

IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Article Particulars

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Abstract

This paper provides a review of the literature on the development impact of migration and remittances on origin countries and on destination countries in the south international migration is an ever-growing phenomenon that has important development implications for both sending and receiving countries. For a sending country, migration and the resulting remittances lead to increased incomes and poverty reduction, and improved health and educational outcomes, and promote economic development. Yet these gains might come at substantial social costs to the migrants and their families. Since many developing countries are also large recipients of international migrants, they face challenges of integration of migrations, job competition between migrant and native workers, and fiscal costs associated with provision of social services to the migrants. This paper also summarizes incipient discussions on the impacts of migration on climate change, democratic value and demographics. National Identity and security. In conclusion, the paper highlights a few policies in the south and the north, improving data collection on migration and remittance flows, leveraging remittances for improving access to finance of recipient households and countries, improving recruitment mechanisms, facilitating international labor mobility through safe and legal channels.

Keywords: *origin countries, poverty reduction, native workers, climate change, sending countries, receiving countries*

Introduction

In the conceptual framework for this module, you were introduced to migration as well as to different types of migrants; India has experienced all these forms of internal and international migration. As one of the most typical spatial flows, labor migration can be considered as part of long-term movements as well as temporary movements and is an important way for us to understand contemporary as well as historical flows of people, goods cultures and economies across the world. In this case study you will

examine the global phenomenon of labor migration through a series of lessons, activities and reflections that will ask you to engage in comparative analysis of these patterns of movement we will use the state of Kerala a state in the western part of India as the key focus for our examination in each section of the case study you will be introduced to particular topics concerning labor migration from Kerala primarily over the course of the 20th century, including both history and contemporary patterns of movement, transnational practices through which migrants are connected to both old and new homes, the spatial impact of their presence (in terms of influences including food, language, architecture and religion) and finally both the benefits and costs of building a sub-national economy that is based in large part on remittances Kerala is an illustrative example through which we can examine these broad global migration dynamics in a local context. The state has a long history of labor migration as you will learn, and has a strong reputation for achieving many human development goals including high levels of educational, health and civic engagement, as well as urbanization. Many communities in Kerala have had considerable experience of both sending emigrants abroad and seeing firsthand the effects of return migration (or maintaining transnational ties) At the same time, Kerala has found itself at different moments vulnerable to the effects of global trends, such as political conflicts and economic downturns. It is an excellent site, therefore, through which we may see how labor migration in time and changing circumstances might mean for other regions that adopt similar strategies.

Learning objectives

At the completion of this case study, you will be able to:

1. Describe patterns of labour migration and associated economic, demographic, and Socio - cultural changes in Kerala.
2. Understand the role of local and global economies in the flows of migrants to and from Kerala, from the past to the present.
3. Explain and analyze the types of changes to the landscape – cultural, ideological, Material – we see in multiple destinations as a result of these migration patterns from Kerala.
4. Evaluate and critique the vulnerabilities and sustainability of a remittance-based Economy such as Kerala's in fostering long-term development.

There are different theoretical views or perspectives that enrich our understanding of the issues related with the process of migration. There are two broad perspectives.

1. Economic perspectives.
2. Sociological perspectives.
3. Family and Migration.
4. Poverty and Migration.
5. Marriage and Migration.

6. Caste and Migration.
7. Education and Migration.
8. Urban Growth and Migration.
9. Social Consequences of Migration.
10. Social Effects of remittances from Migration
11. Social Impact of Migration.

Economic perspectives

The Three Economic approaches to Migration give primacy to the Economic aspects of Migration. They discuss how these aspects associated with the place of origin and destination regulates the movement of population, what pattern the movement follows. One of the economic approaches is the theory about the empirically and mathematically verified generalized patterns of migration. It originates from the contributions made by E.G Ravenstein. His laws of migration appeared during the year 1885-89. He published two famous and classic studies in 1885 and 1889 on the laws of migration in which he made empirical generalizations regarding patterns of migration. The following are the basic generations that he made.

The migration process is predominantly short distance the volume of migration decrease with distance. As the distance from the center of absorption increase, the volume of migration decrease. This implies that the role of migration is inversely proportional to the distance between the place of origin and the destination.

In most cases long distance migration proceeds to the greatest centres of commerce and industry. This implies that the rate of migration is directly proportional to the available opportunities at the places of origin and at the place of destination.

Sociological Perspectives

Among the sociological approaches the most important is the structural-functional approach. It focuses on migration as one of the integrated social processes and as an integral part of the larger social system. It is the society that provides a social context to migration and makes the process of migration socially conditioned. The socio-structural and cultural conditions affect the process of migration and in turn are affected by the process .Thus the movement of population becomes an institutionally suitability. For example the rapid process of spatial mobility of population, particularly the long distance migration is institutionally or structurally and culturally suitable for and consistent with the urban industrial society while the immobility or the slow process of spatial mobility is structurally consistent with the traditional rural agrarian society. The sociological approaches provide a social context to the text of migration but the relationship between the context and the text is not a simple relationship. The social context of migration derived from various theoretical approaches consists of

economic, social, cultural, demographic, development and physiological factors of migration.

Family and Migration

An important factor of migration is the family structure and family size. Many studies have shown that the migrants tend to come more from relatively larger families because of the pressure of the family hierarchy, limiting earning potential of the family, increasing social requirements of the family, increasing social requirements of the family, higher dependency ratio, insufficient resources including land to support the family members and family's kinship network both inside and outside the family of the sending village.

The rural India society consists of predominantly joint families that are often large in size. In such a family generally the head of the household or in his absence the eldest son in the family exercises economic and social control. The general of the Indian family is its patriarchal nature with an in built hierarchy of social statuses as against the equality or near equality of status in a nuclear family the principles of inheritance and maintenance of the family's tradition are considered as important correlates of migration from the household.

Poverty and Migration

Studies have pointed out that rural poverty and the lack of opportunities in rural areas are the central push factors of mass level rural to urban population. The rural poverty alone accounts for about 69% migration from the rural to the centers of better opportunities. The poverty and the plight of the village life in India exert a stronger social pressure on the motive migration. A large number of rural populations particularly the landless agricultural labors live on subsistence level. The incidence of landless in the total rural labor force is quite high in India. It is this section of population that is an out migration section in all the states due to poverty and economic compulsions. Their act of migration is an economic act. There are multiple reasons that cause the rural people to move out from low-productivity, low income, labor-surplus, poverty stricken and insecure source regions of primary sector to high productivity, high income, labor based and affluent destination areas of secondary and tertiary sectors.

Caste and Migration

Caste plays an equally important role as a source of migration. The important feature is caste system that is an important aspect of social stratification. It is a closed endogamous social group in which social position is hierarchically arranged and ascribed. The patterns of access to economic, social and cultural resources. The caste system by its normative order differentiates various segments within and between the castes. The rate of migration varies by caste background, the economic status the

caste and the role performed by the caste in the caste based social hierarchy. The relationship between caste and migration is complex and the available evidence in this respect is not conclusive. The traditional caste system is breaking but caste survives as an ethnic unit and affects various aspects life.

Education and Migration

The educational advancement is more meaningful if opportunities are available and the educational achievement becomes the axis of the distribution of opportunities. Education serves as a symbol of social status and a source of white-collar jobs. It is due to such social and economic utilities of education that the desire to achieve it usually entails migration. The incentives in education create a self-motivated desire among the young people to be educated. The migration inducing impact of education depends on the availability and the distribution of education. The desire to achieve available education is contingent upon the resources of families is closely related with the inequality in the level and the distribution of education. They reinforce each other and jointly push the process of migration. The educational achievement of rural youth is promoting a kind of attitude and desire that alienates them from their village of origin because village life becomes incompatible with their education. This also a reason that the rural youth are moving to urban areas. This shows a brain-drain tendency among the educated rural youth towards the areas like the labor drain tendency of the non-educated youth to migrate to cities. The young educated migrants usually aim at long term migration for better educational and employment prospects in achievement oriented modern formal sectors in urban areas. The non-educated illiterates or barely literate migrants aim at short-term casual opportunities in unorganized informal sectors.

Urban Growth and Migration

Urban growth is another important pull factor of migration because it exerts its influence on the people from outside the village community. It is very closely related with migration. It stimulates migration in the same way in which migration stimulates urban growth. They have reinforcing and stimulating effects on each other. The urbanization-stimulates effect of migration can be seen in migration as a major source of urbanization.

Social Consequences of Migration

The social effects of internal migration particularly rural to urban on both the source rural and destination urban need to be seen. There are conflicting views where one view is that migration adversely affects the welfare of the source areas because of increasing environmental problems, overgrowing of population and the shortage of urban amenities. Although the available urban opportunities and the rising wage levels

in urban areas continue to be main source of attraction for the migrants the urban problems and the problem of shortage of labor in rural areas are aggravated more by the accelerating rural to urban migration. It is due to this migration is viewed as adversely affecting the welfare of both the rural as well as the urban areas. The other view is that migration directly or indirectly takes care of the welfare of rural areas and positively affects urbanization cultural transformation and development.

Social effects of remittances from Migration

The rural to urban migration is usually an individual migration in which the migrants mostly leave behind their families at home. The outmigration from rural areas is largely individual rather than family migration. A substantial amount of remittances has gone back to the areas. Their places of origin in rural areas are characterized more by particularistic values, effectively of relationship, socio-economic backwardness, higher dependency ratio and strong family network, kinship and property ties. These characteristics are rooted in the structure of the rural society that migrants carry with them to urban areas. The income remitted by migrants is not just an economic aspect. The Resource of migration promotes the continuous social stake of the migrants in the village community because they enhance their living standards, social prestige and family's kinship solidarity.

Social Impact of Migration

One important consequence of rural out migration is the change in the value orientation of the migrants and its effects on their families left behind. The migrants usually keep contact with their families to maintain personal links and family tradition. This is an important source of exchange of values between their traditional place of origin and relatively modernized destination. The migrants are now exposed to the urban great tradition. It is through exposure that they imbibe new social and material values, new skills, experience, knowledge and an active way of urban life. They are required by and used for their family's social, cultural and physical progress. The village community as a whole is also benefitted by the social and material gains of migration. The growth of social groups operating within the local communities of rural migrants in urban areas is a socio-cultural response of the migrants. Those identities affect not only the rural politics and rural political mobilization but also urban politics and mobilization. A systematic policy on migration largely from certain segments of rural population the high concentration of migrants over urban space, the growth of their rural type urban local communities and the segmentation of their internal structures on the basis of their ascription are important developments.

Conclusion

We conclude that species spatial distributions are directly affected by global warming and subsequently climate change. In general terms it has been stated by the scientific community that the distributions of species have been moving in a pole ward trend. Within the realm of our study we found no conclusive evidence to prove or disprove this statement. The change in population characteristics shows that some sort of generally trended movement is occurring. This shows a real danger that ignorance or neglect of previous empirical and theoretical work leads to uninformed and development. If anything, the accumulated empirical and theoretical evidence stresses the fundamentally heterogenous nature of migration-development interactions and in particular their contingency on more general development conditions. In other words, structure matters. Public policies which improve the functioning of social, legal, economic and political institutions, the access of ordinary people to basic amenities and market and which restore trust in governments, are crucial not only for creating a fertile ground for development in general, but also for compelling more migrants to invest or return in origin countries. Policy and scholarly discourses celebrating migration, remittances and transnational engagement as self-help development "from below" shift attention away from structural constraints and the real but limited ability of individuals to overcome these. This exemplifies the crucial role states continue to play in shaping favorable general conditions for human development to occur. Migration is a natural outcome of inequality in the distribution of resources. It is positively related to modernization, industrialization and development migration is essential for development it is a desirable phenomenon. But what is not desirable is the distressed migration found in most of the developing countries resulting in overcrowding of slums in India the inter-step migration pattern reflects that there is an inequality in the regional development experience high migration. This will results in a more prosperous and balanced migration flow leading to a qualitative shift in the pattern and trend of migration flow in India the migration policy.

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