Chapter III
A REVIEW OF AVAILABLE LITERATURE

• WORK DONE IN INDIA
• WORK DONE OUTSIDE INDIA
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The movement of human population within and across national boundaries has been an abiding component of human civilization and migration continues to be an important socio-economic phenomenon in most parts of the world. The process of migration and its effect on demographic, economic, social and cultural factors has recently attracted attention from various disciplines. Geographers, demographers, economists, sociologists, historians and psychologists, all find the residential movements of human population to be of importance to their respective subjects, and for this reason the study of migration is both a multi-disciplinary and also, in its widest sense, an inter-disciplinary field.

In India information about migration was obtained from its first synchronous census of 1881 by asking the question about place of birth and this practice continued upto 1951. Based on census data, many scholars contributed to the study of migration but upto 1941 their studies were limited to the state level. It was only since 1961 census that the horizon of the study of migration broaden when questions about duration of residence with their rural/urban distinction included. The following censuses have tried to improve upon the quality of data by adding the variables such as place of last residence (1971 census) and reasons of migration (1981 census). This improvement in the quality of data of migration motivated scholars of various disciplines to study more minute aspects of migration. The renowned scholars, such as Kingsley Davis, K.C. Zachariah, S. Chandrasekher, Ashok Mitra, Ashish Bose and B.K. Roy have currently highlighted internal migration as a research enterprise by lending
it the significance it deserves and by inviting popular attention to it. Work done on internal migration in India and outside India is so numerous that it is impossible to review all the literature. Here some important works done by eminent scholars in India and abroad are being reviewed.

WORK DONE IN INDIA

Davis (1951), in his book, “The Population of India and Pakistan”, gave a vivid account of immigration, emigration and internal migration in India. Davis tried to give a unique explanation of internal migration in India on the basis of place of birth data of 1940. The aspects which were taken into account are magnitude and major direction of movement in Indian sub-continent, migration between British India and native states, types of migration and nature and direction of rural-urban migration etc.

Gosal (1961), published an article on ‘internal migration in India – a regional analysis’, in which he asserted that mostly the migrant in the country are short run, though large cities have attracted migrants from far and wide. In general, there is inverse relation between the number of in-migrants to these cities and the distance of migration. About the internal migration in future, the author pointed out that it bound to increase with the view of growing diversification of economic activity. The author also accepted that the increasing degree of industrialization and urbanization, the expanding commercial activities, the improving means of transport, the extension of irrigation to arid and semi-arid areas under various plans of economic development, the spread of education will play a big role to make India’s population more mobile.

Zachariah (1964), in his famous book “A Historical Study of Internal Migration in the Indian Sub-Continent 1901-1931”, gave a detailed discussion to
measure and describe the pattern of internal migration in Indian sub-continent during the period 1901-1931. The author made an attempt to show migration estimates by sex and age, for regions, states and, to a limited extent for towns with a populations of 20,000 or more. In addition to this he also used these estimates to describe the contribution of internal migration to overall population redistribution, to indicate the areas of population gain and loss, to determine the direction and magnitude of migration streams and analyzed the demographic characteristics of net migration. Furthermore, the author also has undertaken the estimation of net migration from place of birth data, including discussion of methodology. The major handicap of Zachariah’s work is that his study was based only on place of birth data at state level.

Bose (1967), in his paper on 'migration streams in India', has tried to illustrate an overall picture of internal migration in India, in terms of the origin, direction, distance and volume of migration streams, based on 1961 census data on migration. He highlighted several new aspects of migration about which very little was known in the past due to inadequate data. In his paper, Bose explained twelve types of migration streams and pointed out that rural to rural migration dominates in the country, and this migration in case of female is mainly due to ‘marriage migration’ and not ‘economic migration’ and only in case of long distance migration among males rural to urban migration is more important than other types of migration. Based on the duration of residence data, the author has also computed the annual ‘out-migration rates’. These rates have their own limitations especially rural to rural out-migration rates which are really redistribution and not out-migration if rural areas are taken as a whole. Moreover, the author also pointed out that there were no significant differences
between the male and female out-migration rates in urban areas, while in case of rural areas, the female migration rates were higher for rural areas.

Bohra (1971), in his paper on 'internal migration in Rajasthan', gave a detailed account of patterns of internal migration in Rajasthan. The migration behaviour of population, types of migration, regional patterns of internal migration and rural to urban migration in cities have been discussed in detail. The study is based on the migration data recorded on the basis of place of birth in the 1961 census. In addition to this, the author also stated that inter-district and intra-district migration were more intense than inter-state migration and in both the cases the percentage of rural to rural migration was higher than other three types of community migration i.e., rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban.

Kumar (1971), in his article on 'distribution and displacement of population in Bihar', pointed out that industrial regions of Bihar are attracting population from other states and also losing her population to other states. He claimed that migration due to inter-state marriage was high in border districts. Mining and industrial towns of South Bihar are the centres of economic in-migration. Both push and pull factors have affected the pattern of inter-district and inter-state migration and the decennial growth rate of regional population.

Banerjee (1977), in his paper entitled 'some methodological aspects of analysis of data on internal migration', tried to examine the nature of existing data and to specify what type of data is required, described the available data in the Indian Census Report, various types of migrants classified according to their place of birth, sex, occupation and economic status, age composition, and duration of residence in urban centres. For dynamic analysis of migration, author
emphasized the occupational history of migrants. However, he pointed out that objective and subjective factors would be different for migrants from rural areas and migrants from urban areas, although both are guided by economic motives. Finally he concluded that analysis of data on internal migration could not go far without a theoretical framework. Since migration is costly and involves risk and uncertainty, it is useful to consider migration from an investment in human capital perspective.

Sita (1979), in his paper on ‘immigration and its effect on urbanization in South Konkan’, made an attempt to identify the areas of out-migration within South Konkan by using taluka level data on births and deaths. On the basis of the results obtained, author divided South Konkan into four regions, in terms of migration. The results also exhibited that migration was the main factor responsible for intra-regional variations in urbanization in the region.

Roy (1979), in his paper on ‘internal migration in India’s manpower resources’, made an attempt to synthesize certain basic issues and patterns of migration both rural and urban at the set up of district, state and cities/UAs using 1971 census data of place of birth and place of last residence. On the basis of data of place of birth he tried to assess patterns of rural to rural immigrants, rural migrants classified by age and marital status. He also made effort to reveal the position of working and non-working immigrants especially at the urban centres alongwith their skill in terms of educational level. He also gave importance to the class I cities/UAs in determining the migrants according to last residence in specific areas to assess the quantum and patterns of such migrants whose last residence have been either rural or urban.
Mishra (1981), worked on ‘factors and process of migration in a developing economy: a case study of M.P.’, in which he attempted to study the process and factors of migration in developing economy characterized by a high dependency on agriculture. The study revealed that regression coefficient of the agricultural development in a district had negative impact on migrant rates in rural areas, and so was the impact of industrial development. However, infrastructural development had positive impacts. On the other hand population growth in urban areas due to migration was accountable to industrial development (positive), but infrastructural and agricultural development of the districts had negative impacts on it. However, infrastructural and industrial levels of development did not exhibit significant impacts on inter-district migrational growth in population. The author explained that, however, inter-district transfer of population was determined by sectoral levels of development in the districts and population transfer from rural to urban areas varied directly with industrial development in the district.

Kamble (1982), in his book entitled “Migrants in Indian Metropolis”, has tried to discuss the factors associated with growth, volume, direction and duration of stay in Madras city from rural to urban areas of Tamil Nadu (where the city is located) as well as socio-economic and occupational structure of migrant workers in Madras city. The relevant data were taken from the Census of India reports, 1961 and 1971. The study revealed that more than one-forth of population of Madras city has come from within Tamil Nadu state, five per cent of the population of Madras city was found to be migrant population from other states of India beyond Tamil Nadu and six per cent of the population was the migrant population from urban areas of states in India beyond Tamil Nadu. The author pointed out that migration of people in Madras city was mainly
employment oriented migration because the study showed that the participation rate of migrant population in working force was higher than that of non-migrant population or local population.

Oberai and Singh (1983), in their book “Causes and Consequences of Internal Migration – A Study in the Indian Punjab”, examined the determinants of migration and the implications of migration for rural and urban development. The analysis of the data on the nature and volume of migration into and out of the rural areas of Ludhiana district of Punjab showed that all three flows of migration – out-migration, in-migration and return-migration were on rise. The rate of out-migration from rural areas was higher than the combined rate of in-migration and return-migration. The authors explained that the district of Ludhiana because of its achievement in agriculture attracted people from other district of Punjab, and also from other states. The data showed that out-migration from the rural areas was largely dominated by individual rather than family migration. Finally, the authors also made an attempt to examine the relationship between the migration and fertility. The results unveiled that the fertility patterns for similar population groups were significantly different in rural and urban areas. Families in urban areas desire as well as have a smaller number of children than those in rural areas.

Prabhakara (1986), in his book named “Internal Migration and Population Redistribution in India – Some Reflections”, examined the impact of the redistribution of population based on the data of 1971 census. This redistribution did not explain in true sense the quantum and characteristics at various point of time, which usually helped in determining the real redistribution. However, it defined the directions and quantum with some significance as to how the
population had been displaced in the country. The main emphasis was made on the identification of characteristics mostly on consideration of inter-district and intra-district displacements. Besides, the author also tried to identify population shift to urban centres and the agglomerations of population of 100,000 and above leading to inter-state migration. Moreover, he also described and compared the patterns of population change and magnitude of migration and clarified the nature of causal inter-relation between the change in population and migrational factors.

Premi (1987), published a paper on 'patterns and processes of urban to urban and urban to rural migration'. He tabulated the migration data of the 1961 and 1971 census by duration of residence at place of enumeration, to make a comparative study of the pattern of urban to urban and urban to rural migration among the lifetime migrants, inter-censal migrants and current migrants. At the national level urban to urban migration streams of both males and females as proportional of total lifetime, inter-censal and current migration in 1971 were higher than the corresponding proportions for 1961. The share of intra-district, inter-district and inter-state migration in urban to urban and urban to rural streams was also analysed both at the all-India and state-levels to discern the migration patterns and differentials in it.

Raju (1989), in his book "Developmental Migration: A Processual Analysis of Inter-State Rural-Rural Migration", has given a detailed account of rural to rural migration of a group of village in West Bengal to Tungbhadra region of Karnataka state. He also analysed the factors responsible for the migration from village and compared migrants with non-migrants at the point of origin by age, family type, literacy, and education, family size, land ownership etc.
Yadava (1989), in his book “Rural-Urban Migration in India: Determinants, Patterns and Consequences”, tried to identify and explain the stress situations which cause people to move out of their native villages to determine the kinds of opportunities which people usually look for at urban destination.

Smita and Chandra (1991), in their paper on ‘migration patterns in India’, analysed patterns of migration in spatial perspective and tried to identify the areas of in- and out-migration by differentiating between the actual growth rate and the average rate of natural increase. The authors pointed out that areas experiencing out-migration were largely areas with high density of population, long history of emigration and out-migration, tradition in armed forces, easy access to metropolitan city etc. Areas of in-migration, on the other hand, were spread over to all the parts of the country and were the areas where demand for labour in different sectors of economy was fastly expanding. In addition to this, an attempt has been made by them to determine the magnitude of migration in district by differentiating between the actual rate of population recorded by the district during 1971-81 from the average rate of natural increase for the state to which district belongs. The districts where actual rate of growth exceeded the average rate of natural increase for the state concerned have been categorized as areas of net in-migration and districts where the actual rate of growth fell short of the average rate of natural increase for the state concerned have been categorized as areas of net out-migration. The magnitude of in-and out-migration, however, was determined by the amount by which the actual growth rate deviated from the average rate of natural increase.

Siddiqui and Nazim (1993), in their paper on ‘a geographical analysis of internal migration in Bihar with reference to Saharsa district’, made an attempt
to analyse the patterns of migration in Saharsa district of Bihar under the
dimension of migration, patterns of movement and composition of migrants by
residence. Their study of in-migration, out-migration and migration revealed that
the district was having overall inward headed net-migration pattern by sex.
Further, authors pointed out that rural areas of Saharsa had greater share in both
in- and out-migration than its urban counterpart and female migration dominated
over male migration.

Nazim and Siddiqui (1996), published a paper on ‘socio-economic
characteristics of migrant and non-migrant households in Kosi Plain, Bihar’, in
which they have provided a deep insight into the social status of people in
migration decision making process. They have examined in detail a comparison
of socio-economic characteristics such as household income, land size, house
type, educational status, consumption of milk and vegetables of migrants and
non-migrants in Kosi Plain of Bihar. On the basis of these six variables selected,
the authors hypothesized that migration from rural areas of Kosi Plain was
selective of those persons who had aspirations and motivations for upward social
mobility than the non-migrants and they originated from the two distinct classes
of economically poorest and economically richest households of those rural
community.

Mehta (1996), in his paper on ‘geography and migration policies, the Indian
experience’, has highlighted the concerns of public policy research. Sketching
geography’s forays into the emerging field he has shown the spatio-temporal
trends in inter-state and intra-state migrations in India to comment on various
policy issues. The arguments are woven around the linkages between explicit
development policies and their implicit impact on migration. Certain strategies
have been indicated to correct the distortions associated with these linkages. She pointed out that policies which shape the nature of areas, directly as well as indirectly through their operations need to be subjected to geographical scrutiny. Migration policies certainly meet this requirement and thus offer a great challenge as also opportunity to population geographers as a research theme. The author, moreover, pointed out that spatial dislocation of people in large numbers may not be necessarily an index of a dynamic economy benefiting all regions and all people. Rational migration policies for future, therefore, need to be based on the experiences of the past and the prevailing economic and social realities.

Shah (1998), in her book “Rural-Urban Migration and Economic Development”, attempted to identify the economic, social and cultural factors which are responsible for the large scale migration at micro and macro levels. It has also been attempted to highlight differential characteristics of migrants in terms of age, sex and education and has shown how this selectivity in rural-urban migration affects the rural-urban economy of the region. The author also focused on the vertical mobility of rural migrants and has shown how immobility adversely affects their income earnings and ultimately the remittances to their village households. Moreover, the author has also studied the present position and prospects of rural industrialization and has analysed the role which it can play in regulating and directing rural-urban migration stream.

Rahman (2001), wrote a book entitled “Indian Labour Migration to the Gulf”, which focused to describe and analyse the nature of Gulf migration. The study also made an attempt to examine the socio-economic background, occupational mobility and changing perception of life to the Gulf migrants, while considering the process of migration, working environment in the host
countries are taken into account so as to know the facilities and amenities available to them. To assess the difficulties of Gulf migration, the uses of remittances have been examined to understand the changes taking place in expenditure patterns on consumption, savings and investment which affect the quality of life and standard of living among migrants families.

Kumar (2003), published a paper on 'changing status in the process of migration, problems and adjustment: a study of rural migrant youths', in which he found that more than two-thirds of the rural migrant men were born and brought up in rural areas and the age of arrival among the rural migrant to the town was at largely adult age. A majority of the never married rural migrant in town were recent migrant (less than 5 years of duration of residence). Only a small portion of rural migrant moved into the town for seeking jobs, but a notable proportion of them moved for doing business/profession. The author, furthermore, stated that the economic status of the rural migrants changed notably after migration into the town in term of working status and income. Most of the rural male migrants lived in houses and among them, a large proportion had stayed alongwith their families immediately after migration. The study highlighted varied factors which exert multifarious influences on the nature and extent of migration which have been illustrated in the back round of concrete facts.

Khan and Qureshi (2004) in their paper on 'spatial patterns of internal migration in Shahjahanpur district', examined the patterns of migration flows, magnitude and direction of migration and also highlighted the areas of population gains and loss based on primary data collected from 2220 rural households in 106 villages and 873 urban households in 11 towns of the district.
Moreover, they have also discussed social, economic and demographic characteristics of migrants in various types of migration streams in the study area.

Murthy (2005), in the paper on 'Telgu community migration to Andman and Nicobar Islands: a study', has tried to trace briefly the origin and settlement of Telgus in Andman and Nicobar islands and analysed the factors which influenced Telgu community to migrate to Andman and Nicobar islands. The author made an attempt to explore the historical, social, economic, political and cultural dimensions of Telgus who moved to Andman and Nicobar islands, stressing the need for the study of their contribution to the host societies.

Sundari (2007), in her book "Migrant Women and Urban Labour Market Concepts and Case studies of Problems, Gains and Losses", has tried to demonstrate gender related issues involved in migration such as causes that induced women to migrate, the trend and patterns of female migration, its impact on the economic status of migrant families and work pattern of female migrant. It also focused on costs and returns of female labour migration, the problem encountered by migrant women, livelihood strategies and coping mechanisms employed, the effect of migratory process on the status of children in the family and finally the quality of life of migrant households. Macro level analyses is related to all India data on migration with special reference to Tamil Nadu state and micro level investigation is confined to a sample of 955 migrant women selected from three urban centres of Tamil Nadu namely, Channai city, Coimbatore city and Tirupur town. Appraising the gains and losses, the author has inferred that migration has helped the migrant households to avoid the hunger, starvation and death.
WORK DONE OUTSIDE INDIA

Bogue (1969), in a chapter on internal migration in his book “Principles of Demography”, considered migration as an adjustment to economic and social change. According to him there was a positive and negative aspect to the migration provoking situation. Besides, he also discussed the role of push and pull factors at the origin and destination. Push factors according to him, included decline in a national resource or in the prices paid for it, decreased demand for a particular product, exhaustion of mines, timber or agricultural resources, loss of employment, oppressive or repressive discriminatory treatment because of political, religious, ethnic origin etc. and pull factors consist of superior opportunity for employment, opportunities to earn a large income, opportunity to obtain desired specialized education or training, preferable environment and living conditions etc.

Jones (1969), wrote a book under the title of “American Immigration”, in which he gave an elaborate account of immigrants to the United States of America who transformed an almost empty continent into world’s most powerful nation. Immigration, wrote Maldwyn Allen John, was America’s historic raison d’être. In his book he traced successive waves of immigrants to the United States during three and a half centuries, he emphasized the great impact they have had on American culture, Politics, and economic growth. Reminding that the history of immigration to the United States is also a history of emigration from somewhere else, he considered the forces that uprooted Europeans from their homes and analyzed the actual process of immigration. He pointed to the various national crises which tested immigrant’s adjustment to life in America and showed how the immigration has played a particular vital role in sectional
conflicts, the westward movement, labour organization foreign policy and the theory and practice of demography.

Kosinski and Prothero (1970), in their paper on 'migration and population pressures on resources', have highlighted the difficulties in the collection of migration data with special reference to developing countries. They have tried to classify the process of migration on the basis of various criteria, such as distance (inter-continental, international, internal), duration (permanent, seasonal, daily), cause (economic, political, religious), nature of the decision making (compulsory, voluntary). The authors considered migration as reflection of the differences in the level of economic and social development of the people and areas in which they live. Migration may be both the cause and consequence of spatial and temporal variation. They asserted that most useful movements are from rural to urban areas, which are influenced mostly, but not entirely by economic factors. Also, they have tried to identify various factors motivating the process of migration, at the place of origin and destination and examined the consequences, advantages and disadvantages of migration.

Spear, Jr. (1971), in his paper entitled 'a cost-benefit model of rural to urban migration in Taiwan', tried to develop a model of migration based on the decision making process of potential migrant. The author pointed out that a person will move if the sum of various monetary and non-monetary benefits of migration is greater than the sum of the monetary and non-monetary cost of migration. The analysis indicates that variables which affect monetary costs and benefits can not be measured easily in monetary terms such as unemployment, home ownership and job information.
Harvey and Brand (1974), in their paper on 'the spatial allocation of migrants in Accara, Ghana', attempted to explain the residential patterns of migrants in Accara and Ghana and also analysed the relationships among the migrant status, residential characteristics, and observed locational patterns. They based their study on data drawn from a sample survey and from published census figures, and used multivariate analysis of variance, stepwise discriminant analysis, and regression analysis to identify significant subsets of variables that structure the observed migrants allocation surface, to extrapolate a potential surface for all of Accara from sample data, and then derived empirical generalizations about differences between two broad groups of migrants (foreign Africans and inter-regional migrants) in terms of neighbourhood characteristics. The authors have shown that variations both in length of urban residence and in regional origin are associated with significant differences in socio-economic composition and the areal pattern of migrant communities. Further, they explained that central Accara continues to attract small segment of low income migrant stream, but the great majority of new concerns are setting in peripheral locations, where trade-offs are made between amenity levels and rental costs.

Martine (1975), in his paper on 'volume, characteristics and consequences of internal migration in Colombia', analysed the volume, socio-economic characteristics and consequences of internal migration on the data taken from CELADE's Operacion Muestra de Census (OMUECE), which provided a series of special tabulations from a two percent sample of the 1964 Colombian Census. The author made a nationwide comparisons of migrants and residents on demographic characteristics and pointed out that all streams were selective of the younger and unmarried population, with women predominating in urban ward movements and men in those to rural areas. However, when compared in terms
of socio-economic characteristics migrants were more sharply differentiated among themselves than they were from the residential population at each of their respective destinations. Within the migrant population, a natural funneling of the more able migrants to the largest centres suggests itself. Migrants have consistently higher activity rates than the remainder of population and, in the case of men at least appear capable of competing for jobs on an equal basis with residents at their destinations.

In the paper on ‘migration between labour market areas in Great Britain, 1970-1971’, Flowerdew and Salt (1979) made an effort to describe migration between labour market areas in Great Britain and examined some basic hypotheses about effects of size and distance and suggested some explanations for the geographical pattern identified. The authors analysed different factors for migration flows in inter-Standard Metropolitan Labour Areas (SMLA) and discussed the relative importance of various destinations for major origins and vice-versa. Furthermore, they used transaction flow analysis to standardize for the total in- and out-flow of both origin and destination areas. The result of transaction flow analysis emphasized the role of distance. The overall migration pattern for SMLAs was one of concentrations of areas of net-migration loss, especially in large cities and of a wide scatter of areas of gain. Most SMLAs in southern and eastern England had net gains, while losses occurred especially in Lancashire and Yorkshire, in the North and in parts of Scotland. Most SMLAs exchanged migrants with one another, although for most part of balance was not an even one. The pattern of large flows over long distances was dominated by London and other metropolitan centres. Large short distance flows were dominated by regional decentralisation from major cities, plus some movement between adjacent SMLAs.
White and Woods (1980), in their article on 'spatial patterns of migration flows', examined the patterns of migration flows, their shapes, volume, length and direction. They are indicative of the migration process, for all residential changes among the human population, must take on certain characteristics of distance traveled, or direction or volume of movement. The article is divided in five sections. The first four sections employ inductive and the fifth the deductive approach. The first section outlines the characteristic shape which migration flows or streams taken on. The second section attempts to impose order on these characteristic shapes by referring to earliest exposition of migration laws, that of E.G. Ravenstein in the 1870s and 1880s. Developing from the 'laws like' generalization, section three considers steps and chain migration, and section four pays attention to streams and counter streams in migration. The fifth section is concerned with the use of deductive methodology and the analogous relationship between migration and the forces of gravity.

Heer (1986), in the article on 'immigration as a counter to below replacement fertility in the United States', outlined the US policy with respect to fertility and immigration and discussed options for a more pronatalist fertility policy and highlighted the effect of fertility or immigration policy on per capita income in both the near term and long term. Further, the author pointed out that a more generous immigration policy would increase or decrease the inequality of income distribution which would be largely dependent on the educational attainment of immigrants. Educational attainment of immigrants varied substantially depending upon the country of origin. Immigrants from most sending nations had a high educational attainment; however, immigrants from Mexico, about half of whom were undocumented, had a low level of education. Moreover, the results showed that undocumented Mexican immigrants had a
lower level of educational attainment than legal migrants. Changes in the immigration policy that increased the proportion of immigrants with low educational attainment would also tend to reduce the quality of population, at least in short run. The author also pointed out that a more generous immigration policy might also enhance the potential for increased ethnic conflict.

Adepoju (1988), in article on 'links between internal and international migration: the African situation', discussed the population movements in Africa in the context of that continent's pre-colonial, colonial and post colonial experiences. The author explained how the volume, direction, distance and composition of migratory flows have been functionally related to various stages of political and economic development. Adepoju argued that the major increase in international migration in post-colonial Africa derived from the delineation of national boundaries in the post-colonial era across pre-colonial and colonial migratory paths. With regard to the link between internal migration and emigration, there was an overall inverse relationship between the two. On the other hand, a positive relationship between internal migration and immigration was claimed. This observation derived from the fact that in West Africa growth centres that attracted internal migrants also attracted immigrants. This was an example of the outcome of largely uncontrolled migration. However, in the context of West Africa, where immigrants and internal migrants were socially and occupationally similar, the two groups were likely to be in a completion with one another. In Southern Africa there was substitutory relationship between internal and international migration derived from carefully controlled immigration of foreign African labour.

Halfacree et al. (1992), wrote a paper on 'the characteristics of British migrants in 1990s: evidence form a new survey', which is based on a new data
on migrants in the Great Britain collected as a part of Gallup poll. The survey results showed that age had a very strong relationship with migration, but little relationship with distance of move. Other demographic characteristics like sex, marital status and household size indicated significant but not very strong relationships with migration, and little relationship with distance of move. The authors admitted that housing tenure was strongly related to migration, with private rented housing being associated with recent migration, and outright home ownership associated with stability. Local authority housing had no particular positive or negative linkage to migration in general, but it had a strong negative link with long distance moves. Longer-distance moves are more likely for owner occupiers. The study revealed that a high school leaving age was positively associated with migration in general and longer distance in particular. Students were highly migratory, frequently over long distances, while most retired people were unlikely to move. Although a recent movers included a higher proportion of unemployed, few unemployed movers were inter country migrants.

Massey et al. (1993) in their article on ‘theories of international migration: a review and appraisal’, explicated and integrated the leading contemporary theories of international migration. They examined models that described the initiation of international movement and then considered theories that account for why transnational population flows persist across space and time. Rather than favouring one theory over another a priori, they sought to understand each model on its own terms in order to illuminate key assumptions and hypothesis. Only after each theory has been considered separately, do they compared and contrasted the different conceptual frameworks to reveal areas of logical inconsistency and substantive disagreement. In undertaking this exercise, they soughted to provide a sound basis for evaluating the models empirically, and to lay
the groundwork for constructing an accurate and comprehensive theory of international migration for twenty first century.

Abraham (1995), in his paper on ‘from India to Israel : a sociological analysis of migration factors among Indian Jews’, attempted to highlight the nature of emigration among the Indian jews and the causal factors for migration. On the basis of one hundred and fifty seven interviews conducted between 1987-88, the author analysed the factors which influence emigration and explained normative and factual factor to attain a comprehensive analysis of emigration among the Indian jews. Emigration for Indian jews was a function of (a) the normative: increasing Jewish identification and the influence of Zionism, and (b) the factual: effects of Indian nationalism, structural conditions in post independent India and its extention into 1960’s and 1970’s. Furthermore, at the normative level, the high value placed in Judaism on returning to the holyland resulted in members of these communities attributing their emigration to religious factors as symbolic of their Jewish solidarity. However, at the factual level, the economic and political marginality in the context of India coupled with the expectation of shifting to an improved position in Israel as major factor underlying emigration.

rates among Jews increased to the level significantly surpassing those of Whites. Adjusting Jewish migration rates for educational achievement of their White counterparts did not have much an effect on lifetime migration or on the recent migration of the 1970/1971 Jewish population; however, it accounted meaningfully for the migration propensities of Jews in the period 1985-1990. The author described that socio-economic status had begun to play a larger role in promoting different migration patterns than the promoting ethnic group differences. Further, the direction of Jewish migrations followed those of Whites (i.e., from the Northeast and Midwest to the south and west); and due to their higher migration rates, Jews had considerably narrowed the regional distribution differences between themselves and Whites.

Kanaiaupuni and Donato (1999), in their study on ‘migradollars and mortality: the effect of migration on infant survival in Mexico’, applied multilevel methods to data from Mexico to examine how village migration patterns affected infant survival outcomes in origin. The authors argued that migration was a cumulative process with health effects at different stages of its progression and tested several related hypotheses. Findings suggested higher rates of infant mortality in communities experiencing intense U.S. migration. However, two factors diminished the disruptive effects of migration: migradollars or, migrant remittances to villages, and the institutionalization of migration over time. Mortality risks were low when remittances were high and decreased as migration became increasingly salient to livelihood of communities. Together the findings indicated eventual benefits to all infants, irrespective of household migration experience, as a result of development of social and economic process related to U.S. migration.
Newbold (1999), in his paper on ‘spatial distribution of immigrants in the metropolitan United States, 1980 and 1990’, tried to evaluate the changing geography of immigrant cohorts arriving between 1950-59 and 1965-74 with respect to their spatial and temporal location choice and adjustments with 25 largest metropolitan areas within the United States. While relying upon cross-sectional data sources, the author introduced a temporal component into the analysis by linking the 1980 and 1990 census, and compared the settlement patterns and reasons for migration among foreign born cohorts. Both cohorts were the same age (45-59) in 1980 and 1990, so that any changes in the immigration behaviour can be credited to period or cohort differences, as opposed to differences in age. The results indicated that arrival cohorts of different vintages showed contrasting responses to the determinants of settlement and migration behaviour, although the overall distribution of the foreign born population changed little over the two census periods. Furthermore, the author analysed changing responses to settlement and migration both period and cohorts effects. With respect to the period effects, systematic differences between 1980 and 1990 were observed in terms of the settlement pattern only.

Foulkes and Newbold (2000), in their paper on ‘migration propensities, patterns, and the role of human capital: comparing Mexican, Cuban and Puerto Rican interstate migration, 1985-1990’, identified the role of human capital model to compare the migration propensities of Cubans, Mexicans, and Puerto Ricans with in the U.S. between 1985 and 1990. Using the 5 per cent PUMS from 1990 U.S. Census, both aggregate migration streams and micro level migration propensities are estimated for Cubans, Mexicans and Puerto Ricans. The authors have beautifully examined the effects of personal factors, the economic environment, and the presence of fellow nations in the context of large
geographic patterns, and discussed in terms of each nationality's immigration history and cultural context.

Jong (2000), in his paper on ‘expectations, gender and norms in migration decision making’, argued that expectations – the process of evaluating the chances for future attainment of valued goals in the home community (stay decision) vs. alternative locations (move decision) along with family norms about migration are major predictors of intention to move which, in turn is a proximate determinant behaviour. Using longitudinal data from the 1992 and 1994 waves of Thailand National Migration Survey, logistic regression models show that a strikingly different set of expectations, household demographic indicators, and migrant capital factors were significant determinants of migration intentions for men and women, reflecting Thai gender roles. Migration intentions, in turn predicted migration behaviour, while low household income predicted temporary but not more permanent migration behaviour. The measure of the perceived family migration norms was a powerful determinant of migration behaviour, but the size of migrant networks was not a statistically significant determinant of either migration intentions or behaviour.

Manson and Groop (2000), published a paper on ‘US intercountry migration in 1990s: people and income move down the urban hierarchy’, in which they examined the internal migration in the United States and considered it an effective means to transform both magnitude and composition of population at all geographic scale. They pointed out that the majority of the countries gained both people and income during 1994-1995, largely as a consequence of net-out migration by higher income migrants from the nation’s most populous cities. They found that, regionally, net gainers of both people and income included
countries in the west and south as well as areas renowned for environmental amenities. The authors, furthermore, explained that net migration flowed down the urban hierarchy from large central cities to adjacent suburbs which, in turn, exported migrants to exurban areas. Large cities tended to exchange migrants with nearly countries as well as other large cities. They also considered migration patterns as the tools contributing to spatial deconcentration and economic disparity.

Shumway and Otterstrom (2001), in their article on 'spatial patterns of migration and income change in the mountain West: the dominance of service-based, amenity-rich countries', made an attempt to examine changing patterns of income concentration and distribution and identified clusters of countries based on their economic structure and, using the classification scheme, associated increasing population growth with new West countries. Besides, these countries were attracting the greatest amount of new in-migrants of all the country groups in the Mountain West region, and this had resulted in the higher level of population concentration in the rural west. The New west had also attracted a disproportionate share of income associated with net migration, providing the basis for potential sustainability of service-based economies in the New West countries. The authors also pointed out that rapid population growth, the changing characteristics of in-migrants, and their spatial concentration in New West countries provided a basis for conflicts over what the rural West is becoming.

Curran and Rivero-Fuentes (2003), in an article on 'engendering migration network: the case study of Mexican migration', compared the impact of family migrant and destination specific networks on international and internal
They examined the relationship between social network and migration, as well as gender migration. The authors presented evidences to show how migrant networks influenced migration through various gender relations and compared young adult men’s and women’s propensities to move, depending on destination. They also tried to compare differential impact of migrant networks on young adult men’s and women’s decision to particular destinations. The authors explained how the gender composition of migrant networks influenced migration to different destinations. In addition, they compared the effect of gender differentiated migrant networks on migration of young adult men and women across destination.

Henry et al. (2003), in their paper entitled ‘modeling inter-provincial migration in Burkina Faso, West Africa: the role of socio-demographic and environmental factors’, analyzed the factors that cause inter-provincial migration in an African context focusing on the role of environmental factors in driving large migration flows in ecologically marginal regions. They applied statistical method for modeling data to assess the relative importance of socio-demographic and biophysical variables. The former included the percentage of population who are male, literacy, and economic rates and presence of a resettlement policy. The latter included measures of land degradation, land availability and climatic variability, which may vary considerably between different regions of the country. The results demonstrated that, as expected, demographic and socio-economic characteristics of provinces were associated with migration patterns and that environmental variables were also significant. However, the contribution of environmental variables in the explanation of migration was slightly lower than for socio-demographic variables. Further, the results showed that inter-provincial migrations in Burkina Faso were influenced by high literacy and economic activity rates at the origin and destination.
Nelson and Sewall (2003), in their article on ‘regional comparison of metropolitan and non-metropolitan migration in the 1970s and 1980s: age and place implications’, examine metropolitan and non-metropolitan shifts during the 1970s and 1980s within an age-cohort framework. The analysis explores relationships between the migration flows of different age cohorts, housing market, labour market and place characteristics. The analysis focuses on cohort specific in-migration to two regions: New England and the four corner state of Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. The results are consistent with a life course understanding of migration behaviour, especially during the late 1970s, with older cohort shifts directed towards non-metropolitan destinations and younger cohort shifts more influenced by labour and housing market variables. The results further demonstrate a large potential for future nonmetropolitan population growth, yet these growth experiences are likely to be regionally differentiated.

Fussell and Massey (2004), in their article entitled ‘the limits to cumulative causation: international migration from Mexican urban areas’, have discussed that changes in rural socio-economic institutions which contribute to the growth of migration stream, particularly the diffusion of migration-related social capital that facilitates international migration and feedback mechanism that change renal labour markets are unlikely to operate in a similar fashion in urban areas, where social networks are less pervasive and the feedback effects of migration have less influence on local labour markets. In this article, the authors considered how residents of large urban areas, small cities, rural towns and ranchos participated in the process of Mexico-U.S. migration and suggested that the theory of cumulative causation was likely to be limited to rural context. The authors found evidence of cumulative causation in small cities, rural towns, and villages, but not in large urban areas.
Jampklay (2006), in his article on 'how does leaving home affect marital timing? An event-history analysis of migration marriage in Nang Rong, Thailand', examines the effects of migration on marital timing in Thailand between 1984 and 2000 using prospective and retro-prospective survey data from Nang Rong. The author explains that in contrast to the previous results in the literature, event-history analysis of the longitudinal data reveals a positive, not a negative of lagged migration experience on the likelihood of marriage. The findings also indicate gender differences. Migration's positive impact is independent of other life events for women but is completely explained by employment for men. The author also tests whether migration directly affects marriage behaviour whether its influence can be explained by other individual life course experience, such as school enrolment and employment. Individuals with migration experience are more likely to marry than those who have never moved out of their home villages.

Glen Bramley et al. (2006), in their paper on 'exploring the household impacts of migration in Britain using panel survey data', try to assess the relationship between migration, the movement of people between localities or regions, and household formation, drawing a British panel data. The starting point of their paper is a hypothesis that migration might be associated with higher rates of separate household formation. The paper assess whether this is the case, how this comes about, and why. Using data from the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS), this paper assesses this link and explores two distinct approaches to measuring it based on household hardship rates and household transitions. The paper offers hypothesis about possible causal effects, and goes on to use multivariate models to explain the levels of and changes in household status in a simultaneous framework.
References:


