

communication technology and the decline in travel costs in addition to the comfort and speed of travel making it easier for migrants to 'keep in contact' with their country of origin and to establish lasting links with diasporas and transnational networks.

8.5 REASONS FOR INCREASED MIGRATION

The increased migration are due to below mentioned factors:

Establishment of Transnational Trading Zones

The rapid growth of the market economy and world trade has prompted regional and national economies to dismantle barriers of trade by integrating transnational trading zones in order to carve out a larger share of the world market. The formation of European Union (EU), North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is aimed in part at promoting freer trade among countries within the integrated region. Migration is also encouraged among the countries that fall within integrated economic zones. For example, since the formation of the European Union in 1993, it has maintained the principle of free movement of people within the integrated European community. The original principle to open Europe's labour markets to migrant workers and their families was later extended to cover all categories of citizens of the European Union. To facilitate free movement of the citizens within the European Union, the member states adopted the policy of mutual recognition of professional qualifications so that those with such qualifications may work in any country within the union and have their credentials properly recognized. The North American Free Trade Agreement, signed by the U.S.A., Canada and Mexico in 1994, had a visa provision to allow a wide range of professionals belonging to one country to work in another.

Globalization of Media and Eased Networking Facilitated Migration

The recent expansion of the global communications network including the telephone connections, satellite dishes, video rental stores, internet etc. has a profound effect on the consciousness of the world's less prosperous societies. This has broadened the horizons, raised the expectations and diminished the cultural differences between the people. Media has a vital role to play in promoting the developed states. Although the images conveyed by media may be largely false or fabricated, nevertheless, they convey a potent message about the advantages experienced by the people living in the developed states.

Moreover, sociological explanations of migration focus on the importance of cultural and social capital. Cultural capital refers to knowledge of other societies and the opportunities they offer, as well as information about how to actually go about moving and seeking work elsewhere. Clearly, globalization helps to make this cultural capital available by beaming images of the Western lifestyles into the remote villages. The social capital referring to the connections needed to migrate safely and cost-effectively throws light on the fact that most migrants follow 'beaten paths' and went where their compatriots have already established a bridgehead, making it easier to find work and lodgings, and dealing with the bureaucratic hassles involved. This has been possible due to globalization that has facilitated networking between the communities at home and at destination areas making it regular, comfortable, cost-effective through advanced means of communication giving strength and salience to this networking. So, in many cases, network of friends and relatives, already working in the destination countries serve as

sources of information and anchor communities for the newcomers. So, attracted by friends and relatives and social network, migrations take place.

Further, improved literacy rates and growing awareness are important reasons behind the international migrations. Globalization has increased demand for a highly skilled and trained human capital. There is a competition among information-based economies to develop such technology in order to sustain their future growth for which they require highly skilled and trained human capital for which they are in competition and this competition for sustaining growth and development is creating opportunities for people to migrate to the advanced economies, both temporarily and permanently.

The demand for competent, qualified, skilled human capital is gradually on the rise due to the inclination of nations to excel in innovative and new scientific discoveries. As each wants to excel the other, the immigration policies are framed in a manner to pull the professionals, scientists and engineers from across the nations. Globalization forces have reinforced movement of the skilled workers who move with FDI flows and multinational investments. Professional managers, highly skilled persons and technicians are welcomed by many countries to attract foreign investment.

Globalization has Softened International Boundaries

Globalization stands for the integration of the world economy facilitating the flow of capital, raw materials, goods, services and people across national boundaries. The capitalist expansion and economic globalization encourage the freedom of movement of people as well. It is freedom that is closely associated with free trade within which investments, exports, imports, information and capital are encouraged to move and operate in relatively unrestricted ways within a common trading zone or a block of trade partners. One of the outcomes of globalization is to soften the national boundaries by internationalizing domestic markets and integrating them in production, distribution and consumption. Thus, the expansion of the market economy and integration of the world trade inevitably lead to a larger volume of human migration. Increased migration is evident not only, from less to more developed regions of the world, but also, among countries within integrated economic zones as mentioned above.

Growing Economic Disparities between Nations

The economic disparities between nations is growing due to globalization and is largely responsible for the migration of people across borders. The economic restructuring, which is a main feature of globalization affected a large number of people to leave their communities and to look abroad for work. People of the poor and less developed economies have far less opportunities of development. The factors like, growing unemployment, free market principles, privatization and a significant cut on the public expenditure and welfare policies, reduced subsidies by the developing nations under the Structural Adjustment Program of the IMF etc., often leave the people of the poor and developing economies in lurch. In such a situation, migration is seen as a viable option for access to material and other benefits and ensuring a better and secure life. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of migrants in the world increased by 14 percent and 175 million migrants in the world are projected to reach 230 million by 2050. While South-South migration persists, more migrants are moving from developing to developed regions with an annual average of 2.4 million migrants moving from the less developed to the more developed areas.

Growth in the Number of Women Migrants and Illegal Migrants

The nature of migration has undergone a significant change in the era of globalization. There is an increase in the number of people moving within and across the national frontiers due to the forces of globalization. The nature, trend and pattern of migration has undergone a change in the era of globalization. More countries are affected by migration than had been in the past. In addition, the migration patterns have become more complex. States are exhibiting the characteristics of countries of origin, transit and destination with implications in terms of how they perceive and address migration issues. There is a significant growth in the women migrants and illegal migrants.

There has been a steady increase of the female migrants over the last five decades. According to the UNPD data, the stock of female migrants has actually grown faster than the male migrants in important receiving countries, industrialized as well as developing. According to the ILO, women constitute more than half of the migration population worldwide and between 70 and 80 per cent of the migration population in some countries. This may be seen as a step towards women empowerment. However, the dismal fact that is evident from research is that the migrant women are victims of forced migration and often engaged in work in gender-segregated and unregulated and unorganized sectors of the economy, such as domestic work and the entertainment and sex industries. Thus, the global migration is also believed to have feminized, with more and more women independently migrating instead of 'dependent' family migrants.

As the countries are strictly following immigration norms and policies and have restrictive barrier in place, some migrants are attempting to secure entry and/or stay in a country by making recourse to asylum procedures, without fulfilling the conditions for the refugee status or other forms of protection. The past few decades have seen an increase in the number of illegal migrants and irregular migrants (who have entered in a country on fake documents and also those who continue their stay in the country after their legal term of stay has expired) in the developed economies. According to IOM, the people who have migrated without proper authorization i.e., without documents or with false documents, account for one third to one half of the new entrants into developed countries, which is an increase of 20 per cent over the past 10 years. It is also estimated that in the US, where the population is approximately 294 million, the total number of irregular migrants is as high as 12 million. This is the result of rampant human trafficking and growth of the crime syndicates. Due to development of communication and travel facilities, smuggling and trafficking has emerged as the third largest source of profits for the international organized crime including drugs and weapons.

Globalization has Resulted in the Large Scale Migration of 'Unfinished Human Capital'

Growing interdependence amongst nations is an inevitable consequence of economic integration and this fact has necessitated stronger ties between countries. The economies all over the world recognize international trade as a key engine for growth and thus, actively work towards arrangements which ensure mutual economic gains for partners involved. As countries open up to all forms of cross-border trade and in particular, trade in services, the concept of cross-border education has also gained momentum. The growth in internationalization of education coupled with a demographic slowdown (due to low fertility rates) and an ever-increasing demand for the skilled human capital in the developed countries.

Shifts in Source and Destination Regions

New immigration destinations have emerged and South flows are nearly as large as South-North flows. Emerging economies of the newly industrialised countries of East and South-East Asia and more recently, the Persian Gulf and South-Western Europe had to resort to the migrant workers to ensure their expansion. Many former emigration countries have recently become immigration countries and many societies experience simultaneous inflows and outflows of people. Europe, a traditional emigration source, has become a net receiver of the international migration. Throughout the 19th century and the early part of the 20th century, Europe was a main source of out-migration, particularly to North America. However, in the decades after the Second World War, emigration from Europe has slowed down because of the economic reconstruction of Europe after the war and the corresponding rise in the demand for the skilled workers. By the 1960s, there was a shortage of skilled labour in the U.S. and Canada. The U.S. amended its immigration law in 1965 and Canada in 1967 to remove national and racial origin in the selection of immigrants and to place a greater emphasis on educational credentials and labour market needs. These changes increased the opportunity of immigration to North America for those outside of Europe from Asia, Africa and Latin America. By the 1980s, it became clear that immigration from Europe has fallen behind the migration flow from the so-called 'non-traditional' parts of the world.

Demographic Trends: Declining Fertility and Aging and Increasing Population

The decline in fertility rate and population aging have compelled many highly developed countries to rely on the international migration as a source of labour supply and population growth. The decline in fertility means that a succeeding cohort circle or group of the labour market entrants will be smaller than the preceding one and over time, the senior population will rise. The fertility rate and the level of economic development usually change in opposite directions. Hence, the more developed regions of the world tend to have a lower fertility rate.

Among OECD countries, the fertility rate has been declining since the 1960s to a point where many countries do not have the natural capacity to replace their populations. A total fertility rate of 2.1 is considered by demographers to be the required level for a population to replace its members through natural replacement. The only OECD countries in 2005 that had a total fertility rate that was marginally below the natural replacement level are the U.S. (2.04), New Zealand (1.96) and Ireland (1.94). In contrast, Japan, Italy, Spain and Germany have a total fertility rate of about 1.3 and Canada, 1.5. Between 1985 and 1990, the international migration accounted for about one quarter of the developed world's population growth and the figure grew to about 45 percent during the period of 1990-1995 as fertility rate. The mortality rate also continued to fall with an improved standard of living, better health and medical facilities, increased usage of contraceptives, which made people more focused towards making a career and increased inclination towards materialism.

The nations with the falling fertility rates faced the problem of aging population and labour shortage and thus, the rate of immigration has increased in such nations. The developing and the less developed economies have seen a considerable rise in population and the demographic trends explain the emigration pressures in Africa and Asia. The scarce material and natural resources and lack of employment and development opportunities is a major reason behind socio-economic and environmental insecurities faced by people of such nations forcing them to migrate to newer places where their engagement in a menial work provides them handsome remuneration.

Globalization and the Demand for Labour

Globalization is responsible for contradictory impact on the demand of labour, creating new opportunities of social mobility for those in possession of scientific expertise and technical knowledge needed for the new economy, while dislocating others in peripheral countries connected to the traditional economy. These tendencies generate different kinds of labour demand in different locations. In developed regions of the world, the demand is mainly for highly skilled labour tied to the growth of the new economy, whereas in peripheral regions penetrated by the market economy, the demand is usually for low-cost industrial labour that is needed to fuel the economic expansion driven by the rapid growth in industrial and manufacturing production. Advanced capitalist countries such as the United States, Canada and Australia benefit from international migration, especially by attracting the highly-trained human capital from less developed regions of the world.

Different kinds of immigrants are drawn to highly developed countries for similar reasons. For those in possession of advanced skills and human capital that are in rising demand because of the expansion of digitalized technology and professional specialties, technologically advanced capitalist economies offer the best remuneration and job opportunities. But the robustness of highly developed economies attracts others to move, including those who are marginalized and displaced in their own countries as a result of economic globalization, capitalist expansion and other social and political forces. For them, advanced capitalist countries provide a chance to improve their livelihood, even though their lack of educational expertise and technical skills is likely to land them only in marginal sectors and low-paying jobs. In short, in comparison to limited options and growing uncertainty in their home countries, any slim chance of migrating to affluent countries becomes attractive, even if it means working in menial and marginal jobs. Thus, two forms of migration i.e., skilled and unskilled operate under different levels of supply and demand.

The Emergence of Trans-nationalism and Transnational Communities

Transnational communities appear to be proliferating rapidly, which is a most striking feature of current trend of international migration. It is the result of processes of global integration and time-space compression. New technologies of communication and transport allow frequent and multi-directional flows of people. Transnational migrants work, pray and express their political interests in several contexts rather than in a single nation-state. Some will put down roots in a host country, maintain strong homeland ties and belong to religious and political movements that span the globe.

The Politicisation of Migration is Growing

Domestic politics, bilateral and regional relationships and national security policies of states around the world are increasingly affected by the international migration. There is increasing realisation that migration policy issues require enhanced global governance and better co-ordination between sending, transit and destination countries.

Migration in the Age of Globalization and the Emerging Issues

The flow of refugees and others seeking irregular access and entry to the developed countries has increased dramatically. For instance in Europe alone, according to the UN High Commissioner for