

AN OVERVIEW ON INTERNAL MIGRATION IN INDIA: TRENDS AND CHALLENGES

Dr. Deepakshi Gupta,
HOD and Assistant Professor,
P.G. Department of Economics,
Sikh National College, Banga, Punjab, India.

ABSTRACT

The movement of people from one place to another place (may be internal or external) is related to the term migration. A person may be moved due to his economic or political or social or environmental causes with the intention to settle in new areas. Migration of labour is as old as human history, industrialization since the second half of 19th century accelerated the labour migration. Predominant labour migration was often caused by sharp economic changes that caused a vacuum of skills. In 2001, the Census reported that 309 million internal migrants, out of which 70.7 percent were women and 67.2 percent were rural migrants in India. Census of India 2001 shows that about 42.4 million out of a total 65.4 million female migrate due to marriage reason and 12.3 million out of total 32.8 million male migrate due to employment reason. These migrants are usually subject to police harassment because of lack of proof and identity. They lack security at the work place and at the place of residence. Hence female labour faces greater risk of exclusion and sexual harassment. Due to lack of health services, migrants face greater risk of HIV/AIDS. Children are also subject to exploitation. Due to migration the number of drop out children from schools has increased and they are also subject to domestic labour. Hence, government should provide social protection to the migrants (male, female and children) against exploitation, poverty and deprivation.

Keyword: Internal Migration, Labour Migration, Migration.

INTRODUCTION: The movement of people from one place to another place (may be internal or external) is related to the term migration. A person may be moved due to his economic or political or social or environmental causes with the intention to settle in new areas. Dingle defined (1996) “Migration is movement to a new location undertaken to improve the environmental conditions for the organism.” Britannica Encyclopedia defined, “Migration as the permanent change of residence by an individual or groups, it excludes such movement as nomads, commuting, temporary movement of labour and tourism and commuting, all of which are transitory in nature. The change in residence should be at least for one year in order to distinguish it from commuting and other more frequent but temporary movement”(Fix, Alan, G. 1999; The New Encyclopedia Britannica, 1994).

In simple terms, migration is movement/shifting of human beings from one country to another country or from one region to another region. Migration may be cross country or within the country. Therefore, migration caters two words – immigration (or in-migration) and emigration (or out migration). The place of in-migration or immigration is called the receiver population and the place of out migration or emigration is called the sender population. Universe of Declaration of Human Rights states in Article 13, that, “Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state and everyone has the right to leave any country; including his own and to return to his country” (World Population Report, 2002; Fix, Alan G. 1999).

OBJECTIVE OF PRESENT STUDY: Following are the objectives of present study -

- To explain the concept and categories of internal migration.
- To explore the causes of internal migration.
- To examine the trends related to the internal migration.
- To describe the impact of internal migration on the socio-economic and health conditions of the people.
- To discuss the impact of internal migration on women and children.
- To suggest the possible recommendations to the government to improve the life of migrants.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Migration theory can be broadly divided into neo-classical theory, human capital theory, family migration theory & network migration, apart from push and pull migration. Review of literature of the present study is as following-

Ernest Ravenstein (1885), is widely regarded as the earliest migration theorist. Ravenstein, an English geographer, collected census data from England and Wales to develop, “Laws of Migration” (1889). He concluded that migration was governed by a Pull – Push process. Unfavourable conditions, forced people out and favourable conditions push / attract the people in a particular place (Ravenstein, E.G., 1885). **Karl Marx** considered migration as a part of dialectical materialism. Marx stated that when accumulation increases the ratio of variables to constant, capital falls and therefore the demand for labor declines. Production power presses on population (Karl Marx and Frdericle Engles, 1971). **According to Bogue’s Pull theory** (1961), Migration has a very strong push stimulus tends to be less selective with respect to the community of origin than migration which has a very strong pull stimulus. When push is stronger than pull, than origin selective is at minimum. In other words selectivity of out-migrants is dependent on with the strength of attractive pulls. His study conducted at different countries revealed that persons in young age of 20-34 are more ready to migrate than other age groups (Jansen, Clifford J., 1970). **Sjaasted’s Human Investment Theory** (1962), state that decision to migrate is an investment decision involving cost and returns. Both cost and returns are divided into two components – Monetary and Non-Monetary. Non-Monetary returns include changes in “Psychic benefits due to new location, whereas non-monetary cost includes retraining for the new job, leaving the familiar surroundings and adopting new habits and social customs etc. A migrant decided to move, to maximize his net real life-span income than the cost involved in the migration (Sjaasted, L.A., 1962). **Herbest** (1964) viewed that migrant’s decision to leave original place is influenced by social and economic environment. Household s the decision making unit in which some of its members are mere directly involved in decision making process than others. For example young children do not participate in the decision to leave. The most common situation is when a single person leaves a family it creates a single unit decision making but when marriage taken place it become a multi-members decision making unit (McGee, T.G.,1978). **Wolpert, the Situational Approach** (1965), studied the determinants of migration such as population, density, political and social structure, economic situation etc. will vary from situation to situation. The place utility refers the social, economic and other costs and benefits derived from an

individual's integration at some position in space. The range of alternatives will be limited one's own experience, information available and even position in his life cycle (Wolpert, J. 1965, Fix Alan G., 1999). **Lee's Theory of Migration** (1966) was based on Ravenstein's Law of Migration. He explained the factors affecting migration in terms of the positive / pluses and negative / minuses features of both origin and destination. There are zeros also, which are an indicator of balance between positive and negatives (Lee, Everett.S., 1966). **Zelinsky, W. (1971)** studied the **Circulation Migration Theory** according to which migrants moved usually for short time period, which is cyclical in nature. These kinds of migrants found the source of income both at the place of origin and destination (Zelinsky, Wilbur 1971). **Todaro's Model of Rural-Urban Migration** (1976) focused that the decision to migrate includes the perception of migrant of an expected stream of income. There are four features of this model – (i) Migration is stimulated not only by financial factors but also psychological factor, (ii) the decision to migrate depend expected wage differentials , (iii) the probability of obtaining an urban job is negatively related to the urban unemployment rate, (iv) migration rate in excess of urban job opportunity growth rate. According to this model, urban labour force is distributed between the relatively small modern sector and the traditional sector. In traditional sector, employment is temporary nature and lesser wage rate than the modern sector. Rural urban migration is a two stage process. In first stage, migrant arrives in urban area may be employed in traditional sector or unemployed which searching job in a modern sector. In second stage he often succeeds in attaining a highest wage job in modern sector (Todaro, M., 1969; Russell, Sharon Stanton; Oberai, A.S. and Manmohan Singh, 1983).

Herzog and Schottman (1982) explained **The Disappointment Theory**, which describe the failure of migrants to get able employment or to each adequate wages. Migrants move in the new area to enjoy the benefits of migration but due to limited information they miscalculate the benefits of migration (Herzog H. and A. M. Schottman, 1982). **The New Economics of Migration (NEM) Theory**, examined a new level of analysis and different nature of migration determinants. It focuses the decision of migration on mutual interdependence rather than individual interdependence. In simple words migration decision is not only taken by an individual but by families or households. This theory focuses on that rational choice decision making is not only about wage and maximization of income only but also about income diversification and risk aversion (Stark, 1991; Massey, 1998). Building on **Wallerstain, Emmanuel** (1974), **The World System Theory** links the determinants of migration to structural change in world markets and views migration as a function globalization. It increased interdependence of economies and the emergence of new forms of production capital mobility from developed economies to semi-developed economies has led to mobilized new population segments into long distance migration (Wallerstein, Emmanuel, 1974.) **Dual Labour Market Theory** was developed by Piore, Michael J. (1979), this theory argued that migration is driven by labour's demand conditions rather than supply. In developed countries the domestic labour refuse to work low skilled jobs, hence the demand for outside labour is generated to fill these jobs (Piore, Michael J., 1979). **The Network Theory of Migration** focus on structure, linkage and process ranging from village migration systems (Mabogunje, 1970), inter-urban migration (Poot, 1986), the European Labour Migration System (White and Woods, 1980), to the global

migration system (Kritz, 1992) or the world system theory of Wallerstein (1979). Mabogunje's (1970) seminal paper on a systems approach to rural-urban migration in West Africa described a model with five elements –

The environmental setting: economic conditions, government policy, social and community values and the availability of infrastructure.

The migrant, the energy travelling through the system.

Control sub-systems determine who goes and who stays.

Adjustment mechanisms reacting to the departure and arrival of migrants both in village and urban.

Feedback loops determine the system either to continue or to diminish.

Samers, (2010) describe to the network's darker side. He draws attention to the phenomenon of smuggling and trafficking networks, halfway between social network and (criminal) business networks for transporting migrants across borders and subsequently (in the case of trafficking) exploiting them through seasonal work. According to **Bold, M. and Nowak, J.** (2012) there are three main types of migrant networks: family and personal networks; labour networks and illegal migrant networks (Samers, 2010; Bold, M. and Nowak, J., 2012). The above review of theories shows that migration is a versatile, very complex and diverse phenomenon in which micro and macro-levels interact. This makes research conceptually as well as empirically challenging.

TERMINOLOGY AND CONCEPT OF MIGRATION:

Labour migration is defined as the movement of people, individuals or groups from one place, region or country to another to take up employment in the place of destination. This can be free or force movement of labour might be temporary or permanent. Migration of labour is as old as human history, industrialization since the second half of 19th century accelerated the labour migration. Predominant labour migration was often caused by sharp economic changes that caused a vacuum of skills. One of the best examples is migration of computer experts from India to USA, UK, Germany and UAE. Under the “International Convention on The Protection of The Rights of All Migrant- labours and members of their families are adopted by the United Nations in 1990, a migrant worker is defined as one who is to be engaged in a remunerated activity in a state of which he / she is not a resident. The convention guarantees basic human rights to all migrants, including the right to life, due process, fair trials and freedom of expression and religion ((Papademetrious, Demetrious and Martin Philip, L., 1991; United Nations, 1990; Anon, 2003; Khandelwal, Rajiv, Amrita Sharma and Divya Verrma, 2011).

Migration (both internal and external) has been observed to increase productivity through innovation and the specialization. External / international migration is evergreen phenomenon both for sending and receiving countries. Trends, features, causes, impact (positive/negative), challenges and problems due to the migration from less developed to developed countries, has been reviewed in various external / international migration studies. According to the United Nation (2009) Report, approximately 215 million people or three percent of the world's population are

believed to live outside their countries of birth. This community contributes to the economies by cheap labour and to the source economies through transfer of remittances and skills. The labours who are low skilled or semi-skilled are under highly risky and obnoxious work conditions. So, an attempt is made to provide better legal protection and management of remittances for migrant labours (United Nation, 2009).

CATEGORIES OF MIGRATION: ILO has classified migration into following categories: -

- **Permanent Migration:** - This is basically for highly skilled migrants, family unification and refugee resettlement.
- **Temporary Migration:** - This type of migration is for short time period or for few months. It is for all types of employment to fill the vacant jobs.
- **Temporary Migration For Time Bound Employment:** - It allows the entry of migrants to fill seasonal jobs which end with the completion of profit (ILO, 2004).

Human migration further can be divided into five categories –

- a) **Primitive Migration:** - It is an oldest type of migration which is motivated to avoid unpleasant factors and people prefer to leave their home and move towards new location. Human started migration in 700,000 BC from Africa due to above reason.
- b) **Forced or Involuntary Migration:** - It is forced by government agency and referred to shift to people in other location. Migration of slaves from Africa to America is an example of it.
- c) **Chain Migration:** This type of migration is caused due to the strong attraction of an area. For example in India people move towards Maharashtra due to attraction of Bollywood industry.
- d) **Mass Migration:** Under this type of migration, huge people are migrated to new areas relaying on word of mouth. This became prominent from 19th century onwards.
- e) **Free Migration:** It refers to that kind of migration under which people are neither forced to leave their home nor strongly attracted to new area. The movement of mass people from Great Atlantic to America is an example of free migration.

There is another type of migration studied by demographics – (a) **Internal Migration** – It refers to a change of residence within the domestic boundaries of a country such as the movement between states, provinces, cities or municipalities. (b) **International Migration:** - It refers to change of residence over national boundaries. Under international migration, a migrant moves to a different countries of the world (MacDonald, John S. and Leatree D. MacDonald, 1964; <http://familyjrak.org>).

CAUSES OF MIGRATION: Lee's Laws divided factors which cause migration into two groups are push and pull factors. **Push factors** are the unfavourable factors which cause the migration about the area that one lives in –

- Not Enough Jobs
- Few Opportunities

- Inadequate Conditions
- Desertification
- Famine or Drought
- Political Fear or Presentation
- Slavery or Forced labour
- Poor Medical Care
- Loss of Wealth
- Natural Disasters
- Death Threats
- Pollution
- Poor Housing
- Landlord / Tenant Issues
- Bullying
- War
- Discrimination
- Poor Chances of Marrying
- Condemned Housing (radon gas etc.)
- Desire for more Political or Religious Freedom

On the other hand, **Pull factors** are those favourable factors that attract the person from one area to another –

- Job Opportunities
- Better Living Conditions
- The Feeling of having Political / Religious Freedom.
- Enjoyment
- Education
- Better Medical Care
- Attractive Climates
- Security
- Family Links
- Industry
 - Better Chances of Marrying (<http://en.wikipedia.org>.)

There are various general factors which are responsible either for internal or external migration. The explanation of these factors is as following: -

Economic Migration: - Money or to earn livelihood is the main cause of migration. People move from one place to another place for better job opportunities and to earn good salaries and perks.

Political Migration: In order to save the life of themselves and the family members, people move from the border areas/ war zones to the peaceful areas.

Social Migration: Migrants also moves to join their already migrated families. This happens on a smaller scale and is quite irrelevant.

Health Facility: People also move to have a better health facility in new area.

Education Facility: To provide better education to their children, people move from low socio-economic group to high socio-economic group.

Environmental Migration: This type of migration occurs due to natural disasters such as floods, droughts, tsunami, earthquakes etc.

Attraction: People also move toward popular area due to the strongest attraction of that place. For example in India people move from different areas towards Bollywood city (<http://www.saching.com>).

CURRENT SCENARIO OF INTERNAL MIGRATION IN INDIA:

Internal migration is a widespread phenomenon in underdeveloped or developing countries has received attention recently. The miserable livelihood scenario in flood affected, drought affected, rain-fed, conflict- ridden and low income areas has forced poor labours to migrate. In India the main causes of internal migration are education, employment, marriage, business and family. Under internal migration, labour either moves from rural to urban area or from urban to urban area. In 2001, the Census Reported that 309 million internal migrants, out of which 70.7 percent were women and 67.2 percent were rural migrants in India. Census of India 2001 shows that about 42.4 million out of a total 65.4 million female migrate due to marriage reason and 12.3 million out of total 32.8 million male migrate due to employment reason. According to a study of NSSO (2010a) the population of urban areas has been increased to 35 percent in 2007-08. The migration rate has been increased, due to the increase in the number of migration rate of females. On the other hand male migration rate in urban areas has been remaining almost constant but due to employment reasons the male migration has been increased 56 percent in 2007-08. The NSS (2007-2008) estimated that there were 326 million migrants in India. In 2007-2008, according to NSS report, rural urban migration has been increased approximately 19.5 percent and urban urban population has also increased approximately 39 percent. These seasonal migrants are more likely to come from - Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes and Other Backward Classes (OBC). These migrants are temporary in nature that has low level of education, skills and lower asset ownership (NSSO, 2010a; Census of India, 2011; www.censusindia.gov.in; Agnihotri, I, I. Mazumdar and N. Neetha, 2012; NSS Report, 2007-2008, 533, p.31).

In India low income states such as Uttar Pradesh , Uttarakhand, Bihar , Rajasthan, West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand - are the primary supplier of labour towards the high and middle income states such as Maharashtra, Gujrat, Haryana and Punjab etc. High and middle income states provide better employment opportunities, education,

health facility, transportation facility, and business opportunities etc to the migrant labour. In urban areas or high income states, construction sector is provided larger employment opportunities to (40 million) migrants, following by domestic labour (20 million), employment in textile industries (11 million), bricks kilns (10 million), transportation, mines and quarries and agriculture sector etc. A study by Human Rights Watch (1996) finds that bonded child labour are employed in large numbers to work in brick kilns, stone quarries, and carpet-wearing beedi-rolling, silk cocoons, diamond cutting, leather products Child labour is higher in rural (13 percent) areas than urban (9 percent). There are no gender difference between girls and boys (12 percent). Poverty is also a factor, with the poorest quintile of households having a higher incidence of child labour (14 percent) than the richest (6 percent) (Human Rights Watch, 1996; Deshingkar and Akter, 2009; Central Statistical Office, 2012; Srivastava, Ravi, 2011).

Studies reveal that seasonal migrates are in the prime working ages (15-45 years). These migrants come from poor families, therefore their educational attainment is nil. A majority of labours who are married in this age group have young children. Migration of either one or both parents has potential of reducing the child's probability of being educated. As per report of NSS, only 82,370 children below the age of 15 or 0.4 percent in 2007-08 were migrated for work while 70 percent were migrated to accompany their parents. It is estimated that nearly 44.5 of the estimated 1.1 to 1.8 million are street children who live alone in India. Thus, in India migrant children are living in unhealthy conditions, miss going to school and are working with their parents. According to a study of Human Rights Watch (1996), based on five states (Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharastra and Uttar Pradesh) most of child labours are engaged in brick-kilns, stone quarries, carpet weaving , beedi-rolling , production of silk sarries, silver jewellery, diamond cutting, glass, fireworks and matchboxes etc. The mobility of female migrants is much more limited than male. Female migrants move due to long term reasons such as marriage reason or for employment reason. These females basically belong to SC/ ST/OBC category and migration in the centre-west and southern region is higher than the northern and eastern region. Majority of female ie 37.2 percent are employed in agriculture sector, followed by construction and manufacturing (Srivastava, Ravi, 2011; Neetha, 2002).

Movement of labour from surplus area to deficit area has increased the overall productivity and minimizing the market failures. Migrants task risk and bring new skills and innovations. They play a vital role in the growth of GDP. But they face risk of discrimination, violence, and poor health facility, lack of proper housing, drinking water and sanitation facilities in urban areas. These migrate labour is forced to live in slum areas. A study by NSSO, 2010 reveals that in 2008, 25 percent of the urban households had no access to drinking water facility within their premises, 22 percent had no bathroom facility , 15 percent had no access to drainage facility and 11 percent had no toilet facility (NSSO, 2010). These migrants are usually subject to police harassment because of lack of proof and identity. They lack security at the work place and at the place of residence. Hence female labour faces greater risk of exclusion and sexual harassment. Due to lack of health services, migrants face greater risk of HIV/AIDS. Children are also subject to exploitation. Due to migration the number of drop out children from schools has increased and they are also subject to domestic labour. Hence, government should provide social protection to the migrants (male, female and children) against exploitation, poverty and deprivation. ILO has defined the term social protection as 'a

set of public measures that a society provides for its members to protect them against economic and social distress caused by the absence or a substantial reduction of income from work as a result of various contingencies / sickness, maternity, employment injury, unemployment, invalidity, old age or death of the breadwinner, the provision of healthcare and the provision of benefits for families with children (International Labour Office, 2004). As we know that most of the migrant labour is engaged in unorganized sector, hence they are employed as casual labor. They are facing various problems such as poor access to housing and basic amenities, poor working conditions, low wage rate, job insecurity, labour market discrimination etc. According to ILO, there is also a problem of gender discrimination such as: lack of recognising of household work, sexual harassment, women tend to be in the lower paid and less skilled jobs, less organised, women are often supplementary workers, etc. Thus, in order to protect these labours against exploitation, government must implement labour laws effectively. To provide subsidized food grains especially to children, pregnant woman and lactating mothers, center government must implement various schemes like Public Distribution System (PDS), National Food Security Act etc (NUHM 2008; ILO, Sankaran Madhav, 2011).

Shelter is the basic human right but in India, government is not responsible to provide this basic facility to migrants. Government should provide housing facility to migrants at affordable price. The migrants who live in slums, government must adopt Slum Resettlement Scheme to shift them in the urban periphery. Lack of proper water supply, poor drainage system and unhealthy sanitary conditions expose the migrants various types of health risks. In unorganized sector, most of the labour works in the hazardous segments due to which diseases like TB, silicosis and lung cancer are common among them. These migrant labours are infected by sexually transmitted diseases because of extra physical relation. Hence, government must support health facilities and life drugs at reasonable prices to these migrants. According to Constitution of India, education is the fundamental right (Article 21-A) in 2005. It ensures free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14 years. Indian government is trying to increase the enrolment ratio in school but it's very hard to reach left out children. These drop out children are main indicator of child labour in country. Hence, to protect the children against the exploitation, government must launch schemes for the re-entry of migrant children. NGOs must equally participate to enhance the welfare schemes for the needy children (Srivastava, Ravi, 2011; Mahadevia, 2009; Borhade, 2006; Hansen Eric, 2003; Jeyaranjan 2000).

CHALLENGES AHEAD:

There are various challenges ahead which caused due to internal migration-

- Due to overcrowded workers in urban areas, size as well as number of slums is mounting rapidly.
- More chance of women and child exploitation in slum areas.
- Migrants are often live in poor conditions.
- Due increase in number of people in a particular place crime rate is also escalating.
- Human trafficking is also continually intensifying.
- Due to migration risk regarding health issues has been increased.

- Most of the workers join the jobs at the age of 13-14 years. Majority of them are dropout from schools, lack of education as well as skill, hence they are forced to employ in manual labour.

REFERENCES

- **Agnihotri, I, I. Mazumdar and N. Neetha** (2012). “Gender and Migration: Negotiating Rights a Women’s Movement Perspective”, New Delhi and *Center for Women’s Development Studies*.
- **Bold, M. and Nowak. J.** (2012). *Social Networks and International Migration in Martiniello, M. and Rath, J. (eds.). An Introduction to International Migration Studies*, Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 77-103.
- **Borhade**, (2006). “Addressing Needs of Seasonal Labour Migrants in Nasik, Maharashtra, India”, *Health and Innovation Fellowship Programmes, Population Council, Working Paper No.2*.
- **Central Statistical Office**, Children in India 2012- A Statistical Approach.
- **Deshingkar and Akter** (2009). “Migration and Human Development in India”, *Human Development Research Paper 2009/13*.
- **Fix, Alan G.** (1999). *Migration and Colonization in Human Micro Evolution*, Cambridge University Press, p.16.
- **Hansen Eric** (2003). “Health Issues of Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers”, *Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved*, Vol.14, No.2.
- **Human Rights Watch** (1996). *The Small Hands of Slavery: Bonded Child Labour in India*, New York.
- **ILO** (2004). “Towards a Fair Deal for Migrant Labour in the Global Economy”, *International Labour Conference 92nd Session, Report VI*, pp.9-10.
- **ILO, Sankaran Madhav** (2011). *Gender Equality and Social Dialogue in India*.
- **International Labour Organization** (2004). “Social Protection Matter’s”, *The Social Protection News Letter*, No.4, June, ILO Social Protection Sector Geneva.
- **Jansen, Clifford J. (Ed)** (1970). *Readings in the Sociology of Migration*, Pergamon Press, Oxford, pp.12-13.
- **Jeyaranjan and Padmini Swaminathan** (2000). *The Costs of Work: Social Transformation and Perception of Health in a Region in Transition: A Study of Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu, in Impact of Globalization: Women, Work Living Environment and Health*, Edited by Padmini Swaminathan, Mumbai: CEHAT.
- **Karl Marx and Fredrick Engels: Forced Emigration in Ireland and Irish Question**, Moscow Progressive Publication (1971), p.56, cited by Joseph, K.V. (1986): *Migration and Economic Development of Kerala*, Thesis submitted to the University of Kerala for Ph.D., p.20.
- **Khandelwal, Rajiv, Amrita Sharma and Divya Verma** (2011). “Creative Practices and Policies for Better Inclusion of Migrant Labour, *Internal Migration in India Initiative National Workshop on Internal Migration and Human Development in India*, ICSSR, New Delhi, India.
- **Kritz, M. Lim, L.L. and Zlotin K, H. (eds)** (1992). *International Migration Systems: A Global Approach*, Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- **Kritz, M. M. and H. Zlotnik** (1992). “Global Interactions: Migration Systems, Processes, and Policies”, *International Migration Systems A Global Approach*. M. Kritz, L. L. Lim and H. Zlotnik. Oxford, Clarendon Press.
- **Lee, Evertt. S** (1966), *A Theory of Migration*, in *Demography*, Vol.3 (1), pp.47-57 in Oberai A.S. and Manmohan Singh (1983), *Causes and Consequences of Internal Migration – A Study in the India, Punjab*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, p.26.

- **Mabogunje, A.** (1970). *Systems Approach to a Theory of Rural-Urban Migration*”, *Geographical Analysis*, 2(1):(1-8)
- **Mabogunje, Akin** (1970). “Systems Approach to the Theory of Rural-Urban Migration,” *Geographical Analysis*, 2: 1-18.
- **MacDonald, John S and Leatree D. MacDonald** (1964), *Chain Migration, Ethnic Neighborhood Formation and Social Networks*, Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly 42:82-97, in Wilson, Tamar Diane (1994), “What Determines Where Transnational Labour Migrants Go”? *Modifications in Migration Theories Human Organization*, Vol.53 (4), pp.269-278.
- **Mahadevia, D.** (2009). “Urban Land Market and Access of Poor”, *In India Urban Poverty Report*, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and United Nation Development Programme (2009), New Delhi: Concept.
- **McGee, T.G.** (1978). *Rural Urban Mobility in South and South East Asia*, in William H. McNeill and Adams Ruth S. (Eds), Human Indiana University Press, pp.202-204.
- **Messey, D.S., Arango, J., Hugo, G. Kouasuci, A., Pellogrino, A. and Taylor, J.E.** (1998). *World in Motion at the End of the Millennium*, Oxford, Clarendon Press.
- **National Urban Health Mission (Draft)** (2008). “Urban Health Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare”, *Government of India*.
- **Neetha, N.** (2002). “Making Of Female Breadwinner: Migration and Social Networking Of Women Domestic In Delhi”, *Paper Presented in The Seminar On Labour Mobility in A Globalizing World: Conceptual And Empirical Issues*, Noida: V.V Giri National Labour Institute.
- **NSS Report** (2007-08). 533, p.31.
- **NSSO** (2010a), *Migration in India 2007-08, Ministry Of Statistics and Programme Implementation*, New Delhi, Government of India.
- **NSSO** (2010b). “Housing Conditions and Amenities in India,” 2008-09, *Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation*, New Delhi, Government of India.
- **Oberoi, A.S. and Manmohan Singh** (1983). *Causes and Consequences of Internal Migration – A Study in the Indian, Punjab*, Oxford University Press, Delhi –p.28.
- **Papademetrious, Demetrious and Martin Philip L.** (1991). *The Unsettled Relationship: Labour Migration and Economic Development*, Greenwood Press.
- **Piore, Michael J.** (1979). *Birds of Passage, Migrant Labour and Industrial Societies*, Cambridge University Press.
- **Poot, J.** (1986). “A System Approach to Modelling the Inter-Urban Exchange of Labour in Newzeland”, *Scottish Journal of Political Economy*, 33(3):249-274.
- **Ravenstein, E.G.** (1885). *The Law of Migration*, *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, June, Vol.48 (2), pp.167-227.
- **Russel, Sharon Stanton.** “International Migration: Implications for the World Bank”, *Human Capital Development and Operation Policy, Working Paper-HROWP 54 in*.
- **Samers, M.** (2010). *Migration*, London: Routledge.
- **Simmons, A.S.Diaz – Briquets and D.A. Laquian** (1977). “Social Change and Internal Migration: A Review of Research Finding from Africa, Asia and Latin America”, *International Development Research Centre*, Ottawa.
- **Sjaastad, L.A.** (1962). *The Costs and Returns of Human Migration*, *Journal of Political Economy*, October, Part-2, pp.80-93, in Oberai A.S. & Mamohan Singh (1983), *Causes and Consequences of Internal Migration: A Study in the Indian Punjab*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, p.27.
- **Skeldon, Ronald** (1997). *Migration and Development. A Global Perspective*. Longman Limited.

- **Srivastava R.** (2011). “Internal Migration In India; Overview of Its Features, Trend and Policy Challenge”, *Paper Presented at UNESCO- UNICEF, National Workshop on Internal Migration and Human Development in India*, 6-7 Dec, 2011, ICSSR, and New Delhi.
- **Stark, O. and Bloom, D.E.** (1985). “The New Economics of Labour Migration”, *American Economic Review*, 75(2):173-178.
- **Stark, Oded** (1991). *The Migration of Labor*. Cambridge: Basil Blackwell.
- **The New Encyclopedia Britannica** (1994). Vol.6, p.136
- **Todaro, M.** (1969). “A Model of Labour Migration and Urban Unemployment in Less Developed Countries”, *American Economic Review*, 59, pp. 138–48.
- **Wallerstein, Emmanuel** (1974). *The Modern World System. Capitalist Agriculture and the origins of the European World Economy in the 16th Century*, New York, Academic Press.
- **Wolpert, J.** (1965). “Migration as an Adjustment to Environmental Stress”, *Journal of Social Issues*, 22, pp. 92–102.

WEBLIOGRAPHY:

- **Anon** (2003). *Migrant Labour Need Protection: UN Treaty Comes into Force*, Human Rights Watch in www.hrw.org.
- **Hergoz, H. and A. M. Schottman** (1982). “Migration Information, Job Search and the Remigration Decision”, *Southern Economic Journal*, Vol.50 (1); pp 43-56, in Belinda I. Reyes (1997), *Dynamics of Immigration: Return Migration to Western Mexico*, CA. <http://www.ppic.org/publications/ppic102/ppic102.bib.html>, Sept 27, 2002.
- <http://en.wikipedia.org>
- <http://familyjrank.org>
- <http://www.saching.com>
- **United Nations** (1990). *International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Labour and Member of Their Families*, in www.migrantrights.com.
- **United Nations** (2009). *International Migrant Stock, the 2008 Revision*, United Nations Population Division (<http://esa.un.org>)
- **World Population Report** (2002). United Nations in www.unpopulation.com
- www.censusindia.gov.in
- **Zelinsky, Wilbur** (1971). “The Hypothesis of the Mobility Transition”, *Geographical Review*, Vol.61, pp.219-249, in Belinda I. Reyes (1997), *Dynamics of Immigration: Return Migration to Western Mexico*, Public Poling Institute of California, CA. <http://www.ppic.org/publications/ppic102/pp.c102.bib.html> as on Sept 27, 2002.