



# A RESEARCH ON EXAMINE THE TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF THE INTERNAL MIGRATION SINCE ECONOMIC REFORMS

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**Abstract—** with the economic reforms introduced in Indian Economy in 1991, internal migration across sub regions takes a wide part for improving the general standard of living of common people. This paper attempts to locate several aspects of internal outmigration within the country of India as a response to development strategies undertaken by the common people at a state level. This paper further focuses to understand if migrant females are better off than their male counterparts in specific migrated areas. Further it looks into the policies of the government to accommodate migrants in urban areas. To achieve this purpose the study relies on secondary sources, available literature and government reports as well as reports of international bodies on India on internal migration are analysed.

**Index Terms—** Economic Reforms, Internal Outmigration, Migrant Females Are Better Off

## INTRODUCTION

Migration from one area to another in search of improved livelihood is a key feature of human history. While some regions and sectors fall behind in their capacity to support populations, other move ahead and people migrate to access these emerging opportunities. Industrialization widens the gap between rural and urban areas, including a shift of the workforce towards industrializing areas. There is extensive debate on the factors that causes populations to shift from those that emphasize individual rationality and household behavior to those that refer to the structural logic of capitalist development. Migration has become a universal phenomenon in modern times. Due to the expansion of transport and communication, it has become a part of worldwide process of urbanization and

industrialization. In most countries, it has been observed that industrialization and economic development has been accompanied by large-scale movements of people from villages to towns, from towns to other towns and from one country to another country. From the demographic point of view, migration is one of the three basic components of population growth of any area, the other being fertility and mortality. But whereas both fertility and mortality operate within the biological framework, migration does not happen. It influences size, composition and distribution of population. More importantly, migration influences the social, political and economic life of the people. Indian constitution provides basic freedom to move to any part of the country, right to reside and earn livelihood of their choice. Thus, migrants are not required to register either at the place of origin or at the place of destination. A number of economic, social, cultural and political factors play an important role in the decision to move. The effects of these factors vary over time and place. Analysis of migration pattern is important to understand the changes taking place in the movement of people within the country. It is most unstable component of population growth and most sensitive to economic, political and cultural factors. Proper understanding of the patterns of migration would help in the estimation of future population redistribution. The reliability and dependability of these estimates depend much on the consideration of all the

temporal factors of birth, death and internal migration on which population grows in its finest precision. During the days when there is a lot of economic and industrial development in various parts of the country and when movement of the population has increased, emphasis should be given to further understanding and study of the trends and patterns of migration. Several studies found that volume of interstate migration in India was low but asserted the fact that about one third of India's population is enumerated outside their place of birth indicating the importance of migration as a major demographic process in India. Moreover, when regional fertility and mortality differentials decline, migration becomes the foremost component influencing the redistribution of population. Within development studies, migration has not received that much attention as much it deserves. This is one of the central conclusions of the review of the literature on migration presented in this work. It has been argued that labour migration, between and within urban and rural areas, has to be seen as a central element in the livelihoods of many households in developing, poor as well as rich countries. Much of the literature focuses on movements of people as a result of crises - environmental, economic or demographic. This study addresses itself to scholars of development studies, with a plea to integrate the analyses of migration within those of agricultural and rural development.

If we compare India at the time of independence and at present, we will find that at the time of independence India had a very few cities. But after the independence the number of cities and population has been raised rapidly. The main reason of urbanization is the formation of new states with which new capital cities also formed. Apart from this, industrialization also leads to the formation of urbanization. Although the symbol of development and prosperity is urbanization, but it cause of many problems, because of urbanization, there is a centralization of various facilities like education, medical, employment etc. All these leads to the migration of people from rural areas to urban areas. To migrate is meant to move from one place, country or town to another. The migration is movement of from one area to another area within the country or outside it. Migration can be social, economic, political or cultural.

The most important reasons of migration are economic and political. The migration is very significant in developing countries. Because migration is a major factor in economic development and manpower planning. It is significant in commercialization of agriculture because of labour mobility. It is a major factor in urbanization and social change.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Chattopadhyay (2015) has analyzed the relationship between family migration and occupational attainment of males and females. She did not directly examine the household migration decision, neither is it possible to determine conclusively that family migration is the cause underlying the observed relationship. On the other hand, the results on the differential impact of family migration on men and women point to certain inferences regarding the role of gender in household migration decision in Malaysia. This study shows that family migration has a slight adverse effect on a women's occupational status, although the negative influence of family migration is not significant for women who work. Moreover, women who have experienced many family migrations are much less likely to be working on the survey. In the case of men, the type of move does not affect their gains through migration. Indeed irrespective of the type of move, migration improves the men's socioeconomic scores by exactly the same amount, but the gains from family migration are less assured, indicating that sometimes they too compromise their careers to move with their wives. The study also lends support to the gender role theory of family migration decisions. The results have shown that although solo moves are as beneficial to women as to men, only the men experience socioeconomic gains from family migration. This reveals that the family migration decision indeed favour the husband. This coupled with the fact that women, when they do work, have an advantage over men in the labor market, seems to suggest that family migration decision in Malaysia does not optimize family gains, but rather compensates for the male effect in the labor market. An interesting question arises. Would household decisions be compensatory if females suffered in the labor market? Comparative studies based

on a wide variety of social and economic contexts are required to provide accurate insights into the influence of gender on household decisions and behaviour.

Haan (2016) looked at the relation between rural-urban migration and poverty: who migrates, from which areas and income groups, how do the migrants compare to non-migrating urban groups, and how do the migrants fare over time. The analysis focuses on field-work and interviews in an industrial area of Calcutta, mainly amongst migrants from other states (Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Orissa) who in many cases had moved 600 km or more to come and work in the jute and paper industries. Migrants had been attracted to the unskilled work in these industries in earlier parts of this century; during the last decennia few new jobs have been created.

Bhattacharya (2018) explored the role of the informal sector in rural-urban migration during the 1970s in India. The analysis includes a description of the occupational shifts during the 1970s, urbanization patterns, and the role of informal sector earnings and employment opportunities in increasing rural-urban migration. The share of agriculture in the work force increased during the 1960s and declined in the 1970s. Agriculture declined to 35.5% of the national domestic product in 1981. Agricultural workers declined to 66.7%. Informal non-agricultural sectors, especially informal manufacturing, absorbed most of the loss in agricultural workers. In 1981, the dominant movement was rural-rural migration, which was 57.1% of the total. 19.5% of migration was rural-urban migration; 15.5% was urban-urban migration. The rural-rural and rural-urban flows were more prominent during 1971-81 than 1961-71. Among interprovincial movements, urban-urban movements were the most important flow. In both periods, rural-urban migration flows were more important in total migration. Migration increased in importance as part of urban growth between decades. Two important keys to rural-urban migration were employment and family. The formal sector increased very slowly. The work participation rate of main and marginal workers increased between decades. It is unlikely that rural poverty increased during the 1970s. Per worker annual earnings among informal workers were much higher than among

agricultural workers. Informal labor was more than an absorber of labor. The dynamic, productive sector attracted labor.

Haan (2019) discussed that migration should be seen as the norm rather than the rule, as an integral part of societies rather than a sign of rupture - an essential element in people's livelihoods, whether rich or poor. Migration is usually associated with general economic development, though it does not always contribute to 'equilibrium'. Rural development is not likely to stop migration, though the labour intensity of that development is likely to matter for specific types of migrants. Migration, and the form it takes, is usually consistent with populations' social and cultural values, and these values structure the patterns of migration. Policies that restrict migration are costly, and they hurt the poor more than the rich. Even when restrictions are transgressed on a large scale - as in China - they still exert a great influence on the migration streams: 'illegal' migrants are usually required to pay-off officials, which makes migration more difficult and, therefore, probably more selective, denying migration options for poorer sections of the population. Many other policies have unintended consequences for migratory movements, that often are essential elements of populations' livelihood strategies. For example, the borders that were created in West Africa, and tax demands imposed under colonial, have had significant impacts on the populations that used to travel large distances in search of livelihoods. There are diverging opinions about the effects of migration on agriculture, on poverty alleviation and inequality, but the literature also suggests that it is not migration per se, but the forms of migration and the conditions under which it takes place that determine the outcomes. Some of the studies indicate negative effects on agriculture, but I believe that worries about food security are unwarranted. The literature also shows that the incentives to agriculture determine how migrants utilise their land and remittances. Perhaps not surprisingly, estimates of remittances vary considerably. But they do play an important role for many areas of origin, and have huge potentials for development, particularly since much migration remains circular and migrant households' strategies remain based in villages of origin. Remittances do not always go into what development specialists

consider productive channels, but they are an essential part of households' strategies. These include basic necessities, some consumerism, building up social capital, i but also what migrants refer to as aiding agriculture. However, the literature shows that possible negative effects of remittances cannot be ignored. Policies therefore, should look into ways in which remittances can be channeled into the desired directions. Perhaps the most worrying aspect of may increase inequality.

Hossain (2018) studies rural urban migration in ten villages of Comilla district of Bangladesh<sup>23</sup>. His study mainly focuses on differentials and determinants of migration and finds that persons involved in the process of rural out-migration are adults and more educated. Most of them were engaged in studies or unemployed before migration. About half of the migrants migrated for temporary service and about one quarter migrated for permanent jobs. Further, educational attainment of the migrants is found related with the permanent type of migration, whereas temporary types of migration are mainly associated with illiterate migrants. The migration rate is found to be significantly higher for educated as well as unemployed, and also for those belonging to the ages 20-29. Poverty, job searching and family influence are the main push factors for out migration, while better opportunity, prior migrants and availability of job are the main pull factors behind migration.

Deshingkar (2018) seeks to clarify the nature of changes and trends in rural-urban migration, the relevance of local labour markets and remittances and their place within the livelihoods strategies of the rural poor and to indicate the ways in which donor policies should be adapted to address these changes and trends. Temporary migration and commuting are now a routine part of the livelihood strategies of the rural poor across a wide range of developing country contexts. While past determinants of migration such as drought are still valid and important, there are new driving forces underlying the increase in population mobility. These forces are location specific and include improved communications and roads, new economic opportunities arising from urbanization as well as the changing market context as economies become more globalised and liberalised. The relative importance

of migration is highly context specific as are its effects on the local agricultural economy and poverty reduction. In many parts of South Asia and Africa, remittances from rural to urban migration are overtaking the income from agriculture as persistent drought and structural problems keep rural wages and work availability low. Remittances are also becoming more important than agriculture in China but in this case the main driver appears to be the expansion of the manufacturing industry and rising urban wages. Even though a majority of poor migrants are employed in the informal or unorganized urban sector, they can earn more than they would be able to within traditional agricultural laboring or marginal farming arrangements. Contrary to received wisdom on the urban informal sector, it is an important route out of poverty for the poor.

Apart from smoothing income flows, remittances increase disposable income which is then invested in a variety of production and consumption uses. The available data on remittance investment patterns seem to suggest that the bulk is spent on consumption, both conspicuous and for subsistence. This in itself is not a major cause for concern if the remittances are used by the very poor for meeting basic needs such as food and nutrition, clean water etc. and reducing their debt burden. Other kinds of consumption spending may also have a positive impact on the local economy. Conspicuous consumption on imported status goods may not have such positive spin-offs. While village studies illustrate the complexity of the causes and impacts of migration, macro-level surveys remain highly inadequate at capturing the multi-locational nature of livelihoods. The main problem is that they collect information on full-time and year-round occupations and tend to omit part-time and seasonal work. And like most quantitative surveys they tend to miss or underplay the importance of social, cultural, historical and political factors. Thus migration is still poorly understood by those who rely on such data such as policy makers and bureaucrats. But a lack of understanding is not the only issue - nearly everywhere migration is viewed by governments as a socially and economically destabilizing process. Officials are also unwilling to engage with a problem that is politically and administratively difficult because of its trans-boundary and interdepartmental nature. Negative views of

migration influence policies in a variety of ways. For example many rural development and natural resource management programmes have an implicit aim of controlling population movements. Similarly, occupations pursued by the poor in the urban informal sector are heavily regulated. And most of the laws instated to protect the rights to decent working conditions and wages continue to be disregarded possibly because of a lack of political will to implement them properly.

Dubey, Richard and Sen (2014) examined the empirical implications of the Lewis Model with respect to the relationship between the phenomenon of surplus labour in rural areas and out migration from these areas to urban areas. It does so by using a unique micro data set of migrants and non-migrants obtained from the large nationally representative employment and unemployment survey of the Indian National Sample Survey Organisation. India is a particularly relevant country to study the empirical implications of the Lewis Model, given the wide variation in the phenomenon of surplus labour across Indian states. They found strong empirical support for the key prediction of the Lewis Model that rural urban migration will be influenced by the existence of surplus labour in the rural areas from where the migrants originate. States with high rural labour land ratios and/or low labour agricultural productivity are likely to see more out migration to urban areas from rural areas, controlling for relevant household and individual characteristics. They also found that the phenomenon of rural urban migration is more complex than viewed within a simple Lewis framework. Social structure and the possession of human capital are important determinants of rural urban migration individuals from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and those with little or no education are less likely to migrate to urban areas. Given that scheduled castes and scheduled tribe households along with households with low levels of educational attainment are more likely to be poor. Their findings suggested that the poorer households from the surplus labour regions do not seem to migrate to the same extent as the richer ones. This has important policy implications that they should not expect rural to urban migration to be an important contributing factor to the decline of the high rates of rural poverty observed in the surplus labour regions. It could be argued that as

forward castes migrate from rural to urban areas, scheduled castes and scheduled tribe individuals are able to occupy the spaces left by the migrating individuals in terms of better paid employment or more fertile land. While we cannot test for this possibility explicitly, it should be noted that the rate of convergence of rural living standards between SC and ST households on one hand, and non-SC/ST households on the other, has been weak over two decades of reasonably robust growth in rural areas. If such an adjustment mechanism has been at work in the rural areas, then it can be said that this type of adjustment in the rural labour market has worked imperfectly, if at all.

### OBJECTIVE (S) /NEED OF STUDY

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

1. Migration from rural areas to urban areas of Delhi is gender selective
2. Migration from rural areas to urban areas of Delhi is of young adults
3. Migration from rural areas to urban areas of Delhi is affected by marital status
4. Migration from rural areas to urban areas of Delhi had same ratio for literate and illiterate migrants.
5. Migrants from rural areas to urban areas of Delhi possess higher education degrees
6. Migrants from rural areas to urban areas of Delhi do not have continuous work
7. Migrants from rural areas to urban areas of Delhi do not have longer duration of residence in Delhi

### NEED OF THE STUDY:

The aim of this study is to the optimistic views on migration and development that often prevail today testify to a lack of awareness of the substantial body of empirical and theoretical literature as well as past policy experiences with the issue. Migration and development research has been the tendency to study causes and

impacts of migration separately, which constitute largely separate strands of migration literature. This is unfortunate, since the developmental factors influencing migration decisions are also likely to shape the development outcomes in sending countries and communities. More in general, the scholarly debate has tended to separate the developmental causes (determinants) and effects (impacts) of migration artificially from more general processes of social (including economic) change. There is a clear need to study migration impacts in their wider societal context, and to see how migration, it is a process which is an integral part of broader transformation processes embodied in the term development, but also has its internal, self-sustaining and self-undermining dynamics, and impacts on such transformation processes in its own right.

Over the twentieth century, several theoretical perspectives on migration have evolved. However, they have generally evolved in isolation from one another, and show important differences in their level of analysis as well as paradigmatic and thematic orientation. One of the possible reasons for this lack of coherence is that migration has never been the exclusive domain of one of the social sciences, but has been studied by most of them. Differences in disciplinary and paradigmatic orientation and level of analysis have led to widespread controversy on the nature, causes, and consequences of migration. Delhi is considered one of the most populous cities of the world; one of the main reasons for this could be found in its rapidly increasing population, during 1991-2001 Delhi witnessed the population growth from 9.4 to 13.85 million, witnessing 47 percent decadal growth rate in population. According to Census of India 2011 the population of Delhi stands at 16.75 million, which shows 21 percent decadal growth rate of population from Census 2001 to Census 2011. According to Planning Commission survey, 9.4 percent of the population of Delhi falls within the category of urban poor. However Economic survey states that 6 percent of the population of Delhi comes under the category of 'very poor' and 28 percent of the population can be classified as poor. This sharp rise in population in Delhi has also meant increase in urban poverty in Delhi, to an extent can be attributed to rise in interstate migration to

Delhi and mainly rural migration from underdeveloped and poor regions of India.

Historically, rural to urban migration in Delhi has been characterised by flows from rural areas to urban areas of Delhi, creating many problems for urban authorities. Rural migrants have moved to Delhi because they have wanted or expected to find better living conditions there than existed in their rural villages. The rapid urbanization experienced by many metro cities has resulted in higher demand for urban space and services. This may result in the rural areas being underdeveloped or the services provided by the government become underutilized. To cope with this situation, planners have to analyse the pattern of migration, especially that of rural-urban migration and find the solutions to the consequences of this movement. This work focus on the socio and economic reason for migration rural areas to urban areas of Delhi such as employment, education, marriage, family moved and natural calamities etc.

## HYPOTHESIS

The hypotheses generated for the present study are as follows.

- H1: There is no significant difference of the rural areas to urban areas of Delhi is gender selective
- H2. There is no significant difference of the Migration from rural areas to urban areas of Delhi is of young adults
- H3. There is no significant difference of the Migration from rural areas to urban areas of Delhi is affected by marital status
- H4. There is no significant difference of the Migration from rural areas to urban areas of Delhi had same ratio for literate and illiterate migrants.
- H5. There is no significant difference of the Migrants from rural areas to urban areas of Delhi possess higher education degrees
- H6. There is no significant difference of the Migrants from rural areas to urban areas of Delhi do not have continuous work

H7. There is no significant difference of the Migrants from rural areas to urban areas of Delhi do not have longer duration of residence in Delhi

## METHODOLOGY

This research will be conducted in order to determine, which are significant social and economic reasons for migration from rural to urban migration of Delhi. The advantages and disadvantages as well as reliability of this instrument were also part of objectives. In order to answer these research goals, the researcher opted to obtain the view of various social and economic aspects with this topic. Specifically, migration tables from Census of India for Delhi will be taken. Data gathered from this research instrument are then computed for interpretation. Along with data from migration table of Census of India, the secondary resources have been taken in the form of published articles and literature to support the survey results.

### Research Design

The descriptive method of research will use for this study. Descriptive research includes surveys and fact-finding enquiries of different kinds. The major purpose of descriptive research is description of the state of affairs as it exists at present. In social sciences and management research we quite often use the term ex-post facto research for descriptive research studies. The main characteristic of this research is that the researchers will no control over the variables; he will only report what will happen or what is happening. Descriptive research on the other hand is a type of research that is mainly concerned with describing the nature or condition and the degree in detail of the present situation. This method is used to describe the nature of a situation, as it exists at the time of the study and to explore the cause/s of particular a phenomenon. The aim of descriptive research is to obtain an accurate profile of the people, events or situations. With this research type, it is essential that the researchers already will a clear view or picture of the phenomena being investigated before the data collection procedure is carried out. The researcher used this kind of research to obtain first hand data from the respondents so as to formulate rational and sound conclusions and

recommendations for the study. The descriptive approach is quick and practical in terms of the financial aspect.

In this study, the descriptive research method is employed so as to identify the role and significant of using social and economic aspects of rural to urban migration during the time of research. It will be opted to use this research method considering the objective to obtain first hand data from the respondents. The descriptive method is advantageous for the researcher due to its flexibility; this method can use either qualitative or quantitative data or both, giving the researcher greater options in selecting the instruments for data gathering. The research is using various people of various work profile in Delhi in order to gather relevant data; the descriptive method is then appropriate as this will allow the identification of the similarities and differences of the respondents' answers. For this research, two types of data shall gather. These included the primary data and secondary data types. The primary data will derive from the answers the participants gave during the survey process. The secondary data on the other hand, shall obtain from published documents, Census of India and literatures that are relevant to socio-economic reasons of migration. With the use of the survey questionnaire and published literatures, this study took on the combined quantitative and qualitative approach of research.

### Participants

In order to determine whether socio and economic factors do play an important role in rural to urban migration, a total of 100 respondents shall ask to participate. To achieve relevant information, certain inclusion criteria will impose. The participants qualified for sample selection will be a migrant from rural to urban areas of other state other than Delhi.

### Sampling Technique

Simple random sampling will do for the sample selection. This sampling method is conduct where each member of a population will an equal opportunity to become part of the sample. As all members of the population shall an equal chance of becoming a research participant, this is said to be the most efficient sampling procedure. In order to conduct this sampling, purposive sampling will be

adopted. Then 100 migrants from rural areas of state other than Delhi will be selected randomly. Out of 100 migrants from rural areas to urban areas of Delhi, 54 male and 46 female are selected randomly.

## DATA COLLECTION

Data collection is the systematic way to collect and measure data from sources to get complete and precise data for research activities. In all areas of study the facts collection component is not unusual with body and social sciences, the humanities and corporations. It allows scientists and analysts to collect key factors as the information they collect. In contrast with the approaches in terms of subject matter, the value of maintaining the right and truthful sequence remains the same. The collection of facts allows a researcher or a company to answer relevant questions, examine the results and predict about future prospects and tendencies. Current data collection is essential for preserving the credibility of research and for ensuring excellent outcomes and their findings. Both the first and secondary supply for study targets is a valuable tool.

## PRIMARY DATA

Uncooked statistics are primary records that are collected at source. Primary statistics are obtained from the first-hand point of view by means of surveys, remarks, interviews, questionnaires and tests. Primary data are special findings, collected through direct study.

## SECONDARY DATA

Secondary data are the data collected by an individual rather than the user. A researcher who is not associated with the analysis / recherche study collects secondary information for a different purpose, and in the past at quite different times such data are readily accessible and cost effective in comparison to primary data.

Sources of secondary data collection are as follows:

- Government department's journals,
- Organizational records,
- Magazines,

- Business

- Journals, books,

- Newspapers and

- The information which is collected originally for other research purpose.

## STATISTICAL METHODS AND TOOLS

After gathering all the completed questionnaires from the respondents, total responses for each item shall obtain and tabulated. Cross tabulation ANOVA and multiple regression model shall use on primary data analysis. To test each hypothesis the t-value of each coefficient will be calculated and compared with the t table value. The dependent variable is migrants from rural areas (Mr) and independent variables are gender (G), age (A), marital status (MS), literacy (L), educational level (EL), previous year's work status (Wn) and duration of residence (D).

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