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Managing Migration

International

Germany- Aging and Skill Gaps

The structural transformation of the labour market due to globalisation, aging and advance digital technologies has brought into picture the challenges related to limited availability of skills in Europe. The growing skill shortage is posing a risk
to the growth and development in many European countries which needs to be addressed urgently. A recent article in The Economist has highlighted the challenges of skill shortage in Germany and its efforts to meet the skill gap by hiring labour from outside European Union.
Germany, is the largest economy in Europe with a strong manufacturing base. Though it has been gaining benefits from a highly skilled workforce, of late, the country is dealing with aging population where one third of working age population being 50 or older. As a result, almost two thirds of firms are struggling with lack of skilled labour. This article also highlights the struggle of employers to find skilled workers especially in elder care and tourism. It also discusses about German government attempts to facilitate immigration from Non-European countries. Thus, Germany started looking outside European Union to meet the labour gap.

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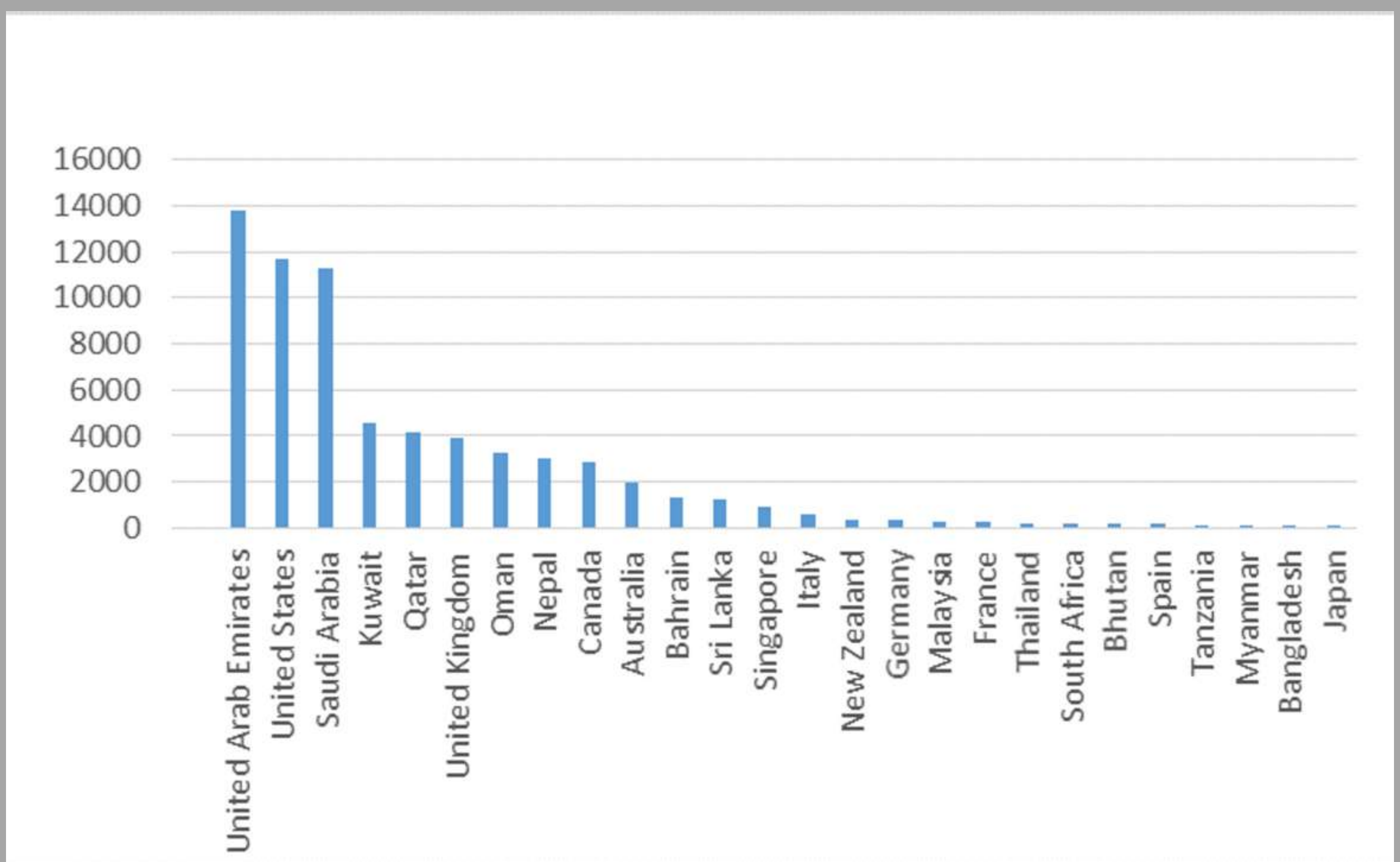
National

Remittance in India

Migrant remittances have gained significant importance in development policies over the last few decades in India. It is often considered as the 'important and stable source of external development finance' in the source regions (Ratha, 2003; Kapur, 2004). At the household level, welfare outcomes of migrant remittance primarily arise from improved living conditions, health, educational and nutritional outcomes. At the national level, migrant remittances have been pivotal to finance India's trade deficit (43% in 2017-18) (RBI, 2018). Therefore, understanding source and nature of the remittance is crucial to the country's migration policy. India is the top recipient of international remittances (US$69 billion) in 2017, sent by migrants across the world (RBI, 2018). The Chart shows the Remittance estimates for 2017 by source countries. 82 % of the total remittances received by India is from seven countries, which are United Arab Emirates (UAE), the United States (US), Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait, the United Kingdom (UK) and Oman. The most significant contributions in 2017 originated from UAE, US and Saudi Arabia. By looking at the country-wise distribution of remittances we find that–from the Gulf region, India received 50% of its remittance inflows in 2016-17, workers were primarily engaged in semi and unskilled work (RBI, 2018). Migrants in the United States, on the other hand, are the second highest contributors to the inflow of migrants' remittance in India and characterised by high skills and high earnings.
Therefore, though a majority of Indian migrant workers are employed in GCC countries, they account for only half of the international remittances. It also shows that more than 80% of India's migrant workers are unskilled.



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Much Ado about Nothing

Post the National register of Citizen exercise in Assam there is rising anti-migrant sentiment in India, both against external and internal migrants. However, studies in Tamil Nadu and Delhi have identified that migrants do not take away jobs from locals. Kenan Malik of the Guardian has written more on the rising anti-migrant sentiment globally, and the bogey of migrants stealing jobs.

https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/migrants-in-tamil-nadu-case-of-much-ado-about-nothing/article29364682.ece

https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/migrants-may-not-be-taking-away-jobs-after-all/article28739378.ece

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