CHAPTER – IV

PUSH AND PULL FACTORS OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION
4.1 Introduction

Due to the security reasons millions of labourers are leaving their country crossing national borders and reaching out to other countries in search of great security and their dependents. United Nation appreciates migration as a brave expression of individuals will overcome from adversity and to better standard of living (UN, 2006 p.5). This kind of movement always happen towards a place, country and the migrants are motivated by many things like higher wage, better standard of living, regular and stable employment and respect for their skill in the destination country. The global commission on international migration (GCIM) describes development, demography and democracy as 3Ds responsible for international migration.

There are many factors responsible as push factors for emigration. Disparity in income wealth, human right, security and safety across the counties are some of the noted push factors and they are significantly influencing labour emigration in developing countries like India. Migration in search of jobs has gradually becoming a livelihood strategy for migrant labourers because of the scarcity of the full employment opportunities and decent work in many undeveloped and developing nations. At the same time there is rise in the demand for skilled workers in major destination countries which are developed with reluctant local workers to accept low wage jobs and aged population working strongly has pull factors.

Although international labour migration can be a positive experience for migrant labourers, some of the migrant labourers are facing inconvenient working and living condition; this includes low wages, insecure working atmosphere, lack of social protection, denial of liberty of association, violation of labourers rights etc. Despite international standard and their rights much could not be achieved as an increased proportion of migrants are migrating through irregular channels which are understandably a cause of concern. Most of the time it is youth population of developing countries forcing themselves to developed counties where legal avenues for immigration are limited. In this process, much false prey to criminal syndicates of smugglers and traffickers of human being leads to gross violation of Human Rights. Particularly in case of those workers whose status is irregular the standard of protection is undermine.
4.2 Factors Responsible for Migration

The causes of migration are varied from different regions and region. Starting with lack of opportunities both social and economic to reasons like disparity in income, non satisfaction in the present standard of living and low level wages for skill all these are some of the factors which are working as push factors whereas awareness of better opportunities, better wage, better standard of living in the destination country are working as pull factors from the point of view of receiving countries. When an individual realizes that his skill deserves better returns and with this skill and knowledge he can escape his poverty and acquire better standard of living then naturally he decides to migrate.

4.3 Causes of International Labour Migration

Causes of international labour migrations are many and changing over a period of time. Some of them are constant over the period, but some are losing their importance as years span. Basically causes can be classified into two groups namely Push factors and Pull factors.

**Push factors:** are those factors which motivate a person to leave the place of origin or the native country or the home country because of difficulties faced by him. Sometimes it is physical and economical, sometimes may be social or physiological. Natural calamities, battle, earthquakes are physical, and unemployment may be economical. Social disparity, dissatisfaction about income inequality, low standard of living sometimes works as physiological push factors.

**Pull factors:** are those factors which play significant role in attracting labourers and shifting them to a place which is desirable. Pull factors are also many starting from better standard of living it encompasses areas like good environment, better infrastructure etc.

Pull and Push factors are those factors which are forcefully pushing labourers into migration. A push factor is a force which is created in the origin country due to some problems making the labour wanting to migrate whereas pull factors is originating in the destination country due to the convinces the labour gets attracted towards these countries. These two are normally considered as an opposite poles of a magnet.
Table 4.1: Push and Pull factors of International labour migration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Push Factors</th>
<th>Pull Factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Not enough jobs</td>
<td>• Job opportunities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Few opportunities</td>
<td>• Better living conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• “Primitive” conditions</td>
<td>• Political and/or religious freedom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Desertification</td>
<td>• Enjoyment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Famine/drought</td>
<td>• Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Political fear/persecution</td>
<td>• Better medical care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Poor medical care</td>
<td>• Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Loss of wealth</td>
<td>• Family links</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Natural Disasters</td>
<td>• Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Death threats</td>
<td>• Better chances of finding courtship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Slavery</td>
<td>• Inter net and networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Pollution</td>
<td>• Improve their qualification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Poor housing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Internal war/conflict</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Lack of prospects for career advancement</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Prosecution and poor human rights</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

4.4 Laws of Migration

Geographer E.G. Ravenstein can be considered as the founder of modern migration theory as this theory is mainly based on series of laws developed by him in 1880s. These laws can be stated as follows.

- Migration is preferred between short distances.
- Long distance travelling is done by a migrant only when the destination is an urban area.
- Migration is a gradual process.
- Rural to urban migration is most preferred type of migration.
- There is an equal and opposite flow from the opposite direction when the migration takes place.
- Migration is more popular among youth.
- Most of the internal migration is done by female whereas, international migration is more popular among male.

### 4.5 Impacts of International Labour Migration

Labour migration disturbs demographic, social and cultural patterns and practices, physical and economic backgrounds, when a person migrate there is a diffusion of his cultural behaviors with that of the designation country leading to the generation of new mixed culture.

**Push and Pull Factors of International Labour Migration:**

Poor living conditions, violence battles, civil wars, environmental calamities, insufficient economic opportunities and the widening disparity between rich and poor nations, these are some of the major factors which play vital role in the migration process. Global mobility and the new communication networks have a great stimulus on the current migration flows. From the time when man has been on the earth cultural groups have again and again moved from one region to other regions in the world expecting to find a good basis for existence there. In the recent decades civil wars have again and again caused mass displacement of refugees. International organizations conducted the surveys and concluded that presently more than 175 million people are leading life far away from their home countries. 19.2 million persons are declared to be ‘displaced persons’ and ‘refuges’. Poor living conditions cause the force to migrate. Many leave their origin because there is not enough basic needs basic infrastructure facilities. The environmental factors like drought of floods can also cause millions of people to leave their own countries. Currently approximately two thirds of the world population lives in developing and under develop countries. The increase in the disparity between rich and poor is the major factor for global migration flows. The population grows while economic development stables the immense rate of population growth and the poor perceptions for economic development in some parts of the world give rise to a tremendous migratory pressure. Many countries, debts absorb an utmost important part of the economic power. Falling raw material costs as well as customs barriers and import constraints imposed by the industrialized nations avoid the development of viable export industries. Unsteady economic policies, a lack of legal framework and widespread corruption
disappoint investors and concerns from locating their long term industrial projects in those countries.

‘Displaced persons’ are not escaping from individual prosecution but from increasing violence threatening large parts of the population in a certain region or country. Those population affected by such conflicts mostly move in large numbers to safe places in the own country or in a neighboring country. In order to escape from turbulence, hunger, sicknesses and further problems, they are commonly accommodated in temporary refugee camps. The response and care of large number of refugees severally challenge the resources of the nations concerned. Refugee camps with tens of thousands of outsiders often arouse feelings of insecurity in the destination country’s population. This can lead to political uncertainty in the country concerned, provoking new struggles.

In that situation, nations living in stagnant economic conditions and peace are called upon to show their unity and share the burden.

The developed countries are more reachable to tourism Television communication networks and internet all augments the attraction of migration. They make the poorest conscious about the prosperity of the rich. The growth of travel conveniences journeys to far- away industrialized nations. So far only a fraction of those ready to consider migration have essentially been able to travel to their desired employer countries on the other regions. But this could soon change since fruitful emigrants transfer a substantial portion of their earning of their family members in the home country. As a result, more and more persons can afford to travel to distant countries.

Asylum seekers select destinations where many of their fellow- countrymen already reside. In simple manner this means: migration creates further migration.

4.6 Effects of migration

Migration has had a significant effect on world geography.

The effect of migration on world geography is highly significant, it has contributed to many things, some of the important contribution to note on evaluation and development of separate cultures, diffusion of cultures and complex mix of people and culture found in different regions of the world.
Economic globalization has internationalized labour markets substantially (ILO, 1999). It has been argued that this has had a profound effect as a macro factor on international labour migration, which has grown considerably in recent years. At present, most countries of the world are affected by international labour mobility, as either receiving, sending or transit countries.

According to the United Nations, an estimated 175 million people are currently living outside their country of origin (Abela, 2003). While migration has enabled a large amount of people to obtain productive, self-actualizing and creative employment; but it has also failed to provide work of an acceptable standard for many others.

4.7 Push Factors for International Labour Migration

Push factors can be broadly classified into economic, social, political and environmental reasons detailed study of each factor is done below:

Economic factors:

Economic factors are playing a vital role in the international labour migration which reflects as poverty, weak development and unequal opportunities as some of the major factors for the migration. Economic vulnerability, also mentions the unemployment and the lack of job opportunities as some of the reasons for an increased migration movements. Economic factors are the first and foremost motivation for labour migration. According to the International Labour Organization, more than fifty percent of the international migrants left their home country only to get better job opportunities as the population in developing countries grows, number of graduates and students of the technical universities have increased making them to show interest in immigration. Low wage in the home country and comparatively better wage for the same work started attracting these people.

Social factors:

Social exclusion has always been connected with the lack of respect to social and inability to gain the guaranteed social benefits and protection. Marginalization of some groups comes out from other more complex factors, as gender, ethnic origin and the status of some groups in the society. It includes discrimination in the area of education, job opportunities and unavailability of medical services, social protection
and information. This kind of exclusion is very important, especially in cases of prevention of re-victimization and re-trafficking. Victims of trafficking in human beings have many obstacles when they will return to their origin countries.

Population growth and human trafficking both are the two important demographic forces, population growth with imbalances between the numbers of men and women exist in many countries. In last four decades developing countries population growth almost doubled. Unemployed or underemployed youth and street children in many developing countries are exploited by trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation. In Asia, the epicenter of human trafficking, women represent less than 50 percent of the population of China and all South Asian countries. In China, there are fewer women than men because many female fetuses are aborted because of the one child policy and societies preference for males. Other forces explain this discrepancy in Nepal, India, Bangladesh and other Asian countries. The excessive mortality of women and girls in these areas is resulting in highly imbalanced sex ratio which reflects the presence of gender discrimination in terms of food, medical treatment, education and also gender violence in these countries. The gender imbalances are both a cause and a consequence of human trafficking. Women are trafficked from other Asian countries as wives for Chines men. In South Asia, many trafficking victims die prematurely. Building changes between the roles men and women have in society does not affect only some states, it affects the whole world. Namely, in China, the roles and the perception on the different roles of the different gender had an impact of the marriage market for trafficking women.

This has resulted in part from the highly distorted gendered perception of boys and girls intrinsic value, which might be more accurately understood as men’s responsibility in later life to provide for their parents and continue the family line. The highly distorted sex ratio at birth and the millions of “missing women” that resulted from the “one-child” population policy and strong son’s preference leading to widespread abortion of female fetuses have meant lack of women available as marriage partners. Additionally, many of the women who have moved from rural to urban areas to work want to stay in the cities. As a consequence, many rural men cannot find a local wife to carry on the family line.

Small scale agriculture cannot compete in a global economy. Combined with explosive population growth in rural areas, small family plots can no longer support
the enlarged families. Family members choose different paths for survival. Some seek any opportunity to emigrate abroad whereas others migrate abroad whereas others migrate from rural to urban areas. Just as rural to urban migration was conducive to the growth of crime in the nineteenth century; it has contributed to the human trafficking in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. In their urban communities, formerly rural families lose their traditional ways of life just as they did in earlier periods. Long-held social and cultural values can be weakened by exposure to mass media, promotion of materialism, and the daily travails of survival in overpopulated cities. Families may adjust badly to the improvised conditions they face in quickly growing and overcrowded cities. Family’s homelessness, familial breakdowns, parental illness, divorce, death of a parent, and abandonment by the father often follow rural to urban migration. Alcohol abuse often becomes more common within families, including violence and sexual exploitation of women and children who often run away. Familial exploitation often becomes a steppingstone to abuse by traffickers.

**Political Factors:**

Political factors like political uncertainty civil wars, battles are some of the important political factors which are determinants of international labour migration. Civil unrest, loss of national identity, along with political instability is very common in transitional societies leading to organized crime. This disrupts traditional communities leading them to take decision for migration, sometimes migrants forced to cross national borders due to inevitable reasons and forces; they are considered as refugees or asylum seekers in receiving countries. The 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the state of refugees defines refugee as “someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owning to be a well-founded fear of being prosecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion.” It also committed its signatory countries not to return these newcomers to their original place. In 2011 it was revealed that out of 35.4 million people who are considered as population of concern, 10.4 million were refugees and 80% of the refugees were from developing countries (UNHCR statistical yearbook 2011).
Environmental factors:

Environmental problems and natural disasters are often gained the importance, as global climate change and desertification have endangered millions of people becoming a reason for many people to leave native in search of fresh opportunities. According to the Essam El-Hinnawi, economic refugees are the “people who have been forced to leave their habitat, temporarily or permanently, because of a marked environment disruption that jeopardizes their existence or seriously the quality of their life”.

In the year 2012 around 35 million people were displaced by environmental related issues, including those who were forced to displace within their countries of home and those who sought refuge through international migration. Most of this kind of migration is caused by climate change and weather related distress, especially floods in developing countries which tend to disproportionately affect people. Rich countries were also suffered due to environmental factors, desertification is one such factor which is affecting hundred to two hundred million people worldwide particularly Africa and other parts of African continent are the most affected regions due to desertification and land is becoming uninhabitable leading them to flew the country.

According to oxford-based environment, migration expert Norman Myers, when global climate change takes place, “there could be as many as 200 million people overtaken by disruption of monsoon systems and other rainfall regimes, by droughts of unprecedented severity and duration, and by sea level rise and coastal flooding (2008). Exposure to the negative effects of global climate change will, in many cases, led to massive waves in migration.”

Environmental based migration is particularly a difficult problem to the governments and policy makers to handle with due to the different environmental disasters that can have dramatic influences on the forced migration of people. For example in Bangladesh, raising sea level and resulting floods are becoming reasons for many people to leave the native and migrate to India., In Sudan droughts have reduced sources of water for consumption and traditional agriculture. Insufficient food supply pushes many people to migrate to the neighbor countries where they get basic needs for lives.
4.7.1 Pull Factors for International Labour Migration:

A destination country with better opportunities and access always attracts migrants towards it. These factors can be listed down as below.

**Better standards of living and Better wages:**

Economic reasons are first and foremost reason which works both as a push factors and pull factors. It is economic status which works as an incentive for migrants to move from developing country to developed country. Disparity in wage makes them to get attracted towards better paying nations. Most of the time it will be developed country. Not only the wage but better standard of living is also another incentive for migration. Mexican example can be quoted here, Mexico though has very low level of unemployment for a long period, is experiencing an out migration of its labour to U.S mainly because the Mexican migrants are attracted by higher hourly wages available in U.S. not because of the opportunity to find a job.

**Labour Demand:**

Many of the developed countries have realized that they required migrated low skilled labour to working in their fast growing economies. While most industrialized countries are now outsourcing due to growing service sector. Economies of developed countries generate millions of jobs that domestic workers may reluctant to work because of their low wages and less opportunity for their skill and proficient development. Canada is one such example in these trends, where the countries immigrants have nearly doubled over the last couple of years (Geddes, 2012).It was the unimaginable way to shock Canadians towards noticing that low-wage migrant workers are playing an important role in the Canadian labour market.

**Political and Religious Freedom:**

Political factors like discrimination on the basis of race, caste, religion and persecution are the major push factors for people to move from home country to other countries, the existence of tolerant government policies related to caste, religion, race, and political views are making some countries more attractive to potential labourers. These attractive factors are particularly applicable to those migrants who are trying to avoiding situation of persecution (and may be considered refugees, as noted above); however it can apply to other migrants as well.
With the expansion of telecommunications technology that has accompanied globalization, migrants have found it drastically easier to stay connected with the religious community that they left behind in their home country, thus making the decision to move away from home an easier one. In places where this “transnational religion” is promoted through financial institutions, sister congregations, community organizations, telecommunications infrastructure, and governmental tolerance, migration by religiously devout persons has followed. For example, a large Muslim community with strong ties to religious leaders and congregations in Pakistan and Bangladesh has sprung up in Britain; they have used their freedom of religious association to press local authorities for changes in religious rights and education.

4.8 Reasons for Immigration with reference to India

Political and Religious Freedom:

Violence based race, religion, region and abuse of power forces people to migrate. The term refugee is used to explain people who are persecuted on the basis of their religion, caste, community, region and cultural group or political conviction. Persons whose freedom or lives are threatened in this sense have a right to protection by destination country according to the international conventions.

Indian immigrants from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal and other countries are immigrating to India for religion and political reasons. These countries are facing internal conflict, political instability, religious violence, terrorism, religion discrimination, poverty, and unemployment problems. Due to these reasons people migrate to India for safety and security.

India receives good number of immigrants from Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Afghanistan, and other Asian neighboring countries. Immigration to India from above stated countries is not for economic reasons. Pakistan, Bangladesh labourers are migrating to India for protection from religion violence and internal socio-political violence based on caste and religion in the origin countries. After independence India receives a huge number of immigrants from Pakistan. Bangladesh shares the common border with India and it is pull factor to the Bangladesh immigrants to India. Bangladesh stand first in the list of immigration countries to India and many of the migrants are illegally enter India for their safety, security and livelihood. Recently concluded Sri Lankan civil war push thousands of Sri Lankan
Tamil migrants out of the country. Thousands of Tamils migrated from their country to India to escape the violence of the civil war. Since China occupied Tibet in 1950 and claimed that Tibet was part of the “motherland”, more than 130,000 Tibetans have crossed the national border and travelled through Nepal to arrive in the neighbor country India for safety and security.

Population:

Adam Smith’s well known discussion in the Wealth of Nations on how the extent of the market determines the size of the gains from specialization, the larger is the population, the more opportunities there for people to specialize in particular tasks and professions, and therefore, raise per worker productivity. Indian large population is helpful to specialize in some of the areas like engineering, medicine, service sector and advanced technologies. Many of the graduates of these degrees are and skilled labourers migrating to developed countries for good opportunities for their skill and education, higher wages for their skills and good working environment.

But receive good number of immigrants from neighboring countries due to the political, social and religion reason not for economic reasons.

Wages:

Wage is one of the push factors in international labour migration. Labourers emigration to developed countries for higher remuneration for work. Compare to India and other developing countries developed countries pay higher wages to both skilled and unskilled labourers. Many developed countries are depending on developing countries unskilled labourers for their fast growing service sector for lower wages than their country labourers. But compare to neighbor countries wages in India is high for unskilled and semiskilled, due to this labourers are migrate to India.

4.8.1 Reasons for emigration with Reference to India:

Higher wages:

Wage differentials emerge as perhaps the most important cause of brain drain, is mainly due to the wage difference grossly visible between developed and developing countries. Particularly in case of health care profession it is very visible and motivates students and professional to move from developing to developed
countries. India is no exception is such migration and higher wages are attracting Indian labourers to developed countries.

Labourers are emigrates developed countries for higher wages for their work. Compared to India and other developing and underdeveloped countries, developed countries have higher wages for both skilled and unskilled labourers. Higher wages are attracting Indian labourers to developed countries.

**Labour demand:**

Fast growing service and other leading sectors in developed countries, there is a demand for skilled and unskilled labourers for lower wages from developing and underdeveloped countries. like hotel management, nursing, and other service sectors degree holders are migrating to developed countries for good employment opportunities and higher wages, unskilled labourers are migrating to Arab and other developed countries for seeking employment.

The worldwide shortage of health manpower has been the main fueling force for recent upsurge in cross-border migration of health care professionals. The nurses account for almost 70 percent of the total cross-border migration of health care professionals.

Healthcare is one important area where Indian diaspora has gained a name and fame for itself in the globe. The Indian health care professionals have proven their competence both in developing countries and developed countries. Like UK and USA.

**Lack of opportunities:**

India is one of the labour abundant countries in the world after China. Indian labour force includes both skilled and unskilled labourers. Skilled labourers are emigrating for seeking good opportunities for their educational qualification and their skills. Approximately 5.3% of the total population of India is estimated to be unemployed and greatest challenge faced by India is how to create enough jobs for its fast growing population. Within increasing stress on education, India is increasing the number of graduates continuously, but unable to gear up to the expectation of these graduates while creating job opportunities. Around 2.7 million jobs were created between 2004-2005 and 2009-2010. Though there is an improvement in job creation this is not sufficient when compare to the unemployment rate which is still very high.
Instead of working in the home country, many Indian universities graduates and technical degree holders prefer to migrate to developed countries, where they are get higher wages for their skills and qualification. In fact, more than 40% of recent emigrants from India to the U.S.A have been allowed to work- based on preferences, American corporations are showing high degree of demand for highly skilled Indian labourers (Alarcon, 2007).

**Good infrastructure:**

Indian population overdependence on limited resources reduces the quality of infrastructure services for living and for the development of the country. Many people migrating to the developed countries for availability of good infrastructure for living standards.

IT professionals, physician’s, scientific community and other higher degree holders are attracted by good infrastructure and greater opportunities in developed countries like U.S.A, U.K, Australia, Canada and OECD countries.

**Marriage:**

Marriage is one of the pull factors especially for women labour migrants. Indian males who were settled abroad prefer to marry Indian women most of the time and this is one of the inevitable reasons for women to emigrate. Now a day’s most of the women since they are educated and qualified prefer to work outside when they migrate with their husbands. This has led to rise in the female labour force abroad. Though there are some restrictions in skilled markets in developed countries to allow them to work in other countries, it is not a hurdle making marriage one of the pull factors for female emigration.

**Emigration policies:**

As already mentioned above, Indian is one of the labour abundant countries. Migration is one of the living strategy for the Indian labourers both skilled and unskilled labourers. But India does not have any restrictive emigration polices for restricting the highly skilled, trained and experienced personal migration. Though there is good number of measures to curb this problem they were not properly implemented. In case of medical sector India has certain restrictions.
Professional development:

Professional development in respective field is one of the reasons for the migration of skilled labourers. Those labourers who are already working have access to professional development, better opportunities, good training and advanced experiences. They are more interested in going abroad thinking that this will give them an opportunity to gain professionally and rise in their carrier. Skilled labourers leaving their job to migrate to foreign countries for professional development are one of the reasons for emigration. This emigration is strongly responsible for brain drain which is affecting the developmental progress of most of the developing country. And India is no exception to this.

Mainly Indian IT professionals are migrating to developed countries for getting higher degrees and higher skill trainings in their area of working physicians and health professionals are migrating to get specialization in their work, getting higher degrees, and training for handling advanced tools. Specialization and higher degrees of developed countries are readily acceptable in India and other developing countries also.

Study by Khadria (2003) shows that the main aim of Indian IT professionals going abroad for work is to “gain experience”. Out of 45 respondents 37 agreed that “knowledge and skills gained overseas through higher education and on the job training are highly useful for current jobs in home country.” It is also revealed in the survey that most of the Indian doctors are thriving to visit developed countries in the name of better training opportunities and better jobs.

Networks:

Social networks are now widely recognized very influential in migration decisions. A large literature has established that more extensive friend and family networks of previous migrants encourage migration (Gottlieb 1987, Grossman 1989, Munshi2003 and Colossi 2004). Migrant networks can facilitate migration in different ways, through providing information on the migration process itself, such as crossing the border, through providing information on destination and jobs and aiding migrant after arrival, and through helping and financing the cost of migration.

Network is an important facilitator of migration for many kinds of skilled people. People who wanted to migrate prefer to establish their contacts with those
who are already settled there. This gives them an overall picture of the status of profession as well as the socio economic, cultural atmosphere abroad. This will boost their confidence level. Therefore networking is also place an important role in emigration becoming a reality.

4.9 Globalization

“Globalization is not internationalization, but the effective erasure of national boundaries-opening the way not only to free mobility of capital and goods but also, in effect, to free movement (or uncontrolled migration) of vast labour pools from regions of rapid population growth. The impacts on national economies could be tragic” (Herman E. Daly, 2004).

The globalization of migration is usually taken to refer to “the tendency for more and more countries to be crucially affected by migration movements at the same time.” International labour migration is, considered as a part of globalization process as it is reshaping economic, political and cultural parameters; the intensity of international labour migration is rising with globalization. Globalization trend is not usually associated with migration; however globalization is primarily driven by free movement of goods capital and labour. The economic tendency resulting from competition is supposed to bring equality in wages as well as social standards throughout the world instead of this reverse is happening, globalization which is consider as a world feature is sometime confused with internationalization but both of them are totally different. Globalization refereed to global economic integration of many economies into one global economy by making trade free and liberalized, this is also affected labour migration as it reduced the restrictions for labour mobility.

Stresses and strains:

With rapidly increasing pace, globalization has become a encouraging factor for free migration, but this has become a debate among experts because opening up of countries to all the people create lot of stress and strain not only to the receiving country but also to the sending country. It is evident in the case of educational investment which is done on its own citizens by its own citizen expecting a return in the future. If the same citizen due to free movement migrate to other country it will be a big burden in terms of brain drain to the own country. These things will become a
challenge under globalization when it comes to liberalizing international labour migration.

4.9.1 Comparison of Pre and Post Globalization migration Flows:

Table 4.2: Pre and Post Globalization emigration flows with reference to India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>% of male emigrants</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>% of female emigrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre globalization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>90,81,856</td>
<td>48,22,942</td>
<td>53.39</td>
<td>42,10,420</td>
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<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>82,60,671</td>
<td>43,04,518</td>
<td>53.05</td>
<td>38,10,149</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>75,82,075</td>
<td>42,65,929</td>
<td>57.06</td>
<td>32,10,420</td>
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<tr>
<td>Post globalization</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>81,76,570</td>
<td>39,84,096</td>
<td>58.27</td>
<td>28,52,644</td>
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<td>2000</td>
<td>95,16,805</td>
<td>47,79,238</td>
<td>58.94</td>
<td>33,29,066</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1,34,25,336</td>
<td>84,31,978</td>
<td>62.88</td>
<td>49,77,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1,41,65,774</td>
<td>89,44,275</td>
<td>63.21</td>
<td>52,04,905</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Figure 4.A: Pre and Post Globalization emigration Flows With Reference to India
Above table shows the emigration from India to different countries throughout the world between 1960-2013. In the year 1960 the emigration stock of the migrants is 90,81,856 it decreases to 81,76,570 in 1990. Emigration stock decreased continuously from decade to decade, after 1990s emigration stock increased to 95,16,805 in 2000, then to 1,34,25,336 in 2010, in the year 2013 it was 1,41,65,774. Male and female emigration also follows the same trend as total migration stock but it clearly shows that gender discrimination trend in the emigration stock. Percentage of male emigration increased continuously from decade to decade, but percentage of female emigration decreased continuously. Ratio of male and female emigration is 53.39 and 46.61 in the year 1960 change to 58.27 and 41.73 in 1990, 62.88 and 37.12 in 2010, and 63.21 and 36.79 in 2013 respectively. After the globalization, mobility of the labour increases tremendously. Development in the transport facilities, communication advancement, liberalized migration policies, improved migration networks, increase in the literacy rate, higher population and lesser employment opportunities and demand for skilled and semi-skilled labourers are increasing emigration from India.

The below table shows the Male and Female immigration to India, percentage of Male and Female immigration and decadal growth rate of immigration in pre and post globalization.

**Table 4.3: Pre and Post Globalization period Immigration with reference to India**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>% of male Immigration</th>
<th>Decadal % change of male immigration</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>% of female Immigration</th>
<th>Decadal % change of female immigration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>50,76,120</td>
<td>53.95</td>
<td></td>
<td>43,32,266</td>
<td>46.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>48,88,252</td>
<td>53.61</td>
<td>-3.70</td>
<td>42,30,701</td>
<td>46.39</td>
<td>-2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>46,81,622</td>
<td>52.94</td>
<td>-4.23</td>
<td>41,61,380</td>
<td>47.06</td>
<td>-1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Post globalization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>38,47,809</td>
<td>52.30</td>
<td>-17.81</td>
<td>35,08,741</td>
<td>47.70</td>
<td>-18.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>27,38,059</td>
<td>51.35</td>
<td>-15.60</td>
<td>25,93,625</td>
<td>48.65</td>
<td>-17.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>26,87,449</td>
<td>51.33</td>
<td></td>
<td>25,48,658</td>
<td>48.67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4.B: Pre and Post Globalization period Immigration with reference to India

Above table shows that after the globalization immigration flows to India is decreasing decade by decade. Total number of male immigration to India is decreasing from 50,76,120 in 1960 to 26,87,449 in 2013, during this period immigration of female decreased from 43,32,266 to 25,93,625. Decadal growth rate also shows negative sign, which implies that immigration flows to India is at faster rate compare to pre globalization decades. Male and female ratio has little difference. Especially after the globalization India is the net emigrant country and immigration decreased from decade to decade for many reasons. Some of the reasons are India is one of the labour abounded country, all type of skilled and unskilled labourers are there in the labour force, it has discouraged the foreign labourers to enter India, and India is one of the major labour sending country. Indian Immigrants are mainly from SARRC countries like, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and Nepal. These countries labourers are attracted by the other Asian countries and GCC countries. In recent decades Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh are the major labour sending countries to the GCC countries.

4.10 Conclusion

The chapter deliberated on the push and pull factors and the impact of globalization on international labour migration. Economic, social, political and environmental factors are the major push factors of international labour migration.
Higher standards of living/Higher wages, labour demand, political and religious freedom are the major pull factors of the international labour migration. Religion and political reason, population, wages and lack of opportunities are the Push factors of Immigration to India. Higher wages, labour demand, Good infrastructure, Marriage, Political and Religious Freedom, Emigration policies, Networks and Professional development are some of the pull factors for emigration with reference to India.

Globalization is crucially affected international labour migration. Globalization increases the mobility of the international labour migration. Globalization encourages the mobility of labour from the abundant to scarce, and usually migration flow from developing to developed countries. After the globalization Indian emigration enormously increased and immigration decreased continuously. Development in the transport facilities, communication advancement, liberalized migration policies, improved migration networks, increase in the literacy rate, higher population and lesser employment opportunities and demand for skilled and semi-skilled labourers is encouraging emigration from India. Since India is having all types of skilled and unskilled labourers in its labour force, it is discouraged the foreign labourers to enter India, making India is one of the major labour sending countries.