

CANADA BECKONS: INSIGHTS ON INDIAN MIGRATION TO CANADA FROM THE 2024 REPORT

Archana K M(First Author)

Assistant Professor in Commerce

Sree Narayana College, Alathur (Affiliated to University of Calicut)

Palakkad, Kerala, India

Mob: 9895655898

E-mail: archanamohan898@gmail.com

Dr. Biju John M(Co-author)

Professor and Dean,

Research Dept. of Commerce, St. Thomas (Autonomous) College

(Affiliated to University of Calicut), Thrissur, Kerala, India

Mob: 9447448568

E-mail: drbijujohnm@gmail.com

Abstract: The study is based on the Indian Migration Report 2024 and it focuses on Indian Migration to Canada from 2005 to 2024 particularly the migration of skilled female migrants. Simple graphical representations and visual tools are used to show the demographics, education levels, work status and gender distribution of Indian migrants in Canada. Besides these cohort analysis and growth trend analyses are also applied. The findings reveal that the gender ratio of men and women are in equal proportions. This proves that the immigration rules of Canada are gender neutral and it shows that the role of women in migration is on a hike. The study also reveals that the migration from India to Canada is beneficial for both the countries.

Keywords: Indian Migration, Skilled Indian Women Immigrants (SIWIs), Skilled Labour Migration, Indian Diaspora

Introduction

Migration from India to Canada started in early 19th Century with the flow of Sikhs from Punjab Province. This early migration was for better employment opportunities in logging camps, lumber mills and rail road constructions(Chandrasekhar, 1985)(Gmelch, 1988). This trend had considerably been increased by the year 1908, and the Canadian Govt. started making long-term plans so that this rise in migration could be addressed properly. The policy makers were aimed at making policies to restrict the migration of Indians to Canada(Chandrasekhar,1985)(Verma,2021).After 1960, Canada has become a prominent destination for skilled Indian immigrants and this has led to enrich the labour market of Canada(Walton-Roberts,2003)(Ghosh,2014). Over the years the Indian immigrants in Canada have grown considerably that they became the most influential group of immigrants in the nation. These groups contributed much to the multi-cultural landscape of Canada and they maintained ties with their country(Vapei,2007).

Early migration of Indians to Canada were mainly for seeking work opportunities. This trend was later replaced by the migration of multi-skilled and highly educated people which contributed to the socio-economic and cultural prosperity of Canada (Banerjee & Verma, 2019; Statistics Canada, 2022). The initial migration was labour oriented as they were seeking job opportunities in the field of agriculture and manufacturing. But this trend paved a way for a larger community migration to Canada over time (Johnston & Leonard, 2019). As years passed by, the patterns of migration has changed considerably and professionals and individuals with higher degrees started migrating in larger groups which substantially contributed to the knowledge-economy of Canada (IRCC, 2023; Sahoo & Pattanaik, 2020).

Literature Review

In the late 1800s, Sikhs from the Punjab region started moving to Canada. These early immigrants worked in logging camps, timber mills, and building railroads(Verma, 2021).There was a lot of racial animosity because so many Indians came to the country. White workers saw them as economic rivals, which led to strong opposition and the creation of legislation that kept them out. Canada took steps in 1908, like the "continuous journey" requirement and financial conditions, to essentially stop Indian immigration(Ralston, 1999).Migration in India has been extensively studied, with data collected since the 1970s. The 1971 and 1981 censuses showed that the most common sort of travel was from one rural area to another. But by the 1980s, it was more typical for people to move from rural to urban areas and vice versa(Skeldon, 1986). The 2011 Census showed that spatial mobility had increased even more, with 37.5% of the population moving, up from 30.8% in 2001 (Ansary, 2018). Men and women in India move in quite distinct ways. Women relocate mostly because they want to get married, and more than 70% of all migrants are women. This is largely because of village exogamy, which is when women move to their husband's village once they are married. But men are more likely to move for work(Jones, 2020).

Different gender traits that affect Indian migrants' experiences and outcomes are a big part of why they choose to move to Canada. These dynamics encompass a complex interplay of cultural, societal, and economic factors that influence male and female migrants in unique manners. Family decisions greatly influence the migratory and career choices of Indian women, sometimes reinforcing traditional gender roles through transnational systems of care and control(Walton-Roberts & Pratt, 2005). Irrespective of gender Indian foreign migrant students face gender specific expectations from their families and this in turn influence their migratory experiences and decisions (Sondhi, 2013; Sondhi & King, 2017).

Indian immigrants often face racial discrimination in Canada which negatively affect their job prospects and this may reinforce their gender roles in families (Hari, 2018). Women from the West Indies, particularly those of Indian descent, are more inclined to serve as caregivers in private residences in Canada. This shows how gender influences the employment market(Foner, 2009). Indian students, irrespective of gender, encounter challenges in expressing their gender identities when studying abroad, with men facing increased pressure to return to India(Sondhi & King, 2017)When Indian women marry and move to another country, they can become agents of marital citizenship, thereby altering the dynamics of male-female interactions within the family (Mooney, 2006). This study aims to clarify the complex trends and determinants affecting Indian migration to Canada, while also highlighting the gendered dimensions that significantly impact migrants' experiences. Politicians, researchers, and others who seek to find clever methods to fulfill the demands of this evolving population may find the data helpful.

Statement of the Problem

There is a massive shift in Indian migration to Canada since 2015. Now, Canada has become a prominent destination for Indian immigrants. This development is primarily because Canada's immigration laws are welcoming and are intended to attract skilled professionals and international students who want to reside there permanently. Considerably large number of Indians are going to foreign nations, but the factors influencing this increased trend is not well

studied. There is not sufficient literature on Indian migration that looks at all of the patterns and trends from this time period. This makes it difficult to study the factors influencing this increased trend in Indian diaspora since this period. Examining the reasons that influence this migration is crucial for comprehending the

dynamics of the Indian diaspora. Emphasizing professional female migrants can highlight their essential contributions across many sectors while resolving their specific challenges in migration and resettlement, hence enhancing research on Indian migration to Canada.

Objectives of the Study

1. To analyze the trends and patterns of Indian migration to Canada since 2015
2. To examine the dynamics of women’s migration, with a focus on skilled female migrants, in the context of Indian migration to Canada
3. To identify and evaluate the key factors influencing Indian migration to Canada

Significance of the Study

The current study on Indian diaspora is significant in the sense of understanding the socio-economic, cultural and political impacts of migration on both the countries. It reveals the historical and modern migration patterns that have developed over time. The Indian community in Canada has expanded significantly since the early 20th century, transforming from a small, isolated group into one of the largest and most rapidly rising ethnocultural group in the host country (Buchignani, 1989). Indian migrant women often try to combine the values of modern as well traditional cultures to achieve their career objectives. This reveals that modernity and traditional customs cannot go hand in hand (Tharakkal, 2014). It is very important to do things like these to make sure that women refugees have the same chances as men, since they often face different problems and hurdles along the way.

Research Design

The study uses both comprehensive and analytical methods to examine the migration patterns, the factors influencing the increase in migration, and disparities in the ratio of men and women in Indian migration to Canada from 2015 to 2024. The study is aimed at analyzing how the trend in Indian immigration is rising especially of Skilled Indian Women Immigrants (SIWIs), what are the causes and what causes this to reinforce Indian economy. The analysis is based mostly on secondary data from the Indian Migration Report 2024. This report gives most authenticated data on migration trends, entry rules of the host country, educational requirements and opportunities, employment patterns and the proportion of men and women in migration to Canada. The study uses quantitative methods including descriptive statistics and trend analysis to evaluate the secondary data collected Growth Rate and Trend Analysis to assess yearly variations in Indian migration admissions from 2015 to 2024, focusing on the pandemic phase and subsequent recovery.

Analysis and Interpretation

Analyzing the Trends and Patterns of Indian Diaspora to Canada since 2015

(a)Admission Distribution of Indian Immigrants to Canada by Entry Cohort: The evaluation of Indian immigration to Canada gives valuable evidences in the changing trends and patterns. This analysis is the first step toward a more in-depth study of the Indian diaspora, with a focus on how major changes in migration patterns are caused by things like changes in the law, global health crises, and the need for workers.

Year	Admissions	Absolute Change	Growth Rate (%)
2015	39,340	—	—
2016	39,710	+370	+0.9%
2017	51,590	+11880	+29.9%
2018	69,985	+18,395	+35.6%
2019	85,590	+15,605	+22.3%
2020	42,875	-42,715	-49.9%
2021	127,945	+85,070	+198.4%
2022	118,250	-9,695	-7.6%
2023	139,790	+21,540	+18.2%
2024	112,705	-27,085	-19.4%

Source: Indian Migration Report 2024

From 2015 to 2019, Indian immigrants to Canada have raised from 39, 340 to 85, 590, showing a growth of 117%. In 2020, the numbers dropped to 42,875-a 50% decline because of the pandemic’s impact on migration. In 2021, the admissions are increased by 198% to reach 127,945.

(b)Admission Distribution of Permanent Residents in Canada by Entry Cohort for 2024:

The statistics of Permanent Residents in Canada from different countries for the year 2024 shows that a significant trend has happened in migration to Canada and it is evident that these countries have a prominent role in shaping Canada’s immigration culture.

Admissions of Permanent Residents in Canada by Country of Citizenship in the Year 2024	
Name of the country	Number of Immigrants
India	112705
China	25995
Afganistan	10965
Nigeria	17370
Philippines	28165
France	8265
Pakistan	9830
Iran	9905
United States	7865
Syria	6490

The above table shows that India stood at the first place in contributing to the population of Canada which comes to 1,12,705. The lowest ranking countries are The United stated with 7,865 and Syria with 6,490 among the list of countries. India, Pakistan and Afghanistan together contribute 1,33,500 immigrants showing

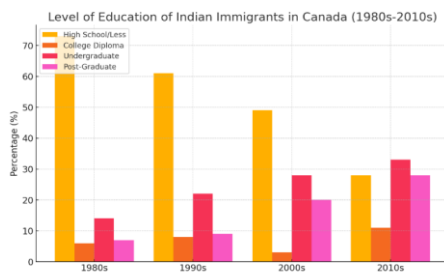
Canada's ties with South Asian countries for Skilled labour and refugees. China with 25,999 and Philippines with 28,165 remain a source of population in Canada because of skilled workers and family statuses.

(c) Admission Categories of Indian Immigrants in Canada:

Admission Categories of Indian Immigrants in Canada by Entry Cohort over the last 4 decades				
Admission Category	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s
Family Class	80%	64%	43%	25%
Skilled workers under FSWP	18%	28%	50%	29%
Refugees & Other Immigrants	2%	8%	7%	6%
Provincial Nominees under PNP	0%	0%	0%	20%
Canadian Experienced class under CEC	0%	0%	0%	20%

Over the past forty years, the number of persons coming to Canada as part of the Family Class has slowly gone down. This illustrates that Canada's immigration priorities have shifted from bringing families together to categories based on the economy. The Federal Skilled Worker Program (FSWP) had brought more skilled workers throughout the 1980s and 2000s. But by the 2010s, it had declined to 29% since newer programs like the Provincial Nominee Program (PNP) and the Canadian Experience Class (CEC) had become more popular.

(d) Level of Education of Indian Immigrants in Canada



We could observe that the number of people with low education levels was going down. The percentage of immigrants with only a high school diploma or less declined from 73% in the 1980s to only 28% in the 2010s. This shows that their education levels have improved. The number of students at the undergraduate and graduate levels, on the other hand, kept going up.

(e) Intended Occupation of Indian Immigrants in Canada by Entry Cohort:

The stacked bar chart above shows how the expected jobs of Indian immigrants to Canada have changed throughout the years. Changes in migration rules and economic needs have had a big effect on these jobs, according to the analysis. The percentage of Professionals grew from 3% in the 1980s to 17% in the 2000s and 2010s. This shows that there is an increasing need for skilled professionals. During this time, the number of skilled workers rose from 5% to 19%.

Examining the Dynamics of Women Migration to Canada

The following data from the 2016 and 2021 censuses shows that the number of Indian immigrants in Canada has grown for both men and women:

Gender Distribution of Indian Immigrants to Canada (according to 2016 and 2021 census data)		
Gender	2016	2021
Female	334540	446930
Male	334030	451120

The data shows that the number of Indian immigrants was nearly the same for men and women in both census periods. There was a small increase in the number of men. This shows that Canada's regulations around immigration are fair and open to everyone, just like programs that help families stay together and move for employment.

(a) Age Distribution of Skilled Indian Women Immigrants (SIWIs) in Canada

Age Distribution of Skilled Indian Woman Immigrants(SIWIs) in Canada	
Age Level	% of SIWIs in Canada
18-25 Yrs	77.80%
26-30 Yrs	19.23%
31-35 Yrs	2.97%

Most SIWIs are in their early 20s, which makes sense given Canada's immigration rules are supposed to bring in younger people like students and skilled workers who are just starting out in their careers. The fact that fewer people between the ages of 31 and 35 are running shows that Canada's migratory systems favor younger candidates. This is because they want to hire young people who will stay in the country for a long time.

(b) Education Status of SIWIs before Migration to Canada

Education Status of Skilled Indian Woman Immigrants (SIWIs) in Canada	
Education Status	% of SIWIs
Pursuing Diploma	27.88%
Completed Diploma	28.85%
Pursuing Bachelor's Degree	16.35%
Completed Bachelor's Degree	0.96%
Pursuing Masters Degree	13.46%
Completed Masters Degree	9.62%
Have not Studied in Canada	2.88%

Most SIWIs are either working on or have already gotten their diplomas, bachelor's, or master's degrees in Canada. This shows how important it is to get an education if you want to migrate to Canada and work there. More than half (56.73%) focus on diploma programs that give businesses what they want. 16.35% of people are working on their bachelor's degrees, while only 0.96% have finished the courses.

(c) Education Status of SIWIs in Canada

Education Status of Skilled Indian Woman Immigrants (SIWIs) prior to Migration to Canada	
Education Status	% of SIWIs
Completed High School	37.50%
Completed Diploma	1%
Completed Graduate Degree	47.10%
Completed Post-Graduation	14.40%

Before arriving to Canada, Skilled Indian Women Immigrants (SIWIs) had educational backgrounds that made it more probable that they would do well in school. Almost half of SIWIs already had a graduate degree when they moved, which shows that they were quite well qualified intellectually when they did. A lot of SIWIs had just finished high school before moving to Canada. This means they might have to go to school in Canada to get more qualifications or get better at what they pursue.

(d) Current Work Status of SIWIs in Canada

Current Work Status of Skilled Indian Woman Immigrants (SIWIs) in Canada	
Work Status	% of SIWIs
Studying	16%
Unemployed or Looking for work	3%
Interning	1%
Working Part-time	38%
Self-employed/free lancing	1%
Employed/full-time	39%
others	2%

The above table of current work status of SIWIs in Canada display a number of key factors. Majority of these women are actively employed in Canada with 39% as full-time employees and 38% doing part-time jobs. 16% of women immigrants are pursuing higher degrees or diplomas showing the significance of Canadian educational pathways to choose for better career opportunities. 3% of women immigrants are not doing any jobs and only 1% is doing independent jobs like free lancing. This reveals lack of entrepreneurial opportunities or scope for self-employment in Canada.

Factors Influencing Indian Migration to Canada

Analyzing the data on Skilled Indian Women Immigrants (SIWIs) and the larger Indian immigrant population in Canada reveals many important factors that affect this migration.

Indians travel to Canada for a number of reasons, such as job possibilities, immigration laws, and social and cultural attractions. A number of Skilled Indian Women Immigrants (SIWIs) are acquiring their master's, bachelor's, or diploma degrees from the host country in expectation of better employment opportunities

there. This shows that Canada is providing better educational pathways and is encouraging educated or skilled workforce to enter their labour market.

Canada's immigration system has encouraged inclusivity by balancing gender and age. The nearly equal number of male and female immigrants in 2016 and 2021 shows support for family reunification and welcomes skilled migrants of any gender. Most applicants are young, with over 97% of Skilled International Workers (SIWIs) aged 18 to 30, reflecting Canada's preference for younger migrants. It's also necessary to give women more power.

Findings and Discussion

Between 2015 and 2019, Canada's immigration system, especially its Express Entry system, grew more open to qualified Indian workers. This was especially true for jobs that are in high demand, such as those in IT, healthcare, and other industries. During this time, many Indian students switched from temporary study visas to permanent residency because it was easier for them to do so (CIC News, 2024; Hiebert, 2019; IRCC, 2021). The admissions were reduced during 2024 going down from 1,39,790 to 1,12,705. In 2024, there were only 112,705 admissions, which is less than the 139,790 that happened in 2023. The kinds of Indian immigrants who have been permitted into the country have changed a considerably in the last 40 years. The Family Class program brought over 80% of Indian immigrants to Canada in the 1980s.

A similar trend can be seen in the distribution of jobs. Programs like the FSWP and PNP that put a lot of weight on applicants with high capabilities helped the number of Professionals and Skilled Workers grow a lot over the years (Hou, 2020). But groupings like Intermediate/Clerical Workers and Elementary Workers/Laborers are practically abolished. This shows that the system is hiring more and more migrants for occupations that need knowledge and skills. The way SIWIs learn reveals how flexible they are. Many Canadians already have certifications and training based on their skills, and many businesses expect them to. Some of them have good academic records. More than two-thirds of them already have graduate or post-graduate degrees when they migrate (Statistics Canada, 2022). This shows that Canada wants to bring in immigrants who are well-educated and that its schools should help students learn new things.

Conclusion

The study conducted here is based mainly on the Indian Migration Report of 2024, which is the most authenticated report giving the trends and patterns of Indian diaspora. The study illustrates the history and current status of Skilled Indian Women Immigrants in particular. It is revealed that people move to Canada for family reunion, higher education or for better employment opportunities. Many people work at SIWIs and are dedicated to improving their skills and learning new ones. More people moving between India and Canada will make their ties stronger, which will help them work together in the future.

Bibliography

- Ansary, R. (2018). Emerging Patterns of migration streams in India: A State Level Analysis of 2011 Census. *Migration Letters*.
<https://doi.org/10.33182/ML.V15I3.357>
- Banerjee, R., & Verma, A. (2019). *Diversity, skills, and migration: The Indian diaspora in Canada*. *Journal of International Migration and Integration*, 20(2), 375–392. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12134-018-0624-2>
- Bhagat, R., & Keshri, K. (2020). Internal Migration in India. *Internal Migration in the Countries of Asia*. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-44010-7_11
- Brar, A., Wanigaratne, S., Pulver, A., Ray, J., & Urquia, M. (2017). Sex Ratios at Birth Among Indian Immigrant Subgroups According to Time Spent in Canada. *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada : JOGC = Journal d'obstetrique et Gynecologie Du Canada : JOGC*, 39 6, 459–464.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jogc.2017.01.002>
- Buchignani, N. (1989). Contemporary Research on People of Indian Origin in Canada. *Sociological Bulletin*, 38, 71–93.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0038022919890106>
- Chandrasekhar, S. (1985). A history of Canadian legislation with respect to immigration from India. *Population Review*, 29. <https://consensus.app/papers/history-legislation-respect-immigration-india-chandrasekhar/e46b7b4c741f514797c879277ba9d223/>
- Choudhry, U. (2001). Uprooting and Resettlement Experiences of South Asian Immigrant Women. *Western Journal of Nursing Research*, 23, 376–393.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/019394590102300405>
- CIC News. (2024, December). *TR to PR pathway applicants can continue to receive longer open work permits*. CIC News
- Dua, E. (2007). Exclusion through Inclusion: Female Asian migration in the making of Canada as a white settler nation. *Gender, Place & Culture*, 14, 445–466.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09663690701439751>
- El-Assal, K. (2020). *Immigration to Canada: Trends and implications*. Conference Board of Canada. <https://www.conferenceboard.ca>
- Foner, N. (2009). Gender and Migration: West Indians in Comparative Perspective. *International Migration*, 47, 3–29. <https://doi.org/10.1111/J.1468-2435.2008.00480.X>
- Ghosh, S. (2014). A Passage to Canada: The Differential Migrations of South Asian Skilled Workers to Toronto. *Journal of International Migration and Integration*, 15, 715–735. <https://doi.org/10.1007/S12134-013-0298-0>
- Gmelch, G. (1988). Book Review: John Bull's Island: Immigration and British Society, 1871–1971. *International Migration Review*, 23, 736–737.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/019791838902300327>

- Government of Canada. (2020). *Immigration categories and programs: Historical overview*. Ottawa: Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada. <https://www.canada.ca>
- Hari, A. (2018). "Someone Kept Sacrificing": Disentangling Gender Ideology in Immigrant Narratives of Social Reproduction. *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society*, 43, 539–562. <https://doi.org/10.1086/695299>
- Hiebert, D. (2019). *The Canadian Express Entry System for Selecting Economic Immigrants: Progress and Persistent Challenges*. Migration Policy Institute.
- Hou, F. (2020). *Immigrant occupational patterns and labor market outcomes in Canada*. Statistics Canada. <https://www.statcan.gc.ca>
- Hou, F., & Picot, G. (2016). *Changing immigrant characteristics and economic outcomes in Canada*. Analytical Studies Branch, Statistics Canada.
- Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC). (2021, April 14). *Canada announces new pathways to permanent residence for temporary residents*. Government of Canada.
- Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC). (2023). *Annual report to Parliament on immigration, 2023*. Government of Canada. <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship.html><https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship.html>
- Jones, G. (2020). New patterns of female migration in South Asia. *Asian Population Studies*, 16, 1–4. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17441730.2019.1701802>
- Johnston, H., & Leonard, K. (2019). *South Asian migration to Canada: Historical trajectories and contemporary trends*. *Canadian Ethnic Studies*, 51(1), 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.1353/ces.2019.0001>
- Mooney, N. (2006). Aspiration, reunification and gender transformation in Jat Sikh marriages from India to Canada. *Global Networks-a Journal of Transnational Affairs*, 6, 389–403. <https://doi.org/10.1111/J.1471-0374.2006.00151.X>
- Rahemtullah, O.-S. (2021). *Interrogating "Indianness": identity and diasporic consciousness among South Asian twice migrants in Canada*. <https://doi.org/10.32920/ryerson.14661474.v1>
- Ralston, H. (1999). Canadian Immigration Policy in the Twentieth Century: Its Impact on South Asian Women. *Canadian Woman Studies*, 19. <https://consensus.app/papers/immigration-policy-twentieth-century-impact-south-women-ralston/db82ced1f6a35e278c69c059a0ba9cc3/>
- Sahoo, A., & Sangha, D. (2010). Diaspora and cultural heritage: the case of Indians in Canada. *Asian Ethnicity*, 11, 81–94. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14631360903506786>
- Sandhu, K. (2017). *Cultural contributions of the Indian diaspora in Canada*. *Diaspora Studies*, 10(2), 155–170. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09739572.2016.1160345>. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09739572.2016.1160345>
- Sharma, R. (2021). *India–Canada relations: The role of the diaspora*. *India Quarterly*, 77(3), 375–393. <https://doi.org/10.1177/09749284211041423>
- Singh, R., & Sirkeci, I. (2021). Editorial: Focus on Indian migrations. *Migration Letters*, 18, 229–236. <https://doi.org/10.33182/ML.V18I3.1453>
- Skeldon, R. (1986). On migration patterns in India during the 1970s. *Population and Development Review*, 12, 759. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1973434>
- Sondhi, G. (2013). Indian international students in Toronto: exploring young men resisting their family's expectations. *South Asian Diaspora*, 5, 223–235. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19438192.2013.750957>
- Sondhi, G., & King, R. (2017). Gendering international student migration: an Indian case-study. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 43, 1308–1324. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1300288>
- Statistics Canada. (2022). *Immigration and ethnocultural diversity in Canada*. Government of Canada. <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/>
- Temporary resident to permanent resident pathway – About the program. (2021, November 5). Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada. <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/tr-pr-pathway.html>
- Tharakkal, S. (2014). *Diasporic Contradictions: Indian (Hindu) Women Negotiating Canadian Higher Education*. <https://consensus.app/papers/diasporic-contradictions-indian-hindu-women-negotiating-tharakkal/43878487bbd7538e99baedd186a00a9b/>
- Vapei, L. (2007). Indian Diaspora and Indo-Canadian Relations. *Diaspora Studies*, 1, 59–76. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09739572.2007.10597316>
- Verma, A. (2021). Indians in Canada: Laying foundations of a community, 1905–08. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research*. <https://doi.org/10.5958/2278-4853.2021.01225.8>
- Walton-Roberts, M. (2003). Transnational geographies: Indian immigration to Canada. *Canadian Geographer*, 47, 235–250. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1541-0064.00020>
- Walton-Roberts, M. (2019). Asymmetrical therapeutic mobilities: masculine advantage in nurse migration from India. *Mobilities*, 14, 20–37. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17450101.2018.1544404>
- Walton-Roberts, M., & Pratt, G. (2005). Mobile Modernities: A South Asian family negotiates immigration, gender and class in Canada. *Gender, Place & Culture*, 12, 173–195. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09663690500094823>
- Walton-Roberts, M. (2022). *Transnational migration and education: Indian skilled migrants in Canada*. *Population, Space and Place*, 28(6), e2556. <https://doi.org/10.1002/psp.2556>