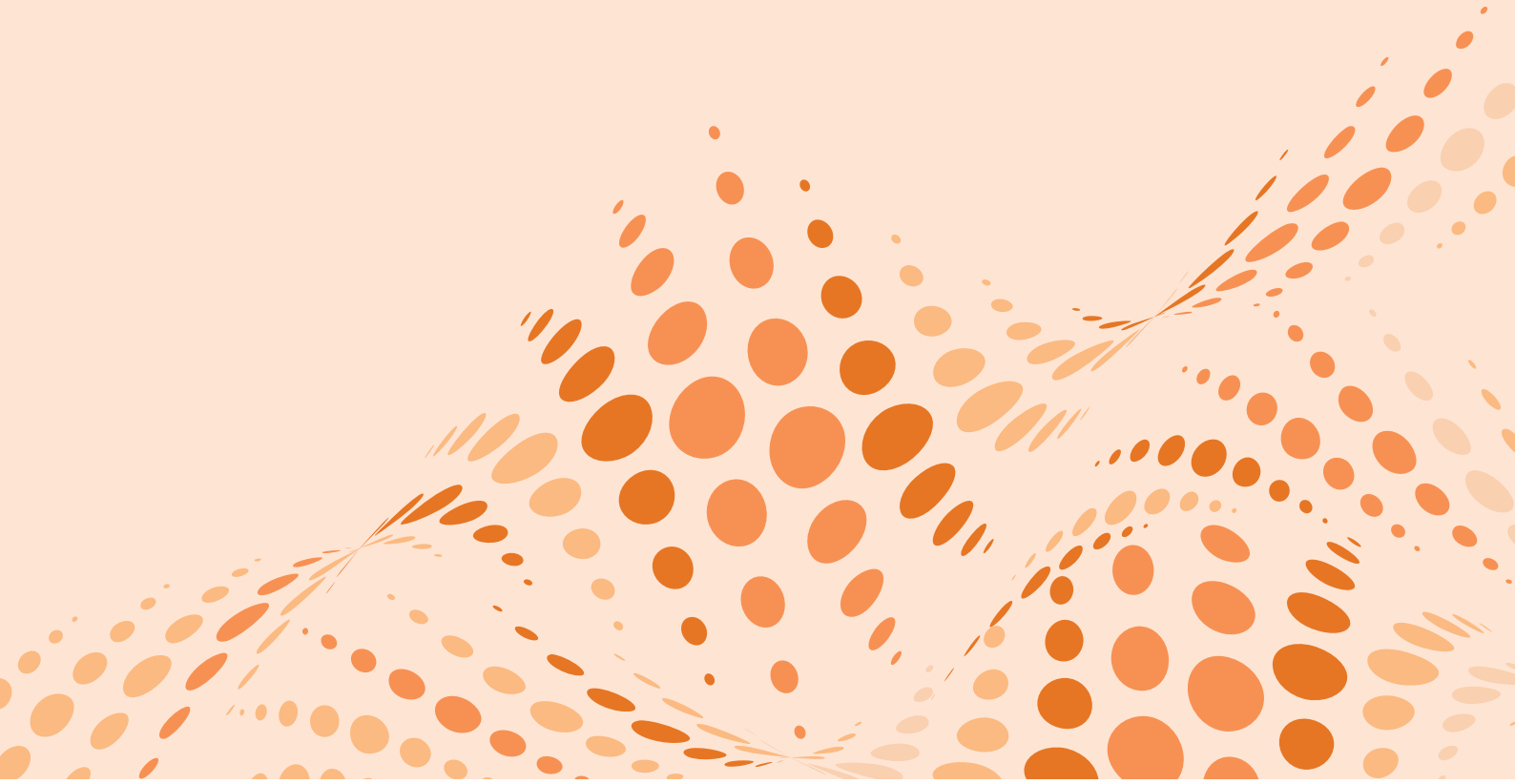
Data Needs Assessment Regarding International Migration from India

January 2023



GMDAC
IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre

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Indian Council of World Affairs

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This guidance note was authored by Michel Poulain, Anne Herm and Giambattista Cantisani. Michel Poulain, the Project Leader, is a Professor Emeritus at UC Louvain, Belgium and a senior researcher at Tallinn University, Estonia. Anne Herm is the former head of the Population Statistics Section in Statistics, Estonia. She was also the National Expert at Eurostat, Luxembourg, and is currently a researcher at Tallinn University, Estonia. Giambattista Cantisani, an independent expert, is a Population and Migration Statistics Specialist with extensive knowledge on data collection methods practised worldwide.

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Abbreviations

BOI	Bureau of Immigration
CPV	Consular, Passport and Visa Division
EC	Emigration Clearance
ECR	Emigration Check Required
EGRIS	Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics
GCM	Global Compact for Migration
GMDAC	Global Migration Data Analysis Centre
ICM	India Centre for Migration
ICWA	Indian Council of World Affairs
ICWF	Indian Community Welfare Fund
ILO	International Labour Organization
IRRS	International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics
KPSK	Kshetriya Pravasi Sahayata Kendra
MADAD	Consular Services Management System
MEA	Ministry of External Affairs
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
NPR	National Population Register
NRI	Non-Resident Indians
NSSO	National Sample Survey Office
OCI	Overseas Citizen of India
PBBY	Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana
PKVY	Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana
PLFS	Periodic Labour Force Survey
PoE	Protector of Emigrants
PSP	Passport Seva Programme
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affair
UNGMD	United Nations Global Migration Database
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
USD	United States Dollars

Executive Summary

This report aims to provide a detailed overview of the availability and utilization of statistical data on international migration from India. It serves as a guide to national data sources and methodologies for migration-related data collection carried out by the Indian federal authorities and the research community. The report also presents recommendations and a set of indicators that ensure the produced statistics are aligned with global standards and best practices.

This report aims to provide a detailed overview of the availability and utilization of statistical data on international migration from India. It serves as a guide to national data sources and methodologies for migration-related data collection carried out by the Indian federal authorities and the research community. The report also presents recommendations and a set of indicators that ensure the produced statistics are aligned with global standards and best practices. Therefore, the report is a useful guide to inform the implementation and monitoring of international policy frameworks for a wide range of national and international stakeholders, including policymakers, statistical officers, researchers, migration data experts and international organizations such as UN agencies.

The report provides a tool to compare policy frameworks with the statistical data produced in India. Data from different administrative databases in India is being addressed in detail. Furthermore, a desk review of scientific literature published by Indian researchers in the field of migration is conducted to help identify the data, and its source, on international migration in India that can be used for academic research. It would identify the ability of the existing data to map the migration processes in the country and the gaps that limit academic investigations to support policymaking.

This guidance note contains five sections. The first section presents statistical figures on international migration, in line with international frameworks that iterate the need for migration data collection and management to inform evidence-based policies, including the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). It lists the recommended coverage of topics and disaggregation of statistical data on international migration. The second section identifies the Indian government institutions that manage data related to international migration. These institutions collect information from migrants, particularly when their documents are being processed at entry and exit ports or services within the institution's mandate are being provided.

The third section displays the statistical data published by these institutions and shared with stakeholders and international institutions. The fourth section identifies statistical data used by Indian academics for their investigations on international migration trends in India. The list of selected literature is given in the Annex.

The last section details the statistical data on international migration currently produced and available in India. It presents the collected variables and the population covered by various data collection activities conducted by the government authorities of India.

Brief Methodology

The research methodology was developed in consultation with the erstwhile India Centre for Migration, now the Centre for Migration, Mobility and Diaspora Studies (CMMDS) of the Indian Council of World Affairs, the Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC) and leading migration experts and practitioners. Following an initial literature review, three rounds of in-depth qualitative consultations were conducted across two days to ascertain how data on migration is currently being collected, analyzed, and utilized individually and collectively by the Government of India and non-government stakeholders. By identifying good practices, gaps, and needs, the data needs assessment expanded the scope and potential of utilizing migration data for good migration governance, effective management and preparedness, and socioeconomic development. For each consultation, stakeholders were requested to complete a pre-consultation questionnaire.

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On the first day, Migration Data Consultations were conducted with MEA Departments and Sub-divisions in coordination with ICWA and GMDAC. MEA stakeholders included representatives fromICWA, eMigrate, Pravasi Bharatiya Sahayata Kendras (PBSK), Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF), Protector of Emigrants (PoEs), MADAD, Passport Seva Project (PSP), Regional Passport Offices (RPO), Passport Seva Kendras (PSK) and the Consular Grievances Management System (MADAD).

On the second day, the Migration Data Consultation was conducted with Academics and Demographers in coordination with IOM, ICWA and GMDAC. Consultations on the third day were with United Nations Agencies housed in India, namely the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (UNESCAP). Further consultations were conducted with the National Skills and Development Cooperation, the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner and the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

1. Internationally recommended data collection on **International Migration**

International organizations worldwide have proposed recommendations in line with several policy frameworks on international migration-related statistics to provide governments with the right tools for evidence-based policymaking and ensure the comparability of national data on an international level.

International organizations worldwide have proposed recommendations in line with several policy frameworks on international migration-related statistics to provide governments with the right tools for evidence-based policymaking and ensure the comparability of national data on an international level. Better and newer assessment needs have emerged for evaluating and monitoring the size and composition of population stocks and migration flows and the determinants, consequences, and challenges of migration ranging from the impact of emigration in the country of origin to the integration of immigrants in the country of destination and the possibility of return migration. This section reviewed the main provisions and proposed tabulations, especially those that apply directly to population volumes and the flows of migrants.

1.1. The requirements on migration statistics and population census

The United Nations has been involved in the provision of migration statistics, particularly in line with the Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, issued in 1998 (UN, 1998),[1] the Principles and Recommendations on Population and Housing Census (Revision 3 UN 2017)[2] and the Handbook on Measuring International Migration Through the Population Census issued in 2020 (UN, 2020).[3]

The recommendations on migration statistics recognize the importance of identifying the size and composition of population volumes and migration flows, adopting a two-stage pragmatic approach. Firstly, a detailed framework for the compilation of inflow and outflow statistics was developed with codes for the data sources, time or duration, and availability of statistics. It resulted in a taxonomy of inflows and outflows by entry status, citizenship and the concepts underpinning this framework. Secondly, the recommendations defined migration as a change in the country of usual residence and made a distinction between short- and long-term migration.

1 United Nations, Department of Economic & Social Affairs Statistics Division (1998), Recommendation on Statistics of International Migration: Revision 1, Series M, No. 58, Available at ://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesm/seriesm_58rev1e.pdf.

2 United Nations, Department of Economic & Social Affairs Statistics Division (2017), Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses: Revision 3, Available at https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/Principles_and_Recommendations/Population-and-Housing-Censuses/Series_M67rev3-E.pdf.

3 United Nations, Demographic and Social Statistics, Available at: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/Handbooks/international-migration/2020-Handbook-Migration-and-Censuses-E.pdf.

The recommendations proposed a large set of tables on flows of migrants, population stocks and asylum by different characteristics. A selection of the priority tables includes the following:

Priority Tables	Flow, population stocks and characteristics
I. Recommended tabulations on international migrant inflows	
1-3	Number of incoming migrants, disaggregated by sex and country of citizenship, country of birth and previous country of usual residence
20	Number of returning citizens who worked abroad, disaggregated by sex, age group and occupation in previous country of usual residence
II. Recommended tabulations on international migrant outflows	
1-3	Number of departing migrants, disaggregated by sex and country of citizenship, country of birth and next country of usual residence
20	Number of emigrating citizens intending to work abroad, disaggregated by sex, age group and occupation in future country of usual residence

Furthermore, in 2020, while revising the UN recommendations,[4] a new framework for concepts and definitions on international migration was developed, including the following:

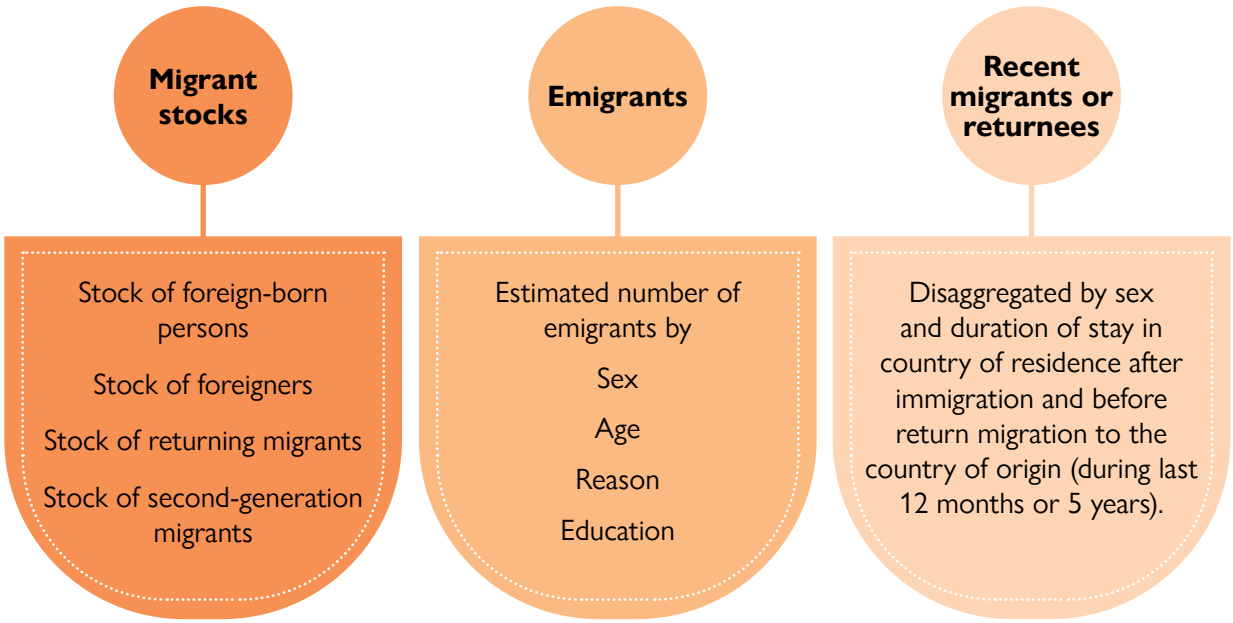
- International migration is an essential part of the broader concept of international mobility.
- A clear linkage between migration flows and population stocks.
- The consideration of statistics on temporary international movements and their effects on the temporary population.
- The resident population includes those who reside or intend to reside in the country within a given year, at least 6 months +1 day or 12 months, as defined in the latest principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses.

The translation of this new conceptual framework into concrete recommendations and practical advice for more efficient migration data collection is foreseen in the near future.

The evolution of principles and recommendations for the population census considered the concepts and definitions that complement the ones applied to migration statistics, particularly the place of usual residence. Besides, the Handbook on Measuring International Migration through Population Censuses (UN, 2020) demonstrates several statistics, tabulations and indicators related to international migration that can be obtained from a census. The lists presented, while extensive, are in no way exhaustive. Only some censuses can produce all the statistics listed, and some are recommended as core indicators for its utilization by some countries. These recent provisions propose statistics concerning the international migrant stocks, recent migrants, emigrants, and net international migration.

Hence, it is recommended to produce the following data and statistics:

4 https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/migration-expert-group/.



In addition to the classical sex, age, marital status, educational attainment, labour force status, principal occupation, the branch of industry, status in employment and language usually spoken at home, further disaggregation by the following characteristics is needed:

- Country of birth
- Country of citizenship
- Mode of acquisition of citizenship
- Year or period of arrival
- Country of previous or last residence (in the case of returning migrants)
- Country of birth of parents

The handbook also presents tabulations proposed for these statistics.

1.2. The requirements of statistics on labour migration

As the primary provision intended to update the statistical framework relevant to labour migration, in 2018, ILO issued the Guidelines Concerning Statistics of International Labour Migration (ILO, 2018[5]). Despite providing definitions of the main sociodemographic, migration and work characteristics in the new framework, a methodology and tabulation must be proposed. As of today, ILO collects a set of 44 indicators, including, for instance, the following:

- Working-age population by sex, age, and place of birth/ citizenship
- The stock of nationals abroad by sex and country of residence
- The inflow of foreign-born working-age population by sex and country of birth
- The outflow of nationals by sex and country of destination.

The data collection methodologies in these guidelines should provide comprehensive information for the various users of statistics on international labour migration, considering specific national needs and circumstances. The information should include data on the main sociodemographic characteristics and migrant and work status of three specific categories, for instance, (1) the international migrant workers, (2) international migrants looking for work and (3) the returning international migrant workers.

5 https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/dgreports/stat/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_648922.pdf

1.3. Data for the Agenda 2030 and the GCM

As a follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals[6], in 2015, the international community agreed on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[7]. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indicator Framework[8] established 17 goals covering different sectors, such as poverty, education, health, environment, and decent work, split into 169 targets and over 232 indicators for monitoring and evaluation.

As an indicator in the SDGs, migration was included for the first time in an international development framework, with attention towards safe, orderly, and regular migration, the positive contributions of migrants, and the general objective of 'leaving no one behind.' However, there has been limited reference to international protection. A varying series of indicators relevant to migration are included directly (as the focus of measurement, for instance, Indicator 16.2.2 – Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation) or indirectly (in terms of disaggregation of data by 'migratory status' or other migration-relevant aspects, for instance, the Indicator 8.8.1 – Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status).

A review of the SDG Indicator Framework[9] 2020 determined some changes in these indicators, such as the introduction of indicator 10.7.3, "Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination". With respect to the migration-relevant SDG indicators, international organisations such as the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) have established some analysis and guidance.

In 2018, the UN General Assembly adopted the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)[10], the first-ever international migration framework. The GCM aims to support international cooperation on the governance of international migration, provide comprehensive solutions for national policies addressing the most pressing issues on migration and give states the space and flexibility to pursue implementation based on their migration realities and capacities. Before adopting the GCM objectives, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families entered into force in 2003, emphasizing the connection between migration and human rights. The Convention established minimum standards that States should apply to migrant workers and members of their families, irrespective of their migratory status[11].

Therefore, the commitment to cooperate internationally to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration per the GCM is consistent with the Target 10.7 of the SDG Indicator Framework and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families[12]. Crucially, Objective 1 of the GCM calls for countries to collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies.

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6 United Nations, Millennium Goals (2015), Available at https://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/.

7 United Nations, Department of Economic & Social Affairs, Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Available at https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda.

8 United Nations, Department of Economic & Social Affairs, The 17 Goals,, Available at: https://sdgs.un.org/goals.

9 https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/.

10 https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/sites/default/files/180713_agreed_outcome_global_compact_for_migration.pdf

11 https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Publications/FactSheet24rev.1en.pdf

12 https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-convention-protection-rights-all-migrant-workers

2. Indian institutions managing data related to **international migration**

In India, several institutions, ministries, and specific departments manage data related to international migration. The Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation and the Department in charge of population census within the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) produce international migration statistics according to their mandate. At the same time, the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) e-Migrate platform maintains databases that would be useful for providing additional statistics related to international migration, such as patterns and trends of the international labour market. It includes sectors of employment and specific job profiles in demand that Indian migrant workers in destination countries fill.

2.1. Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation:

This Ministry is composed of several divisions, including the Survey Design and Research Division, Data Processing Division, Field Operations Division, Survey Coordination Division and Data Informatics and Innovation Division[13,14].

The **National Sample Survey Office** (NSSO) conducted an all-India **survey of households** in the 64th round of NSS from July 2007 to June 2008 that focused on employment and unemployment as well as internal and international migration dynamics in India. However, the following round of NSS did not consider the topic of international migration.

The last round of the **Periodic Labour Force Survey** (PLFS) conducted from July 2020 to June 2021, did not include questions related to international migration.

The **Multiple Indicator Survey** (78th round) conducted in January-December 2020, included a section on '*migration particulars of household members*' that might help identify household members who returned from abroad based on the question of last place of residence and the time of arrival.

13 http://mospi.nic.in/.

14 https://mospi.gov.in/documents/213904/848928/Annual_Report_2020_21_Eng.pdf/d448c47a-fa4e-17c5-7a34-e8fe-3063b06a?t=1613993557446.

2.2. Ministry of Home Affairs

Office of the Registrar General

1. **Population and housing census:** The last two censuses were conducted in 2001 and 2011. The 2021 census was postponed to 2022 due to the pandemic. Both the 2001 and 2011 census questionnaires included some questions on last residence, place of birth, and country of citizenship. Foreigners with usual residences in India were also included.

2. **Register of birth and deaths:** All births and deaths of Indian citizens occurring abroad should be reported to the Consular Services of the country of residence, and the information transferred by the Consular, Passport and Visa (CPV) department of the MEA to the Registrar for registration.

3. **The National Population Register (NPR):** The National Population Register (NPR) is a registry of the usual residents of the country. It is being prepared at the local (village/sub-town), sub-District, District, State and National level under provisions of the Citizenship Act 1955 and the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003. According to these rules, it is mandatory for every resident person in India to register under the NPR. The following features are included in the NPR.

    i. For the NPR, a **usual resident** is defined as a person who has resided in a local area for the past 6 months or more or someone who intends to reside in that area for the next 6 months or more.

    ii. The objective of the NPR is to create a comprehensive identity database of every usual resident in the country. The database would contain demographic as well as biometric particulars.

    iii. Concretely, the data for NPR was collected since 2010 along with the house listing phase of the Census of India 2011. This data was updated in 2015 by conducting a door-to-door survey.

    iv. The NPR database still needs to be completed, and the digitisation of the updated information was linked to the issue of Aadhaar cards[15].

    v. More recently, it has been decided to update the NPR along with the House listing phase of the Census 2021, which will be conducted in 2022.

    vi. Information about the NPR is available on the website of the MHA, Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner[16].

Three other divisions, the Foreigner Division, Border Management Division and Bureau of Immigration, of the MHA are responsible for procedures related, directly or indirectly, to migration as the following:

15 A 12-digit number that is provided by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI).

16 https://censusindia.gov.in/2011-Common/IntroductionToNpr.html.

Foreigner Division

This division deals with Citizenship applications Overseas Citizens of India applications

Bureau of immigration

This division is responsible for issuing visas and residence permits. Each state manages its residence permits and there is no central database on applications for residence permits and related decisions.

Border Management Division

This division is responsible for border control. According to information from secondary sources (interviewed persons), only biometric data read from passports are collected in a digital database. Scanned pages of the passport can also be kept, but not in the form that allows statistical tabulation. Border exit and entry records can produce direct and comprehensive information on migration flows, provided all borders are adequately covered, all border crossings are aptly recorded, and appropriate methodology is used. Nevertheless, it was not possible, within this project's scope, to assess the availability of data from this database and accordingly propose ways to use border data to improve international migration statistics in India.

2.3. Ministry of External Affairs

1. **e-Migrate platform**: e-Migrate is a computerized system introduced in 2015 as the result of a Government of India project that aimed to digitize the emigration process making it simple, transparent, and orderly, and to regulate and facilitate overseas employment of Indian nationals, especially for blue-collar workers.[17] The following features are included in the platform.

    i. One of the main benefits expected from the system is that it would interlink ministries and embassies.

    ii. The system ensures that all key stakeholders of emigrants are integrated on the same electronic platform through collaboration with the Passport Seva Project of the Ministry of External Affairs, the Bureau of Immigration of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Indian Missions in the 18 Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries, foreign employers, and the registered recruiting agents.

    iii. ECR Category Passports are required predominantly for aspiring migrants who have not passed 10th grade (i.e., matriculation or higher education pass certificate).

    iv. The 18 countries for which emigration clearance is required for ECR passport holders and nurses travelling for work are as follows: Afghanistan, Bahrain,

17 http://www.emigrate.gov.in/.

Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Sudan, South Sudan, Syria, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.

v. The platform is now also open for voluntary registration for Emigration Check Not Required (ECNR) category passport holders.

vi. The host of the platform, the MEA, has access to all linked databases.

vii. This platform also proves to be useful during emergencies when migrants are to be contacted to receive crucial information or assistance, such as issuing new passports.

viii. During the first year of its functioning, 784,152 emigration clearances were registered. However, this number decreased quickly, and in 2017, it was estimated that 20.5 per cent of potential users were included in the system[18]. In 2021, 128,817 emigration clearances were obtained, and as of July 2022, 189,206 emigration clearances were obtained.

2. **Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana (PBBY)[19]:** This is a mandatory insurance scheme aimed at safeguarding the interests of Indian emigrant workers falling under the Emigration Check Required (ECR) category going for overseas employment in ECR countries. The Scheme was initially launched in 2003. It was amended in 2006, 2008 and 2017 to strengthen the coverage of emigrant workers. PBBY is available to all candidates, including non-ECR passport holders. Candidates for the non-ECR category must first voluntarily register on e-Migrate, and the same registration number can be used to apply for PBBY.

3. **Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF)[20]:** This Fund aims at assisting Overseas Indian nationals in distress, and it is operational in all Indian Missions abroad.

4. **Consular, Passport & Visa Division (CPV)[21]**: The CPV handles all policy matters related to:

   - Processing of Visa requests from foreign Missions & Posts based in New Delhi for their Diplomats & Non-diplomatic staff
   - Issuance of Indian Visas at our Missions abroad for foreign nationals
   - Registration of births and deaths abroad
   - Issuance of OCI Card by our Missions/ Posts abroad
   - Issuance of Diplomatic & Official Passports
   - Consular Grievance
   - Legalisation/Attestation of documents
   - Extradition Matters

5. **Consular Services Management System (MADAD)[22]:** The Consular Services Management System (MADAD) is a portal of the Ministry of External Affairs set up for users to register online grievances about the Consular Services offered by the Indian Missions/Posts abroad. Indian students studying or planning to study abroad may also register themselves on the portal to facilitate contact with the nearest Indian Missions and Posts.

18 ILO (2018), India Labour Migration Update 2018, Available at https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---sro-new_delhi/documents/publication/wcms_631532.pdf.

19 Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana 2017, Available at https://www.mea.gov.in/pbby.htm.

20 Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, Indian Community Welfare Fund, Available at https://www.mea.gov.in/icwf.htm.

21 Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, Consular, Passport & Visa Division, Available at: https://mea.gov.in/cpv.htm.

22 Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, Madad, Available at https://madad.gov.in/.

6. **Protector General of Emigrants (PGE)[23]:** The PGE under the Ministry of External Affairs is the authority responsible for protecting the interest of Indian workers going abroad. PGE is also the registering authority to issue Registration Certificates to the Recruiting Agents for overseas human power exporting businesses. The Protector General of Emigrants also has the power to sanction prosecution for offences and penalties, suspend, cancel, and revoke the Registration Certificate, and issue permits to the foreign employer (FE) under the Emigration Act, 1983.

7. **Protector of Emigrants (PoE)[24]:** The PoE performs functions assigned to them by the Emigration Act of 1983 under the general superintendence and control of the Protector General of Emigrants. PoE reviews emigration applications of unskilled workers travelling to the ECR countries and issues emigration clearances accordingly.

The data flow for emigration of unskilled workers to ECR countries is the following:

Emigrant provides all the emigration documents to PoE → The PoE then reviews the application for ECR → Once approved an emigration clearance is issued → The data goes to the BoI → BoI then verifies the Emigration Clearance and Passport at Port of Exit.

8. **Passport Seva Programme (PSP)[25]:** The PSP Division of the Ministry of External Affairs provides passport services through the Central Passport Organization (CPO) and its network of 36 Passport Offices, 93 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs), and 424 Post Office Passport Seva Kendras (POPSKs). The PSP Division provides consular, Passport and Visa services to overseas Indians/Foreign nationals through Indian Missions and Posts abroad. Passport Issuance is conducted under the following legal frameworks: Passports Act 1967, Passport Rules 1980 (amended from time to time), the gazetted notifications and administrative guidelines.

9. **Kshetriya Pravasi Sahayata Kendras (KPSK)[26]:** Previously known as the Migrant Resource Centres, have been established in Kochi, Hyderabad, Delhi, Lucknow, and Chennai. These centres assist in the form of,

i. Registering, responding to, and monitoring complaints/grievances

ii. Collecting and disseminating information on emigration

iii. Functioning as a knowledge and counselling centre

iv. Providing institutional support to arrange overseas employment

23 Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, Consular Services, Available at https://mea.gov.in/protector-general-emigrants.htm.

24 Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, Protector General of Emigrants, Available at: https://mea.gov.in/protector-general-emigrants.htm.

25 Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, Passport Seva, Available at https://www.passportindia.gov.in/.

26 Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, Overseas Workers Resource Centers & Migrant Resource Centers, Available at: https://www.mea.gov.in/images/pdf/owrc-and-mrc.pdf.

10. **Pravasi Bharatiya Sahayta Kendra (PBSK)[27]:** Previously known as the Overseas Workers Resource Centre, has been set up in Dubai (UAE), Sharjah (UAE), Riyadh (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) and Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)[28]. These centres provide guidance and counselling on all matters pertaining to overseas Indian workers. The main objective of the PBSK is to act as a single window to facilitate and provide support services to workers abroad for employment. The PBSK, with a 24-hour helpline, handles complaints or grievances promptly, with remediation provided as needed.[29]

11. **Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PKVY)[30]:** This initiative is a collaborative effort between the MEA and the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) to enhance overseas employment opportunities for Indian workers. It aims at enhancing the skills set of potential emigrant workers in selected sectors and job roles in line with international standards to facilitate overseas employment.

27 Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, Pravasi Bharatiya Sahayata Kendra, Available at https://pbsk.cgidubai.gov.in/.

28 https://rsdebate.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/693577/1/IQ_247_03012019_U2418_p177_p179.pdf

29 https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/attach/Pravasi_Bharatiya_Sahayta_Kendra_new.pdf

30 Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, Question No. 18 Launching of Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Rajya Sabha, Available at https://www.mea.gov.in/rajya-sabha.htm?dtl/28038/.

3. Statistics and data on international migration in India published by **international institutions**

Several international institutions publish and analyze data on international migration and its related phenomena. However, only a few collect, analyze and publish data directly received from national statistical institutions or are direct data producers in the countries. Many datasets published on international websites are estimates based on a combination of data from different sources. A short overview of the main datasets available for India is listed in this section, focusing on the data provided by Indian authorities and estimated by international organizations. This inventory does not present data on migration flows from India reported by other countries.

3.1. UNDESA

Most international migration data are available through the UN data portal[31] maintained by the UNSD under UNDESA. The UNSD collects annual data on population topics through the Demographic Yearbook data collection system, among which are questionnaires on International Travel and Migration Statistics and the Census questionnaire that, among other things, include tables on international migrant stocks and flows as enumerated in the census. Under UNDESA, UNSD collects and publishes data relevant to migration within the following databases:

- The Population Census Datasets
- The Demographic Yearbook Collection
- The SDG Indicators Global Database
- The Global Migration Database

Two types of data are published in these databases: data provided by countries (for instance, India) and data collected or estimated directly by the UN or other international bodies. For these estimates, various sources are used, including data reported by countries other than India on migration flows from and to India and population stocks originating from India.

31 https://data.un.org/

3.1.1. Population Census Datasets[32]

Concerning India, the census data relevant to migration are limited from the 2001 Census results. Data on population stock related to migration includes data on the total foreign-born population by sex, distinguishing continents, and a few selected countries of birth:

- Native and foreign-born population by age, sex and urban/rural residence, India, 2001 (only total foreign-born by sex). The table below is an extract from the UNSD table.

Table 1: Foreign-born population of India by sex, 2001

Country or Area	Total	Male	Female
India	6,166,930	3,174,717	2,992,213

3.1.2. The Demographic Yearbook Collection

International migration data collected annually through the Demographic Yearbook System is published in the section '*Tabulations on international travel and migration statistics*'.[33] This page contains several datasets on international travel and migration inflows and outflows, and on incoming and departing international migrants by several characteristics, as reported by national authorities to the UNSD via an annual data collection programme. However, data are published by the UNSD on selected countries, and India is currently not among these.

3.1.3. SDG Indicators Global Database

Concerning the migration-relevant SDG indicators, eight targets (10 indicators) classified as "For migrants" directly concern migrants, two indicators identified as "For disaggregation - minimum" explicitly require "disaggregation by migratory status", and a total of 22 indicators classified as "For disaggregation - extended" do not explicitly call for disaggregation by migratory status but are considered relevant to fully capture and understand the living conditions of migrants in the receiving countries (See Annex 2: Migration-relevant SDG indicators).

With respect to these SDG indicators, the UNSD database presents only four values for India on indicators relevant to migrants, which includes:

- 10.7.4 - Proportion of the population who are refugees by country of origin
- 10.c.1 - Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted
- 16.2.2 - Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population by sex, age, and form of exploitation (but just the total value for the year 2011)
- 17.3.2 - Volume of remittances (in US dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

These values mainly derive from the data collected by international organisations.

32 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Censuses' Datasets (1995-Present), Available at https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/products/dyb/dybcensusdata/.

33 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Demographic Yearbook, Available at https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dyb_mf/dyb_mf.htm.

3.1.4. United Nations Global Migration Database

The United Nations Population Division of the UNDESA[34] has developed the United Nations Global Migration Database (UNGMD).[35] It is a comprehensive collection of empirical data on the number ("stock") of international migrants by country of birth and citizenship, sex and age as enumerated by population censuses, population registers, nationally representative surveys, and other official statistical sources from over 200 countries in the world. The Database includes estimates on the international migrant stock originating from and in India based on the data collected by the UNSD. [36]

In the case of India, the estimates of foreign immigrants and Indian emigrants for 2020 are 4.9 million and 17.9 million, with the specification of the main countries of origin or destination as shown in the following table. The first figure is comparable with the 2011 Census published by the MHA. While the second is estimated based on the data from other countries on their populations originating from India. In collaboration with UNICEF, the Population Division of UNDESA has prepared this common set of indicators. These indicators are computed by the UN Population Division for many countries, including India and have been published in their Migration profile.[37]

Table 2. Stocks of immigrants and emigrants, India, 2020

Number of foreign citizens in India of which:	**4,878,700**
Percentage of total population	0.4%
Percentage of women	53.4%
Bangladesh	2,488,500
Pakistan	833,300
Nepal	733,700
Sri Lanka	184,800
China	108,000
Number of Indian emigrants abroad of which:	**17,869,500**
Percentage of total population	1.27%
Percentage of women	34.3%
United Arab Emirates	3,471,300
United States	2,723,800
Saudi Arabia	2,502,300
Pakistan	1,597,100
Oman	1,375,700

34 www.un.org/development/desa/pd/data/global-migration-database.

35 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division: International Migration, Available at https://esa.un.org/unmigration/index_sql.aspx.

36 Ibid.

37 UNICEF, India: Migration Profiles, Available at https://esa.un.org/MigGMGProfiles/indicators/files/India.pdf.

3.2. ILO

The International Labour Organization (ILO) collects and compiles statistics on international labour migration for 44 indicators. Concerning India, only four indicators are currently available in the database:

- Working-age population by sex and level of education
- Non-citizen working-age population by sex
- The stock of nationals abroad by sex and country of residence
- The outflow of nationals by sex and country of destination

Tables 3 and 4 present examples of data extracted from ILO's International Labour Migration Statistics Database.[38] The Annual Report of Non-Resident Indians by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs is given as the source for the data. For 2018 stock data (Table 4), administrative records of MEA are given as the source.

Table 3. Outflow of nationals by sex and country of destination, India, 2010-2016

Reference area	Sex	Country of destination	Time	Outflow of nationals (thousands)
India	Total	Total	2010	641
India	Total	Total	2011	627
India	Total	Total	2012	747
India	Total	Total	2013	817
India	Total	Total	2014	805
India	Total	Total	2015	781
India	Total	Total	2016	506

Table 4. Stock of nationals abroad by sex and country of residence, India, 2012-2018

Reference area	Sex	Country of destination	Time	Stock of nationals abroad (thousands)
India	Total	Total	2012	21910
India	Total	Total	2018	13113
India	Total	Kuwait	2018	928
India	Total	Qatar	2018	692
India	Total	Saudi Arabia	2018	2812
India	Total	United Arab Emirates	2018	3100
India	Total	United States	2018	1280
India	Total	Other countries	2018	4301

38 ILO, Statistics on Migrant Workers, Available at https://ilostat.ilo.org/topics/labour-migration/.

3.3. IOM - GMDAC

IOM collects and publishes various data, including missing migrants and migration governance, and collects, analyzes, and publishes primary and secondary data across various migration topics. The Migration Data Portal[39] of the IOM Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC) reproduces the key migration statistics elaborated by other international organizations, such as UNDESA, UNHCR and the World Bank, offering a profile on immigration, emigration, forced migration and other topics.

Category	Total value	Source
Immigration & emigration		
Total number of international migrants at mid-year 2020	4.9 million	UN DESA, 2020
International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population at mid-year 2020	0.4 %	UN DESA, 2020
Total number of emigrants at mid-year 2020	17.9 million	UN DESA, 2020
Net migration (immigrants minus emigrants) in the 5 years prior to 2019	2.7 million	UN DESA, 2019
Difference in the share of migrants in the total population between 2000 and 2020	0.3	UN DESA, 2020
Share of female migrants in the international migrant stock at mid-year 2020	53.4 %	UN DESA, 2020
Share of international migrants 19 years and younger residing in the country/region at mid-year 2020	7.7 %	UN DESA, 2020
Share of international migrants 65 years and older residing in the country/region at mid-year 2020	21.6 %	UN DESA, 2020
Forced Migration		
Total number of refugees in host country, end of 2021	195,400	UNHCR, 2021
Total number of refugees by country of origin, end of 2021	120,400	UNHCR, 2021
Development		
Personal remittances received (as % of GDP) in 2021	3.1 %	World Bank, 2021
Average cost of sending remittances from the country (in % of 200 USD) in 2021	3 %	World Bank, 2021

39 https://www.migrationdataportal.org/data?cm49=356&amp%3Bfocus=profile&i=stock_abs_&t=2020

3.4. UNESCAP

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) collects and utilizes selected data on migration from India. Taking the UNESCAP Asia-Pacific Migration Report 2020[40] as an example, two extracts are provided.

- Annual labour migration outflows from selected Asia-Pacific countries - latest available year
- The annual outflow of migrant workers from selected Asia-Pacific countries, 2009 - the latest available year

In both cases, the data for India is from the Overseas Employment Division, MEA. However, the values seem to represent the phenomenon of emigration from India partially. Besides, UNESCAP directly elaborates and publishes some migration measurements based on the UNDESA data, as represented in the case of the Asia-Pacific Migration Report 2020 for the top 20 migration corridors to Asia-Pacific countries in 1990 and 2019.

3.5. World Bank

The World Bank (WB) compiles summary data on the total values of annual remittance inflows and outflows. It also occasionally collects data on skilled migrants in the health and other professional sectors.[41] Migrant remittance inflows into India for 2020 are estimated at 83 billion USD (equal to 3.1 per cent of GDP), while the Outward remittance flows from India for the same year are estimated at 7 billion USD (0.3 per cent of GDP).

These data are available through the World Bank staff calculations based on the IMF Balance of Payments Statistics Database and data released from the Central Bank of India and the World Bank Country Office, as per the UNESCAP Migration Report 2020.

40 ESCAP, Asia-Pacific Migration Report 2020: Assessing Implementation of the global impact for migration, Available at https://www.unescap.org/resources/asia-pacific-migration-report-2020.

41 World Bank (2017), Migration and Remittances Data, Available at www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data

4. Scientific literature on international migration in India and the **use of statistical data**

This section provides insights into scientific literature conducted by Indian and international academics and other entities dealing with international migration in India issued in the last two decades. Many publications report on the Indian diaspora, the dimensions, determinants and consequences of emigration, the skills and profiles of people going abroad, such as low skilled migrants or health workers, the protection of emigrants, the pre and post-return migration statuses, the immigration from neighbouring countries and the impact of remittances. Most papers on international migration are written by sociologists and anthropologists, often under "diaspora studies", and include more qualitative than quantitative information.

The academics interviewed are Professor Binod Khadria (School of Social Sciences at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi), Professor R.B. Bhagat (International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai), Dr Irudaya Rajan (International Institute of Migration and Development, Thiruvananthapuram), Dr Sasikumar (V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida) and Dr Chinmay Tumbe (Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore). These five authors have written several publications, often with co-authors. In addition to interviews with scientists, a literature review was also carried out that aimed to identify the most used data sourced by academics.

In general, the literature is divided into two types - publications that include data analysis from sources like censuses, household surveys and administrative databases, and publications that are already published elsewhere. A selection of recent literature is annexed to this report (see Annex 1). The literature based on the original data analysis is more important as it assess the availability and practicality of data sources. This literature review revealed that only a limited number of data sources are used in scientific research on migration in India.

Data is used primarily from the National Sample Survey (NSS) 2007-2008 to analyse employment, unemployment, and migration[42] and supplement a series of surveys such as the Kerala Migration Surveys,[43] Tamil Nadu Survey of 2015,[44] the population censuses of 2001[45] and 2011,[46] the administrative data on the e-Migrate system[47] and a few ad hoc surveys that have relatively small samples.[48] Note that numbers added to each data source here refer to the publications listed in Annex 1. The publications not based on original Indian data sources refer to data available on international databases. Besides, these papers relied on statistical data only marginally or not at all. It was observed that the current data on emigration from India is limited, which was also expressed explicitly by the academics during the interviews.

42 See Annex 1 for specified publications 23, 24, 31, 38, 56, 58, 60

43 1, 13, 20, 27, 33, 34, 39, 42, 44, 46, 47, 50, 54, 55

44 40, 45

45 56

46 61

47 57

48 38 ,43, 52, 57, 62

5. Statistical data on international migration **currently available in India**

The following sections detail the variables under each data source, the targeted population, the accuracy of the data proposed and the dissemination for policy support. The Kerala Migration Surveys and other purpose-specific surveys developed by some states are not described in this report.

In statistical data sources (primarily including census and sample surveys), a person is considered a migrant if her/his birthplace is different from the place of enumeration. Since 1971, the census has provided data on migrants based on their place of birth (POB) and place of last residence (POLR) (Lusome & Bhagat, 2020).

Administrative sources, in general, do not apply an explicit definition of migrants. However, their procedures are related to specified categories of persons to which a statistical definition of the migrant can be applied strictly. For example, aspiring migrants registered in the e-Migrate system for the first time can be considered emigrants (as part of the emigrant flow). Similarly, Indians can be considered overseas Indian citizens based on the duration of their employment contract abroad (usually two years).

The national government services portal links to the Open Government Data Platform[49] and the Passport Seva database,[50] where data on daily issues of passports by gender are available.

5.1. Population stock with international migration background

The sources for information on the population of India, particularly on migrants or related to migration, such as households having migrant members, are collected through the census and sample surveys. Despite these data collection methods being able to collect detailed information on international migration, there are severe limitations to providing timely and accurate statistics needed for monitoring rapidly changing patterns. Investigation of census data collection shows that recommended core topics related to migration still needed to be fully covered even in the 2011 census. It should also be noted that the frequency of the censuses may be increased to monitor rapidly changing migration patterns.

According to available information for this assessment, only one sample survey, the Employment & Unemployment and Migration Particulars, conducted in 2007-2008 in the framework of the National Sample Surveys, included the collection of data on migration.[51] In both data collections, international migration was less considered than internal migration.

49 https://data.gov.in/

50 https://www.passportindia.gov.in/AppOnlineProject/ccgm/informationAction

51 National Data Archive, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, India - Employment, Unemployment and Migration Survey, July 2007 - June 2008, NSS 64th Round, Available at http://microdata.gov.in/nada43/index.php/catalog/117/study-description

The censuses and surveys in India mainly focus on collecting data on the population originating from India (by birth or nationality/citizenship). The censuses enumerate residents with foreign citizenship, but the surveys exclude them (for instance, in NSS). However, foreign-born Indian residents (who have Indian citizenship) living in India are included in the surveys. The survey also identifies returned Indian emigrants after a short term or long-term period of absence abroad and households with usual residence in India that include members who emigrated and are currently living abroad for short term or long term periods.

The following two sections present the details of migration data collection by recent censuses and the above mentioned surveys.

5.1.1. Source 1 – Population and housing censuses

Statistical data on migration-related population stocks in India have been collected during a census enumeration that the Office of the Registrar General of the MHA carries out. Census data was collected from every person approached during the door-to-door enumeration, including people with foreign backgrounds. The population was enumerated at the usual place of residence. The lists of variables collected by censuses are published on the website of the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, MHA.[52]

From census to census, the techniques have been gradually changing, intending to improve the accuracy and quality of the data while maintaining comparability from one census to the other. The census questionnaires have been modified according to the changing needs of the country. However, since the 1991 census, the variables covering the migration topic have not been changed.

Data collection

According to the census questionnaire, the following information is collected on the population stocks living in India who have an international migration background:

1. Coverage of migration-related population: Born abroad
2. Defining variables: Country of birth
3. Co-variables: All variables collected by census individual questionnaire
4. Coverage of migration-related population: People who had the last place of residence abroad before the enumeration
5. Defining variables: Place of last usual residence
6. Co-variables: All variables collected by census individual questionnaire

Citizens have never been included in census questionnaires for distinguishing populations with migration backgrounds.

Topics covered in the 2011 census (migration related topics are underlined)

Date of birth

Age

Sex

Place of birth (state/country; urban/rural)

Last residence (state/country; urban/rural)

Reason for migration from the place of last residence

Duration of residence at village or town of enumeration

Marital status

Age at marriage

Household composition (relation to head)

Highest educational level attained

Attending school

Economic activity

Occupation/description of work

Branch of industry

Languages (mother tongue and other language)

Religion

Fertility indicators

Disability

52 https://censusindia.gov.in/Data_Products/Library/Indian_perceptive_link/Census_Questionaires_link/questions.htm

Published data

The Census India website[53] presents a description of all tables of the tabulation programme. Some key observations include:

1. According to the information on the website, data from the three previous censuses are published on the official website[54]. Nevertheless, while tables are published for 1991 and 2001, most of the tables for 2011 still need to be published. However, there is another website[55] where all the listed tables are presented.

2. The list of migration tables is the same for the three censuses. There are 13 tables according to the tabulation programme for 2011 given on the website[56]. However, not all listed tables are available for 2011 census data. Some tables explicitly exclude international migrants, as shown in the title of the table (D-11) or the notes under tables (D12 and D13).

3. Only four tables currently distinguish international migration – D1, D1-appendix, D2 and D3. International migrants are included under other tables (D-5 by age and duration of residence), where the type of last residence is given (urban/rural) but only as a total estimation without the possibility to distinguish between the places of destination. According to the description of Tables D-8 and D-9, data on the last place of residence outside of India is shown. However, the data was not published while compiling this document.

4. Tables D1 and D1-appendix publish data by country of birth and by sex: table D1 shows the total number of women and men born outside India, total by continents and number by selected countries; table D1-appendix shows the total number of persons born outside India by 5-years groups of age up to group '60+'.

5. Tables D2 and D3 present data on persons who migrated to the place of enumeration from elsewhere, including those whose last residence was outside of India, disaggregated by sex. Table D2 presents data on the duration of residence. It distinguishes between the total number of persons who have migrated, women and men who arrived from abroad, by continents and selected countries. In contrast, table D3 presents data by the duration of stay and reason for migration to the place of enumeration. However, only the total number of persons who had last resided outside India, the total number of countries in Asia besides India and the total number of other countries.

Changes and improvements planned

The last census was conducted in 2011, and the next was planned to occur in 2021. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it has been postponed. When compiling this document for the 2021 Census, a questionnaire, 'House-listing and Housing Census Schedule,' was published on the website.[57] On this form, the list of housing units/dwellings will be presented in the part of the census questionnaire named 'house-listing blocks' of the census. Each row of this form refers to one household, including information on the head of each household and the characteristics of the household. There was no questionnaire on the socio-demographic characteristics of the head of household nor for enumeration of other individuals (household members). Accordingly, it cannot be identified if any changes in data collection on migration issues in the 2021 Census will occur compared to the previous censuses.

53 https://censusindia.gov.in/Meta-Data/metadata.htm#/tab4

54 https://censusindia.gov.in/digitallibrary/Tables.aspx

55 https://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/migration.html

56 https://censusindia.gov.in/Meta-Data/metadata.htm#/tab4

57 https://censusindia.gov.in/2021-Schedules/HL/English_HL_2021.pdf

5.1.2. Source 2 – National Sample Survey

The National Sample Survey Office under the MoSPI carried out the 64th survey on households from July 2007 to June 2008 that was dedicated to Employment & Unemployment, and Migration Particulars. According to information received from the MoSPI (interview on 23 July 2021), foreign nationals were not included in the National Sample Survey frame.

Foreigners[58] **–** people not holding Indian citizenship, living in India on a usual basis for a long term or short term period, including resident permit holders, work permit holders, foreign students, refugees, and other protected persons from abroad, irregular, or undocumented migrants, diplomats, international experts, and tourists.

The survey covered 125,578 households and included 572,254 persons. Migrants were classified as follows:

- Migrants who had reported that the present place of enumeration was the usual place of residence at any time were considered as return migrants.
- Persons who had stayed away from the village/town for 1 month or more but less than 6 months during the last 365 days for employment or in search of employment are termed as short-term migrants.
- Any former member of a household who left the household, any time in the past, to stay outside the village/town was considered an out-migrant, provided he/she was alive on the date of the survey.

Data collection

The survey questionnaire is designed to collect data on the following populations and variables:

1. Coverage of migration-related population: In-migrated households and their members
2. Defining variables: the last place of residence of the household
3. Co-variables: all individual and household characteristics collected by the survey questionnaire
4. Coverage of migration-related population: Household members who returned after living elsewhere
5. Defining variables: the last place of residence of an individual household member
6. Co-variables: all individual and household characteristics collected by the survey questionnaire
7. Coverage of migration-related population: household having out-migrated members
8. Defining variables: resident status (living abroad) of a former member of the household
9. Co-variables: all individual and household characteristics collected by the survey questionnaire.

The following data/variables were collected[59]:

- Location of the last usual residence, patterns of migration and reasons for migration for households which migrated to the place of enumeration during the last 365 days.
- Present place of residence, the reason for out-migration, time since leaving the household, whether engaged in any economic activities at present, whether remittances were sent, number of times and the number of remittances sent during the last 365 days, for out-migrants who migrated from the household to other village/ town any time in the past.

58 THE FOREIGNERS ACT, 1946 (Modified as on 3rd December, 2018 https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/2259/3/A1946-31.pdf

59 IHSN, National Sample Survey 2007-2008 (64th round) - Schedule 10.2 - Employment, Unemployment and Migration Particulars India, 2007 - 2008, Available at https://catalog.ihsn.org/index.php/catalog/1907

- Use of remittances received by the households during the last 365 days from the members who migrated out any time in the past.
- For the in-migrated household members:

  D.1 Long term migrant (previous usual place of residence elsewhere)

  - the nature of the movement
  - the period since arrival from the usual last place of residence
  - the particulars of the usual last place of residence
  - the usual activity status at the usual last place of residence,
  - the reason for leaving the usual last place of residence

  D.2. Short term migrants (stayed away for reasons of employment or in search of employment for a period of 1 to 6 months)

  - the number of spells of the duration of 15 days or more
  - the destination for the longest spell
  - the industry of work and the longest duration of work.

  D.3. information on return migration (if ever in the past had a usual place of residence in the place of survey enumeration).

Migration questions by blocks in the survey questionnaire were the following[60]:

Block [3] household characteristics

Q 8. Whether the household migrated to the village/town of enumeration during the last 365 days (yes- 1, no- 2). If 'Yes', location of the last usual place of residence (Q 9), pattern of migration - temporary or permanent (Q 10), reason for migration - 15 different reasons are predefined (Q 11). The last usual residence in another country can be reported but no details are collected on the country of destination.

Q 12. Whether any former member of the household migrated out any time in the past (yes - 1, no – 2). If 'Yes', the number of members who migrated out: male (Q13), female (Q14).

Q15. Amounts of remittances received during the last 365 days. If >0, use of remittances - 11 different predefined purposes (Q16).

Block [3.1] particulars of emigrants who migrated out, any time in the past.

Sex and present age (years)

Present place of residence

Reasons for migration

Period since leaving the household (years)

Whether presently engaged in any economic activity

Whether remittances were sent during the last 365 days, if 'Yes', number of times the remittances were sent during the last 365 days and amount of remittances sent during the last 365 days.

60 http://www.icssrdataservice.in/datarepository/index.php/catalog/33/related_materials, NSS64-Schedule-10dot2.pdf

Block [4] demographic and usual activity particulars of household members

Relation to the head- of the household

Sex

Age

Marital status

Level of education

Activity status, industry, and occupation

Block [6] migration particulars of household members (in addition to Block 4)

Whether they stayed away from the village/town for 1 month or more but less than 6 months during last 365 days for employment or in search of employment. if 'Yes' number of spells, destination during longest spell, industry if worked during longest spell.

Whether the place of enumeration differs from the last usual place of residence. If 'Yes' whether the place of enumeration was the usual place of residence any time in the past, nature of movement, period since leaving the last usual place of residence (years), particulars of the last usual place of residence (including names of selected countries or regional areas if abroad), usual activity and industry at the time of leaving the last usual place of residence, reason for leaving the last usual place of residence.

Published data

The survey results are published on the website in the NSS Report No. 533 'Migration in India 2007-2008' NSS 64th ROUND (July 2007 – June 2008).[61] Twenty-Seven tables present detailed data estimated per 1000 specified population groups. Data on long term international migrants defined through the last usual residence in another country are presented in the 22nd table by household social group, sex, and urban/rural areas. Data on short term international migrants, defined as persons who stayed away from the village/town for 30 days or more but less than 6 months for employment or in search of employment, are presented in the 19th table by sex, urban/rural areas, and by usual activity status.

Data on out-migrants from households living in other countries are presented in the 14th table by the duration of stay abroad, including data on economic activities and the remittances sent. Data on the remittances from out-migrants abroad are also presented in the 13th table (migrants) and the 7th table (migrant households). The number of out-migrants in each age group and the proportion of them living abroad is given in table no.10. Table no.6 gives the distribution of international out-migrants by type of migration (temporary or permanent).

5.2 Stock of Indian citizens living abroad (diaspora)

Among the primary users of statistics on international migration in India and particularly among Indian government agencies, the focus was more on data concerning Indian citizens living abroad, Non-Resident Indians (NRI) and citizens of other countries originating from India, Overseas Citizens of India (OCI), living abroad. These groups include recently emigrated Indian citizens (emigrated for employment, studies, family) for short-term or long-term periods and Indians born abroad. Sources for this data exist, but currently, the coverage is episodic. Different registration activities collect data by the MEA, including Indian missions abroad (embassies, consulates) and ministry divisions responsible explicitly for managing the registration of migrants (e.g., through eMigrate platform).

However, data collection on diaspora remains incomplete for various reasons, such as limited harmonization of migratory flow and stock databases[62]. On the other hand, there is data

61 http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/533_final.pdf

62 Garha, N. S., & Domingo, A. (2019). Indian diaspora population and space: national register, UN Global Migration Database and Big Data. Diaspora Studies, 12(2), 134-159.

published on the total number of NRIs and OCIs on the MEA website. [63, 64 65]

5.2.1. Source 1: e-Migrate system for the registration of Indian emigrants to ECR countries

The e-Migrate system was initially foreseen to register low skilled emigrants for employment in selected countries of destination, mainly in the Gulf area. Since 2016 it has included data on nurses who emigrated for employment to these countries. Considering that the records of registered emigrants are maintained in the database, the stock of these registered persons presumed to stay currently abroad can be identified. The details of this system will be described in the next section on data collection on international migration flows. Data collection has been described in chapter 5.3. No published data on emigrant stocks from the e-Migrate system is available.

5.2.2. Source 2: Consulates' registration of NRIs and OCIs.

There exists a central database of OCI (a form of permanent residency available to people of Indian origin which allows them to live and work in India indefinitely) managed by the CVP division in MEA. NRI, the Indian citizens living abroad, are not registered by Indian Missions worldwide. No published data on NRIs and OCIs are currently available.

Data collection (variables)

The registration form for OCI includes the following information:

1. Place of submission (country)
2. Applicant's information:
   - Name(s)
   - Sex
   - Date of birth
   - Country of birth
   - Place of birth
   - Current nationality (country of citizenship)
   - National identification number
   - Visible mark
3. Applicant's passport details
4. Applicant's family details (including nationality of parents and relation with the Indian root)

5.3 International Migration flows

The investigations reveal that only one data collection activity continuously collects detailed data on international migration all over the Federal state and produces statistics. It is an administrative registration system e-Migrate, developed and maintained by the MEA.

Generally, the identity documents of persons who cross the border are checked at border points. However, these checkpoints do not result in any additional data collection. Specific bilateral agreements exist for border crossing for neighbouring countries (such as the India-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1950).[66] Personal identity documents are verified at border points and airports, where applicable documents are required to be checked. Furthermore, considering the Indian government's proactive measures for low skilled labour migration, particularly to the Gulf region, the documents of these persons are carefully cross-checked with the Indian state authorities when needed.

The consultations concluded that no source fully covers total emigration and total immigration (including the arrival of foreigners and return of nationals) and specifically foreseen for collecting information on these migration flows. Nevertheless, some fractional data are available.

63 Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, Population of Overseas Indians: Countrywise, Available at https://mea.gov.in/images/pdf/3-population-overseas-indian.pdf.

64 Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, Population of Overseas Indians, Available at http://mea.gov.in/images/attach/NRIs-and-PIOs_1.pdf.

65 Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, Performance of Candidates in Screen Test Conducted by NBE, Available at https://mea.gov.in/Images/amb1/FMGE_performance_report_NEW1.pdf

66 Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, Treary of Peace & Friendship, Available at https://mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/6295/Treaty+of+Peace+and+Friendship

5.3.1 International emigration of Indian citizens and return migration

The emigration of Indian citizens is most reflected in statistics on migration. These data are collected as both administrative and purely statistical data. Nevertheless, no source covers it completely. Data on both departures of citizens and foreigners can be derived from the border control database.

5.3.1a. Source 1: e-Migrate system for registration Indian emigrants to ECR countries

As mentioned, the e-Migrate system was initiated by registering low skilled emigrants for employment in the 18 Emigration Clearance Required (ECR) countries. Since 2016 it has included data on nurses who emigrated for employment to these countries, as well. Most emigrants employed in the care services are women. This registration aims to collect information on vulnerable emigrants to equip them with information and assistance in case of abuses by employers in their countries of destination. The e-Migrate system captures all the key data points related to the "entire migration life cycle" of ECR category migrant workers. E-Migrate collects data when an ECR migrant worker applies for foreign employment in the system. The e-Migrate portal has also opened registration for Non-ECR countries recently.

Registration is mandatory for low skilled blue-collar migrant workers who have not passed their 10th-grade certificate. Accordingly, the system covers only a fraction of specific emigrants whose passports are stamped "Emigration Check Required" (ECR). According to annual statistics, their number has remarkably decreased since the first statistics on registration were published in 2015.

Indian ECNR passport holders (Emigration Check Not Required) may also (voluntarily) register online on e-Migrate. However, their registration is mandatory if stated in a mutual bilateral (government-to-government) agreement to strengthen specific migration corridors and flows. After the Emigration Clearance (EC) is issued to an emigrant, its status may be tracked online on e-Migrate by the Passport number following migration from India. Various types of users, such as Employers, Project Exporters, Recruiting Agents, Insurance agencies and MEA officials, have access to the e-Migrate database individual records. However, the cost of registration and other restrictions, for instance, age in the case of women, are a few reasons emigrants avoid registration.

Researchers lament the insufficient availability of data and official statistics on outflows, particularly of women migrants. For example, Kodoth (2020) notes, "The official enumeration of migrant workers is seriously flawed and has led to a form of statistical invisibility of women." In general, official statistics underestimate the flows of low skilled workers because they do not include irregular mobility, which is believed to be considerable. In addition, gender-differentiated official statistics have been available only for the past decade. Because of spatial clustering, largescale surveys also underestimate the migration of women domestic workers.

Data collection

Data collection on emigrants takes place through the National Government Services Portal.[67] The forms for registration can be reached directly through the e-Migrate portal.[68] The registration of ECR emigrants and those who do not need EC is organised through separate links.

The 'Emigrant Registration Form' is filled in by persons migrating out of India and, since recently, by nurses who are migrating out of India. This registration is the base for issuing the emigration clearance. These are requested to provide the following data:

1. Authorised signatory details
2. Passport details
3. Address details,
4. Visa details
5. Personal details

66 National Government Services Portal, Government of India, Available at https://services.india.gov.in/service/detail/employer-registered-on-emigrate-system.

68 https://emigrate.gov.in/ext/

6. Travel details
7. Contact details
8. Insurance details
9. Employment details

Published data

Statistics produced from e-Migrate cover emigration clearances (EC) but not emigrants themselves. These are published on the e-Migrate platform website in Resources/Emigration Clearance Related Report section. Data are available for the years 2007-2021. Some tables include monthly data. In total, nine tables are published that include the tabulation of data by following variables, of which seven present data on the total number of EC by PoE, states, and months of issue:

1. PoE-wise, Month-wise Emigration Clearances (ECs) obtained by RAs, PEs and under Direct Recruitment by FEs
2. State-wise, PoE-wise Emigration Clearances (ECs) obtained by RAs
3. State-wise, PoE-wise Emigration Clearances (ECs) obtained by Emigrants under Direct Recruitment by FEs
4. Month-wise, PoE-wise Emigration Clearances (ECs) obtained by the RAs
5. Month-wise, PoE-wise Emigration Clearances (ECs) obtained by Emigrants under Direct Recruitment by FEs
6. State-wise, Country- wise Emigration Clearances (ECs) obtained by RAs and Direct Recruitment by FEs
7. Top 100 Districts sending Emigrants to ECR countries
8. Districts wise – ECR country wise EC given to female emigrants
9. Districts Wise - ECR country wise EC given to Nurses

Data are not disaggregated by gender in the first seven tables that include the total number of ECs. It is impossible to identify if all women emigrants in the registration system are included in these tables. Two tables are published separately, including the number of EC issued to female emigrants and nurses. However, the data presented in the table on female emigrants (excluding nurses) is minimal (608 in 2020) compared with the number presented in the table on nurses (7915 in 2020).

5.3.1b. Source 2: National Sample Survey

Some data on migration outflows can be obtained from the 2007/2008 survey on Employment & unemployment, and Migration Particulars. Concretely, data on household members who have left the country for employment abroad refer to the number of emigrants by considering the duration of their stay abroad or at the place of survey enumeration after return from abroad. Variables collected by this survey are described in section 5.1. Data collection and publication data are described in chapter 5.1.

5.3.1c. Source 3: Border crossing database

The Bureau of Immigration (BoI) collects data on people leaving the country at Indian border ports. Passport data is captured at the border crossing. No Published data on the border crossing database is available.

5.3.1d. Source 4: Passport Seva System

Indians living in India can apply for a passport at the Passport Seva Kendras (PSK) or Post Office Passport Seva Kendras (POPSK) or in embassies/ consulates if living abroad. It is a centralised system, and people may apply from any place in India. Apart from Passport Seva's dedicated website to access the passport services portal, the Ministry of External Affairs, the Government of India's official website, can also be accessed to apply for Passport services.[69] For application on ordinary passport, an online registration form is to be filled that includes the following information:

1. Place of application (Embassy or consulate when living abroad

69 Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, Passport Seva, Available at https://www.passportindia.gov.in/AppOnlineProject/welcomeLink.

2. Name(s)
3. Date of birth
4. Contact information (email and login).

5.3.2 Immigration of Indian citizens (mostly as return migration)

The main source for data on returned Indian citizens is the National Sample Survey 2007/2008. The Census of India (2011) does not directly give information on return migration (Dhar & Bhagat, 2021).

5.3.2a. Source 1: National Sample Survey

Data on household members who have returned after living abroad for employment can be counted as the number of (return) immigrants by considering the duration of their stay at the place of survey enumeration after returning from abroad. If such a household member had a usual place of residence abroad, he or she could be counted as an international (return) migrant in the year when he or she had arrived. Data collection is described in chapter 5.1. Data on returned household members is published.

5.3.2b. Source 2: The e-Migrate system

The e-Migrate system does not specifically collect data on return migration. According to general opinions expressed in the interviews, many emigrants do not overstay their employment visas, as the penalty for overstaying is very high. Therefore, migrant workers are incentivized to either return and/or their foreign employers are incentivized to renew their visas. Considering the expiry of the work contract and visa is registered in the e-Migrate system, it could be possible to identify migrants that return and produce statistics. Data collection is described in chapter 5.3. No data is published on returning migrants from the e-Migrate system.

5.3.2c. Source 3: Border crossing database

The Bureau of Immigration (BoI) has data on who has exited and entered the country according to individual passport numbers. However, there has not been an essay to link border data with e-Migrate records that could allow the identification of returning Indian citizens after living abroad. Data collection is described in chapter 5.3.1. No data is published on border crossing.

5.3.2d. Source 4: The National Skill Development Corporation

The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) 2020 launched the voluntary "Skilled Workers Arrival Database for Employment Support (SWADES)" during the COVID-19 pandemic to register returning Indian emigrants. However, the database is still too new to produce sufficient information for comprehensive analysis[70].

70 https://govinfo.me/swades-scheme-skilled-workers-arrival-database-for-employment-support/

Annex 1: **List of publications on migration issues in India**

The following section lists the scientific papers and reports produced by Indian and international scholars dealing with international migration in India during the last twenty years. The papers and reports are listed by year of publication, starting in 2002.

No.	Author	Year of Publication	Title	Publisher and Page. No
1.	Zachariah, K.C., Mathew, E.T. and Rajan, S.I.	2003	Dynamics of Migration in Kerala: Dimensions, Differentials and Consequences	India: Orient Longman, 476 p
2.	Parekh, B., Singh, G. and Vertovec, S.	2003	Culture and Economy in the Indian Diaspora	Routledge, 240 p
3.	Srivastava, Ravi, and S.K. Sasikumar.	2003	An overview of migration in India, its impacts and key issues, Migration Development and Pro-Poor Policy Choices in Asia	
4.	Judge, P.S., Sharma, S.L., Sharma, S.K. and Bal, G.	2003	Development, Gender, and Diaspora: Context of Globalisation	Rawat Publications, 302 p
5.	Samaddar, R.	2003	Refugees and the State: Practices of Asylum and Care in India 1947-2000	SAGE Publications Pvt. Ltd, 376 p.
6.	Lal, B.V., Reeves, P. and Rai, R.	2006	The Encyclopaedia of the Indian Diaspora	Univ of Hawaii Pr. 416 p.
7.	Jain, P.C.	2007	Indian Diaspora in West Asia: A Reader	New Delhi: Manohar Publications. 340 p.

No.	Author	Year of Publication	Title	Publisher and Page. No
8.	Oonk, G.	2007	Global Indian Diasporas: Exploring Trajectories of Migration and Theory	IIAS Publications Series, Amsterdam University Press, 296 p.
9.	Sasikumar, S.K., and Hussain, Z., and V.V. Giri.	2007	Migration, Remittances and Development: Lessons from India	National Labour Institute, NLI research studies series, no. 083/2007.
10.	Raghuram, P., Sahoo, A.K., Maharay, B. and Sangha, D.	2008	Tracing an Indian Diaspora: Context, Memories, Representations	SAGE Publications India Pvt Ltd, published online, Doi: 10.4135/9788132100393.
11.	Khadria, B., Perveen Kumar, Shantanu Sarkar, and Rashmi Sharma.	2008	International Migration Policy: Issues and Perspectives for India	Working Paper No. 1
12.	Khadria, B.	2008	Shifting Paradigms of Globalization: The Twenty-first Century Transition Towards Generics in Skilled Migration from India	International Migration, 39(5), 45-71.
13.	Zachariah, K.C., and Rajan, S.I.	2009	Migration and Development: The Kerala Experience	Daanish Books. New Delhi.
14.	Kadekar et al	2009	The Indian Diaspora: Historical and Contemporary Context	
15.	Khadria, B.	2009	India Migration Report 2009: Past, Present and Future Outlook	
16.	Kapur, D.	2010	Diaspora, Development and Democracy: The Domestic Impact of International Migration from India	Princeton University Press, 344 p.
17.	Rajan, S.I.	2010	Governance and Labour Migration: India Migration Report 2010	Routledge India
18.	Rajan, S.I., and Kumar, P	2010	Historical Overview of International Migration.	Governance and Labour Migration: India Migration Report 2010, Edition 1st. Routledge India. Chapter 1, Pp.1-29

No.	Author	Year of Publication	Title	Publisher and Page. No
19.	Jayaram, N.	2011	Diversities in the Indian Diaspora: Nature, Implications, Responses	New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 250 p.
20.	Rajan, S.I. and Percot, M.	2011	Dynamics of Indian Emigration: Historical and Current Perspectives	Routledge India, 450 p.
21.	Rajan, S.I., Varghese, V.J. and Jayakumar, M.S.	2011	Dreaming Mobility and Buying Vulnerability: Overseas Recruitment Practices in India	Routledge India, 252 p.
22.	Sharma, R.	2011	Gender and International Migration: The Profile of Female Migrants from India.	Social Scientist, 39 (3/4).
23.	Czaika, M.	2012	Internal versus international migration and the role of multiple deprivation. Some evidence from India	Asian Population Studies.8(2): Published online. Doi: 10.1080/17441730.2012.67567
24.	Tumbe, C.	2012	Migration persistence across twentieth century India	Migration and Development, 1(1), 87-112. Doi: 10.1080/21632324.2012.716225.
25.	Tumbe, C.	2012	India Migration Bibliography	The Indian Institute of Management Bangalore (not published).
26.	Tumbe, C.	2012	India Migration Factbook	Part III International Migration, p. 37.
27.	Zachariah, K.C. and Rajan, S.I.	2012	Kerala's Gulf Connection, 1998-2011: Economic and Social Impact of Migration	New Delhi Orient Blackswan.
28.	Kodoth, P. and Varghese, V.J.	2012	Protecting Women or Endangering the Emigration Process: Emigrant Women Domestic Workers, Gender, and State Policy	Economic and Political Weekly, 47(43), 56-66.

No.	Author	Year of Publication	Title	Publisher and Page. No
29.	Rajan, S.I.	2012	India Migration Report 2012: Global Financial Crisis, Migration and Remittance	Routledge, 384 p.
30.	Sahoo, A.K., Baas, M. and Faist, T.	2012	Indian Diaspora and Transnationalism	Rawat Publications, 456 p.
31.	Bhagat, R.B., Keshri, K. and Ali, I.	2013	Emigration and flow of remittances in India	Migration and Development, 2(1), 93-105. Doi: 10.1080/21632324.2013.785255.
32.	Gurucharan G.	2013	The Future of Migration from India Policy, Strategy and Modes of Engagement Report Senior Fellowship Programme 2013	https://mea.gov.in/images/attach/I_G_Gurucharan.pdf
33.	Zachariah, K.C., and Rajan, S.I.	2014	Researching international Migration: Lessons from the Kerala's Experience	New Delhi Routledge, 288 p.
34.	Zachariah, K.C., and Rajan, S.I.	2015	Dynamics of Emigration and Remittances in Kerala: Results from the Kerala Migration Survey 2014	Working Paper N. 463, Center for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram.
35.	Potnuru, B. K. and Sam, V.	2015	India-EU engagement and international migration: Historical perspectives, future challenges, and policy imperatives	IIMB Management Review, 27,35-43.
36.	Walton-Roberts, M.	2015	International migration of health professionals and the marketization and privatization of health education in India: From push–pull to global political economy	Social Science & Medicine, 124.
37.	Garner, Shelby L., Shelley F. Conroy, and Susan Gerding Bader	2015	Nurse migration from India: A literature review.	International Journal of Nursing Studies, 52, 1879–1890. Doil: 10.1016/j.ijnurstu.2015.07.003.

No.	Author	Year of Publication	Title	Publisher and Page. No
38.	Bhagat, R.B., Das, K.C., Prasad, R., and Roy, T.K.	2016	International out-migration from Gujarat, India: the magnitude, process, and consequences	Migration and Development, 6(3), 448-459.
39.	Zachariah, K.C., and Rajan, S.I.	2016	Kerala Migration Study 2014.	Economic and political weekly, 51(6), 66-71.
40.	Rajan, S.I, Sami, B.D. and Asir Raj, S.S.	2017	Tamil Nadu Migration Survey 2015.	Working Paper 472. Centre for Development Studies.
41.	Kumar, K.S.	2017	Migration policy reforms in India: some reflections	India Migrations Reader, chapter 1, 8 p. Routledge India.
42.	Rajan, S.I. and Zachariah, K.C.	2017	Kerala Migration Survey 2016: New Evidence	India Migration Report 2017: Forced Migration, p. 289-305, Routledge.
43.	Ali, I., Bhagat, R.B. and Mahboob, S.	2017	Emigration, remittances, and emerging family structure: findings from a household survey in eight selected villages in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, India	Remittances Review, 2.
44.	Ali, I., Bhagat, R.B., Shankar, G. and Verma, R.K.	2017	Morbidity differential among emigrants' and non-emigrants' wives in Kerala, India	International Journal of Migration, Health, and Social Care, 13(3), 346-359.
45.	Oda, H., Tsujita, Y., and Rajan, S.I.	2018	An Analysis of Factors Influencing the International Migration of Indian Nurses	Journal of International Migration and Integration, 19(3), 607–624.
46.	Zachariah, K.C., and Rajan, S.I.	2018	Emigration in Kerala: End of an Era	Nalanda Books.
47.	Rajan, S.I., Arokkiaraj, H. and Ranjan, R.	2018	Kerala's Food Disaster: Will Migration still Act as Indemnification?	Economic & Political Weekly, 52, N. 36.
48.	Parida, J.K. and Raman, K.R.	2018	India: rising trends of international and internal migration	In Triandafyllidou, A. (ed) Handbook of Migration and Globalisation.

No.	Author	Year of Publication	Title	Publisher and Page. No
49.	Rajan, S.I. and Mishra, U.S.	2018	Demographic Dynamics and Labour Force	Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, prepared for ILO.
50.	Rajan, S.I., and Akhil, C.S.	2019	Reintegration of Return Migrants and State Responses: A Case Study of Kerala	Productivity, 60(2), 136-142.
51.	Li, W., Bedford, R. and Khadria, B.	2019	IM Special Section Introduction: Rethinking International Migration in China and India	International Migration, 57(3).
52.	Sasikumar, S.K.	2019	Indian Labour Migration to the Gulf: Recent Trends, the Regulatory Environment and New Evidences on Migration Costs	Productivity, 60(2).
53.	Khadria, B., Thakur, N., Nicolas, I., Lee, T., Jigmin Yang, J. and Ychen Jang, Y.	2019	The UN Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration: Its Impact on Asia	International Migration, 57 (6), 286-302. Doi: 10.1111/ imig.12654.
54.	Rajan, S.I. and Zachariah, K.C.	2019	Emigration and remittances: new evidences from the Kerala Migration Survey 2018	Centre for Development Studies, Working Paper No. 483.
55.	Rajan, S.I. and Zachariah, K.C.	2020	New evidence from the Kerala Migration Survey 2018	Economic and Political Weekly, 55(4), 41-49.
56.	Rajan, S.I.	2020	India Migration Report 2010: Governance and Labour Migration	Routledge India, 336 p.

No.	Author	Year of Publication	Title	Publisher and Page. No
57.	Abella, M.I, and Sasikumar, S.K.	2020	Estimating Earning Losses of Migrant Workers Due to COVID-19.	The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 63, 921-939. DOI:10.1007/s41027-020-00281-y.
58.	Rajan, S.I. and Amuthan, S.	2021	Labour Force, Occupational Changes and Socioeconomic Level of Return Emigrants in India.	Journal of International Migration and Integration 2021.
59.	Singh, R.	2021	International migration from India: an historical overview.	Handbook of Culture and Migration. Elgar Handbooks in Migration.
60.	Dhar, B., and Bhagat, R.B.	2021	Return migration in India: internal and international dimensions.	Migration and Development, 10(1), 107-121.
61.	Lusome, R., and Bhagat, R.B.	2020	Migration in Northeast India: Inflows, Outflows and Reverse Flows during Pandemic	The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 63, 1125–1141. Doi: 10.1007/s41027-020-00278-7.
62.	Kodoth, P.	2020	In the Shadow of the State: Recruitment and Migration of South Indian Women as Domestic Workers to the Middle East.	International Labour Organization. 114 p.
63.	Rajan, S.I. Sami, B.D. Raj S.A., and Sivakumar P.	2021	Tamil Migrants: A Demographic, Social and Economic Analysis.	Orient Blackswan, Hyderabad.
64.	Nanda, A.K., Veron J., and Rajan S.I.	2021	Passages of Fortune? Exploring Dynamics of International Migration from Punjab.	Routledge, Delhi.

Annex 2: **Migration-Relevant SDG indicators**

The following section lists the SGD targets and indicators[71] relevant for migration:

SDG Target	Description	SDG Indicators
For Migrants		
3.c	Increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training, and retention of the health workforce in developing countries	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution.
4.b	Expand the number of scholarships available to developing countries for enrolment in higher education in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study.
8.8	Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
		8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) […] by sex and migrant status.
10.7	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well managed migration policies.	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination.
		10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies
10.c	Reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted.

71 The Danish Institute for Human Rights, Goals, Rights & Indicators, Available at https://sdg.humanrights.dk/en/goals-and-targets

SDG Target	Description	SDG Indicators
16.2	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age, and form of exploitation.
17.3	Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP.
17.18	Enhance capacity-building support to developing countries to significantly increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location, and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.
For disaggregation - minimum		
8.8	Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status.
		8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) […] by sex and migrant status.
For disaggregation - extended		
1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day.	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location
1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims, and the poor and the vulnerable
3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age, and key populations

SDG Target	Description	SDG Indicators
3.4	By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease
3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services
	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
4.1	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
4.3	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education, including university.	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
4.6	By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.	4.6.1 Proportion of population in each age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
5.5	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life.	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
8.3	Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small, and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex

SDG Target	Description	SDG Indicators
8.5	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age, and persons with disabilities
	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities
8.6	By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth not in education, employment, or training
8.8	Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
		8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) by sex and migrant status
8.10	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance, and financial services for all.	8.10.2 Proportion of adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
10.2	By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities
10.3	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies, and action in this regard.	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months based on a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing
16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological, or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
16.9	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

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