

Current Trends on Labour Migration- A Glimpse

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ABSTRACT

Migration is a key cause of fundamental economic and social development, particularly in modern times. It is quickly increasing as a result of and in conjunction with industrialization and urbanisation. Because advances in science and technology have boosted the amount of work prospects in cities, rural to urban labour migration is becoming increasingly important. Hundreds of individuals from rural leave every day to seek a new way of life in one of the cities, where they can earn more money. Here, this article highlights about the current trends on labour migration.

Keywords: Labour, Migration, Economic, Social, Development

Introduction:

People migrate for a variety of reasons, including the availability of possibilities at their destination, intervening opportunities, and the effect of competing migrants. The expense of moving, the presence of relatives or friends, living with them, employment opportunities, the physical appeal of the town, amenities, and the lack of alternative destinations are all factors to consider while picking a location.

There are some elements that push people away from their origins and others that pull them towards their destination. Out-migration push factors are those that compel people to relocate to another location. Pull factors function in the field of in-migration and entice people to certain places. However, both push and pull factors might be active at the same moment. As a result, they can't be distinguished properly in such situations. Some elements in the destination location attract labourers, while numerous factors in the origin area cause them to depart.

Review Of Literature:

According to Singh, N.P., and Varghese, N. (2011), large male population out migration from rural to urban areas has expanded at an astonishing rate in recent years in India, particularly in the Indo Gangetic regions. This implies that the majority of India's developed regions employ workers from less developed areas. In the states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, a thorough analysis of labour out-migration was conducted to determine the causes of movement and their effects on the agrarian

economy. This study demonstrates that this phenomenon has had no substantial impact on the farm efficiency of migrant households, showing that rural-urban migration is in the form of surplus unskilled labour. The number of family members and their educational status had a beneficial impact on migration, according to the determinants analysis. Population migration has been a constant societal phenomenon from the dawn of time. Furthermore, with considerable changes in economic activities in recent years, its volume and impact have shifted dramatically. According to two UN projections, rural-to-urban migration will account for half of the expected growth in global urban population. Rural migrants make up 81.26 percent of India's total migrant population. This indicates that there is a strong trend for people to move from rural to urban locations. Individual and group adjustment to development gaps produced between the active industrial sector in urban/peri-urban areas and the generally more inert agricultural sector in rural areas is known as rural-urban migration (Guery, 1995). The direction of inequality determines the direction of migration. In India, the states of Bihar, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan have significant rates of rural male out-migration. Labor movement is also common in India's Indo-Gangetic plains, with the highest rates of out-migration coming from Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The farm economy of India's Middle Gangetic Plains (Eastern Uttar Pradesh) is characterised by a significant number of small and marginal farmers as well as low farm production. Rice is the most important crop in the region, accounting for roughly half of all farmed land in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Faced with the prospect of barely scraping by on their modest earnings, the rural poor are driven to relocate from their homes to more developed places in quest of better opportunities. When a result, as the population grows, major consequences emerge in terms of agricultural production, food security, and family welfare. As a result, academics studying the topic of out-migration in India have been paying close attention to the large flow of labour away from the farm in recent years.

The relationship between labour migration and poverty in India at a period of rapidly expanding inequities, according to De Haan A (2011). This is set against the backdrop of ongoing discussions about changes in employment and job creation patterns during the time of economic liberalisation, under the Inclusive Growth policies in effect since 2004, and under the impact of the global financial crisis. The study examines deprived socioeconomic groups' migratory patterns, assesses if migration represents a path out of poverty, and discusses specific measures that exist and should be advocated. The paper claims that a macro-micro paradox limits our understanding of migration dynamics, with macro data highlighting the better-off groups, who are over-represented among migrants, while micro data under-recording the migration of the most vulnerable groups, necessitating an inter-disciplinary approach to migration research. This has immediate implications for policy and the Inclusive Growth model, as migrants' invisibility and neglect frequently coincide with a widespread belief that migration must be reduced.

According to Gökbayrak (2012), social policies targeting "brain drain to brain gain" strategies in the case of Turkish engineers living abroad are aimed at exploring potential positive externalities of skilled labour migration from Turkey and highlighting social policies targeting "brain drain to brain gain" strategies in the case of Turkish engineers living abroad. The skilled labour movement among Turkish engineers can be described as a "brain over-flow" based on a case study and further analysis. The fundamental structural cause of this predicament is a misalignment between educational and job policies. Under certain conditions, data suggests that skilled labour migration can result in positive externalities. Even if they were not returning, 90% of all participants intended to support development activities in Turkey (n-130). Only 10% of all participants said they had no plans to help in any way. The most often reported forms of assistance were cooperative initiatives, the creation of networks, forums, and consulting services for Turkish businesses. To make these recommendations a reality,

active public policies aimed at a "brain drain to brain gain" strategy must be developed for both short and long-term timeframes.

Despite its significant frequency in India, temporary labour migration has rarely been investigated at a macro level, according to Keshri K and Bhagat RB. (2013). This research uses data from the Indian National Sample Survey (2007–08) to investigate the fundamental differences between temporary and permanent labour migration at the national level, as well as the socioeconomic factors of temporary labour movement at the state level. Temporary migration is seven times higher than permanent migration, according to the study, and is mostly a rural phenomenon characterised by rural to urban movement. In the low-income Central and North Indian states, there is a regional trend in temporary labour movement. Temporary labour movement is significantly induced by low economic, educational, and social status, as opposed to permanent labour migration. As a result, it appears that temporary labour movement is a survival strategy for India's rural poor.

The population expansion of cities in industrialised countries is characterised by remarkable differences, according to Buch T et al. (2014). Some cities are experiencing persistent population declines, while others have seen an increase in population in recent years. It's a big question if differences in city demographic development are mostly due to labour market conditions or amenities' impact on migration. The factors of the migration balance in German cities between 2000 and 2007 are investigated in this research. The focus is on worker mobility because labour migration, in particular, has an impact on cities' future prospects. The data imply that the net migration rate is influenced not just by labour market circumstances but also by amenities. Furthermore, large cities appear to be more appealing than small cities, in general. This finding may indicate the significance of amenities like cultural infrastructure and corresponding externalities in urban (labour) markets that are linked to city size. As a result, urban policy aimed at increasing the attractiveness of cities should take into account both the local economy and the quality of life.

According to Malhotra N. (2015), the purpose of this study is to look at the push and pull variables that encourage workers to migrate to Punjab from other states. The research is based on interviews with migrant textile and brick-kiln workers. To discover diverse motivational aspects, factor analysis was used. The study concluded that better employment opportunities, self-fulfilment, and better living conditions are pull factors, while lack of development, social tensions, and unviable land holdings are push factors. According to the report, the state of Punjab's labour department should take initiatives to streamline the collecting, compilation, maintenance, and dissemination of labour statistics. Furthermore, migrant workers' educational levels must be improved, and they must be provided with adequate housing and sanitation. Migration is a worldwide occurrence. Uneven economic development, inter-regional discrepancy, and disparities in living standards amongst socio-economic categories are just a few of the major factors driving migration. Better job prospects and greater earnings operate as pull factors for labour, but the lack of job chances in backward regions, draught, and scarcity conditions act as push elements in the migration process. The other two components of population change are mortality and fertility. Migration is the third component of population change. Migration is impacted by the wishes of the people involved. Mortality and fertility work within a biological framework, whereas migration is influenced by the wishes of the people involved. In most situations, each migratory migration is deliberate, though this is not always the case. As a result, migration is a human organism's response to environmental economic, social, political, and demographic influences. Migration determines the expansion of the labour force in any area and plays an essential role in the distribution of the population of any country. As a result, migration is an important indication of societal change.

According to Dodd W et al. (2016), the study focuses on the variables that cause workers to leave the Slovak labour market to work abroad. Respondents to the survey worked in different countries. In the Slovak Republic, no entity keeps track of the number of Slovaks who study and work overseas. Only estimates based on secondary data, such as citizen registration with health insurance providers, are available. Not just for affluent EU nations, but also for the Slovak Republic, labour shortages will become a major issue in the future. As a result, it is vital to investigate the reasons why people, particularly young people, choose to leave Slovakia to work in another country. The goal of this research is to look into a few of the issues raised by a questionnaire survey performed by the Faculty of Social and Economic Relations' Department of Management and Human Resource Development from November 2015 to January 2016. The survey had 658 participants, and the questionnaire had 34 questions and six attribute descriptors. The study presents the findings in relation to the chosen areas of concern.

According to M. Fromhold-Eisebith (2018), new data from three rural panchayats in northwest Tamil Nadu were used to study the relationships between demographic and socioeconomic characteristics and temporary labour migration from this area. Individual (n = 1110) and household (n = 278) level logistic regression models were used to show how factors at these levels can affect temporary labour migration patterns. This region's young males were the most likely to temporarily travel for job. Furthermore, large households with marginal land and housing from historically disadvantaged castes were more likely to have at least one migrant member. In comparison to homes with only one migrant member, households with many migrant members appear to employ temporary migration to cope with severe deprivation. These findings present a solid case that can be compared to other Indian settings and utilised to guide better policy and targeted development measures to benefit temporary migrant workers and their families.

According to Behera MR. (2018), planning and implementing equitable health policies necessitates greater participation from all stakeholders. Disadvantaged communities, on the other hand, are underrepresented in Indian policymaking forums. Internal labour migrants in India, for example, are routinely excluded from many social and development policies and are denied a say in programmes intended to help them. This may affect migrants' ability to meet their health and social needs, as well as their general development. As a result, novel measures to increase migrant engagement must be devised. This study examines the current position of internal migrants in India, including their health and policy environment, and makes various suggestions for how policy should be improved to be more inclusive. It means that future research activities and the implementation of sound migrant-friendly health initiatives will have additional financing options.

Conclusion:

Economic development operations that generate employment possibilities at the point of destination are among the economic variables that promote migration around the world. People and labourers migrate from locations with fewer economic prospects to areas that are rapidly expanding in order to receive more benefits and a better standard of living.

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