

## **Emigration Pushed by Shrinking Employment**

The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) released data on migration – The International Migrant Stock-2019- in September. The number of international migrants in the world had reached to 272 million in 2019 which is 51 million more than in 2010. This migrating population is 3.5 per cent of total world population which raised from 2.8 % in 2000.

One third of all international migrants originated from 10 countries – the percentage of emigrants from India is 6.5, followed by Mexico 4.5 (12 million), China 4 (11 million), Russia 3.5 (10 million), Syria 3 (8 million) and Bangla Desh 2 (5.5 million). UAE is the most preferred destinations for Indian workers which hosts nearly 3 Indian migrants.

The UNDESA stated that two-fifths of all international migrants had gone from one developing country to another. If forced displacements are excluded this figure may reach three-fifths.

Forced displacement is one of the causes for international migration. During the period of 2010 to 2017, the number of asylum seekers and refugees soared by 13 million. The main cause is US imperialist wars in the Middle East, particularly Syria, turmoil created by it in North Africa, apart from its war on Libya. All most all the refugees were hosted in Europe under severe hostile conditions and several hundreds have lost their lives during the transportation from war ravaged regions.

The growing unemployment in India is forcing the youth to go beyond the borders in search of livelihood. The money they are sending back to their families is bailing out the Indian economy from being fell into debt trap. Yet they are the most neglected people and their hardships are well documented. Also the migration of white collar job seekers from India is a form of brain drain that deprives India of its scientific and technological base.

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