



Research Paper

Trends In International Migration –An Analysis

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with “International Migration and its trends which clearly explain how year by year migration has been increasing between different countries of the world. Generally migration flows are towards advanced nations of the world; this is an attempt to explain changes in international migration rates which has taken place. According to the recent reports international migrants are moving towards the nations which are having high level of human development. This explains that human development condition and trends finally mark a nation’s migrations indicators and developments. According to the recent results, about 75% of the international migrants will move to nations with a greater level of human progress. This specifies that the human development situation and trends definitively affect the nation’s migration indicators and trends.

KEY WORDS: *international migration, migration Stock*

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I. INTRODUCTION.

Global movement is a complex phenomenon that touches on a multiplicity of economic, social and security aspects touching our daily lives in an increasingly interconnected world. Migration is a term that incorporates a wide variety of movements and circumstances involving people of all walks of life and backgrounds. More than ever before, migration touches all states and people in an era of deepening globalization. Migration is intertwined with geopolitics, trade and cultural exchange, and provides opportunities for States, businesses and communities to benefit enormously. Migration has helped improve people’s lives in both origin and destination countries and has offered opportunities for millions of people worldwide to forge safe and meaningful lives abroad. Not all migration occurs in positive circumstances, however. We have in recent years seen an increase in migration and displacement occurring due to conflict, persecution, environmental degradation and change, and a profound lack of human security and opportunity. While most international migration occurs legally, some of the greatest insecurities for migrants, and much of the public concern about immigration, is associated with irregular migration.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the concept of migration Stock
- To study the recent trends in global migration.
- To analyse the impact of migration on human progress.

III. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The study is based on secondary data. The data were collected from the official of Labour department of India and International migration Organization and Department of Economics and Social Affairs, 2019 and also from Migration Profiles of India.

IV. GLOBAL MIGRATION.

As per the UNDP Migration Report of 2017, the total size of global migrants is just 173 million during 2001. It enhanced to 220 million in 2010. Again in 2017, it is increased to about 258 million. In seventeen years, the number of global migrants increased by 49.13%. However, the percentage of international migrants to the world population is about 2.8% in 2000 and grew to 3.4% in 2017. The distribution of international migrants is very much skewed across the globe. Around 80 million and 78 million global migrants living in Asia or Europe

respectively, and it constitutes about 60%. Northern America, Africa, Latin America are consisting 58 million, 25 million, 10 million and 8 million of international migrants respectively. Many individuals migrate due to their own choice and others due to necessity. As per the International Migration Report of 2017, approximately 68 million human population is forcibly displaced which includes over 25 million populations of refugees, 40 million human populations of internally displaced persons, 3 million human population of asylum seekers.

Table 1.1: Global Migration Trend

Year	International Migrants (In Million)	International Migration Stock (%)
1990	153.0 (N.A)	2.9
1995	161.3 (5.2%)	2.8
2000	173.6 (7.6%)	2.8
2005	191.6 (10.4)	2.9
2010	220.8 (15.2%)	3.2
2015	248.9 (12.7%)	3.4
2019	271.6 (9.1%)	3.5

Source: United Nations - Branch of Economics and Social Affairs, 2019.

Table 1.1 of Global Migration Trend indicates that the trend in the transnational movement of human population from 1990 to 2019. This table captures the quinquennial data on both migration in absolute terms and migration stock as percentage of total global population. The values in the parenthesis of second column in the above table denotes the ratio of change in the international migration in the subsequent time period of the first column of the table. The international migrant population was 153 million in 1990 and improved to 248.9 million in 2015. This global migration during this period is approximately 62.7%. During the stated period in the table, the percentage change in international migration is highest during 2010. The percentage change in the international migrants between 2015 – 2019 is 9.1%. It is evident from Table 1.1 that during 1990 – 1995 and 1995 – 2000, the percentage increase in the international migrants is relatively lower when compared to later period of 2000. Thus, international migration is growing faster in post 2000 period.

The international migration stock to the world population is 2.9% in 1990, and it is increased to 3.5% in 2019. Between 1990 – 2015, the international migration stock to the global population is increased by 17.24%. It is evident from the data that the percentage variation in the global movement of human population is relatively higher than the international migration stock to the global population. Hence, the international human migration in absolute terms are significantly increasing over the time period.

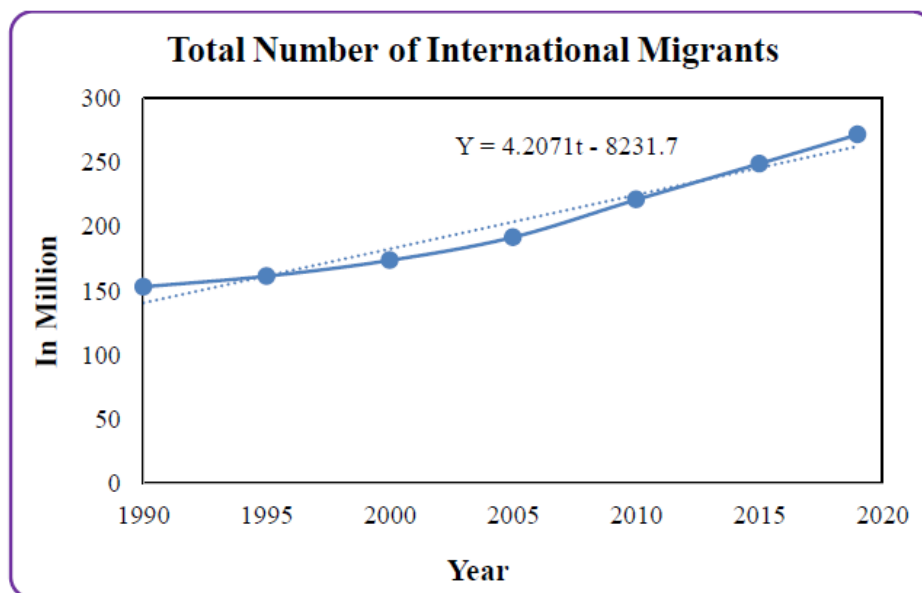


Figure 1.1: Total Number of International Migrants

Source: United Nations - Department of Economics and Social Affairs, 2019.

Figure 1.1 indicates the total number of international human migration between 1990 – 2019. The line graph represents the trend of the international human migration is positive and upward trend. The quinquennial compound rate of growth of total number of intentional human migration during 1990 – 2015 is 10.43%. In terms of simple rate of change, the international human population migration quinquennial growth rate is 4.20 million. Thus, the growth of international human migration is significantly high.

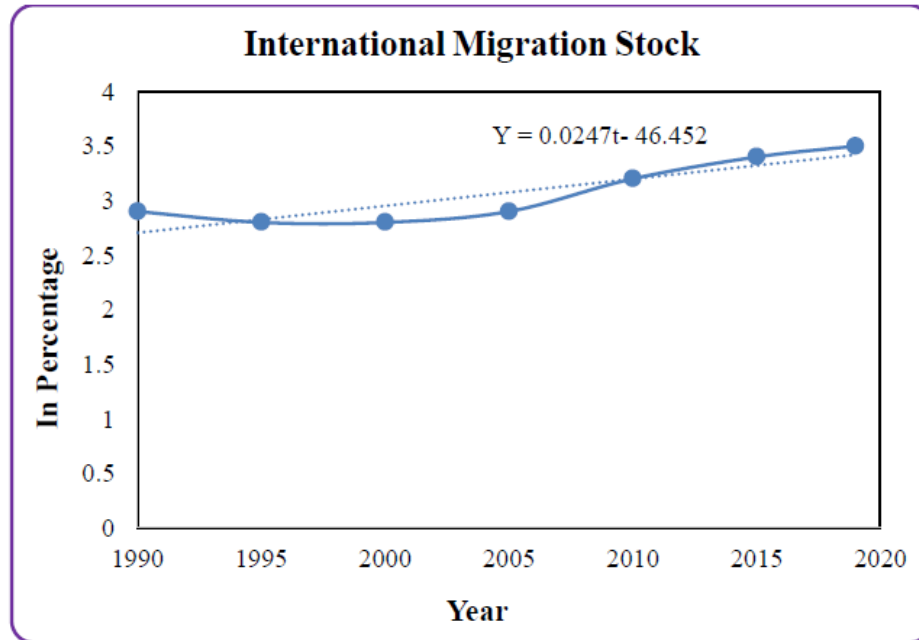


Figure 1.2: International Migration Stock

Source: United Nations: Department of Economics and Social Affairs, 2019.

Figure 1.2 indicates the international migration stock to the global human population between 199 – 2019. The line graph represents the trend of the international migration stock to the global human population is a positive and upward trend. However, the trend is consistent during 1995 – 2000. The quinquennial compound rate of growth of international migration stock to global human population during 1990 – 2015 is 3.58%. In terms of simple rate of change, the international human population migration stock quinquennial growth rate is 0.024%. Thus, the growth of intentional migration stock is significantly high.

From Figure 1.1 and figure 1.2, the quinquennial growth rate (10.43%) is relatively higher for total number of international human migration than the intentional migration stock (3.58%). Therefore, the percentage change in the international human migration is significantly improving the over the period, and the change is significantly higher during post 2000 than the pre 2000. Thus, globalization

Policies of the almost all nations in the world are the major reasons ever increasing migration across the countries at the global level.

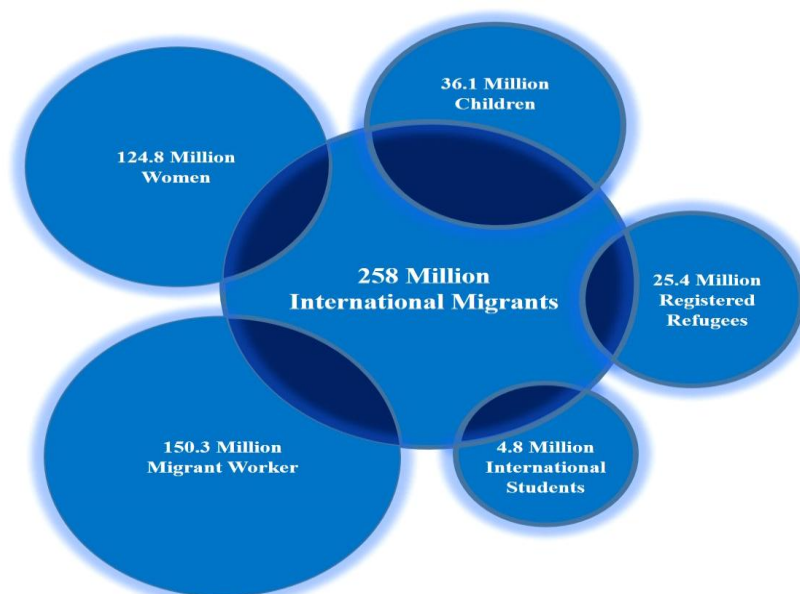


Figure 1.3: Overview of International Migrant Population

Source: International Migration Organization, Global Migration Indicators, 2018.

The Figure 1.3 of overview of international migrant population reveals that decomposition of total migration statistics of 2017. As per the global migration indicators of 2018, the total migration in 2017 is 258 million. Out of 258 million of migrants, 124.8 million migrants are women. The migration caused due to employment is around 150.3 million. The migration due to education is around 4.8 million. The problem of refugee is also significant cause for migration, and it accounts for 25.4 million.

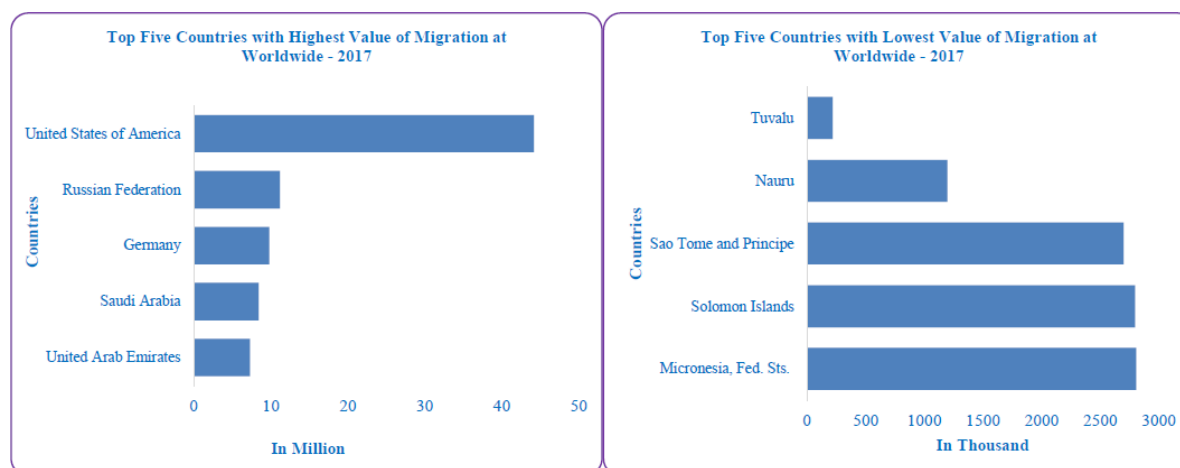


Figure 1.4: Top Five Highest and Lowest Migration Value at Worldwide, 2017

Source: International Migration Organization, Global Migration Indicators, 2018.

Figure 1.4 indicates the destination of migrants at international level. In the top five highest migrants preferred nations, USA stands first with 44.2 million of migrant population during 2017. Russian Federation stands in second place with 11.2 million migrant populations, Germany, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates stands as third, fourth and fifth position respectively with 9.8 million, 8.4 million and 7.3 million migrants. In the top five lowest migrants preferred nations, Tuvalu stands first with only 220 migrants during 2017. Nauru stands second position with 1200 migrants. Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Island and Micronesia, Fed, Sts. stands third, fourth and fifth position respectively with 2700, 2800 and 2810.

According to the recent reports international migrants are moving towards the nations which are having high level of human development. This explains that human development condition and trends finally mark a nation's migrations indicators and developments. Therefore, before speaking the associations and relationship between migration and human development in Karnataka, it is vital to give a general outline of the contemporary concepts related to development, the fundamental principles, ideas and strategies as well as the assessment measures in order to have a baseline and criteria for projecting the probable development trends and migration processes in Karnataka and Tumkur.

Table 1.2: International Migrants Stock by Age and Gender of India

	1990			2000			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-9	52047	47664	99711	43975	41540	85515	42956	41108	84064
10-19	266016	235370	501386	164792	150327	315119	103983	96846	200829
20-29	554715	518017	1072732	391974	378095	770069	304691	295201	599892
30-39	720171	655725	1375896	629208	590388	1219596	484114	457753	941867
40-49	632800	533213	1166013	596408	517787	1114195	499783	442463	942246
50-59	383377	329010	712387	375257	331656	706913	374901	337314	712215
Above 60	1305270	1259809	2565079	1101946	1097919	2199865	925825	931548	1857373
Total	3914396	3578808	7493204	3303560	3107712	6411272	2736253	2602233	5338486

Source: UNICEF, Migration Profiles of India

Table 1.2 and Figure 1.2 of international migrants' stock by age and gender represents for both male and female migrants stock is highest for the age group of above 60 for 1990, 2000, and 2013. The middle age of 30 – 39 stands in second position of migrants by stock.

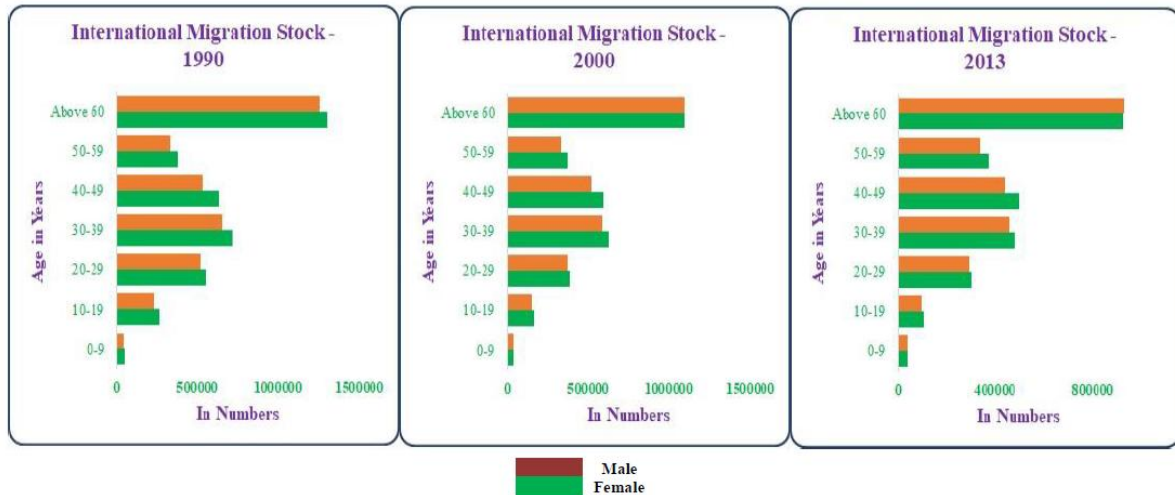


Figure 1.5: International Migrants Stock by Age and Gender of India

Source: UNICEF, Migration Profiles of India.

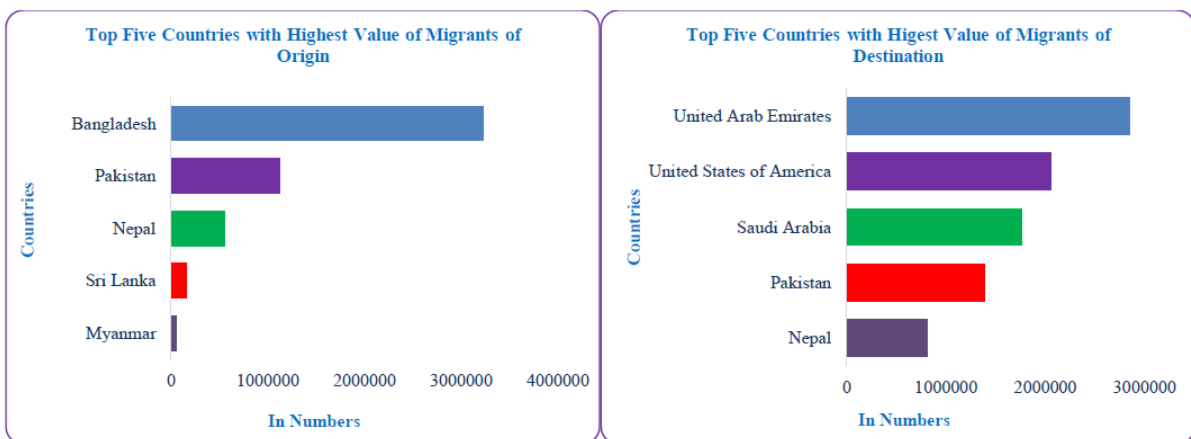


Figure 1.6: Top Five Highest Migrant Stocks by Origin and Destination at Worldwide, 2017

Source: Source: UNICEF, Migration Profiles of India.

Figure 1.8 reveals the top five migrants stock by origin and destination to India for 2017. Among the migrants of origin, migrants from Bangladesh stands in the first position, and followed by Pakistan and Nepal respectively as second and third position. Among the migrants of destination, United Arab Emirates stand in the first position, and followed by United States of America and Saudi Arabia respectively as second and third position.

V. MAJOR RESEARCH FINDINGS.

The secondary source of UNDP migration report has revealed many interesting facts, and the major findings from these sources are inferred in the present study. They are listed as below.

1. The total number of global migrants is just 174 million during 2001. It raised to 220 million in 2010. Again in 2017, it is increased to about 258 million. In seventeen years, the number of global migrants increased by 49.13%. However, the proportion of international migrants to the world population is 2.8% in 2000 and grew to 3.4% in 2017. The distribution of international migrants is very much skewed across the globe. Around 80 million and 78 million global migrants live in Asia or Europe respectively, and it constitutes about 60%. Northern America, Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean and Oceania are consisting 58 million, 25 million, 10 million and 8 million of international migrants respectively. Many individuals migrate due to their own choice and others due to necessity.
2. As per the International Migration Report of 2017, approximately 68 million human population is forcibly displaced which includes over 25 million populations of refugees, 40 million human populations of internally displaced persons, 3 million human population of asylum seekers.
3. The international migrant population was 153 million in 1990 and raised to 248.9 million in 2015. The global migration during this period is approximately 62.7%. During the stated period in the table, the percentage

change in international migration is highest during 2010. The percentage change in the international migrants between 2015 – 2019 is 9.1%. It is evident from Table 1.1 that during 1990 – 1995 and 1995 – 2000, the percentage increase in the international migrants is relatively lower when compared to later period of 2000. Thus, international migration is growing faster in post 2000 period.

VI. CONCLUSION:

In the top five highest migrants preferred nations, USA stands first with 44.2 million of migrant population during 2017. Russian Federation stands in second place with 11.2 million migrant populations, Germany, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates stands as third, fourth and fifth position respectively with 9.7 million, 8.3 million and 7.3 million migrants. In the top five lowest migrants preferred nations, Tuvalu stands first with only 220 migrants during 2017. Nauru stands second position with 1200 migrants. Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Island and Micronesia, Fed. Sts. stands third, fourth and fifth position respectively with 2700, 2800 and 2810. According to the recent results, about 75% of the international migrants will move to nations with a greater level of human progress. This specifies that the human development situation and trends definitively affect the nation's migration indicators and trends.

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