ABSTRACT

International migration is a global phenomenon; it is growing in its size, scope and complexity and impacts. Migration is both a cause and effect of a broader development process and it can be considered as a positive force for development, when supported by the right type of policies. Today there are an estimated 232 million migrant workers around the world. Globalization, demographic shifts, conflicts, income inequalities and climatic changes encourage many more workers and their families to cross borders in search of employment and security. These migrant workers are becoming the source of income, contributing to growth and development in their countries.

It is better economic opportunities which are basically responsible for migration. The migration is beneficial to both the origin and destination countries. In the era of globalization, there are many challenges posed by labour migration. The past few decades have seen tremendous change and diversification in the nature of international labour migration. Today in the globalized economy labour migration taken an important place with migrants workers earning US$ 542 billion in 2013, which is expected to rise to $681 billion in 2016 (World Bank report). More than 70% of the remittance flows to the developing countries and these remittances are the lifeline for many developing countries.

Migration not only transforms physical presence, but also has impact on culture of the migrants, income of the family, Income of the country (remittance), international trade, health of the children and women, labour efficiency and technology, policy of host country and receiving country also. International labour Migration trends have seen many changes in the era of globalization, both of them are influencing the growth of migration population throughout the world. This type of migration increases the economic growth of the world. This trend initiates the new policy approach in developing and developed countries.

In India, skilled and unskilled labourers are going to other countries where they are getting higher remuneration for their work. In the same way some of the unskilled and semi-skilled workers from the neighboring countries are coming to India for getting higher wage, safety and security of their lives. In this way
international labour migration is considered as an important factor which places a determining role in the economic development of India.

In this work efforts are made to understand the significant role played by international migrants, their contribution to the national income, the role of government to protect them from all types of atrocities particularly with reference to child and women migrants and role played by national governments and international organizations to safeguard the interests.

This study is completely based on secondary data. It deals with the Determinant of International Labour Migration with reference to India. Gravity model has been used for analyzing the Determinants of International labour migration. The Johansen’s cointegration models were used to find the long-run stable relationship between Gross Domestic Product, Remittance, Gross Capital Formation, Exchange Rate, FDI, and Openness. To find the disturbances in the short run relationship, the Vector Error Correction model has been used. The Granger causality tests were conducted to find causality between selected variables.

The result highlights that there is gender disparity in labour emigration flows with reference to India; emigration and immigration are significantly influenced by Population, Gross Domestic Product and Exchange Rate. “The rising mobility of people in search of opportunities and decent work and human security has been commanding the attention of policy-makers and prompting dialogue for multilateral cooperation in practically every region of the world.

India is at the top of the table in remittance receiving countries in recent years. Indian government takes many initiatives to manage the international labour migration; many measures are taken to protect the migrants and to recognize the contribution of migration and remittance to the Indian economy.