A: The internship with the Public Affairs Centre was a learning experience. Working in the IMC-K project helped me immensely in understanding the role of an RA in promoting safe migration. The internship experience has opened my eyes to the layers of bureaucracy involved in the process of recruitment and placement of labour.

Q: What strategies will the recruiting agencies need to adopt in the wake of countries prioritising nationalisation of the business?

A: The Interior Minister of India, Shri Amit Shah, has been vocal about India’s need to create a robust indigenous workforce in various sectors. This puts a lot of pressure on the recruiting agencies to devise strategies that can cater to the need of the hour. The agencies need to focus on developing partnerships with local educational institutions to ensure that the skills being taught align with the demands of the market. They also need to invest in technology to streamline the recruitment process and make it more efficient.

Q: What is the significance of the concept of ‘push’ and ‘pull’ factors in understanding the decision to migrate?

A: ‘Push’ and ‘pull’ factors play a crucial role in determining the decision to migrate. ‘Push’ factors include socio-economic conditions in the home country, such as poverty, unemployment, and political instability, which push people to migrate in search of a better future. ‘Pull’ factors are the attractive aspects of the destination country, such as better job opportunities, higher wages, and a better quality of life. Both factors need to be considered when addressing the decision to migrate.