



MANAGING MIGRATION, MAXIMIZING ECONOMIC GAINS, EMPLOYING LABOUR, CONTROLLING PROBLEMS AND ENCOURAGING SOCIAL INCLUSION AND INTEGRATION – A THEORETICAL ASSESSMENT

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ABSTRACT: People moving across countries are a widespread human activity that is linked to global issues such as economic development, poverty, and human rights. While migration has beneficial social and economic consequences, it can also have negative consequences such as family separation, education, employment possibilities, escaping conflicts, persecution, terrorism, or environmental difficulties. Controlling foreigners' acceptance and presence, protecting refugees, and guaranteeing orderly and humane cross-border migration are all government obligations. Natural population growth and migration have an impact on population growth. A large natural growth can offset net in-migration, but a little rise can stymie it. Migration improves income, poverty, health, education, productivity, and financial access, while addressing complex political and societal challenges in diverse origin, transit, and destination countries.

Remittances to low- and middle-income countries have surged, reaching \$605 billion in 2021. Migrant characteristics, including low-skilled workers, high-skilled migrants, and women, impact inflows. Effective migration management requires cooperation, human rights policies, open communication, trust-building, and joint action. Despite the foregoing, the main purpose of this research article is to investigate from a theoretical standpoint Managing Migration, Maximizing Economic Gains, Employing Labor, Controlling Problems, and Encouraging Social Inclusion and Integration using secondary sources of information and statistical data. This viewpoint regards the problem at hand as both urgent and historically and socially significant.

KEYWORDS: Human Activity, Economic Development, Poverty, Human Rights, Remittances, Migration Management, Terrorism, Employing Labor, Social Inclusion and Integration.

1. THEME OF THE STUDY

People relocating from one country to another are a common human activity, and it is frequently associated with international problems like economic development, poverty, and human rights. While migration has positive social and economic effects, there are drawbacks as well. Some people move to be closer to family, to explore possibilities for education, to obtain job, or to pursue economic prospects. Others move in order to escape conflict, persecution, terrorism, or violations of human rights. Some people move away in response to unfavorable environmental factors like natural disasters or climate change. A term used to describe a number of governmental responsibilities carried out as part of a national system for the orderly and humane management of cross-border migration, particularly the control of foreigners' entry and presence within the borders of the State and the protection of refugees and other people who need protection.

The rate of population growth is comprised of the natural increase rate and the effects of migration. Because of this, a high rate of natural increase can be countered by a high level of net in-migration, whereas a low rate of natural increase can. For the destination nation, migration and the remittances that follow increase incomes, reduce poverty, enhance health and educational outcomes, and foster productivity and financial access. Although there is some individual variance, the economic impact is mainly and significantly positive. Remittances, knowledge transfers, and positive effects on the labor market result when migrant talents and traits match demands in their destination country. Regular migrants gain greater benefits than irregular migrants, who encounter problems like brain drain.

The countries of origin stand to gain the most by include labor emigration in their development strategies, passing legislation, and collaborating to boost migration's total net impact on poverty reduction. Differentiating between countries of origin, transit, and destination is now difficult and frequently potentially deceptive as a consequence of advancements in international trade, transportation technology, and information and communication. Countries combine domestic and international migration, with some becoming destination countries due to economic growth while others see innovative emigration and transit migration patterns. Long-lasting violence is still being fueled in some regions of the world by political situations that resulted from the collapse of the bipolar international system, which is upsetting sizable populations.

Environmental catastrophes are another potential source of economic and social instability that could result in either forced or voluntary migration. Globalization of economic ties has an impact on the entire planet and leads to a variety of migratory patterns, including regular, irregular, temporary, long-term, and permanent. The complex political and social challenges rose by this change in patterns and labor sources frequently elude policymakers and opinion leaders.

2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Over the past 20 years, remittances to low- and middle-income nations have dramatically expanded, and are expected to reach \$605 billion in 2021. The primary recipients were India, Mexico, China, the Philippines, and Egypt. Remittances make up one-third of capital transfers to these nations and have a substantial impact on the economy of Central America, Central Asia, tiny low-income nations, and large diaspora nations. Depending on the characteristics of the migrants, remittance inflows change. Low-skilled workers frequently relocate alone and send home a sizable amount of money to support their families.

High-skilled migrants are more likely to originate from wealthy households, migrate permanently, and remit irregularly, whereas women are more likely to send bigger sums. Remittance flows are influenced by migrants' success in their new country, the availability of jobs, and their income. In these perspectives, the key objective of this research article is to study Managing Migration, Maximizing Economic Gains, Employing Labor, Controlling Problems, and Encouraging Social Inclusion and Integration in a theoretical assessment relevant to the article's theme using secondary sources of information and statistical data. This point of view regards the current situation as essential as well as historically and socially significant.

3. METHODOLOGY OF THE ARTICLE

It is a descriptive and diagnostic examination from an analytical standpoint. This research provides a well-organized examination of theories and points of view. Secondary data and sources are gathered by utilizing a variety of public and unpublished materials connected to the issue of the research piece. This research article examines Managing Migration, Maximizing Economic Gains, Employing Labor, Controlling Problems, and Encouraging Social Inclusion and Integration using a collection of data. The output of several countries is aggregated into regional and worldwide totals in this research piece. This form of research involves conceptualizing and explaining how a subject and its surrounds work, as well as analyzing the implications of those criteria. It only uses additional sources that include data and information relevant to the study's problem.

In addition, data and information pertinent to the issue of the article were produced utilizing a variety of Indian government research, including the Human Development Report, the World Development Report, the World Inequality Report, and other relevant reports. Furthermore, the libraries of the University of Madras, the Madras Institute of Development Studies, the Connemara Public Library, the Higher Education Department of India and Tamil Nadu, the Directorate of Census Operations, the Vellore Central Library, and the Thiruvalluvar University Library were heavily used to conduct a thorough survey of literature in the relevant fields.

Objective of the article

The overall objective of the investigation is to study Managing Migration, Maximizing Economic Gains, Employing Labour, Controlling Problems, and Encouraging Social Inclusion and Integration from theoretical perspectives with the help of secondary sources of information and statistical data.

Stability in the Macroeconomic Environment

Macroeconomic stability is supported by remittances, which are a reliable source of foreign currency. They are private transfers based on family ties that increase foreign exchange reserves for imports and external debt repayment.

They are the principal outside source of funding in the Philippines. Remittances are less volatile than FDI and other capital flows because they are largely used for household consumption. From 1980 to 2015, private capital flows were about three times more variable than government capital flows, which were twice as unpredictable as remittances. Even in times of crisis, as the COVID-19 epidemic and the 2008–10 financial crises, remittances are very durable.

Their substantial foreign exchange reserves and stability serve as a pillar of market trust and restrain borrowing rates for firms and governments. Business cycle changes in migrants' destination countries have little impact on their ability to send remittances. For instance, low oil prices decreased the economic activity and employment of migratory workers. Following natural disasters, remittance inflows rise while outflows from nations that smooth macroeconomic swings are less noticeable. Business cycle changes have a less impact on nations that receive remittances from numerous places. Following the global financial crisis of 2008–2010, the Philippines' and Mexico's experiences varied. While Mexican immigrants were concentrated in the United States and mostly employed in construction and services, Filipino immigrants worked in a variety of industries. Mexico received 16% less money sent there.

Economic and Social Policies that Maximize Rewards for Destination Countries

Regardless of the legal status or purpose of the migrants, destination countries greatly benefit from the contributions of immigrants whose talents and attributes closely match their needs. Benefits result from the labor market contributions made by immigrants, as well as from increased productivity, improved accessibility, lower costs for some goods and services, and fiscal contributions. If immigrants are permitted and able to work formally at the level of their qualifications, the benefits are greater. Costs are associated with using public services and the negative effects on income or employment in some nations, typically among the lower-skilled.

The price of social integration must be weighed against destination societies' differences, cultural diversity, and fluidity. Destination countries can implement policies that improve how well migrants' skills and qualifications fit their needs and, consequently, their gains by creating appropriate legal entry points and encouraging economic and social engagement.

4. LABOUR MIGRATION

Labor migration is driven by issues like education, healthcare, land pressure, poverty, and uneven development. Factors like landholding structures, fragmentation, and natural disasters contribute to migration. A 1% increase in migration leads to a 0.97% decrease in revenue and a 0.24% decrease in employment. Migrant workers face job security, social marginalization, and lack of legal protection. Migrant laborers face stigma, prejudice, and difficulty in justice when their rights are violated. They face poor living conditions, health issues, discrimination, and exorbitant fees. Inadequate governmental coordination makes it difficult to trace migrant workers during crises. Large-scale labor migration occurred between 1950 and 1970, leading to political and irregular migration to authoritarian European nations. Immigration is now seen as a threat to the political system, social cohesiveness, and economy.

The imbalance between countries welcoming immigrants and those sending them abroad is causing concern for growth and social cohesion. Factors such as national or ethnic origin, religion, social background, and occupation contribute to this imbalance. Countries with high immigration rates prioritize hiring skilled workers, resulting in unfair competition and lack of reciprocity. They also worry about economic woes, underdeveloped infrastructure, and political statements that denigrate immigrants' social, cultural, and political roots.

5. LABOUR MARKET INTEGRATION

In Germany, asylum seekers and refugees were quickly integrated into the labor market, with 55% employed within five years. Key factors included secure stay terms, decentralization, and the emergence of innovative medium-sized firms, such as the *Wir zusammen* network, which helped over 33,000 asylum seekers and refugees find work. The successful integration of asylum seekers and refugees in Germany has resulted in substantial skill-building systems and investments in language and integration courses. However, difficulties persist, such as gender disparities in employment, lesser education, and cultural norms. The COVID-19 epidemic increased unemployment by 4 percentage points, and language and integration policies were mainly delayed or slowed.

Migration Shape Economic and Social Development

Migrant households face significant impacts from migration, labor mobility, and remittances, which can improve health, education, and reduce poverty. However, these benefits come with social costs, such as poorer safety nets and family structures. Developing nations struggle to integrate newcomers, combat xenophobia, and provide social services. Migration affects social phenomena including democratic institutions, environmental degradation, and gender norms through the transmission of values and knowledge, but there is little proof that it causes crime in the destination nations. Integration into development programs is essential to maximizing the positive economic and social effects of migration while limiting negative effects. Governments must improve data collecting and capacity building in order to plan labor mobility initiatives that respect migrant rights. Remittances and migration are complementary to overall development efforts, but they shouldn't take the place of official development assistance. According to the most recent estimates, after the global financial crisis, remittance flows to underdeveloped nations increased to \$325 billion in 2010. They haven't, however, kept up with the rising cost of living in recipient nations. To reach \$404 billion by 2013, remittance flows are anticipated to expand at slower but sustainable rates.

The Middle East and North Africa crisis, expanding employment markets in Europe, and the growth of remittances to Latin America all underline the need for high-frequency statistics on migration and remittances. The Philippines and Saudi Arabia propose different basic living wages for migrant workers, potentially impacting the Philippine economy. The Global Compact on Migration, a non-binding UN agreement, aims to address global migration issues, including congested social infrastructures, unforeseen arrivals, and perilous trips. It focuses on state sovereignty, responsibility-sharing, non-discrimination, and human rights, aiming to minimize negative factors, lower migration risks, uphold human rights, and promote sustainable development.

Controlling Effects on the Labour Market

Labor market institutions have an impact on the supply of skilled personnel to startup or expanding businesses, which has an impact on high-growth corporations. Legal and institutional barriers that restrict businesses from firing employees who perform poorly deter potential high-growth companies from growing. For a single region with a single labor market, a direct immigration policy is no longer workable. This study focuses on the subject of whether migration can be managed by the structure of government spending using a political economy approach.

It turns out that the median voter's income is U-shaped in the number of immigrants when both capital and labor income is taken into consideration. In order to reduce immigration, the government can either give fewer of the things that foreigners want or implement an active immigration policy by changing its spending toward those publicly provided items. The role of locus of control in the labor market I begin by discussing the conceptual underpinnings of the concept of locus of control and how it links to other concepts like self-efficacy, motivation, and self-control. The relationship between locus of control and labor market success is summarized in the final section. In doing so, I pay special attention to the information that is currently available concerning three potential mechanisms through which locus of control may operate: hiring decisions, ideal incentive contracts, and investments in human capital.

Uneven Wage and Employment Consequences

Migration can destabilize local communities and occupations, altering national salaries and employment levels. Factors like destination economy status, labor force share, and skill complementarity affect some groups while helping others. Markets respond by reallocating capital and moving workers. Over time, negative effects diminish, but adjustment costs may be severe. Flexible markets and social protection programs mitigate these issues.

Migration can lead to higher unemployment for nationals at the local level when wages are stiff. Lower-skilled workers are more negatively impacted by immigration, as their abilities are similar to migrants'. Countries like Germany, the Netherlands, Turkey, and the UK benefit from immigration. However, migration to low- and middle-income nations has a negative impact on low-skilled workers, as migrants' abilities are similar to those of newcomers. In some cases, migration can cut earnings by 7.6% in the US, while nationals gain only 0.6%.

Fiscal Contributions

Migration has typically good fiscal consequences, with net fiscal contributions from migrants frequently exceeding those of OECD nationals. This is greater when migrants have talents and characteristics that fit the demands of the destination country, but it can be diminished by labor market discrimination or lower salaries. The age distribution of immigrants and naturalized citizens has a substantial impact on their net fiscal contribution, accounting for 70% of OECD countries' contributions.

Immigrants are overrepresented in prime-age people while underrepresented in youngsters and the elderly, who use the greatest benefits between 1995 and 2011, European immigrants brought over \$17 billion in skills and training to the UK. Immigrants in their prime years contribute three times more than the government, with an estimated net present value contribution of \$128,000 in the United States. The fiscal consequences of temporary and permanent migration vary. Temporary employees frequently do not use school systems and return to their home countries before public expenses such as healthcare and retirement. Permanent migrants necessitate complete access to healthcare, education, and pension systems, resulting in lesser fiscal gains.

Migration's net fiscal contributions are also affected by education and skill levels, with higher-skilled migrants contributing more. The legal status and formal work of migrants have a substantial impact on their net fiscal contribution. Migrants with legal status pay income or social security taxes, boosting their fiscal contributions. An amnesty scheme in Colombia raised formalization rates, resulting in greater tax payments. Immigration has a huge monetary impact, both directly and indirectly. These consequences are more difficult to measure, but they are based on assumptions about productivity, growth, and capital allocation. These taxes are more than three times higher in the United States than the direct fiscal effects of migrants.

Rising Economic Gains

In economic terms, they are considered complementary if a rise in migration leads to an increase in commerce. For example, lowering trade procedure costs and increasing demand for nostalgia goods increases commerce between origin and host countries. Migrants might take up potential job possibilities for residents of that city or country, causing unemployment. Illegal migration via international borders can confine migrants to poor and unsanitary working conditions, low earnings, and a low level of living. Economic crises and armed wars induce large-scale emigrations from emerging countries. These migrants pose social, economic, and political challenges in receiving nations, such as population expansion, increasing demand for products and services, national displacement, income structure deterioration, transculturation, loss of customs, and societal disorders.

Receiving countries benefit from skills and government assistance, but face labor market adaptation, migrant population concentration, and potential moral deformation. Addressing economic migrants and refugees without jeopardizing national interests is crucial. Destination policies impact economic gains, with immigration contributions greater in countries with strong complementarity among migrants and locals. These countries facilitate efficient money and labor distribution between regions and sectors.

Brain Drain and Migration

Brain drain is a significant migration of skilled workers seeking work, education, and higher living standards. Factors like internal unrest, career opportunities, and higher living standards contribute to this global issue, affecting emerging nations' health systems. Brain drain, a phenomenon where costs outweigh benefits, can hinder development in vital professions like healthcare. High-skilled worker emigration is a global issue, with university-educated workers leaving at a higher rate than those with primary or secondary education. Policy issues for origin nations include redistributing benefits from destination countries to origin countries, particularly when emigrant education is publicly sponsored, and minimizing the impacts of brain drain, particularly in the healthcare sector.

Economic hardship and resource shortages in countries of origin often lead to high-skilled emigration, with professionals preferring metropolitan settings. Factors influencing emigration include money, career advancement, and family security. Smaller nations offer specialized industries like medical tourism, while regional collaboration expands local markets and supports specialized activities. To prevent brain drain, countries must enhance employee training capabilities. Skilled workers are more likely to be retained if others move, but financing expansion is difficult. Private education and Global Skills Partnerships (GSPs) can help match workers' abilities to the destination market's needs. Cooperation between the countries of origin and destination is necessary to retain key workers in industries like healthcare. While some nations propose mandating national service, enforcement is more successful when supported by both nations. These actions improve the appeal of domestic labor markets to desired workers.

Taking Advantage of Migrants' Labour

Australia's market-driven immigration policy attracts qualified immigrants to high-demand professions and skill sets. Initiatives like family reunion, postsecondary education, and investment attract 55% of adult migrants. Temporary migration programs for agricultural workers match labor market needs, boost productivity, and adapt to specific industries.

The European Commission supports free mobility, which boosts productivity and income levels in the regional bloc, especially among new Member States. Temporary migration in countries like the Gulf Cooperation Council employs millions of low-, medium-, and high-skilled workers. However, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) faces criticism for receiving more low-skilled people. Migrants benefit Malaysia's development by filling labor shortages in industries like construction, agriculture, and services. Their success in high-income destination societies impacts development outcomes, benefiting policymakers in middle and low-income nations.

Destination Countries have a high need for Skill and Labour

Immigrant labor is essential in various industries, such as construction, oil, and energy, in the US, Middle East, and other countries. Social integration is crucial, as countries with higher immigrant populations have higher GDP per capita and better education. Population inflows to the US and Greece have led to increased prosperity due to rising earnings, less poverty, urbanization, and higher education. Housing displaced people can lead to increased agricultural outputs and increased wages. However, separate communities may experience less economic growth, emphasizing the need for social integration in high-income nations. Immigrants contribute to both high- and low-skilled occupations, complementing nationals with intermediate-skilled jobs.

Lack of information on skill complementarities among migrants in low- and middle-income countries is lacking. Lower-skilled employees are more competitive due to informal economies. Complementarities are determined by national workers' responses and immigrants' credentials. Western Europe's youth acquire higher-level skills, while Denmark's low-skilled refugee settlement programs encourage less physically demanding jobs with greater pay, prospects, and occupational mobility.

The Impact of Migration on Poverty Reduction

Migrants contribute to the internationalization of their host economy by promoting trade flows within that economy and by raising overall imports and exports within that region. According to several country-specific studies on international short-term contract migration, mobility lowers family-level poverty. Due to the quantity of the remittances received by each household, short-term contract overseas migration has a larger potential to decrease poverty than internal migration. Migration improves people's quality of life by introducing them to diverse cultures, habits, and languages. It fosters brotherhood and economic prosperity. However, migration can also lead to segregation, prejudice, and cultural conflicts. Assimilation leads to increased economic opportunities, cultural enrichment, and reduced environmental impact.

Migration offers benefits like flexible job markets and diverse abilities, but also causes congestion, crowding, and increased public service needs. The Great Migration fought against discrimination and economic obstacles, while reverse migration during the pandemic negatively impacted both rural and urban economies in India. Population expansion is influenced by natural rise and migration, with high natural increase balancing net in-migration. Migrants report higher life satisfaction and positive emotions. Remittances have reduced poverty in countries like Central America, Caribbean, Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, and Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

Remittances play a crucial role in boosting consumption, food security, and poverty alleviation. They replace 60% of household revenue lost due to natural disasters, support micro-business ownership and self-employment, and promote urban migration. Remittances also increase spending, create jobs, and promote urban migration, ultimately fighting poverty and advancing higher education. Remittance laws enable women to own land, open savings accounts, and receive financial literacy training. Matching funds increase education investment, and regulatory reforms in Mexico encourage entrepreneurship without negatively impacting other spending categories.

The Price of Making Remittances and Making Use of Knowledge Transfers

Remittance expenses have risen to 6% in second quarter of 2022, exceeding the UN Sustainable Development Goals goal of 3%. Remittances are handled by banks, money transfer companies, post offices, and mobile service providers in the Sub-Saharan region. Costs vary depending on inflows, competition, and financial institutions. Large nations like India and the Philippines have cheaper prices, while low-income nations must pay more. Mobile digital money is being cut, but restrictions limit its expansion.

The G20 has developed a road map for migration, requiring public and private sectors to collaborate, regulatory coordination, payment infrastructure upgrades, and better data quality. Migration benefits countries by transferring knowledge, enhancing political accountability, and promoting gender norms. Households with migrant workers demand more political accountability, and remittances positively impact provincial government effectiveness.

Migrants contribute to the industrial sector by transmitting knowledge and encouraging innovation. They establish businesses in countries like Bangalore and India, increasing worker productivity. Diasporas influence national economic policies, increasing earning potential and entrepreneurial potential.

Measurement of Remittances and Discrepancies

Overall remittances are determined by adding personal remittances and social benefits, therefore this statistic also accounts for cross-border transfers of benefits received from foreign social security and pension funds. The migrant sender can remit money to the sending agency by sending a debit instruction by email, phone, or the Internet, as well as by cash, check, money order, credit card, or debit card. The remittance is delivered by the sending agency's agent in the recipient's nation. Accurate measurement and monitoring of personal remittance flows have become essential for many countries of origin due to the macroeconomic consequences of such flows and their potential to help with the eradication of poverty and economic development.

Remittance data in India faces issues due to factors like domestic GDP, oil prices, and exchange rates. Around 75% of remittances are used for housing, medical expenses, and food. The data is derived from country-specific annual balance of payments reports. However, discrepancies in remittance estimates have grown since the early 2000s, with reported remittances received in 2020 being 40% higher than those sent. Large discrepancies in countries like the UK, Spain, Canada, Luxembourg, and Switzerland indicate more serious problems.

Inconsistency with Other Economic Measures

Remittance measurement inaccuracies raise concerns about validity. The best estimate can be determined by contrasting trends with economic fundamentals. Changes in migrant workers' income, income share, and remittance share serve as the foundation for economic fundamentals. Between 2000 and 2020, economic fundamentals grow by 84%, yet they are unable to account for the rise in reported inflows. Global trends frequently ignore considerable regional differences in remittance inflows and outflows. Significant discrepancies in remittance outflows from China and the eurozone also suggested measurement problems.

Economic Effects, Increased Productivity, Lower Costs, and Stronger Business ties

Migration boosts output by combining the skills of migrants and native workers, which has a substantial positive influence on the entire destination nation. High-skilled migrants generate productivity increases and spillovers that help lower-skilled workers. Foreign-born people made up 27% of doctors and 16% of nurses in OECD nations in 2018. This complementarity of skills leads to agglomeration economies and spatial concentration in industries such as technology and finance. As education levels rise and the workforce matures, migrants in low-skilled occupations bring complementing capabilities. Employers can hire low-skilled labor thanks to immigration, which affects agricultural workers, construction workers, and plantation workers in numerous nations. Low-skilled workers in higher-income countries cut domestic household service expenses, allowing women, particularly high-skilled married women, to enter the labor force, resulting in economic gains in a variety of economies.

Migrants boost trade, investment, and economic flows between origin and destination nations by contributing social capital, business networks, and knowledge of the origin country's language, rules, market opportunities, and institutions. This increases trade and investment opportunities while cutting transaction costs. For example, after trade restrictions were lifted, the United States saw a huge increase in exports to Vietnam. Furthermore, ethnic Chinese networks formed as a result of historical migratory patterns aided foreign direct investment in Southeast Asia. Migration benefits consumers and employers through more availability and reduced costs for domestic goods and services, as well as higher profits. Policy choices made by destination societies, especially market competition, have an impact on outcomes. In the United Kingdom, immigration had no effect on tradable commodities pricing but had a negative impact on non-traded services. In the United States, a rise of 10% in low-skilled immigrants lowered service prices by 2%. In Israel, a one-point rise in the proportion of immigrants resulted in a 0.5-point fall in consumer goods prices.

Utilizing a Plan of Action

Migration of workers with suitable talents and characteristics can alleviate poverty in their countries of origin. The Philippines, for example, has implemented a proactive, integrated migration policy, benefiting its migrant countries throughout the migratory life cycle. The country has signed 54 bilateral labor agreements, enhancing emigrant conditions and boosting workers' technical abilities. The Philippines has implemented initiatives to prepare migrants for the global economy.

The domestic labor market benefits from education in fields like nursing, financial literacy training, and Philippine Overseas Labor Offices (POLOs) providing labor protection, training, and assistance. However, gaps in insurance and remittances remain, especially for children with foreign carers.

The government assists returning immigrants with knowledge, business training, and skill development, but only 4% find satisfying jobs. The Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 aims to mainstream migration, ease transient movements, and encourage migrants' returns. The new strategy (2023-28) focuses on minimizing social repercussions and reintegrating migrant workers into the economy. The Department of Migrant Workers assists immigrants and their families, and the right to cast ballots for senators and party-list representatives has been revived. Countries implement policies to control emigration, reduce poverty, and improve business climate. Return migrants receive perks like flat income tax, permanent status, duty exemptions, and skill development programs. Improving consular services ensures migrant workers' protection and safety overseas.

6. FUNDAMENTAL CHALLENGES

Remittance estimates frequently include gaps because it might be difficult to get data from multiple sources. Due to lower costs, better exchange rates, or accessibility, significant remittances are sent through informal channels like hawala. It is difficult to estimate these transfers accurately. When substantial volumes move from informal to formal routes, as they did during the COVID-19 pandemic, variations in reported flows may arise. Despite economic slowdowns, this transition resulted in a rise in formal remittances. Many nations utilize a mix of financial institution reporting, household surveys, and econometric models in their inconsistent estimating techniques. For instance, the US government utilizes an economic model, but the central bank of Mexico depends on surveys and periodic reports. These strategies, which are founded on related ideas, result in variable outcomes.

According to IMF criteria, personal remittances are categorized as normal transfers and employee remuneration; however, modest cross-country transactions, including the repatriation of Pakistani migrants' savings, can also be categorized as remittances. Remittance estimation is impacted by poor and middle income nations' limited administrative capabilities, and financial reporting quality varies. Complementary sources like administrative data and household surveys are expensive and infrequently used, which restricts the application of complex estimating techniques to all situations. Limited administrative capacity in low- and middle-income countries affects remittance estimation, while financial reporting quality varies. Complementary sources like household surveys and administrative data are expensive and not widely used, limiting the universal applicability of sophisticated estimation methodologies.

Legal Status and Labour Rights

Offering migrants, a solid legal status and formal job rights improves their integration into the labor market and allows them to engage in formal activities at the level of their abilities and credentials. Having a stable legal position, whether it is a valid job visa, asylum or residency status, or citizenship, entails having predictable prospects of stay, rule of law protection, and other legal rights. As a result, migrants are more motivated to contribute to the community, workplace, or nation where they have settled. Additionally, migrants pick up new skills such as entrepreneurship, social networking, learning a new language, and joining social networks. Migrants can move more freely within the economy and society, enhance their income and social connections, and further integrate socially and economically if they have a stable legal status.

Support for Affected Nationals

Flexibility in the labor market is essential for assisting migrants with comparable capabilities and minimizing the detrimental effects of migration on salaries and employment. Complex people and money can move to the regions and industries where immigrants have settled, promoting the establishment of new businesses and the growth of already existing ones. Market rigidities, especially in low- and middle-income nations, prevent labor market changes and amplify the negative consequences of immigration. Workers who lose their jobs and incur additional costs for transportation could need assistance in obtaining new employment. Immigration's negative consequences can be lessened with the help of social protection programs and labor market regulations. High-income nations can help those who lose their jobs temporarily, but the adjustment to trade liberalization is difficult. Due to their similar skill sets and constrained financial resources, lower- and middle-income countries encounter difficulties implementing social safety programs.

Fostering Social Inclusion

The focus of the political discussion on migration in many nations has turned from economics to the difficulties posed by immigrants' social integration. The issue of immigrants' integration becomes crucial when they remain for an extended period of time or permanently. Increased social integration and better economic chances are huge benefits for migrants. The nations of destination profit from the increased economic contributions of migrants and the avoidance of the development of a disenfranchised population. Greater social cohesion and trust within a society are associated with higher economic growth. However, when social tensions are extremely high, disparities based on ethnicity, color, religion, or national origin could have a negative impact on productivity by impeding employee cooperation.

Beyond Inclusion: Social Integration

Different civilizations have different expectations for social integration, with some expecting immigrants to immediately adopt their cultural traditions while others are more accepting of long-term cultural preferences. Cultural problems attributed to immigrants may be an indication of a lack of advancement for national minorities, particularly for the offspring of naturalized immigrants. Blood ties, knowledge of the prevailing language, and blood descent are all possible naturalization factors. Countries that have a diverse population in terms of ethnicity or religion frequently value more cultural variety. The societies and cultures of the destination are diverse and not uniform. There are official languages in Algeria, Canada, Belgium, Switzerland, and South Africa, and some nations also accept other languages. Political borders may not necessarily coincide with linguistic or cultural boundaries, and regional political movements frequently question the idea of a single national culture. Every nation experiences conflicts, rivalry, and collaboration among distinct factions. Both immigrants and natives must adapt their behavior and attitudes in order to integrate.

Upon arrival, immigrants go through changes, whereas native-born people react to immigration. Integration has an impact on crime rates; some nations show that migrant populations have lower crime rates, while others show that integration has a favorable impact on financial benefits. Nationals may relocate or spend money on security measures in response to the increased insecurity brought on by immigrants. The way immigrants live, work, and interact with others in their new country has a significant impact on their criminal behavior. The chance of committing crimes is increased by unemployment and social exclusion. Immigration-related crime can be decreased by economic and social inclusion. Removing impediments to employment for undocumented workers and asylum seekers can lower crime rates. An overall drop in crime of 3–5 percent resulted from the legalization of immigrants in the US. Due to the rise of Islamic terrorism, migrants in some nations create worries about national security, such as spying and terrorism, which can have a detrimental impact on entire communities, such as Muslim communities.

Beyond Inclusion: Cultural Integration

Cultural integration expectations vary across cultures, with some expecting rapid adoption and others accommodating long-term preferences. Immigrants may face challenges due to naturalization elements like blood links, dominant language knowledge, and blood descent. Countries with diverse populations prioritize cultural diversity. Regional political movements challenge the idea of a united national culture, and political frontiers may not always align with linguistic or cultural boundaries. Migrants and nationals must adapt to their host societies' cultures and cultures to integrate, as migration and aging impact social integration. The internet and technology have significantly impacted lives, with Americans spending 1,300 hours on social media, France's high school degree share increasing, and influencing gender relations. Family structures have declined in many countries, with married adults decreasing and conventional nuclear families decreasing. COVID-19 has transformed relationships and social ties, with 80% of the US workforce telecommuting by June 2022.

Migrants and their descendants tend to gravitate towards their destination society's culture, increasing their likelihood of identifying as members. However, integration does not always require giving up indigenous culture, and local cultures incorporate migrants' traditions and ideals inspired by European values and welfare state principles. The Hispanic community has also influenced political ideology and redistribution preferences in the US. The goal is to ensure everyone benefits from social integration, which depends on factors like migrants' personal qualities, backgrounds, skill levels, expectations, social compact, norms, citizen understanding, and government policies. Factors like quantity and concentration also impact social integration. Economic factors, such as low unemployment and growth, influence attitudes, while culturally familiar nations can be challenging. However, discrimination may occur in countries with similar ethnic backgrounds. Migrants' presence can cause bias and stereotyping, leading to a shift in national identities and marginalization.

Government programs can help integrate migrants, including economic inclusion, which provides financial resources and network access. Legal status and solid terms of stay motivate migrants to invest in their destination society through language acquisition, cultural familiarization, and social relationships.

Dispersion Policy and Local Development

Countries have attempted to spread migrants across national borders in order to alleviate overcrowding, but outcomes have been uneven. In Sweden, migrants and refugees who resided in less dynamic areas had less employment availability, which harmed their chances of social integration. The integration approach in the United States, on the other hand, allows for robust ethnic groups. Policies should reflect the country's socioeconomic dynamic and supplement market forces in order to achieve an optimal balance of concentration and dispersion. Local development investments in high-migration areas are critical for providing services, reducing poverty, and assisting nationals with housing, transportation, education, and healthcare. Efforts to combat discrimination and foster integration among migrants are the goals of antidiscrimination efforts. Public efforts and interactions between migrants and nationals can help to decrease stereotypes and change views. Political leadership is essential for anti-discrimination campaigns to be successful. Targeted integration initiatives foster human and social capital development while requiring migrants to give up their cultural identities. These policies have the potential to reinforce cultural and social disparities, necessitating careful planning and implementation to minimize unexpected consequences. Despite strong emotions, Germany successfully integrated asylum seekers and refugees between 2015 and 2016. Despite difficulties, the country's efforts to integrate newcomers into society were generally effective.

7. CONCLUSION

Migration refers to the annual movement of animals between breeding and wintering locations. The Council of Europe must prioritize cooperation between countries of origin and destination to increase beneficial effects and reduce adverse effects. This approach requires a broader and deeper level of cooperation, recognizes specific concerns and interests, and is based on important principles. A genuine partnership between all parties involved in migration management is crucial for a balanced distribution of benefits, wealth, and development. Open dialogue, trust-building, and joint action are essential for overcoming differences and achieving more orderly migration management. A human rights approach is also crucial, addressing migrants' needs and interests, and combating discrimination and racism in everyday life.

The paper advocates for a balanced distribution of migratory benefits, income, and development, distinguishing between policies based on terrorism and those based on individual rights. Cooperation on migration management should be based on democratic values and respect for diversity. International migration should be seen as a holistic phenomenon involving political and economic agencies, migrants, and other countries. Any measures taken by a country or group should be approached within this context, considering their effects on other countries. The nine areas of interest for countries of origin are not exhaustive and can change over time. Migrants move in a transnational area, tracing their life paths and creating a complex network of relations. This circular movement promotes communication, the transfer of expertise, capital, and idea exchange. Migration management should be flexible and dynamic, adapting to everyday situations without losing its principles or human face. A multilateral forum, such as the Council of Europe, European Committee on Migration, and Political Platform on Migration, can facilitate coordination and ensure human rights, democracy, and the rule of law.

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