

## Migration in South Asia, Its Socio-Economic Challenges; A Critical Overview

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**ABSTRACT:** Movement is a form of spatial and communal transplant from one local and social situation to another. Transfer paths bring to light the determining interchanges of civil relationships and social ranks that underpin artistic and civil national situations. Immigrants who experience those complex anatomical differences must determine to handle classes, gendered and localized civil relationships and offer the very convenient social positions within unique structures. This research builds on Amartya Sen's competence means to conceptualize emigrants' embeddedness in the structure of social disparities and examines the exchange between individual distinctions, properties, and advantages. Framing on the parallels between subjects in the fields of social discriminations and exodus. Against this backdrop, this study analyses the reasons for migration in South Asia and the core factors which forces masses to move from one place to other. What are the key challenges that people of this part of the World confront and how governments and regional organizations are playing their role to execute it on legal grounds?

**KEYWORD:** capabilities; choice; entitlement; inequalities; migration; social justice.

### 1. Introduction

South Asia, with around a quarter of the earth's people and sustaining excessive degrees of underdevelopment, is likewise a region at risk of being influenced by the effects of environment variation, absence of proper spaces and a standard income style(V, 2010). The people are supposed to go on at a fast pace, and a considerable portion of the world's community lives in unsafe zones(Gardner & Osella, 2003). The modeling of the impact of temperature modification on horticultural management in South Asia places to an actual deterioration in both grain manufacture and cereal creation. It has been determined that humidity could contribute to a decrease of around 20 million volumes (25%) in bran manufacture and over 30 million sums in cereal (30%) in India during 2000–2050(S I Rajan, 2021). Bangladesh too estimates in international analyses of the surrounding transformation, given its millions of ordinary incomes in the deltaic place and earlier subject to stringent natural jeopardy. The area is already at tremendous risk of serious or disastrous indirect perils, with torrent risk from surf waves, tributary tide, and local rain situations, as well as seaside and seashore disintegration. Likewise, Pakistan has been subject to tsunamis and other leading hazards. Substantial flood actions, yet of a quantity, have documented for 1973, 1976, 1988, 1995, and 1997(Jha, 2021). The full land is susceptible to the Indus River, which inundates the entire state. Wave actions contribute to enormous people's displacements; the July 2010 flows brought about the displacement of up to 17 million lives, demanding extensive altruistic feedback. Placed in the Indian Ocean, the influential presence of the Maldives could be jeopardized by ocean- grade growth(S I Rajan, 2016). The region is the little-exalted on the globe, with a peak at 2.3 feet above surf-degree, and an average chore altitude of 1.5 feet.

Because of its intense geological vulnerability to pond- height acceleration, the state is on the frontline of environment reversal(Vld, Carlsson, & Dobias, 2010). Several quite-organized communities of South Asians, Indians and Pakistanis are living in Europe and America. These people have emphasized links with their place of influence, as determined by the substantial progress of fresh immigrants and the profit floods of payments. Some of these settled stations are developing further in value. Movement in the Middle East has prevailed in terms of scale and influence since the 1980s. While the requirements for employment have oscillated, the Gulf states endure to be the often-influential harbor for all the states of South Asia. While the migration and labour strategies in the Gulf states undertake to hinder long-term arrangement by foreigners, it would look that there are today effective-entrenched communities of South Asians, in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE. Unusual spaces are increasing for South Asian immigrants in an area of advanced harbors (Barbora, Thieme, Siegmann, Menon, & Gurung, 2008). Very relevant in terms of products are the states of South East Asia, especially Malaysia, South Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong. In further recent years, there are traces of advanced applications in places such as Cyprus, Jordan and Lebanon. While it is impractical to foresee how this movement streams will buildup, it is possible that if labour calls longer and multiply, related settled communities of South Asians will build up in these contemporary targets. In order to find out developments in and from South Asia now it is essential to notice at the actual practice of movement in the territory. The valuable actual documents and interpretation in the field include a long-term prospect of an operation which has much dealt with individual movement streams in remoteness(Jha, 2021). During British governmental authority, accurate enumeration documents compiled and collated and there is considerable evidence from local standard management and document operating. Much of this marked transfer is by ocean and the glorious percentage (99.6%) went to diverse harbors in the British Authority. The British colonial experts developed a variety of ‘representative’ operations, comprising business for the British Battalion, the canal territories, orchards and diverse forms of horticultural expansion and, perhaps very important of all the process of indentured labour. Vast communities of Indians, many from the smaller strata, are living in diverse parts like in East and South Africa, Sri Lanka, Malaya, Burma and Fiji(Rahman & Yong, 2015). New subjects of different cities document the value relationships between development in the colonial era and afterward transfer to the UK. Migration from Mirpur in Pakistan to the UK associated to the business of Mirpuris in the British operator navy during the colonial era, related developments from alternative parts of South Asia to collect support of the spaces that were accessible under colonial power, for Pathans as brokers to different parts of India. Perhaps the often important and painful development in the South Asia held with sovereignty and the subcontinent into India, and East and West Pakistan. It has been determined that around 8 million foreigners departed from Pakistan, with the same volume taking off from India, with almost 5.5 million leaving from, and the same volume to, West Pakistan. The governments belonged to the withdrawing British government and the modern Indian and Pakistani authorities were ill- qualified in the central because they did not count on a significant exchange of community(Chari & Gupta, 2003). Transport provided, but the weakest were powerless to access it and up to one million of the emigrants to India cut across the border on foot. In particular, the rules were incapable of maintaining sufficient security for those undertaking to cut across the border in both areas. Almost, around 1 million individuals perished and 75,000 females kidnapped and betrayed in the terrible cruelty that characterized separation. Afterward, when it appeared to settle, the Indian state established the agreement to grant compensatory real estate to those who kept it, not to those who had carried out. The lifelong impact of separation felt in Pakistan, north India and Bangladesh now. The enumeration of Pakistan in 1951 established the influence of emigrants in Sindh and in the main metropolitan cities of Pakistan, where they made between half and two-thirds of the people(Malik, 1997). To offset the prejudice that the emigrants assumed they were going through, they organized and the leading body; the MQM takes part in a decisive appearance in the Pakistani government now. In many metropolitan localities of north India, Punjabi from Pakistan Punjab is prominent, both in terms of public and entrepreneurship. Bangladesh, once East Pakistan, dealt with as a domestic territory of Pakistan as an entity, a state of rural

management, with systems being handed over to West Pakistan. The course from 1947 until separation in 1971 experienced a rise in standards of hardship and landlessness and few spaces for movement, owing to the paucity of industrialized advancement in metropolitan townships(Saikia, 2011). The effects of this absence of progress are still noticeable now, with considerable- scale illicit transfer from Bangladesh. Pakistan as a “mobile population”. This is an object which could maintain enough parts of South Asia at all heights. There are extensive developments of families within the borders of each state, both pastoral to agrarian recurrent tendencies and better high- term, but still circulatory agrarian to metropolitan operations. As remarkable and identical are the extensive-scale cross-border developments in the territory(Lieven, 2012).

This study establishes a unique background that under what conditions people choose to migrate, keeping in view the condition in South Asia? Besides, the primary source material has accumulated for this research from reports of International Labour Office, World Bank Migration and Remittance Factbook 2011, World Bank Migration and Remittance database, Prospects Group, International Migration Papers Annual report 2008-09, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India, Annual Statistical Report on Foreign Employment, Regional Brain Storming Session on the Proposed South Asia Migration Commission Reports, International migration and development: Report of the Secretary-General. New York, Globalization and interdependence: international migration and development, United Nations Data. It is in this backdrop, that this inquiry encourages a target to speed up our interpretation of human mobility as an innate part of wider processes of social change to better understand the worth of movement keeping in view the situation within South Asia.

## 2. Conceptual Framework

There is uncertainty that the foreign system—inter- linked, juice and dynamic—has a significant impact on human behaviors. The processes and strategies taking place at various stages of the prevalent economy, politics and evolution are transferring governmental networks, setting up new actions that assist people to accept risks in persuading a pleasant prospect(Morris, 2010). Transnational maneuverability is one of these conveniences, but it appears with the people and communal challenges that change biographical curves and domestic records likewise. Movement debates engage in the singular analytical and mechanical ecosystems that propose to conquer the individual practices of migration and the global and intercultural cordial relationships within universal, interstate and local scale(A Sen, 2007). Transfer reviews penetrate the hidden disproportion of dignity and human being rights on the one part, and the architectural arrangements of the common economy and global state on the other. This complex and varied field of research embodies a vast pattern of academic and scientific conceptions concentrating on issues of advancement, arrangement and domination lodged in the community's background(Amartya Sen & Madria, 2020). However, it is developing into problematic to avoid the evidence that exodus surveys meet with the rhetoric of communal justice, such as notions of tolerance and image, despite them serving as an integral part of immigrants’ action. Amartya Sen’s “capacity idea” that offers the civil integrity structure that concentrates on an individual’s understanding to carry out and determine, then means and utility-paltry due process policies that feature the value of individual abilities and necessities(Menkel-Meadow, Ramraj, Thiruvengadam, & Routh, 2019). The focus on capacities addresses two central weaknesses of alternative unfairness propositions: It does not accept that everybody has the same needs, and it highlights the intrinsic hindrances that frame a human’s operation, such as injustice. The effectiveness method positions towards ‘the essential applicability of difference of competences in the estimate of civil variations,’ which associates with the frequent encounters of expatriates all over the scheme(Tormey, 1995). These parallels between exercises in the fields of social injustices and movement promise that Sen’s diagnostic and theoretical technique can contribute ingenious observations into courses of shift patterns. Sen’s views served as a basic for the “human progress paradigm” concentrated on the questions of how humans can develop and what hopes they may have to look at so. At the same moment, there has been some acceptance of the particular costs, combined with the failure of civil

and commercial rights, highlighted by the Global Forum for Migration and Development in 2010 on distributed interest, distributed obligation (Rahman & Yong, 2015). As groups and entities, immigrants live in the liminal territories within communal frameworks, where the unbalanced handling of affluence and freedom determines their behavior and living preferences over their life-time. Movement inquiry brings to light the determining power passages within and between communities, as well as improves different relationships of superiority and loss (Barbora et al., 2008). This approach hits an arrangement in the background of movement and displays three sections of overlap between the somewhat uneven, basic standing of emigrants and their individual municipalities. The meaning of life appears from Adam Smith's judgment that, to engage in communal actions, people desire to be prepared to recognize with substitutes with no shame (Arrighi, 2007). Conforming to Sen, to conceptualize civil differences, is to figure out that there cannot be a separate symbol for measuring the trait of growth and that any such analysis requires displaying the atmosphere in which the human being lives and their individual alternatives (Eichsteller, 2021). The second crossroad between social injustices and transfer concentrates on the inefficiency of leadership that brings to a paucity of depiction and expression in the political, civil and developmental arrangements that frame emigrants' senses. Sen shows that 'disdain about endured hardship and susceptibility is required to express rationalized on the grounds of a shortage of effective social order and asserted need for excluding these obstacles.' Sen criticizes this utility-paltry integrity structure because it compels societies who compose the relative opposition to coordinate their distinguished significance and variety of activity to cooperate with the bulk's possibilities ingrained in the emigrant situation (A Sen, 2001). Here, in particular, Sen stresses that the aspect of development is not based on what we can accomplish with the same quantity of abilities, but the privilege of determining how individuals would prefer to continue their bodies. In this background, movement itself may be a distinction that contributes to determine commercial or civil triumphs. Sen stresses that the particular objectives of a capabilities-based justice scheme are to concentrate on intrinsic spaces and sovereignty of distinction, rather than the volume of individual capabilities or an emigrant's service. This focus can connect to outstanding influence in movement courses. In particular, Sen's initial work on the efficiency concept can support as an interpretive structure for understanding the social complexes that frame immigrants' operation freedoms and their social and political rights (Menkel-Meadow et al., 2019).

In retrospect, critics interpret the early centuries during which Germanic, Slavic, and Hun societies penetrated the falling Roman authority. Facing imprisonment in Mecca, the adherents of the Prophet Muhammad offered shelter in the African kingdom of Abyssinia, but likewise developed into preacher conquistadores, confirming the initial caliphates and leading disciples as much as Southeast Asia (Parag Khanna, 2010). The reason that up to 10 ratios of Asian males between the Caspian Sea and the Pacific Ocean claim lineage to Genghis Khan is because the Mongols were rustic and polygamous conquerors who intermarried with local associations. The fourteenth-century Black Death wiped out an expected 100 million individuals and contributed to the splintering of the enormous Mongol empire. In Europe, peasants and laborers migrated to places where soil condition was good and to municipalities where wages pushed up owing to skill ability. Movements of the colonial age were both spontaneous and compulsory. English migration to form territories in America set up in the late sixteenth century. Throughout the seventeenth century, settlers followed these initial immigrants in pursuit of profit and Racist and Upheaval offering theological emancipation. Over the four hundred years of the foreign laborer traffic, a determined it exported 13 million Africans to North America, the Caribbean, and South America (Moiseeva, 2020). In Asia, the British and Portuguese authorities brought tons of Malay and Indian traders across the Indian Ocean, and East Asians extended across the Pacific to both North and South America. More than a millennium of Chinese emigration into the Malay peninsula, across the Tang, Ming, and Qing empires, committed to establishing Southeast Asia the national melting pot that it is now. We generally deal with the nineteenth century with as the "age of jingoism" owing to ethnonational groups confronting Europe's dynastic authorities. Yet it was still the age of mass movements, as the Industrial Revolution started enormous appeal for both horticultural and assembling



industry(P Khanna, 2021). It lured millions of peasants to industry operations in capitals, while steamships and tracks carried away thousands of employees, laborers, and offenders across the British authority—across the Atlantic to North America. Sixty million Europeans migrated to America. Nationalism had an extraordinary season of victory in the twentieth century as well, with decolonization changes contributing to a resolution to Europe’s international authorities and providing the beginning to dozens of modern states. And the end of World War II established enough of the world cartography—it did not determine the earth’s populations. Lots of foreigners transferred from Eastern to Western Europe, and from Europe to America. Both before and after the Catastrophe, hundreds of thousands of Jews decided Europe to America and Palestine, with much more taking place after the formation of Israel in 1948(Khosla, 2003). The separation of India and Pakistan in 1947 uprooted an examined 20 million Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs—still the extensive majority journey in human account. Postcolonial links led thousands of Indians and Pakistanis to England, as well as Vietnamese, Algerians, and Moroccans to France(Skeldon, 1985).

Against this backdrop, applying Sen’s capabilities framework to migration, this research investigates human mobility as nations’ efficiency (ability) to designate where to live—carrying the choice to settle—instead of a higher or insufficient mechanized, passive and cause-and-effect’ feedback to a series of fixed thrust and drag causes. In order to get a better relevant impression of bureau and system in movement processes, this framework conceptualizes exodus as passions and facilities to emigrate within the presented series of distinguished geographic space framework. To reduce this predicament and to move up our knowledge of movement processes as an inherent part of sweeping processes of civil change and ‘progress,’ this work generates a logical framework that conceptualizes transfer as an individual’s capacities and endeavors to emigrate within provided arrays of identified geographic convenience networks. First, the hypothesis that power to get well-being is of fundamental principled concern. Populations must figure the ability to carry out well-being with talent. Their true spaces to work out and be what they value. The capacities appeal leads to existence that nations can reach. Scholars interpreted this aspect of growth in terms of the fundamental conceptions of “operating” and “efficiency.” Sen claims that the correct technique to appraising how accurately people are performing is their understanding to endure a life that we have reason to price, not their treasure of capabilities or instinctive source-being. But to undertake to gauge how nations operate in terms of competence, we first need to measure which functions are significant to the good way of life. How indeed, or at least we require, establishing an appraisal practice to show this. Estimating skill is data-claim than other versions of interest because it not has a very larger view of what establishes the well-being, but also undertakes to determine the opportunity individuals have to force tremendous-quality distinctions. Because a set of proficiencies illustrates a human being’s efficient opportunity to endure a way of life. It is valuable in terms of the cost of the operating convenient to that individual, so is the human being’s direct autonomy. Operating Amartya ’s concept of migration as a framework, this chapter investigates the key trends of migration in South Asia and the major reasons for their settlement abroad.

### **3. Migration tendencies in South Asia**

South Asia as described in UN Data comprises the subsequent states: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Migration of employees from South Asian communities has moved from a Middle East-crunch progress to a next-Asian wind within the previous two decades(Pongsapich & ESCAP, 1995). Yet South Asia has remained to rely on the Middle East labour market. The oil price increase in 1973 led to an explosive surge in movement to the Middle East land; ensuing deterioration in oil prices, the Gulf war and many development projects contributed to an intense decline in the need for immigrant labour since the mid-1980s. The mere variation in recent times is that Malaysia has turned up as a substantive market for some South Asian regions, especially Bangladesh and Nepal(Peach, 1994). There are still minor amounts today shifting to the Republic of Korea from these states under the Employment Permit System proposed by the latter since 2006. Almost the South Asian movement

is on limited term contracts performing momentary shift and expatriate employees. The Gulf Cooperation Council representative voices point out to them as ‘temporary contractual labour’ rather than ‘expatriate workers,’ but they are migrant employees as described in the International Labor Organization (ILO) and UN foreign apparatus(Wickramasekara, 2011). Gulf movement is a circular shift scheme which has remained the approval of space over three decades or more, but significant shortfalls characterized it in traveler rights. On the flip side, perpetual or immigrant transfer from South Asia still holds on a specified scale to the UK, USA, Australia and New Zealand, among substitutes. Majority of migrant laborers from South Asia to the Middle East and diverse Asian people are less-adept or semi-experienced, such as manufacturing employees and female national employees(Sasikumar, 1995). These laborers encounter various obstacles in safety in both lineage and target states connected to proficient laborers and specialists who carry out for the social zone and global or presumed communities, and maintain stronger conditions of employment and higher understanding strength. Experienced laborers and experts conferred favorable practice as they shift under certain programs or proceed with overseas direct transactions. The effective tendency in holistic migration from the standpoint of preservation of immigrant rights in Asia is the great prevalence of ‘asymmetrical shift’—assigned to as ‘illegitimate’, ‘undocumented’ or ‘illicit’ movement. There are no specific measures of percentage which can vary from basic border passages to established trafficking and exporting. There is again a strong proportion of South Asian laborers in unusual situation in the Gulf and Malaysia as shown by amounts availing of immunities and those deported(Migration, 2010). The visa enterprise structure in the Gulf States results in carrying out immigrants inappropriate when sponsors draw in enough employees than desired. We believe that 100,000 undocumented emigrants escaped the UAE for their motherlands during a 2003 reprieve and about another 150,000 in 1996. Investigations by the Centre for Development Studies in Trivandrum appeared that many Indian working in the Gulf have reached there on other than traditional employment visas, recommending widespread complicity and abuse of the process. Apart from these, there is again some sporadic transfer of teen to Western lands. In Sri Lanka, 1,658 individuals held at the airport preceding to shift between 2000-2008 while 16,291 Sri Lankan have deported by different states for infringement of migration laws(Gardner & Osella, 2003). India experiences arrivals of vast volumes of evacuees across the border from Bangladesh and Nepal, while Afghans pass over the border into Pakistan. Those emigrating from Nepal to India have independent exercise rights under the Peace and Friendship Treaty of 1950 confirmed by India and Nepal, and cannot regard as inappropriate, although such changes may be undocumented (not registered) in both India and Nepal(Datta, 2003). Another marked trend has been the widening interest of female employees, shifting on their own for foreign business. Most of them shift for small wage settlements such as private production(S Irudaya Rajan, 2018). In South Asia, the proportion of female movement is unusual in Sri Lanka where about 50 per cent of expatriates are female. A gigantic figure emigrates to the Middle East, Lebanon, Kuwait, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and UAE. In most South Asian lands, there are today extending proposals for urging exceptional conveniences for female movement. It also manifested in Pakistan’s contemporary emigration Policy which has committed female migration as priority no. 11 for the action. It specifies: This is the time of feminization of migration. The percentage of Pakistani female employees is little in the global movement. At the same moment, performing the corporation in developing hopes for usage abroad considers being remembered. Preference Section 8 of the Pakistan National Emigration Action is ‘Bestowing deserved attention to OEPs’ (Overseas Employment Promoters). It states: OEPs are essential in considerable infiltration of Pakistani employees overseas. In an ambitious climate, acquisition of interest for the labor pool has, in fact, emerged as a challenge(Hussain, 2014). After discussing the core points about the tendencies of migration in South Asia, now this research highlights the key challenges of global migration for South Asian countries.

#### **4. International migration and prospects for South Asian states**

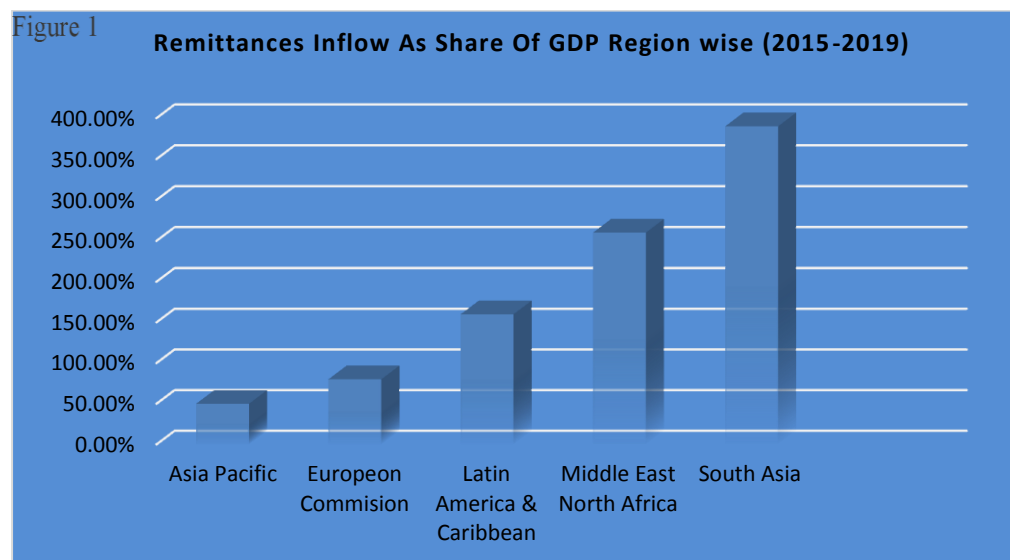
The challenges to migration policy in South Asia can be discussed under four wide-ranging mantras:

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The central issues link to aim contract methods, significant movement costs, exploitation, institutional capabilities, program analysis and integrity, among others. A radical breakdown of administration across the integrated management of passport, emigration and visa arrangements is common in India. The sum of fraudulent permits, travel and business documents in dissemination corrode the integrity of the technique to such a degree that to the casualties, global communities and foreign operations, the Government comes out to be part of the question somewhat than of the explanation(S Irudaya Rajan, 2018). For example, the Territory of Refugees in Chennai and alternative places in constructed fraud by promulgating emigration approvals on shaped documents for an account. In Sri Lanka, the image of admission departments on the Board of the Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment—the apogee bureaucratic individual commanding offshore recruitment in the region—in which immigrant peasants, civil participants or NGOs has also developed considerations on viable conflict of influence. There have been newspaper reports of supposed bribery in Sri Lanka referring to an employer-sponsored mandatory guarantee programme for immigrant laborers to Kuwait. Nepal has set up a Foreign Employment Promotion Board under the 2007 Foreign Employment Act, but has recognized authorities connect to recruitment in the controls of the Foreign Employment Department of the Ministry of Labour and Transport Management(Gardner & Osella, 2003). While it is not correct to attribute all the disorders of overseas enrollment employment to exclusive contract departments, they account for some of the genuine transgressions perpetrated against emigrant traders. A considerable challenge for the movement measure has been their certifying and supervision, the freshest attempt to expand an administrative structure being in Afghanistan. A significant issue of politics is the huge transfer costs accomplished by immigrant employees(Sassen, 1990). These cover visible and concealed costs: visa fees, service charges (exceptional above endorsed measures), dialogues (reasonable investigations), therapeutic analysis, allowance, emigration consent and air fares. In the previous times of the Gulf movement, entrepreneurs developed most of these costs, but over time, the immigrant employees themselves have to satisfy these costs on their own. Indeed, state channels expect emigrants to repay fees which have constructed to be expensive, as in the instance of Indonesia. The Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment also imposes a coordinated price from each migrant employment and supports over 70 per cent of the fees to separate admission companies who on their own collect enough excessive fees from immigrants(Migration, 2010). A new World Bank review for Bangladesh noticed that the average cost of movement was US\$2300—five times the Bangladesh’s per capita wage of \$480. In the case of Kerala, Irudaya Rajan et al (2008) found that the cost of migration ranged from \$1,200 through friends and relatives, and \$2,000 for those emigrating through recruitment agencies. This may be contrasted with wages in the Gulf where three out of 5 receives wages equal to \$200 or less and one of out of 10 above \$500. Therefore, the migration cost may average from two to ten months’ wages for those migrating through recruitment agencies. These charges are still on the low side compared to other countries in the sub region. Similarly, the Sri Lanka National Labor Migration Policy pointed out: “The recruitment process involves a number of dangers and risks for migrants(Government of Sri Lanka, 2020). These include

overcharging of fees, debt bondage, falsification of documents, the deception of under age (under 18 years of age) persons and sending them abroad for employment, dishonesty with regard to the nature and conditions of employment, contract substitution, etc.” Sri Lanka has followed the example of the Philippines and established a separate one stop service in the form of the Sri Lanka Bureau of foreign Employment (SLBFE) in 1985. Other countries have overseas labor administration functions scattered over different divisions of the same ministry or across separate ministries. This makes coordination difficult. When overseas employment administrative staff is part of the normal civil service, it is often difficult to build up expertise due to their frequent turnover(Hoole & Thiranagama, 2001). It has mentioned that the Ministry of Labor and Transport Management has ‘a trend of transferring its staff every 3 to 4 months within department[s] of the same ministry’. The separation of migration from ministries of labour is also a recent development in the region(Brass, 2010). Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka have now established dedicated ministries to deal with foreign employment and labor migration. This has both positive and negative impacts. The advantage is that a dedicated ministry can devote greater attention to migration. The disadvantage is that labor migration is separated from labor, employment and decent work policies in the process. With other ministries taking over this role, there is also limited involvement of social partners and other stakeholders in migration policy issues as recommended in ILO instruments. In the case of India, NGOs have expressed the fear that the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs may largely focus on the affluent diaspora communities, and not on vulnerable temporary migrant workers(Carling & Schewel, 2018). Only a few countries have spelled out clear migration policies. Sri Lanka scores well in this respect with its newly formulated National Labour Migration Policy. Pakistan also elaborated a National Emigration Policy in 2008 and adopted it at a national consultation in December 2008. Bangladesh had issued an ‘*Overseas Employment Policy*’ in 2006 since “manpower is a major export sector for Bangladesh economy and since the government has taken decision to undertake long term program for ensuring the welfare of the Bangladeshi expatriates and to enhance and streamline employment opportunities for Bangladeshis in abroad”. But other countries in South Asia do not have spelled out a clear or transparent policy statement on migration. For instance, India which is the largest source and destination country in the sub region lacks a consistent policy which addresses both emigration and immigration. Nepal also has been following ambiguous policies in recent years(Kapur, 2013). Despite of these challenges, South Asian countries are bringing more remittances in terms of regional analysis (See figure 1).



Source: World Bank Report, 2018.

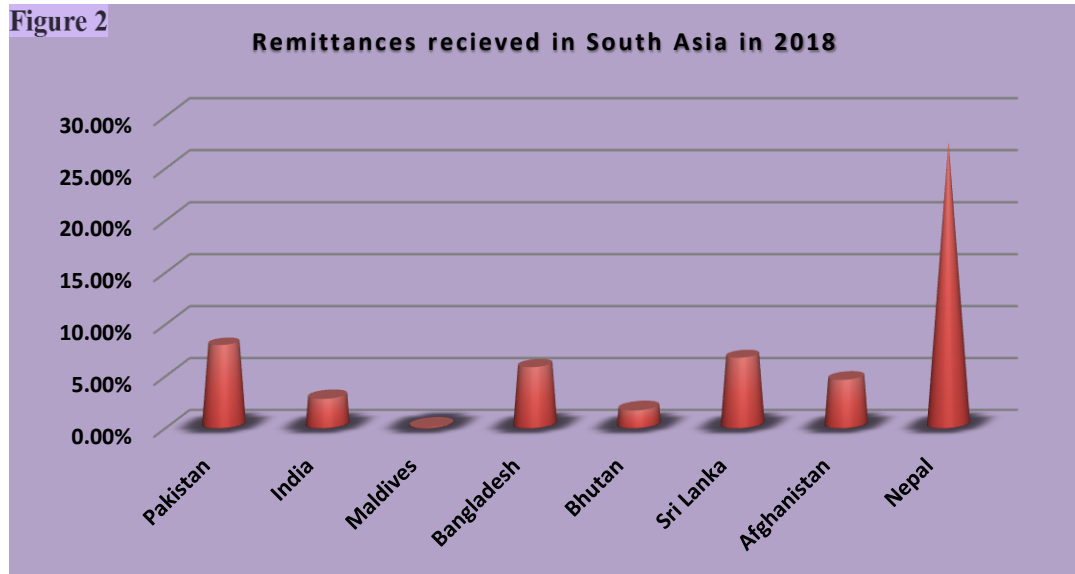


In the process of Kerala, it is identified that the cost of flight differed from \$1,200 through acquaintances and siblings, and \$2,000 for those migrating through hiring companies. It may vary this with wages in the Gulf, where three out of 5 makes wages equal to \$200 or fewer and one of out of 10 above \$500. The transfer cost may average from two to ten months wages for those immigrating through service bureaus. These charges are still on the minor part connected to diverse regions in the subdistrict(Migration, 2010). The Sri Lanka National Labour Migration Policy mentioned: “The business process requires a lot of uncertainties and risks for immigrants. These comprise overtaxing of fees, mortgage enslavement, deception of documents, under age (under 18 years of age) humans and forwarding them abroad for recruitment, treachery regarding the structure and conditions of enrollment, contract substitution, etc.” Sri Lanka has adopted the pattern of the Philippines and made a separate one stage business as the Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment (SLBFE) in 1985(Government of Sri Lanka, 2020). Alternative states have foreign labor management functions dispersed over various segments of the same bureau or across separate departments. This requires a management complex. When overseas trade supervisory workforce is part of the routine domestic business, it is confusing to develop competence owing to their constant modification. In fact, the Ministry of Labor and Transport Management has ‘a tendency of supplying its team every 3 to 4 months within an agency of the same department’(Gautam, 2012). The space of organization as a significant obstacle in efficient administration of shift program at the domestic degree as well. Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka have now set up devoted departments to negotiate with external business and labor exodus. This has both practical and negative effects.

The choice is that a committed bureau can dedicate considerable recognition to movement. The harm is that labor migration disconnects from labor, business, and satisfactory job arrangements. With other departments drawing over this business, there is again the definition of responsibility of civil associates and diverse shareholders in movement administration issues, as advocated for ILO organs(S I Rajan, 2021). In the process of India, NGOs have voiced the fear that the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs may concentrate on the prosperous exodus associations, and not on weak, transitory migrant laborers. a few states have breathed out clean flight strategies. Sri Lanka records effectively with its developed National Labor Migration Policy. Pakistan also elaborated a National Emigration Program in 2008 and maintained it at a nationwide examination in December 2008(Rahman & Yong, 2015). Bangladesh had published an ‘Overseas Employment Policy’ in 2006 since labor force is a serious export region for Bangladesh recession and since the state has chosen determination to guarantee long-term program for safeguarding the progress of the Bangladeshi migrants and to build up and facilitate business hopes for Bangladeshis in abroad. But diverse states in South Asia do not have added up to a clear or translucent program record on movement. For example, India, which is the greatest cause and target country in the sub region, requires a persistent behavior which forwards both emigration and migration(Gardner & Osella, 2003).

### **5. Migrant remittances in South Asia: issues and development impact**

Payments are the often-tangible feature of labor movement for all the states. For example, India is receiving the enormous number of wages within south Asia. it is also necessary in terms of the improvement to the GDP. For Nepal it accounts for 22% of GDP, while Bangladesh and Sri Lanka percentages were 11 percent in 2008. Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka have all accomplished substantial increments in wage outflows in late times (See Figure 2).



Source: Asian Development Bank, Annual Report, 2018.

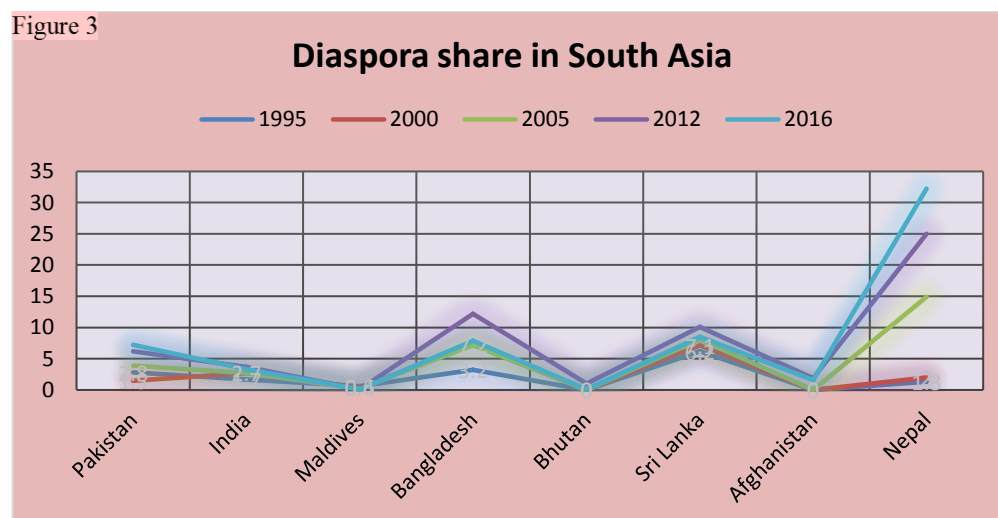
A World Bank study of benefits to South Asia in 2005 observed: “The rise in profit figures has continued academic and social administration influence in their probable to undermine starvation and fiscal vulnerability, promote group interest, and encourage local industrial progress in the face of much depressed, and volatile FDI floods”(Bank, 2010). In 2008, the five South Asian countries picked up a determined \$73 billion in registered grants from its immigrant employees across the world. It shows an intense upturn from the heights in 2006-07, which varied between \$42-54 billion. This does not comprise payments expressed through unofficial channels which are prevalent in South Asia. The expected earnings for South Asia are smaller in 2009 owing to the impact of the international economic pressure and in 2019 because of the global pandemic. There is enough information on wages in the process of Nepal(S I Rajan, 2016). The National Living Standards Survey (2004) accounted for that the proportion of the families getting benefits had advanced from 23 ratio in 1995/96 to 32 ratio in 2003/04. The study confirmed that debt would have decreased by 4.8 interest instead of the recognized 10.9 bonus position if the sum of payments had continued stable between 1995-96 and 2003-04. The issues which are being now about the impact of earnings and their usage in South Asia are not distinct from those arguments about 15 years back in different state subjects performed at an ILO Sub-Regional workshop on emigrant earnings and economic improvement in South Asia. The debates and disputes there concentrated on policies for advancing profit actions, dignities of spontaneous versus polite channels of earnings, discount of transmission costs, boosting immigrant strategy and driving conditions and wages in Gulf societies for successful rewards, and stimulating useful macroeconomic practices and investment businesses to engage grants(Connor, Cohn, & Gonzalez-Barrera, 2013). There are various types of revenue relevant to particular currents of movement. What is significant for improvement is continuous revenue, which can interpret as a condition where the immigrant has come back with plentiful abilities that he/she has no reason to shift further for a protracted time. This is the problem of experienced specialists who have come back to Ireland, Taiwan (China), Republic of Korea, China and India to bring large tech corporations or industries, or to establish collective ventures(Carling & Schewel, 2018). The duration of abroad should be high enough to achieve techniques and investment (commercial and civil), and it should change well return before the term of an effective way of life (not for withdrawal). Skilled laborers who emigrate under perpetual exodus arrangements may return for short stretches or some may come back forever after a volume of years. India is a triumph narrative where proficient immigrants with economic, human and civil investment have turned and encouraged contributions and expansion as looked at in the Bangalore. Some State Politics in India have developed these returns and financing ventures by

presenting appropriate enticements(Migration, 2010). This type of case features the specific addition of a return exodus to improvement. However, almost other expatriate laborers in South Asia, less experienced laborers, who emigrate under limited term contracts to the Middle East or other Asian targets. Thus, return movement is an indispensable part of the migration course. These employees immigrate without their groups. Their input to change cannot be determined, but we consider them to be the fundamental cause of payments which reinforce the stability of sums and overseas transaction stocks of many states. Some of these coming back employees also devote in real estate and other sectors, which may lead to domestic progress. But a positive amount may not have been prepared to develop their commercial position on a continuous footing after finding movement costs(Hussain, 2014). In all South Asian states, there are programmed for reintegration of turning employees, and some small interferences for promotion of entrepreneurship among them.

However, such ventures have not showed up a significant level of achievement because the comprehensive industrial atmosphere may not be sufficient for transactions. In Sri Lanka, state financial banks had insufficient credit programmed for returnees, but the progress has specified. Yet the fortunate practice of a parallel Silicon Valley in Bangalore in India reveals it is instinctive returns which have the continuous impact. experienced Indians have returned with economic, human and civil metropolis and revolutionized the local IT management. Besides, an effective issue in movement and advancement strategies is that of experienced mobility. South Asia India is one of the principal authorities of proficient workers at the international stage. However, the experience of discharge as a percentage of the stock of the experienced labor force inside the state is moderate(Wickramasekara, 2015). There are no positive estimations of the brain drain, and World Bank and OECD measures are based on the 2000 round of polls. The basic IT techniques movement has afterwards provided means to movement of health workers- specialists and nurses. The net impact of brain rests on an estimate of evaluation effects as payment outflows, returns, skill transmissions and transactions. In Indian management circles, the concept of adept migration is one of brain dissemination and intellect banks abroad. The view is that these techniques are not forever declined to the public as determined in late return migration of the proficient and exodus additions in South Asia(Datta, 2003).

## 6. Engaging the diaspora in South Asia

There is rising concern about the significance of the people of residents abroad. The research on the recognition employees and the second breed effects was a wanderer in exodus improvements in the background of Indian and South Asian economies in terms of diaspora role for home states (See figure 3).



Source: International Labour Migration (ILO), Working Papers, 1995-2016.

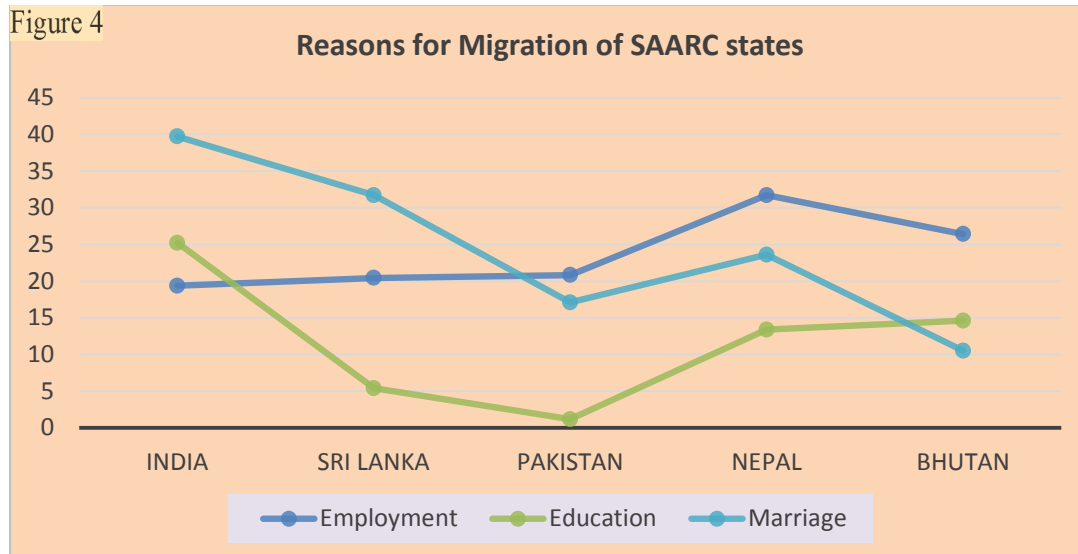
The Indian Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has noted the dearth of a stable dataset and is functioning on setting up a database of the diaspora on a preference ground (Kapur, 2013). The Indian interpretation of Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) seizes the fuller interpretation of the Diaspora. The High-Level Committee (HLC) on the Indian Diaspora established by the Indian Parliament in 2000 granted the business of the Indian exodus is that the Indian Diaspora spans the world and reaches across all the seas and shores. They live in various communities, express distinct dialects, and are involved in distant vocations. What makes them their popular identification is their Indian ancestry, their sensibility of their artistic tradition and their profound devotion to India. Accepting the HLC, the State of India enacted a unique bureau in 2004, the Ministry of Non-Resident Indians' Affairs, which was afterward renamed as the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA), then permitting high preference to arrangement of the diaspora. The Sharp-Matched Commission on the Indian diaspora predicted the comprehensive Indian exodus at about 20 million, which comprised Person of Indian Origin (PIOs) and foreign Indians (S I Rajan, 2015). The MOIA has improved this model to be 25 million Indians overseas, extended across 110 states, and climaxes that the Foreign Indian public describes 'a reserve of wisdom, proficiencies, reserves and industry'. The Indian diaspora also has been significant in stimulating extensive industrial reforms in India, which helped its assimilation with the international economy (Sharma, Saraswati, Das, & Sarna, 2015).

The State has instituted several actions to involve the exodus in recent times covering diaspora youth program, annual unusual degree diaspora agencies, formation of the Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre, and setting up of an international Advisory Council to the Prime Minister containing distinguished characters of the exodus. Pakistan has also identified the diaspora capability in the contemporary emigration program by establishing "Effective Integration of Diaspora Resources" as Priority Area seven of the Code (Adams & Mahmood, 1992). It requires the exoduses in various regions to set up together with local academia and businesses "development forums, which will help to 'projecting Pakistan, pursuing higher overseas financing, broadening spaces of recruitment for Pakistanis.' It has transformed the Overseas Pakistanis Division - which was part of the Ministry of Labor, human resources & Overseas Pakistanis—into a separate Bureau of Abroad Pakistanis since 2008 to concentrate on exodus movements. As of 2000, Nepal's exodus amounted to some 4.4 proportion of the national community (Moiseeva, 2020). While hardly 0.3 percent of the Nepal adult community were in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) states, half of the Nepalese in the OECD had developed a seminary class pointing out a substantial brain drain (Watkins, 2002). The Non-Resident Nepali (NRN) Association built at the early international association in 2003 and the structure now has 38 nationwide branches all over the system, and has also contributed to direct economic contribution and philanthropies in Nepal. There are about 1.5 million families in Bangladeshi exodus in UK and USA, Greece, Italy, Canada, Australia, and other states corresponding to the Refugee and Migratory Movement Research Unit (RMMRU) of Dhaka University (Sasikumar, 1995). Long-term immigrants, especially in the UK and the USA, represent significant improvements in terms of benefits and properties. Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka have proposed a dual community for their inhabitants lived abroad. India has proposed an arrangement for PIO program (1996) and Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI)—a permanent testimony - since 2005, which requires understanding like Indian nationals, but does not provide ministry contract, or right to voting or election. Nepal has also not warranted dual autonomy structures up to today. In Sri Lanka, there is not enough evidence of the practical improvements of the diaspora people, although the feedback during the time of the Tsunami was very reassuring. Accompanying the outstanding operation against the uprising, the Sri Lankan President has established a proposal for the exodus to return and establish improvements for improvement of the region. Even though there has been any specific reply from the Tamil exoduses up to now (Yong & Rahman, 2013).



## 7. Role of SAARC and Regional Cooperation

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) has carried out very limited improvement in incorporating movement and labor mobility issues in its program. South Asia, the statutory structure has further to realize well to look after the rights and influence of immigrant employees. The SAARC Social Code which does not admit labor as a special group and requires no promises by SAARC representative states to comply with the ILO Core Labor requirements, unlike diverse local settlements. Mostly migrants of SAARC states go abroad to settle through multiple arrangements (See figure 4).



Source: SAARC Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA), Annual Report, 2019.

SAARC is a step behind ASEAN—the alternative territorial monetary body in Asia, which has now expressed a Declaration on the Promotion and Protection of Rights of Migrant Employees in ASEAN (Ahmed, 2016). There are several variations between SAARC and ASEAN which require to be recognized. SAARC and ASEAN movement methods are distinct. ASEAN has over the generations established a spontaneous sub local labor market (with Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand as main target states) whereas within SAARC it has not recognized. The sole privilege is the independent transfer of individuals and labor between India and Nepal. Second, there are significant freedom apprehensions about cross border developments in South Asia than in Southeast Asia caused strained relationships between India and Pakistan on the one part, and Bangladesh and India on the other (World Health Organization, 2008). Third, no SAARC state has recognized itself as a migration state, whereas in ASEAN with Malaysia, and Singapore in specific have protracted accepted themselves as target communities. Fourth, there are few shared interests among South Asian states except those referring to harm and exploitation of laborers in the Middle East (Mahbubani & Sng, 2017). The SAARC ratified the Meeting on Stopping and Fighting Trafficking in Women and Offspring for Adultery in January 2002. Yet the explanation handed over in the Convention is small and concentrates on adultery without discussing trafficking from the wider viewpoint of imposed labor. Somewhat, the Convention requires an effective treaty frame and attitude on the rights of sufferers, and has diverse limitations as shown by analysts. It carries out the erroneous generalization that ILO methods hold very high connected to WTO agreements. This is justifiable, led the continued Doha Round agreements. There is an underlying inconsistency between a rights-based method and increasing development of ordinary individuals. The enterprise trade union organization and NGOs are against WTO, picking up a lead position in exercises of labor (Abrar, 2005). The concept of SAARC placing migration as a preference component on its program should be encouraged, but it limited view of their evidence for identifying the International Symposium on

Movement, Wages & Development Nexus in South Asia. More especially, it would undertake to give the issues dealing with movement from South Asia on the cut edge of the public program in all representative states; theories proposed to facilitate the discomfort of immigrants from representative states at a global degree, especially in large taking states; analyze remaining differences in methods supported by member states towards movement, and more to provide free links between flight from the country and diverse issues such as industrial progress, anthropology, industry, human rights, labor supply and order, and domestic and local preservation, amongst others; to develop programs that can use the benefits of transfer in the strongest manner conceivable for all collaborators; glimpse into the practice being performed within key foreign bodies and local institutions to establish a method and a policy of operation(Abrar, 2005).

There are criteria for such an action; the Global commission on International Movement at the foreign degree, and the Independent South Asian Commission on Poverty Alleviation (ISACPA) formed by SAARC in 1991. Even though there is a considerable characteristic in that states accepted both leaderships, not by an autonomous analysis structure. It is likewise necessary to have the powers on board from the opportunity if the drive is to operate beyond an inquiry structure(Razzak, 2020). There is a need to examine the significant proportion of immigrant rights infringements and difficulties within the SAARC place itself. The Commission should focus on issues of administration, preservation, and progress, collaboration, among others. There is more demand for an association of normative groundwork based on foreign apparatus to underpin this exercise, which looks to be missing in the Theory Study. What is necessary for such an action is not to pick up migration issues, but more to identify them in the process of local commercial and communal assimilation(Kausar, Sarwar, Rafiq, Ali, & Rehman, 2019). In this sense, the opportunity for encouraging autonomous dissemination and labor maneuverability, at least experienced employees within the SAARC sector, with useful security safeguards, requires to be checked out.

## **8. Conclusion**

The inquiry has delved into that rational movement strategies are still legging behind in South Asia. They followed most programs on a theory basis with no higher level perspective and planning. It is very significant to turn from the limited aim of ‘realistic shift’, which has appeared of the trafficking rhetoric, and has restricted applicability to comprehensive labour movement plans. The arrangements should focus on the larger aspirations of politics, security and advancement. Rational movement management structures in the subregion should be based on several doctrines and principles: practice consistency and management, compatibility with global measures and profitable action, clarity, civil discourse, gender awareness, and positive instruction. The chapter has investigated that the conducting structure is nonexistent in interstate exodus strategy schemes with alone Sri Lanka becoming established one of the foreign expatriate labored Laws. Honest schemes with complete regard for rights and equal operation of both internal and overseas employees in order with global rules (as epitomized in the ILO) and with right deliberation to gender peculiar considerations require to be strengthened. The domestic regulations likewise need to be adjusted in course with foreign rules, and it should carry regulation out. As the state with the extensive migrant community, India takes to set a precedent. It however, implies improbable that the current Emigration Law of India will seek a common-paltry concept with its insistence on free trade. Another key proposition is the need to turn from ‘emigration’ or ‘external business’ practices, and have a broad and candid transfer approach which provides equal security for both interstate and external employees with foreign criteria. The ILO Multilateral Structure on labour Movement can be a valuable source. India and Pakistan have to pick up the edge offered their place both emigration and migration states. The guidelines should further note that movement is a labour market and noble employment issue, and thus be based on specific appraisal of limited term and lengthy-term labour market requirement for expatriate laborers. Besides, this study has explored that movement is being regarded as a nationwide freedom issue by some regions with serious repercussions for the migrant communities. The territorial assimilation structure (SAARC) should develop to support

independent migration of individuals and labour along with somewhat liberalization of business and financing outflows. The program still requires recognizing that some high-term immigrants call for strategies for payment and assimilation. All these need to be underpinned by proper statistics and material to promote evidence-oriented approaches. The escalating strength of building up movement and improvement connections, especially through salaries and exodus rules, is a step in the orientation. Transfer actions which contain higher than one state should be based on internal participation and discourse. It should likewise contain extensive based communal exchange concerning corporations, laborers and national population and holistic shareholders. It is necessary for SAARC to pick up some margin performance regarding flight issues — within the sub sector. This is because about half of South Asian foreign immigrants are within the SAARC territory itself. So, simple techniques are required in handling within labour flexibility within SAARC and with target states. An ASEAN type Declaration on promotion and stability of the rights of emigrant laborers in the SAARC countries would be an excellent step in the proper way. While results up to today have restricted, the discussion and collaboration with leading station states in the Gulf and Asia should remain to provide a thorough opportunity for South Asian immigrant employees. At the same level, South Asians should maintain that the labour movement does not explain questions about underdevelopment and the paucity of progress at home. Robust development strategies would deliver to establish adequate employment spaces at home, with promoting movement by variety, and not by need in the protracted series, as pointed up by the Global Commission on International Migration. This study identifies that the migration process is not unambiguous as a system in South Asia; it reflects absurd in a structure where required migrants experience astonishing disputes as certain hurdles, excessive costs or ambiguous movements. Massive movement requires better than a productive evaluation of its costs and benefits. It should ensure equal insurance for both domestic and foreign representatives in sequence with overseas benchmarks for the communities of South Asia.

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