



## ILO REPORTS: INTERNATIONAL RELATION

**NEWS:** What did the ILO report state about international migrants?

### WHAT'S IN THE NEWS?

The International Labour Organization's (ILO) report on International Migrant Workers highlights their growing representation in the global workforce, significant economic contributions, and evolving trends influenced by factors like gender, age, and regional dynamics. Migration is largely driven by aging populations, labour demand, and economic opportunities.

### Key Findings of the ILO Report

#### 1. Global Workforce Representation:

- 7% (167.7 million) of the global labour force in 2022 were international migrants (IMs).
- Increase of 30 million IMs since 2013.
- 6 million employed; 12.1 million unemployed.

#### 2. Gender Disparity:

- IM men: 7% of global male employment.
- IM women: 4.4% of global female employment.
- 3% of employed IMs were men; 38.7% were women.

#### 3. Age Composition:

- **Prime-age adults (25–54 years):** 9% (125.6 million) of IM workers.
- **Youth (15–24 years):** 3%.
- **Older groups (55–64 years):** 12.5%; **65+ years:** 3.4%.

### Sectoral and Regional Trends

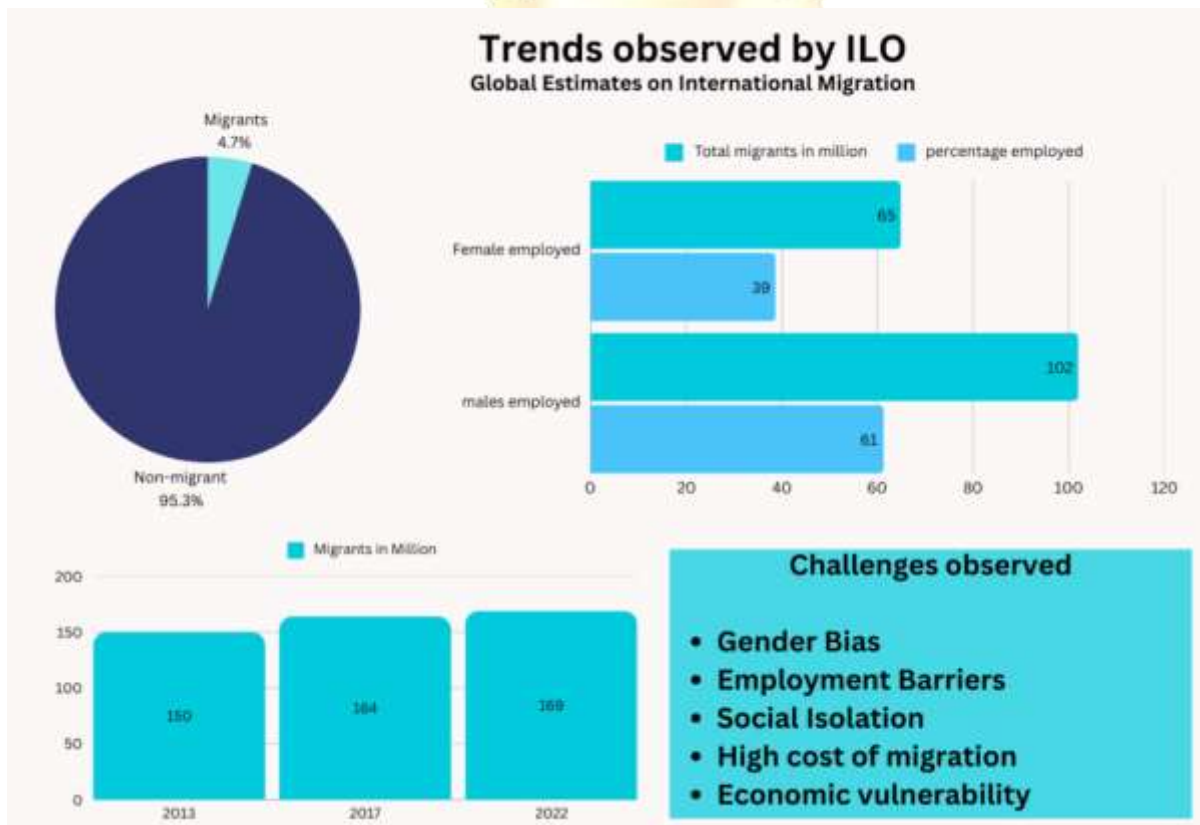
#### 1. Economic Sectors:

- **Services sector:** Largest share (4%), with women IMs at 80.7%.
- **Industry:** 3%.
- **Agriculture:** 7.4%.

#### 2. Host Countries:



- High-income countries hosted 4% (114 million) of IMs, primarily in care services.
- Regional distribution in 2022:
  - Europe: 23.3%.
  - North America: 22.6%.
  - Arab States: 13.3%.



## Challenges Highlighted by the Report

### 1. Gender Bias

- Women migrants are concentrated in the care economy.
- Higher unemployment rates among female migrants compared to males.

### 2. Economic Vulnerability

- Migrants face low wages and exploitative working conditions.



- Lack of social security increases distress during crises.

### 3. Employment Barriers

- Qualification and skill gaps hinder employment opportunities.
- Language barriers make integration into host countries difficult.

### 4. Social Isolation

- Migrants experience xenophobia, racism, and social exclusion in host societies.

### 5. High Cost of Migration

- Migrants pay exorbitant recruitment fees, leading to debt and financial strain.
- Risk of falling into trafficking and forced labour (e.g., Kafala System in Arab nations).

## About the International Labour Organization (ILO)

- **Establishment:** Formed in 1919 by the Versailles Peace Treaty; first specialized UN agency after League of Nations.
- **Membership:** 187 member states (186 UN members + Cook Islands).
- **Structure:** Tripartite – representing governments, employers, and workers.
- **Headquarters:** Geneva, Switzerland.

## ILO Reports

- World Employment and Social Outlook (WESO).
- Global Wage Report.
- World Social Protection Report.
- World Employment and Social Outlook for Youth.
- World of Work Report.

## India and ILO:

### 1. India's Membership

- India was a founding member of the ILO in 1919.



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- Narayan Malahar Joshi (founder of the Social Service League, 1911, and AITUC) represented India.

## 2. Core Conventions

- ILO has **8 core conventions**; India has ratified 6.
- **Not Ratified:**
  - Convention No. 87: Freedom of Association and Protection of Rights to Organise.
  - Convention No. 98: Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining.

## 3. Commitment to Child Labour Elimination

- In 2017, India ratified:
  - **Convention No. 138:** Minimum Age for Employment.
  - **Convention No. 182:** Worst Forms of Child Labour.

**Source:** <https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/what-did-the-ilo-report-state-about-international-migrants-explained/article69117229.ece#:~:text=An%20estimated%20155.6%20million%20were,other%20factors%20by%20the%20pandemic.>