IJARSCT



International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

Volume 2, Issue 3, April 2022

Labor Migration and the Future Work in India

Mr. Shashikant Bharat Shinde¹ and Dr. Pandit Mahadeo Lawand²

Assistant Professor and HOD, Department of Economics¹ Assistant Professor and HOD, Department of Political Science² Shri Shivaji Mahavidyalaya, Barshi, Solapur, Maharashtra, India

Abstract: This paper aims to have a deep study related to Labor Migration in India. This paper covers all the aspects which give rise to Labor migration in India. The Impact of Pandemic Covid 19 on Labor migration and the Migration of Labor across Rural areas and urban areas has been elaborated on. Under the Methodology, the Net migration rate and its growth rate in India have been evaluated and analyzed. The Unemployment rate and annual change in India have also been analyzed and computed, and the Pandemic impact on Unemployment has also been represented. The reason for representing the unemployment rate is that only labor migrates across rural areas and urban areas due to unemployment. In the case of Net Migration rate, it has been found that The growth rate is dropping year by year; for example, in 2018, India's net migration rate was -0.396 per 1000 people, with a -0.383 migration decrease in 2019 due to COVID-19 epidemic has resulted in a significant decrease in migration and growth rates. In the case of the Unemployment rate, in 2020, there will be a significant change in the unemployment rate. Before COVID, the unemployment rate dropped, but a fundamental change occurred. The unemployment rate in 2019 was 5.27 percent per 1000 population, an increase of 1.84 percent over the previous year. The strategies related to Employment, social protection, and health can be implemented to manage the future of Labor migration better.

Keywords: Migration, COVID -19, Labor force, Lockdown, Migrant workers, India, Future work, Rural and Urban areas.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Ajeevika. (2014). Labour and Migration in India. Aajeevika Bureau.
- [2]. Irudaya Rajan, S., Sivakumar, P., & Srinivasan, A. (2020). The COVID-19 Pandemic and Internal Labour Migration in India: A 'Crisis of Mobility.' Indian Journal of Labour Economics. https://doi.org/10.1007/s41027-020-00293-8
- [3]. Kumar, S., & Choudhury, S. (2021). Migrant workers and human rights: A critical study on India's COVID-19 lockdown policy. Social Sciences & Humanities Open. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssaho.2021.100130
- [4]. Masih, J. S. and N. (2021). Indian migrant workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. Wikipedia the Free Encyclopedia.
- [5]. Narain, S. (2020). COVID-19 migrants: Future of work and production. Down to Earth.
- [6]. Patnaika, B. C. M., Satpathyb, I., & ... (2014). Determinants of Migration-A review of literature. In ... Research Journal.
- [7]. Sanyal, T. (2018). On Labour Migration in India: Trends, Causes and Impacts. ECONOMIC AFFAIRS. https://doi.org/10.30954/0424-2513.2018.00150.8
- [8]. Yadav, S., & Priya, K. R. (2021). Migrant Workers and COVID-19: Listening to the Unheard Voices of Invisible India. Journal of the Anthropological Survey of India. https://doi.org/10.1177/2277436x20968984

DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-3237