



CALL FOR PAPERS

**International Conference on Skilling
for International Migration: Pathways
to Sustainable Development and
Economic Resilience**

19-20 DECEMBER, 2024

Organized by

**Department of Economics
Faculty of Social Sciences
Jamia Millia Islamia
(A Central University)
New Delhi- 110025**

In collaboration with IIMAD

About Us

Jamia Millia Islamia

Jamia Millia Islamia, an institution originally established at Aligarh in United Provinces, India in 1920 became a Central University by an act of the Indian Parliament in 1988. In Urdu language, Jamia means 'University', and Millia means 'National'.

The story of its growth from a small institution in the pre-independence India to a central university located in New Delhi—offering integrated education from nursery to research in specialized areas—is a saga of dedication, conviction and vision of a people who worked against all odds and saw it growing step by step. They “built up the Jamia Millia stone by stone and sacrifice by sacrifice,” said Sarojini Naidu, the nightingale of India. Jamia is a NAAC A++ accredited university and it has been ranked among the top three universities in India in NIRF, 2022, 2023 and 2024.

Department of Economics

The Department of Economics is one of the oldest Departments, established in 1971, under the Faculty of Social Sciences, JMI. The Department is highly reputed and well-recognized in the country for its Programmes, viz., Ph.D., M.A.(Economics), M.Sc. (BFA) and B.A. (Hons.) Economics, as it has always maintained high standards of teaching-learning process. It has state-of-the-art Infrastructural support, Smart Class Room, two other classrooms with AC facilities, and a Computer Laboratory well-equipped in terms of Hardware and Softwares, including Econometric Softwares like SPSS, E-views, Stata, R and Python etc. The Department has completed its 50 glorious years of existence and Golden Jubilee of the Department was celebrated with much zeal and enthusiasm in 2022.

About IIMAD

The International Institute of Migration and Development (IIMAD) is a centre for academic research devoted to all aspects of international migration. IIMAD aims to advance new thinking of migration and be India's largest interdisciplinary research network in migration and regroups a new nexus of international migration experts. We believe that migration is part of our life and wish to establish ourselves to create a platform for debate, research, policy analysis and community engagement on global, national and local scales. IIMAD collaborates with government and non-government organizations that deal with Refugees, diasporic migrants, and migrant workers in the region.

The International Institute of Migration and Development tries to serve as a node in the domain of migration with excellence in cutting edge academic scholarship that fosters practice-oriented research and policy formulation pertaining to international migration. The IIMAD breaks the academic drought on the indispensable area of migration which is ignored often. The IIMAD, with its distinguished scholar community, works to develop a new thematic pathway and facilitate the future scholars to disseminate knowledge through academic publications, data banks and conferencing. Our firm commitment to intellectual exploration and widening participation nationally and internationally builds as an agglomeration of migrants voyaging for the betterment of migrants.

About International Conference on Skilling for International Migration

The global landscape of migration is evolving, with a diverse range of individuals seeking opportunities abroad. The year between 2000 to 2020, India hopped from third to first position in terms of total international migrants. The top host nations for Indians are the United Arab Emirates, the United States, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, the United Kingdom, and Canada. India has been meeting a diverse range of human resource needs in the global labour market. On the one hand, the country supplies low to semi-skilled workers primarily in the Middle East. On the other hand, India offers a highly skilled workforce that primarily serves the demands of the knowledge economy in OECD countries, particularly in Western Europe and North America. This is determined by the relative strength of several factors prevailing in destination countries vis-a-vis India. International migration has long been a cornerstone of economic transformation for sending and receiving countries. Remittances to India play a vital role in smoothening consumption and stabilizing the economy, significantly contributing to poverty reduction and human development, both of which are critical for achieving the SDGs.

In the current global economic scenario, India's subdued manufacturing sector poses a significant challenge in the management of macroeconomy on external as well as internal fronts. Firstly, India faces a chronic current account deficit in the balance of payments (BOP) partly because of its inability to export labour-intensive manufacturing goods. Secondly, the manufacturing sector struggles to harness its human resources effectively and turns into an employment challenge for the country. With limited job opportunities and in absence of social support during unemployment, a large portion of the labour force remains either underutilized or engages in low-productivity roles. This challenge is further compounded by the disconnect between the skills of the workforce and the requirements of the global economy. Enhancing the skills of Indian workers to meet international standards and encouraging their migration can provide a short to medium-term remedy. By enabling these workers to secure employment abroad, especially in regions with a high demand for skilled and semi-skilled labour, India can benefit from increased remittance inflows.

The inflow of remittances from migrant workers is often a lifeline, helping to neutralize these imbalances by providing much-needed foreign exchange reserves. Remittances accounted for roughly 18-20% of India's total foreign exchange reserves. This stabilizing effect underscores the importance of facilitating and enhancing international migration through targeted skill development programs. The future of international migration is poised to be shaped by several key factors, including technological advancements, demographic shifts, and geopolitical developments. The growing demand for semi-skilled and skilled labour, coupled with the challenges posed by climate change and economic instability, will likely influence migration patterns. Moreover, the role of remittances in supporting economic resilience at the household as well as at the macroeconomic level will continue to be significant. As countries grapple with the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic and ongoing global economic challenges, the strategic skilling of migrants to cater to skill deficiency in the global labour market will be essential in maximizing the benefits of migration while ensuring that it contributes to sustainable development.

In this context, this conference aims to bring together policymakers, academicians, development practitioners, and industry leaders to discuss and deliberate on the crucial role of skilling in enhancing the prospects of international migration. By aligning these efforts with the broader objectives of sustainable development, we can create pathways for micro- and macro-economic resilience and ensure that migration continues to serve as a catalyst for global development. The conference will also provide a platform to share best practices, explore innovative solutions, and forge partnerships that can drive the agenda of skilling for international migration, ultimately contributing to the achievement of the SDGs

Sub-Themes:

1. Challenges and Opportunities in Skilling for International Migration
2. Migration Trends and the Future of Work
3. Human Capital Development and Sustainable Economic Growth
4. Social and Economic Impacts of International Migration
5. The Role of the State in International Migration
6. Institutional Setting for Training and Skilling in India
7. Demand and Supply of Skilled Labor of Global Standard
8. The Intersection of Migration, Gender, and Development
9. Aligning Skill Development with Global Labour Market Demands
10. The Role of Remittances in Economic Stability and Development
11. Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Global Migration Patterns
12. Policy Frameworks for Promoting Skilling and Migration
13. Skilling, Migration and Vikshit Bharat 2047

Publication Opportunity

Selected papers presented at the conclave will be published in Scopus index journal/edited volume by reputed international publishers like Springer, Oxford University Press, Taylor & Francis etc.

Important Dates

- Last Date of Extended Abstract Submission: 9th November 2024
- Notifications of Acceptance: 16th November, 2024
- Full Paper Submission: 9th December, 2024

Guidelines for Extended Abstract

- The extended abstract suggestively includes the title, author(s) affiliation, Email Address for corresponding author, introduction, data source, methods, preliminary results, conclusion and references.
- The extended abstract must not exceed 1000 words.

Accommodation

- Organizers may try for subsidized accommodation in the University Guest House/SRK Hostel depending upon the availability.

No Registration Fee

Please submit your extended abstract at this Google Form <https://forms.gle/p5QTD6raB2mWvzEf8>

For any queries, please contact:

migrationconference.jmi@gmail.com, g.mkhan2@jmi.ac.in

List of Plenary/Invited Speakers*

1. Prof. Irudaya Rajan (Chair, IIMAD)
2. Prof. Amitabh Kundu (JNU, New Delhi)
3. Prof. Arup Mitra (SAU, New Delhi)
4. Prof. R.B Bhagat (IIPS, Mumbai)
5. Prof. Santosh Kumar Mehrotra (JNU, New Delhi)
6. Prof. K.J. Joseph (GIFT, Kerala)
7. Prof. Deepak K. Mishra (JNU, New Delhi)
8. Prof. Veena Naregal (IEG, New Delhi)
9. Prof. KC Das (IIPS, Mumbai)
10. Prof. Kamaljit Sandhu (University of New England, Australia)
11. Prof. Anisur Rahman (JMI, New Delhi)
12. Dr. Majid Alharthi (King Abdulaziz University, KSA)
13. Dr. Amrita Dutta (IIT, Hyderabad)
14. Dr. Hifz-ur-Rahman (National University, Oman)
15. Dr. Bilesha Weeraratne (Inst. of Policy Research, Srilanka)
16. Dr. Valatheeswaran C (Universiti Brunei Darussalam)

***=This is not an exhaustive list of Plenary and Invited speakers**

Organizing Committee

Conference Directors

1. Prof. Asheref Illiyan

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