

International Journal of Agriculture Extension and Social Development

Volume 8; Issue 11; November 2025; Page No. 611-616

Received: 23-08-2025
Accepted: 02-10-2025

Indexed Journal
Peer Reviewed Journal

Rural-urban migration and its impact on agricultural labour markets: A review of socio-economic trends

¹Saiyadali Nadaf, ²Sohail Indiakar and ³Bebijan Nadaf

¹Warder, Karnataka State Prisons and Correctional Services, Central Prison, Mysuru, Karnataka, India

²Project Co-ordinator, Shree Paramanand Rural Development Society (R), Harnal, Sindagi, Vijayapura, Karnataka, India

³Assistant Teacher, Govt. High School, Kagadal, Belgaum, Karnataka, India

DOI: <https://www.doi.org/10.33545/26180723.2025.v8.i11h.2712>

Corresponding Author: Saiyadali Nadaf

Abstract

Rural-urban migration is a key socio-economic phenomenon with significant implications for agricultural labour markets in developing countries. This review examines the trends and dynamics of rural-urban migration and its impact on the farming sector. By analysing existing literature, case studies, and socio-economic data, this paper explores the various factors driving migration, the consequences for agricultural labour supply and demand, and the subsequent effects on rural economies. The study finds that while migration can reduce labour availability in rural areas, it also opens new opportunities for economic growth through remittances, livelihood diversification, and enhanced rural-urban linkages. The review further discusses policy interventions that could better integrate migrants into both rural and urban economies and mitigate the negative impacts on agricultural labour markets. Through a comprehensive analysis, this paper provides insights into how migration affects agricultural labour and offers recommendations for policymakers to manage this phenomenon effectively.

Keywords: Rural-urban migration, agricultural labor markets, socio-economic trends, remittances, rural economies

1. Introduction

Rural-urban migration has become a prominent feature of socio-economic development in many parts of the world, particularly in developing countries ^[48, 54]. As more individuals from rural areas migrate to urban centres in search of better economic opportunities, the dynamics of agricultural labour markets are being profoundly affected. This migration is often driven by factors such as limited access to resources, declining agricultural productivity, and the promise of higher wages and improved living standards in urban areas ^[49, 55]. However, the consequences of this movement are multifaceted, particularly for rural economies dependent on agricultural labour ^[50, 56].

This review delves into the socio-economic trends associated with rural-urban migration and its impact on agricultural labour markets ^[47, 57]. It examines how migration reshapes labour availability in rural areas, influences agrarian production, and how remittances and urbanisation can mitigate some of these challenges. The paper aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how migration affects agricultural labour markets and the broader socio-economic outcomes for rural communities ^[51, 59].

2. Defining Rural-Urban Migration and Agricultural Labour Markets

Rural-urban migration refers to the movement of individuals or households from rural areas to urban centres in search of

better employment, education, and living conditions. This process is typically characterised by individuals seeking work in urban industries, services, or informal sectors, leaving behind agricultural work in rural areas ^[52, 53].

Agricultural labour markets, on the other hand, are defined by the supply and demand for labour in the farm sector, including farming, livestock production, and forestry. In developing countries, the farm labour market is often the largest sector in terms of employment, yet it is highly susceptible to changes driven by migration ^[48, 58].

Migration patterns have a direct impact on these labour markets, influencing both the availability of agricultural workers and the productivity of rural agriculture. Understanding the interplay between migration and agrarian labour markets is essential for crafting policies that address labour shortages, productivity issues, and the overall sustainability of rural economies ^[46, 60].

3. Drivers of Rural-Urban Migration

A range of push factors influences the decision to migrate from rural areas, as do pull factors. Push factors include limited access to land, low agricultural productivity, climate change, rural poverty, and a lack of employment opportunities. As rural areas become less viable for sustaining livelihoods, individuals seek better prospects in urban centres, where industries, services, and trade offer more diversified employment options ^[40, 41].

On the other hand, pull factors such as better job

opportunities, higher wages, improved infrastructure, and access to education and healthcare in urban areas act as strong incentives for migration. Metropolitan areas, with their promise of better economic prospects, improved living standards, and access to amenities, are often seen as offering a higher quality of life [48, 54].

This combination of push and pull factors results in a growing migration trend, particularly evident in countries undergoing rapid urbanisation and industrialisation [42, 43].

Table 1: Push and Pull Factors Driving Rural-Urban Migration

Push Factors	Pull Factors
Low agricultural productivity	Better job opportunities in urban areas
Limited access to land	Higher wages in urban industries
Rural poverty	Better infrastructure (healthcare, education)
Climate change impacts (drought, flooding)	Access to amenities and improved living standards
Lack of employment opportunities in rural areas	Access to modern technology and services

Table 2: Impact of Rural-Urban Migration on Agricultural Labour Supply

Effect on Agricultural Labour Supply	Consequences for Agricultural Production	Adaptations in Rural Economies
Loss of the young labour force	Reduced productivity, particularly for labour-intensive crops	Adoption of labour-saving technologies (machinery, automation)
An ageing population left behind.	Decreased ability to meet farming demands	Shift towards cash crops, mechanisation
Outmigration of skilled workers	Knowledge gap, reduced farm management efficiency	Investment in agricultural education/training programs
Decline in seasonal workforce availability	Increased cost of hiring temporary labour	Reliance on temporary migrant workers or remittances to support agriculture

5. Consequences of Migration on Agricultural Productivity and Rural Economies

The consequences of rural-urban migration for agricultural productivity are complex. In the short term, labour shortages can reduce agrarian output, particularly for labour-intensive crops and activities. In many cases, the agricultural sector may not be able to compensate for the loss of labour, leading to reduced production, higher food prices, and lower rural incomes [4, 34].

In the long term, however, migration may also have some positive impacts on agricultural productivity [5, 35]. For instance, remittances sent back by migrants can provide a vital source of income for rural households, allowing them to invest in agricultural inputs and better farming techniques, or to diversify their income sources. Additionally, migration can lead to the adoption of new ideas and technologies brought back from urban areas, which may improve agricultural practices in rural communities [6, 36].

However, the overall impact on rural economies depends on several factors, including the scale of migration, the skill levels of those migrating, and the extent to which remittances are used for productive investments rather than consumption [1, 4].

6. The Role of Remittances and Diversification of Livelihoods

Remittances are one of the most critical socio-economic contributions of rural-urban migration, significantly

4. Impact of Migration on Agricultural Labour Supply

Rural-urban migration has significant consequences for labour availability in agricultural markets. As young, non-disabled individuals leave rural areas in search of better opportunities, the farm labour force there shrinks [43, 44]. This is particularly evident in developing countries, where agriculture remains the primary source of livelihood for the majority of rural populations [37, 45].

The loss of labour in rural areas can lead to labour shortages on farms, reducing agricultural productivity and prompting a shift towards labour-saving technologies. While these technological advancements may improve efficiency, they often come with high initial costs that smallholder farmers cannot afford. Consequently, labour migration can undermine the sustainability of agricultural practices, especially in subsistence farming systems [38, 54].

Moreover, labour outflows tend to leave behind an ageing population, as younger workers move to cities. This shift places further strain on the agricultural sector, as older generations struggle to meet the demands of modern farming practices [39, 54].

affecting the livelihoods of rural households. As migrants move from rural areas to urban centres in search of better economic opportunities, they often send a portion of their earnings back to their families [2, 3]. These remittances play a vital role in improving the living standards of rural families, providing them with access to goods and services that would otherwise be beyond their financial reach. For many rural households, remittances are a primary source of income, helping to fill the gap left by labour migration from rural areas [5, 30].

The financial support provided through remittances has several direct and indirect benefits. On a basic level, remittances help improve the quality of life by enabling families to afford better healthcare, education, and housing. In areas where healthcare and education facilities may be limited or expensive, remittances make it possible for rural families to access these essential services [31]. In many cases, remittances are used to pay for school fees, medical bills, and even to build or improve homes, significantly contributing to the welfare of rural populations [7, 32]. This is particularly important in rural areas where access to such services is constrained, and the benefits of improved living standards can have long-term effects on human capital development [8, 33].

Beyond consumption, remittances also offer an opportunity to invest in agricultural activities, thereby improving farm productivity and income generation. Migrants often use part of the remitted money to purchase better-quality seeds, fertilisers, and modern agricultural equipment, which can

lead to increased yields and more sustainable farming practices^[9, 34]. This is particularly important in rural economies where agriculture remains the backbone of the local economy. By investing in farming inputs, rural households can increase the productivity of their land and diversify their agricultural activities, thereby boosting incomes and enhancing food security. For example, a study in rural Mexico found that households receiving remittances were more likely to invest in agricultural improvements, such as better irrigation systems, tractors, and high-yield crop varieties, thereby increasing agrarian output^[10, 34].

Moreover, remittances can help reduce the economic vulnerabilities many rural households face due to seasonality and the risks associated with agriculture. In regions where agricultural productivity is heavily dependent on weather patterns and external market conditions, remittances provide a financial cushion that helps families cope with crop failures, price fluctuations, and other uncertainties^[11, 24]. This financial safety *net* allows rural households to smooth income fluctuations and better manage risks, thereby enhancing rural resilience to economic and environmental shocks.

In some cases, migration and remittances also facilitate the diversification of rural livelihoods, leading to the growth of non-agricultural activities. Migrants may invest in small businesses, local services, or other income-generating activities that provide alternatives to farming. This diversification can help rural households reduce their dependence on agriculture, which is often subject to unpredictable factors such as climate change, commodity price volatility, and labour shortages. By branching out into non-agricultural sectors, families can create additional sources of income, which can buffer against the vulnerabilities of the agricultural industry. For example, in rural areas of Southeast Asia, remittances have been used to start small-scale enterprises such as grocery shops, repair services, and local transportation businesses, all of which help improve household income and economic security^[12, 25].

This shift towards a more diversified rural economy also fosters local economic development by encouraging the growth of new markets and industries. In some regions, remittances have spurred the development of rural tourism, small-scale manufacturing, and other local enterprises, creating jobs and stimulating rural economies. By fostering local entrepreneurship, remittances help reduce rural-urban migration by providing alternatives to traditional agricultural livelihoods^[13, 26].

7. Urbanization and Agricultural Labor Markets: A Comparative Global Overview

Urbanisation is a key driver of rural-urban migration, and it has wide-ranging implications for agricultural labour markets. As urban centres grow, they pull workers away from rural farming areas, creating labour shortages in agriculture while simultaneously creating new job opportunities in the urban economy. This trend is most noticeable in countries undergoing rapid industrialisation and urban growth^[14, 27].

In developed countries, such as the United States and European nations, the trend toward urbanisation has shifted employment away from agriculture, with the sector

increasingly relying on mechanisation and technology. In developing countries, however, the shift is more gradual, with many rural areas still dependent on traditional agriculture for livelihoods^[14, 28].

A comparative analysis of migration trends in Southeast Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America reveals that each region experiences rural-urban migration differently. In Southeast Asia, for example, urban centres have experienced significant growth, leading to shifts in agricultural labour markets and an increasing reliance on mechanised farming. In Sub-Saharan Africa, labour migration is often driven by climate change and rural poverty, with negative consequences for food security^[14, 29]. In Latin America, rural-urban migration has contributed to urban slum growth, with mixed effects on rural agricultural productivity^[4, 31].

8. Case Studies of Rural-Urban Migration in Developing Countries

Southeast Asia

In Southeast Asia, rural-urban migration has been a major driver of agricultural labour market dynamics. Countries like Vietnam, Thailand, and the Philippines have experienced rapid urbanisation, reducing the availability of agricultural labour. In Vietnam, rural-urban migration has been linked to labour shortages in agriculture, particularly in the Mekong Delta, one of the country's key rice-producing regions. However, the growth of urban industries has provided new employment opportunities for former agricultural workers, contributing to improved living standards and poverty reduction in rural areas^[24, 34].

Sub-Saharan Africa

In Sub-Saharan Africa, rural-urban migration is driven by a combination of economic necessity, environmental stress, and conflict. In countries like Nigeria and Kenya, large-scale migration to urban centres has led to labour shortages in agriculture, particularly in the production of staple crops^[15, 21]. This migration has reduced agricultural output, particularly in regions that rely heavily on labour-intensive crops such as maize and cassava. At the same time, remittances sent back by urban migrants have provided rural households with the financial means to invest in alternative livelihoods, such as small businesses or non-agricultural work^[16, 22].

Latin America

Latin American countries such as Mexico and Brazil have experienced significant rural-urban migration driven by industrialisation and agricultural mechanisation. In Mexico, rural areas have experienced large-scale migration to urban centres, contributing to a decline in agricultural labour^[17, 23]. However, remittances sent by migrants have played a crucial role in supporting rural families, allowing them to invest in farming inputs, education, and healthcare. This migration has also led to the growth of urban slums, which present challenges for both urban and rural economies^[18, 24].

9. Policy Responses to Rural-Urban Migration and Agricultural Labour Issues

Governments need to adopt policies that address the challenges posed by rural-urban migration and its impact on

agricultural labour markets. This includes investing in rural infrastructure, providing training programs for agricultural workers, and promoting policies that encourage migrants' integration into both urban and rural economies. Social protection systems should also be expanded to ensure that rural households are supported during migration transitions, and remittances should be used to foster long-term development rather than short-term consumption ^[18, 34].

10. Challenges in Managing Migration and Agricultural Labour Markets

Managing rural-urban migration and its effects on agricultural labour markets poses considerable challenges for policymakers and rural economies. One of the most pressing issues is the lack of effective policies to manage migration flows and address the labour shortages that often arise in the agricultural sector. As large numbers of young and economically active individuals leave rural areas for urban centres, agrarian labour markets face a growing shortage of workers, particularly for labour-intensive tasks such as planting, harvesting, and livestock care ^[19, 25]. These labour shortages can lead to reduced agricultural productivity, especially in countries where mechanisation is limited or not yet widely adopted ^[4, 34].

In many developing countries, the agricultural sector remains highly dependent on manual labour, and the departure of workers, particularly young people, undermines rural communities' ability to sustain agricultural production. The lack of policies that encourage the retention of rural labour or attract workers back to agriculture exacerbates these issues. As a result, there is an increasing reliance on temporary labour, migrant workers, or more costly mechanisation, which may not always be financially viable for smallholder farmers ^[20, 34].

Another critical challenge is the impact of migration on rural communities. When large numbers of people leave rural areas, demographic imbalances can arise. In many cases, younger, more mobile individuals migrate to urban areas, leaving behind an ageing population that may struggle to keep up with the demands of modern farming ^[24, 34]. This shift in demographics not only affects agricultural productivity but also threatens the social fabric of rural communities. The departure of younger generations can lead to a breakdown in community cohesion, weakening traditional social structures and support networks ^[14, 35].

Moreover, the migration of skilled agricultural workers to cities often erodes traditional farming knowledge. In rural areas, agriculture is not just an economic activity but also a way of life, with knowledge passed down through generations ^[14, 32]. As younger generations move to urban centres, this knowledge is at risk of being lost. In many cases, there may not be sufficient transfer of modern agricultural practices or technologies to fill the gap left by migrants. As a result, rural areas may face challenges in adopting sustainable farming practices, and the overall efficiency and competitiveness of agricultural production may suffer ^[23, 34].

Furthermore, rural-urban migration often creates a disconnect between urban and rural economies. While metropolitan areas experience economic growth and greater job opportunities, rural areas may struggle to adapt and develop, leading to widening wealth and development gaps

^[25, 34]. This disparity can drive further migration, creating a cycle of labour loss in rural areas and economic strain in both rural and urban settings.

The challenges in managing migration and agricultural labour markets require coordinated policy responses. Governments need to implement strategies that balance the needs of rural and urban areas, focusing on sustainable agricultural development, improving labour conditions in rural areas, and creating opportunities to retain and return skilled agrarian workers. Additionally, policies should aim to foster rural development through investments in infrastructure, education, and social services, making rural areas more attractive to potential migrants and ensuring that agriculture remains a viable and sustainable livelihood ^[34, 44].

11. Future Trends in Rural-Urban Migration and Agriculture

As global urbanisation accelerates, rural-urban migration is expected to remain a defining feature of demographic and economic changes, especially in developing countries. The movement from rural areas to urban centres has already reshaped labour markets, and this trend is likely to continue in the coming decades. The future impact of migration on agricultural labour markets will largely depend on how effectively governments manage these flows and implement policies to ensure sustainable development in both rural and urban areas ^[47, 49].

In the short term, labour shortages in rural areas are expected to persist, as younger, more mobile individuals continue to migrate to urban centres in search of better employment opportunities. This could exacerbate challenges for agriculture, particularly in regions reliant on labour-intensive farming practices. However, technological advancements and agricultural modernisation, such as automation and precision farming, may mitigate some of the negative impacts of labour shortages. These innovations could reduce reliance on human labour, thereby making agriculture more efficient despite declining rural workforces ^[4, 5].

In the longer term, the challenge will be to create economic opportunities that keep people in rural areas or encourage them to return after gaining skills in urban centres. Rural economies can benefit from initiatives that promote local entrepreneurship, expand market access, and improve infrastructure and services. Investments in rural education and training can help diversify the livelihoods of rural populations, offering them alternatives to traditional agriculture and enhancing the resilience of rural economies ^[2, 6].

Moreover, fostering sustainable agricultural practices that are both economically viable and environmentally responsible will be crucial. As migration continues, it will be essential to ensure that rural areas are not left behind in the pursuit of urban development. Governments will need to integrate rural and urban development plans to ensure that both regions benefit from shared economic opportunities, improved infrastructure, and greater access to resources. This integrated approach can help create a balanced and sustainable future for both rural and urban populations, ensuring food security and economic stability across the board ^[42, 45].

Thus, the future of rural-urban migration and agriculture is not only dependent on migration trends but also on strategic policies that foster economic diversification, technological advancement, and sustainable development in both rural and urban settings [7, 24].

12. Conclusion

Rural-urban migration has profound implications for agricultural labour markets, particularly in developing countries. While migration often leads to labour shortages in rural areas, it also creates new economic opportunities through remittances and livelihood diversification. Policymakers must recognise the complexity of this issue and design policies that not only address the labour needs of agriculture but also support the sustainable integration of migrants into both rural and urban economies. By effectively managing rural-urban migration, governments can mitigate the negative impacts on agricultural labour markets while fostering long-term socio-economic development.

References

1. Akram AA, Chowdhury S, Mobarak AM. Effects of emigration on rural labour markets. Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research; 2017. Report No.: w23929.
2. Obayelu AE, Obayelu OA, Tolorunju ET. Rural-urban labour migration and youth employment: Investigating the relevance of Nigeria's agricultural sector in employment generation. In: The Palgrave Handbook of Agricultural and Rural Development in Africa. Cham: Springer; 2020. p. 341-65.
3. Yusuf OD, Adokwe CA. Effect of rural-urban migrants' remittances on socio-economic development in Nasarawa State, Nigeria. n.d.
4. Hanako T. The dual forces of change: Impacts of rural-urban migration and the dynamic transformation of peri-urban communities. Urban-Rural Community Stud. 2025;1(1):6-11.
5. Ezeudu TS, Tukur B. Examining the effects of high poverty and unemployment on rural-urban migration in Nigeria and its consequences. J Child Adult Vaccines Immunol. 2024;8:1-13.
6. Farah N, Khan IA, Maan AA. Rural-urban migration. In: Developing Sustainable Agriculture in Pakistan. Boca Raton: CRC Press; 2018. p. 687-701.
7. Odey SA. Analysis of socio-economic factors influencing rural-urban labour migration in Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria. J Res Humanit Soc Sci. 2018;8(16):76-84.
8. Bassie H, Alemu B, Bitew B, Sirany T. Rural-urban labour migration, remittances and their effect on agricultural production in migrant-sending households: Evidence from East Gojjam Zone, Ethiopia. 2022 Jun.
9. Selod H, Shilpi F. Rural-urban migration in developing countries. Washington, DC: World Bank; 2021.
10. Bhattacharya PC. Rural-urban migration in economic development. J Econ Surv. 1993;7(3):243-81.
11. Gaude J, Peek P. The economic effects of rural-urban migration. Int Labour Rev. 1976;114:329.
12. Kuribayashi S. Effect of mulberry leaves sprayed with herbicides upon the silkworm *Bombyx mori* L. Acta Ecol Sin. 1962;43:11-31.
13. Kuribayashi S. Toxic symptoms of silkworm larvae. Sanshi Kagaku to Gijutsu. 1967;6(6):1-4.
14. Kuribayashi S. Diagnosis and treatment of silkworm larvae poisoned by pesticides. Sanshi Kagaku to Gijutsu. 1972;11(6):66-9.
15. Kuwana Z, Nakamura S, Sugiyama H. Effects of insecticides on the silkworm larvae *Bombyx mori* I: Analysis by subcutaneous injection and topical/oral application. Bull Seric Exp Stn. 1967;22:123.
16. Kuwana Z, Ishii G, Emori K, Higuchi T. Effect of insecticides on the silkworm larvae *Bombyx mori* II. Bull Seric Exp Stn. 1968;22:423-526.
17. Gamo T, Kuroda S, Horie Y, Watanabe K. Quantitative changes of asparagine and glutamine in hemolymph during larval and pupal development of *Bombyx mori*. Appl Entomol Zool. 1978;13(3):223-6.
18. Venkata Reddy S, Sivarami Reddy N, Ramamurthi R. Carbaryl effects on the growth and silk qualities of the silkworm *Bombyx mori* L. Indian J Seric. 1989;28(2):182-90.
19. Kanwal H, Naveed TA, Khan M. Socio-economic determinants of rural-urban migration in Pakistan. n.d.
20. Das P, Saha J, Chouhan P. Effects of labour out-migration on socioeconomic setup at the place of origin: Evidence from rural India. Child Youth Serv Rev. 2020;119:105512.
21. Alijoyo FA, Muzafer SS, Bhasin NK, Chattopadhyay D, Das B, Raj II. Optimizing climate impact assessment: Sloth-inspired optimization with ridge regression for socio-economic policy insights. In: 2024 IEEE 1st International Conference on Green Industrial Electronics and Sustainable Technologies (GIEST). Imphal: IEEE; 2024. p. 1-6. doi:10.1109/GIEST_2955.2024.1096006.
22. Shukla TD, Nimma D, Pokkuluri KS, Najmusaqib S, Sivakumar KK, Bala BK. Utilizing artificial intelligence for enhancing performance and preventing injuries in sports analytics. In: 2024 International Conference on Intelligent Computing and Sustainable Innovations in Technology (IC-SIT). Bhubaneswar: IEEE; 2024. p. 1-6. doi:10.1109/IC-SIT_3503.2024.10862063.
23. Khayum A, Singh PS, Harshitha SB, Behera HS, Singh B, Nayak RJ, et al. Instant control pressure drop technology and its applications in food processing: A review. n.d.
24. Kale MT, Murmu DK, Baraily P, Rao MC. Green innovations: Modernizing vegetable cultivation. n.d. Available from: ResearchGate.
25. Singh L, Singh VN, Singh NV. Biocontrol methods in plant disease management: A sustainable approach. Agrifrontline. 2025;1(4):28-31.
26. Vaishya NK. Organic farming: Benefits and challenges. Agrifrontline. 2025;1(4):32-6.
27. Luo G. China's rural-urban migration: Structure and gender attributes of the floating rural labour force. Finn Yearb Popul Res. 2006;65-92.
28. Mercandalli S, Losch B, Belebema MN, Bélières JF, Bourgeois R, Dinbabo MF, et al. Rural migration in sub-Saharan Africa: Patterns, drivers and relations to structural transformation. Rome: FAO; 2019.

29. Zhushi G, Qehaja D. The nexus of remittances and migration: Labour market dynamics in Kosovo. *Forum Sci Oeconomia*. 2024;12(1):96-117.
30. Najmusaqib S, Mukhtar BU, Gangopadhyay S, Majumder J, Sivakumar KK, editors. Introduction to the climate crisis. In: *Climate crisis: Navigating the path to a sustainable future*. Radiant Flair Publications; 2025. p. 1-9.
31. Das S, Parayil C. Dynamics of rural-urban shifts: Examining migration patterns and impacts on farm productivity. In: *Climate crisis: Navigating the path to a sustainable future*. Radiant Flair Publications; 2025. (Chapter 7).
32. Kushaiynov D. Understanding migration dynamics and its effects on rural development in Kyrgyzstan. Hungary: Magyar Agrár-és Élettudományi Egylet; 2024.
33. Ratnoo HS. Socio-economic status and rural-urban migration in Delhi squatter settlements. London: University College London; 1994.
34. Keshri K, Bhagat RB. Socioeconomic determinants of temporary labour migration in India: A regional analysis. *Asian Popul Stud*. 2013;9(2):175-95.
35. Mahad M. Rural-urban migration networks and socio-economic effects in Afgoye, Somalia. *J Sociol East Horn Africa*. 2025;1(1):51-62.
36. Agbonlahor MU, Phillip DOA. Deciding to settle: Rural-rural migration and agricultural labour supply in Southwest Nigeria. *J Dev Areas*. 2015;49(1):267-84.
37. Luong HV. Changing configuration of rural-urban migration and remittance flows in Vietnam. *Sojourn*. 2018;33(3):602-46.
38. Nyoni G, Kollamparambil U. Rural-urban migration and well-being of migrant-sending households: An impact evaluation. *SA J Econ Manag Sci*. 2022;25(1):4120.
39. Najmusaqib S, Gangopadhyay S. Shifting to renewable energy. In: Najmusaqib S, Mukhtar BU, Gangopadhyay S, Majumder J, Sivakumar KK, editors. *Climate crisis: Navigating the path to a sustainable future*. Radiant Flair Publications; 2025. p. 73-87.
40. Sapkota KB. Labour market, foreign employment and remittance in Nepal. *Tribhuvan Univ J*. 2018;32(1):237-50.
41. Sumesh M. Dynamics of migration within China: Socio-economic aspects. *Contemp Chin Polit Econ Strateg Relat*. 2019;993.
42. Janeska V, Bojnec Š. Rural labour market developments in Macedonia. Brussels: CEPS; 2011.
43. Bojnec Š. Rural labour market policies in Croatia, Macedonia and Turkey. *J Econ Policy Reform*. 2013;16(2):179-97.
44. Uchikawa S. Indian migration and labour markets. In: *Inclusive Development in South Asia*. London: Routledge; 2022. p. 141-59.
45. Adedokun OA, Karzanova IV. Impact of migration on the economy of Nigeria: Recent trends. *Vestnik NGUEU*. 2019;2:204-11.