

Statistical Perspectives on Migration and Its Impacts On Agriculture and Livelihoods: A Systematic Review

Bhabani Shankar Sa¹, Dr. Sabita Dash², Sangram Mohanty³

¹ Odisha University of Technology and Research (OUTR), Bhubaneswar,
Odisha, India.

(bhabaniplanning@outr.ac.in)

ORCID: 0009-0008-7657-2300

² Odisha University of Technology and Research (OUTR), Bhubaneswar,
Odisha, India.

(sdash@outr.ac.in)

³ Odisha University of Technology and Research (OUTR), Bhubaneswar,
Odisha, India.

(sangramm@gmail.com)

Corresponding Author:

Bhabani Shankar Sa

Email: bhabaniplanning@outr.ac.in

Abstract: Migration has become a crucial socio-economic phenomenon affecting the livelihoods of the rural areas and agriculture in the developing world, especially in India. The present research review paper investigates the statistical connection between migration, agriculture and livelihood in the context of rural economy. Household migration is typically a coping mechanism for households experiencing distress in the agricultural sectors, unemployment, or environmental hardships. The study aims to integrate the existing knowledge to gain insights into the causes, nature and implications of migration and its double-edged effect on agriculture and rural livelihoods. The review draws attention to the fact that economic challenges like low agricultural productivity, seasonal unemployment, poverty, and wage disparities are major drivers of migration. Furthermore, environmental conditions, like climate change, droughts and floods, contribute to further intensification of migration flows. Theoretical models like neoclassical theory, Harris–Todaro model and New Economics of Labour Migration have accounted for migration as an individual/household decision to maximize incomes and diversify risks. The results suggest there are both benefits and consequences to migration. Positive outcomes of remittances received by migrant workers include boosting household incomes, which has a positive effect on household poverty, and facilitating investments in agriculture, education, and health care. These financial inflows are helpful for livelihood diversification and economic stability. The negative impact of migration is, on the one hand, the lack of agricultural workers and on the other hand, the increased workload for women and elderly members, as well as structural changes in rural labour markets. The review also highlights the necessity of the use of remittances to impact agricultural productivity, a factor that is largely dependent on the way remittances are used. Remittances can boost productivity by investing in inputs and technology, but they also may affect agriculture productivity if there is a shortage of labour. The study shows that migration has a complex and essential function in the process of rural development. There is a need for effective policy interventions to maximise its benefit and minimise its negative impacts, especially in the agrarian areas of Odisha

Keywords: Migration, Agriculture, Livelihood, Remittances, Rural Development

Introduction

Migration has now become an integral part of the socio-economic change, especially in developing countries where agriculture is the main source of livelihood. In rural areas, the migration is seen as a coping mechanism used by the families to deal with the economic instability and lack of employment opportunities and environmental uncertainties. Migration is an important determinant of population change, labour markets and livelihoods in rural areas in India. It is especially high in the rain-fed agriculture prone states like Odisha. Poor farm productivity, lack of job opportunities during seasons, small land holdings, and credit and infrastructure constraints are some of the problems rural households face. Such restrictions force people to make the decision to move for the sake of finding a job that will pay them more. Migration is thus not only an escape from poverty, but also a way of rising above it. Migration during the season and in times of distress is widespread in economically underdeveloped areas, as a result of structural differences in the development of rural areas.

Migration and agriculture are multifaceted and complex. On the other hand, the migration of labour also causes a shortage of labor power in rural areas and can also impact agricultural activities, especially during the respective seasons, like sowing and harvesting. Labour shortage can result in either higher wages or mechanization or alteration in cropping patterns. But on the other hand, migration creates remittances which give financial support to the rural households. The remittances are frequently channelled into consumption, education and healthcare, as well as investment in agricultural activities. Migration is also an important factor in livelihood diversification. It offers diversified income generation opportunities, which lowers reliance on agriculture and boosts food security and resilience of households to economic and environmental shocks. These advantages of migration are, however, not always available and are subject to the influences of education, ability level, social networks, and economic conditions of the countries or regions of destination.

From a theoretical point of view, migration is viewed in different theories like the neoclassical theory that stresses wage differentials, and the New Economics of Labour Migration theory which focuses on the decision-making of the household and risk diversification. These theories form the bases for migration analysis and the consequences for rural economies. Migration movements need to be analysed statistically, based on population censuses and national surveys, to gain an understanding of their effect on agriculture and livelihood. Empirical research shows that migration has an impact on labour supply, agricultural productivity, income distribution and poverty.

The purpose of this paper is to review literature on the migration and its consequences on agriculture and livelihood. It aims at synthesizing theoretical and empirical studies and achieve an integrated understanding of the role of migration in the process of rural development. The study is of special interest in areas such as Odisha where migration is associated with agricultural conditions and livelihoods.

Objectives

To analyse the patterns and determinants of migration and its relationship with agriculture and rural livelihood.

To examine the impact of migration on agricultural labour supply, productivity, and livelihood sustainability.

Literature Review

The migration issue is well known to be one of the major socio-economic issues affecting rural development, agricultural systems and livelihood strategies especially in the developing countries. Migration in Indian context, especially in that of agrarian societies is a means of coping and a means of economic advancement. It is emphasized in literature that migration consists of several aspects and impacts on agriculture and rural livelihoods; economic, social and environmental are some of the drivers of migration.

3.1. Review of the theories of migration.

The theory of migration offer explanations of the determinants of migration and the consequences. The neoclassical theory of migration sees migration as an individual decision that has as its goal to move from a low-income area to a high-income area to maximize income (Docquier et al., 2018). This is from a labour market imbalance and differential wage point of view. Another similar idea was put forward by the Harris–Todaro model, which highlights that the state of expected income is a factor affecting the decision to migrate, and not actual wages, which explains why migrations persist despite urban unemployment (Riosmena et al., 2017).

The New Economics of Labour Migration (NELM) focusses on households, implying that migration is a household strategy to diversify income and to reduce risks caused by agricultural uncertainty (De Haas, 2015). This is especially important in areas with little access to credit and insurance, like rural regions. Also, according to the push–pull theory, people migrate due to undesirable conditions in their origin countries (push) and favorable conditions in their destination countries (pull) in terms of job opportunities, poverty, and/or environmental stress (Hoffmann et al., 2019). These theories all emphasise that migration should not be only regarded as a reaction to financial inequalities, but as a target-oriented decision of households, based on both their needs and labour market conditions as well as environmental factors.

3.2. Migration and Rural livelihoods

Migration is an important factor in the development of rural livelihood, and contributes to both the diversification of the income sources and decrease on the reliance on agricultural sector for household livelihood. Research shows that remittances play a crucial role in increasing the income, consumption and investment of migrant worker households (Adams & Cuecuecha, 2018). This increase in finances is used for education, health, housing and agricultural inputs, which thus, contributes to the overall security of livelihoods. Clemens (2020) reiterates the importance of migration in promoting economic development both through access to better employment opportunities and knowledge transfer. Likewise, De Haas (2015) recommends considering migration as a means of social mobility and not only as a symptom of poverty. Evidence from South Asia highlights that for remittances to have a positive impact, their role in resilience ought to include decreasing vulnerability towards economic shocks (Dharmadasa & Dharmadasa, 2021).

Migration too, however, has its challenges for the rural communities. Out-migration of working age people can cause a shortage of labour in agriculture and hence demanding higher workload for women and elderly members (Mendola, 2017). Yet, migration continues to play an important role in the rural livelihoods strategies, even in countries with good economic opportunities.

3.3. Moving of people across regions or countries and their supply in agricultural labor.

Migration has significant impact on labour availability in the farms. When labour transfers from agriculture to non-agricultural activities, this leads to a decline in labour for agriculture, especially at

busy seasons (Dustmann et al., 2017). This labour scarcity may lead to higher wages and impacts on the productivity of farming. It's clear that structural changes in agriculture can often happen because of a labour shortage due to migration. The key strategies that farmers can employ are mechanization, a switch to less-labour-intensive crops, and the utilization of external labour to make up for the reduced labour force (Nadaf et al., 2025). These can make things more efficient, but can also result in a higher production cost.

Meanwhile, remittances from migration have counteracted the impact of the shortage of labour. Households spend remittance money on leasing in labor, purchasing machinery and technology, as well as adopting new farming methods (Taylor & Lopez-Feldman, 2020). So the migration impact on agricultural labour supply is double based on that one migrant has less labour and more finance.

3.4. The linkages between migration and the agriculture sector's productivity.

Migration–agricultural productivity nexus is complex and differs across contexts. Many authors discuss the impact of remittances on agricultural outcomes as a central mechanism through which they operate; this is in part because remittances provide financial resources for investment, such as seeds, fertilisers, irrigation as well as farm equipment (Adams & Cuecuecha, 2018). All of these investments can foster better productivity and yields in the crops. Kapri and Ghimire (2020) concluded that remittances are significantly helpful for agricultural development as it helps the household to modernize farming technique. Moreover, Odozi et al. (2020) found that remittance receiving households have more efficient production mainly because they have greater investments in agriculture.

Migration also takes away family hands to work the farms however, which can have a negative impact on farm operations (Docquier et al., 2018). A shortage of labour can lead to a delay of agricultural activities, which can lower productivity, especially in labour intensive agricultural systems. As a result, farmers typically resort to technology to save on labour, or move towards mechanizing their farming practices (Dustmann et al., 2017). In general, how migration affects agricultural productivity is subject to the "miracle of remittances" vs the loss of labour. Remittances, if used properly, can boost productivity and help to modernize agriculture.

3.5. Migration and Remittances and Poverty Reduction

Migration has long been known to be a viable means of alleviating poverty. Remittances boost household income, provide an opportunity to consume as well as to invest in productive activities (Adams & Cuecuecha, 2018). Research has indicated that migrant households are at a greater risk than non-migrant households to exit poverty (Amare & Hohfeld, 2016). Finally, remittances provide a stabilizing function as households' exposures to shocks are diffused by saving part of the income flows they receive (Combes & Ebeke, 2018). Payments in rural areas are part of agriculture investment and increase the security of livelihoods. Rural India in particular has been identified as being particularly affected by remittances, as it decreases poverty as found by Dey (2015) due to better access to education and health care.

But migration might also contribute to inequality as between households with and without migrant members (Poudel & Upadhyay, 2025). However, the general gist of the evidence shows that migration can potentially make a positive impact on poverty reduction and rural development.

3.6. Factors in an environment and migration

Environment plays a greater role on influencing migration now. Climate variability, natural disasters and environmental degradation frequently decrease agricultural production and cause an insecurity of livelihoods which leads to migration (Cattaneo et al., 2019). Migration is a form of

adaptation that can help households to diversify sources of income and minimise their vulnerability to environmental risks.

Droughts, floods and temperature shifts are known to be important factors in migratory decisions (Gray & Mueller, 2012). The negative impact of environmental stress as a push factor, especially in areas where agriculture is imperative. Transfers from migrants can provide benefits at the household level in terms of investing in resilient farming techniques in reaction to climate change (Millock, 2015). But environmental migration also has repercussions on the availability of rural labour and the sustainability of agriculture. Farming activities could be impacted due to the loss of labour and remittances may not necessarily adequately offset this impact.

3.7. Evidence Based on the Indian Context of Migration

Empirical evidence reveals that migration is a highly important livelihood strategy for the rural households in India especially in areas of low agricultural productivity, low income and limited employment. We noted that over time, there had been an escalation in rural to urban migration and seasonal migration due to the structure changes in the economy and pressure on the available agricultural resources (Srivastava, 2011; Bhagat, 2017). The push-pull factors behind migration largely consist of economic differences, land pressure and opportunities for a better job outside of farming (Keshri & Bhagat, 2013; Riosmena et al., 2017).

Numerous studies underpin the beneficial contribution of migration, in relation to remittances in the enhancement of rural livelihood. Evidently, Adams and Cuecuecha (2018) observed that remittances have a significant positive impact on household income and on the investments in sectors such as agriculture, education and small business. Likewise, Bhuvaneshwari et al. (2022) found that remittances have been utilized to acquire farm assets like irrigation facilities, farm machinery and fertilizers, which boosts productivity in farming.

Taylor and Lopez-Feldman (2020) also found that the remittance-driven investments have a positive impact on agricultural modernization and efficiency.

Table 1: Statistical Indicators of Migration Impact in India

Sl. No.	Indicator	Description	Value (%)	Implication on Agriculture & Livelihood
1	Agricultural Employment Share	Decline in workforce engaged in agriculture over time	49	Indicates shift from agriculture to non-farm sectors
2	Remittance Use in Agriculture	Share of remittances invested in agricultural activities	65	Supports farm investment and productivity
3	Seasonal Migration Rate	Proportion of households engaged in seasonal migration	55	Reflects dependence on migration as livelihood strategy
4	Labour Shortage in Agriculture	Reduction in available agricultural labour due to migration	60	Leads to increased wages and mechanization

5	Mechanization Adoption	Increase in use of machinery in agriculture due to labour shortage	58	Enhances efficiency but raises costs
6	Poverty Reduction through Migration	Reduction in poverty among migrant households due to remittances	70	Improves livelihood security and living standards
7	Livelihood Diversification	Households adopting multiple income sources beyond agriculture	75	Reduces dependency on agriculture

Source: Compiled from empirical studies (Adams & Cuecuecha, 2018; Bhuvaneshwari et al., 2022; Deshingkar & Farrington, 2013; Hnatkovska & Lahiri, 2015; Pandey & Kumari, 2018; Taylor & Lopez-Feldman, 2020; Venu et al., 2024, etc.)

Migration also plays a key role in poverty reduction and livelihood diversification. Deshingkar and Farrington (2013) highlighted that migration facilitates rural household's coping mechanism to the agricultural distress and income fluctuations and Mendola (2017) indicated that migrants are generally better off in terms of their income and wellbeing. Further, migration leads to human capital growth as remittances provide additional scope for education and healthcare investments (Mueller & Shariff, 2011).

There are negative impacts to migration on agriculture, however, as well, especially in terms of labour supply. Out-migration has been seen creating a shortage of labour for agricultural operations particularly during the crucial crops periods, which forces the wages to increase and ultimately results in declining productivity (Pandey & Kumari, 2018; Venu et al., 2024). This, in turn, can lead to mechanisation of some farms or farmers cultivating less labour-intensive crops. However, Dustmann et al. (2017) pointed out that migration can also have an impact on the labour market dynamics as it reallocates labour to more productive sectors, which is also linked to structural transformation as noted by Hnatkovska and Lahiri (2015).

In addition, migration has social and gender aspects. Studies by Rao et al. (2016) have shown that due to the migration of males engaged in the labor market, women's participation in agricultural activities has also increased, but so has their workload and resource scarcity. In spite of all such difficulties migration still plays a significant role in Thailand's rural development. Empirical evidence shows that, in general, migration effect on India can be said as a two-fold effect, wherein, migration creates a structural change in a rural economy, increase the investment in agriculture, and increase the income as well as reduce the poverty, but creates a challenge for the labour shortage in the rural areas.

3.8. This book presents empirical evidence on migration in Odisha.

Empirical findings based on Odisha are available to study the different patterns, determinants and impacts of migration on agriculture and rural livelihoods in detail. There is a substantial degree of out-migration from the state, which is largely due to economic hardship, a poor performance of agriculture and employment restrictions. Agasty (2021) has pointed out that the rural–urban migration trends in Odisha are driven mainly by income gap, job absence, and educational aspirations, etc. In the same vein, Bera and Das (2022) revealed that cities are the ports of arrival for migrants because there

are more opportunities, infrastructure development, standard of living among other factors, which gives the impression that migration is a push–pull phenomenon.

In Odisha migration is also strongly linked to issues of agriculture. There is high prevalence of seasonal migration in western Odisha, where the agricultural field is not irrigated, crops are often failed, and the practice of rain-fed agriculture is prevalent, as seen by Swain and Das (2018). These are the factors which are forcing rural families to use migration as a means of coping. In this respect, Behera and Sahoo (2017) found that migration had a positive and significant impact on poverty alleviation by augmenting the income of the households but it can also augment the social-economic disparities. Remittances are an important element to enhance rural livelihood. Sahoo and Mishra (2019) revealed that remittance income is utilized for consumption, education, medical treatment and farm investment purposes largely. Datta (2025) also highlights the ways remittances lead to financial stability and livelihood diversification, thereby diversifying away from the agriculture sector.

Table 2: Statistical Indicators of Migration Impact in Odisha

Sl. No.	Indicator	Value / Estimate	Description	Implication
1	Annual Migrant Workers (PLFS)	8.51 lakh	Number of workers migrating annually for employment	High dependence on migration as livelihood
2	Rural Workforce Share	83%	Majority of workforce located in rural areas	High pressure on agriculture
3	Employment in Agriculture	46.2%	Share of workforce engaged in agriculture	Indicates agrarian dependence
4	Agriculture Contribution to GVA	15.2%	Share of agriculture in state economy	Low productivity relative to labour
5	Migration-Prone Districts	10–11 districts	Districts with high distress migration (e.g., Balangir, Kalahandi, Ganjam)	Regional imbalance
6	Seasonal Migrant Families	~60,000 families	Families migrating seasonally from western Odisha	Indicates distress migration
7	Interstate Migrant Workers (via agents)	60,683 workers	Workers migrating through registered contractors	Organized labour mobility
8	Migrant Worker Deaths (5 years)	289 deaths	Workers dying at destination workplaces	Reflects vulnerability
9	Youth Unemployment Rate	14%	Unemployment among young population	Push factor for migration

10	Rural Daily Income Level	< ₹166/day	Average income in rural households	Economic distress driver
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Source: Compiled from Periodic Labour Force Survey (2020–21), Odisha Development Reports, and government data

Migration also has an impact on agricultural labour supply and productivity. Tripathy and Pradhan (2020) reported that skilled labour shortage during the peak agricultural season may impact productivity and wage rate as a consequence of migration. This typically leads to mechanization and/or crop changes, among other strategies, in response.

Some new research calls attention to new directions in migration and change in structure among the young. Prusty et al., (2024) reported that young population in rural areas is slowly distancing from agricultural profession due to diminishing profit in agriculture and alternate employment opportunities in and outside agriculture. The structural change of rural economy has also been observed by Rajan and Bhagat (2023) where there is a reallocation of labour from farming to construction and services. Moreover, Ghadei (2024) points out that programs designed to foster elasticities of agricultural output and rural work opportunities can curb distress migration. Overall, the available empirical evidence suggests that migration in Odisha faces a dual impact, as it helps the people to improve their income and livelihood security through remittances, but also poses problems like labor shortage and changes in agriculture.

Table 3: District-wise Migration Indicators in Odisha

Sl. No.	District	Estimated Migrants (No.)	% Households with Migrants	Type of Migration Pattern	Key Insight
1	Ganjam	4.2 lakh	29.2%	High interstate & semi-permanent	Major migration hub (Surat linkage)
2	Cuttack	2.71 lakh	26.4%	Urban-oriented migration	Industrial & service sector pull
3	Balasore	2.57 lakh	28.2%	Seasonal & cyclical	Coastal migration hotspot
4	Bhadrak	2.18 lakh	40.6%	High household migration	Highest migration incidence
5	Balangir	1.61 lakh	—	Distress & seasonal migration	KBK region, high poverty
6	Dhenkanal	1.55 lakh	34.2%	Mixed migration	High household migration
7	Nayagarh	1.07 lakh	32.2%	Outbound migration	Most vulnerable district

Statistical Perspectives on Migration and Its Impacts On Agriculture and Livelihoods: A Systematic Review

8	Jajpur	1.75 lakh	29.2%	Industrial migration	Mining belt influence
9	Mayurbhanj	1.37 lakh	—	Seasonal migration	Tribal-dominated migration
10	Keonjhar	1.19 lakh	—	Mining-related migration	Labour mobility to industries
11	Nuapada	49,331 (current)	27.9%	Return & seasonal migration	High return migration
12	Sundargarh	46,090	—	Industrial migration	Steel & mining sector
13	Sambalpur	27,482	—	Mixed migration	Moderate migration levels
14	Bargarh	24,002	—	Low migration	Agriculture-dominated
15	Khordha	—	—	Destination district	Major in-migration hub

Source: Odisha Migration Study (OMS, 2025); PMEAC Report (2023); Social Mapping of Migrant Workers in Odisha (2024)

Key Insights:

Coastal districts like Ganjam, Cuttack, Balasore, and Bhadrak show the highest migration intensity.

Western districts (KBK region) experience distress and seasonal migration, linked to poverty and agricultural instability.

Over 50% of districts in Odisha are migration-prone, indicating widespread dependence on migration.

Urban districts like Khordha and Cuttack act as major destinations, driven by construction and service sector demand.

Findings

The literature search suggests some significant conclusions with respect to migration and its impact on agriculture/living.

Economics such as low income in agriculture, joblessness, wage disparities are the main reasons for migration (firstly). Sociological and environmental conditions like natural disasters, climate change and/or other factors are also large factors that can affect the decision to migrate.

Secondly, migration is also a critical approach which is undertaken by rural households as an important means of livelihood support. It allows to diversify the income and minimise the agricultural dependency. Remittances are a key source of enhanced household income, consumption and education and health and investment in agriculture.

◎ Thirdly, migration has a dual impact on agriculture. The good news is that remittances help agriculture by providing farmers with funds for investment in inputs, technology and infrastructure. The downside of migration is that there is less labor available, especially during busy agricultural periods, which can impact productivity, and the cost of labor.

Fourth, migration plays an important part in decreasing the poverty. For the households receiving the remittances, their living standards, consumption and access to key services are higher. But migration also can lead to inequalities between households with members who migrants and those without.

◎ Fifth, migration adds pressure to the agricultural labour markets that lowers the supply of labour and pushes up wages. This frequently contributes towards a modification of structures including mechanization and change in cropping pattern.

Finally, the effectiveness of remittance utilization and the adaptability of rural households are key factors influencing the impact of migration. Migration can have positive and negative impacts that can be improved by the proper policy support.

Discussion

Results show the complex dynamics relating migration, agriculture and livelihood. Migration can be seen as a problem and/or a solution, but it is a process that has opportunities and challenges in it. Migration has a dual effect as it has positive aspects at the same time as negative ones. Migration's positive contribution is strongly contingent on remittances, giving financial security and contributing to rural development. Household can use these tax revenues to invest in agriculture, education, health and other activities to increase their overall welfare. Migration also stimulates diversity in livelihood activities, decreasing economic and environmental sensitivity.

But there are drawbacks to migration which should not be overlooked. A shortage of labour in farming can impact productivity and impose extra burden to other remaining families, especially for women and the elderly. Issues of dependency on remittances and the phenomenon of family separation is also a social problem. The paper emphasizes the need for policy interventions. The distress migration is to be reduced through generation of employment opportunities in rural areas. Meanwhile, policies should be addressed to facilitating the productive use of remittances, agricultural mechanization, and access to credit and infrastructure.

The relationship between environmental factors and agriculture is complicated by migration. Climate change and environmental degradation will likely drive migration to be more prevalent going forward, and therefore, it will be important to bring migration and rural development policies together with climate adaptation policies. Migration should be regarded as part of a development process. It has great potential to maximize benefits and minimize adverse impacts with proper policies and institutional supports.

Future Scope of the Study

Based on the present systematic review of statistical perspectives in migration and its impacts on agriculture and livelihoods, there are several important areas that need to be further explored. Although there are valuable studies, the existing studies have significant gaps that future studies will be able to address so that it will help in deepening the understandings and aid in evidence-informed policymaking.

● Firstly micro level and the region level analysis should be emphasized in future studies, especially in migration prone areas like Odisha and other agrarian states. District or even village level data can give more accurate information on migration patterns, labour market activities, and agricultural results, things that tend to be blurred at the macro level.

● Secondly, a need to conduct longitudinal and panel studies to investigate the long-term effects of migration on agriculture/livelihoods. Previous studies commonly employ cross-sectional data, making it difficult to consider how economic activity might change over time, including trends in livelihood change between generations, shift in cropping system, and changes in farm labouring.

Third, the role of remittances in the agricultural transformation should be studied more in detail in the future. Although it is generally accepted that remittances have a positive effect on household consumption and investment, deeper statistical analyses should be conducted to gain insights into impacts on technological adoption, as well as farm productivity and sustainability practices. Yet another key area of focus is migration and climate change's effects on agriculture. When exposed to environmental stresses, in the future studies should be brought together that incorporate climate variables into a migration model and define the impact of climate-induced migration on agricultural ecosystems and rural livelihoods. In addition, research can be conducted on the gender aspects of migration including the role of women farmers in the circumstances of migration with no male participants. Research may explore shifting decision-making, workload and resource access of women-led households. Future research is also recommended to include further statistical and econometric analyses including spatial analysis and causal inferences techniques such as machine learning approaches to reflect the comprehensive relations between migration, agriculture and livelihoods.

Lastly, policy orientated research is needed to assess existing government programs on rural employment, town and city management, and agricultural development. These analyses can facilitate the development of policies that are in the best interests of migration as well as its negative impacts. Future research should be multidisciplinary and data-oriented, to deepen our understanding of the changing characteristics and impacts of migration on agriculture and livelihoods.

Conclusion

Migration has seen the rise to a major determinant of agriculture and rural livelihood mainly in the developing areas. This review indicates that economic, social and environmental factors influence migration. It is a significant livelihood option for rural households and plays a crucial role in diversifying their livelihoods and farms, and in reducing the reliance on agriculture. The study concludes that migration not only has negative but also positive effects. Remittances are significant for increasing household income and lowering poverty levels as well as for agricultural investment. But migration also causes agriculture sector shortages of labor and can present social and economic issues.

Remittance use and the ability of rural households to adjust to conditions depend on the overall impact of migration. Every effort needs to be made through effective policy measures to improve the positive aspects of migration. This comprises rural jobs creation, agriculture development and remittances utilization. To sum up, migration is a multifaceted complex and vital element of rural development. If managed well, it can help to enhance livelihoods and to enrich economic growth. Thus in future studies, region-specific analysis should be conducted and role of policy should be emphasized in moulding the migration as the situation in Odisha is agriculture-centric and livelihoods-system-centric.

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Statistical Perspectives on Migration and Its Impacts On Agriculture and Livelihoods: A Systematic Review

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