work are like, poor standard of their family, absent of parent and relatives, Illiteracy, debt, hereditary profession, seasonal child labourers etc. (A critical analysis on the status of child labour in western Odisha in India.

Despite the progress in the child labour, the research is significantly limited and gap requires further necessary and immediate steps. The studies on child labour done before gives some improper information. For example the research says firstly, though the family is Illiteracy, therefore they are poor which tends children to work. But what actually happen, though they

are poor they became Illiterate and mentally forced children to do work. Secondly, we all know that our country is developing. We can't say that a family is not having necessary things (shelter, food, cloth etc). But still we find child labour. It is due to as child want to fulfill their own interest. For example numbers of children now were migrating to buy a new bike, for which they worked outside. Thirdly due to lack of belongings many children were leaving their house and they were supposed to do work outside. There were also many reason for which there is increasing in child labour in the area like being studied.

The study took place in some block of Kendrapara district, where the researchers mainly focus on why the children approaches to do work, what are the possible impact or benefits and how can they overcome with the problem. The present research overcomes the limitations and contributes to the existing research on life satisfactory by fulfilling the needs of child, improving child care services etc. This paper is structured into following sections introduction is followed by the theoretical framework. Section 3 describes the methodology followed by data analysis and results. The last section discusses the results followed by study conclusion, including limitation and future research directions.

OBJECTIVES:-

- To understand the socio – economic status of the child labour in kendrapara district
- To identify the root causes of child labour
- To analyze the impact of child labour on children's physical and mental health, education outcomes, and future economic opportunities.
- To investigate the prevalence and nature of child labor in specific sectors

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The study is mainly based on the data from Primary sources. The data used in the present study have been collected from the child labour employed in Pattamundai, Aul and Rajnagar block.

Nature of the Data and the source of the Data:-

Primary data were used for the study. Primary Data is the data that is collected for the first time and that is original in nature. The Primary data have been collected from seven (7) different places like village, working areas, Roadside venders and some urban areas.

Map of the study Area

Source of Data from Kendrapara District.

SL No.	Name of the Village	No. of Child Labour
1	Beltal	4
2	Patrapur	4
3	Bilikana	7
4	Pokhariapada	6
5	Ghadimal	4
6	Narsinghpur	7
7	Paharajpur	2
	Total	**34**

Tools for Data Collection:-

Primary Data was collected from child

labour by direct interview through structural quantities and qualitative methodologies. The

interview schedule consists of both open ended and close ended question. Data are collected randomly by the child labour and they were requested to give free and proper information.

Sample Design:-

i. **Population:-** Population includes all the people of Pattamundai, Rajnagar and Aul Block.

ii. **Sample Element:-** All the Child labour of the study area.

iii. **Sample Size:-** 34 Child labour were taken as respondence form 7 different places of Pattamundai, Aul and Rajnagar Block respectively.

iv. **Sample Technique:-** Random sampling technique was used to select the sample.

TOOLS AND METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS

Tabulation and Classification of Data:-

The Primary data was collected through a interview schedule method. The data has been classified on the basis of socio-economic status of child labour such as age, occupation, Monthly income, Gender, Education, Economic Condition, Work Time and the problem they faced during the child labour job etc.

Framework of Data Analysis: - To analyze the data Microsoft Excel was mostly used Microsoft Excel helps in analyzing data, interpreting data and to find difference between different variables.

LIMITATION

The present study aimed to investigate the nature of child labour in a specific region in terms of gender, age, caste, Economic Condition, and occupation. However, the study has some limitations that should be taken into consideration when interpreting the findings.

- **Time constraints:** The study was conducted within a limited timeframe, which may have impacted the sample size and data collection methods. The study could have benefited from a larger sample size and a more extended data collection period.

- **Limited access to respondents:** Access to the respondents was limited due to various reasons such as a lack of cooperation from some respondents and a lack of proper contact information. This could have impacted the representativeness of the sample and the generalizability of the findings.

- **Inadequate information from respondents:** Some respondents may not have provided accurate or complete information due to various reasons such as a lack of understanding or mistrust. This could have impacted the reliability of the data collected.

- **First-time experience:** The researcher was conducting this type of study for the first time, and the lack of experience may have affected the quality of the data collected.

- **Exam time:** The study was conducted during the exam period, and some respondents may have been reluctant to participate due to the burden of their academic work. This could have impacted the representativeness of the sample and the generalizability of the findings.

- **Less data:** The data collected for the study may not be sufficient to provide an accurate and comprehensive understanding of the nature of child labour in the region.

- **Social desirability bias:** Some respondents may have provided socially desirable responses rather than honest ones, which could have impacted the reliability of the data collected.

- **Lack of diversity:** The study only focused on a specific region, which may limit the generalizability of the findings to other regions or countries with different socio-cultural contexts.

- **Sampling bias:** The sample of the study may not be representative of the population, as it was based on convenience sampling. Therefore, the findings may not be generalizable to the population as a whole.

- **Cultural barriers:** Cultural barriers may have influenced the willingness of some respondents to participate in the study, as certain topics may be taboo or sensitive within their culture.

CHAPTER-2
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

To get a better insight into the problem factors influencing the incidence of child labour, a brief review of the available studies on child labour are conducted to analyses the different reasons of child labour. Researchers described large concentration of child labour in India as well as in the world to various factors.

Bhaswati Das and Dipendra Nath Das (2006) attempted to analyse the situation of child labour in India during the period 1991-2001, using census data. They have tried to identify the change, to analyse the components of change and to indicate possible implications of this change during the period when India initiated its economic reforms process along with certain social reforms. Their work provides the information by sex, residence and work type of the child labour. The analysis of the trend in child labour clearly indicates that during the decade 1981-1991 there was a decline both in absolute number of child workers and also in child work participation rate. This indicates a sheer violation of child rights where access to even minimum literacy is denied to the children. The situation reveals that universal primary education is a far cry if we cannot check the trend emerging from the analysis of information available from the population census. This will fulfil neither the constitutional commitment nor the commitment towards the Millennium Development Goal. G K Lieten, Ravi Srivastava and Sukhdeo Thorat (2004) have edited a book which is a collection of articles on various dimensions of the child labour question in the South Asian context. Lieten attempts to revisit the problems of defining and measuring child labour, particularly in the context of less developed economies. In a situation of the enormity of the problem, at times, a gradualist approach was favoured, wherein the elimination of the hazardous and worst forms of child labour was given legislative priority over the more general forms of child labour. They have tried to explain the existence of child labour mainly through nonpecuniary factors such as lack of awareness among the children about their rights, employer's perception regarding the greater trust worthiness of child workers, better health and relatively lower levels of absenteeism among child workers. D S Bahra (2008) focuses on the major dimensions and issues of child labour, international movements etc. and unlawful practices of child labour. He raises his voice against child sexual abuse, children's abduction for slavery in Africa etc. Describing the trafficking in children he states that the trafficking includes recruiting a child from his/her home to work in another place for commercial sexual exploitation, and

exploitative labour practice or the removal of body parts. Here, he also mentions that World's Forms of Child Labour Convention 1999 (Convention No. 182) of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) provides that use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution is one of the worst forms of child labour. He also very elaborately describes the needs of the child care. Anoop K Satpathy (2009) in analysis of data from the Labour Force Survey of NSSO (61" round) for the year 2004-05, finds that about 15 percent of total children in India, amounting to approximately 41 million, are neither at school nor in labour force. Proportion of children mixing schooling with work is very small, only to the extent of half a percent of total number of children. Lastly, among the states, Uttar Pradesh appears to account for a larger share of total child labourers, which is close to one-fourth of all child workforces in India, followed by Andhra Pradesh with 13 percent. The next two important states in this context are Maharastra and West Bengal who account for nine and eight percent of India's child labourers respectively. Preet Rustagi (2009) highlights the potential for understanding children's work participation more comprehensively through the adoption of Time Use Survey (TUS) techniques. She deals with the work profile of children across age cohorts, by sex and state as derived from the detailed survey. The household survey data and the TUS are both utilised to capture the children's work profile. The author has taken four states; namely, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Chattisgarh because these states report high incidences of child labour and "nowhere children", which provides a wide canvas for analysis. The survey reveals that mere girls are involved in the economic activities, both, paid and unpaid than boys. The estimation of these states shows that many more girls than boys are involved in not only unpaid work but also paid work, irrespective of time they put in. The findings of this study also highlight the problem of dropouts. A majority of the children who have dropped out of school are found to be working. The children who work in economic or household maintenance activities are compelled to squeeze the time available for relaxation, play, rest and overall development. T Lakshmansamy (1993) has analysed the determinants of the hours of work of children and its implications for household fertility decisions, using a household survey data of rural areas in Tamil Nadu, collected in 1985. The study demonstrates that children do make productive contribution to their family's well-being in the form of, both, non-market work and market work as traditionally defined. The study also shows that male children are working for longer hours than female children. Age of children is a significant determinant of the hours of work of children. Families with own business use more of their children's time in own business activities than in market activities. The

economic and educational status of the family reduces the hours of work of children. In general, it can be concluded that the forces that are operating in the rural areas of India favour positively to the economic contribution of children and this has a positive impact on parent's facility decisions. So, the studies attempted to focus on the regionwise, sectorwise andgenderwise magnitude of child labour in India. The Structural Conditions of Child Labour Rakesh Sharma (2006) opined that child labour should be declared as the economic problem. He identifies various evils of child labour. The reasons behind recruiting child labour are the economic instability, unemployment problem, uncertainty in labour sector and low level of life styles. According to him, earlier child labourers were found only in the paddy-field, but after establishment of various industries, child labourer are also found in industrial sectors. Our constitution has provided various laws against child labour. He suggests that, to eliminate child labour problems, the families should be provided food security first. The government should be conscious about the rehabilitation of these poor children. Elimination of child labour is very necessary for the development of India. According to him, the government and the citizens of India, both, must solve the child labour problem in a very sympathetic way. Sourav Pandey (2006) is of the view that child labour in India is now one of the major issues which decelerate the development of India. He identifies some reasons which are responsible for child labour, they are economic conditions, unemployment problem etc. According to him, rehabilitation and schooling is very important for the poor class of people. Another important thing that has been noticed in this article is that 35% children are agriculturalist, 44.17% children are agricultural labourers and 20.83% children are engaged in other various activities in the plough-field. This is very alarming information for the developing country like India. According to Pandey, if media, government, citizens, parents and the community take this major problem seriously then only the problem of child labour can be eradicated from our society. S C Singh (2007) finds that gender is a crucial determinant of whether a child engages in labour. While child labour is an infringement of the rights of all children - boys and girls, girls often start working at an earlier age than boys, especially the rural areas where most working children are found. Girls also tend to do more work at home than boys. As a result of adherence to traditional gender roles, many girls are denied their right to education, or may suffer the triple burden of housework, school work and work outside home, paid or unpaid. Domestic work is the least regulated of all occupations. Sahab Singh's study (2000) concentrating on the children employed in the unorganised sector in or around Delhi, dissects the history, the genesis of and the causes of

child labour. The study concludes that this practice denies children's education, good health and opportunities for their all-round development. NGOs and private schools can plan non-formal education classes in the evening as it seems to be the most convenient time for these children. Most of the children and parents interviewed were interested in vocational training. Both, parents and children, feel that in present day education is not relevant and does not equip a child to earn his livelihood. Mobile health trains could make regular weekly trips to the areas where working children population is heavily concentrated. The scheme must also ensure relevant referral back up to services. Night shelters exclusively for children must spread all over the city, especially in areas where there are large numbers of street and working children. To ensure that these shelters do not become places of anti-social activities, they must be managed by social workers round the clock. Every zone of police station must have a social worker. The banks must organise programmes for the child labourers. Bank official should meet employers and self-employed children to encourage them to bank with them. Working children should be given the facility of travel concession in buses just as any other school going child enjoys. The employers and NGOs can recommend their eligibility. G K Lieten (2006) raises his voice against the evil of child labour. The issue of child labour continues to be a major concern for policy makers, politicians and child rights activists across the globe. Even as the International Organisations such as the ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank protest against child labour and its repercussion on the whole global society. Most shamefully children stand as the most abused community today. As per ILO reports almost 5.7 children globally are trapped in forced and bonded labour: 246 million are victims of prostitution and of perilous work. A critical analysis examines child as a labour and child as a worker. In this edited volume, the concept of child labour has been contextualized across the different cultures. In fact, the articles in this book are drawn from varied fields of expertise which deal with issue of child labour in depth.

CHAPTER-3

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONSOCIO- ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE CHILD LABOURS:-

The first and foremost objective of the study into examine the socio-economic status of the child labour which gives the information about the Gender, Age, Education Qualification, Income, and Family Background. The result and analysis of the above variable are discussed as follows:-

GENDER OF THE CHILD LABOUR

Table No. Gender of the Child Labour

Variable	Categories	No. of Respondence	In Percentage(%)
Gender	Male	34	100
	Female	0	0
	Total	34	100

Analysis:-

The data represented in the above table shows that gender distribution of child labour among the respondents of a primary study. The study collected data from 34 respondents, all of whom reported having employed child labour in some capacity. The Variable being analyzed is Gender, and the table also indicates that all the 34 respondents reported employing male child labourers.

The above table shows that all of the child labourers reported were male, which represent 100% of the total number of child labourers. There were no female child labourers reported in this study, which represents 0% of the total number of child labourers.
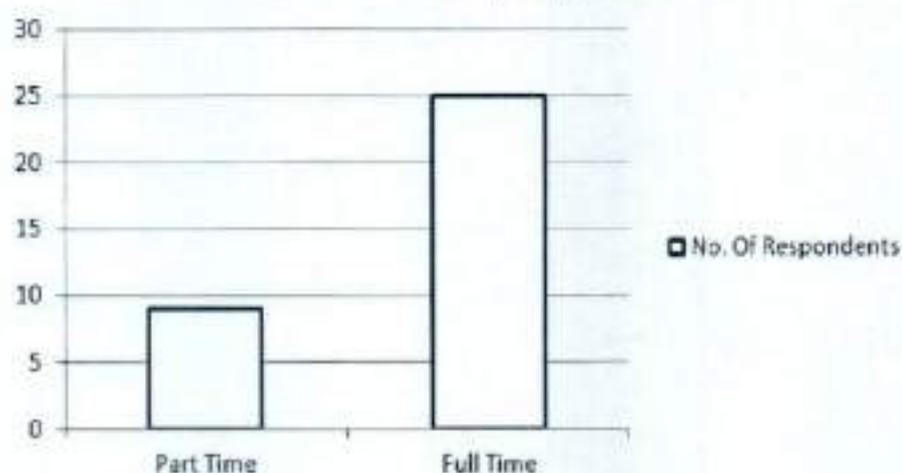
NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT OF CHILD LABOURERS

Table No. Nature of Employment of Child Labourers:-

Variable	Categories	No. Of Respondents	In Percentage(%)
Nature of Employment	Part Time	9	27
	Full Time	25	73
	Total	**34**	**100**

Fig: Nature of employment

Nature of Employment

Analysis:-

The data presented in the above table shows that the nature of employment of child labourers in a primary study. The variable being analyzed is the nature of employment, which has two categories:- part time and full time. The table indicates that out of the total 34 respondents who reported employing child labour, 9 reported employing part time child labourers and 25 reported employing Full time child labourers.

The data has also been presented as percentages, with 27% of the respondents employing full time child labours. The total percentage adds up to 100%.

AGE CATEGORIZATION OF THE CHILD LABOUR

Table No. Age Categorization of the child Labour

Variable	Categories	No. Of Respondents	In Percentage(%)
Age Categorization	6 – 8	3	9
	8 – 10	2	6
	10 – 12	4	12
	12 – 14	10	29
	14 – 16	15	44
	Total	34	100

Fig: Age categorization of the Child labour

Age Categorization
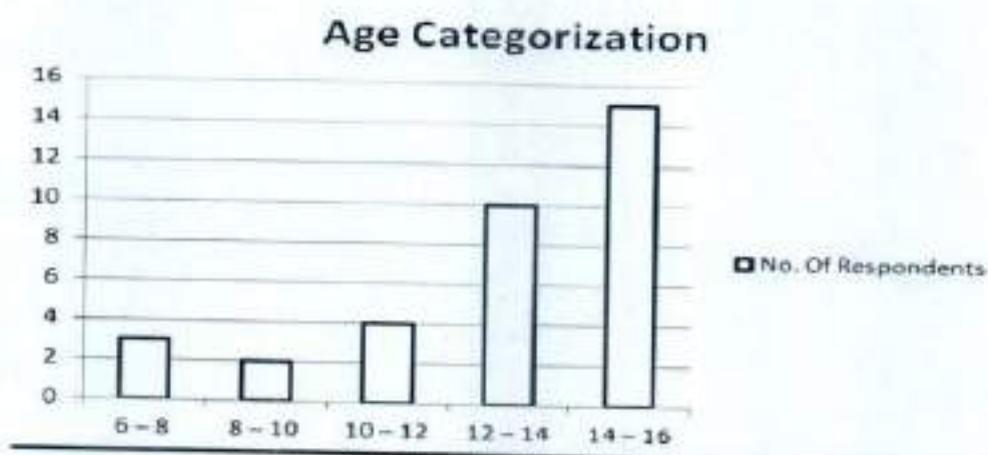
Analysis:-

The above table indicates that out of the total 34 respondents who reported employing child labour, 3 reported employing child labourers between 6 – 8 year old, 2 reported employing child labourers between 8 – 10 years old, 4 reported employing child labourers 10 – 12 years old, 10 reported employing child labourers between 12 – 14 years old, and 15 reported employing child labourers between 14 – 16 years old.
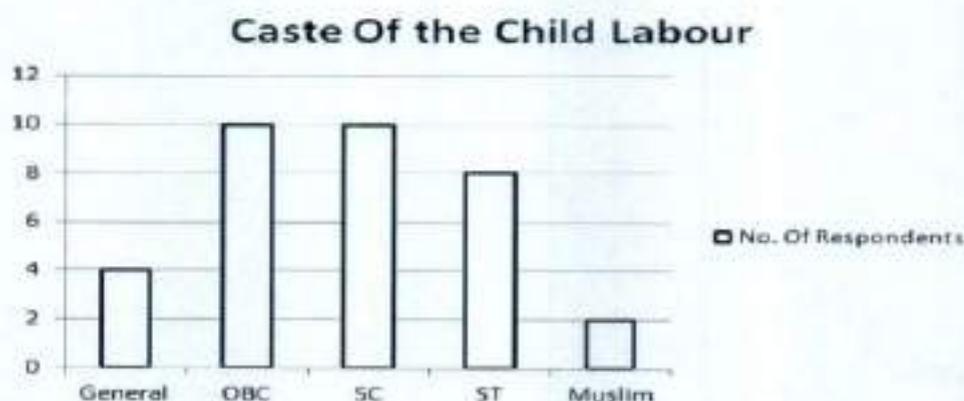
The data has also been presented as percentage, with 9% of the respondents employing child labourers between 6 – 8 years old, 6% employing child labourers between 8 – 10 years old, 12% employing child labourers between 10 – 12 years old, 29% employing child labourers between 12 – 14 years old and 44% employing child labourers between 14 - 16 years old.

Caste of the Child Labour

Table No.:- Caste of the Child Labour

Variable	Categories	No. Of Respondents	In Percentage(%)
Caste	General	4	11.78
	OBC	10	29.4
	SC	10	29.38
	ST	8	23.55
	Muslim	2	5.89
	Total	**34**	**100**

Fig: caste of the Child labour

Caste Of the Child Labour

Analysis:-

The table indicates that out of the total 34 respondents who reported employing child labor, 4 reported employing child laborers from the General caste, 10 reported employing child laborers from the OBC caste, 10 reported employing child laborers from the SC caste, 8 reported employing child laborers from the ST caste, and 2 reported employing child laborers from the Muslim community.

The data has also been presented as percentages, with 11.78% of the respondents employing child laborers from the General caste, 29.4% employing child laborers from the OBC caste, 29.38% employing child laborers from the SC caste, 23.55% employing child laborers from the ST caste, and 5.89% employing child laborers from the Muslim community.

Economic Condition of the respondents

Table No. : - Economic Condition of the Respondents

Variable	Categories	No. Of Respondents	In Percentage(%)
Economic Condition	Very Low	19	55
	Low	14	42
	Medium	1	3
	High	0	0
	Very High	0	0
	Total	**34**	**100**

Fig: Economic Condition of the child Labour

Family Condition Of the Child Labour
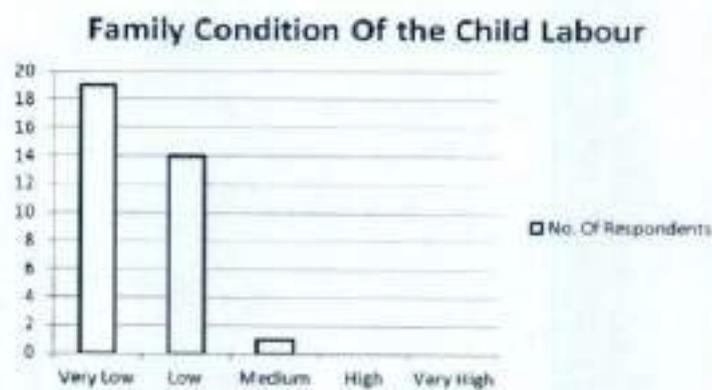
Analysis:-

The variable being analyzed was Economic Condition, which has three categories - very low, low, and medium. The table indicates that out of the total 34 respondents who reported employing child labor, 19 reported employing child laborers from families with very low conditions, 14 reported employing child laborers from families with low conditions, and only 1 respondent reported employing a child laborer from a family with medium conditions.
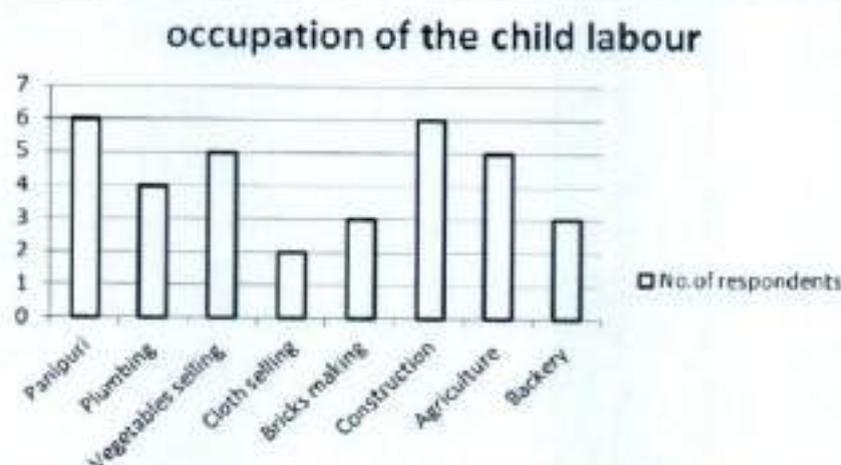
Occupation of the Respondents

Table No: - Occupation of the Respondents

Variable	Categories	No.of respondents	In percentage
occupation	Panipuri	6	18
	Plumbing	4	12
	Vegetables selling	5	15

	Cloth Selling	2	6
	Bricks Making	3	9
	Construction	6	17
	Agriculture	5	14
	Backery	3	9
	Total	**34**	**100**

Fig: Occupation of the Child Labour

occupation of the child labour

Analysis

The data presented in the table shows the occupation of child laborers in a primary study. The variable being analyzed is occupation, which has eight categories - panipuri, plumbing, vegetable selling, cloth selling, bricks making, construction, agriculture, and bakery.

The table indicates that out of the total 34 respondents who reported employing child labor, 6 reported employing child laborers in the selling panipuri, 4 reported employing child laborers in the plumbing , 5 reported employing child laborers in the vegetable selling , 2 reported employing child laborers in the cloth selling, 3 reported employing child laborers in the bricks making industry, 6 reported employing child laborers in the construction, 5 reported employing child laborers in the agriculture, and 3 reported employing child laborers in the bakery industry. The data has also been presented as percentages, with the highest percentage of child laborers (18%) being employed in selling panipuri , followed by the construction site (17%). vegetable selling (15%), agriculture (14%), plumbing (12%). bricks making factory(9%), and the bakery (9%). Only 6% of the respondents reported employing child laborers in the cloth selling.

CHAPTER-4

FINDINGS

The research findings indicate that child labor was prevalent in the study area, with 100% of the child laborers being male. This may be due to cultural or social norms that prioritize male children over female children. The majority of child laborers (73%) worked full-time, indicating that child labor was not just a part-time activity but a full-time job for many children in the area. The most common occupations for child laborers were construction, agriculture, and panipuri vending. This suggested that children were being employed in physically demanding and potentially hazardous work. When examining the age categories of child laborers, it was found that the majority of child laborers were between the ages of 14-16 years (44%), with a significant number also falling in the 12-14 year category (29%). This indicates that child labor was not limited to younger children, but also affects older children who should be attending school or pursuing other age-appropriate activities. It was concerned that a significant number of child laborers (12%) fall in the 10-12 year age group, as this was the age where children should be in school, playing and engaging in recreational activities, rather than being employed.

Regarding the Economic Conditions of child laborers, it was found that a significant number of child laborers (55%) come from families in very low economic conditions. This suggests that poverty was a significant factor driving child labor in the study area. The findings also indicate that child labor was prevalent across all caste groups, with the largest proportion of child laborers belonging to the SC and OBC castes. A small proportion of child laborers belong to the Muslim community, indicating that religion may also play a role in the prevalence of child labor.

The study found that child labor was prevalent across various occupations in the study area. However, the most common occupation for child laborers was construction (17%). This was a concerned as construction work is known to be physically demanding, and child laborers may be at risk of injury or accidents. Agriculture (14%) and panipuri vending (18%) were the second and third most common occupations respectively. These occupations are also physically demanding and may expose children to hazardous conditions. The findings suggest that children are being employed in various occupations that are not appropriate for their age, which may impact their health, education, and overall well-being.

The study has highlighted the need for interventions to address child labor in the study area. These interventions should address the underlying factors driving child labor, such as poverty, social and cultural norms, and lack of access to education. Strategies such as providing economic support to families living in poverty, promoting education and awareness on child labor, and implementing policies to ensure that children are not employed in hazardous or inappropriate work can be effective in reducing child labor. It is also important to involve the community, including parents and employers, in these interventions to ensure their success.

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the findings of the research on child labor, the following suggestions can be made to address the issue:

Education: Education is a powerful tool in breaking the cycle of poverty and preventing child labor. Governments should invest in education systems that are accessible and free to all children, particularly in low-income communities. NGOs and civil society organizations can also play a vital role in promoting education and providing scholarships to disadvantaged children.

Awareness campaigns: There is a need for awareness campaigns to be conducted in rural and urban areas to educate parents and employers about the negative impact of child labor on children's physical and mental health, and development. Governments, NGOs, and other stakeholders should collaborate to organize such campaigns and also create a child-friendly environment.

Strict implementation of laws: Governments must strictly implement laws and regulations prohibiting child labor. Employers who violate these laws must be penalized, and victims of child labor should receive proper compensation. To ensure effective implementation of these laws, there is a need for a robust monitoring system.

Providing alternative livelihood options: In many cases, children are forced into labor due to poverty and the need to contribute to the family income. Therefore, governments and NGOs can provide alternative livelihood options to parents and families to help them overcome poverty and reduce their dependence on child labor.

Partnerships and collaboration: To effectively address the issue of child labor, there is a need for partnerships and collaboration among different stakeholders, including governments, NGOs, international organizations, civil society, and the private sector. Such partnerships can help to mobilize resources and expertise to address the root causes of child labor and provide solutions.

Improved social protection: Improved social protection systems, such as child protection services and social security measures, can help to reduce the vulnerability of children to exploitation and abuse. Such measures can help to provide safety nets to families and children in need.

Research and data collection: To effectively tackle the issue of child labor, there is a need for research and data collection to understand the nature and scope of the problem, identify the root causes, and track progress. Governments, NGOs, and international organizations should invest in research and data collection to develop evidence-based policies and programs.

Empowerment of children: Finally, there is a need for the empowerment of children to reduce their vulnerability to child labor. This can be achieved through the provision of education, life skills training, and opportunities for participation in decision-making processes that affect their lives. Children should be given a voice to express their views and concerns, and their participation in any form of child labor should be eliminated.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this research aimed to investigate the prevalence and characteristics of child labor in a specific region. The data collected from 34 respondents provide a glimpse into the nature of employment, gender, age categorization, caste, Economic Condition, and occupation of child laborers in the region.

The findings indicate that a high percentage of child laborers are male (100%) and employed in full-time jobs (73%). Most child laborers are between the ages of 14-16 (44%), followed by 12-14 (29%), indicating that children are engaged in work during their crucial years of growth and development. The caste distribution of child laborers shows that SC and OBC children are more likely to be employed as child laborers (29.38% and 29.4% respectively).

The majority of child laborers come from very low-income families (55%). Most children work in agriculture (17%) or construction (16%) sectors.

Overall, the findings suggest that child labor is a prevalent issue in the region and that the root causes of this problem are related to socio-economic factors, such as poverty and lack of education. The findings of this research can inform policy makers and civil society organizations to take steps to combat child labor in the region. These steps may include providing education and vocational training opportunities for families and children, promoting awareness of child labor, and enforcing laws and regulations that prohibit child labor.

However, it should be noted that this study has some limitations. Firstly, the sample size is small and may not be representative of the entire region. Additionally, the study did not investigate the living and working conditions of child laborers, which can significantly impact their health and wellbeing. Future research could focus on these aspects to provide a more comprehensive understanding of child labor in the region.

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CHILD LABOUR : A CASE STUDY OF KENDRAPARA DISTRICT

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE, PATTAMUNDAI, KENDRAPARA, ODISHA

SESSION: 2022-23

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2	Sanjib kumar Jaipai	BA-20-005	Sanjib Kumar Jaipai
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4	soumya shree chandan Lenka	BA-20-057	Soumya Shree chandan Lenka
5	subrat kuman Behena	BA-20-109	subrat Kumar Behera
6	Narendra kuman Behena	BA-20-197	Narendra Kumar Behera

Pradyumna Pradhan 13-05-23

Signature of Supervisor

PROJECT REPORT ON

WOMEN SELF EMPLOYMENT : A STUDY OF PATTAMUNDAI BLOCK

PREPARED BY

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE

PATTAMUNDAI, KENDRAPARA

ODISHA– 754215

SESSION-2022-23

REPORT

A project on "**Women Self Employment: A study of** Pattamundai Block " was undertaken by student of Economics department during the month of March in 2023. 06 no of students participated in the project work. The study has relied upon both primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected randomly from 20 respondent. To collect information about the socio-economic condition, problems of the women self employed person, a well-structured interview schedule was used. The women self employed are directly met from their workplace mostly during lunch break and observed their working condition. Secondary data were obtained from various sources such as Government reports, journals, and books. Simple percentage analysis was used to interpret the data. The project work was supervised by Mrs. Rasmita Panigrahi, Lecturer in Economics. After completion of the project students presented their report before the external and internal examiner.

R. Panigrahi
31/05/23
Signature of Supervisor

P. Padh 12-8-23
Signature of HOD
H O D ECONOMICS
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13/05/23
Principal
Pattamundai college

Principal
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CONTENTS

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

The early Vedic period suggest that Indian women enjoyed the status of equality with men in terms of social freedom education and other rights but with time their condition decorated as we started living in a male chauvinistic society. In the present social and economic environment women are not treated in equal parameters with the males regarding issue like having authority in the family proper rights, employment opportunities social and society aspect female face different kind of exploitation in Indian economy and the panacea to all female exploitation in women empowerment in terms of financial status strong patriarchal society with deep rooted socio culture values continues to affect gender equity and women's empowerment with time Indian women have evolved under the British rule as well as in the independent economy due to various cultural and economic exposes .Now they participate fully in areas such as education, sports, Politian , media art and culture, service sector, science and technology etc. Self employment may be defined as an economic activity which one may perform on his/her our as a gainful occupation and this may consist of producing and selling goods or rendering service for a price.

Women self employment

Women entrepreneurs may be defined as a women or group who initiate organize and run a business enterprise. Government of India has defined Women entrepreneurs as an enterprise owned and controlled by a women having minimum financial participation of 51% if the capital and giving at least 51% of employment generated in the enterprise to women. This definition is hashed on women participation in equity and employment of business enterprise. Education and employment are the two basic tools which can change the economic and social status of female in the man . Future as well as over a long time. According to the 2011 census female literacy rate happens to be 65.56%. According to the ILO'S global employment trends 2013 report, Indians labour force Just 37% in 2004-2005 to 29 per cent in 2009-10. Out of 131 countries with available data India ranks 11th from the bottom in female labour force participation. The oppurtunities available for self employed women can be classified into four categories as follow.

1. Trading

2. Manufacturing

3. Professional

4. Individual services

Motivating factor

There are some motivating factor for women to enter self employment. They are mentioned

1. Educational background

2. Occupational experience

3. Desire to work independently

4. Desire to branch out manufacturing

5. Family background

6. Assistant from government

7. Assistant from financial institutions

8. Availability of technology

M. Chandra Sekhar and M. Gangadhara Rao, have classified factors . Behind entrepreneurial growth into three categories as follows:

I) Entrepreneurial Ambitions

(a) To make money

(b) To continue family business

(c) To secure self-employment/independent living

(d) To fulfil desire of self/ wife/parents

(e) To again social prestige

(f) Other ambitions – making of decent living, self-employment of children, desire To do something creative, provide employment to others, etc.

II) Compelling Reasons

(a) Unemployment

(b) Dissatisfaction with the job so far held or occupation pursued

(c) Make use of idle funds

(d) Make use of technical/professional skills

(e) Others – maintenance of large families, revival of sick unit started by father, etc.

III) Facilitating Factors

(a) Success stories of entrepreneurs

(b)Previous association (experience in the same or other line of activity)

(c)Previous employment in the same or other line of activity

(d)Property inherited/self acquired/ wife's

(e)Advice or influence (encouragement) of family members/relatives/friends

(Dr. C. B. Gupta & Dr. N. P. Srinivasan – 2010)

Benefits of self employment:

In self employment a women is free to take decisions in respect of running her Business profitably.

→ A self-employed women can choose the working hours according to her convenience and enjoy the time flexibility in work.

→ Self employed women can work efficiently. In self employment one can spend more time with his family members. A self employed women can plan the work schedule according to her preference.

→ Self employed women can provide employment to other women

→ In self employment women can earn her livelihood. The self employed women is the owner of her business.

→ She can balance the home and work place responsibility better as she can work At home only.

→ Even disabled and aged women can undertake the self employment activity at Home or in the place of her convenience.

Objectives

• To study the socio-economic status of self employed women

• Financial issues and other major problems faced by women entrepreneurs

• Government schemes to empower women through skill formation, financial, assistance, education etc

Hypotheses

In this study following hypothesis are framed

1. There is a direct relationship between self-employment and the level of education.

2. There is a inverse relationship between financial status of the family and self employment.

3. The rate of self employment of women increases with age

Data and Methodology

The present study is based on both primary data and secondary data to study the economic status of self employed women and their problems. The primary data was collected through the well structured direct interview schedule. The researcher personally visited all respondents to collect the required data during the month of March,2023. The secondary data is collected from books journals, news papers, published literature, article websites.

In the present study Odisha state is selected for the convenience researcher. Kendrapara district is selected for the immobility of researcher. The pattamundai

block is purposefully selected. It is because more number of women are engaged in self employment activities and contributing more to their family income. The field survey was conducted in the major market areas of pattamundai block. 20 self employed women were selected for the present study.

Map of pattamundai block:-

Pattamundai Block Map

Limitations

1- There were time constraints . The study could be more generalized if the researchers had sufficient time for the research.

2- The study was limited to the pattamundai market due to lack of time and cost.

3- The measurements of the financial Assets of self- employed women was not fully successful   as the respondents were unwilling to share.

Significance of the Study

Majority of women stay in rural areas in India most of the rural families are poor. In order to maintain the families women are entering to self employment activities. They have low profit margin in their small business enterprises. Compared to other countries the growth rate of self employment in India is at very low level. These women are struggling hard in order to survive in the business and come up in life.

In the earlier periods women were only housewives and helpmates. They were dependent on their husbands. Providing food and economic obligations were the duties of male lead of the family. But times have changed due to the advent of education- that in the modern western education- job oriented and professional degrees, the attitude of women also changed. Having acquired the preferred education, thus cannot sit idle in the houses and they are interested in supporting their husbands income. Women too want to utilise their education and talent which they have learned through education and vocational training. Hence they have taken to out-if-home gainful vocation and they are now the bread owners of their families.

CHAPTER-2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Dr. V. Gopalkrishnan – 2004 : In his Study of " Financial and Social Constraints of Rural Women Entrepreneurs " found that the shortage of fixed capital is the serious financial constraint of women entrepreneurs and their inability to offer collateral security. Further the dual role played by women entrepreneurs is the severest of the social constraints.

Nagammai 2004 : Found that low income, unemployment and other family conditions motivated owmen to start micro enterprises .

Vennila Fathima et. al – 2004 : In her study of " Financial Problems of Rural Women Entrepreneurs " found that major problems of rural women entrepreneurs were lack of funds for initial investment, lack of knowledge for procedures for acquiring loans, non – implementation of existing policies etc.

Dr. Punithavathy Pandian et. al – 2004 : Observed in the study of "Micro Enterprises and Rural Women at Madhurai District" that majority of the self employed women have been motivated to be self employed due to achieve and the ability to take calculated risk. Creation of self employment and earning a livelihood make them to venture into micro enterprises.

Samanta Watson – 2009 : In the paper, "women"s autonomous self employment in rural south India" mentioned that 40% of women"s household chores as their principal labour activity such as cleaning, meal preparation and childcare and production for income supplementation (tailoring, food and fuel production / gathering) 14% ofwomen work primarily as unpaid labour in small enterprises belonging to family members. Majority of women spend their time in unpaid work in and around their households.

Nisha Srivastava et. al – 2009 : Found that education appears to be the most important determinant of employment status. Participation in wage employment (both agriculture and non agriculture) declines with level of education, while the likelihood of participation in non agricultural work as a whole, as well in self employment or regular work increases with rising levels of education. Considering the 3 demographic variables (age, marital status and presence of young children) the last has the smallest influence of participation in any / all type of work. Currently married women have a lower likelihood of working outside of homes, while single women are likelier to participate in self employment other than this

widowed and separated women have a higher likelihood of participating in most types of work.

Bino Paul G. D. et. al – 2009 : In their India Labour Market Report – 2008 mentioned that Self employment is more prevalent in comparatively less developed states and is more predominant in the rural areas. Further, majority of the self employed have very low levels of education and hence lack minimum human capital. Most of the self employed individuals in both rural and urban areas lack the skill to sustain and enhance their self employment economic activity. They also face the problems in acquiring required capital to enhance the scale of their operations. Self employment in India appears to a need driven phenomenon rather than a phenomenon people access by choice.

D. Revathi Pandian et. al – 2011 : In their study opined that entrepreneurship development and income generating activities are a feasible solution for empowering women. It generates income and also provides flexible working hours according to the needs of home makers. Economic independence is the need of the hour. Participation in income generating activities helps in the overall empowerment of women. Empowering women through education, ideas, consciousness, mobilization and participatory approach can enable them to take their own decisions, make them self – reliant and self confident .

Dr. T. Palaneeshwari et. al – 2012 : Found that self employment not only helps to generate additional income but also enables them economically independent and self sufficient. Women involved in self employment felt independence and their sense of determination helps them to achieve success in their endeavour .

Penn 2012 : In Dell Women's Global Entrepreneurship Study conducted across 450 women entrepreneur across India, the US and the UK by research firm Penn Schoen Berland found that Indian women entrepreneur are confident on their business growth compared to counterparts in the US and the UK. The study found Women Entrepreneur in India expect 90 per cent growth in their business over period of five years compared to 24 per cent and 50 per cent growth in business expected by entrepreneur in the UK and the US respectively 2 .

CHAPTER-3

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Socio Economic Profile of Sample Respondents

1. **Age**

Table-1

Distribution of Sample Respondent by Age

Category no	Category name	No of respondent	Percentage
1	15y-25y	1	5%
2	25y-35y	10	50%
3	35y-45y	7	35%
4	Above 45y	2	10%
Total		20	100%

Source-field survey
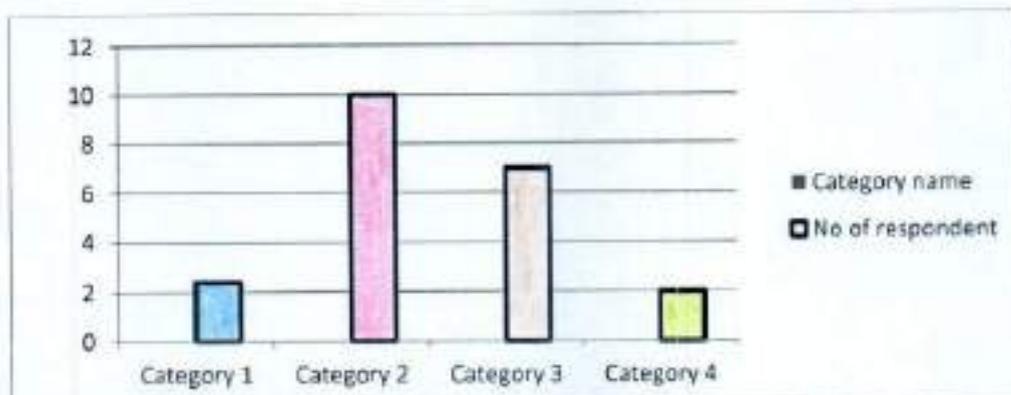
Figure-1

The above diagram reveals that out of 20 respondent, 10 respondent (50%) belongs to the age group of 25year to 35year,7 respondent (35%) belongs to the age group of 35year to 45year, 2 respondent (10%) belongs to the age group of above 45years and only 1 respondents (5%) belongs to the age group of 15years to25years.

Hypothesis-1

Table proves the third hypothesis that the rate of self-employment of women increases with age majority of the respondents belonged to the age group of 25 years to 35 years and then to 35years to 45 years. After marriage some women don't want to enter self-employment. when their children are grown up they enter into self-employment activity in order to provide education to their children and to meet the increasing family expenditure .It is also proved that self-employment of women decreases after the age of 60 due to decreasing efficiency and old age health problem.

2. Education

Table-2

Distribution of Sample Respondent by Education

No of category	Name of category	No of respondent	Percentage
1	Illiterate	0	0
2	Primary	0	0%
3	Secondary	6	30%
4	Higher secondary	4	20%
5	Degree	7	35%
6	Above degree	3	15%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey
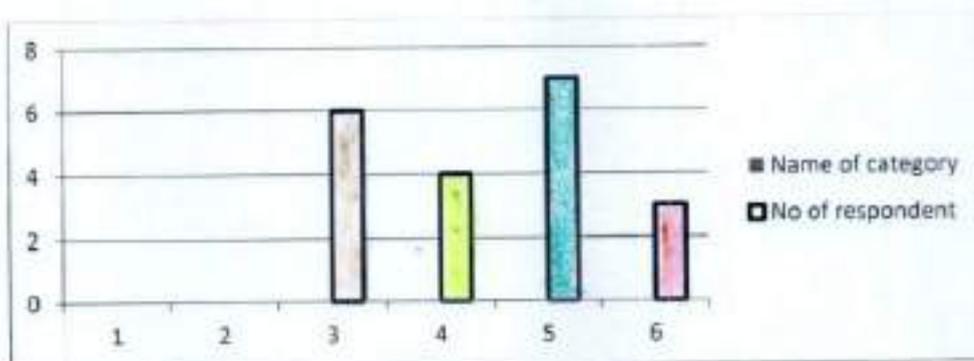
Figure-2

The above figure explains that (30%) respondents have secondary education, (20%)respondents have higher secondary and (35)% respondent have qualified degree education. Only (15)% respondent are qualified above degree. There are 0 respondent who are illiterate or qualified up to primary education.

Hypothesis-2

The above diagram proves the fist hypothesis that there is a direct relationship between self-employment and the level of education majority of respondents are qualified up to degree level and engaged in self-employment activities and they are not opted for higher education. Hence they cannot get occupation in organized. Due to lack of their education and skill.

2. Marital Status

Table-3

Distribution of Sample Respondent by Marital Status

No of category	Name of category	No of respondent	Percentage
1	Unmarried	4	20%
2	Married	15	75%
3	Divorce	0	0%
4	widowed	1	5%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey
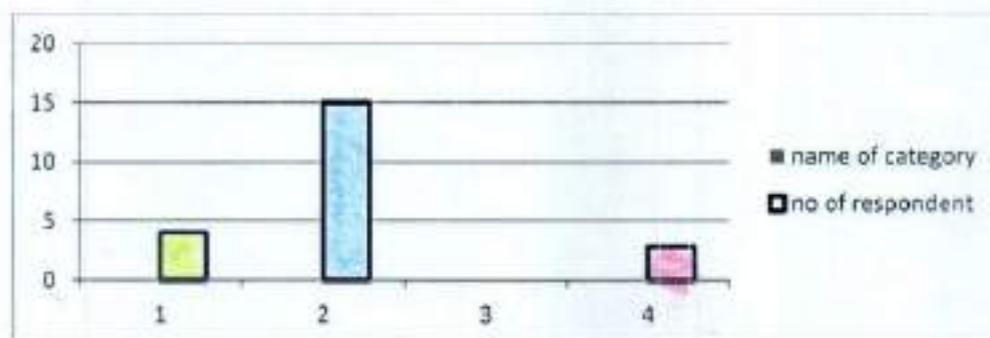
Figure-3

The marital status of self employment women indicates that out of 20 respondents 15 respondents (75%) are married 4 respondent (20%) are unmarried and 1 respondent (5%) is widowed. There is no respondent who are divorce. It reveals that married women are more

interested in undertaking income generating activities to support their families. Married women usually starts self employment due to rising cost of living and children education.
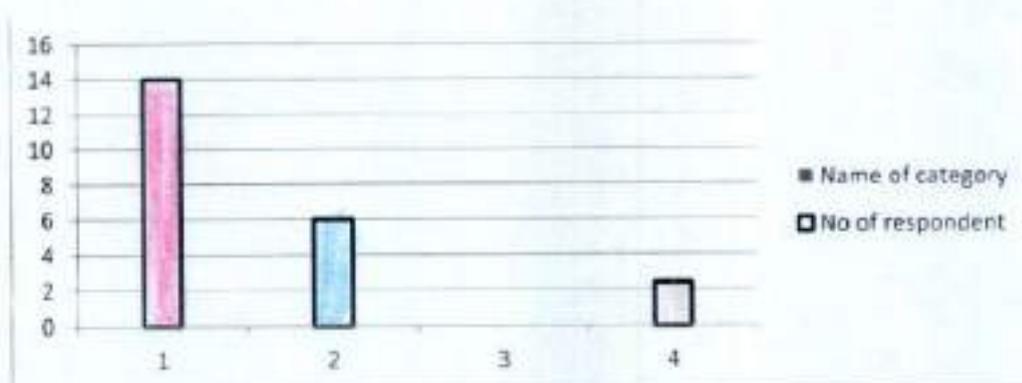
4. Caste System

Table-4

Distribution of Sample Respondent by Caste System

No of category	Name of category	No of respondent	Percentage
1	General	14	70%
2	OBC	6	30%
3	OSC	0	0%
4	Others	0	0%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey

Figuer-4

It is clear from the above diagram that out of total respondent (20) 14 respondents(70%) belongs to general caste and 6 respondents (30%) belongs to OBC caste it can be noticed that there is no participation of SC caster other caste in the self employment in the research area.

5. Family Type

Table-5

Distribution of Sample Respondents by Type of Family

No of category	Name of category	No of respondent	Percentage
1	Nuclear	10	50%
2	Joint	10	50%
Total		20	100%

Source –field survey

The above table indicates that out of 20 respondents, 10 respondents (50%) are in nuclear family and 10 respondents (50%) are living in joint families.
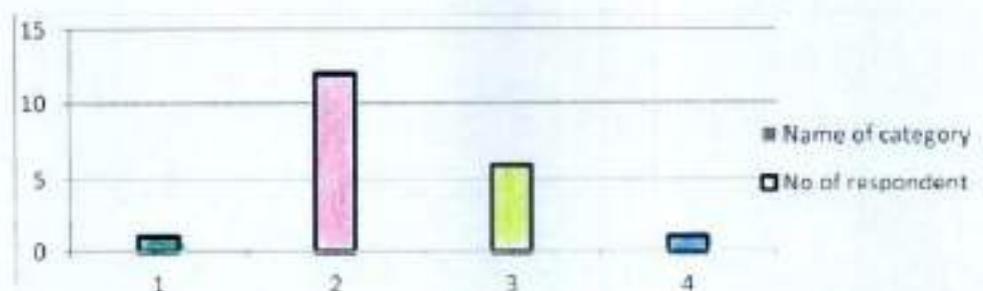
6. Family Income

Table-6

Distribution of Sample Respondents by Family Income

No of category	Name of category	No of respondent	Percentage
1	Very well	1	5
2	Satisfactory	12	60
3	Not satisfactory	6	30
4	Bad	1	5
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey

Figuer-5

The above table status that out of 20 respondents, 12 respondents (60%) have satisfactory family income . Among the total respondents 6 respondents (30%) have not satisfactory family income. There is one respondents each belongs to very well and bad category. It reveals that most of respondents belongs to meddle class family.

Hypothesis-3

The second hypothesis that there is in inverse relationship between financial status of family and self employment .

7. Family Support

Table-7

Distribution of Sample Respondents by Family Support

No of category	Name of category	No of respondent	Percentage
1	Yes	19	95%
2	No	1	5%
Total		20	100%

Source : field Survey

No of respondent

Yes
No
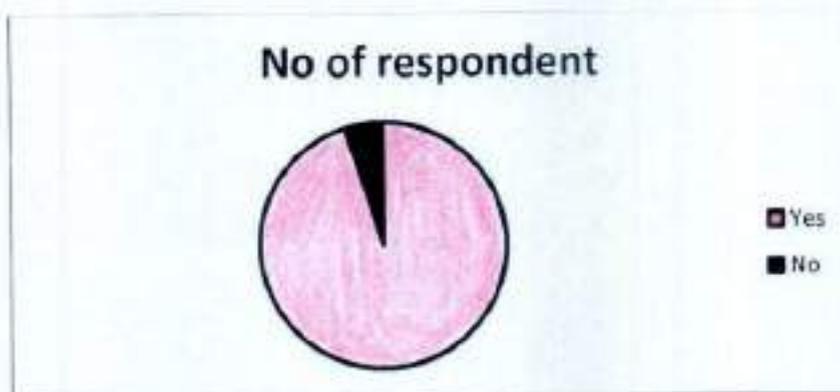
Figure-6

From the above table it is proved that out of 20 respondent 19 respondent (95%) gets supports from their family and only 1 respondent (5%) don't gets .The support they get are mostly kind of financial and emotional on nature.

8. Type of self employment

Table-8

Distribution of self employment on the basis of self employment basis

No of category	Name of category	No of respondent	Percentage
1	Beauty parlor	9	45%
2	Tailoring	6	30%
3	Cloth store	4	20%
4	Food center	1	5%
Total		20	100%

Source: field Survey
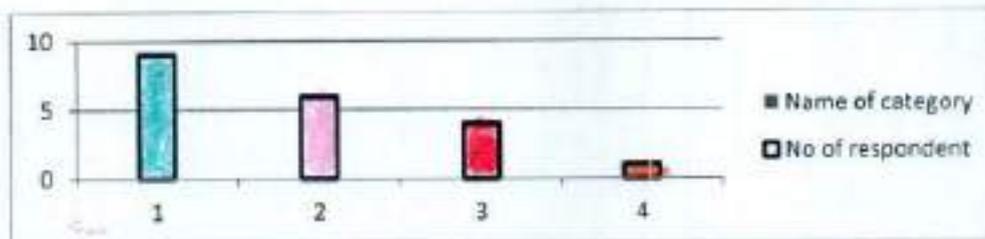
Figure-7

From above table it is prove that out of 20 respondents, 9 respondent (45%) are giving beauty parlor service, 6 respondents (30%) are engaged in tailoring.4 respondent (20%) are managing cloth center and 1 respondent (5%) is managing a food center.

9. Push Factor

Table-9

Distribution of Sample Respondents by Push Factor

No of category	Name of category	No of respondent	Percentage
1	Death of bread owner	1	5%
2	Sudden fall in income	5	25%

| 3 | Permanent in adequacy in family income | 7 | 35% |
| Total | | 20 | 100% |

Out of 20 respondent,7 respondents (35%) are in to self employment due to permanent in adequacy in family income,5 respondents (25%) are pushed due to sudden fall in family income and 1 respondent (5%) is in to self employment due to death of bread owner.
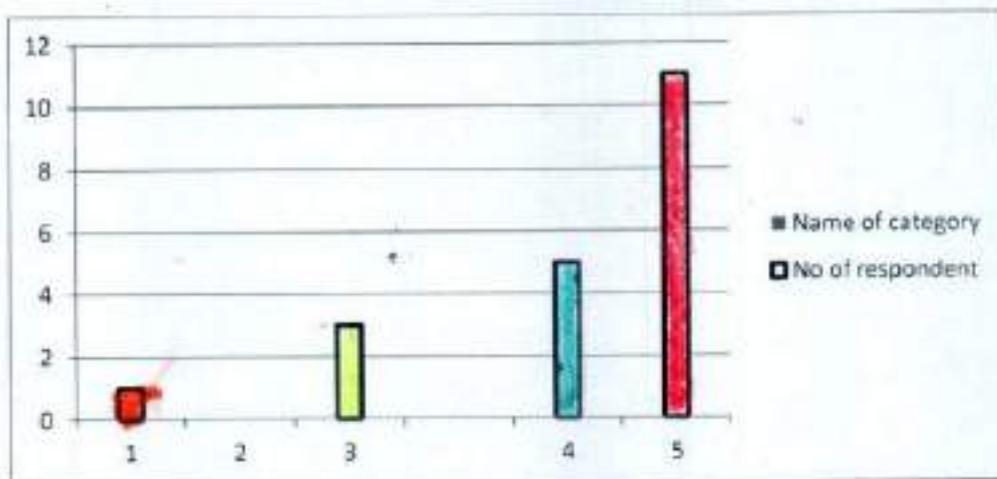
10. Pull Factor

Table-10

Distribution of Sample Respondents by Pull Factor

No of category	Name of category	No of respondent	Percentage
1	Women desire to evaluate their talent	1	5
2	To utilize free time	0	0
3	Need and perception of women liberation , equality, etc	3	15
4	To gain recognition importance and social states	5	25
5	To get economic independent	11	55
Total		20	100%

Figuer-8

Out of 20 respondent 3 respondent (15%) are in to self employment due to need and perception of women liberation and quality 5 respondent (25%) due to gain recognition ,importance and social status ,11 respondent (55%) and in to self employment due to get economic independent and 1 respondent(5%) in engaged in self employment due to desire to evaluate their talent . it is proved no women are utilizing there free time .

11. Investment

Table-11

Distribution of Sample Respondent by Investment

No of category	Name of category	No of respondent	Percentage
1	1000-50000	3	15%
2	50000-100000	0	0%
3	100000-500000	11	55%
4	500000-1000000	3	15%
5	1000000-5000000	3	15%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey
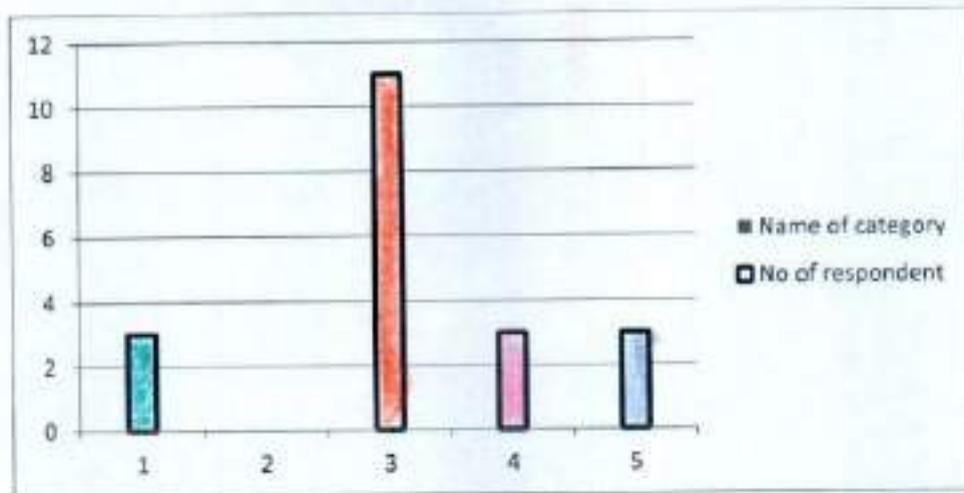
Figure -9

The above figure reveals that out of 20 respondents ,11 respondents (55%) started their self-employment with investment with 1 lakh to 5 lakh ,3 respondents (15%) started with 1000to 50000,3 respondents (15%) started with 5 lakh to 10 lakh and 3 respondents (15%) started with 10 lakh to 50 lakh .
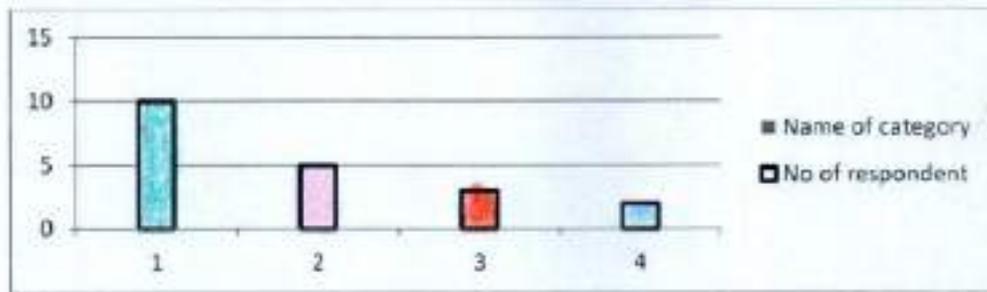
12. Financial Resources

Table-12

Distribution of Sample Respondent by Financial Resources

No of category	Name of category	No of respondent	Percentage
1	Relative/family	10	50%
2	Bank	5	25%
3	Private money lender	3	15%
4	SHG	2	10%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey

Figuer-10

Above figure shows that all the respondent have taken finance from various shores out of 20 respondent, 10 respondents (50%) have taken finance from family relative 5 respondents (25%)have borrowed from bank, 3 respondent (15%) have borrowed from private money lender and 2 respondents (10%) have taken money from self help groups.
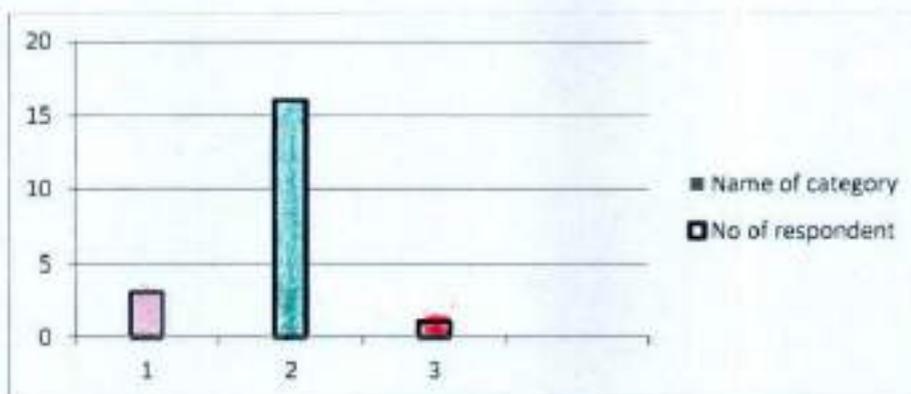
13. Hours dedicated

Table-13

Distribution of Sample Respondents by Numbers of Hours Dedicated

No of category	Name of category	No of respondent	Percentage
1	7h-9h	3	15%
2	10h-12h	16	80%
3	13h-15h	1	5%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey

Figuer-11

It is clear from the above table that majority of the respondents opened 10hours to 12hours on self employment activity that is 16 respondents (80%) 3 respondents (15%) spend throw to 9hours and 1 help made (5%) spend 13hours to 15 hours per day.

14. Training

Table-14

Distribution of Sample Respondents by Training

No of category	Name of category	No of respondent	Percentage
1	Formally trained	12	60%
2	Not formally trained	8	40%
Total		20	100%

Source : field Survey

Above table shows that out of 20 respondents 12 respondents (60%) are formally trained and 8 respondents (40%) are not formally trained.

15. Source of Training

Table-15

Distribution of Sample Respondent by Source of Training

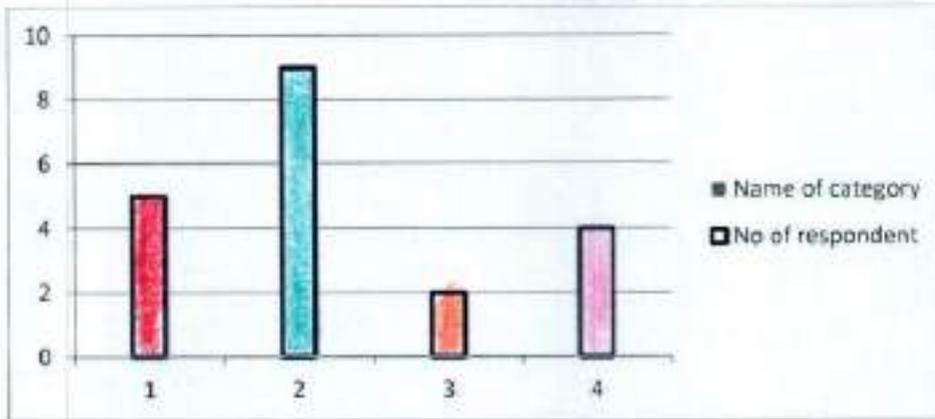| No of category	Name of category	No of respondent	Percentage
1	Public institution	5	25%
2	Private institution	9	45%
3	Both	2	10%
4	Not trained at all	4	20%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey

Figure-12

Above figure shows that out of 20 respondents, 5 respondent are trained from public institution 9 respondent are trained privately, 2 respondent are trained from both public and financial institution 4 respondents are not trained at all.

16. Outcome

Table-16

Distribution of Sample Respondent by outcome

N0 of category	Name of category	No of respondent	Percentage
1	Profit	18	90%
2	Loss	2	10%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey
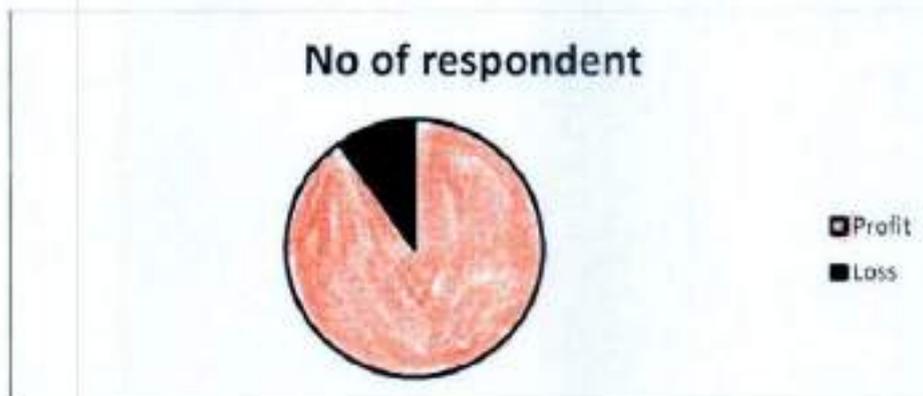
Figure-13

Above diagram shows that 20 respondents, 18 respondents (90%) have profit and 2 respondents have loss in their employment. It shows a positive aspect of women self employment.

17. Employment

Table-17

Distribution of Sample Respondent by Employment

No of category	Name of category	No of respondent	Percentage
1	Provides employment	10	50%
2	Does not provides employment	10	50%
Total		20	100%

Source: field survey

Above table shows that out of 20 respondents, 10 respondents (50%) proved employment to others while other 10 respondents (50%) doesn't provides employment to others.

18. Problem

Table-18

Distribution of Sample Respondent by Problem

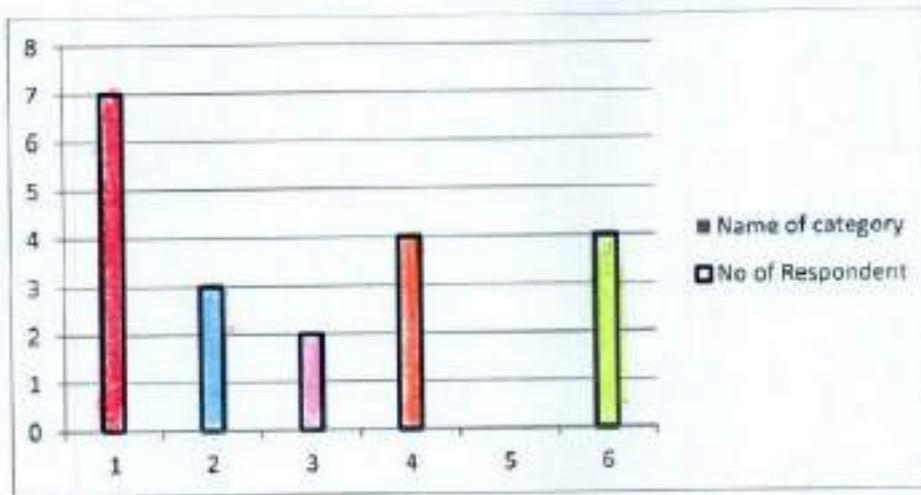| No of category	Name of category	No of Respondent	Percentage
1	Financial problem	7	35%
2	Male dominating society	3	15%
3	Lack of mobility	2	10%
4	Lack of skill	4	20%
5	Family ties	0	0%
6	Stiff competition	4	20%
Total		20	100%

Source: of survey

Figure-14

Above figure shows that out of 20 respondents, 7 respondents (35%) faces financial problem. 3 respondents (15%) are facing the problem of male dominating society. 2 respondent (10) face lack of mobility 4 respondents (20)% face lack of skill and 4 respondents face (20%) stiff competition in market.

19. Progress over year

Table-19

Distribution of Sample Respondent by Progress over year

No of category	Name of category	No of respondent	Percentage
1	Very good	4	20%
2	Good	8	40%
3	Ok	6	30%
4	Bad	1	5%
5	Very bad	1	5%
Total		20	100%

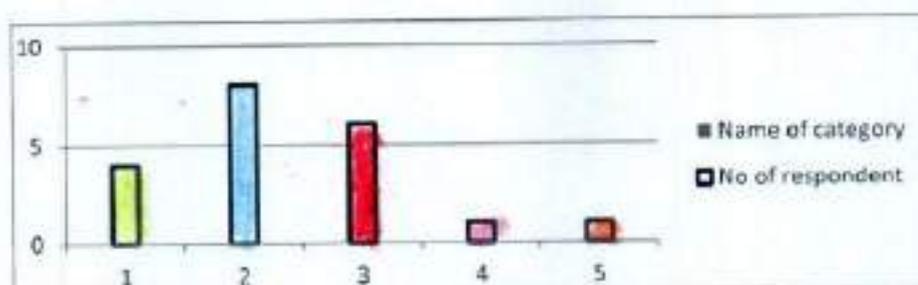**Source: field Survey**

Figure-15

The above diagram represents the progress over year of respondent out of 20 respondent, 8 respondent (40%) have good progress,4 respondents(20%) have very good progress.6 respondents(30%) opined 'ok' about their progress over year .1 respondent (5%) have bad and another 1 respondents (5%) have very bad progress in their self-employment activities.

20. Awareness about government schemes

Table-20

Distribution of sample respondent by awareness of government schemes

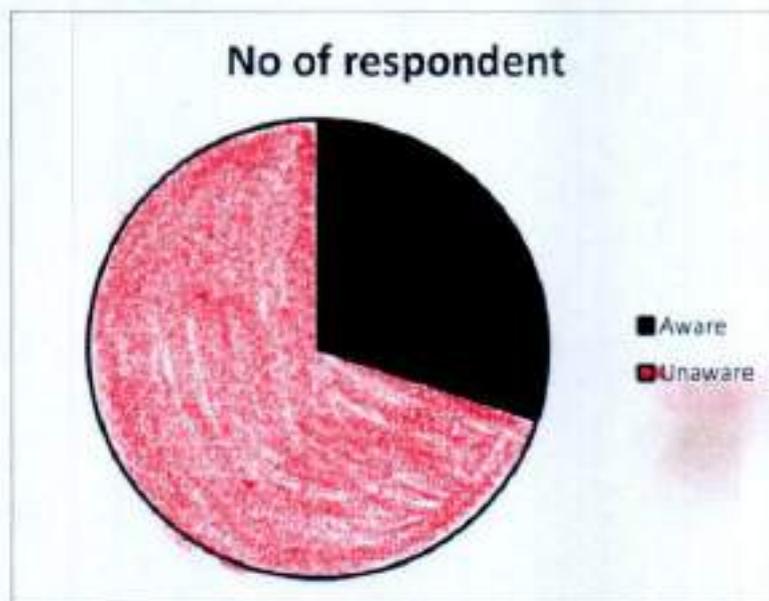| No of category	Name of category	No of respondent	percentage
1	Aware	6	30%
2	Unaware	14	70%
total		20	100%

Source: field Survey

Figure-16

From the above diagram it is prove that from 20 respondent only 6 (30%) respondent are aware about government schemes encouraging women self employment and 14 (70%) sample respondent unaware about it.

CHAPTER-4

FINDINGS

1- Most of the self employed women (55%) belongs to the age group of 25 from to 45 years. It is found that self-employment among women increase after the age of 25 year and decrease after the age of 45 due to old age.

2- Nearly 50% of the respondents have education below degree. Hence they lack skill and technical training. They are unware of government facilities , facilities and market information.

3- Most of the respondents (75%) are married . It is found that responsibility of married women increase. In order to give better education to their children and to contribute to their family income, they have entered into unemployment activity.

4- Half of the respondents are in nuclear families.

5- All the respondents belongs to Hindu Religion.

6- All of the respondents belongs to general category in caste.

7- 60% of the respondents are satisfactory family income. So that they are all to start a self employment activity.

8- Most of the respondents (95%) gets support from their family . The support are financial and emotional in nature. It is found that the family members are benifited by their earnings. Hence they are supporting.

9- Large number of sample respondents (70%) are engaged in service such as beauty parlour and tailoring,only few(25%) are engaged in trading.

10- Majority of sample respondents (35%) are pushed into self employment due to permanent inadequacy on family income .Sudden fall in income pushed 25% respondents for self employment. Death of breadth owner is also cause of self employment

11- 55% of the respondents have entered into self employment to earn money. It is the main motivating factor for women self   employment. 25% of sample respondents are into self employment to get social status and recognition which is good sign for women empowerment.

12- Majority of respondents (55%) have invested 1 lakh to 5 lakh on self employment activity. Few respondents (15%) have invested 10 to 50 lakh.majority of family are headed by male members and they hesitate to invest in women business .

13- 50% of respondents borrowed money from family and relatives. 10% of respondents borrowed money from the self help groups. Due to lack of awareness   25% of respondents have borrowed money from private money lender.

14- Majority of the respondents (85%) spend 10 to 12 hours in their self employment activity. It shows women are dedicated and serious about their self employment.

15- Majority of sample respondents (60%)are trained by public and private institutes.

16- Majority of sample respondents (90%) gets profit in their self employment activity.

17- 35% sample respondents falls finance problem,20% stiff competition. Male dominating Society also create problems for them.

18- Majority of sample respondents (40%) have done good progress over the year. 20% respondents are in moderate state. 20% sample respondents are in a very good state over the year. 19- 50% of the sample respondents are the only source of livelihood in their family.

20- Majority of sample respondent are unaware of government schemes encouraging women self employment.

Suggestion

On basis of opinion gathered from the sample represents with interaction with them. Following are the policy recommendation to be provide.

1- The Government should provide training facilities to self employed women in order to enhance their skill.

2- The banking procedure should be made simplified.

3- There should be awareness about different schemes of government about women self employment.

4- The Government should provide subsidies to the products of self employed women.

5- The Government should guide NGO's to conduct entrepreneurship development programmes in rural areas in order to create awareness among women.

6- The Government should provide vocational education to girls and women in rural areas.

7- The Government should provide loan to self employed women in a lesser interest.

8- The Government should ensure insurance for the self employment activities of women.

Conclusion

It can be concluded   that the contribution of self employed women to the family income is inevitable. Presently their participation in self employed activities is low due to lack of Skill, knowledge and awareness. Hence they are concentrated in unorganised sector and occupation which require an skill and knowledge. Even an illiterate women can under take such income generating activities. Hence their potentials can be utilised effectively by conducting awareness programmes in rural areas to build unfidena among ignorant shy natured women. The government school provide subsidies and help there self employed women can unattributed more to their family income and the can provide better education to their children. What they need is little help, little support and guidance to come up in life. Self employment is a energetic step towords women empowerment. It is impossible to think a bred the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved . It is impossible for a bird to fly or only one wings Swami Vivekananda, in free India women cannot be kept as shur domestic servants. They here to play their vital role in the development of the country. Hence it is necessary to harness their latent skills and potentials .

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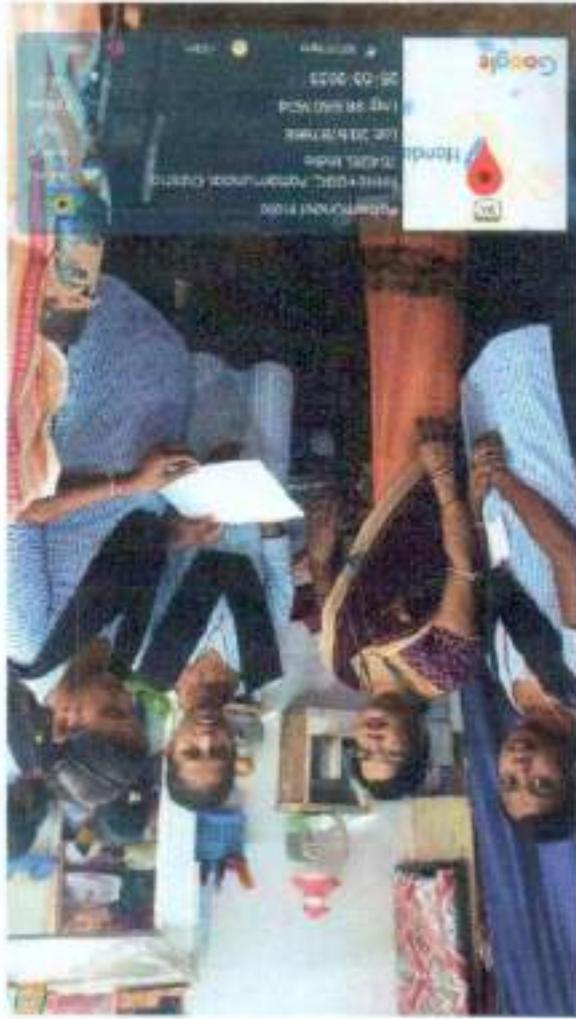
WOMEN SELF EMPLOYMENT : A STUDY OF PATTAMUNDAI BLOCK

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE, PATTAMUNDAI, KENDRAPARA, ODISHA

SESSION: 2022-23

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