MIGRATION, SOCIETY, CULTURE AND ECONOMY: A GEOGRAPHICAL APPROACH

B.R.K. Sinha & Priyanka Thakur

Department of Geography, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi-221005, India

ABSTRACT

Migration is normally termed as a movement of a person(s) from one defined spatial unit to another with a declared intention of preferably permanent change in his/her place of abode. Migration, society, culture and economy are the important dimensions of geographical study. These are interrelated with each other. This paper is an attempt to highlight the concepts and meaning of such important dimensions and a synergetic relationship of migration with society, culture and economy in spatial and temporal context. This paper is theoretical in nature and based on the conceptual approach of previous works carried on by different scholars.

Keywords: Migration, society, culture and economy, space and time

INTRODUCTION

Migration is a complex and dynamic subject of study as it involves several dimensions of population geography. The definition of migration has not yet been unanimously finalized by the scholars. Even despite this, focus on the flow of human being from one administrative unit to another for a certain period of time draws attention of many scholars to cover a broad tract of academic research from the past few decades (Millington, 2000, p. 521). Migration has become as a development fostering process right from early days to the present time owing to rapid growth of urbanization, industrialization and fastest as well as easiest means of communication. Kadi, (1984, p. 1) says that the study of migration is very complex and debatable issue. Migration modifies social, cultural and economic status of an individual or a group of people in the society. Sovani (1966) has taken into consideration that both the rich and the poor are equally affected by migration. But the difference is that the richer households migrate willingly for better and comfortable life while the needy (the poor) generally migrate owing to financial distress (in Kaur, M., 1995, p. 20).

The paramount focus of the present study is to highlight the concept of migration, society, culture and economy, and to demonstrate a synergetic relationship of them from geographical point of view.

CONCEPT AND MEANING OF MIGRATION, SOCIETY, CULTURE AND ECONOMY

Migration

Sinha, B.R.K. (2005, p. 403) was of the opinion that concept provides us ideas or facts about the given subject and sets a new direction for further study. The term 'migration' has been taken from the Latin word *migrare,* the meaning of which is to make a change in one's residence. Raghavendar, B. V. (2008, p. 2) explains migration in a very general way and said that lexicographers draw the line of 'migration' as a change of residence from one place to another. Well known Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, marked the word *'migrate'* means "move from one place to another to settle down therein".

Demographers, geographers, sociologists, economists and others have adopted different approaches and tried to define migration differently in their own ways. Clarke, John I. (1965, p. 123) stated that there is no unanimity over the meaning of migration, though many consider it as a movement involving a change for residence of substantial duration.

Lee, E.S. (1966, p. 49) provided a comprehensive definition of migration. According to him migration is 'a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence.' He elaborates further, no restriction on the distance involved in the movement whether the movement is permanent or temporary. But not all kind of spatial movement is considered as migration. For example, mobility from one apartment to another, from one street lane to another or seasonal migration of almost all nomad tribes from mountain to plain or from plain to mountain for their survival and in search of food for their cattle is not considered migration.

According to Trewartha, G.T. (1969, p.135-137) "migration, like fertility and mortality, holds a place of prominence in a geographical analysis of population change in many areas". Further he made his sense more clear by saying that migration is not just a geographical analysis of population change but it is also about an indicator which shows a mixing of racial, linguistic as well as nationalistic view of human population.

Nikolinakos, M. (1975, p. 6) took into consideration migration as a "many-sided phenomenon and can be viewed from different perspectives. It is a movement of population within a country or within countries; it is an individual phenomenon involving a proletarianization of masses of people".

Rubenstein, J. M. & Bacon, R. S. (1990, p. 75) have defied migration as a "permanent move to a new location". This means temporary movement is not considered as migration. For example, all journeys to work, shops and schools would be forms of mobility not migration. Again they elaborate that only permanent change in residence will be considered as migration where one can sleeps and stores possessions.

Society, culture and economy are interconnected with each other. For example, a culture consists of the "object" of a society, whereas a society consists of the people who share a common culture. Economy acts as a pillar for the particular society and is considered as a social domain that intricately related with production, consumption and exchange of available resources. Economy is something that

fulfills all the needs/demands of individual or group of people. Therefore, society, culture and economy are very complex and dynamic in nature. Here is the brief description of the concept and meaning of society, culture and economy separately:

Society

The word "Society" is derived from the Latin word "societas" which means a bond or interaction between parties that are friendly or at least civil. Wikipedia, the free Encyclopedia defined society as a group of people involved in persistent social interaction that share the same geographical or social territory and comes under the same political authority as well as cultural expectation.

Aderson, W. A. & Parker, F. B. (1969, p. 7) studied the work of Plato on the origin of societies where Plato had given emphasis on "many different human needs; difference in individual abilities; mutual association; cooperation between people-in explaining why societies originated." (in Moore, W. E., ed., 1969).

Green, A. W. (1964, p. 36) defined society in a geographical context by using the time and space. According to him "a society is the largest group to which any individual belongs. A society is made up of a population, organization, time, space, and interests."

Maciver, R. M. & Page, C. H. (1969, p. 5) defined that society as a "system of usages and procedure, of authority and mutual aid, of many grouping and divisions, of control of human behavior and of liberties. It is always changing web of social relationships."

Ward, L. F. (2013, pp. 289 & 292) simply defined society as an association of individual. Further he discussed about the four stages that are involved in the origin of society. These are the solitary or autarchic stage; the constrained aggregate or anarchic stage; the national or politarchic stage; and the cosmopolitan or pantarchic stage constituted a great cycle within which all the social forces, statical and dynamical, progressive and retrogressive, have operated and must continue to operate.

Mukherjee, R. N. (1987, p. 44) has given a very clear cut definition of society. According to him "society is the sum of social structures and functions that establishes safeguards and transmits an ordered and systemized pattern of ethos, belief, relations and behavior; it is also an organization and accumulation of values" (in Loomba and Madan, ed., 1987).

According to Ahmad, A. (2006, p. 15) social groups with diverse ethnic origins, representing some different racial stocks; they found a place for themselves at different point of time adopting themselves to various types of ecological niches.

Culture

The word 'culture' is derived from the *latin* word 'cultura' stemming from colere, means "to cultivate". Sister Violita, A. C., (1981, p. 335) considered culture as representation of human behavior and the way they carries on their daily activities. Culture includes not only the techniques and method of arts, music and literature but also the process of change in customs resulting from the contact of people coming from different cultural backgrounds. A culture may change because a

person wants to change his/her pattern of behavior and activities. He/she tries to discover and invent new ways of doing a particular activity, which brings about a change in culture (in Mandal, R. B. ed., 1981).

Green, A. W. (1964, p. 80) explained that culture includes more than the idealized ways of knowledge, practices and belief. Further, it also includes artifacts, man-made physical objects such as tools, buildings, roads, means of transportation and the like.

Culture is related with space and time. Spatial and temporal changes in culture influence people to modify their ongoing rituals, traditions and the way of thinking. Pitzl, G. R. (2007, p.3) when dominant groups like Spanish and Portuguese occupied regions in Latin America, they influenced that particular environment with their own culture like techniques and method of arts, music and literature etc. For example, they established their own towns, introduced their religion and altered the agricultural system of Latin Americans. In turn, the European adopted certain aspects of architecture, clothing forms, food habits, lifestyles and other cultural attributes from the indigenous cultural groups. De Blij, H. J. (1971, p. 8) said that culture consist of people's values and beliefs (religious, political), institutions (legal, educational, government), and technology (skills, equipment).

Economy

The word economy is originated from the Greek word 'Oikos' (a house) and 'Nemein' (to manage). In other words, economy stands for "managing a household, using the limited funds available in the most economical manner possible". So, the term economy is used for a particular society that organizes its resources for the maximum production of desired goods and services (Seth, M.L., 1970, p. 1). Starting from 16th and 17th century to the time of great economist called Adam Smith, wealth was useful for the state or society and, therefore, economy was defined as the study of wealth. Other social scientists considered economics to explain certain aspects of man's social and industrial environment. But after the publication of *Wealth of Nation* 1776, 'Economics' was considered as *Political Economy.* Generally, Economics studies wealth, welfare, scarcity and growth (in Agarwal, H.S., 1998, pp. 4-12).

Spencer, J.E. and Thomas, W.L. (1969, p. 424) stated that when a goods passes from a producer to a manufacturer or from a manufacturer to distributors or from a distributor to consumer and so on, it increases in value because of its change of location through trade of a raw materials. Change of geographic location in a given time-period may increase or decrease the value of any goods. Weber, A. (1929) also co-related his economic theory of industrial location in geographical context. He argued about the distribution of economic processes over a geographical location (Saushkin, Yu. G., 1980, p.5). Clustering of people and economic activities tend to concentrate in a location to share facilities and services for mutual benefits. The location and concentration of business and manufacturing activities in this manner maximize the opportunities for sharing facilities and services and for the easy transfer of commodities, components of manufacturing processes, information of mutual interest and importance, and labor supply (Pitzl, G. R., 2007, p. 6).

MIGRATION AND SOCIETY

Here, an attempt has been made to understand the interrelationship of different components of society such as caste system, size of family, religion, marital status and social group of a society, with migration. The relation of migration with society in detail can be explained under the following heads:

Social Structure of society and migration:

According to Raghavendar, B. V. (2008, pp. 258-262) society in India is generally classified into four major groups: Schedule Tribes, Schedule Castes, Other Backward Castes and General Castes. During his study on Mahaboobnagar district, Andhra Pradesh he found that out of 300 sample migrant households 116 and 112 households belonged to Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe categories respectively and the rest to general and other backward caste. But, in case of migration it is quite contrary that upper caste population was found more mobile in comparison to that of Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe and other backward caste Population. In case of class of society such as upper, middle and lower classes Joshi, K. G. (1989, p. 90 & 94) found in his study on Raichur district that especially middle class respondents from higher or upper caste groups were found frequently migrating from one place to another place and after some times to further new place(s). Kaur, M. (1995, pp. 117-118) after conducting a survey on socio-economic condition of Himachal Pradesh population also came to know that middle class members from upper caste group were more mobile than that of Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes and other backward caste groups.

Religion and migration:

Relation between migration and religion is very evident as sometimes people migrate because of their religion related reasons and occasionally many religious *gurus* like *Ashoka* and *Budhha* sent their messengers to spread their religious beliefs. Similarly, large scale sailing of 'Pilgrim Fathers' across the Atlantic Ocean to spread their religion is the best example of religious movement (Chandna, R.C., 2000, p. 192). On the other hand, many Christian's missionaries came to India to change *Hindu* and other religions into Christians. Spreadness of their religious beliefs, quest for independent life, depressive feeling of isolation and many other religious factors stimulate population (mostly rural class) to migrate from the countryside towards urban centers to enjoy a life with less discrimination and less bound from any religious menace. Sometimes people with equal ethnic groups want to live together to enjoy the freedom and fearless living in society. Kundu, S. (2013, p. 19) has consulted the work of Peterson (1958), Udo (1975), Knowles and Anker (1977, 1981) and found almost the same pattern of migration.

Marital Status and migration:

Marital status refers to the civil status and it describes the status of a person's relationship with a person of opposite gender or life related circumstances based

status after marriage. The concept of marital status involves both the events of marriage and events after this. In broader sense, marital status stands for married, single, unmarried, divorced, widow and widower person (s) in the society. This section deals with the role of marital status in migration of people of concerned region. Chandana, R.C. (1999, p.168) found that after marriage females have to migrate from her father's house to join the spouse family. Further, he noted that female in-migrants (either owing to marriage or owing to their dependency on principal bread earner of the family) are higher in number in comparison to male in-migrants in urban areas. As per Uttar Pradesh Census Data (2001) Singh, R. (2011, p. 129) found that marriage plays a vital role in the process of migration as a whole but while considering gender aspects 81.89% of females were found migrating because of marriage. Sharma, R.J. (2007, p. 196, 201) also supports the above statement by the fact that 50% female migrants to total females were married. While studying India's census data on migration he found that marriage migration accounts for only 0.6% in case of males and 46.2% in case of females in all the urban areas.

Family Size and migration:

Family size refers to single or joint family. Migration of an individual or whole family depends on many factors such as economic needs or economic status of that family, educational attainment, marital status etc. Chopra, K. & Gulati, S. C. (2001, p. 126-127) mentioned few reasons that compel individual to take decision to migrate. There are: asset ownership which is the primary determinant of expected income from private property as represented by ownership of agricultural land and cattle; remittances from towns; and infrastructural situation in the village, i.e., distance from nearest town, connectivity by bus and existence of schools. Kaur, M. (1995, p. 72) in her Ph. D. thesis mentioned that 78.5% out of the total 989 adults above the age of 15 years moved individually towards urban areas. Singh, J.P. (1984) in his study conducted in Kerala found that family migration is more common than single. Similarly, Naidu, V. N. (1995, pp. 54-55) also found in the study in Chittoor town of Andhra Pradesh that out of 400 respondents 315 migrated to different places with their family because of poverty and lack of job opportunities for longer duration in a year. Such reasons compelled them to out-migrate in the expectation of getting work for almost all adult family members in the host society.

MIGRATION AND CULTURE

Migration and culture are also important aspects and are interrelated to each other. During the process of migration people carried out their own culture, custom and tradition to the destination place. Here, the focus is only on health, education and transportation as the cultural elements in the concept of culture.

Health and Migration:

Health and migration are very much related with other. Migration becomes the medium of spread of different types of diseases determining condition of health. However, migration also helps in promoting health status through the contribution of remittances. Bhattacharyya, M. (2004, p. 151) after studying Goalpara district's health and migration correlation arrived at conclusion that higher in-migration shows higher infant mortality and child mortality rates. But, Banu, N. (2016, p. 280) considered that internal migration in West Bengal do not have much influence on health facilities which basically depends on Government policies. There does exist a positive relation between urban migration and health of population because the survival rate and life expectancy of urban population is higher due to health awareness and availability of health care facilities (Ghimire, N. H., 2006, p. 118). Madhu, G.R. (2015, pp. 85-88) discussed few reasons of out migration of highly specialized professional doctors and said sometime health care professionals also left their home country to earn higher wages, to get specialized in their work, for getting higher degree and training for handling advanced tools therein. As Naidu, V. N. (1995, pp. V-VI) in his study conducted in Andhra Pradesh found that rapid growth of urban areas in terms of basic amenities like education, health and recreation is also attracting large number of people resulting in mushrooming growth of squatter settlements which creates lots of health problems for the people of Chittoor Town.

Education and Migration:

According to Green, A. W. (1964, p. 499) education is a kind of formal training by specialists within the formal organization of the school. Similarly, Netzer, D. (1970, p. 263) considered education "as being largely concerned with schools and the learning of skills". In the opinion of Naidu, V. N., (1995, pp. 14-15) almost all better and high quality educational institutions are established in big cities. This is due to regional disparities among government policies. In some cases, these institutions reward their highly qualified or semi-qualified person(s) with good job opportunities. Many parents educate their children only with the hope that they can easily get their survival job outside the rural areas. In the study of Mc Innis (1970, p. 3) in Canada shows that the rate of migration rises with the advancement in the level of schooling (secondary level schooling migration rate is double as compared to those migrants whose education level is just of primary level). Singh, R. (2011, p. 144) conducted his study on the basis of 2001 census data of U.P. and found that 72.56% males having education above matric or secondary level generally migrate more from rural to urban areas in comparison to those migrant respondents whose educational qualification is less than matric or secondary level. Long, L. H. (1973) stated that education is not found to be a good predictor of migration differentials for short distance movement but it becomes an important factors in long distance (inter-district, inter-state or outside the country) migration of population.

Transportation and Migration:

Means of transportation determine the pattern of travel. Speed, direction flexibility, and cost of transport all determine how far and in what directions people would travel (Lowe & Pederson, 1983, pp. 60 & 148). Further, they explained that almost all aspects of human life are influenced by migration system. Transportation system influences humans in many direct or indirect ways. Change of transportation networks often leads to significant locational and temporal shifts of economic activities that attract large amount of migrants towards this location which helps in the diffusion of cultural artifacts and ideas at the destination. Mehta (1991) emphasized that migration is primarily motivated by socio-economic condition of households, development of road transport and communication sources, level of education and various geographical and physical condition (in Kaur, M., 1995, pp. 22-23). All the above mentioned scholars have tried to indicate the importance of transportation in our daily life. Transportation system generally includes land transportation, water transportation and air transportation.

According to Lowe, J. & Pederson, E. (1983, pp. 60) road transportation is intended to serve short-distant migration while railroad networks are used to cover long-distant migration. Likewise, development of rural transport may help villagers to migrate for longer distance to satisfy their needs.

Waterways are highly time taking but cheaper as compared to that of air transportation. In ancient times, it was very useful to travel around the world. Today, very less people take this means of transportation for their international migration purpose. Spencer, J. E. and Thomas, W. L. (1969, pp. 430-431) classified waterways migration into three broad categories such as foreign migration through ocean shipping between countries, coastwise or intercostal migration and inland waterways migration through lake, rivers and navigational canal.

Air transportation is the fastest and costly means of transportation among all means of transportation. Inter-continental or intra-continental migration is the best example of this type of migration. However, this means of transportation remains expensive and that is why every person cannot easily afford (Lowe, J. & Pederson, E. 1983, p. 62). .

MIGRATION AND ECONOMY

Relation between migration and economy is an important aspect of study in population geography. Economic status of a country is a reflection of occupation, employment, unemployment, labor force participation, PPP, inflation, income and industries etc. But here, we will only concentrate on income and occupation and try to through light on their relation with migration.

Income and migration:

Lane, D. (1985, pp. 177-178) laid emphasis on the importance of income in human life. He said that "money/income is important for two reasons. First, it is instrumental in case of standard of living; it denotes the valuation of a person's

labour in terms of the goods and services which may be purchased. Second, the amount of money earned may reflect a society's evaluation of the services performed and thereby, it may indirectly be a measure of a person's social standing". Richardson (1967) emphasized that migration tend to move from low wage to higher wage areas (Sinha, V. N. P. & Ataullah, Md. 1987, p. 21). Manju (2013, p. 14) has the same opinion that migrants left the previous place in desire to get higher paid job opportunities in big cities. Reddy, S. A. K. (2007, p. 203) noted that people mostly migrate with a view to enrich their economic conditions at the destination place. 64 % respondent households reported out migration from India to gulf countries due to economic related reasons. The study of Kaur, M. (1995, pp. 118-119) reveals that the average income of out-mover, in-movers or circulatory movers was higher than that of the non-movers. It indicates that migration helps increase economy and fulfils other needs. Similarly, it is also useful for those who are economically sound and have comfortable socio-cultural status.

Occupation and migration:

Occupation is another important aspect which influences process of migration. Occupation may be related to agricultural and non agricultural sectors of economy. According to Naidu, V. N., (1995, p. 62) occupation refers to "a set of activities which predominantly engage one's time for the primary motive of earning livelihood". India is an agricultural society where almost two-third of the country's population is found engaged in agriculture. Central Statistical Organization's data demonstrates that the share of agriculture in GDP was almost 55 percent in 1950-1951 which dclined to 13.9% in 2011-12 due to rapid expansion of communication and fast growth of economy (Manju, 2013, p.51). There is relation between the number of migrants and the owner of land-holdings. During her study in Chittor District, Latha, G. (2002, pp. 87-88) found that 26.2 percent of the total respondents were agricultural labourers while the contribution of agriculture was only 11.3 percent. Divakara (2006, p.98) found that the proportion of migrants who moved due to employment related reasons increases with the increasing distance. Based on the Migration Table-D, Census of India (2001) Banu, N. (2016, p. 246) found that there was 3.75% intra-district and 13.72% inter-districts migration in West Bengal. In terms of reason induced migration there was dominance of marriage, family moved and employment based migration in that order.

MIGRATION, SOCIETY, CULTURE AND ECONOMY IN CONTEXT OF SPACE AND TIME

After discussing the above four aspects 'migrations, society, culture and economy' in detail, authors try to explain their synergetic relationship in context of space and time. Here, it is imperative to understand the meaning of "Space" and "Time". Lefebvre, H. (2002, p. 134) focused on the term "space" and tried to highlight that – what does a space occupy and how does it do so? It means, a spatial unit occupies some geographical elements through a certain process in time. Similarly, he considered "time" as another element which naturally changes. Further he regarded

space as a product of energy and may be called as a social or economic space in which human beings practice their activities along with time. In this sense, space and time are related with each other (in Dear, M.J. & Flusty, S., ed., 2002).

Well known scholars named Lowe, J. & Pederson, E. (1983, p. 46) perceived "time" as a linear progression of repetitious events. Bouge (1959) stated migration as an instrument of cultural diffusion and social integration of a society that results into more significant distribution/redistribution of population from one place to another (in Bhutani, 1995, p.63). The between migration and society is noticed in the form of movement of human beings from an economically poorer society to a financially developed society. Therefore, migration may be defined as a movement of person(s) from one geographic space to another permanently or semi-permanently leading to cultural diffusion, social integration and economic development (Sinha, V. N. P. & Ataullah, Md. 1987, p. 10). According to Mangalam (1968) "each society undergoes a social change which is the difference between social organization of a given society at two different points of time, comprising changes in any or all the three component systems, namely the culture, society and personality systems" (in Kosinski, L.A. & Prothero, R.M., ed., 1975, p.11). In most cases, it is considered that Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes are more mobile than upper caste group persons.

But few studies highlight that upper caste migrants migrate to retouch their social, cultural and economic lifestyle and to provide their children better education because of their good financial condition. Upper caste/high class respondents have quality education, avail smooth communication facilities to their friends/relatives living in urban areas. Culturally developed society is considered to have idealized ways of knowledge, good social and religious practices, modern and developed means of transportation, buildings etc. In pursuance of Indian rituals women have to join the groom family after the marriage ceremony. Therefore, marriage migration dominates the society. Health is also an important factor that plays a significant role in the selection of choice of migrants. Only physically healthy person(s) migrate with the purpose of earning bread for his/her family and for themselves or to gain high quality education. Education is a factor that determines the volume and magnitude of migration and significantly affects the level of income from one geographic space to another.

According to Mehtani, S. and Sinha, A. (2010, p. 195-196) people often migrate from rural to urban areas to enhance their formal or informal educational experiences or with the expectation to procure better emoluments. That is why, mostly healthy adult members with varied educational qualification of a particular family are able to move. Similarly, transportation facilities are also important that facilitate migrants in covering longer distance within minimum time period. Now-a-days fastest and cheapest means of transportation system such as high speed electrified railways, fastest means like airways and cheapest means of waterways made the migration process easier to cover a long distance in shorter duration of time. So, migration occurs to fulfil the needs of both the richer and poorer families and it has impact on transforming the socio-cultural and economic conditions of culturally more or less developed society. Economy is also related to migration. Income in the form of money or paying a cost has very synergetic relationship with migration. The low price of agricultural product is one of the major reasons for low

income of villagers. Apart from this, many other factors like lack of industries in rural areas, lack of educational institutions and lack of other means and sources of income compel a particular household to find a better income opportunity outside the village areas. Economic circumstances of an individual or their families after marriage become dominant factor in migration. During early days people used to wander in jungle for collecting and gathering foods and other means of livelihood. Spatial interaction was needed only for their survival without taking interest in social and economic implications like concern about enhancing their living standard.

But the advancement of civilization compelled people to transform their jungle life into permanent habitation with some agricultural activities and after that industrial revolution turned their primary and secondary activities into non-agricultural activities (Sinha, V. N. P. & Ataullah, Md. 1987, p. 11). Migrants left their economically less favourable areas (place of origin) to catch up a better and high standard job practices. But in most cases, migrants considered that working as a factory labourer is more prestigious than doing agricultural works in villages. So, they decided to migrate from their native places towards bigger cities. Therefore, the spatial and temporal variation became associated with lots of economic implication like production of good and consumption of resources and exchange of surplus items to another region at a different time interval. At the end, it can be said that there is a synergetic relationship between migration, society, culture and economy in context of space and time.

REFERENCE

Aderson, W. A. & Parker, F. B. (1969) Society: It's Organization and Operation, in Moore, W. E., ed., 1969, Affiliated East-West Press Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

Agarwal, H.S. (1998) *Principles of Economics*, Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.

Ahmad, A. (2006), *Social Geography*, Rawat Publication, Jaipur and New Delhi.

Banu, N. (2016), *Trend and Pattern of Internal Migration and Socio-Economic Transformation in West Bengal*, Ph. D. Thesis (unpublished), Department of Geography, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

Bhattacharyya, M. (2004), *Economic Impact of Migration in Assam during Post-Independent Period*, Ph.D. Thesis, Faculty of Arts, Gauhati University.

Bhutani, S. (1995) *Demographic Dimensions in India*, Discovering Publishing House, New Delhi.

Chandna, R.C. (2000), *Geography of Population: Concept, Determinants and Patterns*, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.

Chopra, K. & Gulati, S. C. (2001), *Migration, Common Public Resources and Environmental Degradation: Inter-linkages in India's Arid and Semi-arid Regions*, Sage Publication, New Delhi.

Clarke, J. I. (1965), *Population Geography*, Pergamon Press, Oxford.

De Blij, H. J. (1971) *Geography: Regions and Concepts*, John Willey and Sons, New York.

Divakara (2006), *Pattern of Internal Migration in Karnataka – A Spatial – Temporal Analysis*, Ph.D. Thesis, Department of Study in Geography, University of Mysore, Mysore.

Ghimire, N.H. (2006) *Migration in Pokhara Valley: Determinants and Consequences*, Ph.D. Thesis, Center for the study of regional development, School of Social Sciences, JNU, New Delhi.

Green, A.W. (1964) *SOCIOLOGY: An Analysis of Life in Modern Society*, New York.

Joshi, K. G. (1989), *Migration and Mobility: A Sociological Study of Urban Karnataka*, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.

Kadi, A.S. (1984), *A study of inter-state migration in India: Application of Migration Models*, Ph.D. thesis (unpublished), Department of Statistics, Karnatak University, Dharwar.

Kaur, M. (1995), *Migration and Rural Development: A Sociological Study in Himanchal Pradesh*, Ph.D. Thesis, Department of Geography, Punjab University.

Kosinski, L. A. & Prothero, R. M. (1975), *People on the Move: Studies on Internal Migration*, ed., Methuen and Co Ltd, London.

Kundu, S. (2013), *Inter-Regional and Intra-Regional Migration in India During the Period 1951-2001 Trends, Patterns and Reasons*, PhD Thesis, Department of Economics, Jadavpur, University, Kolkata, W.B. India.

Lane, D. (1985), *Soviet Economy and Society*, Basil Blackwell Publications, Oxford, UK.

Latha, G. (2002) *Pattern and Trends of Migration in Chitoor District*, Ph.D. Thesis, Department of Geography, Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.

Lee, E. S. (1966), "A Theory of Migration", *Demography,* Vol. 3, p. 49.

Lefebvre, H. (2002), The Production of Spaces, in Dear, M. J. & Flusty, S., ed., *The Spaces of Post Modernity: Reading in Human Geography*, Blackwell Publishers, 2002.

Long, L. H. (1973)*,* 'Migration Differential by Education and Occupation: Trade and Variations'*,* Demography, 1, 10.

Lowe, J. & Pederson, E. (1983), *Human Geography: An Integrated Approach*, John Willey and Sons, New York.

Maciver, R. M. & Page, C. H. (1969) *Society: An Introductory Analysis*, Macmillan, New Delhi.

Madhu, G. R. (2015), *The Impact of International Labour Migration on Indian Economy,* Ph.D. Thesis, Sir M.V.P.G Center, University of Mysore, Mandya.

Manju, (2013), *Patterns of Internal Migration and Its Correlates in India During the 1990s*. Ph.D thesis, Deprtment of Geography, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak (Haryana), 2013.

Mc Innis, R. M. (1970*), Age Education and Occupation Differentials in Inter-regional Migration: Some evidence for Canada, Discussion Paper No. 20*, Department of Economics, Queen's University, Ontario, Canada.

Mehtani, S. and Sinha, A. (2010) *Social Geography*, Commonwealth Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

Millington, J. (2000), Migration and Age: The Effects of Age on Sensitivity to Migration Stimuli, *Regional Studies: Journal of the Regional Studies Association,* Vol. 34, Number 6.

Mukherjee, R. N. (1987) Society-A Multidimensional Approach, in Loomba and Madan, ed., 1987, Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.

Naidu, V. N. (1995) *Causes and Consequences of Slum Migration*, Ph.D. Thesis, Department of Population Study, Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.

Netzer, D. (1970, PP. 263 & 266), *Economics and Urban Problems, Basic Books*, Inc., Publishers, New York, Landon.

Nikolinakos, M. (1975), 'Notes Towards a General Theory of Migration in Late Capitalism', *Race and Class,* XVII (1), Summer.

Pitzl, G. R. (2007), *Encyclopedia of Human Geography*, Rawat Publication, New Delhi.

Raghavendar, B. V. (2008), *Causes, Consequences and Problems of Migration (A Study of Mahaboobnagar District in Andhra Pradesh*), Ph.D Thesis, Department of Economics and Applied Economices, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, 2008.

Reddy, S. A. K. (2007), *Migration and Socio – Economic Development: A Study of Gulf Migrants of Rayalaseema Region*, Ph.D. Thesis, Department of Sociology, Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.

Rubenstein, J.M. & Bacon, R.S. (1990) *The Cultural Landscape: An Introduction to Human Geography*, Prentice-Hall of India, Pvt. Ltd., New Dehi.

Saushkin, Yu. G. (1980), *Economic Geography: Theory and Methods*, Progress Publishers, Moscow.

Seth, M.L. (1970), *Principles of Economics*, Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal Educational Publishers, Uttar Pradesh.

Sharma, R. J. (2007) *Demography and Population Problem*. Atlantic Publishers and District.

Singh, J.P. (1984), '*Marital Status Differentials in Rural to City Migration in India',* The Australian National University (Ph.D. Thesis), Canberra.

Singh, R. (2011) *Rural Urban Migration in Uttar Pradesh: Trends, Regional Patterns, Determinants and Policy Options,* Ph.D. Thesis, Department of Economics, M.M.H. College, Ghaziabad, Uttar.Pradesh.

Sinha, B.R.K. (2005), *Human Migration: Concept and Approaches*, VITA.

Sinha, V. N. P. and Ataullah, Md. (1987) *Migration: An Interdisciplinary Approach*, Seema Publications, Delhi.

Sister Violita, A. C., The Role of Migrants in the Transfer of Culture and Acculturation, in Mandal, R.B., 1981 (ed.) *Frontiers in Migration Analysis*, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.

Spencer, J.E. & Thomas, W.L. (1969), *Cultural Geography: An Evolutionary Introduction to Our Humanized Earth*, John Willey and Sons, INC. New York.

Trewartha, G. T. (1969), *A Geography of Population: World Patterns.* John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York.

Ward, L. F. (2013) *Dynamic Sociology*, Srishti Book Distributors, New Delhi.

Wikipedia, the free Encyclopedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Society