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## BOOK REVIEW

**Elizabeth Mavroudi and Caroline Nagel, *Global Migration: Patterns, Processes and Politics*. London: Routledge, 2017, 242 pages.**

This book is co-authored by Elizabeth Mavroudi who is a Lecturer in the Department of Geography at Loughborough University in the UK and Caroline Nagel, Associate Professor of Geography at the University of South Carolina in the US.

This book comprised of eight chapters which are placed in such an order that each section provides a systematic analysis of past and present developments. It is a comprehensive piece of work on 'Migration'. Having read this account one gets a clear idea how migration plays an important role in contemporary world and how certain situations accelerate migration and changes one's life. Social scientists and scholars are keenly observing this idea which has rather become unstoppable and uncontrollable and triggered vigorous debates. Migration is such a phenomenon which constantly forms a relationship between Global North and Global South regardless of other aspects, so far migration has proved to be beneficial for both where Global North is gaining work force while Global South is earning remittances or foreign exchange.

The first chapter thoroughly examines the phenomenon of 'Migration'. Different theoretical perspectives are discussed at length. The authors investigate the point where migration becomes compulsory and what are its preferred destinations. The authors opined that there are certain corridors of migration that connect wealthier countries to developing countries, thereby forming a relationship between Global North and Global South.

The next chapter delves into history and connects capitalist mode of production, imperial expansion, industrialization and commodification with migration. These changes profoundly affected European as well as non-

European societies. The emergence of a European-centered world economy triggered inter-regional and trans-oceanic traffic.

Chapter three focuses upon the variety of ways through which migrants participate in economic activities in the host societies. Labour migration depends upon the force of supply and demand. It is further revealed that migrant labour market is formulated through a well-organized network of interest groups.

Chapter four discusses the complex relationship between native and host countries. The Global South views migration as a key export commodity, a valuable good that will generate foreign exchange. Conversely, the Global North considers growing population of the Global South in its backyard as a political problem, though it suits them economically in the form of inexpensive and flexible labour.

Chapter five illustrates the issues of refugees or asylum seekers fleeing war and persecution to seek safer place. It also discusses the rigidity of the nation-states in terms of politics over refugee crises. This chapter also reflects the biases of the Global North. The following chapter examines the idea of immigration control and border politics. It also refers different scholarly views on immigration and border control. As a political philosopher Joseph Carens mentioned in the book, opined that borders are meant to serve privilege and elite system and to prevent individuals from exercising individual rights and freedoms. The liberal democracies stand on the idea of open borders, which resonate with the contemporary globalized world where everything is so interconnected.

The seventh chapter on the politics of citizenship and integration focuses on the roles of the dominant groups; the state and society that produce institutional, discursive and policy frameworks for the incorporation of the immigrants into their new communities.

The concluding chapter is all about migrant identities, mobilizations, and place-making practices. It also examines how immigrants regardless of their subordinate status in the foreign societies play a significant part and fight for their rights and demands. Immigrants often do not accept the dictation from the dominant groups of the society, rather they confidently negotiate the rules of membership that they usually confront in everyday life, for

instance, with their teachers, bureaucrats, language instructors and social workers etc.

To sum up, this book is an interesting and useful piece of work for researchers interested in 'migration studies'. It ably contextualizes global migration by nestling it in a historical perspective. Also, a critical analysis makes the complex nature of contemporary migration comprehensible.

**Jaweria Tahir**