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CROSS-BORDER MIGRATION AND HOUSEHOLDS SPENDING BEHAVIOUR IN PUNJAB

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ABSTRACT

International migration is an emerging issue across the globe. The decision to migrate is always determined by a set of push and pull factor. For an individual the possession of his/her human capital, age, sex, caste and religion often play a major role, while at the aggregate or macro level the availability of better employment opportunities, livelihood conditions and other socio-political factors play an important role.

Rising volume of international migration in India not only help the migrants family to improve their socio-economic status, but also help boosting growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as India is the single largest remittance receiving country. Though in the last century the simultaneous working of push and pull factors drove international migration from India, in recent years, the possession of human capital and social networks together play a crucial role.

International migration from the state Punjab was very high during the early 1980s and 1990s mostly to the country like Canada, United Kingdom (UK) and Gulf Countries for unskilled works. However in the recent years these trends are changing from unskilled to skilled migration and to other parts of the world like Australia, New Zealand, USA, Europe etc., for exploring new opportunities. In this process, the existing social network is playing an important role, particularly in case of youth migration. Furthermore, the large inflow of international remittance influences the households spending patterns in Punjab. An improved households living conditions, with rising saving and investment in land, housing, education, health and other assets would not only boost the growth of state Gross Domestic Product (GSDP) but also help sustaining the process of overall socio-economic development in Punjab in the long run.

KEYWORDS: *migration, saving and investment, wage labourers, international migrants*

INTRODUCTION

International Migration is a burning political issue across both developed and developing nations. Most researchers discuss the role and factors determining international migration of individuals. In the latest scenario the individuals living in other country out of their home country where they born, according to the United Nations, the number of migrants are 244 million in 2015 worldwide, 41 percent increase compared to 2000.

"The massive increase in the number of international migrants reflects the increasing importance of international migration, which has become an integral part of people living strategy. International migration not only benefits both origin and destination to countries, but it also helps the migrants and their families to improve their households' living conditions," by Mr.Hongbo, UN Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, about the significance of international migration.

According to UN data, "Trends in International Migrant Stock: the 2015 revision," shows that the number of international migrants has increased more rapidly than the world's population. The number of migrants in world population reached 3.3 percent in 2015, from 2.8 percent in 2000. There is widely rising of migrants in Asia. In 2015, almost two out of three international migrants lived in Europe or Asia. Worldwide half of all international migrants were born in Asia. The major regions of the world, Northern America hosts the third largest number of international migrants, followed by Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and Oceania. Asia is the major region than any other region for additional more international migrants in between 2000 and 2015, about 26 million of migrants added.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical review on migration

Many researchers have explained the different theories of migration. To understand international migration, there are different theories which explain international migration and their concepts. These are classical theories old theoretical approach Adam smith the father of economics explained the labour migration (Lebhart 2005). Ravenstein's laws of migration established human migration in 1880's. He explained the implications of migration and different types of migration of women and men (Ravenstein 1889).The Neo-Classical theory(Hicks 1932), the push-pull hypothesis (Lee 1966), the World System Theory(Wallerstein 1974 and Joly 2000), The Dual Labour Market Approach (Piore 1979 and Stalker 2000), Liberal Choice and Structural Theories (Ghosh 1996), The Theory of Development in a Dual Economy (Lewis 1954 and Harris-Todaro 1970), The Human Capital Approach, The Social Capital Approach, The Gravity Model. These theories explain initiation and consequences of international migration.

Classical Theories on Migration Analysis:

Migration evolves the movement of individuals as labour and search of opportunities for better life. There are some early approaches on migration which explains the migration pattern of the people. Classical theories explained the traditional reason of movement of people in search of better job and high earning wages. According to Ravenstein, migration enables people a useful better departure. So, they motivate to move and leave their home country (Ravenstein, 1889 'Laws of Migration'). After that Hicks examined that due to demand and supply act as a go-between by fluctuations in wages. These fluctuations in wages cause migration (Hicks, 1932). Where labour got higher wages that in home country and then for better livelihood they decide to move and to improve their livelihood. The force demand of labour influences increment of wages and hence migration occurs. Hicks posit that, '...differences in net economic advantage, chiefly differences in wages, are the main cause of migration' (Hicks, 1932).

The Neo-Classical Theory:

According to Neo-Classical theory, individuals are migrated as a labour to earn high wages. Due to wage differences between countries labour decide to move where they earn high wages than at back home country. The neo-classical theory ahs explained both micro and macro concepts of migration. According to macro level aspect, due to unequal distribution of capital and labour which create inequality between wages and livelihood of individuals hence cause migration. And this theory helps to understand why poor individuals are less initiated to migrate than rich individuals because of high cost of migration. Another Neo-Classical approach towards return migration examined that they did not maximize their earnings and failure of migration. But New economics of labour migration (NELM) posits that return migration is successful to fulfil their goals through earn money and remitting to their family back at home country to secure the capital and unemployment insurance market. Relative deprivation is as determinant of migration (Stark and Taylor, 1989). In decision-migration process, the important factor is people compare their relative position with others and wish to improve their relative position in the society. Migration rates are higher where distribution of income is unequal in the villages. On view to international migration, when an individual compares his relative position to others, he decides to move abroad. In return send remittances to home country and then inflow of remittances will develop the economic growth. Both Neo-Classical economics and NELM approaches are be different from one another. Neo-Classical economists posit that individuals move as permanent settlement basis to earn high wages in abroad and return migration as a failure. Whereas NELM posit that individuals move as temporary settlement basis to fulfil their goals and targets in abroad and remit money back at home in home country. So, their family can improve their livelihood and standard of living there. NELM do not consider return migration as a failure because although they return back but before returning they remit money and raise standard of living (Stark, 1996).

The World System Theory:

According to the World System Theory, migration occurs due to developed regions exploit the peripheral regions of agricultural based economy. Cheap labour is available in peripheral areas and labour move to developed regions. Core or developed regions exploit these regions to develop because in peripheral regions, labour do not get proper wages or work and migrated to core regions where they have to work as wage labourers. After globalisation, migration is increasing by labourers to work in another country (Wallenstein, 1974). World system theory argues that finally, international migration has movement of people due to wage differential and employment opportunities differences between the countries. And it chase from the forceful of market establishment and development of worldwide economy.

The Dual Labour Market Approach:

Both Neo-Classical theory and NELM theory posits the causes of international migration from one country to another on micro level decision basis. But, according to dual labour market international migration movement of individual is different. The movement of individual is not by individual decision but the demand of essential labour in modern capitalist economy. It means, there are two sectors capitalist sector and agricultural sector. Where two types of labour are available, one is skilled labour and other is unskilled labour. In modern capitalist economy, there is demand of skilled labour (human capital) of their local workers. But the local workers are not ready to do unlikable work on low wages, so the employers have to hire foreign unskilled labour on that work under low wages. This cause demand of foreign workers and hence cause migration. Piore(1979) argues on this theory that international migration is not caused by push factor but rather by pull factor. The demand for labour which is inevitable caused international migration.

The other cause of international migration is the motivation to workers to move to get high rate of return. People do not earn only money or income but also wants to improve his status, standard of living and maintain his position in society. This motivational difficulty increases the movement of labour to destination areas.

Liberal Choice and Structural Theories:

On international migration concept, this theory posits opposite to classical theory that according to classical theory migration occurs due to unemployment and wage differentials between rural to urban sector or developed to developing sector. But liberal choice and structural theories posits that migration occurs due to economic and political circumstances of the countries. Ghosh (1996) examined that international migration is caused by economic and political factors of the countries. According to Ghosh, there are two different aspects which cause international migration. First, the liberal choice (Classical approach) is the choice of labour whether to move or not on wage differential. And second, structural theories (conflict between developed and developing countries) mean that there are many factors which show differences between wages, standard of living to people, job opportunities etc.

The Theory of Development in a Dual Economy:

The demand for and wages of skilled labour is high relatively to unskilled labour. So, local workers of capitalist sector do not work on subsistence less wages so demand for labour of agriculturalist disguised labour in increasing and that labour will move to capitalist sector.

The Human Capital Approach:

The human capital approach is very effective approach of international migration. It is a selective process of international migration which has a propensity to describe the movement of highly-educated, skilled, creative and extremely motivated people move from sending countries. Thus, this out-migration leads to exhaustion of human capital in sending countries and acceleration in destination (receiving) countries. This out-migration would increase the productivity of that destination country. Ultimately, the human capital moves from home country to destination country and this lead to exhaustion of human capital in home country and low its productivity as well as growth. But the continuous development and enhance of destination countries (Greenwood, 1981).

The Social Capital Approach:

The social capital approach means social networks like family, friends, relatives or other relations which facilitate us and motivate to move or migrate. The social capital mainly influences the individuals to migrate and after that they guided them in destination country. Firstly, social networks provide accurate and valid information to the prior migrant. In any need or circumstances social networks play an important role to prior migrant.

FACTORS DETERMINING FLOW OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

There are many factors which determine the flow of international migration of push, pull and facilitating factors. Migration is a large-scale worldwide fact that is not only caused by economic factors but also caused by social, political, cultural, natural, facilitating, environmental, educational, health, motivational factors etc.

Role of Push factors:

Push factors are related to the origin countries and perform function to migrate people away from their origin country or place. The lack of economic opportunities and jobs in origin country tends people to search in destination country or place for their future. Push factors are the push individual to migrate from origin country to destination country because of poor infrastructure, pressure of population in origin country, poor education, bad health care facilities and unemployment etc.

Role of Pull factors:

The pull factors are related to the destination countries and perform function to migrate people into a new location or country. There individuals get proper all facilities to live a better life than in origin country. The availability of better job opportunities, medical facilities, higher rate of return (wages), services, good and high level quality of education, better social and political environment.

Role of facilitating factors:

The facilitating factor or social and economic networks play a vital role in international migration. Migration decision is very crucial in individual's life. It is not east to leave his home or origin country and shift temporary or permanently in foreign country. There are many differences of language, culture, social and political factors that differentiate origin and destination country. So, facilitating factor helps a prior migrant to settle in destination country. Social networks of relatives, friend circle, family members etc provide any information related destination countries and providing job or housing facility to prior migrant. So, this factor also very important that causes migration internationally.

EMPIRICAL REVIEW ON MIGRATION

The emigration of people is very old phenomenon globally. Times to time the reasons and factors have been changed to migrate internationally. Many researchers have discussed almost same factors that cause migration but little bit is there. The major fact of the study is to determine the flow of international migration worldwide, India basis and Punjab basis, determine the inflow of remittances and utilisation pattern of remittances.

Factors determining flow of international migration:

Oded Stark and Agnieszka Dorn (2012) posits that migrant human capital induces to move in developed country where returns to human capital is higher than in developing country. These returns attract individuals to attain more human capital initiated a large. According to them, workers who save when migrating is not possible and who does not save when migrating is possible, raises the expenditure on human capital formation. That means higher returns to human capital in developed country then it induces individuals to acquire additional human capital in home country (developing country). So that they can migrate to developed country and earn higher returns.

Gerhard Sorger, Oded Stark and Yong Wang (2013) posits that the growth dynamics of developing country under migration. Human capital as a positive inter-temporal externality will increase growth in the home country in the long run. But when the external effect is less strong, then there is least effect on stock of human capital in the home country. Considers, there is a small open economy without migration. The economy with overlapping generations into two periods, in the first period of youth life each generation attain human capital and in second generation of old age the individual works and repays the loan that he took for investment on human capital and consumes. Now considers, there is an economy with migration. In the first period, individual attains the human capital and become skilled in particular profession because expected returns to human capital higher in developed country. And then migrating to developed country in second period of life. Further, they said that migration induces the welfare gain in long run. The individual migrate on the basis of their human capital to foreign country where expected returns are higher than at home country. The migrated individuals are better off and more welfare gainer than those who continue to stay at home country.

Massey (1990) said that social capital of migrant networks would reduce the costs and risks involvement of migration, therefore rising the net benefit from migration. The empirical work shows that international migration links that migration networks have a considerable positive impact on rate of migration.

Filizgarip (2008) 1posits that migrant social capital differentially influences different individuals. This study proposes a framework that decomposes social capital into different resources: first, it provides information about or assistance to the migrants. Two, it provides information and sources to the prior migrants, and third, it provides information and resources to the potential migrants. This study further shows that the probability of internal migration increases with the available resources. The propensity of migration also depends on the migrant characterises. The diversity of resources of the migrant households increases the propensity of migration, while diversity by destination inhibits it. Resources from weakly tied sources, such as village members, have a higher effect on migration than resources from strongly tied sources in the household. Finally, the importance of resources for migration declines with recipients 'own migration experience. These findings challenge the mainstream account of migrant social capital as a uniform resource that generates similar migration outcomes for different groups of individuals or in different settings. In Nang Rong villages, depending on the configuration of resources, sources, and recipients, migrant social capital leads to differential migration outcomes for individuals and divergent cumulative migration patterns in communities.

([1]FilizGarip(2008), "Social Capital and Migration: How Do Similar Resources Lead to Divergent Outcomes?" Demography, Vol. 45, No. 3 pp. 591-617 Published by: Springer)

MIGRATION IN INDIA

International migrants have mainly come from Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab, and have consisted of people with professional expertise of technical qualifications migrating to industrialised countries and skilled and semi-skilled workers migrating to the Middle East.

Bhagwati (2003) argued that government should dispose of the 'brain drain' approach in response to emigrants of skilled at home. Rather, governments should encourage emigrants of skilled labour because of 'brain gain' approach back at home. Instead of punishing emigrants by denying them of rights, give economic and political rights to raise their loyalty and encourage them to send remittances, investments and their participations in public dispute. These approaches are more successful in sending countries of India, South Korea, and Philippines, Mexico etc.

Zachariah and Rajan (2004) studied the employment, wage and working conditions of Indian labourers in UAE on the primary data basis by taking 361Indian emigrant workers in Abudabi, Dubai and Sharja.This study showed the nature of contract basis migration, the demand of labour and wages and the working status of the return migrants. They found that India has largest share of workers have primary and secondary level of education and they belong to unskilled and semi-skilled categories of work. And fewer are from professional of degree holder category.

Khadria, 2006 posits that the turning point of Indian Diaspora emigrants was after Second World War, to the developed countries. In this time period, the largest number of emigrants went to the UK. The reason of this migration is due to old colonial links and other wartime experiences as soldiers and seamen. After 1947 partition of India, the migration was increased. Mainly from the Punjab state, the labour migration move to abroad in Canada in 1949. After war, Indian skilled migration increased in US and other developed countries. Indian migration has continued to increase of skilled labour, professional, technical, executive, administrative and managerial occupations. The semi-skilled labour migrates to Gulf countries.

It is clear from above studies that unskilled and semi skilled labour move to developing and Gulf countries where less migration cost is and the middle class families can afford to migrate there. According to the demand of unskilled labour

MIGRATION IN PUNJAB

After British annexation of Punjab in 1849 when Punjabi's got inducted into the Indian army; the process enhanced after the 1857 war of independence. The British Empire dispatched Punjabi soldiers to guard its empire across overseas as well. The shared vision of richness in foreign lands by the returned soldiers acted as a medium to youth of Punjab to go British colonies to seek better opportunities. Thus, the Punjabi migrants are the integral part of every phase of international migration of India.

Dutt and Devgun (1977) studied that the old and new patterns of international migration Sikhs from Punjab. The expansion of Sikhs from Punjab has started in 19th century with Ranjit Singh's conquest of lands outside Punjab. In second half of the 19th century, the British preferred the Sikh's services in army, which lead to the migration of the Sikhs in different parts of the country. Rural population of Punjab has largely migrated to other countries.

Oberai and H.K.Singh (1981) examined that the rural-urban migration in Punjab played a significant role in economic development of a state as well as a country. Within the state and across country migration processed to lead economic development through remittances. Migrant remittances send back at their households in origin country lead to grow economy and generate investments.

Kainth, 2009 examined that within Punjab state, labour migrate from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh states mainly. Because in these states young labour, illiterate, and lack of education and from big families, in these states have very bad standard of livings with lack of water supply, no electricity, and unhealthy accommodation etc push them to migrate where they can live healthier and happily. He examined in his paper that Punjab is a rich state with full of job opportunities and better livelihood and rich in resources etc. This is clear that Punjab is not a poor state so; people are also very healthy and wealthy in Punjab. So, the cause of migration of Punjabi's should not of poverty and unemployment rather to raise more of their social status by internationally migration. It should be noted that Punjabi's are relatively better off position tend to have higher migration rates.

According to stark and Taylor, individuals move because of free migration. That is there is no any transaction cost during migration process. So, only deprived can move and migrate. But there is any such condition or process where no any transaction cost is there. So, due to very costly transaction cost of migration process, only relatively better off people can take decision to move and then migrate. Punjab is as a rich state where rich people live with lots of agricultural and industrial properties, gold and money etc. They easily afford to take loan for migration process fees or cost. It is clear that only relative better off individuals are migrating from Punjab to developed regions like USA, UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, etc. But transaction cost in developing countries or Gulf Counties are less there relatively lesser better off individuals migrate.

Mathias Czaika and Hein de Haas (2012) studied that the role of relative deprivation is very crucial in propensity to migration procedure. They found that countries with higher human development have higher propensity to emigrate. Out-migration leads to reduction in absolute deprivation and develop the origin country. The rate of return on human capital is higher which cause more out- migration. The social and economic conditions of those countries will improve and develop which cause low inequality and less relative deprivation in the economy. They stated that the deprivation is due to low levels of human development, like education, health, and economic standards.The NELM (new economics of labour migration; Stark 1984; Stark and Taylor, 1991) also argued that relative deprivation. But this is opposite in case of Punjab, where Punjab is rich in human capital formation like other states, better health facilities and development. People of Punjab are not much deprived as other states. So, here migration occurs not due to relative deprivation rather due to relative better off households to maintain their position in the society.

FACTORS DETERMINING INFLOW OF REMITTANCES

Oded Stark (reasons for remitting, 2009)argues that migrants remit money back at home due to following reasons: One, there is a mutual risk-sharing rationale for migration and remittances. Two, migrants send remittances back at home by aiming to diversify his income in different portfolios. Third, migrants send remittances aimed at reducing precautionary savings by the family. Do migrant household transform their income from transaction and precautionary motive to speculator motive or it is the other way round that is migrant household use their money for transaction and precautionary motive? Fourth, migrants send remittances that aimed at purchasing insurance from the household. Fifth,Remittances are a part of an implicit migrant–household contractual agreement. Sixth,remittances are sent out of altruism and due to relative deprivation of the household. Seventh,since migrants have been an integral part of his family in the past, therefore he wants to earn the gratitude of the household. Eighth, migrants lose their social status in the host country because they work in low paid jobs and there is always feeling in their mind to enhance their social status. They could do it by sending remittances to enhance their household status. Tenth, Migrants remit because they are induced to remit. Migrant household put pressure on the migrants to remit money back at home because they may be feeling insecure with their family income. Eleventh, migrants remit money because migrants in the future are likely to share and inherit the property of his household.

Here, comes a question that why migrants stop remitting money? There are many reasons which influence migrants to stop remitting money to their family back at home country. The first, the migrant's family join him at the destination country. The

expenditure of that migrant is increased in host country and it would become difficult to manage expenses over there. This would stop him to remit money back at home. The second, the migrants are assimilated in the destination country. This would attach migrant more with destination country than home country. Third, migrants have to settle in the destination country permanently and they have to set up their business over there. So, migrants cannot handle many expenses and stop remitting money back at home. Fourthly, sometimes there are disputes with family members at home. And this creates dispute with family and stop remitting money. In the end,as migrants settle in destination country, he cannot afford so many expenses over there. Ultimately they do not have surplus money to remit money back at home.

UTILISATION PATTERN OF REMITTANCES

The remittances sent by emigrants back at home in origin countries are played a significantly role in economic development and growth of that origin country. Migrant remittances have enabled to improve the living conditions of their family members back at home. By increasing number of remittances are as a development in foreign exchange, sustaining their balance of payments and governmental investments in the national economy.

In 1950s and 1960s, most of the remittances came from Africa and Britain. By 1978, the remittances were increased quickly from the Middle East, Canada and the United States.

According to World Bank report, the United States was the largest remittance source country with an estimated $56 billion in external flows in 2014, pursued by Saudi Arabia ($37 billion), and Russia ($33 billion). India was the largest remittance receiving country with an estimated $72 billion in 2015, pursued by China ($64billion) and the Philippines ($30 billion).

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

Some preliminary findings of international migration are showed the migration pattern in World, India and In Punjab. Some empirical data enables the total number migrants in different regions and choice of destination areas of the migrants.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION TRENDS

International migration is a well-known issue in the World economy. In the early 1980's, the minority of the people migrate and left their home country for the sake of employment. But now, the causes of migration have been changed. The number of migrants has been increasing in last decade. The destination areas of the migrants are mostly highly income countries (rich countries) or the close areas of the origin countries where poor labour can easily migrate due to low migration cost than in rich countries. In many studies, it has been observed that highly educated or skilled labour migrate to developed countries where they expect high rate of return and better livelihood facilities. On other side, unskilled labour with no high professional skilled are migrate to developing countries where they easily got unpleasant work to do and earn little bit high wages than in home countries. The skilled labour which are already skilled migrate to highly developed countries where they are getting high technologies, better opportunities to work and develop their skill more are becoming more skilled. Though, developed countries are becoming more developed and closed(Jean-Marie Grether, 2009).

According to world Migration Report 2015, 'We live in an era of unprecedented human mobility that has been markedly urban, as migrants, both internal and international, move to cities and urban areas, bring diversity and connect communities within and across borders to create newlinkages among localities.' There are a projected 232 million international migrants (UN DESA, 2013) and 740 million internal migrants (UNDP, 2009) in the world. According to this report, about 50 percent of international migrants live in ten highly developed and modernised, urbanized, highly income countries namely Australia, Canada and the United States, several countries in Europe (France, Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom), the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UN DESA, 2013). And 2.5 billion migrants are in urban area in low and middle-income countries, mainly in Africa and Asia (UN DESA, 2013).

Table 1: Total number of migrants in the World, rank wise countries

Number of Total Migrants in the World (up to 2013)			
Rank	**Top ten Countries**	**Number of Migrants (in millions)**	**Percentage of Migrants**
1	United States of America	45.8	19.8
2	Russia	11.0	4.8
3	Germany	9.8	4.3
4	Saudi Arabia	9.1	3.9
5	United Arab Emirates	7.8	3.4
6	United Kingdom	7.8	3.4
7	France	7.4	3.2
8	Canada	7.3	3.1
9	Australia	6.5	2.8
10	Spain	6.5	2.8
12	**India**	5.3	2.3
	Other Countries	107.1	46.3
	World	**231.5**	**100**

Source: United Nation Department of Social and Economic Affairs.

The pattern and the migration rates have been increasing day by day because of many factors that influence migration. There are top ten countries which show total number of migrants (see table 1). The highest number of migrants is in USA at the top position with 19.5% migrants. After that Russia was at second position with 4.8% and respectively other countries are set in table1. India was at 12th position in the total World migration. In 2013, total World migrants were 231.5 million.

Table 2: International Migration Populations by Destination and Origin, 2013(millions)

Destination	Origin									
	Developed Regions	**Developing regions**	**Africa**	**Asia**	**Europe**	**LAC**	**NA**	**Oceania**	**Other**	**World**
Developed Regions	53.8	81.8	11.3	38.9	48.8	31.0	2.4	1.6	1.6	135.6
Developing regions	13.7	82.3	19.7	53.7	9.7	5.7	1.9	0.2	5.1	95.9
Africa	1.3	17.3	15.3	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	18.6
Asia	9.7	61.2	4.4	54.0	7.6	0.7	0.6	0.1	3.6	70.8
Europe	40.1	32.4	8.7	18.7	37.9	4.5	1.0	0.3	1.5	72.4
LAC	2.7	5.9	0.0	0.3	1.2	5.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	8.5
NA	9.6	43.5	2.0	15.7	7.9	25.9	1.2	0.3	0.0	53.1
Oceania	4.1	3.9	0.5	2.9	3.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.1	7.9

Note:LAC- Latin America and the Caribbean,NA- Northern America,

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013)

In 2013, it is clear from the table 2 that the first choice of migrant is the developed region where he can live best life. And then developing regions are with 95.9 million international migrants in the World. Asia-Asia was the largest migration passage in the world, with some 54 million international migrants born in that major area residing in another country in Asia. Europe-Europe was the second largest migration passage in the world, with 37.9 million international migrants born in that major area residing in another country in Europe. Oceania-Oceania was the least migration passage in the world than others.

Hein De Haas (2007) examined the international South-North labour migration propensity from sending country (origin country) and the causes and consequences of labour migration in destination country. The earning of migrants as remittances and investment in origin country are becoming sources of growth and development in the economy. Further, Hein De Haas talked about immigration policies as major instrument through which destination countries can drastically affect the development contribution of migrant's origin countries. Instead of tightening the migration policies, the policies should be relaxed for free

movement of migrants to development of origin and destination countries.

International migration from India:

The international migration is emerging issue in the global. The employment opportunities and better livelihood facilities motivate the people to migrate abroad. In India scenario of international migration is different. The skilled labour migrates to developed regions whereas unskilled labour migrates to gulf and developing regions. The table 3 shows the Indians to migrate in different regions in developed and developing regions. There is classification of countries into developed and developing countries wise namely North American countries, south American countries, Europe, Asian countries and Oceania countries. The large number of NRIs are in North American countries where demand for skilled labour and better opportunities and facilities are provided so, largely number of migrate motivate to move there. In North American Countries, USA and Canada are the major areas where Indians are migrated very largely 8.96 % and 1.30 % respectively (see table 3). On other hand, South American countries, the number of migrants down of 0.03 %. In Europe, France, Italy 1.15% and Germany 0.30% of NRIs, are as the major destination areas of Indians. In Oceania countries, Australia, Fiji and New Zealand are the major destination areas of Indians to migrate with 1.17 % in Australia, 0.01% in Fiji and 0.32% in New Zealand.

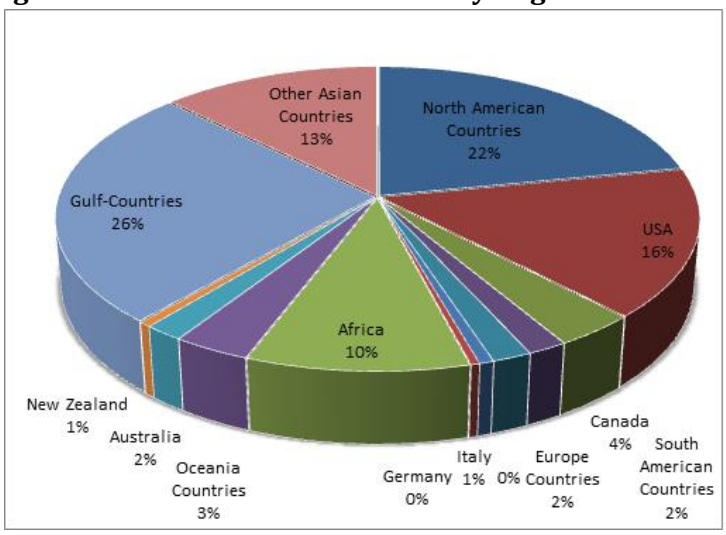
Table 3 : Country wise Estimated Population (NRIs/PIOs) of Overseas Indians (in percentage, as on January 2015)

Countries	Non-Residents Indians	Persons of India Origin	Overseas Indians
North American Countries excluding USA and Canada	0.08	3.13	1.91
USA	8.96	14.93	12.73
Canada	1.30	4.03	2.90
Total North American Countries	10.34	22.08	17.55
South American Countries	0.03	2.33	1.39
Europe Countries excluding France Italy Germany	3.47	9.39	6.67
France	0.13	0.44	0.31
Italy	1.15	0.07	0.51
Germany	0.30	0.32	0.31
Total Europe Countries	0.03	2.33	1.39
Africa	1.48	12.30	7.89
Oceania countries excluding Australia Fiji New Zealand	0.01	0.00	0.01
Australia	1.77	1.14	1.39
Fiji	0.01	1.52	0.90
New Zealand	0.32	0.53	0.44
Total Oceania Countries	2.10	3.19	2.74
Gulf-Countries	50.78	0.04	20.65
Other Asian Countries	8.87	11.11	10.16
Total Asian Countries including Gulf	8.87	11.11	10.16
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Source: LokSabha Starred Question no.47, dated on 02.12.2015 (India stat)

The total number of international migrants is in percentage according to their destination countries. The destination countries wise, there is a list of NRIs and PIOs of 2015 estimated data. That shows Northern America Countries have the highest inflow of Indian migrants. Mainly in Northern America Countries, USA and Canada are the major destination countries having 12.73% in USA and 2.90% in Canada of Overseas Indian migrants. The total Indian migrants are 1.39% in Southern American countries. In the Europe Countries, for Indian migrants the Italy and Germany are the major destination countries of 0.51 % and 0.31% respectively. The larger number of Indian migrants is in Gulf Countries with 20.65%

Figure 1: Percentage distribution of NRIs and PIOs by Regions estimated 2015 data



Source: LokSabha Starred Question no.47, dated on 02.12.2015 (India stat)

Figure 1 shows the regional distributions of destinations countries in which total Indian migrants (Non-resident Indian citizens – the NRIs, and the foreign persons of Indian Origin – the PIOs) were together recorded. This is the international migration flows of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers and their families from India as an essential source – country of the South over two centuries. The earlier migration was of unskilled labour which transformed into skilled labour migrant in recent years. In gulf countries has 26% Indian migrants of unskilled labour. USA has 16% migrants on skilled labour demand basis. The fewer migrants are in Europe countries, Germany 0.31% and Italy 1% of Indian migrants.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FROM PUNJAB

The international migration from Punjab has different aspect. I have survey primary in which 360 households have been surveyed in Ludhiana district. The Ludhiana district has been selected according to higher population state in Punjab. After those two blocks of this district has been selected according to higher and lower population blocks. The following table shows age wise migration of two blocks of Ludhiana district. From this table, it is clear that youth age has highly migrated from Punjab. They have higher contribution in out-migration.

	Ludhiana-II		Sudhar	
Age groups (in years)	**Rural (%)**	**Urban (%)**	**Rural (%)**	**Urban (%)**
Age below 15	6.3	3.6	0.0	1.8
Age 15 to 29	27.6	17.9	22.0	11.3
Age 30 to 59	12.9	7.3	15.6	8.7
Age 60 & above	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.3
Total	16.4	9.1	14.0	7.3

Source: Primary Survey, 2016

The age group of 15 to 29, which is the youth group, has more percentage to out-migration then other age groups. This can be brain drain for India. It may be danger for the development of Punjab as well as India. In Ludhiana-2 block, rural area has high migration percentage of 16.4 then in urban at 9.1%. As well as, Sudhar district also have high rural out-migration of 14% and 7.3% in urban areas.

In the primary survey of Ludhiana district, the destination places are cleared by following table that Canada is at number one position of Punjabis to migrate. Dubai is at second position and Australia at third place. Canada and Australia are the developed countries whereas Dubai and Italy Malaysia are less developed countries. Those people who are economically good and can afford high migration fee can migrate to Canada and Australia like developed countries.

Destination country	Number of persons	Percentage
Canada	43	29.86
Dubai	35	24.31
Australia	30	20.83
Italy	8	5.56
England	6	4.17
New Zealand	5	3.47
America	4	2.78
Malaysia	3	2.08
Abu Dhabi	2	1.39
Saudi Arab	2	1.39
Brazil	1	0.69
J&K	1	0.69
Mauritius	1	0.69
UK	1	0.69
Ukraine	1	0.69
USA	1	0.69
Total	144	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2016

Almost 30% people of Ludhiana from Punjab migrated to Canada and 24.31 % people migrated to Dubai and 20.83% in Australia. The semi-skilled and non-skilled people mostly migrated to Dubai as labour or truck driver and easy to get visa there then in developed countries where skilled people can get visa.

CONCLUSION

This paper focused on the origin of international migration worldwide, India and Punjab basis. Due to many reasons of push and pull factors and geographic changes happen and people migrate to other countries as temporary and permanent basis. On skill basis people migrate to other countries and get visa also. From historically migration may happen due to search of job and high earning but now it adds more reason to migrate. Employment is not now the only reason to out-migration. The anxiety in Punjabi people to out-migration is very high in India. Due to high populated district of Punjab, out-migration in Ludhiana district is increasing day to day. People in search of job, better opportunities, education and marriage etc are the major reasons for out-migration.

Worldwide basis, mostly migrants from developed to developed regions, under developed to developed regions and then underdeveloped to underdeveloped regions. On the basis of many reasons of cultural, political and social reasons people migrated. Same as in India, people migrated from rural to urban areas in search of job and better opportunities. And in Punjab mostly people migrated to other countries and within in India in different states. Punjabis have full of anxiety to migrate abroad and permanently settled there. International migration from the state Punjab was very high during the early 1980s and 1990s mostly to the country like Canada, United Kingdom (UK) and Gulf Countries for unskilled works. However in the recent years these trends are changing from unskilled to skilled migration and to other parts of the world like Australia, New Zealand, USA, Europe etc., for exploring new opportunities.

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