

## Globalization, Migrant Workers and Socio-Economic Development

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**ABSTRACT:** The problem of population growth and overpopulation is a relative issue, which is mainly judged on the basis of the country's resources and work force. Globalization has paved the way to solve this problem. Due to globalizations peoples are freely migrate across the countries, and it is fact that 73 percent of total migrants are workers. The faster growing economic globalization has created more migrant laborers or workers in across the countries than ever before. Unemployment, semi- employment and steadily increasing of poverty have forced many workers from under develop and developing countries to seek work elsewhere. The contribution of migrant workers to their source country and develop their economy. The remittance sends by migrant workers from different countries where they work, and which play a vital role in micro and macro level, for example; it helps to develop the if families' living standard. This remittance constitutes the major amount of the total international capital flow to origin countries.

**KEYWORD:** Globalization, Migrant Workers, Work Force, Remittance, Socio-economic Development.

**Introduction:** Migration plays an important role in distribution of the population of any country, and determines of the growth of labour force in any areas, especially for work, is a major issue for the twenty-first century. It can be seen in the history of human purpose that since ancient times, people were temporarily or permanently migrated from one place to another for their own needs, but due to the influence of globalization, this events of migration has started to become widespread. Globalization is a multi-dimensional open process. Many scholars think that it is an economic phenomenon, according to them globalization stands for liberalization, privatization and investment. Many others think reshape thought globalization's process of cultural exchange. While some scholar has considered globalization to be a vast social process that includes enter human life and their society. Therefore, it is to be said that globalization is a multidimensional phenomenon that not only touches economic, political and Socio- cultural spheres of any society across the globe but also reshapes the conventional way of studying the social world and human nature. Globalization is often associated with intensification of the worldwide social relations, global economic integration, de-territorialized on and time-space compression. In generally globalization is the developing economic relations between various nations. Anthony Giddens, in his book, 'The Consequences of Modernity' (1990) ...state that 'today the social, economic, cultural and political relations have crossed all national boundaries. This increasing self-dependence of the world can be called global commercialization or globalization'. The phase of contemporary globalization has developed very fast since the last two decades due to flow finance capital, expansion of market, circulation of labour power or migrant's workers and revolution in the field of social media and communication skill.

Although the popularity of globalization is extensive in modern age, but there were many instance of foreign trade and commercial relation in the ancient period. Through the historical evidence we may aid that there were different types of trade and commercial relationship was prevalence in between the civilizations. That time intensification of globalization was not that much stronger like now, the ideas of political, cultural, labour and technological exchange were not so widespread. Due to globalization world trade policy took new dimensions, world communicative actions become very fast, and easily transmitted the economy, products, technology and labour or workers throughout the globe. The faster growing economic globalization has created more migrant workers in across the countries than ever before. Migrant is the labour which moves to some region or country for short period of time's a several month or few years it is regarded as a secondary labour force. Unemployment, semi-employment and increasing poverty have forced many workers in under develop and developing countries to seek work elsewhere. By naturally migrant workers are also think self organized labour, which refers to those workers who have not been able to organize themselves or class for itself in fulfillment of their common interests. Due to certain constraints like casual nature of employment, lack of knowledge and illiteracy, small and spread size of establishments, and lack of their work experience, skill they are remaining organized and backward indifferent aspects.

**Globalization:** Globalization is marked by the global process of liberalization, privatization, free trade, deregulation of tariff barriers, internationalization of national economies, global movement of capital, information and technology, increased activities of economic and political organizations and rapid growth in globalised social movements, this is highlighted in the work of Professor Jagdish Bhagwati in his book titled 'In Defence of Globalization' (2004). Globalization has come to signify deterri to realization as the geography is becoming less relevant in comparison to people's lives. Therefore Globalization signifies integration of national cultures, borders, economy and opening up of national economies to foreign capital, foreign direct investments and foreign technologies and the efforts of integrating national economies with the global economy, free trade and tariff barriers protective regimes including grant of Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status. Privatization is the key to liberalization which means less and less control of state over ownership of means of production and distribution and increased proliferation of agents of globalization in the form of MNCs and international agencies such as WTO, IMF, World Bank and others. Information and technological revolution brings about a sea change in the modes of communication resulting in fast movement of capital, goods and the people around the globe. Scholars like Anthony Giddens has conceived globalization as intensification of worldwide social relations which links distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events many miles away and Robert Cox focused on internationalization of production, new international division that accelerates these processes and internationalizing of the states. David Held viewed it as reflected as one that is moulded into social space where developments in one place have impact on the other places. The notion of deterritorialization is making geography irrelevant, global stock, bond trading and fixation of international financial and exchange rate transaction have really made geography a thing of the past. Globalized social movements have resulted in global civic activism ranging from human rights movements, women's issues, green peace and other environmental movements leading to HIV/AIDS movements. Global governance is maintained through supra state agencies or global organizations such as International Monetary Fund, World Trade Organization, World Bank and regional agencies like ASEAN, BRICS, EU this is elaborated by Professor Jagdish Bhagwati in his book titled 'In Defence of Globalization' (2004). Globalization associates itself with longer life expectancy, higher growth in income, better schooling in case of countries like China, India, Hungary and Mexico. It has also helped in the proliferation of easy flow of capital into domestic economy, in commercial borrowings, collaborations, transfer of technology and service based knowledge. Besides these, world organizations controlled by the developed nations of the West like WTO, World Bank and their programs of structural adjustments in the domestic economies of the backward nations seeking aid clearly reduces sovereignty of the state.

## Globalization & Socio-Economic Development :

The Various Kinds of Globalization The cultural dimension of globalization has also entailed a grave problem of what is identified as Cultural Imperialism. The predominant culture in the globe today is the American culture which is proliferating deeply into indigenous societies threatening the very existence of local indigenous culture this is focused on by Professor Jagdish Bhagwati in his work titled 'In Defence of Globalization' (2004). It is true that when different cultures comes into contact there is known to be some mixing, but the fact is that American culture is a dominant culture that prevails everywhere starting from folk songs, food to everything under the sun is under their influence. It's now a global culture in the form of "Americanization" which means rubbing or vanishing of indigenous culture. The political dimension of globalization has resulted in the formation of a universal political culture. This culture advocates the cause of democracy and democratic institutions. The supporters of globalization considers globalization and democratization as the two sides of the same coin and with the collapse of communism, democracies are getting established throughout the world particularly where there has been an authoritarian rule this is elucidated in the work of Prof. Jagdish Bhagwati in his book titled 'In Defence of Globalization' (2004). Hence it can be seen that the whole idea of democratization is related to market democracy where markets are providing larger scopes for popular participation, traditional democratic concerns for human dignity and equal opportunity have been replaced by managerial efficiency and product quality all over the globe. Globalization has resulted in increased works of transnational agencies like terrorists, trans border criminals, drug traffickers and even arms transferred across the border. The path breaking advancement in technology and information revolution have made their work easier for instance Mumbai terrorist attacks of 26/11 revealed the use of high tech equipment's including satellite phones by the terrorists. Globalization has therefore brought human insecurity to the forefront, Professor Jagdish Bhagwati, hence recommends globalization must be wisely regulated to ensure its effects properly. Scholars like Joseph Stiglitz insists that globalization must have a human face in terms of overall development in society. While outlining certain reforms like reforms in international public institutions, system of Governance of International Monetary agencies like WTO, IMF, World Bank it may be concluded that globalization on the whole has been a fair process and has been effective in raising the living standards mainly of the poor. The need of the hour is not just institutional changes but changing the mindset about globalization and it needs to succeed with a human face.

**Importance of the Study :** The problem of population growth and overpopulation is a relative issue, which is mainly judged on the basis of the country's resources Globalization has paved the way to solve this problem. The concept has been changed after the widespread of globalization throughout the globe. Due to globalization peoples are freely migrate across the countries, and it is fact that 73 percent of total migrants are workers. Therefore, it is also truth peoples are born not only a mouth and stomach but also a pairs of hands. Many workers from under develop and developing countries, who do not find work in their own country and are also considered a burden to the country. But it can be seen that all these workers are going to work in foreign countries to seek work, and they may able to transfer foreign currency as a remittance to the origin country, and which directly uplift the socio-economic condition of their family as well as the country GDP also.

**Objectives of the Study:** The main objectives of this present paper are:

1. To identify the impacts of globalization on the migrant workers.
2. To understand the Role of socio-economic development by the migrant worker to their origin land.
3. To understand the reason behind the labour migration.
4. To find out the available facilities of the self- involvement in international job market.

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**Methodology:** This research study is based on conceptual basis facts are taken from secondary source of data, such as Ethnological monograph district gazetteers, census reports, newspaper report, journal, article, e-journal and subject books.

**Findings:** In the discussion of migration, the people leave is the place of origin and the person is called an out-migrant on the other hands, the place of destination is the place where the person moves and the person is called an in migrant. International migration is an ever-growing phenomenon that has important development implications for both sending and receiving countries. For a sending country, migration and the resulting remittances lead to increased incomes and poverty reduction, and improved health and educational outcomes, and promote economic development. Therefore, migrant workers are normally considered as a source of inexpensive labor power. The fact of low-priced migrant workers is the center of analysts who continue that the state has played an essential role in the construction of their cheapness. For example, through prevent migrant workers in a segmented labor market that excludes them from prevailing market wage rates. Migrant workers are to be considered in as a form of industrial reserve army and are socialized and stigmatized into distinctive classification challenging with each other and with the local workers. The tendency of labors migration always been occurred from a region of lower wage rate to a region of higher wage rate areas. The continuous labor migration may create competition between the potential workers and which is responsible for fall down of lowers the wage rate in the labor market. If this process will continue for a long time, then the wage-gap between hood regions will increase day-by-day. Thus unskilled labor migration can make balance in the wage rates of the two regions.

The contribution of migrant workers to their source country and develop their economy The remittance sends by migrant workers from different countries where they work, and which play a vital role in micro and macro level, for example; it helps to develop their families' living standard. This remittance constitutes the major amount of the total international capital flow to origin countries. . Longer term remittances, especially those from international migrants, may be used to purchase land, farm machinery, land and other agricultural equipment. But few negative case also been occurred, some of them suffer even more than their own country due to mismatch in their qualification to the host countries, language, culture, dishonest manpower agents, accident in workplace, poor housing, acceptance by the people of receiving countries and others. Remittances work as the most powerful means to develop the socioeconomic condition of the migrant workers family back home. Therefore, migrant workers have played very important role for the socio-economic development in their origin country.

The constant huge amount out-migration of labor has shaped rigorous scarcity of semi- skilled and un-skilled workforce in almost all spheres of the state. This has led to a certain rise in the wage rate in the state. At the same time, the foreign remittances have produced real estate and construction sector detonation in the place of origin, leading to huge demand for certain categories of workers such as carpenters, welders, plumbers, drivers, electrician, motor mechanics and other craftsmen. In the case of internal labour migration, region likes Punjab, Haryana etc offer high agricultural wages and may thus attract a large number of migrants. Similarly districts in which large and medium scale industries have been established on account of development are likely to attract migrants in large number from other districts. Out migration from rural areas reduces its population and may be effective in alleviation overcrowding. Returning migrants may also spread new values and information about family planning and affect the distribution in income in rural areas. Out migration from any areas creates scarcity of labour supply with the consequence of the marginal workers.

The social impact of migration at the village of origin can be seen in terms of the breakdown of formal relationship even though the extended family is becoming more important. Other social impact of migration would be in including changes in the role of children and women. Migration also induced changes to village family structure or social networks suggested substantial modification of traditional patterns. There is also



effect of return migration on culture. The migrant brings with him his own norms, values and attitudes over a course of time learn those of the place of destination.

**Conclusion:** On the basis of overall discussion, it is to be said that migrant workers are lower aspirations and expectations and are therefore likely to take up whatever jobs are available. It is also observed that, due to globalization the world is gradually become open for the workers and available job opportunity. If any particular area or country is over populated and there are no available employment and job facilities, then the extra workforce considered as a burden of this country. But if these extra workforces engage into different country then it will be benefit for origin country as well as destination country. The origin country gets economic benefited through the remittance whatever send by the migrant workers, and their family get economic support, and therefore this can improve the socio-cultural condition of their family. On the other hand, destination country gets easily lower wage rate of workforce, by this they can improve easily to their agriculture, industries, construction field and their daily basis labour needs.

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