

Economic Impact of International Labour Migration on Left Behind Families in India

Sheikh Qazzafi, Dr. Rafidah Binti Othman & Dr Nur Azam
Anuarul Perai

Azman Hashim International Business School, University of Technology Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur

Email: zafisheikhindia@gmail.com

DOI Link: <http://dx.doi.org/10.6007/IJAREMS/v14-i3/26270>

Published Online: 05 September 2025

Abstract

This study explores the economic impact of international labour migration on left-behind families in India, focusing on families as cohesive units rather than individual members. Despite the significant role of remittances in improving household incomes and living standards, there is a gap in understanding how migration affects families collectively, particularly in the context of India, a leading source of international migrants. The research problem stems from the mixed economic outcomes of migration, where remittances provide financial benefits but also lead to challenges such as labour shortages and increased unemployment. To address this, a qualitative study was conducted in Uttar Pradesh, India, involving in-depth interviews with seven participants from families of international migrants. The findings reveal that remittances significantly enhance financial stability, improve living standards, and enable investments in education and property. However, the study also highlights the dependency of families on remittances and the lack of collective decision-making in migration. These findings are important as they provide insights into the economic dynamics of left-behind families, offering a foundation for policymakers and stakeholders to develop targeted interventions. The study benefits policymakers, NGOs, and researchers by shedding light on the collective economic experiences of migrant families, emphasizing the need for holistic support systems to address both the financial and social challenges faced by these households.

Keywords: International Migration, Left-Behind Families, Economic, Remittance

Introduction

International migration, defined as "movements across national boundaries" (Singh & Koiri, 2018), involved approximately 169 million international migrant workers globally in 2019 (IOM, 2022), movements that often result in positive economic impact for left families in the country of origin. India has garnered considerable attention as a major source country for international migration in the twenty-first century (Singh R. , 2022). India, a low-middle income country with a total population of 1.4 billion (Mishra, 2024), is recognized as one of the leading labour-exporting countries globally. It boasts approximately 450 million internal

migrants (Bhagat & Rajan, 2021), while the number of international migrants stands at around 18 million (IOM, 2022). In 2016, the Indian diaspora stood as the largest in the world, estimated at around 17 million (Singh R. , 2022) (Abdul, Villanthenkodat, & Shibinu, 2022) (Noushad, Parida, & Raman, 2020), without considering irregular and unregistered migrant workers. Irregular migration is also prevalent in international migration from India (Singh, Singla, & Singh, 2021), with individuals often opting for illegal migration (Kaur, Singh, Dharampal, Kaur, & Kaur, 2020). The Indian migrant population to Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries has experienced a significant growth rate of 79% since 1990. Gulf countries serve as the primary destination for approximately 9.3 million migrants from India (Kumar & Mehra, Labour migration from India to Gulf nations: Issues faced by migrants in host countries, 2023). India received the largest inflow of remittances in the world, totalling 69 billion USD in 2017 (Karmakar, Majumder, & Ray, 2022) (Noushad, Parida, & Raman, 2020). By 2020, this figure had increased to 83.15 billion USD, attributed to the contributions of the 18 million Indian migrants (Kumar, Pandemic and Reverse Migration in India, 2022). Additionally, the World Bank reported remittance inflows of 68 billion USD from the USA alone in 2020 (Abdul, Villanthenkodat, & Shibinu, 2022), and this figure further increased to 87 billion USD in 2021 (Kumar, Pandemic and Reverse Migration in India, 2022).

While migrants seek better economic opportunities abroad (Parutis, 2014), their absence can disrupt household dynamics (Hayes, 1991) (King & Vullnetari, 2006) and finances (Hugo, 2004), placing additional burden on those left behind (Choithani, 2020). Family dynamics and individual behaviour are distinct and have their own unique impact (Rask, Åstedt-Kurki, Paavilainen, & Laippala, 2003). This qualitative study aims to explore the economic impact of international migration on families left behind, treating them as a cohesive unit rather than focusing on individual family members. Through an exploration of the lived experiences and adaptive mechanisms of these families, the research aims to offer insights for developing policies and intervention strategies geared towards alleviating the economic hardships stemming from migration separation. However, despite the potential financial advantages, existing research indicates varied economic outcomes regarding the overall economic impact of international labour migrants on left behind families.

Negative impacts of migration include a reduction in wage work, shortages in labour supply, withdrawal from the local labour market, and an increase in unemployment (Khan & Valatheeswaran, 2016) (Antman, 2012). These challenges pose a significant threat and may outweigh the positive outcomes associated with migration. The decision of international labour migration does not only come from the migrants themselves, but is sometimes also driven by their families. There is a gap in the literature that focuses on left-behind families as a single unit, as existing research tends to overlook this perspective. Family dynamics and individual behaviours are distinct and have their own unique impacts (Rask, Åstedt-Kurki, Paavilainen, & Laippala, 2003), indicating the need for more attention to be given to understanding the collective experiences of left-behind families. An in-depth exploration of the impact of international labour migration on left-behind families as a unit has not been conducted in India. Therefore, it is imperative to explore the economic benefits or drawbacks of international labour migration on left-behind families from the perspective of families as a single unit. This paper outlines a qualitative study aimed at filling the gap in understanding the impact of international labour migration on left behind families as a single unit. It seeks

to understand how these families cope with economic challenges resulting from international migration within the family.

While considerable attention has been paid to economic significance of international migration, little is known about the financial effects on the families that remain, especially when considering the family as a whole. This study fills this knowledge vacuum by providing a qualitative investigation that uses semi-structured interviews to comprehend the experiences of foreign labour migrants in India who leave behind families. This study contributes to the existing literature in two ways. It first examines migration studies on families that are left behind, viewing them as a unitary entity rather than a personal relationship. By treating them as a single entity, it offers practical suggestions that can help the government create policies for the families left behind by international labour migration.

Rational of International Migration from India

The decision to migrate can be influenced by a sense of inferiority in comparison to wealthier individuals within one's social circle (Czaika, 2011) (Lynch, Loehr, Lummaa, Honkola, & Pettay, 2022), as well as by economic factors such as rising prosperity and better living standards in one's own country (Abdul, Villanthenkodat, & Shibinu, 2022). Migration is often motivated by the desire to improve economic and household conditions and escape poverty (Haider, Shah, & Jehan, 2017). Education, human capital development, and existing social networks also play significant roles in determining migration patterns (Noushad, Parida, & Raman, 2020) (Khan & Arokkiaraj, 2021).

The primary factors influencing migration from India to industrialized countries include the search for better job opportunities, higher lifetime income, improvement in living standards or lifestyle, pursuit of education, disparities in national development, and considerations of the cost of relocation and cost of living in the destination country. Migration to industrialized countries from India is often associated with the prospect of higher salaries, improved job prospects, and access to education (Kumar, Pandemic and Reverse Migration in India, 2022) (Abdul, Villanthenkodat, & Shibinu, 2022). Poverty stands out as a significant driver of low-skilled emigration from India (Noushad, Parida, & Raman, 2020) (Mueller & Shariff, 2011). Additionally, Wright (2020) highlighted another significant migration driver: dowry or gold. Families encourage migration abroad to afford dowry gold for the marriage of their sister or daughter (Wright, 2020). Conversely, immigrant marriage itself acts as a push factor for migration, as residing abroad enhances a man's value in terms of dowry (Wright, 2020). This suggests that the decision to engage in international migration is not made in isolation, especially in countries like India where people often live in extended family structures. Therefore, the decision to migrate abroad is not solely an individual one but involves the collective considerations of the family unit.

Economic Impact of International Migration on Left Behind Family Members in India

Remittance inflow plays a crucial role as an external source of funds that contribute to the development of developing countries. It aids in poverty reduction and unemployment alleviation, while also boosting per capita income, private consumption expenditure, and facilitating growth in school admissions (Karmakar, Majumder, & Ray, 2022) (Noushad, Parida, & Raman, 2020) (Seethi, 2022) (Khan & Valatheeswaran, 2020). Remittances are recognized for their positive role in fostering private investment and have been associated

with increased spending on education, healthcare, poverty reduction, and improvements in the standard of living (Khan, Rabbi, Manzoor, & Siqun, 2019) (Noushad, Parida, & Raman, 2020) (Wright, 2020). Additionally, remittances contribute to the development of agriculture (Noushad, Parida, & Raman, 2020) (Kaur & Kaur, 2021). Remittances play a significant role in economic growth by contributing to domestic savings and output expansion (Khan, Rabbi, Manzoor, & Siqun, 2019) (Noushad, Parida, & Raman, 2020). Nevertheless, it's observed that migrant remittances are frequently invested in housing or non-tradable goods rather than capital investment (Khan, Rabbi, Manzoor, & Siqun, 2019).

International migration indeed yields positive impacts on the left-behind family members, such as providing funds for investment in existing or new businesses (Khan & Valatheeswaran, 2016), fostering self-employment, facilitating better education, enhancing skills development (Khan & Valatheeswaran, 2016), and empowering women (Kaur P. , 2022). Moreover, it positively influences societal welfare, improves skills, and contributes to the balance of trade and real exchange rate in the immigrant home country (Khan, Rabbi, Manzoor, & Siqun, 2019). The developmental effects extend from individuals to households, communities, and eventually, countries (Şener, 2023) (Noushad, Parida, & Raman, 2020).

The repercussions of migration have profound and wide-ranging impacts on family members left behind, including wives, children, siblings, and parents (Antman, 2012). Migrant wives often assume additional responsibilities within the family in the absence of their husbands, such as caring for their husbands' parents and fulfilling household duties, yet they may receive minimal recognition for their contributions. In some cases, they are even treated as servants by their mothers-in-law (Wright, 2020). The absence of male family members due to migration can lead to various challenges faced by women at home, encompassing physiological, psychological, sociological, and economic aspects (Das & Prasad, 2022).

The economic challenges experienced by family members left behind include reduced participation in the local labour market, resulting in decreased wage work opportunities such as salaried positions and casual labour. This withdrawal from employment often affects women, who may be forced to leave their jobs and take on unpaid or undervalued household responsibilities (Antman, 2012). Additionally, the decreased labour supply contributes to labour shortages and increases unemployment rates in India (Khan & Valatheeswaran, 2016). Those women facing irregular remittance inflows may be compelled to seek employment despite their existing household duties, adding to their burden (Das & Prasad, 2022). There is a scarcity of literature addressing the economic impact of international migration on left-behind families as a single unit, as evidenced by searches conducted on platforms such as Web of Science, Springer, and Google Scholar. While numerous studies have explored the impact of international migration on the individuals within a family, there has been relatively less attention given to understanding the collective impact on families as a cohesive unit. Consequently, there is a need for research to investigate the economic impact of international migration on left-behind families as a collective entity.

Methodology Study Design and Participants

The study employed a qualitative approach with the aim of understanding the lived experiences of the subjects as an evidence base for policymakers, the third sector and other stakeholders to provide the appropriate actions to support these left behind families. This

qualitative research component focused on the theme of the economic impact of international migration on left-behind families as a cohesive unit. The study was conducted in Uttar Pradesh, one of the most populous states in India, with a population of approximately 200 million (Nandi, Mandal, & Asthana, 2013) (CoI, 2011). Seven participants were selected for interviews as part of this qualitative research. Eisenhardt (1989) suggests that due to constraints in time and resources, a qualitative study typically involves between 4 and 10 respondents (Perry, 1998). Each participant was the primary caretaker responsible for managing all aspects of the respective left-behind families. Selection of participants for the qualitative component was based on obtaining consent from families of international labour migrants. Purposive sampling was employed to ensure maximum variation across various demographic factors such as ethnicity, gender, geographical region, family size, age, and education level among the heads of left-behind families. The qualitative study adopted a constructivist design, aiming to explore the phenomena, perceptions, meanings, and representations associated with the life events of left-behind families affected by international labour migration.

Data Collection, Data Analysis and Ethics

In-depth, face-to-face semi-structured interviews were undertaken at locations chosen by the participants. This ensured comfort and familiarity, thereby minimizing any potential impact of unfamiliar surroundings on the interview process. The interviews were conducted in Hindi, the official language spoken in India, and audio-recorded with the participants' consent. The interviews avoided probing or leading questions that fell outside its scope, thereby ensuring the natural flow of information.

At the start of each interview, basic demographic information was collected. The topic guide delved into various aspects, including the reasons for migration, the nature of work undertaken by international labour migrants, the decision-making process behind migration, the impact on employment, the benefits derived from remittances, the effects on quality of life and purchasing power, as well as any impacts on family dynamics and the inflationary effects. Interviews lasted between 45 minutes to 1 hour. The audio-recorded interviews were transcribed verbatim and translated from Hindi into English. During transcription, all identifiable personal information was removed to ensure complete anonymity. Audio recordings were promptly destroyed upon completion of transcription. The transcribed interviews were then verified by the interviewers.

Results and Discussion

A total of seven participants from Uttar Pradesh, India were interviewed (see Table 1). The sample had a higher representation of males, with four males and three females. The participants were family members of international migrants and responsible for running their households. However, they each played different roles within the family structure. One respondent was the left-behind father of an international labour migrant, one was mothers, two were brother, one was son and two were the wives of an international labour migrants. Out of the seven participants, two were students, one was teacher, one was political analyst, two were housewives and one was a retiree. The participants were mainly representative of nuclear families, with one participant from an extended family setup and one separated family. During the thematic analysis of the data, two main themes of interest emerged. Supporting quotes are used to illustrate the original views of participants.

Table 1
Participants description

Code	Gender	Age	Participant Education	Migrant's Occupation	Migrant's Country	Relation to Migrant
T1	Male	30	Post-graduate	Freelancer carpenter	Saudia Arabia	Elder brother
T2	Male	73	PhD	Associate Professor	Uzbekistan	Son
T3	Male	27	PhD (Pursuing)	Professor	Africa	Father
T5	Male	30	PhD (Pursuing)	Software engineer	Saudi Arabia	Brother
T8	Female	31	PhD	Project Manager	Migrate other country frequently	Husband
T10	Female	49	Post- graduate	Eye Specialist Doctor	Oman	Husband
T12	Female	55-60	Primary School	Construction	Dubai (UAE)	Son

Participants expressed that international labour migration was perceived as a means to achieve economic advancement and gain social respect within society. Migration happens due to a decision-making process carried out by individuals, based on a set of values that may or may not be clearly stated (Loue & Galea, 2007).

The decision to migrate was primarily driven by the desire to improve economic stability and fulfil the family's needs, especially in the face of low wages domestically. Importantly, participants emphasized that the decision to migrate was made autonomously by individuals themselves, without any external pressure from their families. Not all migrants serve as the primary breadwinner within their families. While a migrant support their entire families, including spouses and children, there are instances where only one migrant bears this responsibility. Additionally, the majority of migrants possess a high level of education, although there may be exceptions, such as an individual who work for low wages despite their educational background. Given their level of education, migrants typically have access to higher-paying employment opportunities abroad compared to low-skilled labourers from India seeking work overseas. Moreover, one participant expressed a desire for migration to facilitate their children's education. The prospect of foreign employment is often seen as the most promising avenue for attaining increased income, a perception that can be reinforced by stories of relatives who appear to have enhanced their standard of living through work abroad. These narratives can serve as compelling factors in the decision-making process regarding migration for economic motives. The two main themes emerged are:

Theme 1: financial stability and standard of living

The interviews reveal a significant enhancement in the financial stability and living standards of families with members who migrated abroad. Respondents highlighted tangible improvements in their quality of life, including access to better education, increased social activities, and lifestyle changes.

"When my brother went abroad, the family's financial conditions were not very good. After two years of migration, things became a little better for us, and a positive change was that we were able to send our younger brother to a private school. We also purchased land in our hometown (T1)."

"My father went abroad, and as the financial status improved, the frequency of get-togethers increased. We began eating out more often rather than cooking at home. Similarly, where we once relied on bikes, we started traveling by car; initially, we had one, but eventually, we owned two, indicating a clear change in status (T3)."

The respondents' narratives highlight the transformative impact of international migration on the financial stability and living standards of left-behind families. One respondent emphasized the pivotal role of remittances in enabling educational advancements, allowing the family to enroll a younger sibling in a private school and invest in land within their hometown, thereby making a strategic step toward long-term financial security. Another respondent elaborated on the lifestyle changes facilitated by increased income, such as frequent social gatherings, dining at restaurants, and transitioning from bikes to cars, signifying enhanced social status and mobility. Collectively, these accounts illustrate that remittances not only address immediate financial requirements but also empower families to invest in education, assets, and an improved quality of life, fostering both economic and social upward mobility.

"We built another floor in our house and bought mobile and a vehicle. My younger siblings also benefited in terms of education. Also, we are able to send the younger siblings to better schools. My brother remittance helps the entire family for grow up (T5)."

"We have purchased property and gadgets (T8)."

"As the breadwinner, his migration was crucial; without it, the family would have encountered problems. There were no issues with the funds initially, as we had savings. But, of course, we were concerned that if the savings got exhausted, there would be problems (T10)."

"We can now afford basic requirements without having to worry about money all the time, and we have better access to vital services like healthcare and education for my other children. We've also been able to make minor improvements to our quality of life, such as purchasing a bike, going out to eat occasionally, and beginning to shop at malls, spending more on necessities (T12)."

This highlights the profound economic impact of remittances generated through international migration on families left behind. These remittances have facilitated significant improvements in living conditions, including the construction of additional home floors, the purchase of vehicles, and the acquisition of electronic devices, all indicative of enhanced financial stability and upward socioeconomic mobility. Education emerges as a critical domain of investment, with remittance-receiving families prioritizing improved educational opportunities for younger siblings, thereby underscoring the role of remittances in fostering long-term developmental outcomes. Beyond fulfilling basic needs, families report improved quality of life, including enhanced access to healthcare, education, and recreational activities such as dining out and shopping at malls. These developments reflect a shift toward more aspirational lifestyles. While initial financial security is achieved through accumulated savings,

concerns regarding resource depletion emphasize the necessity of consistent remittance inflows as a vital mechanism for ensuring household sustainability and growth. Collectively, these findings demonstrate that remittances not only provide economic security but also promote broader social mobility for families left behind.

"I am very self-sufficient and satisfied, even today. I've never needed to ask for money from my son. We already have these luxuries because when I was an international migrant. My son bought all these luxuries in India (T2)."

The respondent highlights a distinct aspect of financial stability among left-behind families, emphasizing self-sufficiency and pre-existing economic security. Unlike families that are entirely dependent on remittances, the respondent attributes their financial well-being and acquisition of luxuries—such as vehicles and other assets—to earlier experiences of international migration rather than ongoing remittance inflows. This perspective underscores the heterogeneity of migration's financial impact, suggesting that for some families, migration establishes a foundation for sustained economic stability. This foundation mitigates reliance on subsequent remittances while ensuring continued access to an elevated standard of living.

Theme 2: future investments

The theme "Utilization of Remittances for Future Investments" encapsulates the strategic allocation of remittances to promote long-term family growth and stability. Respondents consistently emphasized education as a primary area of investment, highlighting the prioritization of enhanced opportunities for younger family members. This focus underscores the role of remittances in shaping developmental trajectories and securing a sustainable future for left-behind families.

"One positive change was that our younger brother sent him to a private school (T1)."

"He sends money from foreign, so our economic status has improved. My younger siblings also benefited in terms of education (T5)."

"Yes, we have purchased like property (T8)."

"We did get some renovations done in the house since it was old – we had it constructed with a second floor. Just a slight change (T10)."

The respondents' perspective underscores the strategic use of remittances as a tool for fostering long-term family growth and stability. A recurring theme is the prioritization of education, with remittances being allocated to private schooling for younger siblings, thereby enhancing their educational opportunities and future prospects. Furthermore, investments in property and home renovations illustrate the families' focus on securing tangible assets, such as acquiring property and constructing additional floors in older homes. These actions highlight a deliberate and forward-thinking approach to utilizing remittances, addressing immediate needs while simultaneously creating sustainable benefits for future generations. This strategic utilization ensures improved living standards and supports upward socioeconomic mobility.

Conclusion

This paper presents qualitative findings derived from interviews conducted with adult members of families left behind due to international labour migration. The research reveals

that economic challenges and the pursuit of higher income is the key driving factors behind labour migration. The migration proves beneficial for left-behind families, as they rely on remittances for support and experience various positive outcomes. These benefits include an enhanced quality of life, improvements in financial stability, and investment for future. Whilst it is clear that remittances do play a role in enhancing the migrant families' monetary gains and have led to upgraded living conditions, investment for future. This study highlights significant issues regarding remittances and their impact on the family as a single unit. In most cases, the decision to migrate is not made collectively within families; rather, it is often an individual decision made by the migrant themselves.

Through an economic lens, remittances benefit a majority of households by increasing income and standards of living (Abdul, Villanthenkodat, & Shibinu, 2022) (Noushad, Parida, & Raman, 2020). The benefits of migration extend beyond families to encompass entire communities. Families are found to be entirely dependent on the remittances sent from international labour migrants. However, an exception was identified wherein a father relies on the savings accumulated during his own period of international migration. There was also a notable lack of knowledge regarding the economic impact on left-behind families as a collective unit, particularly in the context of low-skilled labour migration. However, further research is essential to delve into the long-term impacts and implications of international labour migration on left-behind families, especially in countries like India, which experience high rates of migration.

As labour migration from developing countries like India continues to rise, numerous studies have been conducted on the left-behind family members, yielding various findings. However, research focusing on the family as a cohesive unit, where the behaviours of all members are considered collectively, remains scarce. The impact on left-behind families as a cohesive unit raises numerous unanswered questions, particularly regarding social and emotional repercussions. Future studies should delve deeper into social and emotional aspects, which have been largely overlooked been ignored.

References

- Abdul, R., Villanthenkodat, M., & Shibinu, S. (2022). Macroeconomic determinants of emigration from India to the United States. *International Journal of Economic Policy Studies*.
- Antman, M. (2012). The Impact of Migration on Family Left Behind. *IZA Discussion Papers No. 6374, Institute of Labour Economics (IZA)*.
- Bhagat, B., & Rajan, I. (2021). Internal Migration in India: Integrating Migration with Development and Urbanization Policies. *KNOMAD*.
- Choithani, C. (2020). Gendered livelihoods: Migrating men, left-behind women and household food security in India. *Gender, Place & Culture*, 27(10), 1373-1394.
- Col. (2011). *Census of India*. Retrieved April 22, 2024, from https://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/0966_PART_B_DCHB_0966_VARANASI.pdf
- Czaika, M. (2011). Internal and international migration as response of double deprivation: some evidence from India. *Proceedings of the German Development Economics Conference*.
- Das, B., & Prasad, S. (2022). Male Out-Migration and Left-Behind Women in Uttar Pradesh, India. *Internal Migration Within South Asia*. Springer, Singapore.

- Haider, I., Shah, A., & Jehan, N. (2017). Socio-Economic Impact of Emigration on the Families Members Left Behind: A Case Study of District Rawalpindi. *Global Regional Review*, 2(1), 241-252.
- Hayes, G. (1991). Migration, metascience, and development policy in island Polynesia. *The Contemporary Pacific*, 3(1), 158.
- Hugo, G. (2004). International labour migration and rural dynamics: a study of Flores, East Nusa Tenggara. *The Indonesian rural economy: mobility, work and enterprise*.
- IOM. (2022). *World Migration Report 2022*. Retrieved April 14, 2024, from <https://publications.iom.int/books/world-migration-report-2022>.
- Karmakar, K., Majumder, S., & Ray, K. (2022). Remittances flow to India and its impact on growth over three decades since 1991. *The Business and Management Review. Conference proceedings of the Centre for Business & Economic Research, ROGE*.
- Kaur, G., Singh, G., Dharampal, Kaur, R., & Kaur, S. (2020). Socio-economic and Demographic Analysis of International Migration from Rural Punjab: A Case Study of Patiala District. *Indian Journal of Economics and Development*.
- Kaur, N., & Kaur, A. (2021). Capitalist agriculture, COVID-19 and agrarian labour relations in Punjab, India. *Journal of Agrarian change*.
- Kaur, P. (2022). Migration a Road to Empowerment? Agency, Resources, and the Left behind Women in Punjab, India. *Asian Journal of Women's Studies*, 28(2), 167–185.
- Khan, A., & Arokkiaraj, H. (2021). Challenges of reverse migration in India: a comparative study of internal and international migrant workers in the post-COVID economy. *CMS*, 49(9).
- Khan, I., & Valatheeswaran, C. (2016). International Migration, Remittances and Labour Force Participation of Left-behind Family Members: A Study of Kerala. *The Journal of Applied Economic Research*, 10(1), 86-118.
- Khan, M. I., & Valatheeswaran, C. (2020). International Remittances and Private Healthcare in Kerala, India. *Migration Letters: An International Journal of Migration Studies*, 17(3), 445–460.
- Khan, Z., Rabbi, F., Manzoor, A., & Siqun, Y. (2019). Remittances inflow and private investment: a case study of South Asian economies via panel data analysis. *Economic Research-Ekonomska Istraživanja*, 32(1), 2723-2742.
- King, R., & Vullnetari, J. (2006). Orphan Pensioners and Migrating Grandparents: The Impact of Mass Migration on Older People in Rural Albania. *Ageing and Society*, 26(5), 783-816.
- Kumar, S. (2022). Pandemic and Reverse Migration in India. *Rajagiri Journal of Social Development*, 32-37.
- Kumar, S., & Mehra, A. (2023). *Labour migration from India to Gulf nations: Issues faced by migrants in host countries*. (Migration & (Im)mobility Magazine. Routed) Retrieved March 31, 2024, from <https://routedmagazine.com/post/satish-kumar-anjali-mehra#:~:text=There%20is%20a%20rapid%20growth,up%20to%209.3%20million%20migrants>
- Loue, S., & Galea, S. (2007). Migration. In *In: Macrosocial Determinants of Population Health* (pp. 247-273). New York: Springer.
- Lynch, R., Loehr, J., Lummaa, V., Honkola, T., & Pettay. (2022). Socio-cultural similarity with host population rather than ecological similarity predicts success and failure of human migrations. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*.
- Mishra, M. (2024). Emergence of India as a Key Player in Global Economic Affairs.

- Mueller, V., & Shariff, A. (2011). Preliminary evidence on internal migration, remittances, and teen schooling in India. *Contemporary economic policy*.
- Nandi, M., Mandal, A., & Asthana, K. A. (2013). Audit of cancer patients from eastern Uttar Pradesh (UP), India: A university hospital based two year retrospective analysis. *Asian Pac J Cancer Prev*.
- Noushad, A., Parida, J., & Raman, R. (2020). Low-skilled emigration, remittances and economic development in India. *Migration and Development*.
- Parutis, V. (2014). Economic Migrants or Middling Transnationals? *East European Migrants' Experiences of Work in the UK. International Migration*, 52(1), 36–55.
- Perry, C. (1998). A Structured Approach to Presenting Theses. *Australasian Marketing Journal*, 6(1), 63-85.
- Rask, K., Åstedt-Kurki, P., Paavilainen, E., & Laippala. (2003). Adolescent subjective well-being and family dynamics. *Scandinavian journal of caring sciences*, 17(2), 129-138.
- Sahoo, P., Rout, H., & Jakovljevic, M. (2023). Consequences of India's population aging to its healthcare financing and provision. *Journal of Medical Economics*, 26(1), 308-315.
- Seethi, K. M. (2022). Migration, Cultural Remittance, and the Social Landscape of Kerala. *Asian Journal of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies*.
- Şener, M. (2023). International migration for poverty alleviation? The neoliberal element in the debates on migration for development and poverty alleviation. *Poverty and Inequality*.
- Singh, K., Singla, N., & Singh, N. (2021). Irregular emigration from Indian Punjab: nature and causes. *South Asian Diaspora*.
- Singh, N., & Koiri, P. (2018). Migration, diaspora and development: impressions from India. *Journal of Enterprising Communities: People and Places in the Global Economy*.
- Singh, R. (2022). *Origin of World's Largest Migrant Population, India Seeks to Leverage Immigration*. (Migration Information Source) Retrieved March 31, 2024, from <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/india-migration-country-profile>
- Wright, A. (2020). Making Kin from Gold: Dowry, Gender, and Indian Labor Migration to the Gulf. *Cultural Anthropology*, 35(3).