

# A Study of International Migration in Globalization: An Estimation and Interpretation with Special Reference to India

<sup>1</sup>Manas Roy, <sup>2</sup>Dr Monika Mathur

*Abstract--Globalization is seems to be the one of the dominant dynamic effort for international migration (IM). It is noted from the analyses of globalization and international human migration that different countries begin to lose power to control transnational migration. During the 1980s and 1990s studies show the monetary factors depends on the movements appropriate to the community during the era of Globalization that dissolve dominance as well as freedom of different countries and promotes IM as elemental component of it. Under contemporary Globalization current policies of migration represent fundamental policy dilemmas for States. Various countries have made progressive hindrances for constitutional entrance of migration. It seems to be premeditated that expanding operation in terms of draconian administration has compelled many states to supersede the aspersions of immigrants. The interdependent current system of immigration is acting as world order for national as well as international immigration system. Globalization promotes free movement of economic activities across political boundaries of the states. When we are talking about globalization, we assume and visualize a world divided into fragments by international boundaries by the flow about goods and services and the movable factors of production across the borders towards higher returns. The question arises how far it is true for human migration across the globe. Globalization means connectedness but there seems to be a big disconnectedness between the fundamental concepts of defining globalization and quantifying its characteristics particularly through human migration. It is opined that one of the unique large breakdown is the incapability to build job opportunity in the home country for migration. Otherwise it is the possibility that due to the huge pressure for jobs and survive economically the advantage for home country seems to be evaporate. Unfolding substantial migration inflows through the universe, regulations for dominating the characteristics, numbers and conditions underneath that individuals from different countries enter nation states have not only turns controversial but politically detrimental also. The major objective of this study is theoretically as well as empirically try to estimate international migration with the help of panel data technique for evidences of globalization. This study is trying to describe international population movements with the help of economic indicators with selected countries to measure the numbers as well as formation of migratory systems of the universe at present. This study is also trying to develop a formulation to comment the reason as well as possibility of migration that is going to happen in the theory to account for the initiation and perpetuation of migratory flows in the present day of the universe of Globalization. As already stated this study has used database on five yrs. gap migrant in-flows to twenty four states by state of provenance and destination, between 1980 and*

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<sup>1</sup>Asst. Prof., Dept. of Economics, School of Humanities & Social Sciences, Faculty of Arts and Law, Manipal University Jaipur, VPO DehmiKalan, Tehsil Sanganer, off Jaipur - Ajmer Expressway, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

E-mail: manas.roy138@gmail.com/manas.roy@jaipur.manipal.edu

<sup>2</sup>Asst. Prof., Dept. of Economics, School of Humanities & Social Sciences, Faculty of Arts and Law, Manipal University Jaipur, VPO DehmiKalan, Tehsil Sanganer, off Jaipur - Ajmer Expressway, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

E-mail: mathurmonika123@gmail.com/monika.mathur@jaipur.manipal.edu

2015. Countries have been selected on the basis of the top ten countries with the largest number of International migrants (T10CIM). One important thing must be mentioned over here, to make an analysis, this study has consider at most three countries against each and every receiving country from where most international migration has happened. Choosing these countries based on two factors, availability of data and factor of common countries. This study of migration in the age of globalization define immigration as an internal and opined that the act of immigration occurs in accordance with sets of elements like income, job availability, social welfare and price level. Such approach related to these factors and suitability about operation and application of doctrine matured through the scheme of immigration. is likely to be the main contribution of this paper. There seems to other factors as far as international migration is concerned which restricts free movement of people even in the age of Globalization.

**Key words**--Under contemporary Globalization current policies of migration represent fundamental policy dilemmas for States.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

“By the end of the 20th century, all developed nations has become countries of immigration. The only question is whether we recognize this fact officially or not. Because of the fact that there is a sizeable migratory flows throughout the world, policies governing the characteristics, numbers and terms under which foreigners enter nation states have become not only controversial but politically divisive as well” (Massey, 2003).

“The period from 1800 to 1929 represents the first period of economic globalization characterized by massive flows of goods and capital through trade to and fro between different regions of the world. As far as the post-industrial migration during the middle of 1960s is concerned it constituted a sharp break with the past rather than being dominated by the outflows from Europe to some selective settler countries, immigration became truly global in shape. The number and variety of both sending and receiving countries has also increased as the global supply of immigrants shifted from Europe to developing countries of the Third World .The significant difference between the industrialization and post-industrial period is that whereas migration during the industrial era brought people from densely settled, rapidly industrializing nations into less densely one rapidly industrializing countries, migration in the post-industrial era brought people from densely-settled countries in the earliest stages of industrialization to densely-settled post-industrial societies”(Castles and Miller, 1993).

However, the “full magnitude of global migration flows is hard to ascertain because not all countries either monitor or report migration flows, but there is consensus that the phenomenon is undoubtedly significant and growing. In respect to human migration in the era of globalization two global reports, World commission on the social dimension of globalization and global commission on human security have placed migration issues at the top of their recommendations for a global policy agenda” (ILO, 2004a).

## II. SURVEY OF LITERATURE

### 1. Migration: Concept

“Migrant people can be defined as emigrated from one region to another region for the purposes of seeking employment, improved financial position and better standard of living. The ILO convention on migration (ILO,

1949) defines migrant people as a person who migrates from one country to another with a view to being employed otherwise by his own credit and includes any person regularly admitted as a migrant for employment". It denotes "any movement by people from one district to another district, sometimes in large groups over long distances. More specifically they are called as immigrants, emigrants or simply as settlers depending on their settling, circumstances and perspective. One of the most important incident is Human migration which is viewed not only as a simple physical movement of people but also as a complex social process that affects many aspects of economic life" (OECD, 2007).

"The ICFTU-APRO Social Charter for Democratic Development has referred "to migrant workers as economic migrant workers. While this Charter does not define the term but the reference is probably to those migrating for employment overseas" (Stalker, 1997).

There are so many states having "immigration and visa restrictions that prohibit a person entering the country for the purposes of gaining work. Persons who are declared an economic migrant can be refused to entry into a country since allowing immigrants into a particular country has been believed to have effects on wages and employment" (UN,2016).

## **2. Migration: Its causes**

The reasons of migrations have been "magnified over the years. Some causes are constant and some of them do not carry the same importance as years ago. The 18th and 19th century's labour migration have the different character than today"(WEF,2017). The causes of modern migration are summarized as follows:

### **i. Industrialization**

"The pace of migration had accelerated since 18th century and it would increase further in the 19th century by means of industrialization which encouraged migration wherever it required. The labour market globalized which gave rise to self-bound labour migration from Europe and Asia in the increasingly global economy of the labour market. Moreover, migration was significantly eased by improved transportation techniques"(Patrick, 2005; Adam, 2004).

### **ii. World War II**

The countries like UK and "Germany have seen major immigration since the end of World War II. Foreign workers were brought after the war in to the countries mentioned above to help rebuild" (Bade,1995).

### **iii. Push-pull theory**

This theory gives the ideas about the decisive elements for IM. This study considers this theory as the basis of study. "The economic causes of migrations can be divided between push as well as pull factors which either forcefully push people into migration or attract them. Push factors refer to the movement of people from the country of origin. This factor relates to the country from which a person migrates. This factor is a flaw or distress that drives a person away from a particular place. On the other hand a pull factor concerning the country to which a person wants to migrate. It is generally termed as some benefits that attract people to a certain place" (Lee, 1966).

### **3. Globalization and migration**

“Globalization is a major driving force of international migration. It is noted from the analyses of globalization and international human migration that different countries begin to lose power to control transnational migration. During the 1980s and 1990s studies show the impact of economic factors on the movements of people in the era of globalization” (Sassen, 2006). “Globalization tends to dissolve the sovereignty and autonomy of the nation-state and promotes international migration is an integral part of it” (Taran and Stalker, 1999; Wickramasekara, 2000).

“The fundamental difference between pre 19<sup>th</sup> and post 19<sup>th</sup> century phases of globalization is in the sphere of migration. When in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, there were hardly any restrictions found on immigrants, the post 19<sup>th</sup> century, there was a limited numbers of international labour migration from the developing countries to the industrialized countries due to some stringent immigration laws and restrictive immigration policies. So, the first phase of globalization in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century was characterized by the movement of labour across the national boundaries whereas the second phase of globalization during the post 19<sup>th</sup> century is characterized by a wider and deeper integration of production except for the near absence of labour movements” (Stalker, 1997).

Under contemporary globalization current policies of migration represent fundamental policy dilemmas for States. “Many States have placed increasingly strict barriers on legal entry of migration. Whether deliberate or not, increasing application of restrictive policies has corresponded in many countries to increasing derogation of migrants. The complementary existing international instruments for migration should serve as coherent global guidance for both national and international migration policies” (UN,2016) which is the conclusion of this study.

### **III. OBJECTIVE**

The empirical literature on the determinants of migration includes a number of works, started in the nineteenth century (Ravenstein, 1885). More recently various research have done theirto make it visible the determinants which may affect the human migration. Various determinants have the impact for and influence for shift of people(Hatton, 1995; Hatton and Williamson, 1998). Various studies have analysed migration by taking into account the data of a particular country but few empirical works in the literature have tried to find out the economic factors that drives international migration by taking into account different countries. Though globalization means connectedness, there seems to be a big disconnectedness between the fundamental concepts of defining globalization and quantifying its characteristics particularly through migration.

Since, the study finds it absolutely arduous for collect dataset on the spectrum of wages along with salaries, the notion of taking an average wage rate without knowledge about the weights to be attached to each category of wage does not make much sense. So, this study is based on the predictions of a theoretical framework which is based on push-pull theory of migration. For the sake of empirically investigation this paper has considered some selected economic determinants of migration flow. These economic factors of migration could be are checked by the method of summation of time series cross – section database for migration for these selected states (Lee, 1966). The aim for this research is to estimate how much open those selected countries are in the age of globalization.

### **IV. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

This paper is solemnly depends upon the secondary database which has been collected from various well reputed published data by various organizations. The selection of economic variables is based on extensive survey of literature. Methodologies considered include established research used by researchers at different points of time. To make a clear understanding, causes and consequences of this complex phenomenon requires sufficient data. Virtually no existing dataset captures international migration for all countries in the world (Wickramasekara, 2000). To minimize these difficulties this study has adopted some policies. Since the availability of cross section/ state database is difficult to obtain, certain alterations in data has made in this study. Since objective is to study international migration in the perspective of globalization, there is no alternative way left except the method adopted in this paper which is a longitudinal approach to data collection, so that, the panel data analysis can be perform.

This study has taken migration as dependent variable and the explanatory variables( economic determinants) used are price level, income per capita, growth rate of economy, unemployment rate and country's welfare of the people (measured by human development index ,HDI). This study incorporates database in 5- yrs. gap migration flows into twenty four states through states by source as well as destination, between 1980 and 2015 that is for thirty five years.

The basic data of International migration database was access by community censuses done through decennial rounds of censuses (UN), United Nations Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs, Population division(2005, 2010 and 2015 revision).

This study is considering inflation (Average consumer prices, percentage change) being the quantitative accessory of price level of state. Since inflation affect the real purchasing power of consumers, incomes and their welfare" (ILO, 2004). There is an accepted perception to the population of the state that they prefer to immigrate which having the minimum rate of inflation vice versa"(Mouhoub et. el, 2007).

Again it is an accepted perception to the population of the state that the states are offering salary/wages which is incomparable to one other with huge divergence and as a result the study based on the salary/wages on the migrant people is very difficult to compare. This study has taken PCGNI as a proxy for wage rate as second explanatory variable" (Greenwood, 1985; Hugo, 1998; Timmer, 1998).

This study considers GDP (constant prices, percent change) as an indicator of countries development. The numbers of migrant could be considered as positively correlated with the GDP of the state and negatively correlated with the GDP of the states of origin (Mayda, 2005; Baldwin, 2005).

This study also considers sun-employment (percentage of total labour force) as another explanatory variable which reflects the proportion of working population having any job but want to get job as per availability. Unemployment in the source state has considered as one of the components which affect the work forces to migrate in different states and the impact of this through economic globalization shows prominent by deliberation through debates by immigration (Mussa, 1993; Hatton, 1995). It is opined that unemployment considered to be as principle indicators which can able to shift immigrants can able to push flows of migrants away from their regions and to direct them to better off destinations (Etzo, 2010).

Data sources of all the above explanatory variables are IMF, IFS database, WEO Database (catalogue Sources World Development Indicators, 2016).

This study considers HDI aslastIV. It is argued that human migrators moves to the state which shows greater HDI than the state of origin (HDR, 2009; Baldin, 2005).The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic of life expectancy, knowledge or education and decent standard of living. Studies have supported the curvilinear relationship between socio-economic development and migration (Ghetak, Levine and Price, 1996). The sources of data is Human Development Report (UNDP), 2016 and explanatory note on HDR, 2016 composite indices.

## V. ESTIMATION AND EMPIRICAL RESULTS

As already stated this study has used database on 5- year gap migrant flows to twenty four countries states through states by source as well as destination, between 1980 and 2015” (Table 1 and Table 2). Countries have been selected on the basis of the top ten countries with the largest number of International migrants(T10CIM) (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population division, 2005, 2010 and 2015 revision). There is no doubt that international migration is increasing throughout this period. One important thing must be mentioned over here, to make an analysis, this study has consider at most three countries against each and every receiving country from where most international migration has happened (Table 2). Choosing these countries based on two factors, availability of data and factor of common countries. As far as availability of data is concerned for example, only one sending country in case of Ukraine has been considered. Similarly, in case of Germany three sending countries has been considered. With respect to factor of common states, in case of Canada, Spain and Australia three sending countries have chosen due to presence of common countries (Table 2). In case of Canada while India is also in the list of receiving countries, in case of Spain and Australia, UK is the common receiving country.

**Table 1** Estimation of migrants in the world

Year	No. of immigrants (Millions)	World Population (billions)	Immigrants (percentage of World community)	Immigrant stock (growth rate,percentage)
1980-1985	99.3	4.4	2.2	2.23
1985-1990	110	4.8	2.3	6.67
1990-1995	154.9	5.3	2.9	1.27
1995-2000	165	5.7	2.9	1.36
2000-	176.7	6.1	2.9	1.51

2005				
2005-2010	190.6	6.5	3.1	2.06
2010-2015	243.7	7.4	3.3	3.20

Source: UN “Department of Economic and social affairs, population division, Trends in International Migrant Stock: UN database”, (New York, 2005, 2010, 2015 revision); World Economic Outlook Database, catalogue Sources World Development Indicators, 2015

**Table- 2**Top sending countries with the largest number of International migrants in the Total Population

Country name	Name of migrating countries	Share of all international migrants (percentage)
United states	Mexico, China	13.3,6.8
Russian Federation	Ukraine	22.2
Germany	Poland, Turkey, Romania	27.2,5.3,4.2
Saudi Arabia	India, Philippines	7.0,2.8
Canada	China, India, Pakistan	15.8,12.0,5.5
France	Algeria, Morocco	19.7,15.8
United Kingdom	India, Pakistan	8.4,7.5
Spain	Morocco, Romania, UK	9.6,8.4,3.4
India	Bangladesh, Nepal	67.72, 12.13
Ukraine	Russia	17.3
Australia	UK, New Zealand, China	17.7,14.5,8.0

Source: UN “Department of Economic and social affairs, population division, Trends in International Migrant Stock: UN database” (New York, 2005, 2008 revision); Migrants by last residence from neighbouring countries by duration of residence, Data highlights, Census of India, 2011

Again as far as India as sending country is concerned this study is comparing India with Russian Federation, Germany, France, United Kingdom and Ukraine (Table 4). All the countries mentioned above positioned above India (Except United Kingdom and Ukraine which stands below in 2005 and 2010 revision respectively) with regards to international migrants as a percentage of population is concerned. In case of Germany, France and United Kingdom it is quite realistic but in case of Russian Federation and Ukraine it is quite confusing because from the comparison table it has seen that the economic determinants of are unfavorable of migration. This proves there seems to be other determining factors which affect international migration as well.

This study make a panel data comprising twenty four countries of origin as well as destination to see the effect of economic determinants of international migration considered. The “term panel data refers to multi-dimensional data frequently involving measurements over time. It contains multiple phenomena observed over multiple time periods for the same sorts of individuals” (Mayda, 2005). The experiment has been carried out in an attempt to disprove or reject the null hypothesis with sufficiently strong concrete evidence against it. A key question is whether or not we should use the FE or RE estimator. In general, it is assumed that “unobserved effect is correlated with the explanatory variables” (Hausman, 1978) and Hausmantest is performed to tackle this situation under the null hypothesis to get the answer.

On the basis of thirty five years data this study has performed panel data to find out that whether the model is suitable for FE or RE model.

**Table 3**Dependent and independent variables, India

Variables	Year							
	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Migration	1.26	1.03	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.24
Unemployment (Percent)	6.09	8.3	6.9	3.97	4.31	4.4	3.55	3.49
Inflation (Percent)	11.37	5.55	8.97	10.23	3.9	3.97	11.99	5.88
PCGNI (Rs.)	880	1007	1191	1389	1702	2190	3009	6050
GDP (Percent)	3.62	4.89	5.63	7.35	5.15	9.03	10.62	8.0
HDI	0.345	0.379	0.41	0.438	0.463	0.507	0.547	0.624



Source: UN “Department of Economic and social affairs, population division, Trends in International Migrant Stock: UN database, New York”(2005, 2010, 2015 Revision); HDR, 2015;World Economic Outlook Database, catalogue Sources World Development Indicators, 2015

**Table 4**Position of selected countries with respect to India

Name of country	Variables				
	Unemployment	Inflation	GNI per capita	GDP Growth	HDI
Russian Federation	More	More	More	Less	More
Ukraine	More	More	More	Less	More
Germany	Less	Less	More	Less	More
France	More	Less	More	Less	More
United Kingdom	Less	Less	More	Less	More

Source: “International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics data files, World Economic Outlook Database” (catalogue Sources World Development Indicators, 2015); HDR, 2015

The Hausman’s specification test gives the p value as 0.3871 which is smaller at 10 percent significance level (Table 5) which implies that the Hausman Test is insignificant. So, we reject the hypothesis that no correlation within error term and IV’s and suggest that FE estimate for estimating the impact of explanatory variables on International migration of this set of countries is concerned. Since there is no possibility that the sampling procedure being repeated there is no need of use RE model rather FE model is suitable to find the results

**Table 5**Hausman's specification test

Test summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	df.	Prob.
Cross-	5.241613	5	0.3871

Section (Random)			
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Source: Author’s own estimation

Table 6 shows that adjusted R-squared in FE model is 0.968561 which shows the model is fit for prediction. So we prefer FE model to analyses our results by panel data. Panel data analysis by FE test gives the t statistic which shows that PCGNI is significant at 1 percent. The coefficient of PCGNI is 0.000344 which has same implication as assumed.

**Table 6** FE model of panel data analysis

<b>Dependent Variable: Migration</b>		
<b>Method: Panel analysis(Fixed Effects)</b>		
<b>Independent Variable</b>	<b>Coefficient</b>	<b>t-statistic</b>
Common effect	4.883139	2.611453
Inflation	0.002344	0.770584
PCGNI	0.000344	5.619526*
Unemployment	-0.004016	-0.779180
GDP	-0.022102	-0.538670
HDI	-4.977869	-1.437505
Adjusted R-squared: 0.968561		*1
percent level it is significant		

Source: Author’s own estimation

The values of the country specific coefficients has formulated in table 7. On the basis of this coefficients we can rank the countries which shows some interesting findings. The coefficient tells us that New Zealand is the highest ranked country as far as International migration is concerned (with coefficient value 9.903265). The second and third position held by Ukraine and Russian Federation (with coefficient value 8.545936 and 3.546276 respectively). This result is quite interesting as well as confusing also. The country like USA which is in the first ranked in both the revisions becomes fourth from the last (coefficient value -5.569711) only before Spain, Australia and Canada (with coefficient value -6.067192, -13.33952 and -18.93510 respectively) after performing panel data by introducing the explanatory variables. It proves that as far as international migration is concerned these countries shows some restrictions. So opening up concept of globalization is not true as far as the results are concerned. On the contrary, we can opined that if we rank the countries we see a contradiction with rank on the basis of International migration.

## 1. Empirical results for India

It has been seen that in case of India, PCGNI, GDP (Except 2015) and HDI have increased and unemployment percentage has decreased constantly throughout this time period (Table 3). As far as inflation is concerned it has increased constantly up to 1995 and then decreased (Except 2010). International migration theory tells that PCGNI, GDP and HDI is positively correlated with international migration whereas unemployment and inflation rate is negatively correlated with it. Thus there is ample evidences that the migration in India should increase as far as economic variables is concerned which has not happened at all. So again we can assume that there are other factors also which do effect human migration.

As far as position in the list of T10CIM (Table 2 ) is concerned it has seen that India is sending country in Saudi Arabia, Canada and United Kingdom as well .

From estimation it has seen that India is positioned 13<sup>th</sup> above even United States, Spain, Australia and Canada. So, there is also paradoxical results as these countries seems to be more advantageous positions as far as explanatory variables is concerned are below ranked than India. UN database shows that India stands above Germany, France and United Kingdom but below Russian Federation and Ukraine but according to country specific effect India stands below of all countries (Table 7). Interesting thing is that Ukraine and Russian

**Table 7** Country Specific Effects

Name of country	Coefficient (Fixed Effect)	Rank (Fixed Effect)
New Zealand	9.903265	1
Ukraine*	8.545936	2
Russian Federation*	3.546276	3
Malaysia	2.278597	4
France*	1.010073	5
Germany*	0.587291	6
Pakistan	-0.038657	7
Nepal	-0.042631	8
United Kingdom*	-1.734358	9
Saudi Arabia	-1.545065	10
Bangladesh	-2.240246	11
Philippines	-2.314274	12
India*	-2.354157	13
Algeria	-2.861321	14
Poland	-2.967668	15
Turkey	-3.045664	16
Morocco	-3.117621	17

China	-3.444967	18
Romania	-3.518462	19
Mexico	-5.820070	20
United states	-5.569711	21
Spain	-6.067192	22
Australia	-13.33952	23
Canada	-18.93510	24

Source: Author's own estimation

Federation rank above India which is contradictory of Table 4 where both Ukraine and Russian Federation has unfavourable conditions as far as explanatory variables are concerned.

The empirical analysis in this study has shown from the selected country sets of T10CIM(Table 2 ) (specific sets of sending as well as receiving countries) shows that only PCGNI indicator helps us to take migration decisions. The other factors seems to be distinctly unresponsive component to explain dynamism obtain in current estimation. So PCGNI is a sufficient 1<sup>st</sup> component which helps to take judgment to migrate which is supported by previous literature as already mentioned.

## VI. CONCLUSION

This study of migration in the age of globalization view migration as an endogenous and accept that migration dynamics play out according to sets of elements like income, job availability, social welfare and price level. Such approach related to these factors and appropriateness of the application of theories developed in the framework of migration(ILO,1949) is likely to be the main contribution of this study. There seems to other factors as far as international migration is concerned which restricts free movement of people even in the age of Globalization. As already mentioned that “migration is as old as history, and by no means is a new phenomenon”(ILO,2004).It is “described international mobility and migration of persons as the missing link or unfinished business of globalization. So, international migration is globalization’s last frontier” (Castels, 1993).

The contribution of this paper is three fold. First, using database on international migration to systematically investigate the economic determinants of international flows of migrants by extending the focus of the analysis to origin and destination countries and utilising the benefit of both the time-series and cross- section variation in the data(WEO, 2016). Second, carefully applies econometric techniques that arise in the empirical analysis and finally, puts greater emphasis on the destination countries’ restrictive immigrant policies in the great majority of host countries (Hatton, 1998).

From very beginning of this research a pertinent question crops up is what are the economic factors of migration and how does it change over time? By making a comparative study on immigration of twenty four countries in this paper, due to lack of non-existence of countries’ immigration policy no other way left to perform

the study in this way. So this paper conclude in the note that, there is also a set of intervening obstacles of migration and suggest to overcome this last frontier of globalization by minimize the barrier of migration.

This paper is the extension of the previous work of the author: International migration as an economic characteristics of globalization: An estimation and interpretation published in IJRAR, Vol.5, No.3, September 2018 and International migration and globalization: A panel Data Analysis published in IJCRT, Vol.6, No. 1, February 2018

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