

Thank you Chair!

This is Tejashree from India.

I would like to make a brief intervention regarding Circular or Temporary Migration.

It is related to “Circular/Temporary Migration” in the form of ‘Next-Door Migration’ which is one of the important pathways to regularity. Last time in the 4th thematic session, I had spoken about this concept briefly. ‘Next door Migration’ means temporary migration to the nearest city for additional employment opportunities along with the existing employment at their native place. Of course here, migration to neighboring or countries which are closed to the border is taken into consideration. I will take this statement further.

This will ensure following things-

1. In this type, migrant can get benefits from his employment at the host region as well as he/she doesn't have to leave their native place and migrate to a far land by selling all his properties, belongings and be alienated.
2. He/she can stay at the host region and send the remittances to the family. By theory of percolation, this will also boost his native economy and living conditions.
3. As the advancement in transportation and communication facilities they can stay connected with their families all the time. Their families won't need to migrate irregularly and stay illegally in host countries. They can get benefitted from the continuous & sustainable social securities like education, health etc.
4. If destination countries develop policies and programs which both facilitate and encourage migrant workers to interact with their home country, this may lessen the pressure for those migrant workers to bring their family to, and settle in, the destination.
5. This will also reduce the un-necessary burden on host communities to provide social securities to the families of migrants.
6. Finally, as this is a temporary or circular migration, these migrants won't settle permanently in the host countries. They will come back to their native land.

I would like to quote the case of Malaysia supporting this circular migration, studied by Migration policy Institute.

In the Peninsular Malaysian context, it is interesting to compare the situation on the northern and southern borders. In the north there is a longstanding pattern of circular migration of Thais across the border to work in Malaysia facilitated by a local regime, whereby such movement is not inhibited by officials. There is little permanent settlement of Thais in northern Malaysia. On the other hand, there are increasing restrictions on Indonesians seeking to work in Malaysia, so once they get in there is a greater tendency to seek to settle permanently. While the distance between home and work is not very

great, their migration is necessarily un-documented, so visiting home is expensive and there is a danger of being detected. Hence return visits are infrequent and migrants may have opted to bring their families to Malaysia.

Hence, a policy that facilitates home visits, the sending of remittances, maintenance of telephone contact etc. will certainly reduce the pressure for permanent settlement and irregular migration.

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