

Integrated Study of Internal and International Migration in the Context of Indian Gulf Migration

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Abstract

There is the richest colonial history of the study of both internal and international migration in South Asia, especially in India, where the colonial framework of migration study is reflected in the post-colonial study of internal and international migration. In these consequences, the present paper analyses the integrated methodological approach regarding the study of internal and international migration into a single framework under the approach of retrospective to prospective manner of the study design from its past to present with future implications of the integrated approach of the study of internal and international migration. Findings of the study indicate that there is a cordial nexus between internal and international migration in the context of the study of migration under the interpretation of migration through an integrated approach. Therefore, the present paper encourages researchers and policy makers for conducting study of both internal and international migration within a single framework in the context of the colonial to post-colonial framework from the perspective of South Asian migration.

Keywords: India, Gulf, Internal Migration, International Migration, Integrated Approach.

Introduction

There are 763 million internal migrants and 304 million international migrants across the globe. It was occurred due to rural-urban shifts, where the function of rural to urban migration enhances the pathway of both internal and international migration.² Matter of migration is related to urban interaction. Both internal and international migrants move to cities and urban areas to bring diversity and integrated to community within and across the border to create a new linkage with localities. Migration is a strategy of survival and economic opportunities for the developing countries. The geography of the stream of migration is being changed with the changing global economy (UN, International Organization for Migration, 2015:31). Globally, 54 per cent of the world's population lives in urban areas. Nearly 120,000 people are migrating to cities in the Asia-Pacific region every day. It is predicted that it would reach up to 63 per cent by 2050 (UN ESCAP, 2014:61).

Internal and international migration is the result of uneven socio-economic development, environmental and climatic instability within a country and between countries across the globe and the process of social network work as pull factors in the migration (Skeldon, 2013:1-40). Internal and international migration are related to each other and occur due to the same set

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² UN DESA, 2024. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/content/international-migrant-stock>



of reasons, like inequalities in development, employment prospects, and differences in living conditions between origin and destination (King et al. 2008: 4). Both internal and international migration is subject matter of sustainable study in the context of an integrated approach where internal and international migration is being considered as similar socio-economic and cultural sustainable scales. Furthermore, both internal and international migration can be defined as the mobility of people within nation boundary and beyond them in the form of voluntary and involuntary forced migration. These consequences can be analyzed in the context of an integrated approach from the perspective of trajectories of migration, likewise internal to international and international migration. It is also important to discuss that internal and international migration are being caused by the same set of socio-economic and cultural phenomena, where a migrant migrates in phases of migration through the function of trajectories of migration, like intra-state migration, followed by inter-state migration and international migration.

Review of Literature

Study of both internal and international migration can be understood in the framework of the system approach, integrated approach and nexus of migration and development approach. The function of the system approach is based on a study of rural-urban migration in West Africa. This approach advocates the function of rural-urban migration through structural conditions, migrant flows, control subsystems, adjustment mechanism and feedback loops. The system approach is widely based on the study of rural-urban migration in the context of socio-economic and cultural factors, about the study of the shifting paradigm of rural-urban migration (Mabogunje, 1970:1-18). In the context of an integrated approach and the nexus of migration and development approach, the study of both internal and international migration can be underpinned into a single framework, because both types of migrations are positively associated with factors of migration where socio-economic and cultural factors lead trajectories of migration from single-step to multi-step migration (King & Skeldon, 2010: 1619-1646). Furthermore, it can be discussed that both types of migration may be discussed in a systematic way under the approach of retrospective to prospective manner of the study design from its past to present with future implications of the study.

Study of Internal and International Migration into Single Framework in Global Perspective

In the perspective of theoretical framework about the study of inter-linkages between internal and international migration under the approach of an integrated methodological framework, where consequence of integration between internal and international migration are subject matter of the integrated methodology under the approach of cause-and-effect technique. Consequence of cause-and-effect technique provides a base for developing an understanding about the micro analysis of trajectories of migration in the framework of socio-economic and cultural studies of migration (Skeldon, 1997: 3-16; 2006:15-30). In the case of the study of migration from Sri Lanka to Australia under a systematic-integrated approach, the function of internal to international migration is being led by the cultural function of internal to international migration due to the factor of globalisation of migration (Gunatilleke, 1995:667-695). In the case of internal to international migration from Nepal to India, study of mechanism of internal to international migration can be understood through empirical-based approach in the study of step-wise trajectories of migration in the context of the geo-spatial



regional dimension of internal and international migration into a single framework (Poertner, 2009: 5). Study of both internal and international migration is underpinned as implementation of behavioral approach in the case of internal to international migration from Philippines to United States of America as aspect of micro to macro reflection of the study of both internal and international migration (Arnold & Abad, 1985: 1-17). In the case of integrated study of both internal and international migration in the case of migration from Mexico to United States of America, there is positive role of the methodological implementation of the integrated systematic –regional approach in the study of cultural migration by similarities, differences and connection between internal and international migration (Lindstrom, & Lauster, 2001: 1232-1256; Zabin, 1997: 337-355). In the context of the European approach to the study of internal to international migration, an applied micro methodological approach in an exploratory study about internal to international migration from Albania to Greece in the context of a geo-spatial framework (Vullnetari, 2012: 20-32). In the case of the study of internal to international migration, there is a complex methodological approach in the case of internal to international migration from rural Egypt to Cairo and later then Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Zohry, 2014: 75-98).

Study of Internal and International Migration into Single Framework in India

Colonial Framework

There was explicit depth penetration of the nexus of migration and development in the mobility of peasants from rural Bihar to undivided Bengal in colonial India, where internal migrant labourers migrated toward European colonies. Furthermore, methodology broadly emphasizes the system-based approach in the integrated study of both internal and international migration into a single framework (Yang, 1979:37-58). In the context of a colonial methodological framework about the study of both internal and international migration, into an integrated approach by analysis of colonial rules, regulations and acts of internal migration with shifting of internal migration into international migration. Applied methodology broadly sketches the retrospective to prospective study design from its past to present, with future implications of the integrated approach of the study of migration. Methodology is based on the colonial debate about the methodological framework of the study of both internal and international migration in the nexus of migration and development (Taukeer, 2022: 61-74). In the context of the colonial function of the “Indian Emigration Act 1922” ,colonial methodology gives a base for developing an understanding about the integrated approach of the study of internal and international migration into a single framework by rules, regulations and acts of colonial Indian migration (Shirras, 1931: 591:616).

In the case of an integrated approach to the study of internal and international migration in a historical colonial framework in Kerala, there is a historical fact of an integrated approach to the study of migration where colonial internal migration was positively associated with international migration from Kerala to Gulf countries via internal migration to Mumbai. Furthermore, the adopted methodological approach sketches the historical approach in the study of Kerala-based Gulf migration in India in the context of the shifting paradigm of internal to international migration (Zachariah & Rajan, 2012:1-25). In the context of the methodological approach in the study of colonial migration from India to Gulf countries via Bombay (Mumbai), the study was led by a concessional labour agreement, where internal migrant labourers migrated to oil-producing Gulf countries via Bombay (Mumbai) due to

integration between internal and international migration in colonial India. There was an explicit function of the system, integrated and a nexus of migration and development approach in the colonial study of both internal and international migration into a single framework (Seccombe & Lawless, 1986: 548-574). In the context of an integrated approach to the study of migration from India to Australia, there is well –developed methodological approach is used in the study of historical facts in trajectories of migration from India to Australia through a colonial to post-colonial framework (Awasthi and Chandra, 1994: 393-409). There is also a well-developed methodological approach in the functional study of both colonial internal and international migration in British colonial India. This study provided a concise, systematic and regional approach for the study of both internal and international migration in an integrated approach. Furthermore, findings of the study provide a base for the study of both internal and international migration according to the geo-spatial technique in a historical perspective from its past to present, with future implications of the study of internal and international migration in twenty first century, taking lessons from its past. Methodological approach sketched the dynamics of migration from the perspective of a deep analysis of internal and international migration as a debate of a systematic approach with an analytical review of colonial literatures of migration in the post-colonial debate of migration. Therefore, it broadly established a link between methodological frameworks in sustainable historical study of both internal and international migration by process, determinants and consequences (Amrita, 2011: 15).

Post- Colonial Framework

In the context of post colonial migration from Kerala to Gulf countries, it is being studied under the approach of Kerala based migration model under the approach of longitudinal study design for the study of internal and international migration (Zachariah & Rajan, 2018: 1-12). There is the richest history of study of both internal and international migration into a single framework in the case of migration from Chavakkad village of Thrissur district of Kerala, where both internal and international migration worked together. In these consequences, the methodology of the paper broadly sketched the phases of trajectories of migration in the context of internal to international migration from the perspective of similar socio-economic and cultural indicators (Prakash, 1978: 1107-1111). There is a crucial role of the use of an innovative approach in the study of the shifting of the paradigm of internal migration into international migration due to the beginning of phase-wise internal to international migration from Kerala to Gulf countries. It emphasises the systematic regional approach in the study of both internal and international migration from the 1970s, where internal migration was replaced by international migration. Therefore, this study gives a base for developing an understanding of the role of historical facts in the integrated study of both internal and international migration (Nair, 1983: 1-110). In the perspective of Kerala Migration Surveys (KMS) from 1998 to 2023, various surveys of Kerala migration, it is realised that KMS included both internal and international migration into an integrated approach in a similar way on the basis of similar socio-economic indicators. Furthermore, reports of the Kerala Migration Survey presents realistic based phenomena in the context of systematic micro and macro aspects of the debate about both internal and international migration into a single framework (Zachariah & Rajan, 2012: 1-20). Interpretation of both internal and international migration is well defined as a parameters of socio-economic and cultural indicators of migration under the study design of retrospective to prospective manner of the study design from its past to present with future implication of study of migration (Kurien, 2002:15). In



the context of study of impact of COVID-19 on both internal and international migration, recent Kerala Migration Survey gives a comparative based approach for study of both internal and international migration into single framework in twenty first century (Zachariah, 2023: 1-80).

In the context of integrated study of both internal and international migration, North India is well known for depth penetration of internal migration (Census, 2011, GoI: 10) and international Gulf migration (Overseas Employment Division, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, 2014:4). Integrated approach of study of both internal and international migration is used in “Inayat-Patti” village of Prayagraj district in Uttar Pradesh with aspect of systematic-regional approach for better interpretation of shifting paradigm of internal to international migration in the frame of “dual-step” migration. The function of “dual-step” migration is being considered as an integrated approach to the study of both internal and international migration in a similar way under the agenda of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 of the United Nations (Majumder & Taukeer, 2019: 162-174). In the context of micro sustainable study of both internal and international migration in “Inayat Patti” village, it is realised that both internal and international migration were measured by similar socio-economic and cultural sustainable indicators in a functional approach of empirical study of migration through a cross-sectional study design (Majumder, 2022: 421-429).

There are methodological similarities in the study of both internal and international migration according to trajectories of migration in a systematic way in the context of process, determinants and consequences of Gulf migration in the rural North India in the twenty-first century (Taukeer, 2020:120-138;Taukeer,2024:30). A sustainable approach is applied in the context of study of both internal and international migration in the context of study of cultural trajectories of migration from North India to Gulf countries via functional approach of internal migration (Taukeer, 2023: 115-131;Taukeer, 2025:302-315). There is vital role of the study of “transit” based migration under the approach of critical study where functional systematic regional approach gives a mechanism-based approach in the study of the nexus between internal and international migration under the mixed method approach, where the study's cross-sectional study design of international migration includes internal migration on similar socio-economic and cultural indicators in the context sustainable approach to the study of migration. Studies of both internal and international migration are emphasised during the era of COVID-19 because studies of both types of migration are covered on the basis of similar socio-economic and cultural indicators under the study design of a sustainable approach (Rahman & Taukeer, 2026: 119-134).

Based on the above concise analysis of the post-colonial framework of the study of both internal and international migration into a single framework, it can be realised that the study of both types of migration can be realised in a similar study design by process, determinants and consequences of migration from its past to present with future aspects. Firstly, it can be understood that both types of internal and international migration can be underpinned in the way of exploring the colonial study design of both types of migration in an integrated approach and its post-colonial reflection in the form of a sustainable discourse of a systematic regional approach to the study of migration. Secondly, the debate of the systematic-regional approach of the study of both types of migration gives regional trajectories of migration in the case study of migration in North and South India in the context of the study of the shifting paradigm of internal to international migration. Thirdly, it is important to discuss that both

types of internal and international migration are based on similar functions of the theoretical underpinning of the discourse of migration in the macro and micro aspects of the study of migration. Furthermore, it can be realised that both types of internal and international migration work in a similar way in the context of process, determinants and consequences of migration as a sustainable approachable study design of migration. Finally, it can also be emphasised that the study of both types of internal and international migration gives a base for developing a theoretical and conceptual debate of exploring a sustainable approach in the functional study of internal and international migration.

Methodology

Based on the above concise review of literature, major argument of the research paper is focused on sustainable analysis of integrated study of both internal and international migration in the context of Gulf based Indian migration system under the approach of retrospective to prospective from its past to present with future implication of the study. Furthermore, the argument of the present study suggests a sustainable methodology for the integrated study of Gulf migration, considering geo-spatial variation across different time-space dimensions. In these contexts, objectives of the research paper are based on analysis of the study of both internal and international migration into single framework.

Sampling of Study Zone, Data Collection and Analysis Technique

First Stage Sampling

Table 1 show that North Indian states are playing a crucial role in the function of labour migration from India to Gulf countries due to the shifting of the paradigm of labour migration from South India to North India in the context of globalization of Gulf migration in North India, especially in Uttar Pradesh.

Table 1: Trends of Labour Migration from Top Five Emigration Clearance States in Per cent of Total in Selected Years

Year	Total Emigration Clearances of Migrant Labourers	1 st rank States	2 nd rank States	3 rd rank States	4 th rank States	5 th rank States
2020	90602	U.P. (31.1)	Bihar (14.6)	Kerala (9.3)	West Bengal (7.2)	Tamil Nadu (6.43)
2021	129442	U.P (25.9)	Bihar (18.1)	Rajasthan (8.7)	Kerala (8.0)	West Bengal (7.5)
2022	356383	U.P (33.7)	Bihar (16.3)	Rajasthan (8.0)	West Bengal (7.7)	Tamilnadu (5.4)
2023	380012	U.P. (36.9)	Bihar (17.3)	West Bengal (7.5)	Rajasthan (6.4)	Tamilnadu (5.0)
2024	377559	U.P. (36.0)	Bihar (18.8)	West Bengal (7.2)	Rajasthan (7.0)	Tamilnadu (5.0)

Source: Computed by author from emigration clearance data of labour migration from India to Gulf countries. Accessed from [http://: www.emigrate.gov.in](http://www.emigrate.gov.in)



Table 2 shows that Lucknow district is ranked first in labour migration from India to Gulf countries followed by Gopalganj and Siwan district in Bihar in emigration clearance of labour migration from India to Gulf countries in 2024.

Table 2: Top Three Districts of India in Labour Migration to Gulf Countries in 2024

Ranked of Districts	Districts	Total Labour Migration to Gulf Countries
1 st	Lucknow	15563
2 nd	Gopalganj	12268
3 rd	Siwan	11348

Source: Computed by author from emigration clearance data of labour migration from India to Gulf countries. Accessed from [http://: www.emigrate.gov.in](http://www.emigrate.gov.in)

Second Stage Sampling

Primary data is collected in two sample areas of Uttar Pradesh in two different time period for better justification of the study:

i. Lucknow District

Uttar Pradesh is the leading state in labour migration from India to Gulf countries. In Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow district is selected purposively for the empirical study of Gulf migration because Lucknow district is ranked first in labour migration to Gulf countries. In Lucknow district, it is used multi-stage sampling for identifying to migration abundant zones in both rural and urban areas through conducting multiple round field surveys from November 2017 to March 2018. Therefore, it is selected a total of 10 census villages as a rural sample and 2 census urban wards as the urban sample. It also selected 15 migrant households in each sample unit including 150 migrant households in the rural sample and 30 migrant households in the urban sample where migrant households were identified as the presence of at least one Gulf migrant in the migrant household. In migrant households, it is selected returned migrant labourers as respondents for the collection of primary data where a returned migrant labourer was identified based on the completion of a two-year contract in Gulf countries based on stratified random sampling.

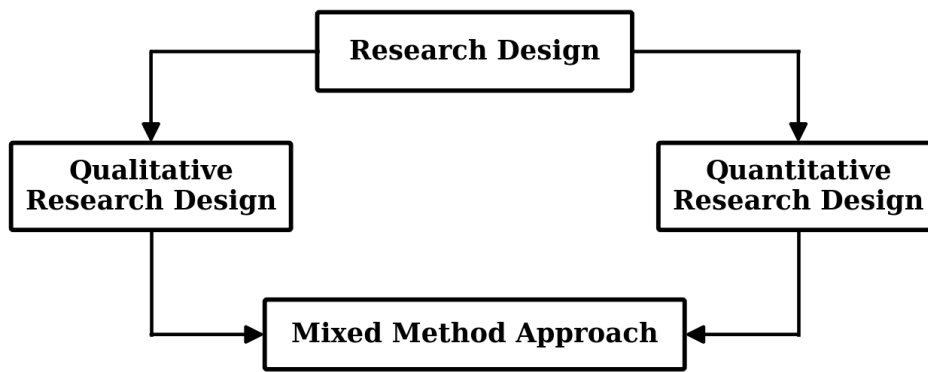
ii. Inayat Patti village, Prayagraj District

Inayat Patti village is well known for its labour migration to Gulf countries due to the long historical consequences of migration from colonial to post-colonial India (Taukeer, 2017:561-574). Both internal and international migration is prominent in Inayat Patti village where migrant labourers migrate to Mumbai before migration to the Gulf due to the well-developed culture of migration. Therefore, culture of migration can be defined as a reciprocal relationship between migration and culture in the context of the culturalization of Gulf migration in the rural Uttar Pradesh (Majumder&Taukeer, 2019: 162-174). Both qualitative and quantitative data are collected under a mixed method approach through conducting multiple round field surveys in the context of different time and space contexts in Inayat Patti village in 2015. Apart from a supplementary field survey was completed in Inayat Patti village from October 2023 to November 2023 regarding the reliability of the previous objectives in the current phenomena of a cross-sectional longitudinal study design.

Data Analysis Technique

Both qualitative and quantitative data are collected under a mixed method approach where qualitative data is followed by quantitative technique obtained to better empirical data (Flow chart 1). Quantitative data is collected through cross-sectional and situation recall methods while qualitative data is collected by informal focus group discussions (FGDs) and In-depth interviews among returned migrant labourers. In Inayat Patti village, only qualitative data is collected by passive observation and informal interview method among returned migrant labourers. Therefore, both qualitative and quantitative parameters better justify the findings according to the nature and objectives of the research work.

Flow Chart 1: Used Approach in Collection of primary Data



Source: Field survey, 2017 -2018

Result and Discussion

Social economic profile of returned migrant labourers at Origin

It was observed that it was youth-based migration because the average age of returned migrant labourers was 30.0 years. These consequences show that the entire process of Gulf migration was led by youth due to the glamour of jobs in the Gulf with availability of the better jobs and higher wages in the Gulf. From the perspective of religion, it was Muslim-based migration due to well developed Islamic cultural route of migration from rural Uttar Pradesh to the Gulf where Muslim migrant labourers considered a matter of Gulf migration as a Islamic cultural reflection because Muslim migrant labourers found the matter of Gulf migration as a source of livelihood and their cultural practices while Hindus were less benefited from Gulf migration due to the Islamic-based image of Gulf migration. A vast majority of the returned migrant labourers were less educated and engaged as semi-skilled labourers in Gulf countries. It was occurred due to perception of Muslims about Gulf migration as safe zone because these Muslims considered that there was not any importance of modern education in their life due to Gulf migration because they were inter- generationally involved in Gulf migration with narrow concept of mind about education where these Muslim found matter of Gulf migration as source of bread and butter as well as pulled them safe zone of migration where safe zone of migration can be explained as the nexus of culturalization and globalization of Gulf migration among Muslims in rural North India because Muslim youths did never consider



another source of income instead of Gulf migration due to the culture of huge inflow of remittances from Gulf countries to rural north India (Table 3).

Table 3: Socio-economic profile of returned migrant labourers

Age composition	Out of the total returned migrant labourers (n=180), 64.0 per cent of the returned migrant labourers were in age group between 20 and 30 while rest were in age group between 31 and 40.
Religion composition	Out of the total returned migrant labourers (n=180), 96.0 per cent of the returned migrant labourers were Muslims and rest were Hindus.
Marital status	Out of the total returned migrant labourers (n=180), 52.0 per cent of the returned migrant labourers were unmarried and rest were married.
Educational profile	Out of the total returned migrant labourers (n=180), 86.0 percent of the migrant labourers were less educated because they were unable to get an education due to poverty and rest of the returned had bachelor/professional degree because these returned migrant labourers got their education from higher educational technical and management institutions.
Occupation and skills	Out of the total returned migrant labourers (n=180), nearly 88.0 per cent of returned migrant labourers (Drivers, tailors, welders, plumbers, electricians) and rest were skilled (managers and engineers).

Source: Field survey, 2017 -2018

Routes of Migration

Table 4 shows that 13813 labourers of Uttar Pradesh got emigration clearance through registered recruitment agents of Mumbai followed by 10395 migrant labourers of Uttar Pradesh who got emigration clearance from registered recruitment agents of Delhi. These consequences can be analyzed that 38.5 per cent of migrant labourers migrated from Uttar Pradesh to Gulf countries via Mumbai followed by 29.0 per cent of migrant labourers migrated from Uttar Pradesh to Gulf countries via Delhi.

Table 4: Routes of labour Migration from Uttar Pradesh to Gulf Countries by Recruitment of Migrant labourers through Registered Recruitment Agents in Mumbai and Delhi in 2024

Cities of Recruitment	Total Emigration Clearance (as per cent of total)
Mumbai	13813 (38.5)
Delhi	10395 (29.0)
Recruitment from rest of Indian Cities	11593 (32.5)
Total	35801 (100.0)

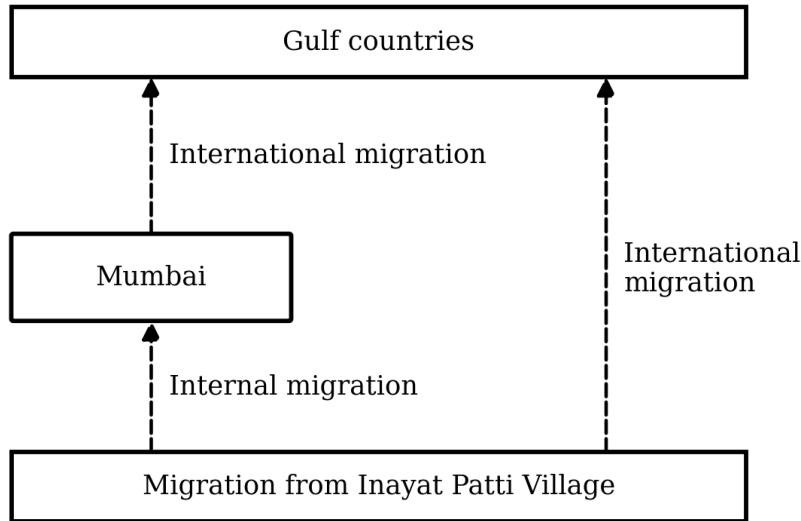
Source: Computed by author from emigration clearance data of labour migration from India to Gulf countries. Accessed from [http://: www.emigrate.gov.in](http://www.emigrate.gov.in)

Out of the total returned migrant labourers, nearly 58.0 per cent migrant labourers migrated to Gulf countries via internal migration to Mumbai and rest directly migrated to Gulf without involving in internal migration. These consequences can be analyzed as role of internal migration in international migration where migrant labourers worked in Mumbai for two to three years for gaining skills of occupation and later then, these migrant labourers migrated to Gulf countries with experiences of internal migration. Therefore, there was significant role of internal migration and international migration but tendency of internal to international migration was being replaced by direct international migration (Table 5).

Table 5: Routes of Migration

Routes of migration	Numbers of migrant Labourers	Per Cent
Direct international migration	76	42.2
Dual Step (Internal to international migration)	104	57.8
Total	180	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2017 to 2018.

Flow Chart 2: Process of routes of Gulf migration

Source: Based on field survey in Inayat Patti village from October 2023 to November 2023 and Lucknow district from 2017 to 2018.

Process of stages of migration from Uttar Pradesh to Gulf countries

Stage I: In the first Stage, *Kafeel* (Sponsor) issue the take permit from government of destination country for hire to the migrant labourers for engaging in the bottom segmentation of labour market (Flow chart 2).

Stage II: *Kafeel* issue the work permit visa and hire to the temporary migrant labourer from help of registered recruitment agent (Flow chart 2).

Stage III: Local agent of village work as bridge of information between registered recruitment agents and migrant labourers and provided information about jobs to migrant labourers (Flow chart 2).

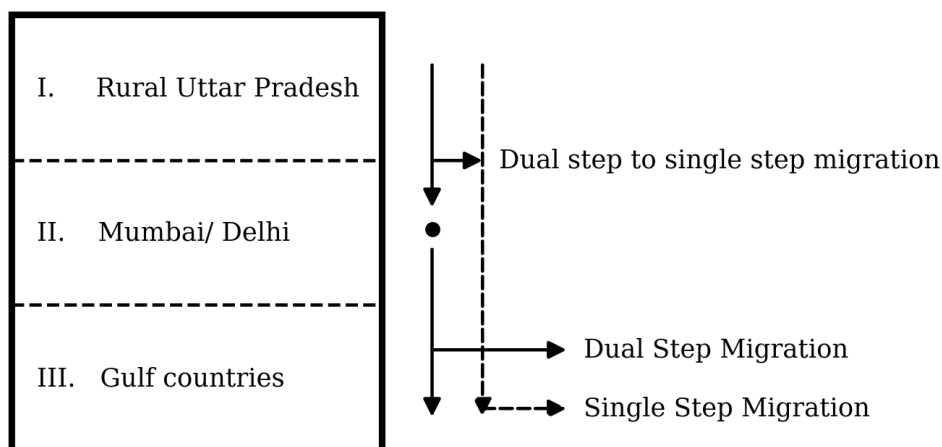
Stage IV: Labourers complete and get travel documents from help of local migrant agent of villages and urban areas for migration to Gulf countries via internal to international or direct international migration (Flow chart 2).

Flow chart 3 shows three segments of economic engagement of migrant labourers including rural Uttar Pradesh followed by Mumbai/ Delhi and Gulf countries. Hence, a migrant labourer jumps like a “frog” from rural Uttar Pradesh to Mumbai and later than to Gulf



countries in the form of “dual-step” migration and direct migration from rural Uttar Pradesh to Gulf countries in the form of “single-step” migration” in consequence of push-pull factor of migration where a migrant labourer gains higher wages in the Gulf countries compared to low wages in rural Uttar Pradesh and Mumbai/Delhi. Therefore, “jumping migration” migration indicates that migrant labourers behave like “stop and go” mechanism under neo-determinism aspect of Gulf migration (Flow chart 3).

Flow Chart 3: Step Wise Migration



Source: Author's own

Mumbai as Transit Destination

Mumbai was selected purposively for the study of socio-economic and cultural aspects of internal migration in international migration to Gulf countries. Therefore, a single-phase field survey was conducted in February 2019 among 50 stratified randomly selected North Indian migrant labourers of Inayat Patti village in Mumbai. Qualitative data was collected through a structured questionnaire schedule. Collected qualitative data was analyzed by narrative, description and case studies.

Migrant labourers reported that they migrated to Mumbai before migration to Gulf countries because there is depth culture of internal to international migration in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh. In these consequences, it is realized that there is depth penetration of culture of internal to international dual step migration due to function of well –developed migration based region from rural Uttar Pradesh to Gulf countries via Mumbai. Apart, findings of the study also shows that there is also function of single step migration from rural Uttar Pradesh to Gulf countries without involving in internal migration like dual step migration. Consequence of inflow of economic and social remittances from Saudi Arabia to Mumbai can be discussed in the form of “J”³ term migration where international migrant labourer returned

3 “J” term migration is reverse migration from international destination to internal destination at root. Cited from: Wltshire, R. (1979). Research on Reverse Migration in Japan: (I) Reverse Migration and concept of 'U-turn'. Science reports of Tohoku University, 7th series, 63-68.

from Saudi Arabia to Mumbai as well as engaged in economic and cultural practices of the village through “U” term migration. Therefore, the consequence of both “J” term and “U”⁴ term migration was leading to an inflow of social remittances and economic remittances in both Mumbai and Inayat Patti village. These consequences led to the dynamics of migration with its complexity in the context of the socio-economic and cultural return of Saudi-based migration in both Mumbai and Inayat Patti village.⁵

“It is a case study of 56-year-old Mumtaḥ Ahamed urf Phul Babu, who was from Dhorban, Inayat Patti village. He operated an Islamic school namely Qadri public school in Dhorban as well as a Madarsha (religious school) in Mumbai. He said that he worked in Mumbai before migrating to Saudi Arabia but recently, he worked as a retired migrant labourer in a village. In these consequences, it can be analyzed that both the “J” term and “U” term migration were leading to Islamic-based phenomena in both Mumbai and Inayat Patti village.”⁶

Dubai as International Destination

Dubai was selected purposively for the study of the working and living conditions of Indian migrant labourers in Dubai. Therefore, a single-phase field survey was conducted in December 2019 among 10 stratified randomly selected Indian migrant labourers of Inayat Patti village in Dubai. Qualitative data was collected by in-depth interview, focus group interview and passive observation method with the help of an interview guide. Collected qualitative data was analyzed by narrative, description and case studies.

In this study, it is found that Dubai was major destination for migrants of Inayat Patti village where they used to get better jobs with higher income compared to structure of jobs in Mumbai.

“It is a case study of 28 years old migrant labourer, named Saddam Ahamed, who was from Inayat Patti village and worked as an AC technician in Dubai. He said that there were favourable economic conditions for Indian migrant labourers in the United Arab Emirates due to the global economic image of India among Arabians in the United Arab Emirates. Therefore, Indian migrant labourers liked to working environment of the United Arab Emirates due to availability of the better jobs with higher wages in Dubai compared to low wages in Mumbai. These consequences can be analyzed as the role of Dubai’s model of economy in the process of facilitating labour migration from Inayat Patti village to Dubai via internal migration to Mumbai.”

Another case study is 34 years old migrant labourer named Ahamed, who was from Inayat Patti village and worked in Abu Dhabi. He said that he found a different working environment in Dubai compared to the low wages jobs in Inayat Patti village and Mumbai. These consequences can be analyzed as the role of impact of global working environment of UAE where Indian migrant labourers found economic space with its economic implication compared to Mumbai and Dubai.

4 “U” term migration is reverse migration from international destination to their roots. Cited from: Cerase, F. P. (1974). Expectations and Reality: A Case Study of Return Migration from the United States to Southern Italy. *International Migration Review*, 245-262.

5 Information is based on passive observation and informal interviews among migrant labourers in Mumbai in February 2019.

6 Taukeer, M. (2024). *Contemporary Indian migration in the Gulf*. London: Transnational Press London.



Dual Step versus Single Step Migration: Matter of Income or Culture

Based on the above concise result and analysis, it can be discussed that the consequence of the probability of occurrence of step-wise internal to international migration is being caused by the function of the “economic culture” of step-wise migration where migrant labourers migrate from Uttar Pradesh to Gulf countries via internal migration to Mumbai/Delhi within well-developed step wise economic region of migration.⁷ Therefore, a consequence of step-wise migration can be understood according to the following sequences:

i. Dual Step Internal to International Migration

The study's findings show a culture of internal to international migration from Uttar Pradesh to Gulf countries where the consequence of step-wise migration is based on trajectories of migration by internal, internal to international. In the context of a case study of a 48-year-old return migrant labourer named Hasib Khan in Inayat Patti village, he said that he worked as a tempo driver in the village before being involved in migration. Later, he migrated to Mumbai to gain experience in migration and skills for jobs for migration to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Hasib worked for five years in Mumbai and later then, migrated to Saudi Arabia as a taxi driver. These consequences can be analyzed as the role of dual-step internal to international migration within well-developed economic regions of migration from Uttar Pradesh to Gulf countries via internal migration.

ii. Single Step Direct International Migration

The findings of the study show that there is also a culture of single-step direct international migration from Uttar Pradesh to Gulf countries where a migrant labourer migrates to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia without involve in internal migration because a labourer gains skills of occupation during their economic engagement in the local labour market in Inayat Patti and its surrounding villages, where these labourers gain training of driver, welder, plumber and electrician. These consequences are positively associated with the function of the social network system of migration within the well-developed economic region of migration from Inayat Patti village to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

It is a case study of 24 years old migrant labourer, Faizee who was from Inayat Patti village; he gained skills of occupation in Inayat Patti village and migrated to Kingdom of Saudi Arabia where he worked as a sweeper in five-star hotels. These consequences can be analyzed as a function of single-step migration in the perspective of engagement of migrant labourers in the local labour market and international labour market in the Gulf countries in the context of globalization of Gulf migration in Inayat Patti village.

Dual Step Internal to International Migration v/s Single Step Direct International Migration

It is observed that dual-step migration was so prominent in rural Uttar Pradesh where internal migration is positively associated with cultural practices of migrant labourers. These consequences lead to internal to international migration in the form of dual-step migration but a consequence of the globalization of Gulf migration and the mechanism of the social network system of migration. In the case of Faizee, it was observed that there was a single

⁷ Taukeer, M. (2025). “Probability of Occurrence of Step-wise Migration: A Study in the Context of Labour Migration from Uttar Pradesh to Gulf Countries”. *Productivity*, 66(3):302-315.

step direct international migration but it was a dual step internal to international migration in the case of Hasib Khan. Therefore, a consequence of dual-step internal-to-international migration is so relevant in the context of higher income (INR 63317) in the case of dual-step internal international migration compared to lower income (INR 61776) in the case of single-step direct international migration (Table 6).

Table 6: Group Statistics of Income of Migrant Labourers in the Gulf Countries by Routes of Migration

Variables	Routes of international migration	N	Mean of per month income of migrant labourers in INR	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Per month income in the Gulf Countries	Single Step Direct International Migration	76	61776.3158	23204.94125	2661.78931
	Dual Step Internal to international migration	104	63317.3077	22116.31407	2168.68302

Source: Field Survey, 2017-2018

Concluding Remarks

Based on the above concise description of the debate of an integrated methodological approach of the study of both internal and international migration into a single framework, it can be concluded that there is a reciprocal relationship between internal and international migration in the context of the study of South Asian migration. In the context of the study of South Asian migration, both internal and international migration work together in a similar way due to the largely functional aspect of globalization of rural –urban migration, and the mechanism of shifting of internal migration toward international migration gives a new base for developing an understanding about the study of migration under an integrated approach. In the context of India, there is an explicit mechanism of trajectories of migration in the perspective of colonial reflection of the study of both internal and international migration into a single framework. In these consequences, post-colonial literature also broadly underlined the nexus between internal and international migration under the generalisation of empirical analysis into a theoretical perspective. Therefore, in the context of the present study, both internal and international migrations are being studied by an integrated approach through a systematic-regional approach in different time-space geo-spatial contexts. Both internal and international migration led to each other in the context of migration from rural North India to Gulf countries via internal migration to Mumbai. These consequences are based on the colonial framework of internal migration from rural North India to Mumbai (Bombay), where the colonial reflection of internal migration is being reflected in the context of post-colonial internal migration from rural North India to Mumbai, with a shifting paradigm of internal to international migration due to the globalization of internal migration in the context of international migration. Furthermore, it is recommended that there is need to mapping the both internal and international migration into single framework in India in the context of colonial to post-colonial framework under the approach of retrospective to prospective manner of the study design from its past to present with future implication of study of migration in integrated approach through agenda of sustainable development goals (SDGs) 2030 of United Nation.



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