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ARTICLE

MIGRATION & GLOBAL MIGRATION

GLOBAL MIGRATION

Fundamentals of migration

Migration is the movement of people away from their usual place of residence to a new place of residence, either across an international border or within a State. There is no universally agreed definition of "migration" or "migrant", but there are several widely accepted definitions that have been developed in different settings. For example, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs defines a long-term migrant as a person who lives outside their country of origin for at least 12 months.

International and internal migration

- For demographic purposes, there are two types of migration: international and internal. **International migration** occurs when people cross State boundaries to live in another country for a minimum length of time. **Internal migration** is when people move within the same country. Rural-urban migration is when people move specifically from rural areas to urban locations within the same country.
- Explore the resources below to learn more. Each of these is a chapter from the World Migration Report 2024.
- The *World Migration Report 2024* seeks to use the body of available data, research and analysis on migration to help build the evidence base on some of the most important and pressing global migration issues of our time, including on COVID-19 impacts on migration and mobility. By their very nature, the complex dynamics of global migration can never be fully measured, understood and regulated. However, as this report shows, we do have a continuously growing and improving body of data and information that can help us "make better sense" of the key features of migration in increasingly uncertain times. For information on migration trends and issues globally, the *World Migration Report 2024* is an authoritative reference like no other.

World Migration Report 2024

- This Report provides an overview of global data and trends on international migrants and international migration. It also provides a discussion of particular migrant groups – namely migrant workers, international students, refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs – as well as international remittances. In addition, the chapter highlights the growing body of IOM programmatic data, particularly on missing migrants, assisted voluntary returns and reintegration, resettlement and displacement-tracking.
- Current estimates are that there are 281 million international migrants globally (or 3.6% of the world's population). While the vast majority of people in the world continue to live in the country in which they were born, more people are migrating to other

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countries, especially those within their region. Work is the major reason that people migrate internationally, and migrant workers constitute a large majority of the world's international migrants, with most living in high-income countries. Global displacement is at a record high, with the number of internally displaced at around 71.2 million and the number of refugees and asylum seekers at 40.7 million.

- Report provides a discussion of key regional dimensions of, and developments in, migration. The discussion focuses on six United Nations world regions, namely Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America and Oceania. For each of these regions, the analysis includes:

- Succinct descriptions of "key features and developments" in migration in the region, based on a wide range of data, information and analyses, including from international organizations, researchers and analysts.

- Overall, the chapter points to important differences across regions and subregions, as well as growing complexities in migration dynamics around the world. These differences and complexities highlight similarities and key differences in long-term migration trends, highlighting important opportunities and challenges for supranational and global policymaking.

- The number of international migrants has grown from around 161 million globally in 1995 to around 281 million in 2020. However, when global population growth is factored in, the proportion of international migrants has only increased from 2.8 to 3.6 per cent of the world's population. Over the past 20 years, the gender gap among these migrants has widened: in 2000, the male to female split was 50.6 to 49.4 per cent respectively, but by 2020, the split was 51.9 to 48.1 per cent.

Why do people migrate?

➢ Most international migrants move for reasons related to work, family and study. These migration processes largely occur without posing serious challenges to the migrants themselves or the countries they enter. In contrast, other people are forced to leave their homes and countries for reasons such as conflict, persecution and disaster. People who have been displaced across borders, such as refugees, only make up a relatively small percentage of all international migrants, but they are often the most in need of assistance. This is also the case with internally displaced persons (people forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence but who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border), who are sometimes called "internal migrants".

Where do people migrate?

➤ There are clear geographic aspects to migration and displacement around the world. This is explained further in the *World Migration Report 2024* (see "Regional dimensions", linked below).

➤ The Mexico–United States of America country-to-country migration corridor is the largest in the world, comprising nearly 11 million people. The second-largest is from the Syrian Arab Republic to Türkiye, mainly comprising refugees displaced by the civil war in the Syrian Arab Republic. The corridors in both directions between the Russian Federation and Ukraine take up spots three and five. This is for a number of reasons, including conflicted-related displacement from Ukraine.

How do people migrate?

➤ Some migration pathways are safer than others, and some adhere more fully than others to regular migration governance regimes. Where possible, people will choose to migrate through regular pathways, using visas. Migrants' experiences can be profoundly different. Migration impacts not just the people who move, but also their loved ones who may remain in countries of origin.

➤ Some migration routes pose many more challenges than others, for migrants as well as for the authorities. Migrants' journeys can sometimes be unsafe and even fatal, which is often related to a range of social, political, economic, environmental and policy factors. These factors can profoundly impact how people migrate.

When do people Migrate?

➤ Apart from factors such as conflict, persecution and disaster, there are other reasons why people might migrate. Every year, millions of men, women and children around the world move in anticipation of, or as a response to, climate change and environmental stress. Others, such as migrant workers, move for seasonal or temporary work: they have jobs that depend on seasonal conditions and can only be performed during part of the year. Seasonal workers are more common in some sectors, such as agriculture and tourism.

International migration

➤ Since the earliest times, humanity has been on the move. Some people move in search of work or economic opportunity, to join family, or to study. Others move to escape conflict, persecution or large-scale human rights violations. Still others move in response to the adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters or other environmental factors.

- Today, more people than ever live in a country other than the one in which they were born. According to the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), in 2024 the global number of international migrants was 304 million, a figure that has nearly doubled since 1990 , when there were an estimated 154 million international migrants worldwide. International migrants comprise 3.7 per cent of the global population, having increased only modestly from 2.9 per cent in 1990. Female migrants constituted 48 per cent of international migrants.

- While most people migrate out of choice, others migrate out of necessity. The United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) estimated that, at the end of 2024, the world hosted an estimated 43.7 million refugees, including 6 million Palestine refugees under the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), as well as 8 million were asylum-seekers .

Who is an international migrant?

- For statistical purposes, the United Nations defines an international migrant as any person who has changed his or her country of residence. This includes all migrants, regardless of their legal status, or the nature, or motive of their movement.

Migrants and the SDGs

- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes the positive contribution of migrants to inclusive growth and sustainable development. The Agenda's core principle is to "leave no one behind," which includes migrants. Many of the Agenda's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) contain targets and indicators which are relevant to migrants or migration. SDG target 10.7 calls on countries to "facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies ". Other targets directly related to migrants or migration refer to the health workforce in developing countries (3.c), mobility of international students (4.b), human trafficking (5.2, 8.7 and 16.2), labour migration (8.7 and 8.8), remittances (10.c) and legal identity (16.9). Further, SDG target 17.8 calls for disaggregating data by migratory status.

UNDESA's Population Division

- The Population Division of the UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs conducts demographic research, supports intergovernmental processes at the United Nations in the area of population and development, and assists countries in developing their capacity to produce and analyse population data and information. The Division brings population issues to the attention of the international community by highlighting the central role of demographic trends in all aspects of sustainable development. The Division publishes

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datasets on the world's population and analyzes global demographic trends. The Population Division prepares global estimates of the number of international migrants on a regular basis. The Division also prepares technical reports on international migration and development.

The Division supports the Commission on Population and Development, which reviews the status of implementation of the Programme of Action adopted by the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), as well as deliberations in the General Assembly on population and development and on international migration.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM)

- Established in 1951, IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration. IOM works to ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to the challenges of migration and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people.
- In 2016, IOM entered into an agreement with the United Nations, becoming a related organization. IOM serves as coordinator of the United Nations network on migration, established by the Secretary-General in 2018.
- According to IOM's latest strategic plan, the organization's three main objectives for 2024-2028 are: to save lives and protect people on the move, drive solutions to displacement and facilitate pathways for regular migration.

Data on migration

- IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre hosts the Global Migration Data Portal, which provides access to timely, comprehensive and reliable migration data, bringing together information from various sources . The Portal aims to assist policy makers, the media and the general public in navigating the complex landscape of migration data.
- Based on the IOM's Missing Migrants Project, since 2014, there have been 72,932 recorded deaths of migrants worldwide,more than 50 percent of which were by drowning. The deadliest migration route is the Central Mediterranean, where at least 24,494 people have lost their lives.

Global action

- For over a quarter century, the Programmed of the International Conference on Population and Development, adopted in Cairo in 1994, has guided global action on migration. Chapter X of the Programme of Action examines the opportunities and challenges of international migration for development, highlights the rights of documented migrants, and provides concrete actions to address the challenges of undocumented migration.

- In September 2016, the General Assembly convened a high-level meeting to address large movements of refugees and migrants. The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants recognizes that refugees and migrants have the same universal human rights and fundamental freedoms and that they face common challenges and have similar vulnerabilities. It acknowledges the positive contribution of migrants to sustainable and inclusive development, and commits to protecting the safety, dignity and human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migratory status.

- In December 2018, UN Member States adopted the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) at an intergovernmental conference on international migration held in Marrakesh, Morocco. The GCM is the first inter-governmentally negotiated agreement, prepared under the auspices of the United Nations, covering all dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner. It is a non-binding document that respects states' sovereign right to determine who enters and stays in their territory and demonstrates commitment to international cooperation on migration. It seeks to improve the governance of migration, to address the challenges associated with today's migration, and to strengthen the contribution of migrants and migration to sustainable development.

- In May 2022, at the first International Migration Review Forum, the General Assembly adopted the Progress Declaration, which reviewed the status of implementation of the GCM and provides a roadmap for increased global cooperation on migration.

International Day of Family Remittances

- In June 2018, the General Assembly proclaimed 16 June as the International Day of Family Remittances. In the resolution establishing the International Day of Family Remittances, the General Assembly recognizes the transformative impact of migrant remittances in supporting development strategies, particularly on poverty reduction and access to basic services at the household level, and that remittances foster local investments that can encourage entrepreneurship and financial inclusion.

International Migrants Day

In December 2000, the General Assembly proclaimed 18 December as International Migrants Day. On that day in 1990, the Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

World Bank on Migration

Migration pressures are growing worldwide, with 184 million people on the move globally. Most countries are simultaneously places of origin, transit, and destination. The poorest tend to migrate internally because international migration is costly.

Overview

° Current crises are increasing migration pressures with complex regional and strategic implications. According to the World Development Report 2023, 184 million people were on the move as migrants around the world, driven by economic opportunities, conflict and violence, or other reasons. About half live in high-income countries, and one-third live in developing countries. Many countries at all income levels are both origin, transit, and destination countries at the same time.

° There is increasing demand for World Bank support at the country and global level to help with the orderly migration and protection of migrants. Addressing the underlying drivers of migration is key to leveraging the movement of people for economic growth and poverty alleviation. At the same time, migration has already had an important development impact at both origin and destination countries through remittances, innovation and diaspora financing.

Main drivers of migration

- **Income gaps** across countries are a powerful driver of migration. Large income gaps persist between high-income and low-income countries in both low- and high-skill occupations. Widening income inequality within origin countries, especially low-income countries, is another powerful push factor. For many poor people whose labor is their only asset, migration to a richer country offers an opportunity to escape poverty. The poorest of the poor, however, tend to migrate internally, as they are unable to afford the costs associated with moving abroad.

- **Demographic change** is increasingly shaping our future. Based on current trajectories, by 2030 the working-age populations in developing countries are projected to increase by 552 million and these nations will need to generate sufficient jobs to reach their targets for poverty reduction and growth. These projections indicate a significant increase in migration pressures in the coming decade, especially from South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

- At the same time, developing countries are already, or will be, experiencing faster societal aging at much lower income levels than developed countries and need to prepare for it. Timely policy action can turn global aging into a source of inclusive economic growth. It can also improve outcomes for all, e.g., through labor migration across countries at different stages of demographic transition.

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- **Climate change** is expected to exacerbate the pressure on vulnerable people to migrate. Latest model based simulations suggest that climate change may lead to decreasing crop productivity, shortages of water, and rising sea levels, which may induce as many as 216 million people to move, although most would move within their country rather than internationally.

- **Fragility, conflict, and violence** (FCV) leads to forced displacement, which must be addressed with collective action by origin countries, host countries, and the international community. Studies by the World Bank include Forcibly Displaced, a groundbreaking report in partnership with UNHCR that analyzed data to understand the scope of the forced displacement challenge and articulated a development approach to resolving the crisis. A subsequent paper set out recommendations to further step up the Bank's support to conflict-induced internally displaced persons (IDPs) and their hosts.

- Other push and pull factors include **social exclusion and discrimination; corruption; lack of education, health care, and social security; and marriage opportunities**. Diaspora networks are also a driver of migration. Policy changes in both origin and destination countries can influence migration decisions and demand for migrant workers.

Sharing the gains of migration and mitigating costs

- Global welfare gains from increased cross-border labor mobility could be several times larger than those from full trade liberalization. Migrants and their families tend to gain the most in terms of increases in income and better access to education and health services. However, these gains are hindered by discrimination and difficult working conditions that immigrants from low and middle-income countries face in host countries.

- The report *Migrants, Markets, and Mayors: Rising above the Employment Challenge in Africa's Secondary Cities* puts a spotlight on how migrants in Africa's secondary cities fare in urban labor markets, how they affect aggregate urban productivity, and how mayors can leverage migrants' potential to the benefit of all

- Origin countries can benefit through increased remittances, investments, trade, and transfers of skill and technology, resulting in reduced poverty and unemployment. In 2023, remittance flows to low and middle-income countries reached $656 billion, surpassing foreign direct investment (FDI) and official development assistance (ODA). On the negative side, emigration of skilled workers can affect the delivery of health and education services in small economies through brain drain of essential workers, unless there is a dedicated approach to skill-up origin countries workers for the global market (ideally through a Global Skill Partnerships approach).

- High-income destination countries also benefit from migration through increased supplies of labor, skills, innovation, and entrepreneurship. Migrants pay taxes and

contribute to social security systems. According to one study, 83% of the native-born population in the 22 richest OECD countries have experienced a welfare gain as a result of immigration from non-OECD countries.

- However, evidence on the effect of immigration on the wages of native-born workers in destination countries remains mixed: some studies indicate small negative impacts on wages of lower-skilled native-born workers, whereas others indicate positive impacts when immigrants are skilled and complement the native-born workforce.

Migration

- ✓ **Human migration is the movement of people from one place to another with the intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily, at a new location (geographic region).**
- ✓ The movement is often over long distances and from one country to another, but internal migration is also possible; indeed, this is the dominant form globally. People may migrate as individuals, in family units, or in large groups.
- ✓ There are four major forms of migration: **invasion, conquest, colonization, and immigration.**
- ✓ A person who moves from their home due to forced displacement (such as a natural disaster or civil disturbance) may be described as a displaced person or if remaining in the home country, an internally displaced person.
- ✓ A person who is seeking refuge in another country can, if the reason for leaving the home country is political, religious, or another form of persecution, make a formal application to that country where refuge is sought and is then usually described as an asylum seeker. If this application is successful this person's legal status becomes that of a refugee.
- ✓ **Migration in geography usually refers to the movement of humans from one place to another.** It occurs when the perceived interaction of **Push and Pull factors** overcome the friction of moving.
- ✓ Push factors: elements of the origin that are perceived negatively leading to a desire to leave.
- ✓ Pull factors: elements of the destination that are perceived positively leading to place attraction.
- ✓ **Friction of Moving:** costs in time, finance, and emotions in leaving one location and moving to another. The strength of the Pull and/or Push factors to need to overcome these costs to cause potential migrants to turn that into an actual relocation.
- ✓ **Perception**: how a geographical feature may be received be each individual. A quiet coastal resort may be seen as 'boring' by a teenager (and the 'quietness' a Push factor), but attractive to a retired couple (so a Pull factor). This may result in coastal resorts seeing a net out-migration of young people and net in-migration of the recently retired.
- ✓ **Net Migration:** the sum change in migrant numbers between those coming into an area (inmigrants) and those leaving (out-migrants). If migration crosses international borders a

person is an Emigrant from the country they leave and an Immigrant to the country they are going to.

Migration Classification

Migration types can be **classified according to a range of criteria:**

1. **Migration Based on Distance**

   - **Intra-building:** Movement within a building (e.g. user-movements in an airport terminal or hospital)
   - **Inter-building:** Pedestrian patterns between a complex of buildings (e.g. students moving over a University campus)
   - **Local-scale**: Moving house to another within a town or city
   - **Regional-scale**: Migrating within a country from one county/state to another
   - **International scale:** Migrating from one country to another (emigration/immigration)
   - **Global-scale:** Migrating between distant continents
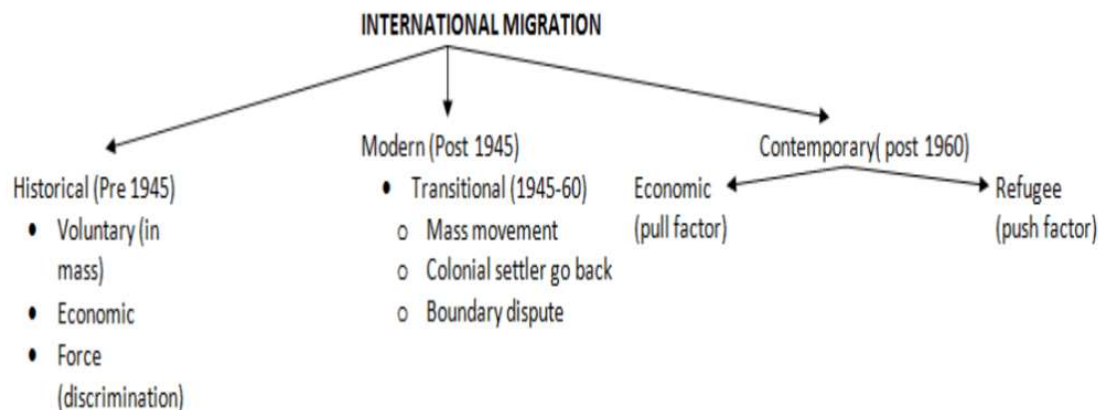
2. **Migration Based on Duration**

   - **Daily:** Commuting to and from work each day often resulting in 'rush hours'
   - **Seasonal:** Winter snow-sport enthusiasts to the Alps; Summer sun-seekers to the Mediterranean; nomadic herders to fresh grazing pastures.
   - **Medium-term temporary**: Working in an overseas TNC branch office for a few years; taking up a university course; working in a developing city to pay off rural debts.
   - **Permanent:** Emigrating to another country with no intention of returning.

3. **Migration Based on Motive**

   - **Forced (Environment):** Fleeing a region of drought / flood / desertification / eruption
   - **Forced (Political):** Threats to freedom, safety, and liberty due to religious, ethnic, racial, or political persecution, conflict, or war. (Leads to Refugees and Asylum-Seekers)
   - **Collective Behaviour:** Moving as part of an identified group to maintain group cohesion (Traveller communities, nomadic groups, ethnic groups)
   - **Personal Aspiration:** Desiring an improved standard of living for yourself or your family through gaining economic and social benefits; Economic migrants.
   - **Personal Well-Being:** Migration for health reasons (retirees to Florida), or perceived quality of life (relocating to rural areas for a less frenetic pace of life).

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World Migration (International migration)

- ° Since the beginning of cultural history, it involves well-demarcated temporal category interpreting the practical significance of the Mobility Transition Model.
- ° Among the definite category of important trends of migration, the historical and modern trends are included –

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Historical (Pre 1945)
- • Voluntary (in mass)
- • Economic
- • Force (discrimination)

Modern (Post 1945)
- • Transitional (1945-60)
  - o Mass movement
  - o Colonial settler go back
  - o Boundary dispute

Contemporary(post 1960)
Economic (pull factor) ← → Refugee (push factor)

- The dividing line of the 2nd World War was first drawn by **Zimolsak and Stanshield** by writing a book named **Human Landscape.**
- Historical Migration
- Historical Migration was outlined for the period of the pre-1945 time period. It commonly incorporated mass movement of population across international boundaries due to variable causes leading to variable consequences.

Among migratory movement that have a strong imprint on cultural, demography, and economic characteristics the **voluntary, economic, and forced migration are included:**

- **Voluntary migration**:

It involves the movement of European settlers settling abroad. The recipients were:

- ▪ Anglo- America
- ▪ Cape province of South Africa
- ▪ Eastern highlands of Africa
- ▪ Australia
- ▪ New Zealand

- It is the legacy of this migration that Caucasoid race dominates the world map along with the domination of Christianity and the Indo-European linguistic family.

- This also led to the economic development of Anglo-America and Oceana as with migration of population there was the transfer of technology also.

- This migration brought about the diffusion of Christianity, European language, science, knowledge, technology to different parts of the world.

- **Incidences of global migration:**

  o Perceptible trends and major migrations are more obvious after 14th and 15th centuries from Europe when Europe was able to develop voyages and sea routes (Columbus, Vasco-de-Gama, etc.)

  o Migrations from Europe started towards America and there were two streams:

- From Britain to NE US (now New England region)

- From Spain and Portugal towards South America and the Caribbean (therefore Portuguese is the major language of Brazil)

  ° The European migration adversely impacted the local indigenous population of America. The invasion almost wiped out the Incas, Mayas (Mexico), Aztecs (Mexico).

  ° Between 1400 AD to 1600 AD, Mexico alone saw a decline of its natives from 12 million to 2 million and the Native American population fell from 100 to 8 million. Incas reduced from 13 million (14th century) to less than 5 lakhs by the 1900s.

  ° European race were responsible for mixed-race of S. America (Mestizos-mixed European and native Indian blood)

  ° In countries like Argentina and Chile, Mestizos make up almost 100% of the population.

  o **Migration after 1800**

  ° With the opening of the Suez Canal (1869), Europeans migrated eastwards and gradually colonized.

  ° In Australia, New Zealand, South Asia, and Southeast Asia new colonies were developed.

  ° Europeans moving into Australia and New Zealand have almost wiped out the native population (Bindibus of Australia, Maoris of New Zealand)
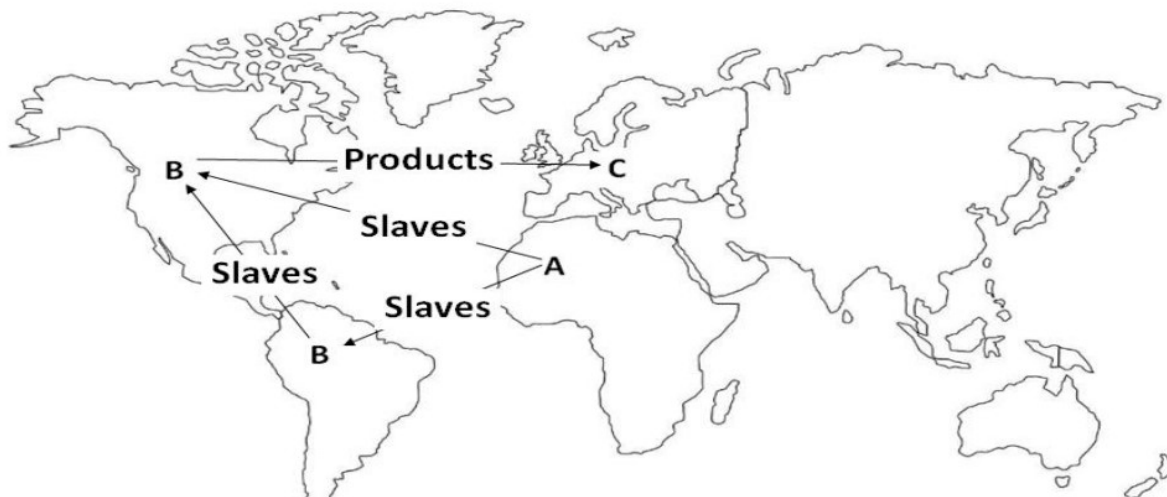
- **Economic Migration:**

  - In this category, the migration of industrial and agriculture laborers are included.

  - In the case of industrial labors, it was a pull factor operational in Western European countries, generated due to Industrial Revolution that caused the migration.

  - Source region largely includes Southern Eastern Europe and Northern Africa.

  - It is this movement that is the cause of the cosmopolitan cultural identity involved in Western Europe.

  - In the case of agriculture labor, it was tropical equatorial Islands induced with traditional plantation agriculture by colonial settlers that involved as a destination. Some of the destination places were;

    - Trinidad and Tobago

    - Cuba for cane plantation

    - Pemba islands

    - Mafia island

    - Zanzibar island for spices (clove plantation)

    - Sri Lanka for tea and Malaysia for rubber.

    - Fiji and Mauritius

  - These islands attracted an agricultural workforce largely from the neighboring mainland depicting the combined effect of Push and pull factors.

  - It is due to this migratory movement that correlates to the ethnic and cultural mix of these far-off islands of the world and Indian culture diffused to a large part of the world.

  - After the slave trade was banned, and in 1800, a new system of labor employment started called Indentured Labor which was responsible for the migration of Asians towards Africa, SE Asia, and towards N America (contract-based labor- Indentured Labor or labor without rights). They were from Kerala, Gujarat, and Maharashtra.

  - Indians mainly from Gujarat and Kutch migrated to Eastern Africa (Uganda, Ethiopia, Tanzania, and South Africa). Indians also spread out towards Caribbean Island.

- The Chinese migrated towards South East Asia and towards N. America wherein in Vancouver city, the Chinese are 20% of the population (the largest dominant ethnic minority). Indians make up greater than 50% of Fiji's population.

- These migrations are responsible for Asian Diasporas across the world.

- **Forced migration:**

  - Between the 1600s to 1834 (till the abolition of the slave trade), the Europeans were responsible for the migration of Africans into South American and the Caribbean to supply labor to the plantation system under the infamous slave trade.

  - Negroid population largely from upper Guinea (West Africa), sold and purchased as commodities, were forced to migrate prominently in Anglo-America which formed the base for the genesis of the Black population (Anglo American in the USA).

  - Slaves were subjected to oppressive working and living conditions with prominent tasks performed by them like clearing of forests, leveling of land, and facilitating the development of conditions required for basic infra growth.

  - Intermixing between Africans and other populations was responsible for creating new mixed races like Mulattoes and Zamboes.

  - It also led to racial discrimination in the global profile with dominating nature in Caucasoid prominent regions.
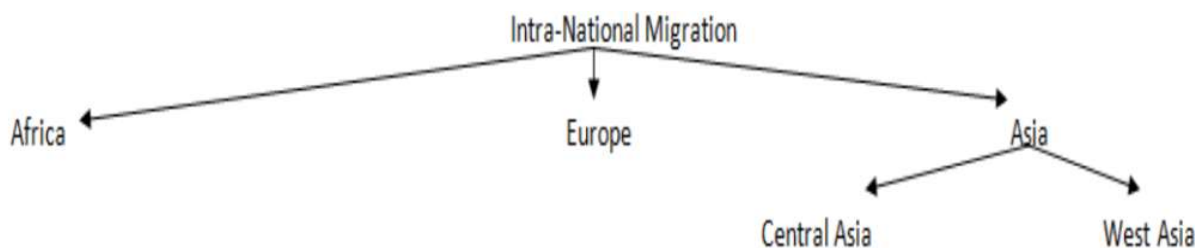
Triangular slave trade

Modern migration

- ° After the 2nd World War, the beginning of the end of the colonial regime and evaluation of the most consolidated political map of the world paved the way for modern migratory movements

- ° These movements unlike historical migration involved greater travel distance but also correlated to more individualistic movement.

- ° Modern migration was

  - o Selective in nature due to migration of an only selected group of people like colonial settlers, migration of population affected from partition, etc.

  - o Temporal in nature like settling of Jews in Arab

  - o Highly globalized since colonial settlers from all around the world were returning to their home countries.

- **Chronologically this phase is sub-classified as**

  - o **The transitional phase of modern migration (1945-60):** This phase involves setting down of new evolving political map with the mass movement of population. This involved:

    - ▪ The retreat of colonial settler

    - ▪ Partition (Indo-Pak) recorded one of the most violent migrations where more than 10 million populations crossed borders in few weeks.

    - ▪ During and after the world war, the Jews from Germany and the US moved into West Asia in large numbers with the creation of the Israel state. These migrants Jews displaced the local Arabs who now live as political refugees in other Arab lands (especially in Jordan).

    - ▪ During the war and after the war there was migration within Europe due to the gradual disintegration of the Ottoman Empire. A lot of North African and West Asian (like Turkish) moved into Western Europe. Southern France has a lot of Algerian population, a lot of Turkish population has moved into Germany and Switzerland.

- ▪ **Migration post-1960:**

  - ° The 1970s witnessed the construction boom of West Asia that encouraged migrant workers most of whom lived as sojourners in West Asia.

- Contemporary phase (post-1960): This phase primarily involved an economic cause of movement with the developing world being the source area and the developed world being the destination

- During 1970 to 1980: The economic commercial mobilization of crude oil facilitated the evolution of West Asia as an important destination. It resulted in the opening of fundamentalist closed Islamic cultural identity of west Asia but also multiplied the geopolitical importance of this region (that also led to political uncertainty, sectarian violence)

- Through the 1970s and continuing now one of the major migrant groups Asians towards Europe and new world economies of US, Canada, Australia, New Zealand. Most of these migrants are professionals (and not laborers)

- In the USA, in the 1960s there was an in-migration of doctors, whereas in the 1990s IT professions, university lecturers were the major in-migrant groups.

- During this phase, migration was within Africa. It was more of forced distressed migration of people escaping drought, agriculture failure, and even tribal conflicts. E.g. Anglo-Rwanda (Migrate), Hulu-Tusti tribal conflict, conflicts in Uganda, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, a conflict between Sudan and South Sudan. It has led to the displacement of a lot of Africans.

- This period also saw the out-migration of due to the conflicts in Central and West Asia such as-

- Iraq war

- Afghan war

- Displacement after the disintegration of the USSR.

- Displacements of Kurds

- Migration of Hazaras from Afghanistan

- These are all political migrants, classified under refugees ("people of concern" by HDI report)

Refugee movement

- **UN convention on refugees justifies that 9 out of 10 refugee movements across the international borders are from illegal migration** which continues to stay in the country, creating challenges on the economic, demographic, and security front.

- **Africa**

  ° It is the continent of Africa that such mass movements are most consistent caused due to the reoccurring food scarcity in the Sahel making people migrating to neighboring food-sufficient countries like Nigeria.

  ° People are also migrating from tribal conflict countries like Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and going to Kenya, Tanzania, etc.

  ° Evaluation of the youngest state on the political map of the world, South Sudan has been an additional cause of mass displacement of the population across the international boundary within the continent.

Causes of Migration:

- People migrate for many different reasons. These reasons can be classified as **economic, social, political, or environmental:**

- **economic migration** – moving to find work or follow a particular career path

- **social migration** – moving somewhere for a better quality of life or to be closer to family or friends

- **political migration** – moving to escape political persecution or war

- **environmental causes** of migration include natural disasters such as flooding

- **Some people choose to migrate**, eg someone who moves to another country to enhance their career opportunities.

- **Some people are forced to migrate**, eg someone who moves due to war or famine.

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- A refugee is someone who has left their home and does not have a new home to go to. Often refugees do not carry many possessions with them and do not have a clear idea of where they may finally settle.

Push and pull factors

Push factors are the reasons why people leave an area. They include:

- lack of services
- lack of safety
- high crime
- crop failure
- drought
- flooding
- poverty
- war

Pull factors are the reasons why people move to a particular area. They include:

- higher employment
- more wealth
- better services
- good climate
- safer, less crime
- political stability
- more fertile land
- lower risk from natural hazards

- **Migration usually happens as a result of a combination of these push and pull factors.**

Consequences of Migration:

Migration is a consequence of the uneven – distribution of opportunities over space. People tends to move from a place of low opportunity and low safety to a place of higher opportunity and better safety. Results can be observed in **economic, social, cultural, political and, demographic terms**.

Economic Consequences

- ° These consequences are **positive as well as negative:**

  - o **Positive Remittances** are important for the economy of a country. As migrants sent remittances to their family members for food, repayment of loans/debts, treatment, marriages, children's education, agricultural inputs, construction of houses, etc.

    - ▪ Green Revolution in the rural areas of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh was a success because of the migrants from rural areas of ' Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Odisha.

  - o **Negative:** Overcrowding due to unregulated migration. Development of unhygienic slums in industrially developed states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Delhi.

Demographic consequences

- ° These consequences can be both **positive or negative:**

  - o **Positive Redistributing of the population within a country.** The process of urbanization is dependent on rural-urban migration.

  - o **Negative Imbalance in demographic structure**. Age and skill selective out-migration created an imbalance in the demographic structure of rural areas. Age and sex composition are seriously affected in the states of Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Eastern Maharashtra due to migration. The same situation happens in the recipient states.

Social consequences

- ° These consequences are both **positive as well as negative:**

  - o **Positive Migrants work as an agent of social change**. They diffuse new ideas of science and technology, family planning, girl's education, etc from one place to another place. People also bring different cultures with them which helps to break the narrow considerations and broaden up the mental horizon of the people.

  - o **Negative Anonymity increases and creates a social vacuum and a feeling of ejection.** This feeling ultimately results in anti-social activities such as crime, drug abuse, theft, etc.

Environmental consequences

° Negative Large-scale rural-urban migration leads to overcrowding in the cities and puts tremendous pressure on the infrastructure.

° It also results in an unplanned and haphazard growth of cities in which slums and shanty colonies are very common.

° Overcrowding is also related to over-exploitation of natural resources and cities are facing serious problems of water shortage, air and water pollution, problem of sewage disposal, and management of solid wastes.

Other consequences

° When male migrants leave their wives in rural areas, this puts extra physical and mental pressure on women.

° Migration of women for education and employment gives them more freedom, on the other hands it also adds to their vulnerability

Rural to urban migration trends

° It is now a characteristic of developing countries.

° This was a characteristic of developed countries from 1750 to 1950.

° Presently developed countries have developed a tendency to Urban to Rural migration.

° In spite of that, there are some cities in developed countries where Rural to Urban migration is high e.g. Tokyo, New York, Chicago, Osaka, Los Angeles, San Francisco, New Orleans.

° Tokyo, Osaka, Los Angeles have almost the same pattern as of Rural to Urban migration as in developing country with 1.5 to 1.7 lakh migrants.

° In developing countries, the pattern of migration is necessarily rural to urban migration with the destination being Capital towns, Metropolitan cities, new growth centres. These create pull factors from rural areas.

° The push factors from rural areas are:

   o Rapid rural population growth

   o Growth of unemployment

   o Growth of social tensions in rural areas

   o Development of transport links

- Lack of infrastructure and rural development

- With the increase in population, landholding size is decreasing which leads to a decrease in per labour productivity and is increasing pressure on agricultural land.

° Effects of the above factors:

- New growth centres are becoming overpopulated

- Rapid working of push forces causes greater arrivals in urban areas which creates the problems like-

  - Growth in slums

  - Pavement settlements

  - Squatter settlements

° Effects of rural to urban migration:

- As per the UNICEF report, most of the adolescents and kids who are in extremely unhygienic conditions are rural to urban migrants.

- Urban poverty increases due to rural poor becoming urban poor.

- Shortage of houses leading to squatter settlement on rural-urban fringe.

- Rapid growth in informal sectors.

- Growth of unplanned rural-urban fringe

- Environmental problems

- Social problems

° Rural to urban migration provides workers to the town but most of them are unskilled or semiskilled, thus, becoming a liability to urban areas.

Measures to address the problems due to rural to urban migration

° The solution to the above problems involves the **2-dimensional approach**

- **Rural urbanization**

- **Development of satellite towns**

° **Rural urbanization**

- It refers to bringing about rural development by providing urban facilities in rural areas. Economists call it rural urbanization. For e.g. RURBAN Mission, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, PURA, Highway-Village nests, etc.

- o It is also about bringing the development of receiving cities. Within the towns there should be:
    - Development of functional towns with functional specialization
    - Internal urban development programs such as slum renewable, low-cost housing, etc.
- ° Presently many developing countries have adopted a city-regional planning approach.
- ° It is expected that this approach will include rural development and also contribute to urban ecology in old cities.
- ° **Case study:** Development of functional towns in china which includes the towns which are developed for specific factions such as a town specially made for textile manufacturing, a town for automobiles, etc. In this way, these towns consume the migrating population in efficient way and make their full utilization.

Migration & Refugees

Migration issues exist in European countries - many migrants lose their lives while crossing the Mediterranean Sea.

- Migration issues exist in European countries - many migrants lose their lives while crossing the Mediterranean Sea.
- In India, Migration from the states like Bihar, West Bengal etc have been continued towards industrial states and from states like Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilandu, Punjab towards Gulf Countries, USA, Canada etc.
- Migrated people has been protesting in the cities of France over alleged racial discrimination.

Migration is both seen as an asset and a liability by the world. In order to utilize asset and shun away liability, countries around the world devise policies and laws as per their suitability. Such policies often lack ethical principles.

Ethical interests of different stakeholders

Stakeholders	Issues involved
Individual	- Person leaves his/her home in search of a more decent life. They expect that place where they are relocating should treat them as equivalent to their citizen. - They want them to perceive themselves as an end rather than as means. o **Example**: People have migrated from Syria, Iraq to Europe in the search of better livelihood.

Origin Country	• The conflict between individuals' right to exit their territories and these states' efforts to regulate the recruitment and protect the rights of their citizens working abroad. • It brings remittances and on the other hand, it causes brain drain. ◦ **Example** – Remittance from Gulf countries to India and migration of engineers and scientists to USA
Destination Country	• They want to receive only productive migrants and refugees. Also, they are not open to migration above a certain limit as it may impact demographic change and resource utilization patterns. ◦ **Example**: European nations have fixed ceiling over migration from Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq and other vulnerable countries.
Rescuers	• Rescuers experience **conflict between** the moral need to assist those in need and the risk that by doing so, they can be drawn into the violent activities of either nations or human traffickers.
International Organisation	• Organizations such as International Organization for Migration (IOM) oversee that migrants' rights are well protected where ever they live.

Ethical Issues

Ethical Issues in Migration and Refugee Policy

- **Utilitarian Approach**: Policies give priority to the migration of skilled workforce and discourage the distress migration and refugees.
  - **Example**: Engineers, doctors, etc. are given a warm welcome in developed countries but on the other hand when an illiterate from Syria or Lebanon arrives, they are not mainstreamed.
- **Means and End**: Labor economics emphasizes the movement of workers across borders to countries where their labour can be employed more productively than in their origin country. Humanity's perspective is missing from it.

Example:

- Nordic countries allowed migrants to cop up with reducing populations and to engage them as service providers.

- **Apathy**: Thousands of Migrants and refugees die while moving toward their destination place.

Example:

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- Many migrants have lost lives due to capsizes of boat in Mediterranean seas.
- North African migration to Europe is also a relevant example of it.

- **Sensitiveness**: At the global level, policies have not been formulated to deal with this fresh wave of Climate Refugees and Migrants.
  - **Example**: Kafala system practice in Qatar.
- **Ethics of temporary labour migration programs (TLMPs)**: Faced with labour and skills shortages in sectors such as social care and food production, many high-income countries have been actively considering the expansion of TLMPs, including for lower skilled migrant workers.
  - TLMPs violate principles of domestic equality because they always afford migrant workers more restricted rights than those enjoyed by citizens.
- **Violates Human Rights**: Migration policies of a country do not comply with the rights enshrined in international laws such as the - Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), UN General Assembly Resolution on the Protection of Migrants (2014), etc.

Impacts of Migration and Refugee Policy Making with and Without Ethical Principles

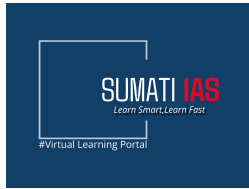| Spheres	When Ethical Principles are not incorporated	When Ethical Principles are Incorporated
Citizenship Status	Treated like a secondary citizen Ex. Migrants in Qatar and Saudi Arabia, Rohingaya in Bangladesh	Treated equally in different arenas of Life Ex. Chakma and Hajong refugees in India
Rights	Social, Political and Economic rights are not entitled to them. Ex. Kafala system in Qatar	Enjoy all rights in effective ways, this helps them to live a decent life Ex. Tech Migrants from India to USA
Potential	In adverse situations they are not able to give their best in different arena. Ex. Refugees from Iraq and Syria	Due to equal opportunities, they are able to fully utilize their potential. Ex. Jews and Parasi Community in India
Activities	Persecution of refugees lead them to indulge in illegal actions like trafficking, drug abuse, terrorism etc. Ex. Trade of drug substances by refugees from Myanmar in North Eastern states of India.	Along with their development, they contribute to the development of society and the country at large. Ex. Star Football player of France, **Kylian Mbappe** has **deep roots in Africa** Similarly, many Migrants are star players

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		of European Football leagues
Peace & Security	Improper integration with society leads to various conflicts such as ideological, psychological etc.

Ex. Issues of Rohingyas exodus | They are well integrated into society. Principles of Tolerance, sympathy etc. are being upheld in society.

Ex. Contribution of Parsis in India, jews in USA in economic development |

Way Forward

- o **Equality and non-discrimination**: It prohibits distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference on the basis of a list of non-exhaustive grounds such as race, colour, descent, ethnic origin, etc.
  - States should address direct and indirect discrimination against and unequal treatment of people in laws, policies, and practices, etc.
- o **Respecting Human Rights**: Nations should refrain from human rights violations of migrants. This includes refraining from arbitrary detention, torture, or collective expulsion of migrants.
- o **Participation and inclusion:** Everyone is entitled to active, free, and meaningful participation in decisions that affect the enjoyment of their rights.
  - Migrants should be consulted and included in the development of relevant public policy.
- o **People-centric Approach**: It recognizes that migrants and refugees are men and women who make often difficult choices and deserve fair and decent treatment. They are people with identities, skills, cultures, and preferences.

- **Accountability and rule of law**: States should ensure transparency in the design and implementation of their policies and ensure that rights-holders have access to redress mechanisms and enjoy effective remedies when human rights breaches occur.

- The system governing migration should allow migrants full access to justice, including redress and remedies if they experience human rights violations.

Conclusion

- The policies related to migration and refugee needs to be comprehensive and broad in nature. The interest of the vulnerable needs to be given priority.

- Sustainable Development goals will be achieved only when all the people of the world will prosper.

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