

Changing Attitude of Youths Towards Agriculture in Odisha, Eastern India

Kishor K. Podh

Jawaharlal Nehru University

Agricultural sector loses its importance particularly among the youths due to various reasons. Agrarian distress by means of policy intervention caused for agrarian poverty, where cut off in the expenses in the budget, pricing politics, decreasing public share in agriculture and intervening FDI through PPP model makes the agrarian situation more pathological. Recent data on farming population shows a decline among the younger population. Youths are no longer interested in agriculture as an occupation and see their future outside agriculture. Part-time farming is getting popular among the youth, where they assisted their parents or guardians in farming rather being the proponents of it. Even parents do not want their children as a farmer. Growing withdrawal of able-bodied young men from agricultural activities led to feminisation of agriculture and rising of aged population in farming. The rural-urban migration is high among youths. Further, life experiences of young people in modern societies have changed quite significantly. These changes affect relationships with family and friends, experiences in education and the labour market, leisure and lifestyles and the ability to become established as independent young adults. In view of these changes, youngsters today need to arrange a bunch of dangers, which were generally obscure to their folks irrespective of their social background and gender.

Key Words: agriculture, youth, attitude, farmer, migration.

1. Introduction

Twentieth century has been described as an epoch of flux, uncertainty, rapid social change (Bauman, 1991) has been seen during this period as result distinct transformations in the structure, and functions of dominant institutions generated a complex mix of liberties as well as constraints. Agriculture lost its importance of being the primary occupation particularly amongst youths. The declines of investment in this sector further fuelling the situation (Bhattacharyya, Abraham, & D'Costa, 2013; Odisha Economic Survey, 2014; Odisha Economic Survey, 2015)

with natural hazards (Odisha Economic Survey, 2014), state's negligence, poverty and indebtedness of agrarian society (Patnmaik, 2004). Negligence to agriculture may have adverse effects on socio-economic aspect of the state because it holds a majority of state's workforce (60%) neglected (Odisha Economic Survey, 2015). Neo-liberal economic policy was frequently criticised by researchers (Patnmaik, 2004; Vyas, 2004; Vasavi, 1999; George & Krishnaprasad, 2006) for its drawbacks in sustainable development. However, that Indian economic growth is witnessed a sector specific in favour of service sector and is not inclusive.

The demography of Indian agriculture is changing fast. There are the clear signs that people were fast moving out from the agriculture, especially in the form of peasant migration, youth migration, occupational mobility in rural areas and rural youth practicing farming part-time and ageing of the farmer population in several pockets of the country. The present scenario of occupational shifting witnessed from agriculture questioning its future. What would be the future of agriculture in 2050? Who will stay and who will move out? The persistence and continuity of occupational shifting may create one of the biggest challenges for Indian agriculture would be retaining the youths in agriculture, in the coming years. Unless farming becomes both knowledgeably motivating and economically rewarding, it will be difficult to magnetise or clutch rural youth in farming (Swaminathan, 2001). It is fact that as economies mature, the percentage of people involved in agriculture undergoes a significant decline. This is true for all countries; the only difference lies in the rate at which the decline happens. For example, in labour surplus economies like India, the withdrawal process from agriculture is much slower. A significant proportion of the population continues to depend on agriculture and, for a long time, the picture has more or less remained constant (with a decline rate of less than 0.6% per annum in the last 50 years) (Sharma, 2007). Recent developments, however, call for attention. In 1999–2000, several parts of India experienced a decline in the absolute number of people farming for the first time (Economist, 2001). If one goes by the current growth performance of the economy, the fall expected only to get steeper. This certainly marks a turning point in the history of Indian agriculture and one would not be mistaken to claim that it could very well shape the face of country's agriculture in the years to come.

There are widespread speculations on the reasons behind the accelerated withdrawal. While growth in the economy has contributed in attracting from outside of greater significance,

appears to be the growing disenchantment with the profession. The growing burden of indebtedness among the farming households, alarming rate of farmer suicides and its nonremunerative character of agriculture raise concern among the youths and demotivates them from choosing agriculture as an occupation. Therefore, it seems agriculture has lost its sheen completely. Rather, it has become a legacy, which most wants to get rid of. In a National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO, 2005), more than 40 per cent of farmers expressed their bitterness with the occupation saying that if given a chance they would like to quit farming. Ridden with a high amount of risk, the profession is no less than a yearly gamble for farmers. As Gupta (2005) rightly puts it: 'The artisanal nature of agriculture in India has always kept the farmers on tenterhooks, not knowing how to manage their economy, except to play it by year'. In the last 50 years, the per capita income of farmers grew annually by a meager 1.02%. To make it worse, in the absence of adequate opportunities elsewhere there is overcrowding in the farm sector, making the size of the small pie even smaller.

2. Causes of Occupational Mobility among the youths:

a) Aspiration:

i) Aspiration of Parents:

Each parent wants their wards shouldn't involve in the agricultural sector, not even by chance. They had experienced about the pathetic conditions being a farmer. Now a day's farming was not treated as a profession. Just because of the miserable economic condition of the farmers, the farmers gradually losing interest in it for themselves and their children. Parents want their son/daughters engaged outside the agriculture.

ii) Aspiration of youths:

Generally speaking, the younger generations don't want to work in the agricultural sector. They want jobs out of agriculture. Agriculture is not an occupation young people aspire to and smallholder farming is not perceived to be a respected occupation. Even it has not given the status of a skilled craft and thus wages of unskilled labour apply. Aspirations defined as 'an individual's desire to obtain a status objective or goals such as particular occupation or level of education (MacBrayne, 1987; Podh & Ratha, 2013). Aspirations are 'future oriented' and 'motivators' (Sherwood, 1989). As future oriented, aspirations can be realised sometimes in the future or remain as mere dreams with less likelihood of being attained. On the hand, aspiration

motivates for more effort and investment (time, effort, and money) on life so that it can be achieved better.

The children also, except one who wanted to be a factory worker like his father, aspired jobs out of their parents' occupations. The apparent shared views suggest that both parents and children aspired for jobs better than what the parents do. There is evidence that rural children have relatively low level of occupational and educational achievement (Podh & Ratha, 2013). For example, children raised up by farming families may find it hard to achieve occupations beyond farming. Studies have shown that 'farm-reared people have low levels of occupational achievement than the non-farmworld' (Sharma, 2007). The farm-reared individuals have generally a relatively low degree of success on the job-market. This suggests that societies hoping to change their economies from agriculture to industry may have a serious problem of changing the life orientation of their people that also affects effective industrial labour forces are developed.

b) Impact of Natural Calamities in Odisha:

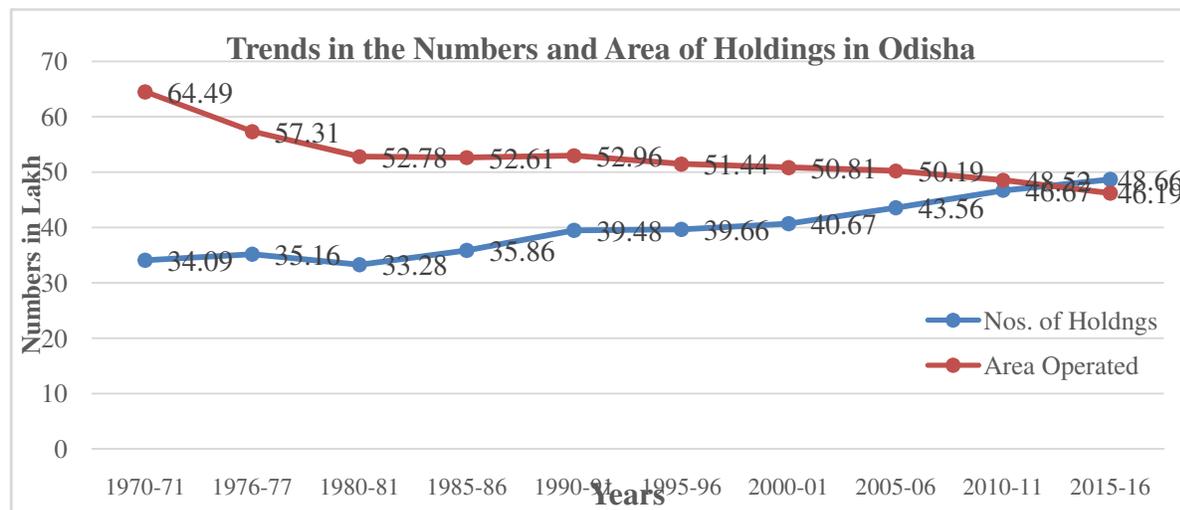
Geographically, Odisha situated in the sub-tropical littoral location and is vulnerable to different natural hazards i.e., droughts, floods, cyclones etc. Generally, recurrent of natural calamities affects the state's economy and particularly socio-economic development of the inhabitants. Odisha faced about 952 small and big cyclones, 451 tornadoes during 1891-1970. Between the period of 1963 to 1999, Odisha faces 13 major incidence of disaster that causes a very penetrate situation in the state by taking 22, 228 human of lives and affected 70, 297 thousands of people and 3,421, 000 people became homeless. The cyclone of 1971 again took the lives of 9, 658 people and affected about 49 lakhs people. Again, the super cyclone of 1999 had ravaged the costal belts; the cyclone heavily damaged in infrastructure and took lives of 10, 000 people also large numbers of cattle lost.

No parts of the state ever remain from the hit attack of natural calamities. The Western part of the state like Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Sonapur, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawarangour, Bargarh (except Hirakud Command Areas i.e., Blocks like Gaisilat, Padampur, Paikmal, Bhatli, Ambabhona, Bijepur and also non-irrigated part of all other Blocks) and Southern also southern belt i.e., Gajapati etc. from the recurrent drought of 1999, 2000, and 2002. Western Odisha

always retain its centrality in the development discourse of intellectuals because of its miserable bad incidence of droughts, hunger death, distress migration, selling of child, child labour, farmer suicide, woman trafficking, etc. Recently in October 12, 2013 a very severe cyclonic storm named as “Phailin” caused very serious damage in the state’s economic as well as socio-economic life of its people. After storm’s effect of “Phailin”, with incessant rainfall caused severe floods in the state.

c) Changes in Land Holdings of Rural Societies:

Gradually, the land holding status of the families decreases with the growth of family size. As farm size decreases the profit obtained from farm production would not be sufficient to meet the family needs. In order to meet the households’ requirements farmers forced to engage themselves in other income generation activities or leave farming. The emergence of part-time farming thus takes place because of non-availability of sufficient amount of land in the families. The following table shows a significant decline in the operated area in the state while the numbers of holdings has increased. This suggests further decline in the average of landholding in the state. However, about 92 per cent of the farmers in Odisha are identified as small and marginal landholders.



d) Less profit in Agriculture:

At present, the farmer has become a slave of the market. The farm inputs namely fertiliser, pesticides, High Yielding Seeds, power for irrigation are purchased from market and these

items are largely government and corporate controlled. Farmers are forced to use HYV seeds to enhance the production. Consequently, the use of chemical fertiliser and pesticides are costly and burdensome to the farmers. Thus, land loses its immunity and fertility by using this chemical fertiliser and pesticides. It is essential for farmers to reuse the chemical fertilisers and pesticides for maintaining production intact. However, by this cycle farmers pushed more in to debt trap. With the introduction of FDI in agriculture farmers get trapped by the seeds corporation and fertiliser companies. The use traditional seeds keep farmers independent in case of crops and there was not heavy burden of fertilisers costs, it has the ability to fight with pest and germs so need less consume pesticides. Thus, they lose their independence (Podh & Ratha, FDI in India in Retail Market: Problems and Prospects, 2014). It is necessary of the days to heighten the production to meet the demand of time, which may not possible in traditional crops. Nevertheless, it seen that farmers become poorer than before. It is just because of the increasing cost of farm inputs and decreasing profit margins, the farmers do not have any option but to agitate to the government for increasing high levy prices and subsidies. There is the tragedy of MSPs continuing which discouraging the farmers. They are unable to get actual and fair price against their capital and labour, invests rigorously during the whole process of production. The marketing system has perhaps deteriorated to such an extent that the farmer is not able to even sell its products in time. The system has become so complex that the state controls the farmer and the market control the state. In the process farmer is the loser. Notwithstanding, farmers became alienate themselves from the process of production as result of which agriculture affected.

e) Migration:

Historically, migration occurs in different time and places for different reasons. Some times in search of food (in archaic society), escape from natural hazards, enemies, etc. at other times. Seeking better livelihood option is a prominent cause of present migration. Hence, Migration played an important role in diversification of occupation among the younger generations. Youths no longer interested in farming. They move outward for better occupation out of agriculture (Pandey, 2013).

Facing out-migration as the important social issue, take place because of agrarian distress. Now-a-days, migration is central to the development discourse. Many social scientists view it as an integral part of demographic transformation having greater potential for poverty reduction and economic growth (e.g., Bhattarai: 2005; Upadhaya, 2013; etc.). Migration has driven by number of factors. It has different dimensions and could be analysed in terms of “WHO” migrates and “WHY”. The migration of people from one place to another place for the sake of their livelihood is social issues government provide so many plans, programme for the well-being of the people, and support their livelihood. Still the migration of labour is a global issue. Migration has rapidly increased in the past two decades, and large-scale migration found among the rural agricultural sector to urban areas, so has concern for the effects of this migration on agriculture and agrarian landscapes. Agriculture in less developed countries (LDCs) has long influenced by immigration among the farming communities (Jokisch, 2009). Even migration from rural areas to urban areas is higher than the urban-to-urban migration. Generally, people migrate from the areas of low opportunity to high opportunity. Patnaik (2004) explores the decline of public investment in agriculture as one of the important causes of agrarian distress in rural India (Fig. 01), which was contributed to almost half of the output and causes large-scale unemployment. On the other hand, the farmers were sandwiched between decreasing out prices and growing expenses in the production; do not get any private or public financial assistance (Banks, cooperative etc.) hence the marginal and small peasants were the first loser of small piece of their land and other assets.

The National Commission on Rural Labour (1991) indicates that the most significant driver of seasonal migration is uneven development, along with interregional disparity, disparity between different socio-economic classes and the development policy adopted since independence. Indian agriculture became non-remunerative, taking the lives of 100,000 peasants during the period from 1996 to 2003, i.e., a suicide of an Indian peasant every 45 minutes. Hence, the rural people from the downtrodden and backward communities and backward regions such as Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh travel to far distances seeking employment at the lowest rungs in construction of roads, irrigation projects, commercial and residential complexes, in short, building the ‘Shining’ India (Dwivedi, 2012).

i) Peasant migration:

Peasant migration occurs because of various factors some time peasant left it because of less profit, sometimes because of its labour intensiveness, negligence of government towards agriculture etc¹. There seemingly found that investment in agriculture staying very less in comparison to other sectors (Podh & Ratha, 2014, p. 3). The National Commission on Rural Labour indicates that the most significant driver of seasonal migration is uneven development, along with interregional disparity (de Hann & Dubey, 2004), disparity between different socio-economic classes and the development policy adopted since independence. Indian agriculture suffers from farmer suicides. As a result of which people from backward areas like Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh travel to far distances seeking better livelihood at the lowest rungs in construction of roads, irrigation projects, commercial and residential complexes and so on (Podh, 2013).

The agrarian families increasingly pushed in to the debt trap (Patnaik, 2004). Some time because of natural calamities and at the other due to failure of crops and overburden of loan agrarian families took for meet the expenses of fertiliser, pesticides, hiring of labourer in agriculture and households consumption (Patnaik, 2004). However, incidence of higher rate of natural hurdles (droughts, famine, uncertainty and irregular rain etc.) propels the agricultural production in to indecision. The uncertainty of production of yields, insecurity of livelihood as well as the regional disparity of in the implementation of government's developmental programmes (Odisha Economic Survey, 2015, p. 7/17) crafts a torment situation in Western Odisha. Peasants and crafts man forced to leave the place in the hope rescued from the distress situations of hunger and poverty.

ii) Youth Migration:

Seasonal migration, found that 35 per cent of the youth migrated for work outside their villages. A large number of youth (close to 30 per cent) commuted to nearby towns or villages. Most of them worked as agricultural labour, construction workers and contractual workers at agricultural produce markets (Mandis), factories, bus stops and railway stations. Migration was a popular

¹ Though agriculture holds the power to benefiting more than 60 % of its people in the country directly or indirectly by providing jobs still this sector reportedly suffers from the negligence of governments. It is the result of which the present generations willing to move out from the farming themselves also their parents not interested that their children will continue the same in which they suffer.

recourse to mitigate the risks of farming, as it helped to stabilise the cash flows of the rural households. Study found that youth have different level of aspirations that would not be met in agricultural sector. They show unwillingness towards farming. For them it is not a prestigious profession. Thus, youth migration plays a vital role in stagnating and aging the farming population.

People from the Hirakud Command Area (HCA) especially, the younger generation are migrating to other places namely Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, etc. However, migration found in HCA no more distressed one, hence a new trend of migration found among the literate youths. In KBK regions people move out because of lesser livelihood options and designated as distress migration. They are basically, moves out wards just because of prosperity, little or zero interest in agriculture; glazing urban life, more livelihood option etc. are the basic reasons behind their migration. This area witnesses a chain migration among the friends and peer group of migrants. The tragedy here is they do not help in development of household income. More numbers of migrations joined them every year, became alcoholics and create a very conducive environment when they return to home by drinking and enjoying with friends.

3. Scale and Patterns of Withdrawal:

Large scale of withdrawal noticed from the agricultural sector though there is sizeable growth of in the population continued. Noting the above-discussed troubles of agrarian distress forced the new generation to work outside agriculture. It has been witnessed that 26.8 % turn down of cultivators since independence (it was 74.9 % in 1951 and reduced up to 45.1 % in 2011).

Table No.01: Population and Agricultural Workers throughout censuses

Sl. No.	Year	Total Population	Average Annual Exponential Growth Rate (%)	Rural Population	Agricultural Workers		
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	1951	361.1	1.25	298.6 (82.7)	69.9 (71.9)	27.3 (28.1)	97.2
2	1961	439.2	1.96	360.3 (82.0)	99.6 (76.0)	31.5 (24.0)	131.1
3	1971	548.2	2.20	439.0 (80.1)	78.2 (62.2)	47.5 (37.8)	125.7
4	1981	683.3	2.22	525.6 (76.9)	92.5 (62.5)	55.5 (37.5)	148.0

5	1991	846.4	2.16	630.6 (74.5)	110.7 (59.7)	74.6 (40.3)	185.3
6	2001	1028.7	1.97	742.6 (72.2)	127.3 (54.4)	106.8 (45.6)	234.1
7	2011	1210.6	1.64	833.5 (68.8)	118.7 (45.1)	144.3 (54.9)	263.0

Source: Registrar General of India.(Table 3.1, Pocket book on Agricultural Statistics 2013, p.16.)

Notes:

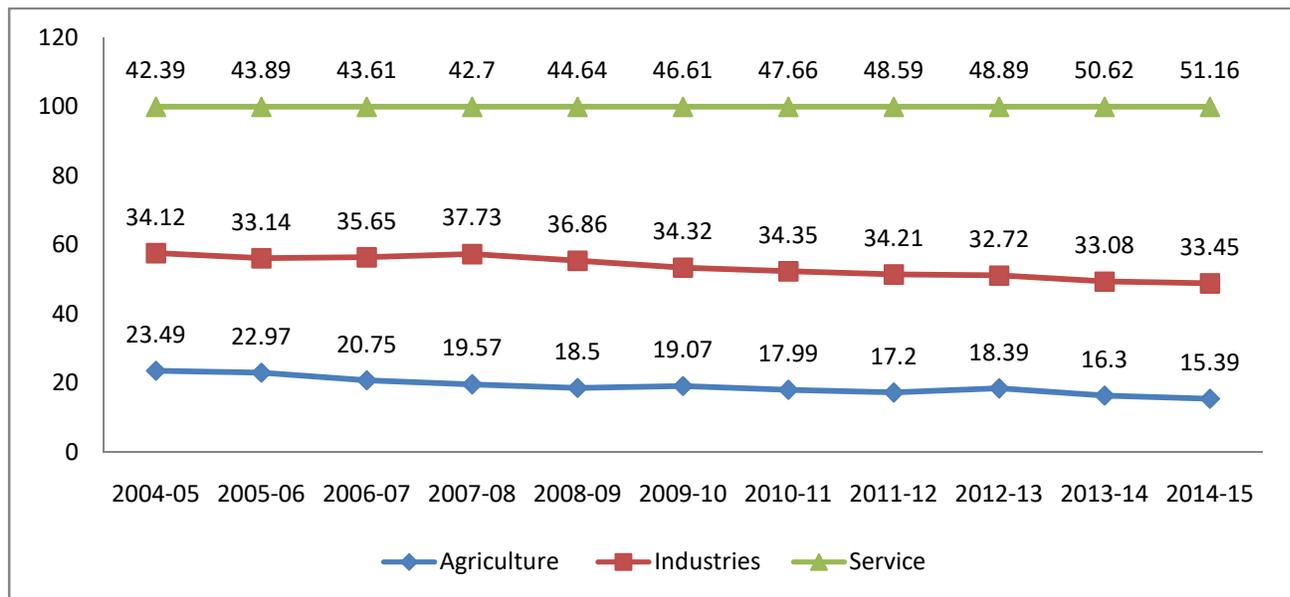
1. All the figures are in million (except figures within parentheses).
2. Figures within parentheses in column 5 are percentages to the total population.
3. Figures within parentheses in columns 6 and 7 are percentages to column 8.

The following table represents the decline in the share of agricultural sector from 51.9 % to 13.7 % during 1951 to 2013. Contrastingly, share of other sectors like Industries and service sectors presents steady growth 16.2 and 29.5 to 26.7 and 59.6 in the last six decades from 1951 to 2013 respectively.

Sl. No.	Industry	1950-51	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	51.9	14.5	14.1	13.7
	i. Agriculture	41.8	12.3	12.0	11.6
	ii. Forestry and Logging	14.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
	iii. Fishing	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
2	Industries	16.2	28.2	27.5	26.7
	i. Mining and Quarrying	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.0
	ii. Manufacturing	9.0	16.2	15.7	15.1
	iii. Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	0.3	7.9	7.9	7.8
3	Services	29.5	57.3	58.4	59.6
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Central Statistics Office.

(Table. 1.2, Pocket book on Agricultural Statistics 2013, p.4.)

Figure 01: Dynamics of Composition of Odisha's Economy 2004-05 to 2014-15

Source: Odisha Economic Survey 2014-15: 2/5.

There is a significant decline observed during the last decades in the composition agriculture sector to state GDPs from 23.49 in 2004-05 to 15.39 in 2014-15. The decline in share of agriculture is also found in the country as a whole. Where, rural population also declines fast 82.7 % in 1951 to 68.8 % in 2011.

While migration from rural to urban areas is in age-old phenomenon, especially in the case of youth, there are other developments in the countryside with wider implications. In this section, we will discuss some of these evidences while trying to fathom the magnitude of the withdrawal and to find who is moving out of farming.

4. The emerging trend of farming as part-time occupation:

At present, the emerging trends of part-time farming among the younger generation become quite fashionable. People hanker-out from the agricultural activities, especially the youths. The age-old occupation of the cosmos agriculture gradually losing its importance. A significant percentage of youth (34 %) found to carry out agricultural operations as part-time activity and assist their parents, who bore the principal responsibility of farming. The phenomenon more manifest in villages close to urban centres and towns where almost half of the youth (46 %) were

either working part-time in farms or staying totally out from farming at all. Farming becomes outmoded occupation to the younger generations (Sharma, 2007).

5. Farmers in India: 'Betwixt and Between'

Part-time farming merely a stopgap arrangement, where youth keeps exploring other opportunities while clinging on to their roots, or is it the way farming carried out in the future. Withdrawal from agricultural sector dwells the apex in the agenda and selling of agricultural land as the last thing they would like to do.....they answered when they were asked about their plan to do with farm and farming. More than half (60 %) of youth would like to keep themselves out from the agricultural activities (GOI, 2010). Younger generations started moving outward from agricultural sector. Even if they are decided to sell out their agricultural land, and settle elsewhere. Noteworthy, Land basically, treated as the very important assets as well as the insurance, which provide much more needed security to its owners. However, there exist much deeper associations with land which may fail to appreciate unless looks into rural psyche and the agrarian social structures. For which, farming remains taken for granted occupation for a numbers of youths, and still, it works as the mark of their identity of role taking. Some continue until date just because of being a profession of their ancestor's. Indian farmers became the sandwich between 'Betwixt and between'. Where fading charm of agriculture drives him out of farming on the one hand and lack of opportunities out of agriculture and less skills, absence of sustenance capital compounded by host of cultural and traditional reasons forced the farmers to continue it, though they would like to moves out like the inertia of laid-back or compulsion.

6. Stagnant and Ageing of farming communities:

The vital change inheres within the aging of farming population. The farming population becomes stagnant, the younger generation who expected to play a diminishing role in farming. It became stagnant because the expected new comers into this sector unwilling to do so, because of which their numbers torpid in. On the other side farmer, population would start aging. It is not that only younger generations not interested in farming but the parents also not interested that their sons would continue the profession of farming as it considered as not a profitable and non-prestigious job etc. Thus, there is no significant growth of agricultural market and the existing farmers gradually become old with time.

7. Politics of Minimum Support Price:

The ever-demanding Minimum Support Price (MSP) already becomes the prime agenda among the political leaders in their election rallies. Swaminathan committee recommended for a fair MSP to agricultural production i.e., production cost plus fifty percent more but the introduction of this model of MSP is only staying on the committee's report. However, recently government of India tweak the formula of MSP calculation recommended by the committee and declare MSP of various crops which are lesser than the recommended price. The greater tragedy found here is as that what should be the price for the agricultural production is decided somewhere else. A farmer work for whole year and after collecting the harvest and repaying the loans nothing remains as the profits. That is the reasons why large scale of withdrawal found from the agricultural sectors. The situation is worsening with the cut off expenses in agricultural sectors, FDI and introduction public private partnership (PPP) model (Podh & Ratha, 2014).

8. Conclusion:

The workforce basically, the youths alienated from the agricultural sectors. Youths alienate themselves from the forces of production because farmers work hard and produce, but the price of production decided by others who have not sufficient knowledge about the production and it was continued to remain as the important topic in academic and policy discourses. Agrarian distress reported by Patnaik (2004), is not just because of irrigation but further policy concern and continuity of neglecting the agricultural sector forced the farmers to occupational shifting. Thus, the new generation does not want to stay in agriculture. Even they treated agriculture as an occupation not suited to them. However, parental aspirations to being their children out of agriculture stand as another cause of moving out of youths from agriculture. They know the penetration of being a farmer that is why they prefer children should choose diverse occupation than agriculture. Withdrawal of farming population represented in above table no.00 because of politics of MSP. There is lack of adequate credit facilities, proper marketing facilities, storage, etc. because of which farmers suffers. Patnaik (2004) repeatedly drawing attention of the policy makers and government as well as researcher that the neo-liberal policy no more fit for development of farmer. The indebted farmers at last choose suicide as a way out from the

miserable situation and humiliation. It is worrying that agrarian families increasingly becoming poorer.

What will the face of Indian agriculture be in the future? We started with the statement that falling agricultural populations have a far-reaching impact on the nature and organisation of farming. India, which is in a phase of major economic transition, is experiencing significant changes in its agricultural demography. Therefore, it makes great sense to look at these changes, striking and subtle, to predict what Indian agriculture will look like in 2025/2050. There is a good amount of evidence showing the rising trend in withdrawal among youth from farming. If we speak of regions, the trend is stronger in regions with low value of agricultural production per capita and in villages close to towns. At the individual or household level, the trend is stronger between higher caste, better educated and youth with non-farm skills. Interestingly, both the small and marginal landholding class and the large landholding class show a trend towards withdrawal. While the small and marginal farmers are largely being pushed out of farming, the big farmers are moving to tap better opportunities outside the farm sector being better off in terms of education and other resources such as capital. How these trends will manifest themselves in changing the nature of farming is not known fully. We will make some speculations in this regard with the help of the qualitative insights gathered from the field and our findings. First, if the withdrawal was to take place dominantly in the case of small and marginal farmers, as is revealed in the survey and several other studies cited earlier, the size of land operated by a single farmer would subsequently rise.

This will have a far-reaching impact on the economies of Indian farms, changing its face completely. Second, regions with low agricultural production per capita that show greater signs of withdrawal, the withdrawal process will ultimately be liberating for agriculture in those regions. The pressure on land in such areas would reduce making farming a profitable enterprise for the remaining in the long run. However, in the immediate future, withdrawal of smallholders and people from these economically backward regions will cause greater casualisation and pauperisation of labour as they get thrown out of farming and fail to be gainfully absorbed in the urban labour force. This puts a demand for public facilitation of the withdrawal process.

References:

- Ali, Z., & Amrita, S. (2014). Migration Trends from Coastal and Western Odisha : A Study of Migration. In A. Sharma, R. Kulkarni, & R. Khandewal (Eds.), *Studies, Stories and a Canvas: Seasonal Labour Migration and Migrant Workers from Odisha* (pp. 1-33). Udaipur, Rajasthan, India: Centre for Migration and Labour Solutions, Aajeevika Bureau.
- Bauman, Z. (1991). Living without an Alternative. *The Political Quarterly*, 62(1), 35-44.
- Bhattacharyya, S., Abraham, M., & D'Costa, A. (2013). Political Economy of Agrarian Crisis and Slow Industrialisation in India. *Social Scientist*, 41 (11/12), 43-63.
- Chhotray, S. (2011, June). Duped and exploited: Orissa's migrant workers. *Infochange News & Features* .
- Daniel, U. (2014). Analytical Review of Market, State and Civil Society Response to Seasonal Migration from Odisha. In A. Sharma, R. Kulkarni, & R. Khandewal (Eds.), *Studies, Stories and a Canvas: Seasonal Labour Migration and Migrant Workers from Odisha* (pp. 106-115). Udaipur, India: Centre for Migration and Labour Solutions, Aajeevika Bureau.
- de Hann, A., & Dubey, A. (2004, May 28- June 04). Poverty, Disparities, or the Development of Underdevelopment in Orissa. *Economic and Political Weekly* , 2321-2329.
- Dwivedi, R. (2012). Migration: An Overview and Relevant Issues. *Management Insight*, 8 (2), 25-33.
- Economist. (2001, May 31). Grim Reapers. Survey on India: Agriculture, Self-sufficiency'. May 31 issue.
- George, J., & Krishnaprasad, P. (2006). Agrarian Distress and Farmers' Suicides in the Tribal District of Wayanad. *Social Scientist*, 34 (7/8), 70-85.
- GOI. (2010). *Growth of Indian Agriculture: A District Level Study*. Planning Commission. Government of India.
- GOI. (2013). *State of Indian Agriculture 2012-13*. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation. New Delhi: India Offset Press.
- Government of Orissa. (2006). *Flood Report of Hirakud Reservoir for 2006*. Superintendent Engineer Hirakud Dam Circle, Department of Water Resources. Burla: Government of Orissa.
- Gupta, D. (2005). Whither the Indian Village: Culture and Agriculture in "Rural" India". *Economic and Political Weekly*, 40 (7), 751-758.
- Indian Express. (2009, November Friday 13). Cong: Govt insensitive to suicide of farmers. *Indian Express* , p. <http://www.expressbuzz.com/edition/story.aspx?title=Cong:%20Govt%20insensitive%20to%20suicide%20of%20farmers&artid=Y9wi3LvP4H0=&type=>.
- MacBrayne, P. (1987). Educational and Occupational Aspirations of Rural Youth: A review of the Literature. *Research in Rural Education*, 4 (3), 135-141.

- Mahalik, N. (2005, April). Dam Across Mahanadi: A Dream Project of Dr. A.N. Khosla. *Orissa Review* , 74-78.
- NSSO. (2005). *Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers: Some Aspects of Farming*. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Government of India.
- Odisha Economic Survey. (2013). *Odisha Economic Survey 2012-13*. Government of Odisha, Planning and Coordination Department. Cuttack: Odisha Government Press.
- Odisha Economic Survey. (2014). *Odisha Economic Survey 2013-14*. Government of Odisha, Directorate of Economics & Statistics. Bhubaneswar: Planning & Coordination Department.
- Odisha Economic Survey. (2015). *Odisha Economic Survey 2014-15*. Government of Odisha, Planning and Coordination Department. Cuttack: Odisha Government Press.
- Pandey, D. (2013). Youth and agriculture: It's up to us. *Farming Matters*, 29 (2).
- Patnmaik, U. (2004). Principal Task on the Agrarian Front. *Social Scientist*, 32 (7/8), 36-41.
- Podh, K. K. (2013). *Out Migration from Double Crops Areas: A Study of Two Irrigated Villages of Kharmunda Panchayat of Hiraikud Command Area, Dist. Bargarh, Odisha*. M. Phil. Thesis, P. G. Department of Sociology, Sambalpur University, Odisha, India.
- Podh, K. K., & Ratha, P. (2013). Competitiveness in State University: A Study among the Hostel Boarder P.G. Students of Jyoti Vihar, Sambalpur University, Odisha. *Inter National Journal of Innovative Research and Development*, 2 (13), 166-171.
- Podh, K. K., & Ratha, P. (2014). FDI in India in Retail Market: Problems and Prospects. *Indian Streams Research Journal* , 3 (12), 1-5.
- Sharma, A. (2007). The Changing Agricultural Demography of India: Evidence from a Rural Youth Perception Survey. *International Journal of Rural Management*, 3 (1), 27-41.
- Sherwood, R. (1989). A Conceptual Framework for the Study of Aspirations. *Research in Rural Education*, 6 (2), 61-66.
- Swaminathan, M. S. (2001, January 11, Thursday). Shaping Our Agricultural Future. *Hindu* .
- Vasavi, A. R. (1999). Agrarian Distress in Bidar: Market, State and Suicides. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 34 (32), 2263-2268.
- Vyas, V. S. (2004). Agrarian Distress: Strategies to Protect Vulnerable Sections. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 39 (52), 5576-5579+5581-5582.