

Review of Literature Related to Labour Migration: Types, Causes, and Impacts

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: *Economies of migration have always been an important topic of research. Migration of labour has, undoubtedly, some impact on employment, labour market, rural development, social welfare, labour management, migrant networks etc. A good understanding of the labour force is imperative for framing appropriate labour market policies and inclusive economic growth policies. Analysing the extent, and trend of labour migration policies as they influence upon labour market and economic development of a country.*

Design/Methodology/Approach: *Descriptive Research was used in this study, which is focused on secondary data sources. Secondary data is gathered through books, newspapers, journals, articles, and government websites.*

Findings: *Migration has always been an important factor in population expansion and economic development, according to a thorough examination of the literature. People have moved across national and international borders in search of better lifestyles.*

Originality/Value: *This paper considers the issues and impacts of labour migration on national development. It presents the trends, patterns and causes and impact of labour migration at the international, national and state levels of Kerala as discussed in the literature.*

Paper type: *Review of Literature.*

Keywords: Labour migration, labour market, types of migration, causes of migration, economic development.

1. INTRODUCTION :

Human migration is the act of moving from one place to another with the intention of residing there either permanently or temporarily (geographic region). Internal migration (moving within a single nation) is also possible and is indeed the most typical kind of human mobility globally. Movement frequently occurs across vast distances and between nations [1]. Improvements in human capital, both at the individual and household levels, as well as better access to migratory networks, are typically associated with migration, which could lead to a second move. Age plays a role in both work-related and non-work-related migration. Individuals, families, and big groups of people can all move [2]. A significant aspect influencing India's socioeconomic development is labour migration. With movements occurring both domestically and globally across borders, it is truly a global phenomenon. By transporting human capital to areas where it is required and facilitating the acquisition of new skills and a higher standard of living, migrants boost the Keralan economy. The process of urbanisation has been significantly aided by rural-urban migration [3]. In this review article, an effort has been made to examine previous research on domestic and international migration as well as to look at the recent trend of a significant influx of migrant workers from North Indian states to the State of Kerala in quest of work.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

The main objectives of the review paper are:

- (1) To understand the history of Indian labour migration.
- (2) To understand the types and causes of migration with special reference to Kerala.

- (3) To identify the existing works of literature on migrant workers at the international and national levels.
- (4) To study migrant worker's contribution towards economic growth in general.
- (5) To find a research gap and research agendas by considering previous research studies enabling to propose a research topic.

3. METHODOLOGY :

Table 1: Studies in Migration and Migrant Workers According to Google Scholar, Scopus, etc.

Sources	Search Result	Inclusion
Google Scholar	132	48
Scopus	51	36
Springer	47	22
Sci-Hub	26	19
Shodh ganga	04	02
Total	260	127

Source: Compiled by the author

By taking into account published theses and research papers from journals found through Google Scholar and Sci-Hub, the extant literature on migration, particularly labour migration and its contribution to economic growth, is analysed. As a result, the information supplied here and discussed in the study is only incidental. Few prior published materials are gathered in order to review the last 15 years, or from 2006 to 2021, and to better comprehend history. A few publications were then selected for the study by means of elimination. Both domestic and foreign journals Google Scholar and Scopus are used to compile research articles, review papers, case studies, and book chapters. For this objective, references to some Shodh Ganga news items and theses are also included. The keywords rural labour market, migrant workers, manual labourers, and economic development were used to gather the data. Electronic search and manual screening were used to find the necessary articles. Of the total search results (i.e., 260) only 127 papers were considered for this review, tending to its relevance to the topic and information needed. Exclusion criteria include edited chapters which are irrelevant to the topic and duplication of research articles in Google Scholar and Springer are eliminated.

4. RELATED RESEARCH WORKS :

This research study's main objective is to review the existing literature. It facilitates understanding and evaluation of earlier scientific efforts. The following descriptive and tabular format summarises and discusses their contributions.

4.1 HISTORY OF INDIAN MIGRATION:

In India, people have been moving from rural to town areas for a long time. Workers from rural India were pushed rather than drawn to the industries, according to a 1931 Royal Commission on Labour report, because the city had few opportunities for them [4]. Since the beginning of human development, economic factors have been the main driving force behind migration. For instance, early on in human history, people travelled or migrated in order to gather natural resources and engage in hunting. As a result, they moved toward greener pastures during the pastoral stage and sought out new, fertile ground during the agricultural stage [5]. Kingsley Davis noted more than 50 years ago that India's population figures show comparatively low mobility, with concerns about region-specific mobility due to economic, social, and cultural factors [5]. According to the survey, the people of India were not particularly mobile and tended to stay close to its villages. Language barriers may be a barrier preventing people from moving from one state to another, according to Zachariah's strong recommendation based on the evidence from numerous research those Indian residents are less mobile [6].

People immigrated to India during the British colonial era with the intention of meeting the demands of capitalist development both at home and abroad. The migration of individuals has increased since independence or during the early years of freedom when numerous industries operated throughout the nation. The study of historical Indian migration trends and patterns has not received much attention from researchers, who should have done so. The lack of comprehensive data may have prevented many scholars from grasping these problems. Numerous studies found that interstate movement in India was

minor, but they insisted that the significance of migration as a social phenomenon was demonstrated that about one-third of Indians were counted outside of their birthplaces. Following the reduction in fertility and mortality, research attention has increased on migration [7]. Since 1872, the Indian Census has been a source of migration data. However, depending on the criterion of the place of birth, it has been found that the Indian population has limited mobility [8]. The percentage of people counted in a state other than their state of birth has been about three percent since 1981[9]. However, information on lifetime migration and return migration are not available from the Census of India. However, it has been supplying the rate of rural to urban migration. The results show that there is a greater disparity in rural than in urban areas when analysing both interstate and intrastate migration. The population of the Indian subcontinent is, as we all know, less mobile. However, it was anticipated that if economic progress was accompanied by improvements in communications and infrastructure, population mobility would rise. In actuality, the majority of them are concentrated in unorganised industries, mainly in the textile, building, and agricultural sectors [10]. On the other hand, there are many different types of workers in the unorganised sector, including migrant workers without legal status and temporary workers. Due to mobility, the qualitative effects of outmigration, improved staying power, and rising reservation wages, the variety of subsistence methods employed by labour households has grown. Only a insignificant percentage of labour immigrants are fit to increase their fertility in rural areas.

Additionally, we are aware that migration is a dynamic process that involves a range of spatial and temporal movement. Migration comes in a wide variety of shapes and forms. It could take the shape of seasonal to year-round migration, permanent or temporary migration, or both [11]. A significant increase in population mobility, including both long- and short-term migration as well as commuting movement, notably from areas that are prone to drought, has been observed in recent studies conducted at the village level in several parts of India. Several migration studies, including those that focused on India's rural to urban migration [12]. Labour out-migration once helped poor regions stay stable, but it increasingly seems to hasten changes in the way that production connections are organised. Elastic supply, lengthy and flexible work hours, and cheap wage expenses are the main characteristics of migrant labour. Since migrant workers may be easily disciplined, their presence disciplined local workers and reduced local wages. The informal sector takes in the majority of the emigration of labour to metropolitan areas.

Compared to international migration, interstate migration is more prevalent in India [13]. Additionally, they note that some states are regarded as sending states while others are given the status of receiving states. For example, due to pull factors, Punjab has long demanded labour from its nearby states of U.P, Jammu Kashmir, Bihar, Odisha, W. Bengal, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh (options for gainful employment) [14]. On the one hand, it encourages mobility and pushes wages up as a result, especially in areas with low labour demand. It is also absorbing labour from other hands in a way that benefits capitalists. As old as the Indian civilization it is the migration movement. It is crucial to the growth of the economy, as well as to social and political order.

Regional disparities have been brought about by India's current development path, which has led to a demand for labour in the developed parts and a supply of labour coming from the less developed areas. For example, migrant labour from underdeveloped regions like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, and Odisha has satiated the increased need for labour brought on by agricultural and "industrialized states" like Punjab [15]. Compared to the other less developed states, more developed states like Punjab and Haryana have a higher rate of interstate migration. According to studies, the migration of Indians is monitored exactly at various times. Rural residents move to surrounding small towns in the first stage to acquire accustomed to metropolitan lives. They encountered a variety of social and economic challenges as a result of this transformation in the adjacent communities. The most significant and potent motivator for people from rural areas to move to cities in search of economic possibilities is unemployment. However, the process of moving surplus labour from rural to urban areas is more difficult now. However, migration is regarded as the only means of survival for impoverished and landless labourer families [16].

According to the 2011 census, India is a lower-middle-income country in South Asia with a population of 1.21 billion. It has a diversified culture. With an ACMI below 8%, data from the 2011 Census reveal that there is a little permanent internal movement among Indians, which is thought to be replaced by transient circular mobility, especially among males. The early migratory patterns of Indians peak at ages 20 for females and 25 for males, with the former being primarily driven by marriage and the latter

by the job. With around 30% of its people residing in urban areas, India looks to be in the early phases of the urban transition, and the contribution of rural-to-urban migration to urban growth is negligible [17]. Low intensities and moderate levels of migratory efficacy support limited population redistribution. With industrialised and urbanised states recording net gains while less developed states recording net losses, spatial patterns reflect strong and persistent state-level disparities in socioeconomic status. The Indian government is nonetheless concerned about rural-to-urban migration due to concerns with congestion and infrastructure provision notwithstanding the low amount of permanent internal migration by Asian and worldwide standards [18].

4.2 HISTORY OF MIGRANT LABOURERS IN KERALA:

Many Keralites moved to Gulf nations in quest of employment towards the beginning of the 1970s. Some of them have even established small industries and businesses in these nations. These subsequently grew, prospered, and evolved into multinational businesses and business environments. Some of them can currently be found among the wealthiest Malayalees in the world. Similar to how migrants from North India who came here as labourers are now operating as contractors, collecting labourers from various locations and sending them to the appropriate locations. In order to establish a living, they also bring their friends and family members to Kerala [19].

The first migrant workers from Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh who came to Kerala worked in the construction industry. They also participated in everyday labour, sand work, and road construction. There was a significant influx of individuals from other Indian states relocating to Kerala during the beginning of the 1990s, which revealed a dramatic rise in the number of these interstate labourers. They may now be found in practically every industry, including hotels, steel rolling mills, beauty parlours, chicken centres, sand collection centres, garment shops, tea estates, dairy farms, and motels. In addition, these folks have superior skills compared to earlier generations [20].

4.3 TYPES OF MIGRATION:

According to the World Economic Forum Council, there are various ways to classify migration. Typically, it is separated into [21]:

Based on political borders: Political boundaries and borders that have been crossed, such as county, district, state, and international borders, are used to further pinpoint the places of origin and destination. There are fundamental distinctions between domestic and foreign migration:

International migration: Movement that occurs beyond borders. Emigrants and immigrants (entering a foreign country) are terms used to describe these migrants (leaving their own country). Migration between continents is also included in this.

Only a small percentage of the world's population are immigrants from other countries (about 3.3 percent in 2015). 58 percent of the 244 million foreigners who registered to immigrate in 2015 were living in affluent countries, but 85 million of them were from developing countries. The number of foreign migrants in Asia, Europe, and North America increased by almost 27 million each over the past 25 years, or roughly 1.1 million more migrants each year [22].

International migrants typically range in age from young to working age, both of which highlight their capacity to contribute to society. Adults who are considering relocating are typically young, unmarried, city dwellers, and have at least completed their secondary education. Actually, 59 percent of the 177 million employees worldwide live in developed countries. Additionally, 75 percent of all overseas migrants are between the ages of 20 and 64, making up 15% of the total population. Moreover, 30 million people are 65 or older [23].

The top 25 locations for foreign migration are shown in Figure 2. The bulk of immigrants live in the United States, which is home to 19 percent of all immigrants worldwide. With a combined 9.7%, Germany and Russia are in second place. The overall immigrant population has grown significantly in Middle Eastern nations over the past ten years, whereas it has grown more slowly in Western nations [25].

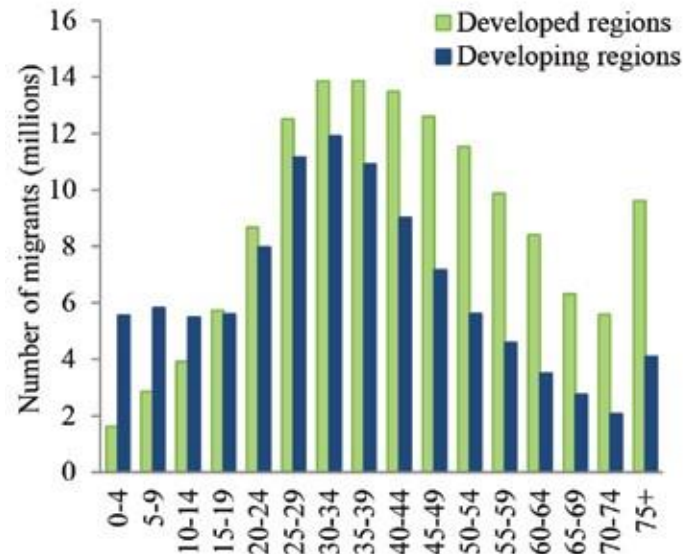


Fig. 1: Age Distribution of Migrant Workers

Source: UN DESA, 2016 [24].

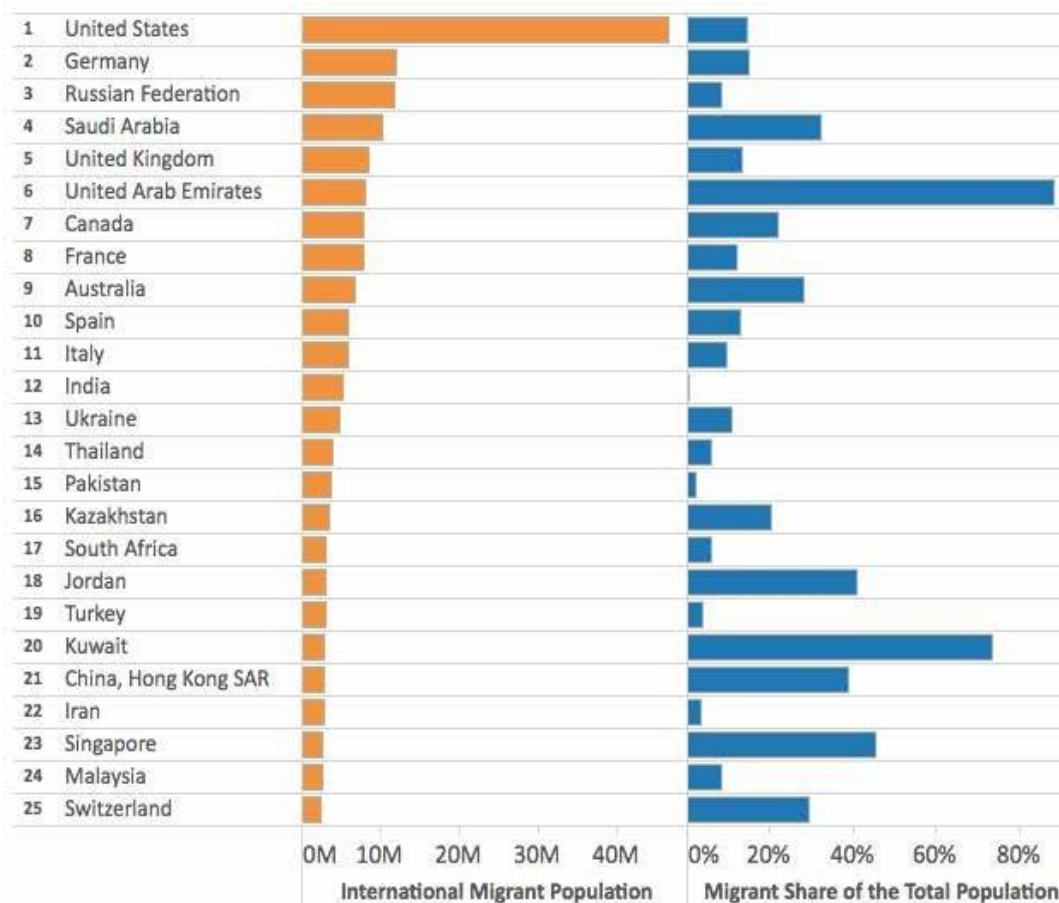


Fig. 2: Countries of Destination for International Migration

Source: Migration Policy Report 2015 [26].

Note: M = million

Internal migration: Across political lines, whether inside a state or between states, urban to rural, urban to urban, rural to rural, or rural to urban migration occurs within a nation. "In-migrants" refers to migrants who are departing from their country of origin, and "out-migrants" refers to migrants who are

arriving at their destination. Movement between villages, blocks, and districts is also a part of this type of migration.

In India, internal migration is seen as a key component of demographic balance and redistribution. As is typically the case in developed countries, migration occurs mostly as a result of poverty, unemployment, natural disasters, and underdevelopment in developing countries rather than the so-called pull forces of the destination location. According to Deshingkar and Anderson (2004), migration is used as a regular livelihood strategy rather than just as a reaction to shocks in nations like India [27]. Migration is influenced by both poverty and prosperity. While the latter is more common in wealthy countries, the former is primarily true in underdeveloped countries.

One-fourth of the 100 cities with the highest population growth are located in India, and Mumbai, Delhi, and Kolkata are three of the world's ten most populous cities. Rural to urban migration as a result of people looking for improved economic prospects is one of the main causes of this growth. Towns like Faridabad, Ludhiana, and Surat have an immigration rate of over 55%, compared to rates of around 15% in Agra and Allahabad, showing the stark differences in in-migration rates between Indian cities [23].

The percentage of migrants in India increased from 9.56 percent in 2001 to 13.33 percent in 2011, according to statistics from the recently released provisional that can be assigned to the rise in female immigration from 6.3 percent in 2001 to 8.64 percent in 2011. From 3.2 percent in 2001 to 4.69 percent in 2011, there was a 1.19 percentage point increase in the proportion of male migrants during the same period.

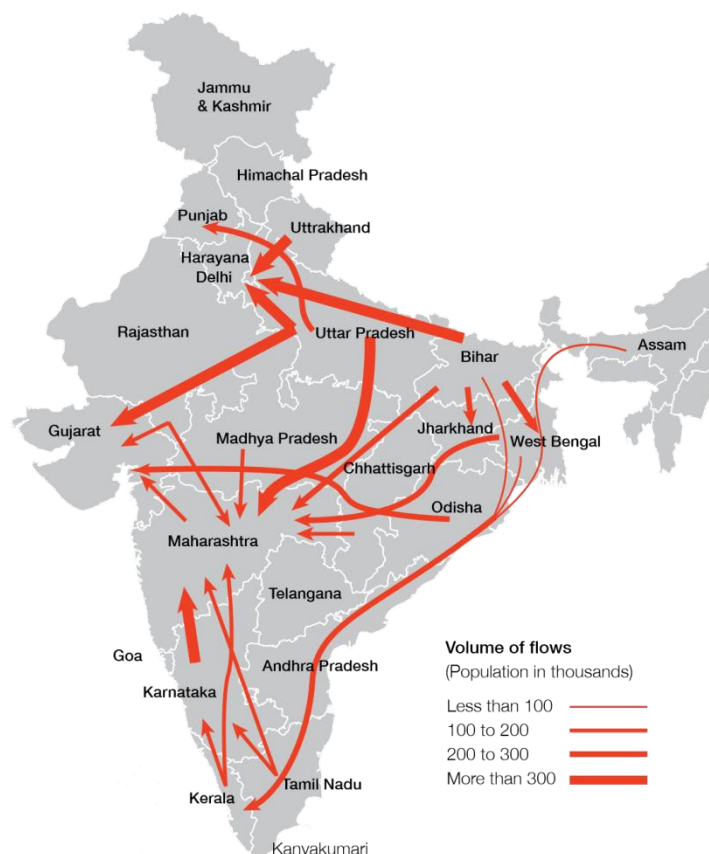


Fig. 3: Internal Migration Flows in India, 2001

Source: Migration Policy Report, 2014 [28].

Because Malayalees are known for their propensity to relocate both inside and across borders, Kerala holds a distinct place in our country when it comes to issues regarding migration. But a century ago, when most Malayalees lived contentedly within state borders, things were very different [29]. However,

following independence and as a result of the oil boom in the 1970s, a considerable number of Keralites began leaving the state's borders in pursuit of better prospects and means of subsistence. The ongoing labour exodus culminated in a labour shortage, which was inexorably followed by an increase in pay rates. Workers from other states were interested in these developments.

As a result, Kerala has entered a new era of replacement migration, which is now once again developing into a prosperous field for migrants, after a break of about 60 years since the 1960s. Eventually, the state began to draw immigrants from far-off states like Bihar, Assam, and Bengal, although the majority of them first came from the neighbouring state of Tamil Nadu, which was mostly characterised by seasonal and transient migration (Figure 3). Kerala is expected to have 5 to 5.5 million interstate migrant workers in 2020 with a population of 3,34,06,000, and their numbers are expanding at an astounding rate of 10% yearly, according to the State Planning Board's statistics report for 2021 [30].

4.4 CAUSES OF MIGRATION:

Numerous positive, negative, and neutral reasons could affect migration. A person's place of origin, also known as their current residence, and their destination, which is where they relocate to a new area or where their migration terminates permanently or temporarily, are factors that affect why a person migrates [31]. There are elements that either promote (permit), discourage (deter), or are neutral at both the origin and the destination (neither support nor oppose migration). Pull factors are things that draw people to a place because of its alluring qualities. Push factors are the drawbacks of a location that compel or compel a person to leave. Push and pull factors are present both at the origin and the destination [32].

Economic factors: These concern the labour market, employment landscape, and general state of the local economy. In an endeavour to flee the domestic social and political atmosphere of their home region, migrants may be enticed to their destination by the favourable economic conditions there, such as the promise of greater salaries, better employment possibilities, and prospects for wealth development. In a manner similar to this, people who are unemployed or in need of assistance must leave their own nation if the economy is unfavourable in order to survive.

Immigrants are attracted to Kerala for a variety of reasons, both push and pull. Dr. Manav Paul says that Kerala is being drawn to by both push and pull factors [33]. The flow of migrants to Kerala is influenced by push factors such as poverty, unemployment, population density, low agricultural yields, low labour demand, and other factors such as family life, a lack of community activities, disasters, wars, and internal conflicts based on caste, creed, or race [34]. Additionally, migrants are drawn to Kerala because of its pull factors, which include greater job possibilities, a higher standard of life than other states, higher salary, fewer inter-communal disputes, high rankings for health, and access to education for children.

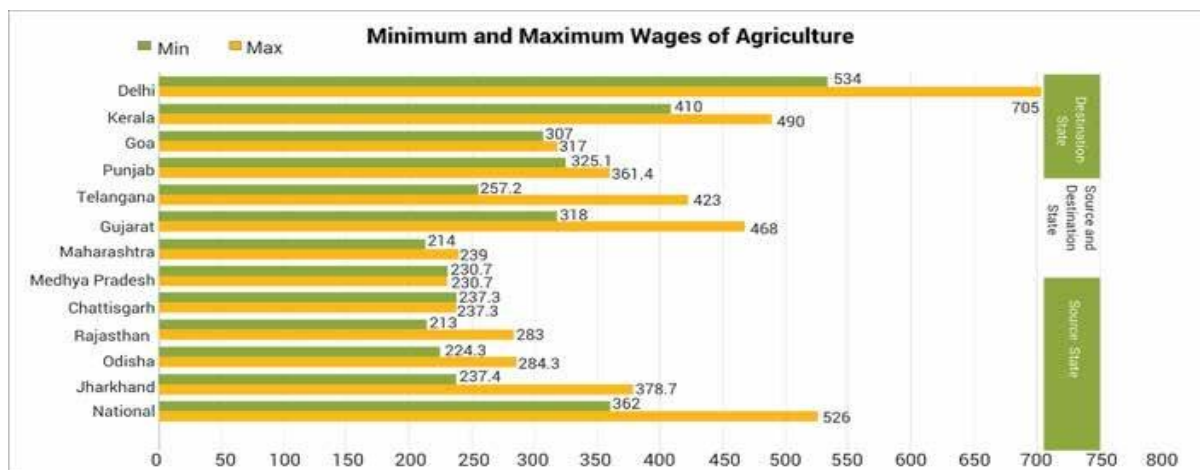


Fig. 4: Graph of Minimum and Maximum Wages of Agriculture workers

Source: A study conducted by Disha foundation [35].

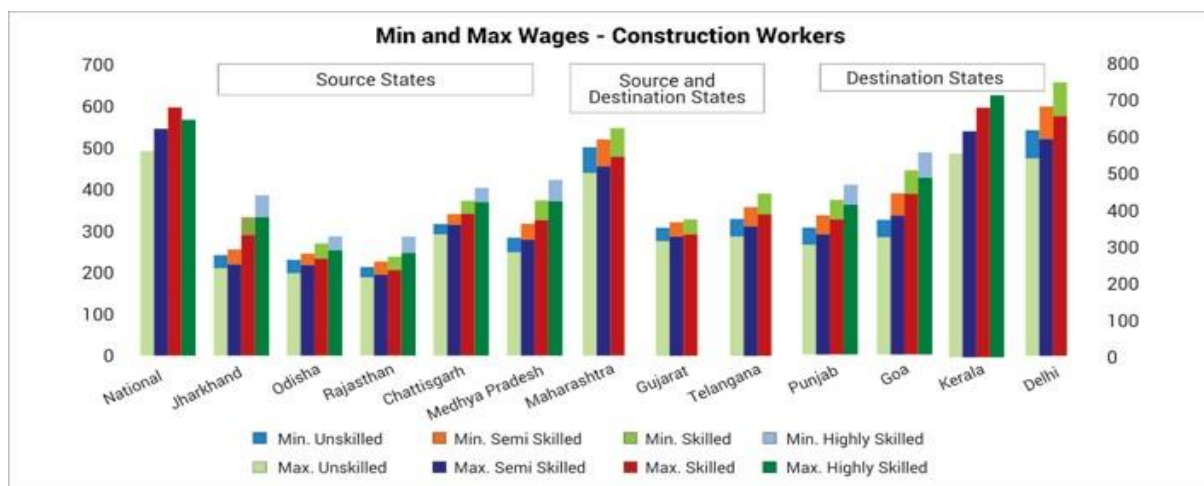


Fig. 5: Comparison of Minimum and Maximum Wages of Construction workers in Source and Destination states

Source: A study conducted by Disha foundation [35].

Wage Rates: It has been noted that a major motivator of migration was the comparably higher daily wage rate at destination jurisdictions. It has been determined through a thorough comparison of the minimum salaries in the two most labour-intensive industries, construction and agriculture, that people do move from lower-paying to higher-paying states and regions both within individual states. The minimum wage rates of the source and destination states have been gathered and examined in order to prepare the comparative analysis [36].

Kerala is a unique State where the salaries paid under non-public activities are more than twice the migrant wage permitted for agriculture. This is likely because Kerala is a State with a labour shortage. As a result of the large number of Keralites who migrate abroad in search of better prospects, the State is forced to offer migrant workers higher wages in an effort to draw them in and establish itself as one of their preferred destinations. Kerala, the southernmost state in the nation, attracts productive labour from all over the country with its extremely high wages, while states like Delhi, which is also the nation's capital, provide higher rates of wages to its unorganised sector workers. In Kerala, an unskilled worker makes about Rs. 600 per day, whereas a trained worker can demand. A carpenter makes around three times as much money in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, as they do in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh [37]. In Kerala, earnings for unskilled labourers are 2.5 times greater for both men and women than they are in Kota and Varanasi. In conclusion, it can be argued that the lower minimum wage rates in source states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Madhya Pradesh than in destination states are a significant factor in the movement of both tribal and non-tribal employees [38].

However, Kerala has the highest unemployment rate among major states, according to the most recent NSSO Survey (2011–2012). (UR). While it is less than 4% in other states, Kerala's unemployment rate is 7.4%. Despite the fact that the rate has decreased over time, the state is still thought to have a staggering 50 lakh (5 million) unemployed residents [39]. Gujarat has the lowest unemployment rate at 0.5%. Gujarat, however, has low daily wage levels. By combining the two reports, one can deduce that although the high daily pay is attractive to migrant workers, locals are not choosing these positions. Higher levels of education and literacy have also helped with this.

Socio-political factors: These include family conflicts and unity, the desire for independence, ethnic, religious, racial, and cultural standards, as well as war or the fear of war, in addition to other factors that affect migration. Political unrest, fears for one's own safety and security (caused by persecution based on one's ethnicity, religion, or culture), conflicts or the prospect of a conflict, slavery or the use of bonded labour, and a lack of or inadequacy of urban infrastructure and services are all motivating factors. Factors like family harmony, individual freedom and self-reliance, social inclusion and cohesion, food security, and affordable access to metropolitan services are the pull factors (including healthcare, education, utilities and transport).

Climate change and the accessibility of natural resources are two environmental elements that motivate people to relocate in search of better ecological conditions. These are considered ecological factors. Climate change is a push force (including extreme weather events) - The failure of crops and a lack of

food. Resources and minerals in abundance (such as water, oil, and uranium) and a favourable environment are both pull factors.

4.5 ECONOMIC IMPACT:

The contribution of migrants to the global gross domestic product (GDP) in 2015 was between \$6.4 trillion and \$4.9 trillion (9.4%) [31]. Two of the main traits of migrants are their desire and the associated enthusiasm to enhance their standard of living. Cities eliminate skill gaps, provide more possibilities and better wages, and in some situations, offer an alternative to cheap labour. Cities also give migrant business owners a large customer base to advertise their goods and services to. A healthy level of competitiveness for qualified persons exists in these towns due to the labour and talent shortage in cities. First-generation immigrants cost governments more than the native citizens of the area, according to a National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine evaluation (USA). However, as adults, members of the second-generation rank is among the population's biggest economic and financial contributors. Immigrants often have a favourable long-term impact on government spending [40]. The impact of migration on labour markets is influenced by the capabilities of newcomers and current employees as well as the features of the destination economy. Remittances from migrants may have an impact on the general economy of the receiving city [41].

It is challenging for the authorities to determine an accurate number because thousands of migrants are purportedly migrating across the state every day from one location to another and at least 1500 new migrants are reportedly arriving in the state every week. Approximately Rs 17,500 crore, or 4% of Kerala's GDP, is sent home by migrant workers in Kerala, based on a 2013 study that used data from a survey of domestic migrant workers entering and leaving the state of Kerala. In order to put this into context, between April 2013 and March 2014, Kerala received remittances of Rs 72,680 crores from Keralites living overseas, including those in Middle Eastern nations. However, the number of households moving to Kerala are from these same nations [42].

4.6 AN ANALYSIS OF STUDIES ABOUT MIGRANT WORKERS IN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL:

In the case of the United States, studies are related to the impacts of immigration on the salaries of native employees at the national level, and similarly can be found in research done in Europe. A sizable number of studies are done at the international level with regard to migration in general etc. Studies on the contributions of migrant workers have been conducted in Thailand. Studies from Singapore and Australia have helped us better grasp how immigration affects native workers' wages. There are studies on the Political and Regulatory Aspects of Access, Portability, and Exclusion in Southern Africa: Social Security for Migrants with a Focus on Migrants in Southern Africa. Asian studies have attempted to comprehend the trends of immigration populations and how they affect the expansion of the economy. Overall, an equal number of studies are conducted at the global or international level. Immigration flows increased during the 1980s and the beginning of the 1990s as a result of the opening up of Eastern Europe and the quick economic growth of several Asian nations. Due in part to attempts by the primary receiving nations to tighten restrictions over migrant flows, the trend was reversed in 1992–1993. Since then, and at least through 1997, fewer foreign nationals have entered the country, despite the continued movement of families and the entry of asylum seekers. This decline is partly attributable to the closure of alternative immigration routes and the resurgence of regional hostilities. Over the previous fifteen years, the number of international migrants has increased significantly, from 222 million in 2010 to 244 million in 2015. This paper focuses mostly on migration trends during the past 17 years, from 1994 to 2021 with the keywords of ‘global migration’, ‘population’, ‘economic growth’, and ‘labour supply’.

Table 2: Migration Studies on the International Level

S. No.	Field of Research	Focus	Outcome	References
1.	Pooling country data on migration, population	Evidence from pooling country data on migration, population, and	According to neoclassical economic theory, immigration has historically been linked to poor output and growth impacts for the host economy in terms of per capita growth. In a Solow growth	Dolado, et al., (1994). [43]

	and economic growth in the country.	economic growth in the country	model with the addition of human capital and migration, this research examines how these effects can alter when the human capital that immigrants bring with them at the time of their arrival is explicitly taken into account. The key result is that the negative effects of immigration on output and growth tend to diminish when the human capital of imported immigrants rises relative to that of natives.	
2.	Macroeconomic Effects of Migrant Workers.	Macroeconomic Effects of Migrant Workers: CGE Model Analysis.	Using a Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) model of the Thai economy, this study examines the macroeconomic effects of migrant labour in Thailand. The analysis shows that the issue of migrant workers has developed into a significant policy concern during the last few years. This is due in part to the magnitude of the migrant labour, as well as conflicting opinions regarding the need for these employees and the effects hiring them would have on the economy. While employees worry that migrant workers are directly competing with Thai workers and driving down Thai real wages, employers typically refer to labour shortages for some types of work and in some regions of the country.	Sussangkarn, (1996). [44]
3.	Migration And Livelihood	Migration And Sustainable Livelihoods: A Literature Review.	This essay focuses on the connections between migration and stable economic conditions, paying particular attention to the institutional elements that hold these two together. In contrast to making the case that migration is frequently the rule rather than the exception, it contends that a large portion of development literature operates under the incorrect premise that sedentary patterns in society are the norm. It is concluded that migration should be seen as just one of the livelihood options available to households, that it is frequently combined with other options, and that it is often a two-way process in which migrants maintain close ties to their areas of origin for a much longer period of time than is generally assumed.	McDowell & Haan, (1997). [45]
4.	Labour Supply and Migration	Labour Supply, Migration, and Long-Term Development.	This article investigates the impact of skilled and unskilled labour supply on the rate of open economy expansion. Using an expansion-in-varieties paradigm, the model distinguishes between a long-term equilibrium and a	Bretschger, (2001). [46]

			medium-term adjustment path. It is demonstrated that in terms of the dynamic implications of labour supply, a model with expanding variations in the consuming sector differs from one with expanding variety in the production sector. The outcomes are also influenced by the countries' production shares in the world's goods marketplaces and the production substitution elasticity. It has been established that having access to low-skilled labour will typically have a detrimental effect on long-term development.	
5.	Immigration on Native Earnings.	Australian Micro Data Evidence of the Effect of Immigration on Native Earnings.	This study takes a fresh way to examine how recent immigration has affected Australian natives' real wages. The approach uses data from six successive income distribution surveys conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from 1982 through 1996 to conduct a cross-section study of 48 labour markets. Recent immigrants do not appear to have a substantial impact on Australian natives' real wages. When the precise effect of immigration on less educated or younger Australian employees is examined, this result is unaffected.	Addison & Worswick, (2002). [47]
6.	Internal Migration	Voluntary Internal Migration and Update.	The research has focused particularly on a number of multidisciplinary village studies since they are better able to capture the transient migrations that seem to characterise a large portion of contemporary migration.	Deshingkar & Grimm, (2004). [48]
7.	The economic contribution of migrant workers	In order to design policies, consider the economic contribution of migrant workers to Thailand.	This study emphasises the contributions migrant workers provide to Thailand and suggests ways to advance economic growth and respectable employment in both the sending and receiving countries. As part of an evaluation of the demands of the Thai labour market, this article describes the macroeconomic contributions and microeconomic impacts of migrant workers. They also discuss how they affect employment and economic output in Thailand.	Martin, (2007). [49]
8.	Impacts of a significant migrant influx.	Spain 1998–2008: Short-term impacts of a significant migrant influx.	In this essay, the impacts of the significant immigration wave that affected Spanish regions between 1998 and 2008 are examined. They offer causal estimates of the impacts of immigration on the primary factors affecting income and wages and model how regional economies in Spain might	Ortega, (2008). [50]

			react to immigration shocks in the data. They demonstrate that slower development in per capita income and labour productivity during this time was caused by immigration.	
9.	Migration And National Wages	Migration And National Wages: Clarifying the Theory and The Empirics.	This study makes national-level estimates of how immigration affects native employees' salaries in the United States. They underline that in order to assess the rivalry and cross-skill complementing impacts of immigrants on wages, a production function framework is required to mix employees with various skill sets. Additionally, they stress how crucial it is for workers with only a high school diploma or less and those without one to be able to easily replace one another.	Ottaviano & Peri, (2008). [51]
10.	Economic Contribution	Migrant Workers' Economic Contribution to Thailand	This study makes a determination of the economic impact of these migrant workers on Thailand utilising a variety of data sources and a collection of associated conclusions. They find that capital gains from migrant workers have an increasing tendency, from around 0.03 percent of the real national income (880 million baht) in 1995 to roughly 0.055 percent of the real national income (2,039 million baht) in 2005. The net annual contribution of migrant workers, calculated using the modified labour share, is equal to about 760 million Thai Baht, or 0.023 percent of the actual national GDP.	Pholphirul & Rukumnuaykit, (2010). [52]
11.	Immigration and economic growth	A panel data analysis of immigration and economic growth in the OECD countries from 1986 to 2006.	In this article, the effect of immigration on economic development in 22 OECD nations is reassessed. It is based on a unique dataset that enables skill-level-based differentiation between net migration of native-born and foreign-born individuals. Migration is added to an augmented Solow-Swan model and system GMM is used for estimations. In this paradigm, we find that the human capital that immigrants contribute has a beneficial effect on economic growth. The mechanical dilution effect is typically outweighed by the contribution of immigrants to the building of human capital, although the overall impact is generally modest, even in nations with highly selective immigration policies.	Boubtane, et al., (2010). [53]

12.	Migration and Citizenship	Migration and Citizenship: Rights and Exclusions.	In the framework of modern and historical conceptions of citizenship, this essay examines the rights of various types of migrants. Its goal is to examine the fundamental presumptions that underlie contemporary applications of the phrase, particularly those that concern welfare rights. By focusing on these, they hope to highlight how many rights that are taken for granted are linked to citizenship, even if it is not always necessary, and how the lack of citizenship status can give governments the authority to restrict the rights of non-citizens, especially migrants.	Bloom & Feldman, (2011). [54]
13.	Portability Arrangements for Migrants.	Global Overview of Portability Arrangements for Social Security for Migrants.	Three topics are highlighted in this essay: In both the host and the country of origin, I have approach to official social safety, which includes social safety and social facilities; and (i) 94 Strategies and Policy Spaces (ii) Social security benefits can be transferred from the nation of origin to the country of residence; (iii) the employment opportunities for immigrants in the destination country and the host country.	MacAuslan & Sabates, (2011). [55]
14.	Immigration's Impact on Productivity	Immigration's Impact on Productivity: Evidence from the US States	The long-term effects of immigration on employment, productivity, and skill bias are examined in this study. As indices of immigration flows, they use proximity to the Mexican border and the presence of immigrant groups in numerous US states before 1960. No evidence exists to suggest that immigrants are displacing local workers. Additionally, they discover a large, positive relationship between immigration and total factor productivity as well as a negative relationship between immigration and the high skill bias of production technologies. The findings support the hypothesis that immigration encouraged effective task specialisation, which raised TFP and encouraged the deployment of labour-saving technologies.	D'Amuri & Peri, (2011). [56]
15.	Economic Development and Foreign Labour	Economic Development and Foreign Labour in Singapore and ASEAN.	The rise of the Singaporean economy and the preferences of foreign immigrants in Asia are both examined in this essay. The main developments in the labour market are also covered, as well as the benefits of hiring foreign workers in a small open economy like Singapore. Using Thangavelu's (2011) dynamic general equilibrium model, the	Thangavelu, (2012). [57]

			study also shows crucial simulations of the effect of immigration on output growth and the wage gap in the Singaporean economy. The study considers steady-state development, the wage difference between skilled and unskilled workers, and the innovation potential of the domestic sector when analysing the flow of skilled and unskilled foreign workers. The model also takes into account how immigrants contribute to the growth of the domestic economy by increasing immigration.	
16.	The Effects of Immigration on the Labour Market.	Evidence from a Thai Registration Campaign on the Effects of Immigration on the Labour Market.	According to this article, immigration in Thailand would cause a 1% increase in the country's labour force but a 5% decrease in earnings. This effect is more potent than what is often observed in industrialised nations. There is no proof that immigration has impacted Thai internal migration or decreased employment rates in Thailand.	Bryant & Rukumnuaykit, (2013). [58]
17.	Immigration, job openings, and employment dynamics.	Evidence from Thai manufacturers on the relationship between immigration, job openings, and employment dynamics.	This study looks at the difficulties faced by businesses that hire immigrants and how they assist in filling employment openings. According to descriptive analysis, Thai businesses have little trouble hiring immigrants, who primarily come from nearby nations. Their regressions show that, when firm-level characteristics are looked at, businesses that hire immigrant workers typically have higher proportions of workers with low educational backgrounds, are newly founded, use fewer computers or other technologies in their operations, and are more labour-intensive.	Pholphirul, (2013). [59]
18.	Labour Demand	The Labour Demand Curve Is Declining: Reassessing Immigration's Effect on the Labour Market	By utilising the diversity in supply shifts between groups of people with different levels of education and experience, this research creates a new method for evaluating the impacts of migration on the labour market. The author makes the assumption that workers with varying degrees of experience and similar educational backgrounds participate in a nationwide labour market and are not exact replacements. According to the analysis, immigration decreases competitors' wages: a 10% increase in supply results in a 3–4% decrease in pay.	Borjas, (2013). [60]

19.	Native outmigration and immigrant inflows.	Impacts of higher immigration on the local labour market, native outmigration, and immigrant inflows.	In this article, the impact of immigration on labour market results for particular occupations is examined. The author discovers that natives' and previous immigrants' intercity mobility rates are not affected by immigration inflows. However, in cities with higher relative supplies of employees in a particular occupation, earnings and employment rates are generally lower. The findings imply that the 1980s immigration inflows decreased low-skilled natives' salaries and employment rates by 1-3 percentage points in classic gateway towns like Miami and Los Angeles.	Card, (2016). [61]
20.	Foreign labour migration	Effect of foreign labour migration on Thailand's regional economic expansion.	In order to determine the economic impacts of immigration through production and productivity separately for skill-classified migrant workers, through an econometric analysis of the production function, this paper explores the consequences of global labour mobility on regional economic growth in Thailand from 2003 to 2015. The empirical findings reveal that immigrants, particularly those with high levels of education, have a statistically significant and favourable impact on Thailand's labour productivity as well as the growth of the regional economy. This implies that plans for regional area-based growth and the ability of the host country to absorb highly trained migrant labour should both be given more thought.	Tipayalai, (2020). [62]
21.	Global Migration	Review of the Effects of Global Migration on Inclusive Growth.	The study looks at how immigrating overseas significantly affects both an individual's and their offspring's material well-being. Cross-border migration of people, especially from underdeveloped to industrialised nations, has a big impact on a lot of variables. First and foremost, it affects the migrants directly by allowing them to improve their income due to increased production in the destination country. It also increases the expected income for their offspring. Second, it has an impact on the destination nation's labour markets, productivity, innovation, demographic make-up, financial stability, and criminality. Third, the countries of origin can suffer a lot. It encourages remittance flows and strengthens international ties notwithstanding the	Rozhkov, et al., (2021). [63]

			possibility that it will lead to the loss of human capital.	
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Source: Compiled by the author

International migration is generally moving from less developed to more developed countries. Major effects of migration can be seen in both the people and the locations involved. Migration may help migrants and their families while also promoting inclusive and sustainable development in both the nations of origin and destination when it is supported by the right policies. In terms of their county of birth, only ten nations account for one-third of all international migrants, with India being the most common, with roughly 18 million people living abroad. The second-largest "diaspora" after China (11 million), the Russian Federation (10 million), and the Syrian Arab Republic was made up of migrants from Mexico (12 million) (8 million).

4.7 AN ANALYSIS OF STUDIES ABOUT MIGRANT WORKERS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL- INDIA:

Many research on migration and migrant workers are conducted in the Indian environment. Internal migration, labour migration, remittances, obstacles and opportunities of migration, as well as social protection programmes, are the subjects of the majority of studies. The following table can be used to analyse how quickly the field of migration studies has grown over the past few decades. It includes research on all forms of internal and external migration, migrants, and diversity associated to migration. Numerous academics have tracked the rise in the number of migrant workers and the associated activities. For the past eight years, from 2002 to 2020, migrant labour has been the focus of this paper with the keywords of ‘labour migration’, ‘Indian poverty’, ‘internal migration’, and ‘urbanisation’.

Table 3: Migration Studies at the National Level- India

S. No.	Field of Research	Focus	Outcome	Reference
1.	Migration from rural to urban	A review of the evidence and some open questions about migration from rural to urban areas and vocational diversity in India.	The past theoretical and empirical research on occupational diversity and rural-urban migration was examined in this study. Theoretically, both the developmental and the distress perspectives have been used to explain how the occupational structure has changed through time. According to empirical research, rural occupational structure is being affected by both development- and distress-related-forces at the same time. The evidence at hand makes it challenging to determine how much influence they actually have. The study emphasises the necessity for a novel method in diversification studies to understand the phenomena not only in terms of micro-level dynamics but also from a more holistic viewpoint taking into consideration several macro processes.	Rani & Shylendra, (2002). [64]
2.	Labour Migration	Labour Migration and Remittances in Uttarakhand.	This paper makes the observation that migrant from rural to urban areas make up an unorganised sector for which the government has not yet issued any specific policies or guidelines. As a result, migrants must cope with identity problems in urban settings, which have been made worse by worries about terrorism-related security.	Jain, (2010). [65]

			The police regularly harass migrants because they lack identification documents. They are also unable to benefit from government aid programmes in the cities due to a lack of identifying paperwork. It is suggested that the Uttarakhand government develop a plan and specific standards for issuing identification cards to migrants in order to formally recognise them as lawful residents of Uttarakhand. An identity card will protect migrants from police harassment and help them in case of crises or accidents.	
3.	Indian poverty and labour migration.	Integrated Growth Indian poverty and labour migration.	This essay explores the connection between labour migration and poverty in India during a time of escalating inequality. The study looks at how socially disadvantaged people migrate, asks if migration might be a way out of poverty, and suggests specific policies that are already in place and should be supported. The paper makes the case that a macro-micro paradox limits our understanding of migration dynamics, with macro data emphasising the more affluent groups, which are overrepresented among migrants, while under recording the migration of the most vulnerable groups. This calls for an interdisciplinary approach to the study of migration.	Haan, (2011). [66]
4.	Internal Migration	An Overview of the Features, Trends, and Policy Challenges of Internal Migration in India.	According to Davis (1951), India has a society that is largely stationary. Three out of ten Indians, according to conservative estimates, are internal migrants. And there are many more that are uncounted and invisible, as they detail in this study.	Srivastava, (2012). [67]
5.	Internal Migration.	Internal Migration in: Remittance, poverty, and Opportunities.	This study examines previously unrecognised connections between migration and human development by examining the health and educational outcomes of various social groups. The key findings show that there are few international migrants, particularly among the Adivasis, where less than 1% travelled abroad, highlighting the difficulties that lower social strata experience in moving abroad. The examination of spending patterns reveals that migration is meeting immediate consumption requirements and that it will probably lead to higher shares of health spending as wages rise. The study concludes with suggestions for improving	Castaldo, et al., (2012). [68]

			health and education policies to make them more welcoming and inclusive of immigrants.	
6.	Labour migration	Impact on Indian rural poverty as a result of labour migration to the construction sector.	Based on a field study, the current article investigates how migration to the construction industry affects rural poverty in India. The survey reveals that workers there face subpar living and working conditions as well as a lack of citizenship rights, privileges, and voice. But despite difficulty, reduced spending, and perhaps a shorter working life, they are able to save a sizeable amount of their income, which they send or bring back home.	Srivastava & Sutradhar, (2016). [69]
7.	Migrant workers in construction sector.	Moving Away from Poverty? An analysis of migrant workers in India's construction industry.	This study highlights the inconsistent effects of labour migration and the complex conceptual issues surrounding its effects on poverty in a broader sense. The primary goal of this study is to determine how labour migration in the construction industry affects migrant workers' and their households' levels of poverty.	Srivastava & Sutradhar, (2016). [70]
8.	Internal Migration	Internal Migration in India: Intensity, Flows and Impact.	In contrast to permanent and semi-permanent migrants, who often belong to the wealthier socioeconomic sectors, this essay looks at how temporary and seasonal migrants typically belong to the lower socioeconomic categories. The contribution of migration to urbanisation and population redistribution has historically been much lower than anticipated in Western countries due to the enormous number of migrants who maintain ties to their home countries and frequently go back and forth. Migration has had a good impact on development, but official support is lacking because of the unfavourable and hostile public opinion of migration.	Bhagat, et al., (2018). [71]
9.	Migration and Urbanisation.	Development Impacts of Migration and Urbanisation.	The relationship between migration, urbanisation, and development is summarised conceptually and theoretically in this article, along with its prospective and actual effects on development. It also makes the case that how nations structure their urbanisation and migration policy has a significant impact on how migration and urbanisation affect development.	Bhagat, (2018). [72]
10.	Standards of living of migrant workers in South India.	An investigation into the wages and standards of living of Bengali migrant	Despite having moved from their original locales in their early twenties, the study has discovered that all of the sample's migrant employees are now in their early or mid-thirties. After working in Kolkata or other northern or western Indian cities, the majority of migrant workers arrived in	Chakraborty, et al., (2020). [73]

		workers in South India.	south India. Most of the employees, most of whom are now employed by labour contractors, learned about the job openings in south India from their fellow villagers or friends. The current Bengali migrant labourers in south India are facing difficulties as a result of the ongoing influx of migrant workers from eastern and north-eastern India. But about 80% of them do not intend to return to West Bengal in the future.	
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Source: Compiled by the author

Internal migration is widely acknowledged to have a significant impact on social and economic growth, particularly in developing nations. According to census data from India, 450 million people—or nearly 37% of the overall population—were migrants in 2011 based on their last known address. This is almost twice as many internal migrants as the Census of 1991 reported (225 million). Focusing on the migratory flows suggests that Indian population mobility has gradually risen throughout time. According to the studies stated above, more than one-third of all internal migrants during the intercensal eras came from the states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

4.8 AN ANALYSIS OF STUDIES ABOUT MIGRANT WORKERS IN KERALA:

Since migrant labourers constitute a large economic force in Kerala, the southernmost state of India, many research about migrant workers and their contributions, economic conditions, and vulnerability of migrants are conducted in Kerala. The studies below make it plainly evident that Kerala struggles to provide enough jobs that are acceptable for the expanding population of native young adults with advanced degrees. As a result, Keralites have started searching for better pay and skilled labour outside of India, while migrant labourers fill the ensuing labour gap in Kerala. The report primarily focuses on migrant labour throughout the previous ten years, from 2011 to 2021 using the key words ‘labour migration’, ‘interstate migration’, ‘domestic migration’, ‘in-migration’, ‘wage differences’, and ‘informal employment’.

Table 4: Migration Studies in Kerala

S. No.	Field of Research	Focus	Outcome	Reference
1.	Labour Migration	Migration's effects on Kerala's society and economy.	The findings of the first migration research that included the entire State of Kerala are presented in this article. It includes both measurements and analysis of the various migration kinds and features. In Kerala throughout the latter quarter of the 20th century, migration has been the one element that has been the most dynamic in an otherwise gloomy growth environment.	Zachariah, et al., (2011). [74]
2.	Labour Migration	Integration of migrant workers in Kerala.	This article demonstrates how out-of-state migrants are kept apart from the local society using survey data from the most recent Inter-State Migrant Survey in Kerala (ISMSK). According to the study, migrant workers in Kerala are unable to interact with locals in order to learn crucial information about local wage levels, worker rights, and working conditions. Even worse, regional labour unions are doing nothing to	Moses, et al., (2012). [75]

			educate these employees about the labour market or the local environment. The Keralite labour movement's strength and longevity, as well as the larger social paradigm in which it is ingrained, are long-term threatened by this lack of integration.	
3.	Kerala's Migrant	Kerala's Migrant Workers: A Study of their Socio-Economic Situation	Based on information from a sample of 166 migrant workers, this study analysed the socioeconomic situation of migrant workers in Kerala and examined their income, patterns of spending and saving, and kind of employment.	Saikia, (2015). [76]
4.	Socio-Economic Conditions of Migrant Laborers	An Empirical Study of the Socio-Economic Conditions of Migrant Laborers in Kerala.	The socio-economic circumstances of unorganised sector domestic migrant labourers (DML) in central Kerala's Ernakulam District are empirically examined in this research, which also gives recommendations for ways to enhance the migrant labourers' living and working situations.	Manoj & Viswanath, (2015). [77]
5.	Migrant Workers	Impact Of Migrant Workers in The Kerala Economy.	The study looked at the amount of native labour available in rural labour markets as well as the size of the present migrant worker population.	Joy, (2016). [78]
6.	Internal Migration	Internal Migration Patterns in India: Some Experiences from Kerala.	In order to improve the standard of living of migrant workers, this article will examine socioeconomic concerns and attempt to identify policy actions by the government. Additionally, they looked into Kerala's declining productive sectors.	Kumar & Pradeep, (2016). [79]
7.	Interstate Migration	Study on Interstate Migrant Workers: Migrant Labour in Kerala.	The study examined the underlying causes of Kerala's massive influx of migrants as well as the routes taken by migrant workers to enter the state. Additionally, they examined the types of employment contracts that the migrants signed, as well as the compensation/wages and perks they received in exchange, and they evaluated the living and working conditions of migrant workers.	Arun & Ajay, (2017). [80]
8.	Domestic Migration	Domestic Migrant Workers in Kerala and their Socio-Economic Condition.	The socioeconomic traits of domestic migrant workers, who are the backbone of Kerala's economy, are the subject of this study. They had made important contributions to the state of Kerala's economy and social structure during the past few decades.	Arya, (2018). [81]
9.	In-migration	An examination of the causes of Kerala's heavy in-migration	The report explains the difficulties faced by business owners and employers as well as the justifications for hiring foreign labour in Kerala at the moment. Kerala lacks a conducive climate for industrial growth due to a number of factors, including the	Deepika & Savadatti, (2018). [82]

		from the viewpoint of the employers.	significant influence of labour unions. As a result, this research could aid in the development of policies that would support entrepreneurs and their companies.	
10.	In-Migration	Labour Market Changes and In-Migration in Kerala: Reasons and Status.	In addition to analysing the situation of in-migration in Kerala, this study looked at the macroeconomic causes of interstate migrant workers' in-migration.	Deepika, (2019). [83]
11.	Labour migration and wage differences	Factors Affecting Wage Differences Between Local and Immigrant Laborers in Kerala's Construction Sector.	The study made clear that the wage factors affecting in-migrant and local labourers in Kerala's construction business vary in their degree of impact on their pay and wage disparity. Kerala's labour market is dominated by interstate migrants, which has led to a high incidence of wage disparity and forced the state to review its labour laws and wage policies.	Baiju & Shamna, (2019). [84]
12.	Internal migration	A study on the contribution of interstate labourers to Kerala's overall development.	In this study, the main factors influencing migration to Kerala were found to be Kerala's high-income rate and greater work opportunities, as well as the poor economic situations in the home nation. The nature of the immigrants' jobs has hardly altered at all, notwithstanding the transition from low-income brackets before migration to high-income brackets after migration. The study also reveals that it is exceedingly challenging to dominate the unskilled sector in any industry without the use of migrant labour. The author finishes by stating that these workers have contributed to the growth of our economy in the past, present, and future. If the contribution of these out-of-state workers is insufficient in some way, our state will remain inactive.	Baby, (2019). [85]
13.	Effects of migration	An analysis of the socio-economic effects of migrant labour on Kerala's construction industry in Changanassery Taluk.	This essay examines the socioeconomic effects of migrant labourers in Kerala, as well as their good and negative effects, particularly on the state's building industry. It identifies various factors that have contributed to an increase in migrant workers entering the state recently, particularly in the construction sector, and analyses the positive effects of migration on various parties involved in the sector, including contractors, clients, construction companies, etc. It also critically examines the adverse effects of increased migration into the state from both a social and economic perspective.	Mohan, (2020). [86]

14.	Developmental aspect Migration	Contours Of Migration and Development in The SDG Agenda.	The study covered a wide range of topics and problems related to the SDGs on both a global and local level. This book amplifies the complexity and multifaceted nature of migration and development along with important policy considerations. It covers the most crucial SDG and migration topic. The authors concentrate on macro- and micro-level activities that support the SDGs and close the information gap on global migration. The authors contrast Kerala Migration Survey data with UNDESA statistics on population and development (with an emphasis on the migration module) (KMS). The writers capture readers' interest on SDGs related to migration by drawing on these two rich sources of data.	Sivakumar & Rajan, (2021). [87]
15.	in-migration and informal employment	A research project on urbanisation, informal employment, and in-migration in Kerala.	This study's primary goal was to determine the number of migrants from other states, as well as their employment and living situations in Kerala. According to the study's secondary data, Kerala's overall internal migration accounts for only approximately 5% of all domestic migration from other states. Between 2001 and 2011, it grew by around 2 lakh, or 4.5 lakh, to nearly 6.5 lakh, with an annual growth rate of 4.4%. It is observed that during 2001, The majority of migrants to Kerala come from states close by like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Maharashtra. However, in 2011, this pattern altered as a result of a sharp surge in migration from distant states like West Bengal, Assam, Odisha, and Bihar, with an annual growth rate of about 20%. In Kerala, it has been observed that a decline in the proportion of migrants reporting long-duration movement has been accompanied by an increase in the proportion of short-duration migration.	Parida, et al., (2021). [88]

Source: Compiled by the author

This table throws light on the following main aspects:

- (1) Most of the researchers explained the effects of migration on Kerala's society and economy.
- (2) Majority of the researchers conducted empirical study to analyse the effects and impacts of migration.
- (3) The patterns of internal migration and immigration to Kerala have received very little attention.

4.9 AN ANALYSIS OF STUDIES ABOUT MIGRANT WORKERS IN ERNAKULAM:

In the State, Ernakulam has the biggest concentration of migrant workers. The total number of migrants in Ernakulam, according to the Labour Commissionerate, GoK (2021), is 80716. Studies on labour migration, mobility, settlement, social protection, and the socioeconomic circumstances of migrant labourers may be found in the case of Ernakulam. The paper focuses mostly about migrant workers

during the past 13 years, from 2007 to 2020 using the key words ‘labour market’, ‘internal migration’, ‘unskilled labour’, and ‘financial inclusion’.

Table 5: Migration Studies in Ernakulam

S. No.	Field of Research	Focus	Outcome	Reference
1.	Labour Migration to Kerala	Tamil Migrant Labourers in Kochi: A Study of Labour Migration to Kerala	100 daily job seekers from Tamil Nadu who were casual labourers made up the relatively small sample size for a pilot study on internal migration in Kerala. The analysis comes to the conclusion that migrant workers earn significantly more money than they would at home. They put in longer hours, though, and their real pay may be lower because living expenses in Kochi are greater for things like food, housing, and transportation.	Surabhi & Kumar, (2007). [89]
2.	Labour market and migration	A Market Place for Migrants: Mobility, Settlement, and Social Protection in Kerala.	This study explores the idea of social protection by focusing on a Sunday Bengali market for migrant workers in Perumbavoor, a tiny town close to Kochi in Kerala, South India. The market, which acts as a "gathering point" for workers, was created in response to the unique needs of migrant labourers from West Bengal, Bihar, and Nepal. These markets support a network of migrant workers, contractors, traders, and trade unions by serving as a point of contact.	Prasad, (2011). [90]
3.	Internal migration	Migrant labourer issues in Perumbavoor	The study examines the difficulties faced by migrant workers in Perumbavoor. According to the study, the majority of respondents have substantial financial issues, housing issues, and wage challenges. Some of them struggle to obtain work and deal with significant family issues. The Government and bank have provided the responses with the majority of their institutional support. The majority of respondents receive medical care during emergencies.	Sasi & Santha, (2017). [91]
4.	Unskilled Labour Migration	A Study on Working Conditions of Unskilled Migrant Labourers in Kerala with Special Reference to Ernakulam District.	The working conditions of migrant labourers in the state of Kerala are discussed in the current study. It focuses on the unskilled workers who toil in the industrial sector's hazardous working conditions. Despite playing a crucial part in the state's economic development, they are required to work longer hours without receiving any additional compensation. Health problems are a problem for these unskilled workers and their families because of the dangerous employment and subpar medical care.	Saviour, (2018). [92]

5.	Sociological Study on Migrant Workers.	Sociological Study on The Conditions of Migrant Workers in The Garment Industry in Ernakulam City Post 2018 Floods.	The sociological situation of migrant workers, their vocations, and several government initiatives were all the subject of the study.	Krishnakumar, (2019). [93]
6.	Unskilled labour Migration.	Interstate Unskilled Migrants of Kerala, South India: The Push and Pull Factors of Long-Distance Migration within a Country.	In this study, two different groups of migrant workers—long-distance migrants from states like West Bengal, Odisha, and Assam, as well as those from Tamil Nadu, a nearby state—are examined. The significance of including these two unique groups comes from the fact that their migration paths—in terms of length of stay in Kerala, distance travelled, social and cultural backgrounds, language, etc. are very different. Such a strategy also sheds light on what motivates Tamil migrants in Kerala to go back to their home country.	Kumar, (2019). [94]
7.	Financial Inclusion of female immigrants	Study on the Financial Inclusion of Foreign Female Laborers in Kerala with Particular Reference to Ernakulam	This research focuses on financial inclusion as a catalyst for development and prosperity. India has been developing policies and programmes for enhanced financial inclusion and economic citizenship in the twenty-first century. However, India's path to economic ascendance depends on the financial infrastructure that enables the country's 65 percent unbanked population (conservative 2012 estimate by World Bank). And perhaps more significantly, how the financial safety net is extended to both male and female migrant workers.	John, (2020) [95]

Source: Compiled by the author

According to a 2013 study by Mr. M. P. Joseph IAS (R), Dr. D. Narayana, and Dr. C. S. Venkiteswaran on behalf of the Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation for the Department of Labour and Skills of the Government of Kerala, there is more than 25 lakh (2.5 million), domestic migrant labourers, in Kerala from other states of India, as well as from Bhutan and Nepal. In 2016, this number was over 40 lakhs. The annual income of the Malayali expatriate population is estimated to be more than Rs. 75,000 crores. In Kerala, there are many more migrant workers than the 16 lakh (1.6 million) Keralites who are employed abroad. In Kerala, there was nearly a tenth as many migrant workers in 2013 as there were locals, who numbered around 33 million in 2011. By 2023, it is projected to increase to 48 lakhs (4.8 million), notwithstanding a drop in Keralites moving abroad. In addition, the bulk of the local population would be older than 40 within 10 years, which would encourage more people to move from other states. Due to the stark linguistic, social, and cultural contrasts between Kerala and these other states as well as the great distance, internal migration frequently resembles foreign migration.

5. CURRENT STATUS AND IDEAL SOLUTION FOR THE CURRENT STATUS :

In 2020, India led the list of nations with the largest Diasporas, with 18 million of its citizens residing abroad. Other nations with sizable transnational populations were Syria (11 million), China (10 million),

and Mexico (11 million each) (8 million). The factors that drive migration, such as economic pressures, shifting age demographics, population expansion, fast urbanisation, and environmental stress, are projected to endure and worsen over the coming decades. People move for a variety of reasons, for climate change, poverty, and issues with climate security, demography, and human rights. In the long run, immigration causes social, economic, and political issues in the host countries. These issues include:

- (1) Population growth, which has a negative impact on the social institutions already in place;
- (2) An increase in the demand for goods and services; and
- (3) The displacement of locals from jobs in the countryside and in the cities.

Migrants frequently struggle to integrate into their new communities, which causes issues with peaceful coexistence, commerce, cultural customs, religious views, linguistic hurdles, agricultural practices, economic activity, social integration, pastoralism, and other issues. In order to provide people, with the option to stay or migrate, nations should encourage stability, education, and economic opportunities while reducing the factors that lead to forced migration, especially by fostering resilience.

6. RESEARCH GAP :

Even though numerous studies on migration have been done, notably in Kerala, there is still much need for additional research because so many new areas need to be explored. The following are some areas that were noted during the review:

- Studies on migrant workers and their economic contributions show that much research has been done worldwide, particularly in India, although Kerala has seen very few of these studies. But despite the fact that the Ernakulam District in Kerala has the state's biggest concentration of migrant workers, it was found that too few studies in this field had been carried out there.
- Since these studies were based on the 2011 India and Kerala census, there is still room to update the data.
- Even if there were no academic study publications on the contributions of migrant workers in macro and microeconomic aspects, numerous studies released over the past few years have described the inflow of migrant workers.
- Given the debate above, it can be said that there isn't much written about migrant labour. There hasn't been much research done on this group of workers and how they affect the economy. These studies have covered the human rights angle as well as a few other topics, such as health issues, lodging issues, and sexual exploitation of female employees. Therefore, it is imperative that a thorough study be conducted that covers practically all elements of migrant labour and their effects on the economy. It will be useful for academics, learners, and decision-makers.

7. RESEARCH AGENDA :

- (6) What is the history of Indian labour migration?
- (7) What are the types and causes of migration with special reference to Kerala?
- (8) What are the existing works of literature on migrant workers at the international and national levels?
- (9) What are the migrant worker's contributions toward economic growth in general?
- (10) What are the research gaps in considering previous research studies enabling to propose a research topic?

8. RESEARCH AGENDA ANALYSIS :

8.1 The history of Indian labour migration:

In India, people have been moving from rural to town areas for a long time. Workers from rural India were pushed rather than drawn to the industries, according to a 1931 Royal Commission on Labour report, because the city had few opportunities for them. People immigrated to India during the British colonial era with the intention of meeting the demands of capitalist development both at home and abroad. The migration of individuals has increased since independence or during the early years of freedom when numerous industries operated throughout the nation.

8.2 The types and causes of migration with special reference to Kerala:

In the unorganised sector, Kerala has the highest wages in the nation. The presence of significant others, direct trains from native states, consistent job opportunities, a peaceful social environment, relatively less discriminatory treatment of workers, the ease with which their earnings could be transferred home, and the widespread use of mobile phones that reduced the travel time to their homes all contributed to the migration to Kerala. Immigrants are drawn to Kerala for a variety of reasons, both push and pull. According to Dr. Manav Paul, internal conflicts based on caste, creed, or race, disasters, poverty, unemployment, high population density, poor agricultural yields, and low labour demand are the main push factors. Other factors that affect the flow of migrants include family life, the lack of civil activity in residential areas, and disasters.

8.3 The existing works of literature on migrant workers at the international and national levels:

In the case of the United States, studies are related to the impacts of immigration on the salaries of native employees at the national level, and similarly can be found research done in Europe. A sizable number of studies are done at the international level with regard to migration in general etc. Studies on the contributions of migrant workers have been conducted in Thailand. Studies from Singapore and Australia have helped us better grasp how immigration affects native workers' wages. There are studies on the Political and Regulatory Aspects of Access, Portability, and Exclusion in Southern Africa: Social Security for Migrants with a Focus on Migrants in Southern Africa. Asian studies have attempted to comprehend the trends of immigration populations and how they affect the expansion of the economy. Overall, an equal number of studies are conducted at the global or international level.

Many research on migration and migrant workers are conducted in the Indian environment. Internal migration, labour migration, remittances, obstacles and opportunities of migration, as well as social protection programmes, are the subjects of the majority of studies. The following table can be used to analyse how quickly the field of migration studies has grown over the past few decades. It includes research on all forms of internal and external migration, migrants, and diversity associated to migration. Numerous academics have tracked the rise in the number of migrant workers and the associated activities.

8.4 The migrant worker's contributions towards economic growth in general:

More than any other factor, including agrarian reforms, labour union efforts, and social welfare legislation, migration has helped Kerala's poor people escape poverty. According to the survey, there are presently approximately 1.5 million Keralites living outside of India. Through remittances, they send more than Rs. 4,000 million home each year. The population of working age is increased via migration. Migrants bring talents with them and help the recipient countries grow their human capital. In addition, migrants' advance technology. To effectively discuss the role of migration in our society, it is crucial to comprehend these effects.

9. RESEARCH PROPOSAL :

After a thorough examination and evaluation of the research literature, the paper recommends that a massive study be conducted to better understand labour migration: types, causes and impacts.

- Proposed title (comprehensive)
Impacts of Labour migration on the Kerala economy
- Geography
Ernakulam District (Kerala)
- Target respondents
Migrants
- Objectives
 - a) To observe the extent of migrant worker's availability in Kerala.
 - b) To find out the extent of the financial up-gradation of the migrants due to migration.
 - c) To find out the extent of social upliftment of the migrants and their families due to migration.
 - d) To find out the types and causes of labour migration.
 - e) To find out the impact of labour migration on the Kerala economy.

10. ABCD LISTING :

ABCD stands for Benefits, Constraints, Advantages, and Disadvantages. By looking at the core issues and identifying the crucial constituent elements based on four constructs—Advantages, Benefits, Constraints, and Disadvantages—the ABCD analysis generates a systematic matrix with an ordered list that handles all variables in significant areas [96].

Table 6: ABCD listing of Impact of migration

ADVANTAGES	BENEFITS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerated economic expansion. Employment in unpopular fields is filled. Working-age immigrants assist the government's coffers positively. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More flexible labour market. Potential entrepreneurs. Greater cultural diversity. Better career prospects. Possibility of escaping extreme poverty Improved standard of living Better options for children's schooling.
CONSTRAINTS	DISADVANTAGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher population density. Lack of work permits. Communication problems. Social isolation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in crime rate. Increased demand on public services like education, health, and traffic congestion. Social unrest brought on by mass migration.

Source: Compiled by the author

11. FINDINGS / DISCUSSION :

Based on the review undertaken following are the significant findings of the study:

- Even after independence, the historical pattern of the migration of labourers was maintained. The percentage of the people residing in urban areas increased from 17.3% to 32.8 percent between 1951 and 2001. 73.3 percent of the workforce was still based in rural areas. From 77.7 percent in 1991 and 79.3 percent in 1981, the proportion slightly decreased [97].
- According to a study conducted by World Economic Forum, Types of Migration can be classified as [98]:
 - By political boundaries: Internal and International migration
 - By movement patterns: Step migration, Circular migration, Chain migration
 - By decision-making approach: Voluntary migration, Involuntary Migration-Reluctant/impelled/imposed migration, Forced migration
- According to a study conducted by World Economic Forum, the main causes of the migration are [99]:
 - Economic causes
 - Poverty
 - Starvation
 - Unemployment
 - Low wages
 - Socio-political causes
 - Conflicts
 - Political instability
 - Increase in illegal activities
 - Discrimination
 - Ecological causes
 - Pollution: On our planets, there are some places where the pollution levels are too high. For instance, areas near garbage disposal plants, especially, frequently experience extreme pollution of all kinds.
 - Every area of the economy is impacted by migration in terms of the economy. Not only does it have a profoundly favourable effect on population growth, but also on employment and labour force participation, salaries and incomes, our nation's skill base, and net productivity.

- The impact of migration on labour markets is influenced by the capabilities of newcomers and current employees as well as the features of the destination economy. Remittances from migrants may have an impact on the general economy of the receiving city [100].

12. SUGGESTIONS :

(1) Stop conflicts: It is essential to stop fighting so that people are not compelled to leave their homes in order to alleviate the migration problem.

(2) Improve education opportunities: Increased educational possibilities are essential for escaping poverty because they have a direct impact on employment prospects. High unemployment and poverty rates are frequently associated with low levels of education.

(3) Improve social security: Additionally, it is essential to raise social security and health insurance requirements. The local populace in those states must be certain that they have access to enough government assistance in the event of an emergency. People would have a greater incentive to stay in their state and prevent migration if adequate minimal financial aid were introduced.

(4) Fight extreme poverty: Eliminating poverty for all individuals on our world is a top priority. In addition to our moral obligation to do so, it is essential to halt migration surges since many individuals are compelled to leave their home states or nations because of extreme poverty, which makes it impossible for them to continue living there.

(5) Stop discrimination: We must also combat all forms of discrimination.

(6) Fight against forced labour: Governments must enforce the fight against forced labour since it is a major driver of migration. If individuals don't have to worry about being exploited, they are more likely to stay in their home countries or native states.

(7) Increase overall living conditions for people in poor areas: It is also essential to improve the standard of living in underdeveloped, underprivileged countries. This includes improved access to social security programmes, education, health insurance, and employment possibilities, as well as a high level of safety for the local population.

13. LIMITATIONS :

The main goal of this review article is to understand the types and causes of migration with particular reference to Kerala, as well as the history of Indian labour migration, and to research how migrant workers generally contribute to economic progress. More research is required to fully comprehend the economic contribution of migrant workers to Kerala's economy. Due to the fact that so little research has focused on this specific topic, the study only includes a small number of papers relating to the economic contributions of migrant workers.

14. CONCLUSION :

The evaluation of the literature demonstrates that studies on migration and migrant workers have offered a thorough understanding of the topic that should be taken into consideration for further study. This study attempted a thorough review of migration and migrant labour. Three distinct heads—a review of migrant labourers in international, national, and Kerala—were used to study the problem. The history of migration from India and Kerala, as well as its effects and reasons, have already been reviewed. According to the survey, Kerala has recently experienced a significant influx of migrant labourers from different parts of the country. West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, and Orissa are States that are similar to Kerala in terms of migrant workers. Despite the state's high unemployment rate, a significant number of migrant workers entered the state due to the higher earnings for unskilled and semi-skilled employees, wide-open business opportunities, and a lack of local employment.

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