# Open Migration Policy Solving Global Poverty

## Introduction

The geographical distribution of poverty around the world is dynamic and has been greatly affected by global phenomena like the world’s financial market. The world’s economy is fragile and key strategies should be introduced to minimize or eradicate poverty completely. Open migration policy or mostly known as the free migration brings a solution to the table. Despite this being a reasonable solution which bears a lot of-of benefits it has been marked with a lot of hostility. People’s xenophobia towards immigration policies has clouded their vision on seeing the benefits that open migration will bring to the world at large in terms of building its economy(Nowrasteh and Krikorian, 2014)

## Benefits of Open Migration

### Innovation

Invention among the employees plays a major role in ensuring a company has grown substantially when it comes to the quality of products they produce.Implementation of the open migration policy will see a workforce full of business-minded individuals migrating to other countries to feed new information to their host countries. The opening of the borders between countries will allow free movement of labor. Expanding the way people think when it comes to business may be difficult, but can easily be solved by allowing people to interact to exchange ideas that will improve their own business. Innovation will easily become two-way traffic, and there will be general economic growth in the countries involved in this policy(Williams and Baláž, 2014).

### Shipment of the labor force

Allowing open migration helps countries which are in dire need of a young labor force. There is an increasingly large group of the aging labor force in some countries such as the United Kingdom and with it a significantly small birth rate(Robila, 2013). In connection, this makes it hard for the current workforce to maintain its economic growth. Open migration policy will result in a shift of young individuals full of energy to work in these countries. This policy will eliminate the restriction to this population who are ready to work. The economy of the country will be maintained and the poverty of the people who did not have work at the time before migration will be eradicated.

### Transformation of failing companies

Companies and co-operation that are failing in their own countries can seek greener pastures in other countries(Juss, 2016). Open migration allows businesses to migrate along the borderline with more ease due to the lack of restrictions. Some businesses are collapsing due to the increasing competition. Therefore, relocation of these businesses will help significantly with salvaging them from collapsing. Relocation to other countries will earn a new market that they have not yet explored and with minimal competition thus businesses will transform and revive. Also, once the business is relocated to the other countries, it is going to create labor. Thus local individuals will also benefit from this and in turn, the economy of the country will significantly pick-up. This can only be maintained if more and more countries embrace the idea of an open migration policy or free migration(Juss, 2016).

### Improvement of local infrastructure

Allowing foreigners to start a business in a county will lead to more allocation of money to its infrastructure. Fewer business restrictions mean more investors are wanting to put money in the country’s economy and significantly hospitals, roads and schools will be required. Advancement in the infrastructure of a country reflects positively on its ability to grow with the eradication of poverty and growth in its economy. The increase in the number of people will need a hospital to attend to the sick, good tarmacked and sufficient roads will be required to transport good and services. Opening one’s borders bring adverse interest in the countries involved, aiming at a better way to obtain a global economy that eradicates poverty(Gevorkyan, 2011).

### Reduction in unemployment

Most countries have an increasing population which is unemployed and others with insufficient labor. Open migration allows these two countries to connect, and allow citizens to seek employment at any place without restriction such as work permits. This unemployed population does not have the proper qualifications to do work thus they are subjected to unemployment and economic difficulties in their countries. The absence of jobs results in poverty which substantially results in insecurity. Consequently, this leads to a collapse of the country’s economy thus pulling the global economy one step backward(Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2010).

## Shortcomings of Open Migration

### Loss of workforce

The host country or country of origin may face a myriad of labor issues. Countries of origin may experience a great disadvantage over the loss of their young workforce, and also the loss of trained personnel with a concentration in the health sector. The county of origin will experience an influx in this due to this two labor forces looking for greener pastures. The most highly affected sector being the health sector since doctors and nurses are migrating to other countries looking for a better pay leaving their countries with insufficient staffing. The energetic population which is willing to work would have shifted leaving the country with an elderly workforce thus pulling the economy of the country backward (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2010).

### Increased pressure on public services

 Services such as hospitals, schools, and roads are mostly affected. Open migration allows an uncontrolled number of people to enter the host country thus putting the resource of that country under a lot of pressure. The increase in the population leads to hospitals becoming understaffed or quality of services decreases, schools become overpopulated and increase of traffic jams and potholes due to insufficient roads and poor maintenance respectively.

### Decreased quality of labor

There is an increase in the number of people who are willing to work at a lower wage thus decreasing the quality of work being provided unemployment (Carmel, Cerami& Papadopoulos, 2012). This will significantly affect the ability of the employers to acknowledge productivity. Training is also affected due to the willingness of the population to take lesser wages. A substantial amount of wages gives the employees motivation to become more creative in the workplace and also to further their training to become more productive in the workplace. This can also be linked with unemployment of the skilled labor with the employer opting for the available cheap labor leading to unemployment (Carmel, Cerami& Papadopoulos, 2012).

## Conclusion

In conclusion, it is discernible that there are both sides of the coin when it comes to the issue of open migration. However, it is also evident that the rewards far outweigh the drawbacks when it comes to eradicating poverty and attaining a stable global economy. Open migration should be introduced, and with it, the implementers involved should make the necessary adjustments to their infrastructure. Global poverty should be eradicated, and open migration policy is the way in that direction.

## References

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