REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- Dewind et al. (2012) - The paper focuses on the diverse experiences and livelihoods of Korean migrants: internal or international, emigrant or immigrant, and Korean or foreign-born. The authors propose that the timing and directions of these flows of workers and their families can be understood to reflect Korea's development, the influence of which has been expressed in the country's transition from an agricultural to an industrial economy, from a rural to an urban society, from high to low population growth, and from a net-emigration to a net-immigration country. While these developmental processes and transitions do not explain all aspects of Korean migration, which has, of course, also been influenced by the cultural, social and political processes described in each article in this issue, they do reflect a general process which many other nations have experienced, though perhaps at different times and not exactly in the same manner. This makes the impact of Korea's economic development on migration similar and relevant to the developmental and migratory trajectories of other developing nations.

- Ma (2012) - The paper examines the reforms of the Chinese economy, an enormous new moving population of rural-urban migrants is transforming the rural and urban labor force. Incentives and causes of rural-to-urban migration in China can be represented in terms of urban and rural sector, including the effect of household responsibility system, less profitable conditions and surplus labor in agriculture, growing income gap between urban and rural residents as well as magnetic city. The findings shows that the relationship between urban resident and rural migrant employment is consistent with the existence of continued labor market segmentation. It is also the increasing competition between the two groups. Meanwhile, many evidences indicate that there are two simultaneous phenomena which are surplus labor in rural areas and rising rural migrant wages in urban areas. The author feels that As more migrants are transformed into proletarians, therefore the pressure on government to treat them as same as urban residents will grow.

- Mili (2011) - The paper reveals that families with low income prefer to go to Brihanmumbai Corporation Hospital rather than to private hospitals. It is found that the issues that emerged from the study and recognizing the paramount importance of health in the well being of the people, it is crucial
that policy action be taken to improve the health services for migration populations who live in the unauthorized slums.

- Ishtiaque&Mallik (2011)- This study evaluates the migration objectives, status and the fulfillment of their migration objectives based on a survey of 373 randomly selected temporary and permanent migrants. The findings reveal that most of the migrants were satisfied with the socio-economic attainments of their migration objective and wanted to come back to their place of their origin and after saving enough money, so that they could live rest of their lives out of poverty.

- Ahmed (2011)- This paper explores the concept of belonging in relation to the experiences through narrative of a group of retired ‘lifestyle migrants’ British women living in the Costa Blanca in Spain in relation to place, networks and ethnic identity and the role of language are considered and discussed. Migrants from the UK continued to live a ‘British’ life in the Costa Blanca away from the mainstream. The reasons for this was cited by the author as first, the location of the ghetto like urbanisations, away from established areas populated by the Spanish; the way that the properties were marketed and sold to Northern European migrants perpetuated such segregation; and the inability of the British women to speak Spanish. The findings of the study revealed that women who moved to the Costa Blanca benefited from fluid movement across national borders in the EU since 1992; that is mobility. However, once they settled in Spain, they found that they were effectively living in bounded settlements, almost exclusively with people from their own ethnic group. Their ethnic identity was effectively reinforced by their dislocation from their hosts, their inability to speak Spanish, and their diasporic status.

- Mitra(2010)- This paper examines what helps workers from low-income households to access urban job market information and whether migrants are able to experience upward mobility at the place of destination which are the two pertinent issues in urban development. Results based on a slum survey in four Indian cities highlight the importance of various informal channels through which urban jobs are accessed. The author has surveyed four Indian city slums and found out that though the findings indicates an improvement in the well – being of migrant workers over time, several of the long duration migrants and natives in the cities still lead a low quality life and thus the author favours urban employment programmes.

- Tutu (2010)- This study assesses the factors that influence young migrant’s duration of stay in a high risk environment. This study examines the determinants of the estimation of return migration propensities among young migrants in a slum in the city of Accra. Drawing on the concepts of
urban environmental vulnerability or risks and human encumbrance, this study explains the justification for analyzing the determinants of estimated return migration propensities in a slum setting.

- Myerson et al. (2010) - The authors have attempted to study the attitudes of rural peasants who had migrated in large numbers to cities. They assert that these migrants are unable to break their social, psychological and economic ties with their home even if they plan not to return to their homeland.

- Benson & O’Reilly (2009) - This article is a critical exploration of lifestyle migration, discusses the term lifestyle migration and explores in detail a series of mobility that have in common relative affluence and a search for a better life-style.

- Deniz & Etlan (2009) - In this study, the migrations which occurred due to the effects of terror events in the region in 1980 and the socio-cultural and economic conditions of immigrants, their adaptation to the city and other problems are analyzed. The urban infrastructure problems which had already existed previously became much more complicated in the city with migrations which caused many socio-cultural and economic problems in the city. The immigrants who brought with themselves their own culture and lifestyles transformed the city into a village with the slums they constructed. Though they got rid of their rural habits, they still could not become accustomed to the civic environment.

- Hesketh (2008) - The study explores living and working conditions, health status, and health-care access in Chinese rural-to-urban migrants and compared them with permanent rural and urban residents using questionnaire method. The findings of the study suggested that the migrants demonstrated the “healthy migrant effect.” However, poor living conditions and inattention to health may make migrants vulnerable to poor long-term health. Because health insurance schemes will remain limited for the foreseeable future, attention should focus on providing affordable health care to both uninsured migrants and the urban poor.

- Stark & Fan (2008) - Models of rural-to-urban migration are at the heart of theories of economic and development and growth. The authors’ theory explains the different impacts of rural-to-urban migration in the past versus nowadays. The authors hypothesize that the production efficiency of a city depends not only on the size of its labor force, but also on the average level of human capital of its labor force. In a general equilibrium framework, we demonstrate that unrestricted rural-to-urban migration leads to inefficiency when the average level of human capital plays a significant role in productivity, which might not have been the case in historical times. In the past, production was not knowledge intensive, which suggests that it was
the agglomeration effect in and by itself that resulted in high productivity, with urbanization placing the economy on a solid growth path. In the current era of knowledge-intensive production, the average level of human capital is a vital factor in the productivity of both urban and rural areas. In this setting, unrestricted rural-to-urban migration in developing countries leads to significant negative outcomes for all individuals, in cities and countryside alike.

- Gupta & Yesudian (2006) - The authors view that the migration to Mumbai is in the decline and cites various reasons like changing employment status, new industrial policy, closure of Textile Mills, Voluntary Retirement Scheme, etc. They also allege that the volume of in-migration as well as out-migration may spurred up, indicating a new trend consistent with the historical migration patterns.

- Bhagat (2005) - This paper examines the two national sources of data on internal migration related to the definitions of migrants, duration of migration, streams and reasons of migration. It brings out that given the importance of internal migration in view of HIV/AIDS and public health impacts, there is a need to account the seasonal migrations/or floating populations in the country. Further, socio-political reasons such as communal riots and ethnic conflict also need to be incorporated explicitly in the reasons of internal migration in India. According to the author, some of the very important reasons of migration such as riots, terrorism, persistent ethnic conflict threatening the security of persons at the place of origin are ignored in both Census and NSS. On the other hand, the unimportant reasons such as ‘moved with birth’ is included. Further, migrants as a risk group from the public health point of view in general and from the point of view of HIV/AIDS in particular have not been recognized either in Census or NSS. It is not possible to know the number of migrants living away from their family, their occupation and lifestyle at the place of destination.

- Prakash & Mohanty (2005) - The paper has elucidated the value of migrants’ contribution to the growth of a state, which has been a neglected aspect. The authors allege that migration accelerates growth by shifting manpower from labour surplus regions to those experiencing shortages.

- McCormick & Wahba (2005) - The authors questions as to why the young and educated in least developed countries have a greater preference to locate in big cities. They feel that this may help to explain how cities spatially concentrate the educated and young, and why the rising share of these workers in many LDCs may contribute to city growth. This paper explores migration flows into and out of Egypt's three largest cities. The
paper analyses whether the higher shares of such workers in cities arise because these workers perceive relatively greater benefits from living in cities, given relative urban/rural wage rates, or because the relative demand for these workers rises with city size.

- **Du, Park & Wang (2005)**–The paper analyzes two complementary household datasets from China's poor areas to examine whether the poor migrate and whether migration helps the poor. The authors have found an inverted-U-shaped relationship between household endowments and the likelihood of migration. Over time, the poor are more likely to migrate. Using household panel data and taking prior village migration networks as an instrument, they found that having a migrant increases a household's income per capita by 8.5 to 13.1 percent, but that the overall impact on poverty is modest because most poor people do not migrate. Migrants remit a large share of their income and the amount of these remittances is responsive somewhat to the needs of other family members.

- **Beauchemin C. & Bocquier (2004)**–This study analyses the contribution of migration to the urbanisation process in Africa. Migrants have traditionally been viewed as responsible for excessive urban growth, for the uncontrolled expansion of urban areas and for urban surplus labour. This article re-examines these views in Francophone west Africa. The article presents the context of urbanisation in this region, the theoretical framework and the recent surveys on which most of the analyses are based. Adopting a demographic perspective, the paper shows that migration in fact contributes moderately to urban growth and that new trends in urban to rural migration flows are emerging and then shifts the focus to examine how migrants influence the shape of cities. The final section of this article re-examines the role of migrants in the urban economy.

- **Weinstein (2003)**–The study observes that migrant workers are currently making a considerable contribution towards productivity, but this is probably a fraction of what could be achieved, if resistance to migrant labour could be decreased at a systemic level. The article proposes a positive vision for creating a healthy market for migrant labour.

- **Zhu (2003)**–This paper examines the floating population, one of the most important products of China’s reform and open-door policies since the 1980s, from the perspectives of household strategies in migration, regional development and regional integration. It suggests that the emergence and development of the floating population has been a response to widening regional economic gaps. It is also argued that the non-permanent migrations of the floating population results not only from China’s household registration system, but is bound up in migrant household
strategies an important implication of this study is that although such migration has been caused by unbalanced regional development in China, eventually it could be a driving force for regional integration. This issue clearly needs more attention in both academic research and policy making.

- Cushing (2003) - This research paper addresses some important issues regarding out-migration from and in-migration to metropolitan areas in the US, particularly the effect of the social welfare system on migration decisions. The primary focus is on migration by income group, with a secondary focus on how gender and family status relate to migration. The results provide only very weak support for the hypothesis that social welfare benefits influence out-migration decisions, but moderate support for the effect of such benefits on in-migration decisions, especially of low-income and female-headed households.

- Chen & Coulson (2002)- This study finds the causes of variation in the amount of migration to Chinese cities over the period of 1995-99. A city fixed-effect model with lagged values of 'pull' factors for each city is used for the analysis. While wage income shows no significant influence on migration, per capita gross city income does, suggesting that migrants seek returns above and beyond mere wages. The regression results show that cities with high ratios of the manufacturing and service sectors grow most rapidly. The findings indicate that the developmental environment and the job-creation potential of the private sector, indicated by the number of proprietors per capita, make a significant difference in attracting migrants. Except for government fiscal expenditures, we find the attributes of the quality of urban life, such as housing-market conditions and transport, have little explanatory power.

- Xu& Palmer (2001)- This article finds very different employment pattern among migrant sub-groups, migrant networks do not appear to strongly influence perceptions and behavior such as Life Satisfaction and Political Participation. It also argues that individual networks could facilitate the development of migrant communities in city.

- Vohra& Adair (2000)- In this study the life satisfaction of immigrants from India was assessed using the Satisfaction With Life Scale. As predicted by judgment theory, it was found that Indian immigrants judge their own well-being in comparison to relevant others, such as their peers back home, the majority white community in Canada and other Indian immigrants. Their satisfaction was also predicted by the discrepancy between what they have in Canada and what they feel they could have had if they had stayed in India, with respect to raising children,
freedom in making day-to-day decisions, opportunity to realise personal goals and amount of respect in Life.

- Mukherjee (2000)– The study concentrates on Bombay, one of the Economic & Social Commissions for Asia & Pacific region and its need for infrastructural developmental changes. The author asserts that the concern for Bombay’s decentralization has to continue seriously in order to save the city from reaching crisis proportions. Development of a “Poly-centric” Facial Structure of Bombay Metropolis has been feebly attempted so far but it needs to be given much sincere boosting.

- Stark & Taylor (1991)– This paper analyses the role of absolute income versus relative deprivation incentives for internal and international migration in LDC households, taking into account continuities across some labour markets and discontinuities across others. The rationale for the analysis is threefold. The authors opine that there are reasons to expect that the role of relative deprivation will differ between international migration and migration within a country, as we explain below. Secondly they also feel that, sharp discontinuities in the returns to human capital between home- and host-country labour markets may affect the ability of households that differ in their human capital endowments to achieve income position gains through international migration. Also, a relative deprivation approach to migration has important implications for development policy. For example, the effects of rural development policies on rural out- migration, as predicted by an expected income model, may be precisely the opposite of those predicted by a relative deprivation mode.

- Kadi&Sivamurthy(1988)– The paper discusses about the volume, pattern and reason for inter-state migration in India during the decade 1971-81. The link between migration and socio-economic situation in the 14 major states of India was examined by the authors, who have concluded that the states with large industrial and urban bases, those experiencing agricultural development and those which are favoured by Govt. policies, experienced significant immigration during the decade.

**RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

The extensive review of the related research on migration in India and abroad has brought to the fore front the lacunae in the measure of satisfaction with life and social inclusion of migrants. No research as such has been carried out to measure the life satisfaction level of the migrants of Dharavi slum. Hence the current research aims to focus on the neglected issue of the relationships between life satisfaction & social inclusion of migrants in relation to their socio economic
status. The present research is a statistical analysis of migrant slum dwellers of Dharavi slum vis a vis their socio economic status, life satisfaction levels, social inclusion levels, employment, and demographical differences if any.