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Research Article

Migration Mobility, Tourism Mobility and Development: A Geographical Perspective

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ABSTRACT

The connection between migration mobility and tourism mobility has been a subject of many scholarly discussions in the literature. The two forms of mobility contribute in a significant way to the socio-economic development of many countries. This paper examines the geographical perspective of migration mobility and tourism mobility and their contribution to development. Secondary data sources, involving texts, documents, and internet resources, were analyzed thematically. The paper reviews the related concepts of mobility, tourism, and development. It further analyses the relationship that exists among theories of migration mobility, tourism mobility and development, assesses migration, tourism, and development interconnectedness, prospects and challenges. As a way of conclusion, the paper emphasizes the need for the government's policies and programmes to be tailored in the direction of assisting in the promotion of development through migration and tourism mobilities.

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1 Introduction

The history of human beings has been characterised by one form of movement or another. People move for diverse reasons in their quest to develop and secure their well-being, with significant consequences as human spatial and mobility patterns are restructured. Mobility is largely defined as the movement of goods, services, people, and information across borders; it has become a key feature of the modern globalized world. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM, 2022), more than 280 million people live outside the country where they were born, indicating the increase in international migration. This extension is triggered by technological advancement, economic disparities, conflict, globalization, and environmental shift. According to Castells (2010), the increase of the "network society" has magnified both virtual and physical mobility, which makes economic productivity and social interaction the major determinants of movement. Also, the quest for health services, the quest for faith-based religious fulfillment, conflict and warfare, and environmental challenges, among many, are some of the other factors responsible for the dynamics of the spatial human mobility pattern.

Migration refers to the prolonged or resettlement of people from one place to another, intending to establish a place of residence. Migration can be seen as the moving of people away from their place of usual dwelling, either within a country or across a border (IOM, 2020). It has been observed that migration is widely triggered by globalization, economic disparities, and political factors, often leading to permanent settlement and unification into recipient societies (Castles et al., 2014). Also, migration according to Lee's push-pull theory is an answer to factors that appeal to individuals to new places (pull) and terms that stimulate them away from their roots (push) (Lee, 1966).

Tourism, by contrast, encompasses short-duration movement outside one's usual surroundings without the mindset of permanent settlement. Tourism has been described as a phenomenon of people traveling and staying in an environment outside their place of origin for not more than one uninterrupted year for business, leisure, or other purposes (UNWTO, 2019). Tourism is predominantly consumption-focused, focusing on occurrences such as culture, leisure, and business travel in preference to settlement. Tourism is inherently temporary and seasonal, with tourists returning to their places of residence after a short visit (Cooper et al., 2008).

The key difference between tourism and migration is found in intention and duration. Migration connotes long duration or permanent resettlement and mostly leads to core changes in labor markets, population distribution, and cultural integration. Conversely, tourism is not permanent, with the aftereffects majorly limited to economic sectors such as transportation, hospitality, and local commerce. The geographical connection can be seen in that both involve movement across space; migration is synonymous with settlement and production, while tourism is connected to temporary visitation and consumption (Williams & Hall, 2002).

Despite the differences between the two, areas of communality remain, as both migration and tourism have

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similar impacts in bringing about development in society. Mobility embraces human movements that include both circulation (tourism and pilgrimage) and migration (Onokerhoraye, 1985). Mobility is seen as a central theme of geography as a discipline (Coulter et al., 2016). Thus, the growing level of mobility has been observed as having a whole array of geographical causes and impacts (Kraft, 2014).

This paper aims to examine the geographical perspective of examining the similarities in both causes and impacts of migration and tourism mobility, especially their joint contributions to socio-economic development and sustainable development goals in society.

2 Conceptual Clarifications

2.1 Mobility

Geographical mobility encompasses both migration and circulation (Green & Canny, 2003). Mobility is when people have the freedom to move and to stay. It is seen as an integral part of development as it can add to people's wellbeing (De Haas & Rodriguez, 2010). De Haas and Rodriguez (2010) observed that such improved wellbeing is not limited to tourism mobility, as he argued that even in migratory mobility curiosity interest of other societies and the quest for adventure that even in migratory mobility curiosity interest of other societies and the quest for adventure motivate (particularly young) people around the world to discover new horizons (De Haas, 2003). To this extent, the United Nations Development Program defines Mobility as the ability of individuals, families, or groups of people to choose their place of residence.

Mobility is endemic to life, society, and space rather than exceptional. Based on the periodicity and reasons for movement, mobility can be roughly divided into two types: spatial mobility associated with a change in permanent residence (migration flow) and mobility without a change of permanent residence (circulation flow, including tourism mobility) (Kraft, 2014; White, 2016). The world is indeed on the move, and as it already is so, what has changed with globalization is the intensity of movement and the geographical space over which many of the movements occur (Wheeler, 1972; Kwan & Schwanen, 2016).

2.2 Migration Mobility

Migration is defined as any permanent change in residence that involves the detachment from the organization of activities at one place and the movement into new sets of activities in another (Goldscheider, 1971). It is a permanent relocation of residential place and activity space (Feldman et al., 1992, as cited in Sam & Setrana, 2020). Kok (1999) has asserted that migration is the movement of individuals who shift their regular place of residence across an administrative boundary, such as a town, village, district, or nation. It is the movement of individuals from their habitual place of residence across an international border or within a state (IOM, 2019). Migration has been defined as a type of geographic mobility or spatial mobility between two geographical units, usually involving a change in residence from the place of origin or place of departure to the place of destination or place of arrival, according to the United Nations Multilingual Demographic Dictionary. In other words, this is referred to as permanent migration, and it should be distinguished from other types of mobility that do not involve a long-term relocation (Mondale & Kshatriya, 2022).

Migration occurs at a variety of scales-intercontinental (between continents), intra-continental (between countries in a given continent), and inter-regional (within countries) (Weeks, 2005). Migration can exist in the form of emigration or immigration. While emigration is the flow of people out of a country over a specific time period, immigration is the number of individuals entering a receiving area. Additionally, it can further be classified into internal migration, which occurs when people relocate within their own country, and international migration, which occurs when people spend a minimum of one year living abroad (Poulain & Perrin, 2001). There are also forced or voluntary migrations. A person's initiative and free will are the foundation of voluntary migration, which is impacted by a variety of economic, political, and social factors that may exist in the migrants' country of origin (also known as "push factors") or in their country of destination (also known as "pull factors"). The term "forced migration" describes the movements of refugees, internally displaced persons (displaced by conflict), victims of starvation, development projects, chemical or nuclear calamities, or natural or environmental disasters (Forced Migration Review, 2022).

Both short- and long-term options are possible. The term "short-term migration: refers to travel to another nation for a duration of three months or less, except situations in which the travel is necessary for leisure, travel, business, medical care, or religious pilgrimage (UN Statistics Division, 1998). People migrate for a variety of reasons, some of which draw them to the host countries and others of which drive them away from their places of origin. Individuals' decisions to migrate are influenced by four categories of criteria: (i) factors related to the place of origin; (ii) factors related to the place of destination; (iii) intervening impediments; and (iv) personal characteristics.

2.3 Tourism Mobility

The term tourism has been defined differently from different perspectives; some researchers have defined the

term with somewhat similar meanings. Huziker and Krapf (1942), as cited in Robinson (1976), defined tourism as the sum of events and relationships from travel and stay of non-residents, insofar as they do not lead to permanent residence and are not connected with any earning activities. Ten years later, Mathieson and Wall (1982) define tourism as:

"The temporary movement of people to destinations outside their usual places of work and residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations, and the facilities created to cater to their needs".

Henniker and Kraft (2008) defined tourism as the sum of phenomena relationship arising from the travel and stay of non-residents, and so far they do not lead to permanent residence and are not connected with earning activity. Sociologists and anthropologists have traditionally viewed tourism in the context of work-leisure relationships.

Tourism is an intense geographic phenomenon. Geographers are increasingly of the belief that tourism is but one form of "mobility" which is an essential component of modern life (Williams, 2009). Tourism is a multifaceted phenomenon that involves movement to and stays in a destination outside the normal place of residence; tourism involves people from their places of permanent residence to a new location (Wall & Mathesian, 2006). The World Tourism Organization asserts that "Tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business or other purposes (WTO, 2011). Thus, temporary and voluntary travels without the aim to earn any livelihood out of it (i.e., for holidaying, business, or professional trip) are part of tourism (Omitola, 2017). It has been asserted that tourism represents a powerful as well as a beneficial agent of both economic and social changes and a force for world peace (Wall & Mathesian, 2006, and WEF, 2019). Thus, tourism impacts could be felt across the range of economic, social, cultural, and environmental contexts. It has been stated that an estimated 200 million people derive employment from the tourism business (Robinson, 1999; Higgins–Desbiolles, 2006).

2.4 Development, Socio-economic Development, and Sustainable Development

Development is the process by which the political, social, and especially economic structures of a country are improved for the purpose of assuring the well-being of its populace. There are various ways through which development can be measured. One of such ways is to see development as a process of spatial reorganization of people and areas of production. Development is a visible product of socio-economic transformations resulting from human mobility, such as migration and tourism. According to Bookman (2006), people relocate for various reasons, and various services such as housing, security, entertainment, communication, transportation, and finances are in place to serve them, and the processes of providing these services lead to development. Development is therefore related to human mobility as migration and tourism focus attention upon resources and resource areas that may previously have been idle or little used (Mabogunje, 1980; Williams, 2009; Mabogunje, 1989; Okpoko & Okpoko, 2002).

Socio-economic development refers to the fact that things are improving in society. It is the process through which social and economic factors are influenced by cultural and environmental factors. In this context, development happens when the three primary threats to human existence, poverty, unemployment, and inequality, significantly decline, according to Seers (1969, cited in Udoms et al., 2020). Seers say that a developmental state is emerging when the question, "What is happening to poverty?" has a positive response. What level of unemployment is there? What level of disparity exists? Seers' analysis suggests that development is a qualitative problem that arises when poverty noticeably declines, unemployment sharply declines to the point where people can easily find jobs they enjoy and support themselves, and inequality sharply declines, narrowing the wealth gap. Development is thus a process through which a nation raises the social, political, and economic standards of living for its people (Gupta, 2022). According to Fritz (2018), economic growth refers to the process of generating more wealth through the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. On the other hand, social development prioritizes the needs of a people as a development goal, where people-centered, participatory methods to measure development through multidimensional poverty levels, employment, security, education, health, and other criteria (Fritz, 2018).

All the components of the social and economic development are captured in the Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs. The SDGs, through their 16 goals, maintain that development is attained when a country fulfils the basic needs of the citizenry. The SDGs emphasized the integration of economic growth, social development, security, and environmental management as interdependent pillars for long-term growth and development (Bobadoye, 2015). According to the Sustainable Development Report, it requires meeting the basic needs of all and extending to all the opportunity to fulfil their aspirations for a better life. It buttresses the fact that development in any country must be sustainable to cater for future generations to come (this includes development occasioned by human mobility) (UN SDG

Report, 2019).

2.5 On the theories of Migration Mobility and Tourism Mobility

One of the theories related to this study is the Push-Pull theory of Lee (1966). Lee divides factors causing migration into two groups: the Push and pull factors. Push factors are things that are unfavourable about the area that one lives in, and pull factors are things that attract one to another area. Lee's theory is related to this study in the sense that it identifies the interests that push individual visitors to move for tourism purposes and lead them to migrate from one place to another. Another theory, Ravenstein's "law of Migration' (1885) states that some people move. They are pushed out of their former location, whereas others move because they have been pulled or attracted to some other place. The theory emphasizes the role of economic opportunities in mobility, which is relevant to this study to the extent that available economic opportunities at tourism and migration destinations represent enough incentive for those making the movements. The third theory relevant to this study is the migration system theory. The theory, according to Bijak (2006), serves as the unifying perspective in the development of mobility/migration theory. The migration system theory follows the pioneering work of Mabogunje (1980), which emphasizes the continuous interplays of different factors, such as historical, political, economic, and cultural, as determinants of mobility and migration.

3 Methodology

This is a theoretical work, and journals and textbooks were relied on for the study. As a theoretical study, the work aimed at developing, refining, and testing theories and abstract principles relating to a particular subject. It explained the why and how of a phenomenon through conceptual models and frameworks. It has been stated that theoretical frameworks can be employed to guide the analysis of the findings by suggesting concepts and relationships to explore (Garvey, 2021). Data for the study were collected from various databases such as Scopus and Google Scholar. The method of analysis employed included narrative review, content, and thematic analysis procedures.

4 Results

4.1 Migration-Tourism Nexus

In the study of the migration-tourism relationship, tourism is regarded as an integral part of migration. According to Bookman (2006), "the spectrum of population movements includes leisure tourist travel at one end and ethnic cleansing at gunpoint at the other". Arising from this, it is observed that mobility can be analysed through a mixture of desire, time, and space. The continued desire goes from voluntary to forced, the spatial from local to international, and finally, the time spectrum goes from hours to years (Rode, 2008). Again, when one considers the definition of production-led migration and consumption-led migration, the first talks about migration to a better economic condition, while the second refers to migration to consume economic products. Thus, it has been argued that migration and tourism are interrelated and overlapping.

Migration interrelationship to tourism has been viewed from diverse ways in the literature. Bookman (2006) has observed that "tourism, an industry based on population movements par excellence, results in yet other kinds of population movement as people adjust to tourism-induced changes in the labour market. Thus, one type of movement induces others and at the same time is enabled by those others in a self-enhancing circular flow." We can see in real life that migrant labourers are those providing the services required by the tourists. For instance, hotels, hospitality, security, amongst others, are manned by migrant labourers in areas of high tourism activities or regions of the world. The nexus between migration and tourism is further drawn out when one considers the models of development-induced migration and tourism-induced migration. Both forced people into displacement because of local, national, and international development projects (national parks, gentrification, hydroelectric dam project, etc., and in the other, "the type of population movement (tourists) stimulating other movements (workers and in voluntarily developed peoples) in a causal, self-perpetuating way" (Rode, 2008; Horolets, 2018).

Also, due to an increase in tourism activities and its attraction to mostly developing nations of the world, tourism is now regarded as a vital development tool; thus, states are now creating policies of "moving people to attract people". Another way to view the migration and tourism nexus is in the aspect of labour demand and mobility generated. It has been observed that because tourism requires a high amount of service providers, hotels, entertainment, gulf-ships, rental agencies, amongst others, countries turning to tourism to develop their economic capacity are increasingly dependent on the inflow of high-skilled and low-skilled migrants because tourism is very labour-intensive (Bookman, 2006). Workers are displaced by business cycles and structural (non) changes, which force them to move towards regions of growth! "The more tourist-oriented the country, the greater the inflows of foreign and domestic workers" (Bookman, 2006; Rode, 2008).

From the above discussion of the relationship between migration and tourism, it can be observed that although tourism studies are at the forefront of research, which is interconnected to migration studies, in which few or little

research is conducted on. There are particularly some areas that have been identified where the nexus can actually contribute to migration studies and tourism studies, and further break down the earlier categorisation of human mobility into watertight cases of migration and tourism. Specific examples can be drawn from works such as "Rethinking Visiting Friends and Mobilities" (Janta et al., 2016), which focuses on migrant tourism, while another one focuses on diasporic tourism (Wagner, 2015). Other areas include retirement migration, which has been described by William and Hall (2002) as "occupying a network of places rather than a usual residence".

Another study focused mainly on the "elders or seniors" religious tourism and mobility of "senior travellers" to Pietrelcina (BN) in Campania (La Rocca & Fistola, 2018). Educational tourism has increasingly contributed to blur the line dividing migration and tourism as the students are involved in work-related activities while at the same time engaging in tourism (Ajibewa & Akinrinade, 2003; Dwyer et al., 2014). Also, there is the tourism worker whose motivations are a mixture of economic and leisure interests. The destination may be chosen because of its touristic attractions, while the stay at the destination is partly financed by work at the tourist destination (Rode, 2008; William & Hall, 2000).

Tourism migration relationship is also viewed from the Visiting Friend and Relations (VFR) tourism perspective. Many scholars have examined the manner in which Migration can generate tourist flows, in particular through the geographical expansion of friendship and kinship networks (Yamamoto, 2009). Such tourist movements are significantly shaped by the particular characteristics of migrant populations, such as composition, duration, and direction, with each round of migration generating a new spatial pattern of friendship and kinship networks. which potentially represent VFR tourism flows (Feng & Page, 2000; Janta, 2016). This brand of tourism has been recognised as "outgrowth of migration" (Williams & Hall, 2002) Rode, (2008) observed "that people who engage in VIR tourism might be migrants that returns to their "home" or people who visit their emigrated families' members. In both cases, it is migration induced tourism" and this is related to the phenomenon of globalisation of human capital.

4.2 Labour Market Dynamics

Globalisation of human capital seeks to describe a situation that does not necessarily indicate a "loss in migration of skilled labour" from the home country, but a "gain in such migration from the home country". The current pattern of migration, especially from the developing world, has shown a tendency for migrants to maintain a close linkage with their home country through various means, such as sponsoring or supporting political activities, supporting family members, religious and other societal links by way of sending remittances from their foreign bases to the home country (Ajibewa & Akinrinade, 2003).

World Migrant (2008) observed that the complex mutual interrelationship of tourism and migration has been explored since the early 1980s. It is stated that many flows for leisure and business are unrelated to earlier migration movements, but others spring from, or are related 1o, former migration patterns. Also, increased disposable incomes in many parts of the world are enabling more people to explore new experiences and appreciate different cultures, histories, environments, and societies. However, many such movements do not arise spontaneously and are linked to earlier migration movements (Chen et al., 2013; Janta, 2016). In turn, tourist movements can generate new or additional forms of migration as people decide to move to what were originally their holiday destinations (viz, Australia, the Caribbean, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain) or to other parts of their own country, e.g., Florida, U.S., and Queensland, Australia (World Migration, 2008).

Tourism may also generate other types of mobility, including labour migration flows. First, tourists often prefer guides, cooking, and food from their homeland; thus, over time, tourism and the preferences of tourists contribute to labour migration from their home countries, including entrepreneurs. Other permanent and temporary migrants may also be needed for the construction of tourist resorts, hotels, and restaurants in new locations catering to the growing tourist trade, and to fill job vacancies there. Second, tourism may eventually lead to the acquisition of new or second homes by regular tourists and their relocation there following retirement or even earlier. Many people visit a country several times as tourists before they eventually decide to move there permanently or on a long-term basis (World Migrant, 2008).

4.3 Hybrid Mobilities

Another study has brought out the inevitable linkage between migration and tourism, where it was even less expected. Cater et al. (2018) have clearly shown that while tourists continuously flow to southern Europe, Malta, for instance, many migrants fleeing Africa and the Middle East also arrive seeking asylum in the country. It was argued that occasionally these two migrant bodies consciously or unconsciously overlap, for example, on the island of Kos in Greece in 2015. They maintained that the gutter press ran stories focusing on the negative impact that the refugees had on British tourist holiday experiences, with the headline 'Hol on Earth- Brits caught up in Kos migrant nightmare' (Cater et al., 2018). As observed, the high levels of migration have actually been

beneficial for tourism in the western Mediterranean in particular. Political uncertainty in Egypt, Tunisia, and Turkey, and high levels of migration to the eastern Mediterranean have driven increased tourism further west in Malta, Spain, and Portugal in recent years, for example (Cater et al., 2018).

4.4 Development Implications

Specifically, there are several benefits and drawbacks to migration, which can be categorized as economic, social, and psychological. Migration affects economic development; this depends on the quality of the migrants and the economic needs of the origin and destination. The quality refers to skills, age, educational attainment, health, etc., of the migrants. All the above developments affect the economic power of individuals and their needs. In overpopulated areas, emigration is beneficial because it reduces the pressure on the land, while in places of underpopulation, it can slow down development. The issue of remittances by migrants also forms part of the economic impact of migration (Fadayomi, 1987; Yamamoto, 1997; Lucas, 2007; World Migrant, 2008; World Bank, 2008; Wagner, 2015).

It can be concluded from the various literature consider so far that both tourism and migration movements affect national policies such as visa policies, urban planning development policies and foreign investments can have both negative and positive impacts on social cohesion, urban congestion, housing and so forth because they both use the "common pool resources" that the local population created in the first place (Briassoulis, 2008, Martinez, 2019). Again, tourism and immigration are also important for public sector finance. This is precisely because the state actually taxes temporary and permanent migrants for employment insurance, health insurance, and pensions that most of them are unable to access (Bookman, 2006; Martinez, 2019). It can therefore be concluded that there is a blurred line between itinerant (migrants going back and forth) and long-term tourists. Migration and Tourism affect the economic development of their destinations in a similar and significant way. The migrants are creating value while the tourists are moving the local economy with their money (Williams, 2009; World Migrant, 2008; Bookman, 2006; Martinez, 2019).

5 Conclusion

The relationship between the two forms of mobilities continues to excite scholars, especially geographers and other associated disciplines. Globalisation and its various means of bringing various parts of the world closer, leading to large-scale movements of all kinds, such as temporary and permanent movements of labourers, wars leading to more refugees, and individual and families of highly skilled and manual workers, have broken the barriers of definition of what constitutes permanent and temporary human mobility in today's world. Therefore, interdependence and interactions in both practices and scholarship of both migration and tourism are bound to increase as new and modern forms of people's dwelling, work, leisure, and social network continue to emerge, and accompanying with them diverse implications for human development.

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