

Co-operation and challenges in managing regional migration dynamics

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Co-operation and challenges in managing regional migration dynamics

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Abstract

The biggest challenges and the threats in the co-operation for an international community towards the regional migration is the economic consequences of any nation. In the ravage of the war like situation in the developed nation creating a disturbance effect for the least effected zone. The theory of the managing regional dynamics seems an austerity for the developed nation but not for the developing nation; in order to make the theory accessible for the migration in terms of the regional dynamics connotes the factor on the intelligence system. In order to make consensus successful in terms of the development theory of the real economics system the parameter must confine on the latest technology. The scenario of the migration confines on the reality of the economic consequence of employment; and the acceptance rate of the migrants in a proper manner remains a query for the international policymaker and the ground level doers.

Purpose of the study:

The purpose of the study to reveal a fact on the gap where the policy maker to think twice how to use the technology in navigating the welfare for the administration and the nations. In this study there seems an important discussion on the mentioned points:

- ✓ Developing nations around the world seems a subject of concern for migration as a topic for Developed nation
- ✓ If technology prevails in the gathering un- notified data over assumptions, then the challenges and the co-operation to maintain regional dynamics seems a long projects for the developed and developing nation.

Key words: Geo- spatial; Artificial intelligence; Central tracking system.

Introduction:

The study of the paper emphasis on the increasing migration trends from the developing nations still a subject of the concern for the Government. In the recent scenario the situation of

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the crisis remains a factor for the human beings to settle across the border legally and illegally. the illegitimate matter of the migration doesn't provide the real authentication of the data for the government to tackle the crisis. With the help of the report, we need to explore the co-operation on the real front of the migration; in the later part there seems a discussion on necessary action through the help of the technology for the betterment of the equitable society as a whole. The disequilibrium consequences effect the economy in the form of invisible way. The main theme of the paper on the economic and the trade related aspects towards regional integration (Borzal and Risse, 2016) where it is clearly mentioning this trade related prospects seems a driving forces for the cooperation and the regional integration. On the other facet of the same side (Lavenex et.al.2016; Geddes and Scholten 2016; Margeheritis 2018) proposes a theory on intra-regional mobility in the key regional groupings. The concern for the study from the above development economist is to retaining on the migration for the betterment of the trade and the economic consequence migration seems a factor but the overall analysis from the above factor is that if the trade happens in terms of the regional prospects the official data seems to be collected by the government agency. In order to make a deep delve into the subject there must be the microscopic look on the undeterred fact of the real issuance in the developing nations of the lower strata groups through case study:

Case study 1:

Developing nations around the world seems a subject of the concern for migrations as topic for the developed nation

The economics of the migration for the developing nations remains a worrisome factor from the prospects of the real human development; in terms of this prospects the situation of international trafficking, deaths, kidnapping and other miscreants' activities had taken place beyond the boundaries. As per as the report from the Government of India (BBC. com) Indian Minister of State for Home Affairs G Kishan Reddy claimed that Bangladesh would be half empty if India allowed everyone who entered the country illegally to claim citizenship, but the government of Bangladesh has asked to the Indian Government why the Bangladeshis took off to India when the Bangladesh is better of Economically than its neighbor. As per as the statistics from the Indian Parliament.

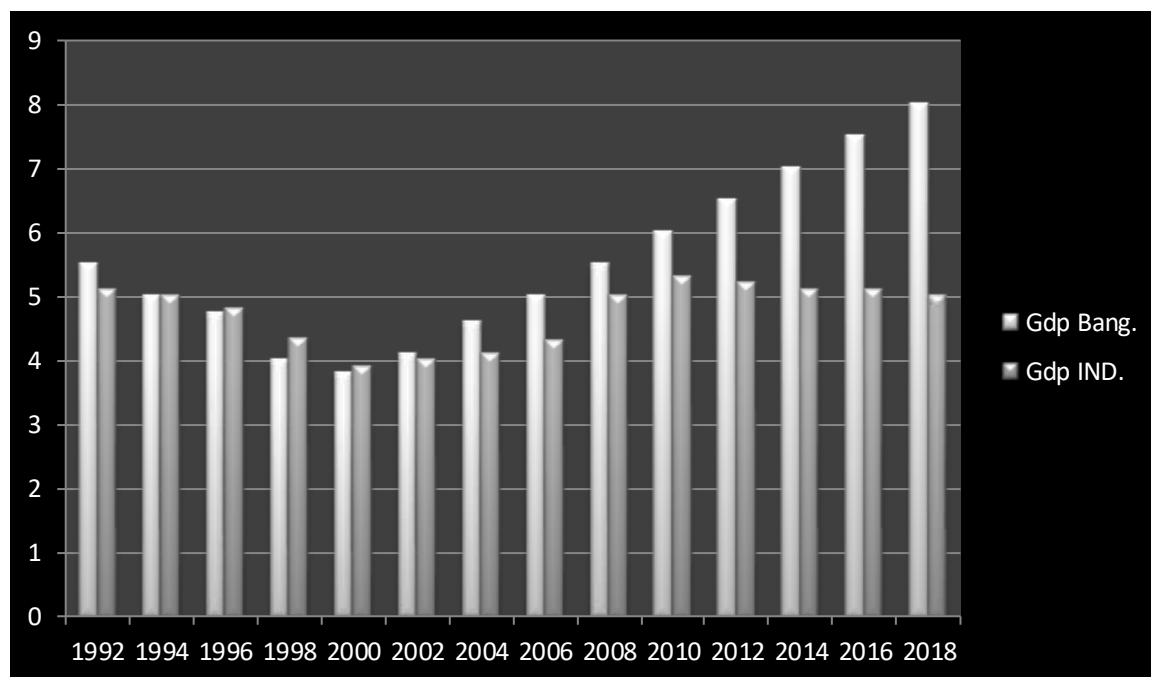
Table 1: Number of foreigners granted Citizenship

Year	Number
2010	232
2011	435
2012	553
2013	563
2014	617
2015	606+14864
2016	1106
2017	817
2018	628
2019	987
Total	21408

After the signing of Indo-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, 2015, 53 enclaves of Bangladesh were included in Indian Territory. Under Section 7 of The Citizenship Act, 1955, 14864 Bangladeshi nationals were granted Indian Citizenship.

Source: Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Lok Sabha, Starred Question No. 34 To Be Answered on the 4th February, 2020/ Magha 15, 1941 (Saka), Citizenship for Refugees.

Chart 1: GDP of India and Bangladesh



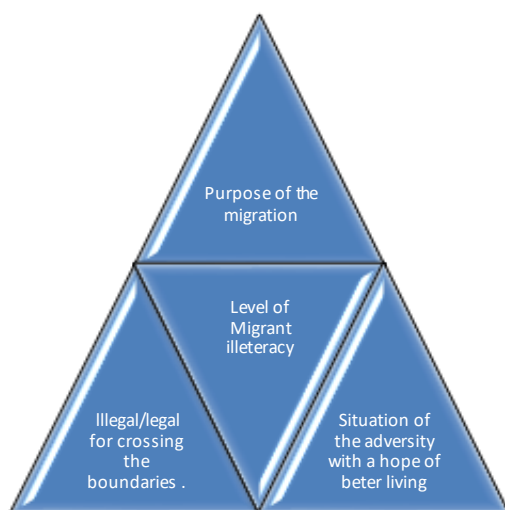
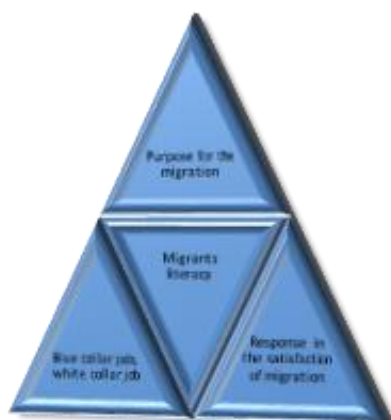
Source: World Bank and Asian development bank Reports

The deterministic theory on the migrant from the table and the graph raises a question on the false hypothesis regarding the Bangladesh migrants and their government seems a probability of geo-political tension in between the two nations.

Analysis of the case study 1:

The implementation of the Geo-spatial technology in the regional migration dynamics possess an innovative solution in retaining the Geo-Political tension by igniting the false hypothesis of the verbose. In term of the technology Geo-spatial with the help of the human detection model with in the boundary or beyond the boundary revolutionize the movements in the Geo- political arena. Creation of the human detection model in Geo- spatial technology upbringing the real fact of the real movement of the human beings. In creation of the model numerous factors need to be look microscopically.

Model for the Geo-spatial technology in the regional migration dynamics:



Source: Model developed by the Author

The last model which needs to build in the regional migration dynamics is the subject related to missing of the actual data of the migrants due to the effect of kidnapping, accidents etc., which seems a big problem for the developed community in order to considerate the subject co-operatively with the developing nation following strategy need to be overwhelmed for the overall progress of the nation. The Geo-spatial revolution in the migration dynamics opens a platform to determine the level of the psychological behavior of the migrants in retaining their overall development. The inquisitive question for the policymaker to determine for their home in terms of continuous migration is the lack of the job, employment, and the slavery which is related with the work; not only that the environment of the work culture dominates to the educated youths which seems a most important biasness in the developing nation. On the other facet of the same coin if we look the lower strata migrants after the continuous interview with them their response for the migrating seems not their choice; but the government compelling to force them to leave their place due to the shutdown of the many cores industry by transforming into the sick industries.

The question for the policymaker on behalf of the lower strata community did the developing nation really works on the real development of the core industries or take any

initiative to open up the industries which is in the shutdown process from a long tenure. The basic of the economics relies on the equilibrium factor analysis rather to look into the disequilibrium analysis by promoting more on the digitization leaving back behind the traditional factor which seems more important for the fundamental prospects of the economy. The policy recommendation on the geo-spatial for the migration dynamics seems an introductory path for the Government to determine the reality of the migration dynamics for the best fulfillment in bridging the gap of the inner development of the nations.

Case study 2:

If technology prevails in gathering un-notified data over assumptions then challenges and the co-operation to maintain regional dynamics seems a long projects for developed and developing nation.

Artificial intelligence is widely used in the public and the private choice in order to compete with the human intelligence which possess a learning methodology through the speech recognition and the natural process language (Nilson 2014; Ertel 2018). The focus on such technologies is not in recent decades, Alan Turing investigated the potential for machine to think already in 1950 (Turing, 1950) and the AI as a discipline initiated in 1956 with the Darmouth Summer research project on Artificial intelligence (Moor, 2006). Since then, the exponential increase in computational power combined with the availability of large quantities of data ignited contemporary surge in the interest for AI (Russell and Novig, 2010). The difficulties for the international and the national migration rely on the quantitative evidence originating in the statistical data, and more recently big data (Rango 2015; Alessandini et al. 2017; Bedushi, 2018) is usually favorable to deliverable the qualitative data (Baldwin-Edwards, Blitz and Crawley, 2019).

Analysis of the case study 2:

The analysis of the artificial intelligence with the special emphasis on the rising trends of the migration trends relies heavily on the quantitative data to determine the speech recognition through the natural process language; in this scenario the speech recognition work on the fundamental factor of modeling analysis:

- Information extracted from the personal voice; In the preliminary phase of the speech recognition the recorded voice must transform into the vector and this vector can be conversed with the help of the technology PLP, MFCC.
- Second stage to determine the matching of the speech recognition by taking the sampling data and later it compares with the pre-define data by cleaning the data from the big data process.
- Usages of the Hidden Markov model which is based on the probability distribution of the speech sounds, later this model must develop to determine the input collected from the extracted data of the speech of the migrants from the sequence of the sounds.
- In order to examine the accuracy of the psychological traits of the migrants one must use the data augmentation technique where the volume of the noise and the speaking rate of the migrants must be converted into the fast pace to determine the authenticity of the migration beyond the boundary.

Alan Turing investigated the potential for the machine to think already in 1950 into the Darmouth summer research project on artificial intelligence but relatively the computational

power combined with the large data set with the special interest for AI on the national and international migration possess a difficulty on the quantitative evidences.

The model developed by the Alan Turing during the 1950's on the national and international migration due to the large data set and the high computational program for developing and the least developed nations seems a subject of concern for the development of the economy; the biggest problem for the developing and the least developed nation at the primary level is the lack of quality data of the migrants. In order to build the model, the policy maker and the technical scientist need to build simplified model with the usages of the latest technology like coding and the programming to run the model in a simplified way. In the scenario one must look on the model created by Alan Turing on the difficulties of the quantitative evidence. Model developed of the Alan Turing (A. Turing 1950) provide the philosophical frame work for answering the question. Among them the important question with a set back of the migration dynamics are as follows:

- ❖ The imitation game where it is referred to the Turing test where the game signifies as a human interrogator who ask the question alternatively to the hidden computer and the hidden person to distinguish the identity of the respondents.
- ❖ Turing discussion the critiques of the new problem as a platform where the machine and the human could be on a equal mode on the basis of the human Judgement.
- ❖ Contrary views on the traditional philosophical objections to the assumption that machine thinking can introduced and the summary dismissed by the Turing.

The assumption of the model developed by the A.Turing on the basis of the philosophical frame work by the AI on the basis of the migration dynamics need to be developed on the basis of the Turing assumption if the psychological traits of the response of the human beings over the machine act as an artificial interrogator to the hidden computer and the hidden person to distinguish the identity of the respondents seems a inquisitive question how the machine works on the psychological traits of the migrants on the specific duration in terms of the adversity situation of the nations. Normally this time the psychological traits of the human beings not able to response in the time of crisis and the adversity. In this situation the model needs to be developed on circumstances of the mind of the migrants response based on the condition of the urgency, level of choice for the desire of healthy living of the family and last not the least situation occur to take decision for migration. Turing theory based on the equality of the machine and the human response on the basis of the human judgement seems partially wrong because the interface of the human and the machine intelligence is totally unbiased because the human capability in terms of migration relates with the psychomotor response in the form of emotion whereas on the other hand the machine learning and the artificial intelligence is based on the basis of the programming attributed from the extract data of the human behavior at that moment which seems relatively hard to figure out the actual decision equilibrium analysis of the human judgement on the basis of the machine analysis. The last factor seems the most important on the fact that the machine thinking on the migration trends seems introduced but the summary dismissed by the Turing leads to the contradictory effect on the assumption because the trends of the artificial intelligence is totally based on the programming initiated by the activity of the human traits and the finalization of the activity completed on the biasness of input data on the migrants to get the valuable information to finalize the conclusion of the fact.

Central tracking system:

Policies for managing international migration in order to regulate foreign population in the national territory has increased in the current scenario (Cornelius 2001; Givens and Luedtke, 2005; Hollifield et al, 2014). Ironically, International migration seems a part of the globalization (Badie, 2009) is a subject to the restriction. As a result, migration is a common place for some segment of the population and less possible for those with less economic and social capital; during the past two-decade migration linked to the national policy in a different way (Castles 2004; Lahav and Guiraudon 2006; Woo, 2007.), which is identified as a “threat to the nation- states’ stability and security (Castillo, 2005; Faist, 2006).

The analysis of the above statement possesses a national and the international threats from the view point of the agenda by policy maker in both national and international arena. In order to make the agenda successful the introduction of the Central tracking system leverage the new innovation process in the form of the creation of the Digital border. Now in this paper “Digital border “is a robotic interface with the help of the AI to detect the migration beyond the boundary at an ease process and this tacking system not only co-ordinate with the inner factorial movement but the outer factorial movement in detecting the threat for the state boundary and the national boundary too.

Concluding remark:

The above study reveals a fact on the microscopic study towards the challenges in building the model of AI and Machine learning in the form of the probability analysis and the simulation factor with the help of the programming to run the secondary aspects of the challenges faces by the nations in the migratory factor. The co-operation of the government with in the states and beyond the states must emphasis on the new initiative of the research policy through innovation and technology.

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