

# [Thailand’s perception toward migration](https://assignbuster.com/thailands-perception-toward-migration/)

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Thailand’s perception toward migration The specific policy was indicated by the government of Thailand for managing the migration of highly skilled workers in preparing and responding to the country’s commitment to realizing the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by couple of years, 2015, coming. The AEC represents a significant step onward in the Association’s economic and political together with cultural cooperation while the AEC Blueprint obviously addresses the demand for higher number labor changeability in term of heighten regional cooperation to be accomplish straight its preparation for the liberalized movement of service providers and skilled labor. The integration was planed initially pointed on professional service providers/ skilled professionals, rather than encompassing skilled labor more generally. All member States have completely agreed to liberalize movement of service providers across priority professions, namely accountancy, engineering, surveying, architectural, nursing, medical, and dental services. The view of Thailand, the anticipation of AEC creates numerous not only opportunities but also challenges. The overall economic welfare benefits to Thailand of the AEC have been estimated as several times the benefits realized from the implementation of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA). Although approximately the quantitative effect of liberalizing flows of service providers and skilled labor is more difficult, in the medium- to long-term, the resultant rise in overall economic welfare across all ASEAN member States, including Thailand, is likely to be substantial. Thailand is likely to attract a significant number of professionals from other ASEAN countries, leading to improved productivity, increased knowledge transfer and an upgrade of the Thai economy, all of which will have direct positive effects on the economy. Additionally, AEC will facilitate opportunities for Thai professionals to take advantage of employment opportunities overseas, which can potentially have positive knock-on effects for Thailand through the facilitation of technology transfers and foreign investment and the sending of remittances. Migration is creating an economic dilemma in the labor market of Thailand. The dilemma is that Thai workers lack the skills to perform jobs requiring high skills but at the same time the wage structure discourages these workers from competing with low-wage migrants from neighboring countries for low-skilled employment. A major challenge has emerged on how to resolve this dilemma. Thailand’s policy toward migration The past of two decades, there are no specific host agency was appointed by Government of Thailand tasked with planning long-term migration policies or managing the higher of numbers movement of migrants, particularly low-skilled migrants, into Thailand. Cabinet decision making, worked out between officials and the main agencies involved, particularly the NSC, have instead been utilized to set a piecemeal migration policy. What have emerged have been inconsistent short-term decisions made in reaction to labor shortages, employer pressure and political expediency. The development policies of Thailand are straightened towards transitioning to a knowledge-based economy to contain competitive in the global markets. However, the short-term advantage of utilizing the surplus of low-skilled labor entering from neighboring countries in labor-export industries as well as the skills mismatch between the requirements of a creative economy and existing education strategies in Thailand is slowing the transition. As low-skilled labor shortages continue and the Government of Thailand allows more hiring of migrants from neighboring countries, including in companies supported by Board of Investment (BOI) incentives since September 2010, the controversy on migration policies in Thailand remain crucial. Approximately couple million migrants in Thailand continue to contribute to growth, development and social and ethnic diversity but significant challenges in managing migrant flows linger. Negative effects from the country’s migration management with regard to Thailand’s development, economy and migrants themselves are now increasingly evident. Thailand’s migration policy in holistic ought to promoted at the present given that the existing policies of the Government of Thailand have chiefly been short term and reactive. Migration policies potentially considered holistic when they are developed parallel to careful research and consideration of social and plans of economic development, demographic realities, labor shortfall and the broaden global market trends. Furthermore, a holistic migration policy should be based, as much as possible, on a longer term perspective with national security, economic imperatives and human security prioritized equality. Conclusively, the current Thailand’s migration policy developments which an emphasis on low-skilled in-migration by given that this accounts for the majority of all migration into as well as out of Thailand. The policies of the Government of Thailand to manage low-skilled in-migration since the 1990s are set down, followed by a brief discussion of highly skilled in-migration and internal migration. The most pressing issues that have emerged after analyzing the government’s migration policies are then fleshed out and apprised.