

# Determinants and Patterns of Out-Migration from Urban Cities of Odisha: Evidence from Census 2011

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## Abstract

The purpose of this study is to identify the determinants and patterns of out-migration from specific urban centres in Odisha, namely Bhadrak and Bhubaneswar, based on secondary data sources such as the 2011 Census of India. This study uses a descriptive and analytical research design to understand the migration patterns in terms of destination, reasons, and gender composition. Moreover, it also includes the spatial streams of migration, such as urban-urban and urban-rural migration. From the analysis, it is observed that the out-migration patterns in both cities are highly concentrated in the region. In this regard, the Eastern region is found to be the main destination of migration, specifically in West Bengal, Bihar, and Jharkhand. Moreover, there are specific differences observed in the migration patterns in both cities. In the case of Bhadrak, it is observed that the migration pattern is predominantly urban-urban migration, specifically in search of employment opportunities in other states. In contrast, in the case of Bhubaneswar, there is a relatively higher proportion of urban-rural migration. Employment has been identified as the major determinant of migration, especially for males, while migration of females is largely attributed to marriage and family-related characteristics. Overall, the study reveals that migration out of the city is influenced by various economic, social, and regional characteristics, with gender and geographical variations in the two cities.

**Keywords:** Urban out-migration, Migration patterns, Determinants, Gender differences

## 1. Introduction

Migration has emerged as a significant demographic and socio-economic phenomenon, particularly in developing countries like India, where structural inequalities and environmental vulnerabilities continue to shape population mobility patterns. Among its various forms, internal migration plays a crucial role in redistributing population across regions, influencing labour markets, urbanisation, and regional development. In India, the Census of India 2011 identified 454 million individuals, representing nearly 37 per cent of the total population, as migrants (Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, 2011). Even as cities are seen as pull factors, they are also seen as significant sources of out-migration, suggesting

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that cities are both receivers and senders of migrants (World Bank, 2017). The study on out-migration is significant as it gives valuable information on the constraints faced by urban economies structurally and how individuals adapt to changing situations. The economic factors like unemployment, informal conditions of employment, and cost of living are significant push factors that force individuals to out-migrate in search of better opportunities (NITI Aayog, 2020). Besides this, available official records on migration also highlight that factors like employment, education, marriage, and households play a significant role in determining migration behaviour in India (Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, 2011). These factors point out that migration behaviour is not determined by economic factors alone but also by social and demographic factors.

Demographic factors such as age, gender, and educational qualifications significantly influence migration patterns, with individuals in the working-age group exhibiting higher mobility due to their participation in the labour force and educational institutions (Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, 2021). Gender differences are evident, as male migration is primarily driven by employment, whereas female migration is largely associated with marriage and family-related factors (Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, 2011). Additionally, migration in India is shaped by socio-cultural contexts, with environmental factors increasingly emerging as important drivers. Climate-related risks such as floods, cyclones, and environmental extremities contribute to livelihood insecurity and often lead to distress migration (Government of India, 2019). In Odisha, particularly in coastal districts, such environmental vulnerabilities disrupt economic activities and influence migration patterns (World Bank, 2021). While Bhadrak is highly prone to environmental risks like floods and cyclones, leading to migration, Bhubaneswar experiences migration driven more by rapid urbanisation and expanding economic opportunities (Government of Odisha, 2020). However, despite the growing importance of urbanisation in India, existing literature and policy debates have largely focused on in-migration to urban areas, with limited attention to out-migration from urban agglomerations. Understanding urban out-migration is crucial, as it reflects both the challenges of urbanisation and how populations respond to these challenges. The study specifically examines urban out-migration in Bhadrak and Bhubaneswar to reflect the differences in out-migration trends in two urban agglomerations with contrasting characteristics. The objectives of the study are as follows: (i) to understand the determinants of out-migration from some of the urban agglomerations of Odisha based on the Census of India 2011; and (ii) to compare the out-migration trends of Bhadrak and Bhubaneswar with respect to destination, motivation, and gender.

## **2. Literature Review**

The literature on migration in India indicates the variety of patterns and determinants of migration, influenced by economic, social, demographic, and environmental factors. Some of the literature highlights the importance of economic differences as the key factor in migration. The literature indicates empirical findings of unemployment, livelihood opportunities, and income inequality as key push factors of migration and employment opportunities as key pull factors of migration (Kumari, 2014; Barman & Roy, 2023; Narayan & Singh, 2015; Kumar & Pradhan, 2025). This supports the view of migration as a livelihood diversification strategy.

The consistent trend noted across all these research studies is that rural-urban and urban-urban migration patterns predominate, and gender differences also play an important role. Male migration is largely driven by economic pull factors, while female migration is largely linked with marriage and family-related factors. However, recent research has noted an increase in economic pull factors for females (Banerjee & Das, 2021; Pulu & Upadhyay, 2025). Furthermore, other demographic factors such as age, education, and skill levels also play an important role in migration patterns, and individuals belonging to the working age group and having higher education or skill levels also tend to migrate more (Barman & Roy, 2023; Pulu & Upadhyay, 2025). Social and spatial factors, such as distance, similarity of language, and migration networks, also influence migration patterns (Kumari, 2014). Environmental stressors, including floods, droughts, and climate change, also contribute to migration. The literature on seasonal and temporary migration shows that these types of migration are more common among socio-economically disadvantaged social groups, including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and poor farmers (Sucharita & Rout, 2020; Keshri & Bhagat, 2013). The migration literature also shows that migration decisions at the household level are not individualistic. Rather, migration and remittance decisions are often collective. The literature supports this argument from both theoretical and empirical perspectives. The literature shows that individual and household characteristics jointly influence migration and remittance decisions. For example, individual characteristics, including age, education, and marital status, and household characteristics, including family size, landholding, and caste, jointly influence migration and remittance decisions (Parida & Madheswaran, 2011). Moreover, the role of remittances cannot be ignored in enhancing the well-being of households by raising income, consumption expenditure, and living conditions (Rout & Panda, 2020).

### **3. Methodology**

The study adopts a descriptive and analytical research design to examine the determinants and patterns of urban out-migration from Bhadrak and Bhubaneswar using Census 2011 data. The cities are purposively selected due to their contrasting socio-economic and environmental contexts. Bhadrak, a coastal urban centre, is prone to climatic risks such as cyclones and floods, leading to distress-driven migration, whereas Bhubaneswar, as the state capital, reflects a rapidly evolving economy with better infrastructure and employment opportunities, resulting in opportunity-driven migration. The study is based entirely on secondary data obtained from the Census of India 2011, particularly the D-Series Migration Tables and District Census Handbooks. Key variables include place of last residence, duration of residence, reasons for migration, and sex-wise distribution, with reasons for migration serving as proxies for identifying migration determinants. The migrant population constitutes the unit of analysis. Data analysis is conducted using percentage distribution and ratio analysis, and out-migration rates per 1,000 population are computed to facilitate comparative assessment. Out-migration rate is calculated using the following methods:

The out-migration rate per 1,000 population is calculated by dividing the total number of migrants by the total urban population and multiplying the result by 1,000. Similarly, the destination-specific out-migration rate per 1,000 population is obtained by dividing the number of migrants moving to a particular destination by the total urban population and then

multiplying by 1,000. Further, the reason-specific out-migration rate is measured by dividing the number of migrants moving for a specific reason by the total number of migrants across all reasons and multiplying the result by 100 to express it as a percentage

#### 4. Results and Discussion

##### 4.1. Migration Patterns

This section analyses urban out-migration from Bhadrak and Bhubaneswar using secondary data from the Census of India (2011) and District Census Handbooks. The results indicate that Eastern, Central, and Northern India constitute the major migration corridors for both districts, though the underlying drivers differ. Migration from Bhadrak is largely distress-driven, influenced by environmental vulnerabilities and livelihood insecurity, with male migration primarily employment-oriented and female migration largely marriage-related. In contrast, migration from Bhubaneswar is predominantly opportunity-driven, supported by expanding employment, education, and economic diversification, alongside increased female participation in education and migration.

**Table No.1: Spatial Distribution of Out-Migration from Bhadrak Urban Area to Other States (Both Urban and Rural), 2011**

Regions and State	Urban-Rural	Urban-Urban	Urban to Rural + Urban
<i>Southern Region</i>			
AP	0.845	0.829	1.765
KA	0	0.016	0.022
LD	0	0.005	0.005
KL	0.005	0.022	0.032
TN	0.011	0.043	0.059
PY	0	0	0
A&N Island	0	0	0
Total	0.861	0.915	1.883
<i>Northern Region</i>			
J & K	0.016	0.248	0.441
HP	0.011	0.005	0.022
PB	0.054	0.054	0.113
CH	0	0	0
HR	0.07	0.156	0.237
DL	0.005	0.194	0.221
RJ	0.387	0.969	1.437

Total	0.543	1.625	2.47
<i>Western Region</i>			
GJ	0.258	0.145	0.425
D&D	0	0	0
DN	0	0	0
MH	0.204	0.28	0.533
GA	0	0	0
Total	0.463	0.425	0.958
<i>Central Region</i>			
UP	0.334	0.414	0.829
CG	0.016	0.07	0.097
MP	0.022	0.129	0.156
Total	0.371	0.613	1.082
<i>Eastern Region</i>			
BR	1.324	0.839	2.373
WB	1.367	2.927	4.644
JH	0.264	0.371	0.667
Total	2.954	4.138	7.684
<i>North-Eastern Region</i>			
MZ	0	0.005	0.005
SK	0	0	0
AP	0	0	0
NL	0	0	0
MN	0.005	0	0.011
TR	0	0	0
ML	0	0	0
AS	0.027	0.038	0.065
Total	0.032	0.043	0.081

Source: Author's Estimation

**Note:** here, AP=Andhra Pradesh; KL=Kerala; KA=Karnataka; LD; Lakshadweep; TN=Tamilnadu; PY=Puducherry; A&N Island=Andaman & Nicobar Island; DN=Dadra & Nagar Haveli; GJ=Gujarat; D&D=Daman & Diu; MH=Maharashtra; GA=Goa; CG=Chhattisgarh; MP=Madhya Pradesh; UP=Uttar Pradesh; BR=Bihar; WB=West Bengal; JH=Jharkhand; OD=Odisha; NL=Nagaland; MN=Manipur; MZ=Mizoram; SK=Sikkim; AP=Arunachal Pradesh; TR=Tripura; ML=Meghalaya; AS=Assam

Analysis of the data presented in Table 1 reveals that in the year 2011, the out-migration from Bhadrak was concentrated towards the eastern states such as West Bengal, Bihar, and Jharkhand. Among these states, the out-migration was more towards West Bengal due to the geographical proximity and socio-economic relationship between the two regions. Out-migration was also observed towards the northern states such as Delhi, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh. Smaller out-migration was also observed towards the southern and western states, such as Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Gujarat.

The findings suggest that the out-migration from Bhadrak was more towards urban destinations as the migrant population was seeking employment opportunities in the construction sector, etc., whereas the out-migration towards rural destinations was very less and was driven by social factors.

**Table No.2: Gender-wise Distribution of Out-Migration from Bhadrak (Urban) to Other States (Rural and Urban), 2011**

Regions and State	Out-migration from urban-to-urban			Out-migration from urban to rural			Total Out-migration from Bhadrak (Urban) to both urban & rural		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
<i>Southern Region</i>									
AP	1.379	2.169	1.765	0.61	1.057	0.829	0.705	0.991	0.845
KA	0.011	0.033	0.022	0.011	0.022	0.016	0	0	0
LD	0.011	0	0.005	0.011	0	0.005	0.61	1.057	0.829
KL	0.011	0.055	0.032	0	0.044	0.022	0	0	0
TN	0.032	0.088	0.059	0.032	0.055	0.043	0	0.022	0.011
PY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A&N Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1.442	2.345	1.883	0.663	1.178	0.915	1.316	2.07	1.684
<i>Northern Region</i>									
J & K	0.61	0.264	0.441	0.316	0.176	0.248	0.032	0	0.016
HP	0.011	0.033	0.022	0	0.022	0.011	0	0.011	0.005
PB	0.105	0.121	0.113	0.316	0.176	0.248	0.032	0	0.016

CH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HR	0.179	0.297	0.237	0.116	0.198	0.156	0.063	0.077	0.07
DL	0.147	0.297	0.221	0.137	0.253	0.194	0	0.011	0.005
RJ	1.263	1.618	1.437	0.821	1.123	0.969	0.347	0.429	0.387
Total	2.316	2.631	2.47	1.705	1.949	1.824	0.474	0.528	0.5
<i>Western Region</i>									
GJ	0.389	0.462	0.425	0.053	0.242	0.145	0.316	0.198	0.258
D&D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MH	0.589	0.473	0.533	0.263	0.297	0.28	0.295	0.11	0.204
GA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0.979	0.936	0.958	0.316	0.539	0.425	0.61	0.308	0.463
<i>Central Region</i>									
UP	0.853	0.804	0.829	0.316	0.517	0.414	0.442	0.22	0.334
CG	0.063	0.132	0.097	0.042	0.099	0.07	0	0.033	0.016
MP	0.074	0.242	0.156	0.053	0.209	0.129	0.011	0.033	0.022
Total	0.989	1.178	1.082	0.411	0.826	0.613	0.453	0.286	0.371
<i>Eastern Region</i>									
BR	2.642	2.092	2.373	0.832	0.848	0.839	1.579	1.057	1.324
WB	3.642	5.692	4.644	2.284	3.6	2.927	1.105	1.64	1.367
JH	0.484	0.859	0.667	0.221	0.528	0.371	0.242	0.286	0.264
OD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6.768	8.642	7.684	3.337	4.976	4.138	2.926	2.983	2.954
<i>North-Eastern Region</i>									
MZ	0	0.011	0.005	0	0.011	0.005	0	0	0
SK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MN	0.011	0.011	0.011	0	0	0	0	0.011	0.005
TR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ML	0.053	0.077	0.065	0.021	0.055	0.038	0.032	0.022	0.027
Total	0.063	0.088	0.075	0.021	0.055	0.043	0.032	0.033	0.032

Source: Author's Estimation

**Note:** here, AP=Andhra Pradesh; KL=Kerala; KA=Karnataka; LD; Lakshadweep; TN=Tamilnadu; PY=Puducherry; A&N Island=Andaman & Nicobar Island; DN=Dadra & Nagar Haveli; GJ=Gujarat; D&D=Daman & Diu; MH=Maharashtra; GA=Goa; CG=Chhattisgarh; MP=Madhya Pradesh; UP=Uttar Pradesh; BR=Bihar; WB=West Bengal; JH=Jharkhand; OD=Odisha; NL=Nagaland; MN=Manipur; MZ=Mizoram; SK=Sikkim; AP=Arunachal Pradesh; TR=Tripura; ML=Meghalaya; AS=Assam

From Table 2, it is clear that the maximum out-migration happens towards the Eastern Region, which is 7.68%, mainly towards West Bengal and Bihar, as there are strong regional socio-economic ties. More females migrate (8.64%) than males (6.76%), which indicates that not only are people migrating for employment, but social factors such as marriage are also responsible for migration. The Northern Region has the second-highest out-migration, which is 2.47%, mainly towards places such as Rajasthan, Haryana, and Delhi, indicating a high rate of urban-urban migration for employment purposes. The Southern Region has 1.88% of the total migration towards Andhra Pradesh, mainly female, as marriage is the reason for their migration. The Western and Central Regions, which include places such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Uttar Pradesh, have a low rate of migration, mainly for employment purposes, which is 0.96% and 1.08%, respectively. The North-Eastern Region has the least migration. It is clear that urban-urban migration is the highest, and gender differences are responsible for the motives for migrating, which are mainly for employment for males and marriage for females.

**Table No.3: Spatial Distribution of Out-Migration from Bhubaneswar Urban Area to Other States (Both Rural and Urban), 2011**

Regions and State	Urban to rural	Urban to urban	Total Migration from Urban to rural & urban
<i>Southern Region</i>			
AP	3.465	0.003	6.864
KA	0.046	0.001	0.639
LD	0.002	0	0.003
KL	0.193	0	0.494
TN	0.067	0.001	0.666
PY	0.002	0	0.021
A&N Island	0.009	0	0.054
Total	3.784	0.005	8.742
<i>Northern Region</i>			
J & K	0.047	0	0.291
HP	0.012	0	0.066
PB	0.123	0	0.614

CH	0.005	0	0.066
HR	0.059	0	0.334
DL	0.042	0.002	1.941
RJ	0.252	0.001	0.937
Total	0.539	0.004	4.251
<i>Westen Region</i>			
GJ	0.168	0.001	0.752
D&D	0	0	0.001
DN	0	0	0.001
MH	0.086	0.002	1.684
GA	0.003	0	0.044
Total	0.256	0.002	2.482
<i>Central Region</i>			
UP	0.702	0.002	2.655
CG	0.142	0.001	0.855
MP	0.113	0.001	0.838
Total	0.957	0.003	4.348
<i>Eastern Region</i>			
BR	3.932	0.004	7.975
WB	3.484	0.008	12.038
JH	1.126	0.004	4.893
Total	8.543	0.016	24.906
<i>North-Eastern Region</i>			
MZ	0	0	0.006
SK	0.002	0	0.053
AP	0.011	0	0.061
NL	0.004	0	0.053
MN	0.007	0	0.056
TR	0.012	0	0.113
ML	0.004	0	0.081
MZ	0.103	0.001	0.942

Total	0.143	0.001	1.365
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Source: Author's Estimation

**Note:** here, AP=Andhra Pradesh; KL=Kerala; KA=Karnataka; LD; Lakshadweep; TN=Tamilnadu; PY=Puducherry; A&N Island=Andaman & Nicobar Island; DN=Dadra & Nagar Haveli; GJ=Gujarat; D&D=Daman & Diu; MH=Maharashtra; GA=Goa; CG=Chhattisgarh; MP=Madhya Pradesh; UP=Uttar Pradesh; BR=Bihar; WB=West Bengal; JH=Jharkhand; OD=Odisha; NL=Nagaland; MN=Manipur; MZ=Mizoram; SK=Sikkim; AP=Arunachal Pradesh; TR=Tripura; ML=Meghalaya; AS=Assam

Table 3 illustrates the pattern of interstate out-migration from urban Bhubaneswar in 2011, including the destination states and type of migration. The results show a clear regional pattern, especially for the Eastern states in India. More than half (54.0%) of the interstate migrants from Bhubaneswar are destined for the Eastern region, particularly West Bengal, Bihar, and Jharkhand. West Bengal has the highest proportion of migrants. The Southern region is the second major destination for migrants (18.97%), mainly due to Andhra Pradesh. The migration pattern also shows that the majority of the interstate migration from Bhubaneswar is happening in the direction of rural or mixed (rural-urban) destinations rather than purely urban destinations. Urban – Rural migration is higher (14.222) compared to the negligible Urban – Urban migration (0.031). This also shows that the migrants are more likely to participate in rural or urban livelihood activities such as seasonal migration, agriculture, or informal sector activities, through the network of kinship relations. The regional concentration also shows that proximity plays an important role in migration decisions.

**Table No. 4: Gender-wise Distribution of Out-Migrants from Bhubaneswar Urban Area to Other States (Both Rural and Urban), 2011**

Regions & States	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Southern Region										
AP	6.296	7.497	6.864	2.932	3.395	3.17	3.465	3.193	3.768	3.465
KA	0.684	0.589	0.639	0.621	0.516	0.575	0.046	0.051	0.041	0.046
LD	0.002	0.004	0.003	0	0.004	0.002	0.001	0.002	0	0.001
KL	0.48	0.511	0.494	0.273	0.283	0.279	0.193	0.189	0.197	0.193
TN	0.698	0.63	0.666	0.613	0.555	0.588	0.067	0.07	0.064	0.067
PY	0.021	0.021	0.021	0.019	0.019	0.019	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002

A&N Island	0.035	0.076	0.054	0.025	0.052	0.038	0.009	0.005	0.014	0.009
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.216</b>	<b>9.328</b>	<b>8.742</b>	<b>4.483</b>	<b>4.825</b>	<b>4.671</b>	<b>3.783</b>	<b>3.511</b>	<b>4.086</b>	<b>3.783</b>
Northern Region										
J & K	0.317	0.263	0.291	0.256	0.185	0.223	0.047	0.037	0.058	0.047
HP	0.068	0.064	0.066	0.051	0.056	0.053	0.012	0.016	0.008	0.012
PB	0.583	0.649	0.614	0.457	0.495	0.478	0.123	0.116	0.131	0.123
CH	0.068	0.064	0.066	0.063	0.06	0.062	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.005
HR	0.348	0.318	0.334	0.268	0.27	0.27	0.059	0.077	0.039	0.059
DL	2.025	1.848	1.941	1.953	1.753	1.868	0.042	0.044	0.039	0.042
RJ	0.98	0.889	0.937	0.684	0.609	0.652	0.252	0.264	0.238	0.252
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.39</b>	<b>4.096</b>	<b>4.251</b>	<b>3.732</b>	<b>3.428</b>	<b>3.607</b>	<b>0.539</b>	<b>0.558</b>	<b>0.517</b>	<b>0.539</b>
Western Region										
GJ	0.758	0.745	0.752	0.565	0.568	0.57	0.168	0.177	0.158	0.168
D&D	0.002	0	0.001	0.002	0	0.001	0	0	0	0
DN	0.002	0	0.001	0.002	0	0.001	0	0	0	0
MH	1.696	1.671	1.684	1.577	1.549	1.572	0.086	0.103	0.066	0.086
GA	0.042	0.047	0.044	0.037	0.046	0.042	0.003	0.005	0	0.003
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.499</b>	<b>2.462</b>	<b>2.482</b>	<b>2.183</b>	<b>2.164</b>	<b>2.186</b>	<b>0.256</b>	<b>0.285</b>	<b>0.224</b>	<b>0.256</b>
Central Region										
UP	3.042	2.224	2.655	4.267	3.104	3.734	3.932	5.009	2.733	3.932

CG	0.83 7	0.875	0.855	0.69	0.686	0.692	0.142	0.13 3	0.152	0.142
MP	0.83 7	0.84	0.838	0.70 5	0.703	0.708	0.113	0.11 7	0.109	0.113
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.71 5</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>4.348</b>	<b>5.66 2</b>	<b>4.493</b>	<b>5.134</b>	<b>4.188</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>2.994</b>	<b>4.188</b>
Eastern Region										
BR	9.62 1	6.14	7.975	4.26 7	3.104	3.734	3.932	5.00 9	2.733	3.932
WB	12.3 31	11.71 2	12.03 8	8.17 6	8.176	8.221	3.484	3.79 1	3.142	3.484
JH	5.02 9	4.743	4.893	3.6	3.651	3.645	1.126	1.30 7	0.924	1.126
BR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.9 81</b>	<b>22.59 5</b>	<b>24.90 6</b>	<b>16.0 43</b>	<b>14.93 1</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>8.543</b>	<b>10.1 08</b>	<b>6.799</b>	<b>8.543</b>
North-Eastern Region										
MZ	0.00 7	0.004	0.006	0.00 7	0.004	0.006	0	0	0	0
SK	0.04 7	0.06	0.053	0.04 4	0.058	0.051	0.002	0.00 2	0.002	0.002
AP	0.04 4	0.08	0.061	0.04	0.058	0.049	0.011	0.00 2	0.021	0.011
NL	0.03 9	0.07	0.053	0.03	0.06	0.044	0.008	0.00 9	0.008	0.008
MN	0.07	0.041	0.056	0.05 6	0.037	0.047	0.007	0.01 1	0.004	0.007
TR	0.11 2	0.113	0.113	0.09 6	0.094	0.096	0.012	0.01 6	0.008	0.012
ML	1.02 2	0.852	0.942	0.87 5	0.751	0.821	0.103	0.12 8	0.076	0.103
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.34 1</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.284</b>	<b>1.14 8</b>	<b>1.062</b>	<b>1.113</b>	<b>0.144</b>	<b>0.16 6</b>	<b>0.119</b>	<b>0.144</b>

Source: Author's Estimation

**Note:** here, AP=Andhra Pradesh; KL=Kerala; KA=Karnataka; LD; Lakshadweep; TN=Tamilnadu; PY=Puducherry; A&N Island=Andaman & Nicobar Island; DN=Dadra & Nagar Haveli; GJ=Gujarat; D&D=Daman & Diu; MH=Maharashtra; GA=Goa; CG=Chhattisgarh; MP=Madhya Pradesh; UP=Uttar Pradesh; BR=Bihar; WB=West

*Bengal; JH=Jharkhand; OD=Odisha; NL=Nagaland; MN=Manipur; MZ=Mizoram; SK=Sikkim; AP=Arunachal Pradesh; TR=Tripura; ML=Meghalaya; AS=Assam*

Table 4 shows the gender-wise distribution of out-migration from urban Bhubaneswar to other states, i.e., rural as well as urban, in 2011. The table has classified the data into three streams of migration, namely Urban-Rural+Urban (total), Urban-Rural, and Urban-Ururban, which reflects the overall migration trend. The findings suggest that the Eastern states, i.e., West Bengal, Bihar, and Jharkhand, have the maximum proportion of migrants from Bhubaneswar, with a high predominance of male migrants, which reflects the employment aspect of migration. On the other hand, the Southern states, i.e., Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala, have a higher proportion of female migrants, which may relate to the aspect of marriage. The overall findings suggest that the migration of males is employment-related, while the migration of females is related to social aspects. The study findings suggest that the migration of males is employment-related, while the migration of females is related to social aspects.

**Table No. 5 Distribution of Reasons for Migration from Urban Cities to Different Rural and Urban Regions, 2011**

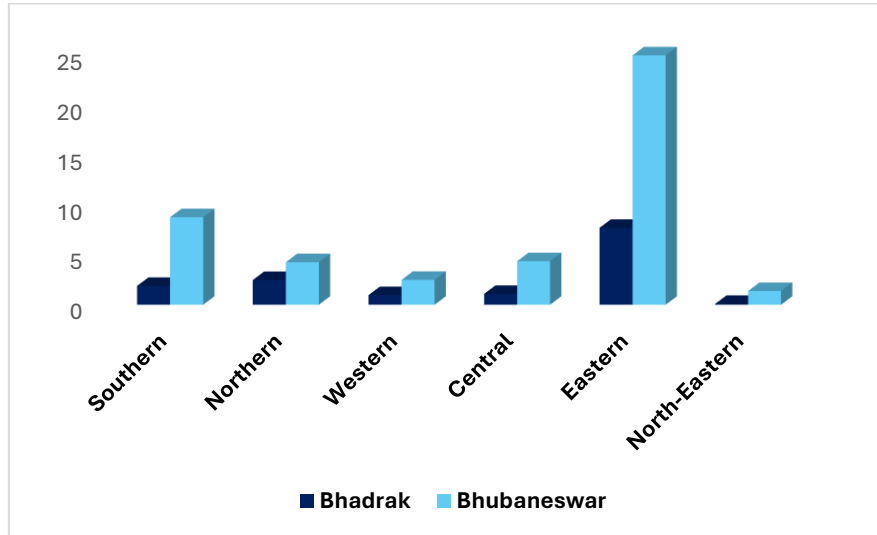
Regions	Urban-rural		Urban-urban		Urban to both rural &urban	
	Bhadrak	Bhubaneswar	Bhadrak	Bhubaneswar	Bhadrak	Bhubaneswar
Southern	0.861	3.784	0.915	0.005	1.883	8.742
Northern	0.543	0.539	1.625	0.004	2.47	4.251
Western	0.463	0.003	0.425	0.002	0.958	2.482
Central	0.371	0.957	0.613	0.003	1.082	4.348
Eastern	2.954	8.543	4.138	0.016	7.684	24.906
North-Eastern	0.032	0.143	0.043	0.001	0.081	1.365

*Source: Author's Estimation*

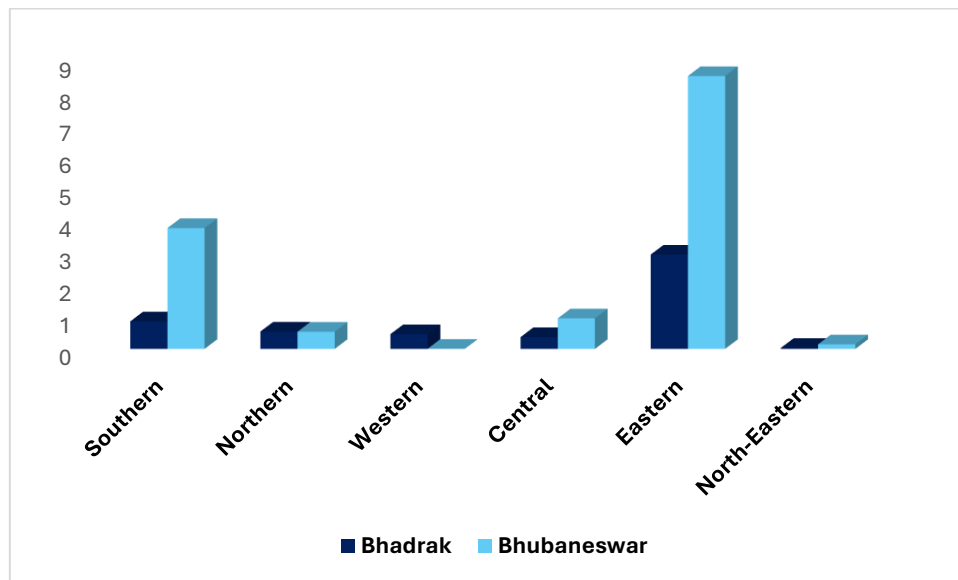
Table 5 shows the regional pattern of migration from the urban centres of Bhadrak and Bhubaneswar to different regions of Odisha, which includes Urban-Rural+Urban, Urban-Rural, and Urban-Urban migration. From the results, it is evident that the Eastern region is the most prominent destination of migrants coming from both urban centres. In the case of Bhadrak, 54.44 percent of the total migration is directed towards the Eastern region, while in the case of Bhubaneswar, 55.69 percent of the total migration is directed towards the same region. This indicates that there are strong linkages and better opportunities in the region that attract migrants from both urban centres. The total migration in the case of Bhadrak is 27.14 units, with a significant proportion of migration directed towards urban centres, especially in the Eastern region. In the case of Bhubaneswar, the total migration is 60.09 units, with a significant proportion of migration directed towards the Urban-Rural+Urban category. This indicates that migration is directed towards rural areas. In the case of migration from

Bhubaneswar, the Southern region is the second most prominent destination, while the Western and North-Eastern regions are relatively small destinations.

**Fig 1: Aggregate Out-Migration from Urban Cities (Bhadrak and Bhubaneswar) to Different Rural and Urban Regions**



**Fig 2. Total Out Migration from Urban Cities to Different Regions (Rural Area)**



**4.2. Reasons for Migration**

**Table No.6 Distribution of Reasons for Migration from Bhadrak and Bhubaneswar (Urban Cities) to Various Rural and Urban Regions**

Reasons for Migration	Total	Work/	Busin ess	Educa tion	Marri age	Mov ed after birth	Moved with the house hold	Othe rs
		Employ ment						

<b>South ern Regio n</b>	<b>Bhadra k</b>	Person	100	38.305	6.325	2.625	23.628	3.103	17.422	8.592
		Male	100	28.529	8.824	4.706	19.412	6.176	19.706	12.647
		Female	100	8.852	3.11	21.531	22.967	5.981	24.402	13.158
	<b>Bhuban eswar</b>	Person	100	30.552	3.78	3.404	11.173	2.182	34.478	14.43
		Male	100	49.114	6.105	4.251	0.813	2.834	22.359	14.524
		Female	100	11.783	1.634	2.777	21.401	1.899	45.987	14.519
<b>North ern Regio n</b>	<b>Bhadra k</b>	Person	100	4.487	12.821	0.214	27.991	1.496	23.718	29.274
		Male	100	8	24.889	0.444	0.889	1.333	22.667	41.778
		Female	100	1.235	1.646	0	53.086	1.646	24.691	17.695
	<b>Bhuban eswar</b>	Person	100	23.307	6.771	8.985	5.674	1.055	40.667	13.541
		Male	100	37.655	11.262	10.797	0.155	1.122	26.354	12.655
		Female	100	6.12	1.391	6.815	12.286	0.974	57.812	14.604
<b>Weste rn Regio n</b>	<b>Bhadra k</b>	Person	100	6.742	15.73	0.562	13.483	1.685	39.326	22.472
		Male	100	12.903	29.032	0	0	2.151	34.409	21.505
		Female	100	0	1.176	1.176	28.235	1.176	44.706	23.529
	<b>Bhuban eswar</b>	Person	100	25.492	5.425	6.503	5.463	1.263	42.884	12.969
		Male	100	41.457	8.473	7.843	0	1.541	28.361	12.325
		Female	100	7.443	1.979	4.988	11.639	0.95	59.303	13.698
<b>Centr al</b>	<b>Bhadra k</b>	Person	100	15.92	6.965	0.498	31.343	1.99	27.861	15.423

<b>Region</b>		Male	100	29.787	13.83	0	6.383	3.191	24.468	22.34
		Female	100	3.738	0.935	0.935	53.271	0.935	30.841	9.346
	<b>Bhubaneswar</b>	Person	100	21.888	4.03	20.912	6.448	1.23	33.977	11.516
		Male	100	33.89	6.088	27.914	0.186	1.299	20.007	10.616
		Female	100	5.888	1.286	11.578	14.795	1.138	52.598	12.716
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>Bhadrak</b>	Person	100	15.196	9.104	0.7	29.902	1.681	30.252	13.165
		Male	100	31.726	19.129	1.244	4.355	2.333	26.283	14.933
		Female	100	1.656	0.892	0.255	50.828	1.146	33.503	11.722
	<b>Bhubaneswar</b>	Person	100	23.617	5.954	23.065	7.635	0.944	27.92	10.864
		Male	100	36.925	9.445	26.461	0.285	0.869	16.374	9.64
		Female	100	5.918	1.311	18.549	17.41	1.044	43.275	12.492
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>	<b>Bhadrak</b>	Person	100	13.333	0	6.667	13.333	0	46.667	20
		Male	100	33.333	0	16.667	0	0	33.333	16.667
		Female	100	0	0	0	22.222	0	55.556	22.222
	<b>Bhubaneswar</b>	Person	100	23.42	1.652	27.945	4.167	0.718	33.477	8.621
		Male	100	38.773	2.611	27.546	0.131	0.653	21.279	9.008
		Female	100	4.633	0.479	28.435	9.105	0.799	48.403	8.147

Source: Author's Estimation

Table 6 depicts the regional distribution of migration from Bhadrak and Bhubaneswar in terms of major reasons for migration. The results reveal that employment is the major factor for migration from both Bhadrak and Bhubaneswar, particularly towards the Southern, Eastern, and Central regions. A significant share of migrants from Bhadrak (38%) and Bhubaneswar

(31%) migrate towards the Southern region in search of employment. Business factors are also reflected in migrations towards the Western and Northern regions, particularly from Bhadrak.

Gender differences in the motives for migration are reflected in the results. Male migrations are related to employment and business factors, whereas female migrations are related to marriage and family migrations. For example, a significant share of female migrants from Bhadrak migrate towards the Northern region due to marriage, whereas female migrants from Bhubaneswar migrate towards the Western and Northern regions due to family migrations. Another notable aspect is that education factors are reflected in migrations from Bhubaneswar.

## 5. Conclusion

The study indicates that the pattern of urban out-migration from Bhadrak and Bhubaneswar is regionally concentrated, with the Eastern region being the main destination. In the case of Bhadrak, the migration pattern is predominantly urban-urban and livelihood-oriented, while in the case of Bhubaneswar, there is relatively higher urban-rural migration. In both cases, employment is found to be the main factor that influences migration, especially in the case of males. In contrast, the migration of females is found to be influenced by marriage and family-related factors. Thus, the study suggests that the pattern of urban out-migration is influenced by a variety of factors.

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