

# Trends and Patterns of Female Migration in Odisha: A Geographical Analysis

Dr. Sanjay Mishra<sup>1</sup>, Rekha Das<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor (Stage-III) of Geography, F.M. Autonomous College, Balasore

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor (Stage-I) of Geography, F.M. Autonomous College, Balasore

## ABSTRACT

Migration is a significant factor in population change in both the place of origin and the place of destination. This paper's primary goal is to investigate the patterns and trends of female migration in Odisha. The trends, patterns, and causes of female migration in Odisha have been examined using data from the 1971–2011 Census. Utilizing the percentage method, the census data are calculated. In Odisha, female migration outnumbers male migration. Odisha has a high rate of intra district migration, with a declining proportion of female migrants as distance increases. The primary cause of female migration in Odisha is marriage, which is followed by household relocation and moved after birth. Top destinations are Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

**Keywords:** Migration, Internal Migration, Socio-Economic Factors, Odisha

## 1. Introduction

Migration is a demographic event that contributes to the growth of the population of any country or region and may differ from place to place. Migration is not only the movement of individuals from one place of residence to another, but also plays a crucial role in understanding the ever-changing spatial content and spatial relationship of an area (Gosal, 1961). Migration plays a critical role in shaping the social, economic and structural characteristics of the population of a nation or region (Browning, Feindt 1969). Migration plays an essential role in the normal adjustment and balance of population in a country or region (Srivastava 1979).

Migration of women is under-studied in south Asian migration studies and has yet to be considered as part of mainstream migration research despite a few recent attempts to encourage migration [Schenk-Sanbergen 1989, Sharpe 2001]. Female migrants are not expected to have a significant social or economic effect on their place of origin or place of destination. Current migration theories focus on socio-cultural and economic factors to explain migration flows, whereas the focus has been on the migration of the male migrants. As mentioned by Thadani et al. (1984), “the analysis of migration assumes that the migration patterns of female migrants are likely to be similar to those of male migrants.” As a result, gender-related variations in migration causes, consequences, and patterns have not been seen as important enough to warrant a separate analysis. As a result, migration of the majority of adult female population is largely unexplored, as it is perceived as more domestic, hence, private, and is not related to sphere of production. The association of women with migration highlights the structural biases in the existing migration theories. The need to break down the analysis along gender lines is becoming increasingly evident. This has led to some interesting debates on the emergence of migration studies. Women’s migration has been

misinterpreted as secondary and solely dependent on men's migration. However, migration cannot be viewed as a single discrete event, but rather as a part of a family's overall strategy to manage economic change. Gender-based labour and labour market divisions, culture-based family preferences and gender-specific norms of behaviour all shape migration, which requires understanding sex-disparities migration patterns. The present paper tries to explore the centrality of women in migration in Odisha.

## 2. Review of Literature

In their 2005 study *Poverty, Gender, and Migration*, Arya and Roy concluded that many women were forced to migrate for survival because of economic problems like poverty and a lack of employment possibilities, as well as technical advancements that had dislocated them from agricultural work. Female migration does occur; however, it occurs in less quantities than male migration, according to research done in the districts of Bolangir and Nuapada by Sansristi (2006–07). According to the survey, the majority of the migrants were between the ages of 21 and 40, and they were from small, marginalized, landless households that relied heavily on agriculture. But when it came to women, the choice to move usually rested with the family, and the number of single women and girls who migrated was minimal. The study has also noted how women's decisions to migrate are influenced by the caste system. Rich women don't leave their communities to travel and hunt for jobs elsewhere; they stay in the community. There is also untouchability. In his work *Female Labour movement in India*, Shanthi (2006) investigated the level of employment-oriented movement of women in India as well as the inter-state differences in its magnitude. In order to implement effective policy interventions on gender dimensions, this paper's conclusion suggests that gender dimensions be sufficiently recorded in the official data system.

## 3. Objectives:

The central theme of this paper is to analyze the trends and patterns of female migration in Odisha. The objectives are.

- a. To study the recent trends of female migration in Odisha.
- b. To analyze the spatial pattern of female migration in Odisha with different streams, i.e., rural-rural, urban-rural, rural-urban and urban-urban and the distances traversed by female, i.e., intra-district, inter-district and inter-state.

## 4. The Study Area

Odisha state lies between 17 degree 49' and 22 degree 34' North Latitude and between 81 degree 27' and 87 degree 29' East Longitude. The state occupies 4.74 percent of India's total land area, coast line of 482-kilometer-long, forest clad hills and mountain ranges of the Eastern Ghats. Odisha possesses a varied physiography due to its peculiar geographical location and wide range of physical features. The economy of Odisha is more agricultural, less industrial and less service-oriented.

## 5. Data and Methods

The present study is primarily based on data drawn from secondary source. Migration data has been collected from Census of India. Census of India provides data on migration on the basis of 'place of birth' as well as 'place of last residence' criteria for every census. The whole analysis of the present study is carried out using simple statistical technique like rates, ratios and percentage. Charts and graphs have been

prepared by using migration data from 1971 to 2011 in order to know the trend of female migration in Odisha. Maps have been prepared using Arc GIS.

### 6. Discussion

Data on immigration to Odisha (from other districts than the enumeration district, or from other states or nations) indicates that males predominate when moving to metropolitan regions for a period of time shorter than a year. Regarding intent, 54.09% of all migrations in 2011 had marriage as the primary cause. Just 4.81% of this proportion was accounted for by male migration, with 72.69% going to females. Of those who migrated for work and employment-related reasons, 16.91% were male and only 1.22% were female. This accounted for 5.52% of all migrations. Similarly, 4.49% of business migrants (1.39% of all migrants) were men and 0.23% were women. Although labour migration does not appear to be the primary cause of migration overall, the fact that males predominate in it suggests that gender may have an impact on how duties and obligations are divided within households. What's even more remarkable is that the 6.91% total migration that occurs for labour and business increases to 21-26% (17-19% 3-6%, depending on length of residency) for urban migration, which accounts for 42-55% of male urban migration. Additionally, it has been noted that the percentage of male migration increases with length of residency. Overall, there is ample proof that men predominate in labour migration.

Furthermore, according to a 2014 report by The Centre for Migration and Labour Solutions, women make up 25% of all migrants in western Odisha, compared to 67% of migrants in coastal regions, where only 1% of individuals migrate. The qualitative findings support the low to non-existent rate of female migration for employment. There are no instances of female migration in the three study villages; only males travel, leaving women behind to take care of the home. In comparison to SC households, which frequently lack the assets and resources to relocate, particularly outside of Odisha, migration is higher among General Castes and OBCs. Long-term and long-distance migration is common to large urban regions (Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, and Hyderabad), where migrants work primarily in low-skilled, low-paid occupations in the informal sector

**Table-1 Absolute Total and female migrants (First 2 rows) and female share in each type of movement (all other rows) for all Odisha districts**

Duration of	Total migrants	Work/ Employment	Business	Educatio n	Marriage	Moved After birth	Moved With household	others
All duration	15421793	851363	215008	280140	8341271	418432	1740872	3574707
All duration	11195367	136760	25401	129485	8138036	184336	945692	1635657
All duration	73	16	12	46	98	44	54	46

All duration	78	25	20	50	98	44	47	46
All duration	55	12	9	42	98	43	61	46
Duration < than 1	57	18	15	45	98	48	58	44
Duration < than 1	61	22	20	49	98	48	54	45
Duration < than 1	48	15	12	40	98	48	62	43
1-4 years Tot	72	17	15	47	98	48	59	57
1-4 years Rural	79	24	22	51	98	48	54	60
1-4 years Urban	55	15	11	43	98	48	63	49
5-9 years Total	77	16	11	40	98	48	58	58
5-9 years Rural	85	24	18	45	98	48	52	61
5-9 years Urban	57	13	9	38	98	47	63	52
Above 10 years	83	15	10	28	98	38	51	63

Above 10 years	89	26	19	39	98	38	43	68
Above 10 years	57	11	7	25	98	38	60	49

Source: Taken from Georgia, P. et.al. (2022)

**Table-2 Trends of Migration in Odisha**

Year	Life time Migrants (in million)			F-M ratio of migrants	Percentage of Migrants (%)		
	Person	Male	Female	F/M	Person	Male	Female
1971	6.8	1.8	5.0	2.78	30.98	16.84	45.31
1981	8.2	2.1	6.1	2.90	31.22	16.24	46.46
1991	8.4	1.9	6.5	3.42	26.44	11.79	41.53
2001	11.00	2.5	8.5	3.4	29.91	13.17	47.12
2011	15.3	4.2	11.1	2.64	36.55	19.77	53.70

Source: Calculated from Census 1971 to 2011

According to figures from the 2011 census, there were 15.3 million migrants, of which 4.2 million were men and 11.1 million were women. The total number of migrants (male and female) in 1971 was less than twice as high as this. The trend of migration indicates a decrease in 1991 for both genders. It is acknowledged that at this time, there was less spatial mobility due to the processes of globalization and economic liberalization (LPG) (Kundu, 2002).

Table 2 makes it clear that with time, the magnitude of female migration grew. "Feminization" of migration refers to the high proportion of female migrants relative to the overall female population (Oishi, 2002). The table's female-to-male ratio suggests that female migration is growing at a faster rate than male migration. The rise in female migration is caused by various factors, including globalization, the establishment of gender-specific labour markets, extreme poverty, agricultural mechanization, environmental degradation, and so on (Sundari, 2004; Arya et al, 2005).

**Table-3 Growth of internal Migrants by Sex in Odisha, 1971-2011**

Years	Lifetime Migrants (%)			Intercensal Migrants (%)		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1971-1981	21.09	16.46	22.83	15.23	24.66	10.3
1981-1991	1.67	-12.55	6.74	-12.28	-28.72	-2.56
1991-2001	31.51	29.84	32	14.79	9.28	17.17
2001-2011	39.39	70.64	30.4	34.74	30.6	36.41

1971-2011	125.67	125.65	125.67			
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Source: Calculated from Census 1971 to 2011

Since 1971, the decadal growth rate of migrants for both males and females is displayed in Table 3. Between 1981 and 1991, there was a slowdown in the growth rate for lifetime migrants. For those with less than five years of migration experience, the growth rate is negative, indicating a significant decline over the course of the decade. The impact of globalization on mobility may be greater, yet there has been a noticeable increase in both male and female movement during the post-economic reform era.

### 6.1 Pattern of Migration by Distance

Assessing the impact of different social and economic factors on migration is made easier by analysing the spatial distribution of movement. Two approaches are available for studying the spatial aspects of migration: 1. By the distance travelled during migration, and the other by the migratory streams. Internal migration is divided into three categories: intra-district, inter-district, and inter-state, depending on which administrative boundaries are crossed or not. This represents the migratory distance approximately. Four streams are distinguished based on the rural and urban nature of the migrants' last place of residence: rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural, and urban to urban.

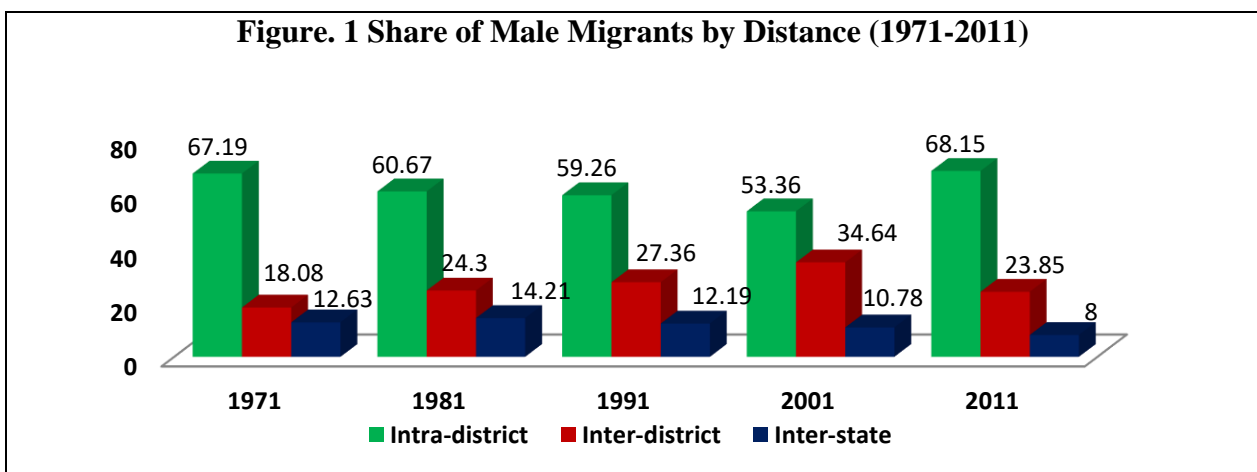
Migration by Distance: Previous research on migration indicates that women migrate mostly for marriage, and that they migrate temporarily. But according to certain research, the trend of female migration suggests economic factors. There has been consistent recording of female movement for economic reasons, even if Lingam (1998) suggests that patrilocal marriage customs and village exogamy may be responsible for much of the migratory trend.

**Table-4 Internal Migration in Odisha by Distance (1971-2011)**

Distance Categories	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Intra-District	79.52	75.34	75.38	71.70	72.66
Inter-District	12.06	15.97	16.89	22.28	21.77
Inter-State	7.54	8.32	7.03	6.02	5.57

Source: Calculated from census of India, 1971 – 2011

**Figure. 1 Share of Male Migrants by Distance (1971-2011)**



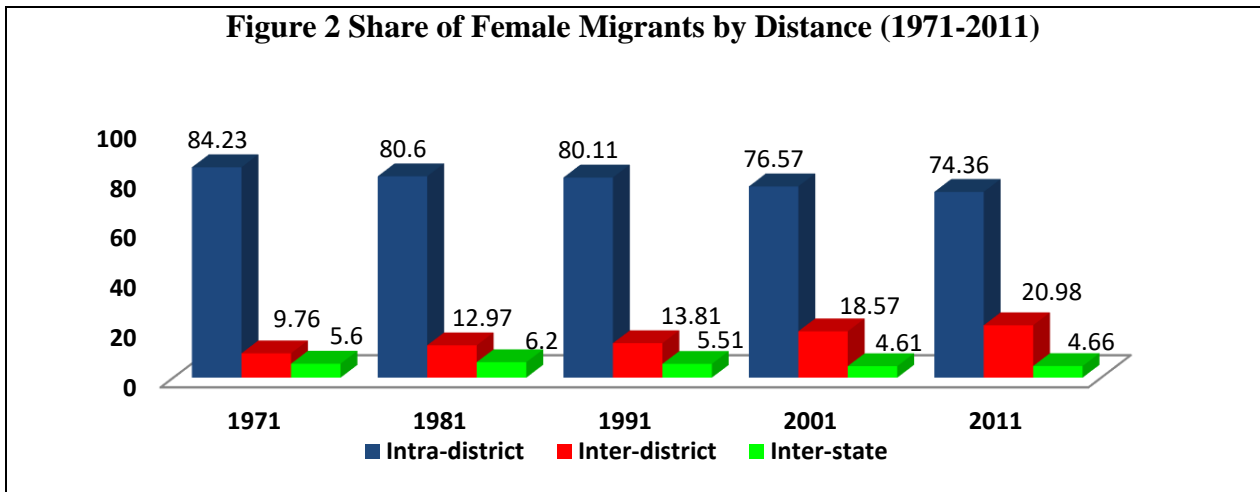


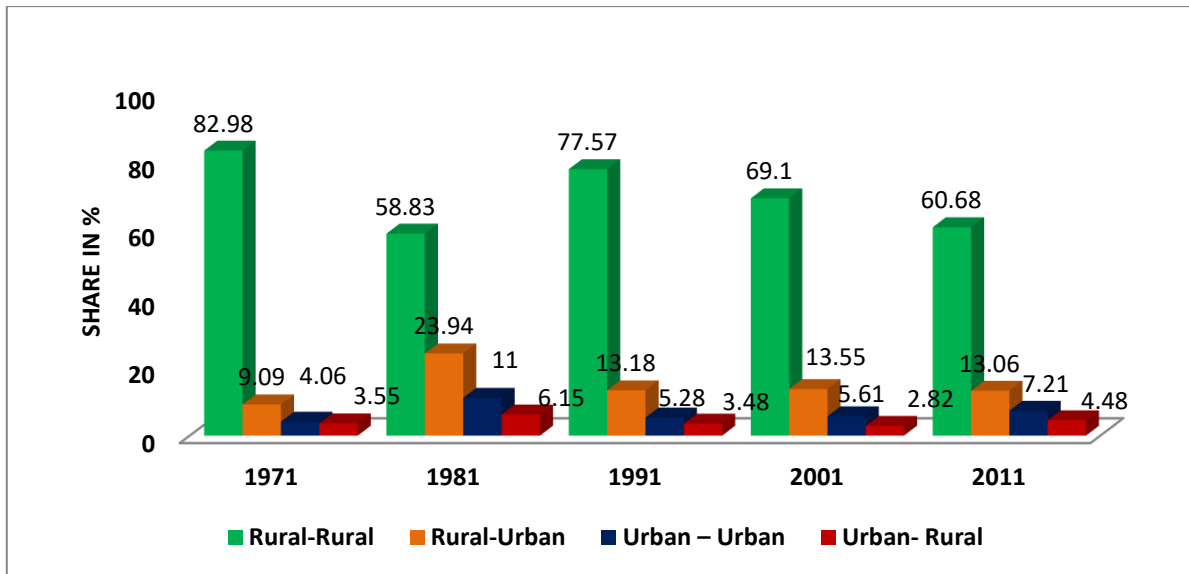
Table 4 shows that the share of migrants in intra-district has declined from 1971 to 2011 in Odisha. In same time the share in inter-district and inter-state has increased over period of times indicates increase share in longer distance movement as a result of socio-economic advancement and improvement in transport and communication system. Now distance does not play a barrier for any type of mobility. The question will be raised in our mind that whether this changes in movement is same for both male and female or there is gender discrimination. To find out this the migration by distance by gender has also been analysed here and it has been found that there is remarkable decline in female share in intra-district migration pattern in comparison to their counter parts where about 10 percent decrease was observed. In case of inter-district and inter-states, female share has gradually increased over period of time but in male case there is ups and down in value for various years but we can generally say that their share has increased from 1971 to 2011.

### 6.2 Streams of Migration

Internal migration by place of residence has been classified into four streams i.e. (i) Rural-Rural (ii) Rural – Urban (iii) Urban – Urban and (iv) Urban – Rural. The figure 3 shows that among four migration streams, the Rural to Rural migration stream emergence as most dominant stream which accounts around 61 percent but the share has declined over years. The second highest share was found in Rural to Urban which is followed by Urban to Urban and Urban to Rural. The share of Migrants in Rural to Urban and Urban to Urban has increased over period of time which shows the importance of urbanisation and development related factors and availability of various types of opportunities in urban space.

Table 5 shows the internal migration streams in Odisha. It indicates that in internal migration among female 71.87 percent of total migration is dominated by the rural-to-rural migration stream in 2011 census, followed by rural-to-urban 10.2 percent, urban-to-urban 5.3 percent and urban-to-rural streams 3.74 percent. The rural-to-rural migration stream decreased from 78.82 percent to 71.87 percent between 2001 and 2011, whereas other internal migration streams showed an increasing trend in the same period.

Figure 2 Migration Streams in Odisha (1971-2011)



Source: Plotted by using Census Data, 1971-2011

**Table-5 Sex differential in Streams of Internal Migration in Odisha, 2001-2011**

Streams of Migration	Male (2001)	Female (2001)	Male (2011)	Female (2011)
Rural-Rural	35.54	78.82	30.97	71.87
Rural-Urban	28.62	9.18	20.61	10.2
Urban-Urban	12.15	3.72	12.24	5.3
Urban-Rural	4.29	2.40	6.43	3.74

Source: Calculated from Census of India, 2001 & 2011

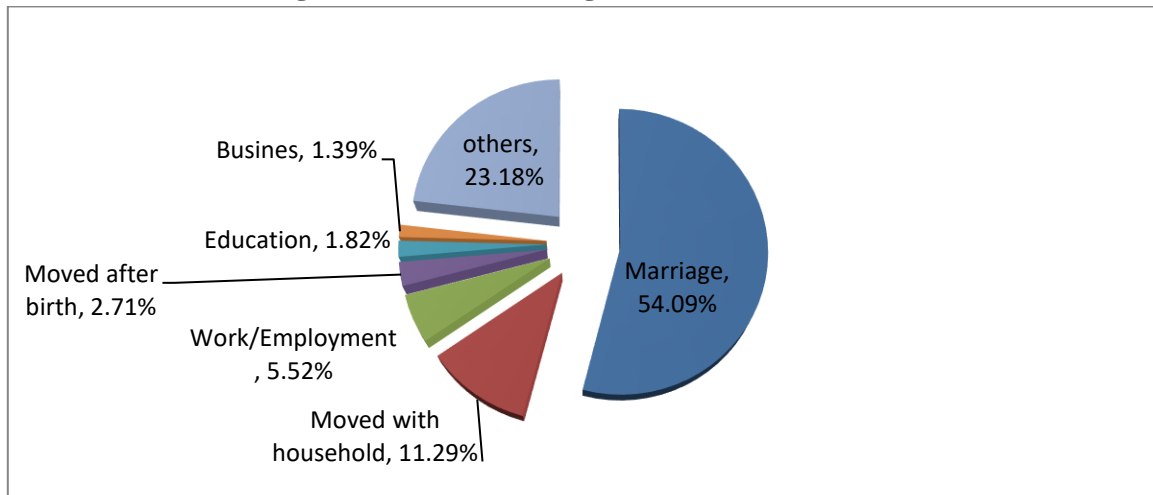
### 6.3 Reasons of Female Migration

Census has provided data on reasons of migration for seven major categories like Work/employment, Education, Business, Marriage, moved after birth, Moved with household and Others. As per 2011 census, 54.09 percent have migrated for marriage in Odisha. Marriage plays a dominant role for migrating from one region to another as in our patriarchal society it is compulsory for a girl to move her in-laws house after marriage which may be the actual reason for highest share. The second most important reason is moved with household where generally wife and family members are moved with the earning members which is followed by work/employment, moved after birth, Education and Business etc. (See Figure 4). Census figures (Table 6) show that a mere 1.2% women migrated from Odisha to other places for employment, 0.22% women migrated for business reasons, 2% migrated for education, 73% migrated due to marriage, 2% moved after birth, 8% moved with their families, and no reason was available for 15%. Here it is worth mentioning that most surveys undertaken in India has traditionally not counted women in the labour force and many of the women who have moved with households or after migration are also engaged in some occupation or other. These may be as diverse as working as agricultural labour, small



holders/tenants, animal husbandry, small businesses, teachers in Anganwadi and primary schools, tailors, cleaners etc.

**Figure 4 Reasons of Migration in Odisha, 2011**



Source: Plotted by Using Census Data, 2011

**Table- 6 Reasons of Migration 2011**

Reasons of Migration	India	Odisha	Male Migrants In Odisha	Female Migrants in Odisha
Marriage	46.33	54.20	4.83	72.78
Moved with Household	14.47	11.22	18.72	8.40
Work/employment	9.09	5.52	16.94	1.22
Moved after Birth	7.43	2.71	5.55	1.65
Education	1.2	1.82	3.58	1.16
Business	0.79	1.39	4.49	0.23
Others	20.69	23.14	45.89	14.56

Source: Census of India, 2011

### 6.4 Regional Pattern of Migration

From the individual district figure (Table 7) it is found that in 2011 census the percentage of migrants to total population was the highest (51.32%) in Khordha district followed by Jharsuguda (45.96%) and Sambalpur (44.51%). It may be mentioned here that the state capital Bhubaneswar lies in Khordha district. Jharsuguda and Sambalpur districts are industrially advanced districts. Industrialisation has played a vital role in accelerating migration.

When the data was analysed by sex in every Districts, then it was observed that in all districts of Odisha the share of female migrants is more than their counterpart only because of Marriage migration which is represented in Table 7 but in true sense when taking major reasons of migration then the share of male migrants is outnumbered by female. Another interesting fact is found here that the gap is found more in socio-economically backward and tribal dominated district but it is found less in socio-economically

advanced and industrialised districts of Odisha like Khorda, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Cuttack, Sundargarh etc.

**Table-7 District Wise Percentage Share of Migrants to Total Population, 2011**

District	Total (in Percent)	Male (in Percent)	Female (in Percent)
Bargarh	31.62	14.95	48.68
Jharsuguda	45.96	32.91	59.64
Sambalpur	44.51	31.46	57.89
Debagarh	40.68	25.73	56.00
Sundargarh	38.83	27.08	50.91
Kendujhar	32.77	14.72	51.03
Mayurbhanj	34.80	16.28	53.20
Baleshwar	31.61	11.11	53.03
Bhadrak	31.33	11.03	52.01
Kendrapara	33.58	11.72	55.29
Jagatsinghpur	36.70	15.93	58.17
Cuttack	37.20	20.01	55.49
Jajpur	33.23	12.54	54.50
Dhenkanal	34.98	16.03	54.98
Anugul	40.36	23.56	58.19
Nayagarh	36.07	14.68	59.42
Khordha	51.32	39.48	64.07
Puri	33.62	13.54	54.49
Ganjam	37.89	23.49	52.54
Gajapati	36.99	26.39	47.16
Kandhamal	38.27	21.19	54.75
Baudh	37.62	20.77	54.63
Subarnapur	34.32	16.46	52.92
Balangir	36.71	18.89	54.77
Nuapada	36.66	16.83	56.07
Kalahandi	35.29	17.23	53.29
Rayagada	38.97	28.81	48.64
Nabarangapur	35.42	20.65	49.92
Koraput	35.96	23.08	48.43

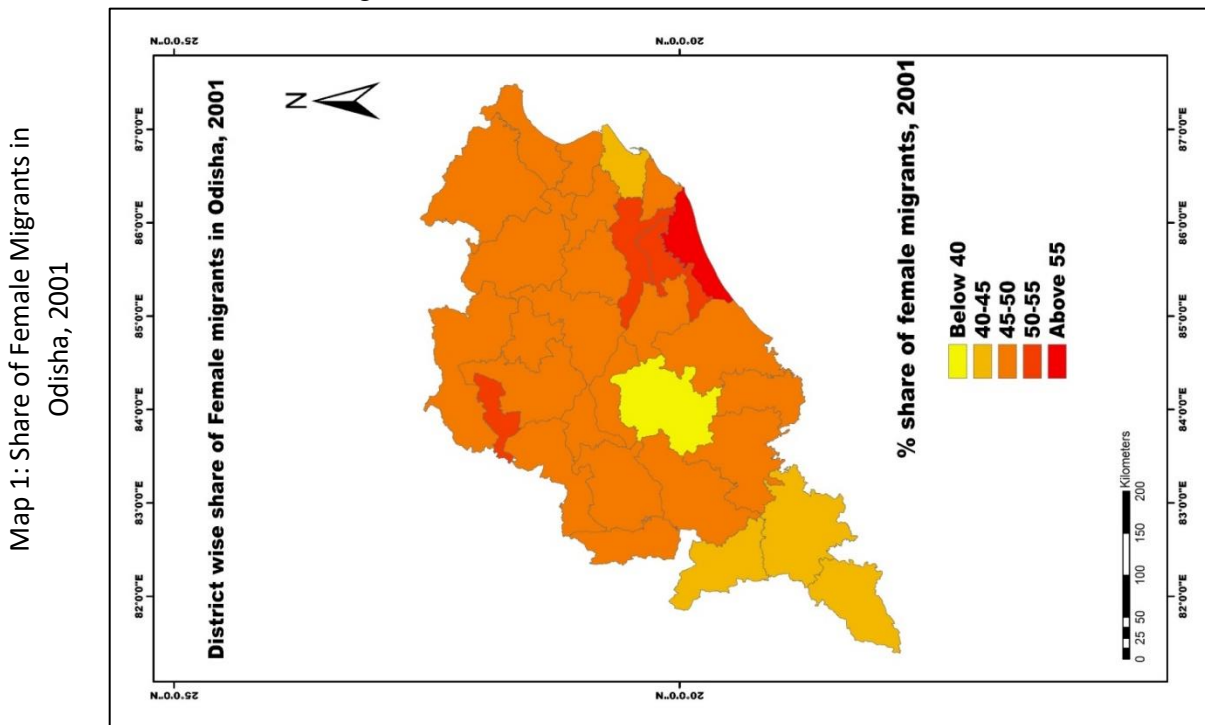
Malkangiri	36.38	24.75	47.79
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Source: Census of India (2011), D2 Table for Odisha

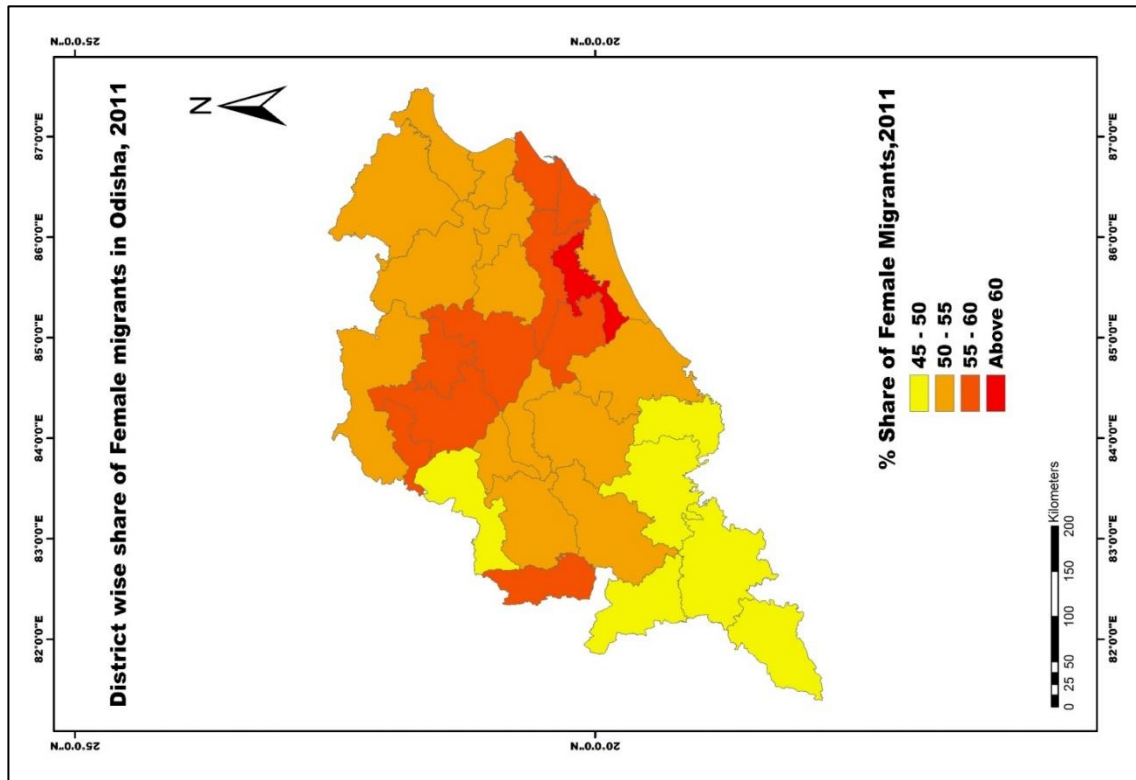
### 6.5 Spatio-Temporal changes of Female migration in Districts of Odisha

From the above table it has already been discussed that the share of female migrants in all the districts is higher than the male migrants only for marriage and family moved migration. As the present study focus on particularly female migration then changes in share of female migrants over period of times will add interesting facts to different aspect of female migration. the following Map 1 & Map 2 shows the share of female migrants across different districts of Odisha. Map 1 shows the female migration rate in 2001 where all districts have been categorized into five i.e. below 40, 40-45, 45-50, 50-55 and above 55. From the map 1 it has been observed that only Puri District accounts for above 55 percent female migrants and Khorda & Cuttack comes under 50 to 55 percent category which is the second highest share after Puri. The share is maximum in these districts for its socio-economic advancement, tourist nature etc. In majority of the Districts precisely in 21 districts out of 30, the share of female migrants accounts for 45 to 50 percent and remaining districts such are Kandhamal, Malkangir, Koraput, Nabarangpur and Kendrapada, the share is below 45 percent.

When the comparison is made between 2001 and 2001, it has been observed that the share has increased more in Khorda district, which accounts for above 60 percent as the capital Bhubaneswar is located here. The share has also increased in Jharsuguda, Cuttack, Sambalpur, Anugul, Dhenkanal, Nayagarh, Jagatsinghpur and Kendrapara where the share was 45-50 percent in 2001 but these districts were included in 55-60 percent category. There is no district in 2011, where the share of female migrants is just below 45 percent. So overall picture indicates that the share of female migrants has increased over years which shows the feminisation of migration in Odisha.



Map 2: Share of Female Migrants in Odisha, 2011

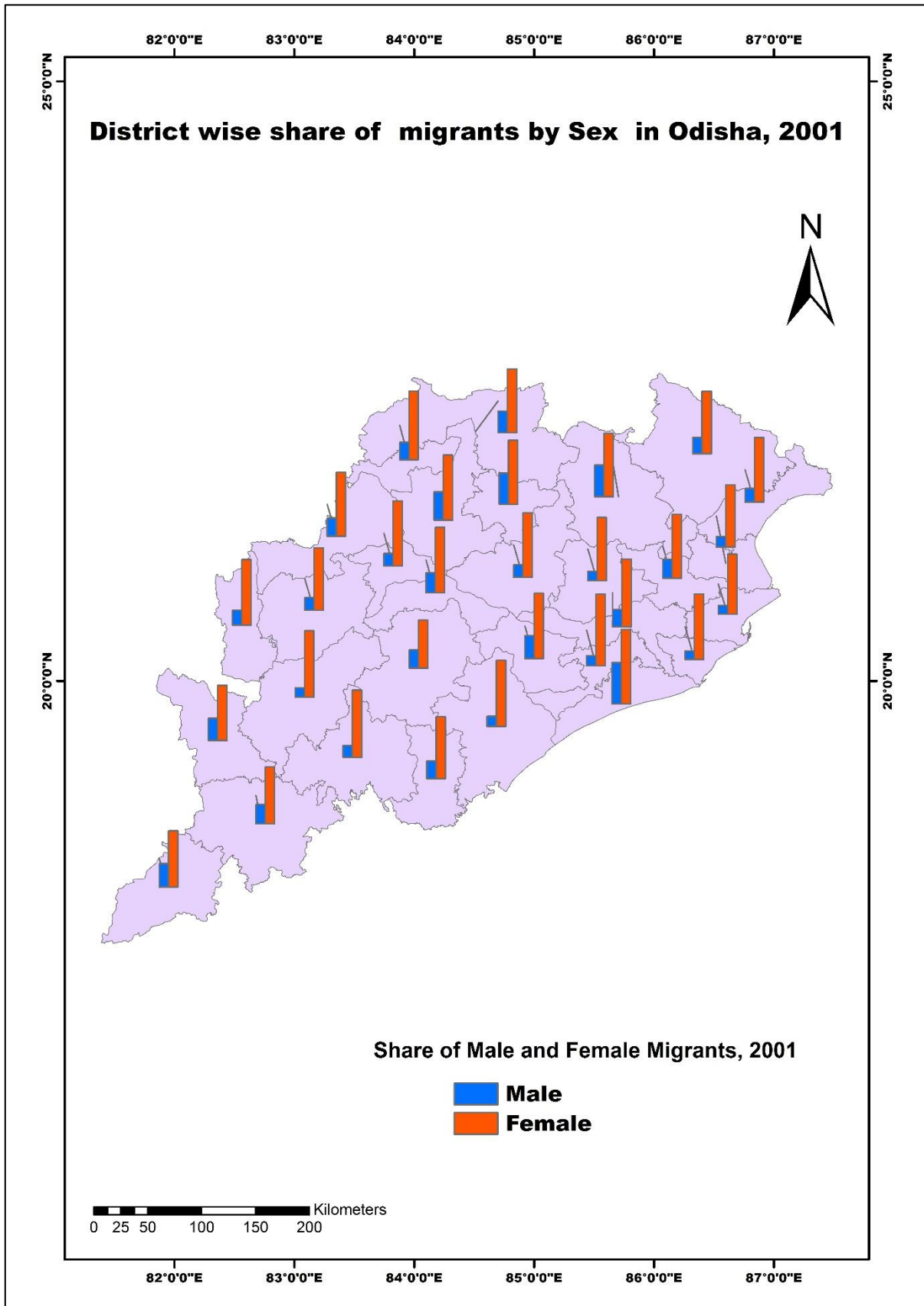


### 6.6. Gender Differences in Migration in Odisha

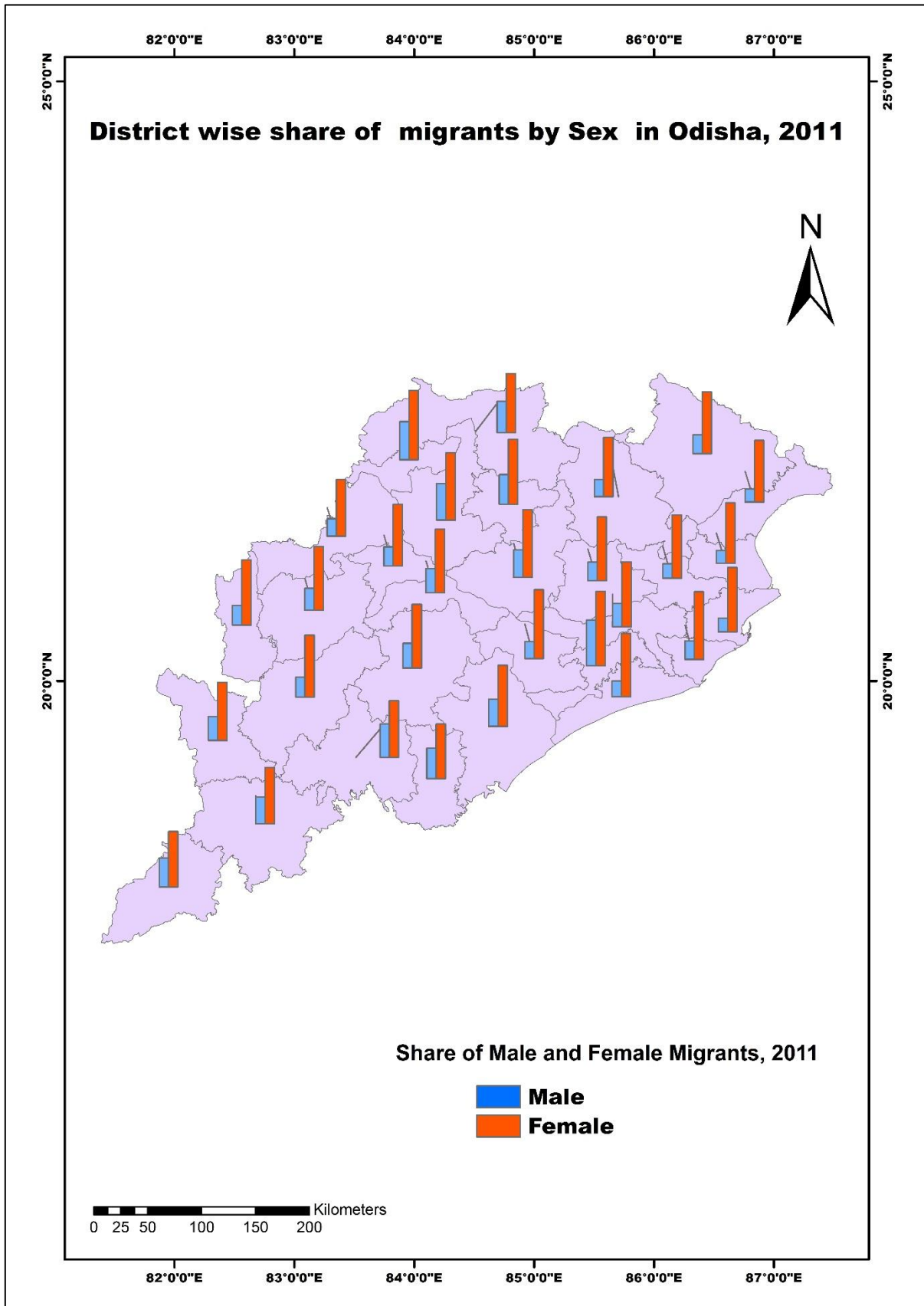
Gender play a vital role in every sphere of life and migration also talks same situation. The following two maps represent the share of male and female migrants in districts of Odisha and it has been observed that in every District the share of female migrants is more in comparison to male migrants in both 2001 & 2011. And it is not the matter of celebration but it tells about the traditional nature of society where every girl has to move to her husband’s residence after marriage and they are counted as migrants in their in-law’s house by census. This is the dominant reason for their out-number and another reason would be family moved migration where the wife and children are forced to move with their male member.

When the gender differences are analysed across district then it has been marked that in Coastal Districts and backward districts the gap is more but in socio-economically advanced and industrialised districts like Khorda, Cuttack, Jharsuguda, Sundargarh, Sambalpur etc. the gap is less because here migration occurs mostly due to job/Employment purpose and marriage has its role, but less in comparison to southern backward Districts.

Map 3



Map 4



**6.7 Pattern of female Migration by Distance: Inter-District and Intra-District 2001 and 2011**

Table 8 and 9 Show that at the district level there is a vast variation in the percentage share of intra district migrants. Ganjam district had the largest share of intra district migrants 91.79 percent in 2001 and 88.36 percent in 2011, whereas Khordha district had the least share of intra district migrants 38.83 percent in 2001 and 45.75 percent in 2011 census.

In case of intra district female migrants Ganjam district had the largest share 94.09 percent in 2001 and 90.76 percent in 2011. Whereas, Jharsuguda district had the least share 47.95 percent in 2001 and 48.49 percent in 2011 census.

Khordha district had the largest share of inter district migrants 55.06 percent in 2001 and 48.39 percent in 2011 census. Whereas, Ganjam district had the least share 5.18 percent in 2001 and 6.93 percent in 2011 census.

In case of inter district female migration Khordha district had the largest share 46.73 percent in 2001 and 46 percent in 2011. Ganjam district had the least share 3.81 percent in 2001 and 6.07 percent in 2011 census.

**Table 8 Intra and inter district pattern of migration in Odisha 2011**

2011	% share of Intra-District migrants	% share of Inter-Districts migrants	intra-dist Male migrants(in %)	inter-dist Male migrants(in %)	intra-dist female migrants(in %)	inter-dist female migrants(in %)
State - ODISHA	72.29	21.66	67.64	23.67	74.05	20.89
Bargarh	72.35	19.95	70.42	21.61	72.96	19.43
Jharsuguda	47.57	33.15	45.98	30.42	48.49	34.74
Sambalpur	59.97	32.66	60.06	30.28	59.93	33.98
Debagarh	68.77	28.77	75.62	20.68	65.55	32.57
Sundargarh	57.09	23.06	48.52	28.04	61.78	20.34
Kendujhar	70.62	21.16	61.81	23.26	73.20	20.55
Mayurbhanj	80.31	11.79	83.99	10.02	79.19	12.32
Baleshwar	77.14	15.60	75.46	15.75	77.50	15.57
Bhadrak	77.98	18.86	78.87	14.45	77.79	19.81
Kendrapara	79.10	16.89	74.64	13.53	80.04	17.60
Jagatsinghapur	73.85	22.53	64.85	27.11	76.40	21.23
Cuttack	63.88	32.50	58.52	35.16	65.94	31.48
Jajapur	74.58	23.18	73.41	21.08	74.86	23.67
Dhenkanal	75.88	22.59	75.41	20.92	76.02	23.10
Anugul	74.81	21.76	71.00	22.86	76.44	21.29
Nayagarh	78.20	20.77	78.97	18.48	77.99	21.39
Khordha	45.75	48.37	39.97	51.93	49.58	46.00
Puri	75.31	22.73	68.98	26.54	76.95	21.75
Ganjam	88.36	6.93	83.07	8.82	90.76	6.07

Gajapati	77.16	11.21	80.13	11.03	75.56	11.31
Kandhamal	82.20	17.05	76.67	22.02	84.26	15.19
Baudh	71.43	27.86	75.95	22.84	69.70	29.79
Subarnapur	64.42	34.30	69.57	28.08	62.75	36.31
Balangir	79.30	18.45	82.22	13.96	78.28	20.03
Nuapada	72.99	17.04	77.17	14.49	71.76	17.78
Kalahandi	82.81	14.32	80.89	15.12	83.43	14.07
Rayagada	78.91	14.08	78.41	14.12	79.19	14.05
Nabarangapur	78.19	12.87	76.98	14.86	78.68	12.06
Koraput	74.97	19.10	69.34	24.25	77.57	16.73
Malkangiri	70.48	15.44	62.36	19.55	74.61	13.36

Source: Census, 2011

**Table – 10 Intra and inter district pattern of migration in Odisha 2001**

2001	% share of Intra-District migrants	% share of Inter-District migrants	intra-dist Male migrants(in %)	inter-dist Male migrants(in %)	intra-dist female migrants(in %)	inter-dist female migrants(in %)
State - ODISHA	71.40	22.18	53.56	34.64	76.57	18.57
Bargarh	70.38	21.42	56.50	31.92	73.99	18.69
Jharsuguda	41.73	38.34	28.13	41.44	47.95	36.92
Sambalpur	58.18	34.66	50.70	38.91	61.93	32.52
Debagarh	61.68	31.76	58.61	32.50	62.75	31.51
Sundargarh	52.27	26.22	35.08	36.74	61.23	20.74
Kendujhar	75.02	17.89	62.35	22.85	78.35	16.58
Mayurbhanj	80.85	11.32	74.69	16.54	82.16	10.20
Baleshwar	79.93	12.85	70.59	19.19	81.57	11.73
Bhadrak	80.96	16.26	72.04	18.92	82.31	15.86
Kendrapara	80.59	14.49	50.85	25.63	84.28	13.10
Jagatsinghapur	74.20	21.13	48.94	37.66	80.87	16.77
Cuttack	59.92	35.59	34.97	55.01	67.77	29.48
Jajapur	77.66	20.64	62.72	30.62	79.95	19.11
Dhenkanal	76.86	21.98	61.36	34.75	80.01	19.38



Anugul	71.16	24.28	54.31	36.14	77.51	19.82
Nayagarh	82.84	16.79	78.45	19.75	83.51	16.34
Khordha	38.83	55.06	22.64	68.62	48.77	46.73
Puri	80.51	17.60	62.51	30.26	83.32	15.63
Ganjam	91.79	5.18	83.74	9.99	94.09	3.81
Gajapati	71.32	14.34	67.88	20.83	72.59	11.96
Kandhamal	79.21	20.35	62.15	36.73	84.36	15.42
Baudh	72.69	26.84	65.72	32.58	74.04	25.72
Subarnapur	63.88	35.09	56.87	40.26	65.36	34.00
Balangir	80.32	17.76	75.78	19.44	81.36	17.38
Nuapada	70.70	17.97	57.17	28.57	72.58	16.49
Kalahandi	82.50	15.09	64.80	29.41	85.62	12.57
Rayagada	73.50	17.64	61.46	26.27	78.21	14.26
Nabarangapur	72.32	16.57	59.81	26.22	76.62	13.25
Koraput	72.52	20.89	57.14	33.49	78.87	15.68
Malkangiri	56.01	20.58	42.31	26.61	64.47	16.86

Source: Census 2001

### 6.8 Female in-migration and out-migration in Odisha

As per census 2011 data, the dominant destination states for Odisha female migrants are Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, West Bangle which are its neighbouring states. After these states, other socio-economically advanced states/UT like Gujurat, NCT Delhi, Maharastra, Tamilnadu also attract female migrants from Odisha for employment and education purposes. From the data it has been observed that the female from Odisha not only migrated within state boundary but they also moved to other states of India for various purposes.

In the same time, when data has been analysed to find out the female in-migrants to Odisha from other states then highest volume of female migrants from Jharkhand has migrated to Odisha for different reasons which is followed by West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, UP, Mandhya Pradesh (See Table 11).

**Table 11: Female in migration and Out-Migration in Odisha**

States	In-migration to Odisha, 2011	Out-migration from Odisha. 2011
Jammu & Kashmir	3053	942

Himachal Pradesh	429	1032
Punjab	3213	5701
Uttarakhand	367	1965
Haryana	2228	7932
NCT of Delhi	3389	18434
Rajasthan	5411	6695
Uttar Pradesh	14425	24300
Bihar	55024	4569
Sikkim	57	171
Arunachal Pradesh	324	595
Nagaland	207	545
Manipur	95	27
Mizoram	22	31
Tripura	156	141
Meghalaya	126	253
Assam	2459	2413
West Bengal	105558	81745
Jharkhand	113777	97756
Chhattisgarh	102783	171516
Madhya Pradesh	7206	15412
Gujarat	4748	42232
Maharashtra	6683	41023
Andhra Pradesh	80986	109504
Karnataka	1732	19017
Goa	173	1203
Kerala	2089	2877
Tamil Nadu	2286	7657
Total	519521	669621

**Source: Census of India, 2011.**

## 7. Conclusion

In summary, there are some emerging trends observed in the pattern of female migration in Odisha between 1971 to 2011, which may have essential policy relevancies. It may be concluded that migration of females is mainly due to social reasons. Marriage is the dominant reason for female migration in Odisha both in rural and urban areas because India is a patrilocal society where the bride after marriage has to move to the place of her husband. The study supports the hypothesis of “shorter distances female migrants predominate over male migrants and at longer distances male migrants predominate over female migrants”. The reason primarily being marriage. Female migration from Odisha or specifically from the coastal districts has been attributed largely due to economic reasons besides being induced by natural calamities. Most of the migrants, especially the females, were enumerated in the rural areas whereas more male migrants appear to have been attracted towards the urban centres. Analysing the census data up to 2011 it is observed that, in most cases the highest proportion of the exodists have stayed in the place of

enumeration for the longest period. This may be due to the dominance of the life-time female migrants which has become possible due to marriages. The conclusion can, therefore, be drawn that marriage plays an important role in the migratory pattern of the state.

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