

The Future of Work

LABOUR MIGRATION

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Labour migration refers to the migration for the main purpose of employment. Labour migrants often work in the informal sector and are usually exposed to abuses resulting from xenophobia and racism. It increases the pool of workers in certain sectors of the economy as migrants expand customer demands for certain goods and services.

An estimated 105 million people are working in a country other than their country of birth.

Migrant workers contribute to the growth and development of their countries of destination while countries of origin greatly benefit from their remittances and skills acquired during their migration experience.

Migration is in types which include temporary; this is whereby migrants work a broad for a specific period of time. Migrants also choose an individual way to work and it is also economically motivated.

Incentive migration is a response to the invitation of the destination country like request for specialists from other countries.

Demand migration when impulse comes from the migrant and can be positively or negatively motivated.

Residential migration is a long term stay of a migrant worker in a target country that often results in permanent relocation.

Oscillating migration is whereby a person's place of residence and living stays in a home country.

Remittances

These are finances or other material resources sent by migrants to their countries of origin like funds to relatives of migrants which contribute to the overall development of the country.



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Causes of labour migration

Social structures and pattern of development that is uneven development like poverty, landholding system, fragmentation of land, lack of employment opportunities, large family size and national calamities, economic factors to change their status in life.

Advantages of migration

1. Fresh skills to domestic worker
2. A driver of innovation and entrepreneurship
3. Pressure on the government to reform, puts political pressure on government.
4. Multiplier effects. New workers create new jobs, there is a multiplier effect if they find work and contribute to national GDP.
5. Reducing skilled labour shortage and expanding labour supply.
6. Availability and quality of labour is known to be a key investment location factor for many business
7. Income flows. Remittances by migrants and add to the gross national income of the home nations

Factors affecting migration

1. Differences between wages for equivalent jobs
2. Access to the benefits system of host countries plus state education, housing and health care
3. Employment opportunities vary between nations, in particulars for younger workers
4. A desire to travel, learn new languages, build new skills and qualifications and develop networks.
5. A desire to escape repression and corruption in the country of origin especially in falling state.
6. Impact of satellite television and the internet is changing peoples' expectations
7. The effects of cheaper transnational phone calls and more affordable air travel
8. Unwillingness of people within the economy to take certain filled jobs such as porters, cleaners, and petrol attendants

Migration is a crucial demographic process of these days. Rich countries often demand skilled workforce.

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