TO STUDY ON THE IMPACT AND INFLUENCE OF LABOUR MOBILITY ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION

Snehal Nitesh Jadhav

Assistant Professor

Department of Management Studies (BMS)

Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil College,Vashi.

ABSTRACT:

This study examines the socio-economic status of migrant workers in the Mumbai metropolitan region. We analyse the patterns of income, consumption and savings and the nature of work of migrant workers in the Mumbai metropolitan region, based on data from a sample of 400 migrant workers. We find that informal information networks across the hometown migrant workers play an important role in the migration of workers to the Mumbai metropolitan region. Poor economic conditions in the hometown, high salaries and better employment in the Mumbai metropolitan region have been identified as the main reasons for migrating to the Mumbai metropolitan region. While there is almost no change in the nature of migrant employment, even after migration, there has been a shift from low-income classes before migration to high-income classes after migration. Despite improving income levels, the living conditions of most migrant workers are miserable, with most living either in poor rented apartments or on construction sites with no sanitation facilities. adequate hygiene.

KEY WORDS: *Labour Mobility, Mumbai Metropolitan Region, wages, economic growth, occupation etc.*

INTRODUCTION:

Human populace and its dynamics are inspired through more than one element and additives of change. Migration is extremely important in the urbanisation process. A number of researchers have recognised the importance of migration in the context of social changes and economic growth, observing that large scale movement, whether between nations or among different social and ecological zones within a single nation, has played an essential part in social transformation. Mumbai City, Suburban Mumbai, Thane, and Raigarh are the four districts that make up the Mumbai Metropolitan Region. It comprises the districts of Mumbai, Thane's urban core, and a few Raigarh district settlements. The Vasai-Virar UA area of Thane district, which has a population, is not included in the Mumbai UA. Greater Mumbai Urban Agglomeration (UA), with a population of 18.4 million, is India's most populous megacity, according to the 2011 Census. The plethora of industrial and commercial businesses in the city has always drawn immigrants from both inside and beyond the state to India's commercial capital. Due to the limited space available for future population and economic expansion and the massive number of migrants, Greater Mumbai City began to move its inhabitants to other nearby places.

The current study examines the migration trend in Mumbai city and its surrounding region in Thane district, which make for a large portion of the Mumbai Metropolitan Area. It also examines economic statistics to analyse changes in the area in terms of employment opportunities and the long-term viability of this megacity.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

1. To understand the types and causes of migration with special reference to Mumbai Metropolitan Area.
2. To study migrant workers' contributions to economic growth in Mumbai Metropolitan Area.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Deshingkar and Anderson (2004) assert that migration is more frequently adopted in countries like India as a regular means of subsistence than only as a reaction to shocks. Both poverty and wealth have an impact on migration.

Grimm and Deshingkar (2004). [48] Since they are better equipped to capture the ephemeral movements that seem to characterize a substantial amount of current migration, the study has concentrated notably on a number of interdisciplinary village studies.

Martin, 2007[49]. This report highlights the benefits migrant workers bring to Thailand and makes recommendations for promoting economic development and respectable employment in both the sending and receiving nations. The macroeconomic contributions and microeconomic effects of migrant workers are discussed in this article as part of an assessment of the needs of the Thai labour market. They also talk about how they impact Thailand's jobs and GDP.

Boubtane, et al (2010). [53] In this article, the impact of immigration on economic progress in 22 OECD countries is reevaluated. It is based on a distinctive dataset that permits skill-level-based separation between net migration of native-born and foreign-born people. An enhanced Solow-Swan model with migration is included, and system GMM is employed for estimates. According to this perspective, immigrants' contributions to human capital have a positive impact on economic growth. Although the total impact is normally minimal, even in countries with highly selective immigration policies, the mechanical dilution effect is frequently offset by the contribution of immigrants to the development of human capital.

Rukumnuaykit & Bryant (2013). [58] This article claims that immigration to Thailand would result in a 1% increase in the labor force but a 5% fall in income. This effect is stronger than what is frequently seen in industrialized countries. There is no evidence that immigration has affected Thailand's internal migration or the country's employment rates.

Empirical research on intragenerational labour market mobility has mostly focused on pay disparities and worker mobility patterns (Duryea et al., 2006; Nguyen et al., 2013; Nordman et al., 2016). However, there is a scarcity of relevant research in India and South Asia in general. The majority of mobility research in India has been on intergenerational mobility (Azam, 2015; Reddy, 2015)

Chakraborty, et al (2020). [73] The study has found that all the sample's migrant workers are now in their early to mid-thirties, despite having relocated from their initial locations in their early twenties. Most migrant labourers arrived in south India after working in Kolkata or other northern or western Indian cities. The majority of the workers, the majority of whom are now working for labour contractors, heard about the job vacancies in south India via their fellow villagers or acquaintances. Due to the

continuous migration of migrant workers from eastern and north-eastern India, the present Bengali migrant laborers in south India are experiencing challenges. But over 80% of them have no plans to go back to West Bengal in the future.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The study was carried out in Mumbai Metropolitan Area. Numerous migrants arrive in Mumbai Metropolitan Area each year. This is because information on migration and related issues came from people who had really gone through the migration legislation.

The data source, sample size, sampling methodology, and analytical tools are all included. The researcher's first information gathered from the sample respondents is the main data. The researcher used the main data from **400 respondents** who were chosen in **Mumbai Metropolitan Area** using a simple random sample approach. Percentage analysis is one of the statistical techniques used for data analysis.

DATA COLLECTION

Primary data was gathered using a standardized questionnaire.

Secondary data is older information gleaned from books, periodicals, and other sources.

SAMPLING METHODS

Using a straightforward random sample procedure, the respondents' data are collected.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

1. The results might be distorted based on the way the questionnaire was used.
2. The research is limited to Mumbai Metropolitan Area.

DATA ANALYSIS:

400 migratory workers with an average of around ten years of work-related migration make up the sample. A total of 60% of the migrants arrived in Mumbai Metropolitan Area with their families. The sample includes migrants from fifteen different state in Mumbai Metropolitan Area.

Workers' Geographic Distribution and Migration Patterns:

State of Origin	Total Migrated Workers	Percentage
Andhra Pradesh	22	5.5
Assam	16	4
Bihar	48	12
Chhattisgarh	12	3
Gujarat	22	5.5
Haryana	10	2.5
Jharkhand	5	1.25
Karnataka	11	2.75
Madhya Pradesh	9	2.25
Maharashtra	121	30.25
Odisha	2	0.5
Rajasthan	13	3.25
Tamil Nadu	9	2.25
Uttar Pradesh	68	17
West Bengal	35	8.75

According to the study, migrants from Maharashtra, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal have mostly migrated by themselves or via acquaintances to Mumbai Metropolitan Area.

Access to essential services:

The availability of various basic necessities for the migrant workers, such as housing,

fuel for cooking, power, drinking water, toilets, and drainage systems, is mentioned.

Of the 400 workers, 70% of migrant workers have access to essential services.

Mumbai Metropolitan Area	Lack of access to electricity	Lack of access to toilet	Use of Government hospital
Vasai-Virar	7	10	22
Greater Mumbai	12	24	34
Thane	22	22	49
Kalyan-Dombivali	8	11	19
Navi Mumbai	38	48	98
Ulhasnagar	19	28	39
Panvel	14	17	19
Total	120	160	280

According to the study, a sizable portion of the labour force in Navi Mumbai has access to necessities.

Average number of years spent in the Mumbai Metropolitan Area:

Mumbai Metropolitan Area	Size	Inter-state migrant	Average Year
Vasai-Virar	28	56	8
Greater Mumbai	40	48	7
Thane	72	34	8
Kalyan-Dombivali	28	36	10
Navi Mumbai	128	59	5
Ulhasnagar	60	28	7
Panvel	44	20	6

In terms of the average number of years spent in Mumbai Metropolitan Area, workers in the Navi Mumbai have spent less time (5 years) than those in other Areas (between 7 to 10 years). Workers in Kalyan-Dombivali have spent the most years on average. This tendency holds true whether we examine the number of years since the migrant arrived in Mumbai Metropolitan Area.

Daily Wages by Type of Occupation:

Occupation	No. of Workers	Mean Wage (Rs)	Median Wage (Rs)
Construction Labour - Low Wages	148	280	300
Construction Labour - Medium Wages	89	360	370
Construction Labour - High Wages	35	500	550
Painter	58	410	400
Others	70	360	350
Total	400	376	370

According to the study, mean and median wages obtained by workers in various occupations are disaggregated. As can be seen from the table, individuals classed as construction employees may be further categorized as low wage, middle wage, and high wage workers. The average pay in these categories is between Rs 300 and Rs 500. After high-pay construction employees, painters have the greatest daily wage.

HYPOTHESIS TESTING USING ANOVA: SINGLE FACTOR

Relation between occupation and wages of migrant labours

Ho: Null Hypothesis: There is no significant relationship between occupation and wages of migrant labours in Mumbai Metropolitan Area.

H1: Alternative Hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between occupation and wages of migrant labours in Mumbai Metropolitan Area.

As per **ANOVA: Single Factor** p- value (0.000142) is less than significance value, reject the null hypothesis. This indicates there is a significant relationship between number of occupation and Median wages of migrant labour in Mumbai Metropolitan Area.

Relation between share of interstate migrant and average year in Mumbai Metropolitan Area.

Ho: Null Hypothesis: There is no statistically significant association between the share of interstate migrants and the average year in Mumbai Metropolitan Area.

H1: Alternative Hypothesis There is a statistically significant association between the share of interstate migrants and the average year in Mumbai Metropolitan Area.

As per **ANOVA: Single Factor** the p- value (6.99E-05) is less than significance value, reject the null hypothesis. This indicates there is a significant relationship between number of occupation and Median wages of migrant labour in Mumbai Metropolitan Area.

CONCLUSIONS:

Most of labors still wish to stay in the suburban regions of Mumbai as it is a good place for them despite the hardships and hardships they have endured, where they can earn more and enjoy pleasant surroundings and delicious cuisine. Unlike the landlords and zamindars of their area, the people of Maharashtra are said to be kind and gentle. Also, there is a certain group of people who are against the large-scale influx of workers to Mumbai Metropolitan Area because they are impure and suspected of carrying infectious diseases. For the state's rising crime rate, many people then acquire them. However, when looking at GDP growth and the role that in-migrant labor has played in the development of each sector, especially the unskilled labor sector where the state has experienced severe crisis in recent years, it becomes clear that these workers are essential because even agriculture has begun to demand them due to the growing labor shortage.

At the expense of thousands of lives and the feelings they have, as well as having a negative effect on culture, growth is being pursued in Mumbai and its surrounding suburbs. a place where people have higher human indices and senses. The labor laws of the state as well as the federal government do not provide any protections for migrant workers in the country.

Due to the lack of accurate information and statistics on the current and incoming migrant workers in the state, policymaking for migrant workers and their socioeconomic concerns is one of the major obstacles the state has in addressing large-scale labor migration.

A culturally sensitive intervention would be effective in understanding and formulating effective and necessary steps to maintain a healthy flow of migrant laborer to the state, which is now necessary to sustain economic growth, and would not suffice to think of migrant labors as a single set without differing backgrounds and needs.

References:

[1] Akgündüz, Y.E., et al., "Job mobility in Turkey," Central Bank Review, 2019.

[2] S. Acharya, 'Migration Patterns in Cambodia-Causes and Consequences,' Ad hoc expert group conference on Migration and Development, 27-29 August, Bangkok.

[3] Kwan, F., Y. Zhang, and S. Zhuo, Labour reallocation, productivity growth and dualism: The case of China. International Review of Economics and Finance, 2018. Volume 57: p. 198-210.

[4] Holzer, H.J., Employment, Unemployment and Demand Shift in Local Labor Markets. The Review of Economics and Statistics, 1991. Vol. 73(No. 1): p. 25-32.

[5] Miskiyah, N., et al., Inter Sector Labor Mobility In Palembang, Indonesia. Eurasian Journal of Economics and Finance, 2017. 5(2): p. 73-83.

[6] Syafitri, W., Determinants of Labour Migration Decisions: The Case of East Java, Indonesia. Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies, 2013. 49(3): p. 385-386.

[7] Standing, G. 1985. "Circulation and the labour process", in: Standing, G. ed. (1985) Labour Circulation and the Labour Process. London: Croom Helm.

[8] Teerink, R. 1995. "Migration and its impact on Kandhesi women in the sugarcane harvest", in: Schenk-Sandbergen, L. ed. (1995) Women and Seasonal Labour Migration, IndoDutch Series on Development Alternatives 16. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

[9] Thanh, H.X., Anh, D.N. and Tacoli, C. 2005. 'Livelihood diversification and rural-urban linkages in Viet Nam's red River Delta', mimeo report, November.

[10] Vaijanyanta, A. 1998. "Advocating for the rights of construction workers: Nirman's experience", Indian Journal of Social Work, 59(3).