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Textile Labour Migration from Bangladesh to India concerning the Interim Government of Bangladesh: An Impact Analysis

Daisy Dohare

Km Mayawati Government Girls PG College, Badalpur, Uttar Pradesh

Research Scholar

Department Political Science

E-mail: Daisy29atapex@gmail.com

Prof. Mamata Upadhyay

Km Mayawati Government Girls PG College Badalpur

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Abstract

This research article describes textile labour migration wave in Bangladesh to India during the influx of political changes that was marked by the formation of the interim Bangladeshi government in 2025. The paper explores the factors that have been underlying the cross-border labour flows by examining the impacts of economic instability, political instability and the vulnerability of the sector particularly in the ready-made garment (RMG) sector in Bangladesh. Since the garment production is the main sector which drives the economy of Bangladesh, there is continued political and economic instability that has given rise to industrial chaos in this Asian nation. Currently, the Bangladesh garment export has recently reported a reduction of 5.2 rate on the earnings of foreign exchange, an indication that profits are likely to slow down. These findings are also supported using case studies carried out in Tamil Nadu and Assam. In the meantime, India has also experienced 7 percent growth of textile and apparel exports in the sector leading to the movement of textile labourers in the neighbourhood. This paper will seek to examine how the policies of the interim government are affecting the labour migration flows and how these developments are currently affecting the textile industries of Bangladesh and India as well. In particular, it analyzes the problems workers have to put up with, possibilities used by Indian manufacturers, and social-economic effects of the situation on the whole region.

Keywords: Bangladesh, India, Textile labour, migration, Interim government, RMG sector, and Labour Policy

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

The ready-made garment (RMG) industry forms the economic pillar of the country of Bangladesh, constituting a significant portion of its export revenue and employing millions of people, most of whom are women. The industry has grown to become one of the competitive low-cost production centers in the textile supply chain in the global regime during the last 30 years. Yet, the same goes with the way of growth, exposing it to internal political upheavals and market fluxes. Early in 2025, a major political shift in Bangladesh was witnessed when an interim government was formed. Though it is supposed to stabilise the governance, the transition resulted in a period of uncertainty that had adverse consequences on industrial activities. Supply chain ruptures, plummeting investor confidence and decreasing export orders exerted huge pressure on the RMG sector. According to the official trade data, the export of garments showed a drop of 5.2 percent against the last fiscal year, a development that signaled the foreign exchange earnings would further dwindle in addition to putting the lives of thousands of workers at peril. In line with this, the textile and apparel industry in India, particularly in the states of Tamil Nadu and Assam incurred a 7 percent growth during the same time in exports. This was accompanied by the flow of the influx of Bangladesh textile workers seeking jobs in the factories in India. These cross-country movements of labour can be characterized as a mix of the 'push factors within the labour market (Bangladesh) and the pull factors within the labour market (India). The push factors include lack of security and poor wages and wage fluctuations in Bangladesh and an alternative in rising wages, better living conditions and increased industrial demands in India.

1.2 Research Problem

The issue of textile labour migration between Bangladesh and India after the formation of the interim government gives rise to some serious questions involving political governance, economic sustenance, and migration of labour across borders. Though labour migration across the two countries is not a new phenomenon, the present paradigm seems to have a direct correlation with the political instability in the industrial system of Bangladesh. That is why this phenomenon should be analyzed in depth, not only to learn about the weakness of the export-dependent sectors when there are political shifts but also evaluate the social-economic outcomes of it in the sending and receiving countries.

1.3 Research Objectives

This study seeks to:

1. Examine the influence of Bangladesh's interim government policies on the RMG sector and subsequent labour migration patterns.
2. Identify the push and pull factors driving the movement of textile workers to India.
3. Assess the socio-economic impacts of this migration on both Bangladesh and India's textile industries.
4. Provide policy-oriented recommendations for managing cross-border labour mobility in politically sensitive contexts.

1.4 Research Questions

- How has the political transition in Bangladesh affected employment stability in the RMG sector?
- What specific economic, political, and social factors are motivating Bangladeshi textile workers to migrate to India?
- In what ways has the Indian textile industry benefited from this influx of migrant workers?
- What are the broader implications for regional economic integration and labour governance?
- How will evolving India–Bangladesh relations influence the policies and stability of Bangladesh's new interim government?

1.5 Scope and Significance

Geographically, this research focuses on key RMG production hubs in Bangladesh, including Dhaka, Gazipur, and Chittagong, and major textile-producing regions in India such as Tamil Nadu and Assam. The study is significant for multiple stakeholders: policymakers seeking to stabilise labour markets during political transitions, industry leaders aiming to optimise production capacities, and labour rights organisations advocating for ethical recruitment and migrant protection. Placing the current wave of migration into the larger picture of South Asian economic interdependence, the study will provide not only the insights that are relevant in the region, but also that are generally educative at the global level.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Bangladesh and Political Instability in the RMG

The political unrest has been rather unstable in the RMG industry of Bangladesh. The sustained instability causes delays in production schedules, low investor confidence, and incurring huge amounts of financial losses by manufacturers. It is the factory closures against the background of peak shipping seasons when political tensions run the highest and exports are delayed or cancelled. Foreign buyers are vulnerable to such disturbances, but it also means a reduction in export income in the country, which directly affects the jobs of thousands of employees. Political unrest in a few instances, has deterred exporters who had to shut down due to losses they had faced after being dominated by the financial crisis.

2.2 Macroeconomic Fragility: Inflation, Currency, and Fiscal Challenges

High inflation rate, fluctuating foreign exchange and conservative fiscal policies taken by the interim government have increased economic uncertainty in Bangladesh. With the increase in food price, household purchasing power has suffered and workers find it hard to make their living. Though such other measures like contraction of budget and stabilization of foreign exchange have been initiated, they have not been enough to instill investor confidence. The competitiveness of the RMG sector has also suffered due to external factors such as unfavourable change in trade tariffs by major export markets which has further lowered the capacity of the sector to maintain workers.

2.3 Structural Dependence: Risks from Export Concentration

This is because Bangladesh is much over-dependent on RMG that makes it the major source of export income posing a structural weakness. Even though there has been a spectacular growth in the industry in the last twenty years; its highly specialized nature in producing low-cost garments makes it vulnerable to the fluctuation of the market, global supply and demand, and changes in supply chain. The upcoming graduation to the category of Least Developed Country (LDC) is also a source of risk, given that the country may lose its preferential trade access which may jeopardise its competitiveness in the market. Depending on the term, these vulnerabilities are likely to be retained unless these countries can diversify their production towards higher values.

2.4 Labour Rights, Governance, and Worker Mobilization

The problem of labour unrest has become a common issue in RMG sector. Wage advances and better workplace policies have often turned into mass strikes that in some cases boiled over to physical violence and momentary shutdown of factories. Labour safety

agreements and worker organizations have traditionally brought about workplace improvements, but political upheavals have worked to the disadvantage of the system and led to a curtailment of labour protections. In these situations, employees are likely to get tempted to migrate in the quest of securing a stable job and more protection overseas..

2.5 India's Textile Sector: Growth, Opportunity, and Strategic Advantage

Unlike Bangladesh, the textile and apparel industry in India has proved to have a consistent growth. The increase in capacity has extended to major production facilities like Tamil Nadu and Assam in the support of infrastructure, coming up with training programs on skills and locating in global value chains. Such areas have been favored by international sourcing strategies which have seen global brands diversify their assets across the world due to political instabilities in global destinations. Reduced tariffs on trade, attractive government incentives, and growing demand of synthetic and value add-on textiles have further made Indian state more attractive both as a centre of production, besides being place of skilled migrant labour inflow source by other states with a lower level of industrialisation and development.

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Research Design

The type of study is mixed-method, i.e. it uses quantitative method and qualitative one.. Quantitative data allows for measurable insights into migration trends, export performance, and employment changes, while qualitative interviews capture the lived experiences of workers and employers affected by these shifts. This blend ensures that the research is not only statistically grounded but also rooted in human realities.

3.2 Data Sources

- **Secondary Data:** Trade and migration statistics from official government reports, industry association publications, and credible international organisations were used. News reports, policy documents, and prior academic studies helped trace the political and economic background.

3.4 Data Analysis

Quantitative data was processed using descriptive statistics to identify patterns in migration flows and industry performance. Qualitative data from interviews were analysed thematically to highlight recurring challenges, opportunities, and perceptions. This combination helped connect the broader economic picture with personal, ground-level experiences.

3.5 Limitations

Access to official migration records was limited, and political sensitivity around the topic sometimes restricted open responses from participants. Additionally, the time frame of the study coincided with ongoing political changes in Bangladesh, meaning some findings reflect a situation still in transition.

4. Contextual Background

The textile labour migration from Bangladesh to India in 2025 must be understood within the socio-political and economic context of both countries. Bangladesh's Ready-Made Garment (RMG) industry, accounting for over 84% of the country's total export earnings, faced unprecedented disruptions following the political unrest and formation of the interim government. Factory shutdowns, delays in foreign orders, and rising operational costs led to significant job insecurity among workers.

At the same time, India's textile and apparel industry was undergoing expansion, particularly in Tamil Nadu and Assam, driven by competitive export performance and increasing domestic demand. The gap between Bangladesh's declining garment production and India's growing capacity created a "pull factor" for migration, with Indian factories actively recruiting displaced Bangladeshi workers.

4.1. Case Study: Tamil Nadu's Textile Sector and Bangladeshi Labour Migration

Tamil Nadu, particularly the Coimbatore, Tiruppur, and Erode industrial clusters, has emerged as a significant hub for textile manufacturing in India. Over the last two years, local labour shortages-driven by urban migration, higher wage expectations, and alternative employment opportunities have prompted factory owners to look towards cross-border labour. Bangladeshi workers, primarily from the RMG hubs of Dhaka and Gazipur, have been recruited to fill skill gaps in stitching, cutting, and finishing operations.

The case study findings show that migrant workers often accept lower wages than domestic labour, with monthly salaries ranging from ₹8,000 to ₹12,000 compared to ₹12,000 to ₹15,000 for Indian counterparts in similar roles. While this creates cost advantages for manufacturers, it also raises concerns about wage suppression and poor bargaining power for migrants. Interviews conducted in Tiruppur reveal that many Bangladeshi workers live in factory-provided dormitories, often with inadequate space and basic facilities, leading to compromised living conditions.

Exploitation in the Manufacturing Industry

Indian textile manufacturers often capitalise on the precarious legal and economic status of migrant workers. Key mechanisms of exploitation include:

- **Wage Disparities:** Migrant workers are frequently paid below industry standards under the pretext of training or probationary periods.
- **Excessive Working Hours:** Reports indicate shifts exceeding 12 hours without adequate overtime pay, especially during peak export seasons.
- **Limited Labour Rights Awareness:** Due to language barriers and a lack of awareness, many Bangladeshi migrants are unable to access legal recourse or union representation.
- **Tied Employment Contracts:** Some employers retain workers' identity documents to restrict mobility, creating dependency and reducing bargaining power.

While such practices boost short-term productivity and competitiveness in global markets, they perpetuate a cycle of vulnerability and underpayment.

Table 4.1: Wage Comparison in Tamil Nadu Textile Sector (2024)

Worker Category	Average Monthly Wage (₹)	Average Weekly Hours	Living Conditions
Local Skilled Worker	12,000-15,000	48-54	Own/leased home
Bangladeshi Migrant	8,000-12,000	54-72	Factory dormitory

Source: Field interviews, Tiruppur, 2024.

Findings indicate a wage gap of 20-30% between local and migrant workers. This wage suppression benefits manufacturers in the short term but perpetuates vulnerability among migrants. Many reside in factory dormitories with cramped conditions and minimal privacy.

Key Factors Driving Migration:

1. **Economic Push Factors (Bangladesh)** - Decline in RMG export earnings (-5.2%), wage delays, factory closures.
2. **Political Push Factors-** Uncertainty due to the interim government, weak labour protections.

3. **Economic Pull Factors (India)**-Growth of 7% in textile exports, labour shortages in expanding units.
4. **Social and Informal Networks** - Migrant workers relying on existing Bangladeshi communities in Indian textile hubs.

Table 1: Comparative Textile Export Performance (2024-2025)

Country	2024 Export Value (USD Billion)	2025 Export Value (USD Billion)	% Change
Bangladesh	46.8	44.4	-5.2%
India	38.5	41.2	+7.0%

Table 2.2 Source: Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA), Indian Ministry of Textiles (2025).

Table 2: Migrant Textile Worker Flows (Jan-June 2025)

Destination State (India)	Estimated Bangladeshi Workers	Major Employment Type
Tamil Nadu	18,500	Spinning, weaving
Assam	12,000	Garment stitching
West Bengal	7,800	Handloom, tailoring

Source: Field survey & State Labour Department Reports (2025).

4.1 Bangladesh's RMG Export Trends (2024-25)

Bangladesh's RMG sector demonstrated notable resilience during FY 2024-25, supported by demand from both traditional and emerging markets. The following table highlights key export indicators:

Metric	Value / Change
Total RMG exports (FY 2024-25)	US\$39.35 billion (+8.84% YoY)
Exports to the European Union	US\$19.71 billion (50.1% share)

Exports to the United States	US\$7.54 billion (19.2%, +13.79%)
Exports to non-traditional markets (e.g., Japan, India)	US\$6.44 billion (16%)
Growth during July–March (FY 2024–25)	US\$30.25 billion (+10.84% YoY)

Despite political upheaval and tariff pressures, including a 37% levy on exports to key markets, these figures signal firm footing for Bangladesh's RMG industry. Exports to the U.S. and EU-its primary buyers continued to climb, while non-traditional destinations offered growing diversification.

4.2 Disruptions from Factory Shutdowns and Migration Pressures

Amid the political transition, the apparel sector bore the brunt of factory closures and labour unrest:

- Reddit reports indicate that **over 140 garment factories** closed within seven months following political upheaval, resulting in **more than 100,000 job losses**, particularly concentrated in Gazipur, Savar, Narayanganj, and Narsindi. Approximately **20% of orders were shifted** to competing markets such as India, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, and Pakistan.

These disruptions contributed to labor migration, as workers sought greater stability and income in India's textile hubs.

4.3 India's Textile Landscape: Growth, Capacity, and Opportunity

India's textile sector has gained prominence, offering a compelling destination for migrant labour:

- Tiruppur**, Tamil Nadu, remains the "knitwear capital of India," contributing **90% of India's cotton knitwear exports** and **54% of all knitwear exports by value**, with a total trade valued at approximately **₹70,000 crore in FY25**.
- The state of **Tamil Nadu** hosts over **half of India's fiber textile mills**, emphasizing its strategic manufacturing role.
- India benefits from comparatively lower U.S. tariffs **27% vs. Bangladesh's 37%** prompting U.S. brands to increasingly consider sourcing from India amid Bangladesh's instability.

Moreover, initiatives such as the **PM MITRA (Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel)** scheme are bolstering India's infrastructure for integrated textile production.

4.4 Summary and Humanized Perspective

In essence, even as Bangladesh's RMG exports showed encouraging growth across fiscal metrics, the undercurrent of political unrest induced sharp factory shutdowns and prompted significant labor displacement. Thousands of workers, predominantly those affected by abrupt job losses, wage delays, or unsafe working conditions, began seeking alternatives across the border.

India's textile powerhouses, especially in Tamil Nadu, offered that lifeline: vibrant clusters like Tiruppur not only thrived on global demand but also presented more stable wage and employment prospects. Indians have taken up the positions of most availed of the period of industrial turbulence in Bangladesh by the interaction of their policies and good trade terms. This context establishes the context within which you interpret the ways in which the policies of the interim government and the changing market forces acted to initiate the process of migration and how that too transformed the textile economies of both countries.

5. Findings and Analysis

The results of the given study demonstrate that the factors of political instability in Bangladesh and economic opportunity in India have a complicated relationship which leads to a considerable shift of labour migration among textile sectors across the border in the first half of 2025. These and subsequent analyses are based on official export data,

5.1 Migration Trends and Magnitude

In January to June 2025, it is estimated that 38 300 Bangladeshi textile people moved to Indian states where textile industry is powerful. The main destination turned out to be Tamil Nadu (48.3% of the total migrants), Assam (31.3%) and West Bengal (20.4%). These movements came in the wake of a 5.2 percent fall in garnet exports by Bangladesh as compared to a 7 percent upturn in the textile and apparel exports by India. This orientation shows that the Indian manufacturers were proactive in alleviating their labour gaps by accommodating the displaced Bangladeshi workers in an effort to increase their production capacities catering to both the domestic market and beyond.

5.2 Push and Pull Factors Analysis

Push Factors (Bangladesh):

- **Economic Contraction** - Reduced export orders and a contraction in factory operations led to widespread layoffs.

- **Political Uncertainty** - The interim government's inability to stabilize the RMG sector created job insecurity.
- **Failure to pay wages on time- The workers reported delayed or partial wage delays, raising the level of stress (financial)**

Pull Factors (India):

- **Industrial Expansion** - New investment in Tamil Nadu's spinning mills and Assam's garment clusters created urgent demand for skilled labour.
- **Wage Differentials** - Migrant workers earned 15–25% higher wages compared to pre-crisis levels in Bangladesh.
- **Recruitment Networks** - Informal labour brokers and cross-border kinship ties facilitated quick relocation.

5.3 Sectoral Impact

Bangladesh:

The production of the sector was hit by a combination of the rising cost of skilled workers amid the industrialized nations. The smaller factories were also unable to continue their operations even with political conditions improving by a few percent because they did not have the workforce to complete orders.

India:

The inward flow of skilled Bangladesh labour enhanced the work efficiency in some clusters and particularly, spinning, weaving, and stitching units. Nevertheless, there were issues of informal hiring and a lack of official work permits in the case of many migrants, and this may result in such matters to face future policies and regulations.

India–Bangladesh Relations and the Interim Government's Future

India-Bangladesh relations will be important factors influencing migration patterns and policy responses during the period of the interim government. The two countries have traditionally had close trade and cultural relationships, although the present migration spike offers prospects and vulnerabilities

- **Pros:** Developing bilateral textile trade, collaboration in the form of joint industrial productions, and organisation of freeze-to-labour variation agreements could be of advantage to both nations.
- **Cons:** Unregulated migration could be a problem in bilateral relations in unfortunate

cases linked to labour intensification, or social stresses in frontier states.

- **Policy Future:** India will probably focus its manoeuvring with the interim government on balancing economic cooperation with Managed

Migration will remain a temporary coping mechanism, or it will proceed to be integrated into the structure of labour patterns, depending on the success achieved by the interim government to stabilise the domestic economy in the long term.

Impact of Bangladesh's Interim Government Policies on Labour Migration

The actions of the interim regime which came to power in Bangladesh in 2025 saw a range of austerity measures and industrial reforms which were focused on stabilising the economy. Nonetheless, a number of these policies had the unanticipated effect of stimulating labour leakage:

- **Reduction in Export Subsidies:** Removal of incentives to RMG exporters reduced operational margins, leading to factory closures and layoffs.
- **Currency Depreciation:** Bangladesh Taka devalued by almost 8 percent in the initial half of the interim government, depreciating real wages and forcing the laborers to pursue live in more beneficial remuneration overseas.
- **Weak Labour Protection Enforcement:** While laws exist to safeguard workers, enforcement weakened during the political transition, resulting in increased contractual instability.

These events made the push factor of migration and India textile industry pulling factor. In 2025, the interim government in Bangladesh implemented the measures of economic stabilization that had unintentionally successful outcomes on labour migration. These included:

- **Cutting down on Export Subsidies:** Most RMG factories lost at financial incentives and this prompted retrenchments.
- **Currency Depreciation:** An 8% drop in the Taka's value reduced real incomes, making foreign wages more attractive.
- **Weakened Labour Law Enforcement:** Transitional governance saw reduced

inspection frequency, allowing contractual exploitation to rise.

Bilateral Implications – India-Bangladesh Relations

The evolving India–Bangladesh relationship will significantly shape the trajectory of cross-border labour migration.

- **Economic Synergies:** The potential for bilateral textile trade, joint production clusters, and formalised seasonal worker programmes is high.
- **Regulatory Challenges:** Without structured labour mobility frameworks, risks of undocumented migration and workplace exploitation persist.
- **Diplomatic Sensitivities:** Over-reliance on migrant labour could create domestic employment tensions in India, affecting bilateral goodwill.

Long-term stability will depend on whether Bangladesh's interim administration can address domestic wage erosion while India balances economic needs with migrant welfare safeguards.

5.4 Socio-Economic Implications

- **For Migrant Workers** - Migration provided immediate income stability, but most lacked legal protection, making them vulnerable to exploitation and wage disputes.
- **For Indian Communities** - The influx boosted productivity but also raised local labour competition concerns in lower-wage textile segments.
- **For Regional Trade** - The movement of labour between two competing textile-exporting nations signalled a deepening of informal regional economic integration, albeit under crisis-driven circumstances.

Table 3: Wage Comparison – Bangladesh vs India (2025)

Country	Average Monthly Wage (USD)	% Increase from Previous Year
Bangladesh	112	- 4%
India	140	+6%

Source: Field interviews, BGMEA, Indian Ministry of Labour (2025).

6. Discussion

The findings of this study underscore the **interdependence of political stability, industrial resilience, and labour mobility** within South Asia's textile economy. The surge of Bangladeshi textile workers into India during the tenure of the interim government in 2025 illustrates how **political disruptions can reshape regional labour markets in real time**.

6.1 Linking Migration Patterns with Labour Market Theory

The observed migration patterns strongly align with **Push-Pull Migration Theory** and **Labour Market Segmentation Theory**.

- *Push Forces* from Bangladesh wage insecurity, production shutdowns, and declining export orders reduced the economic viability of staying.
- *Pull Forces* from India, expanding export orders, wage premiums of 15-25%, and a relatively stable political environment created incentives for relocation.

Furthermore, the **dual labour market perspective** helps explain why Indian employers readily absorbed migrant workers into **secondary labour market roles**: jobs characterized by long hours, limited job security, and low union representation, but offering higher pay than in Bangladesh.

6.2 Socio-Economic Interdependence in the Textile Corridor

This migration wave reveals the existence of an **informal textile labour corridor** between Bangladesh and India. While this movement alleviates immediate labour shortages in Indian clusters such as Tiruppur, Coimbatore, and Guwahati, it also risks creating **structural dependency**. If Indian manufacturers increasingly rely on migrant labour, labour supply shocks in Bangladesh could directly affect Indian production capacity in the future.

For Bangladesh, the exodus of skilled labour during a politically fragile period amplifies the economic downturn. The **loss of trained machinists, cutters, and quality controllers** diminishes production efficiency and delays post-crisis recovery.

6.3 Policy and Governance Implications

The findings suggest that neither Bangladesh nor India has sufficiently formalized cross-border labour governance mechanisms. The majority of migration in

this study occurred **outside official visa or work permit frameworks**, leaving workers vulnerable to:

- Wage theft
- Unsafe working conditions
- Narrow passage to justice.

Such flows may be regularized at a bilateral level and protection of labour rights ensured, without losing industrial productivity.

6.4 The Broader Regional Perspective

Reflecting the historic trends in the greater South Asia, this episode can have a parallel in the strikes that happened in the Sri Lankan garment industry in the early 2000s and the Nepali waves of migration to India that began during the periods of civil conflict. Such precedents reveal that regional labour markets may be reorganised rapidly by political instability in just a single country, as the economic effects may regularly spill over boundaries. In case of its continued instability Bangladesh might find India to solidify its standing as a textile manufacturing powerhouse in South Asia, and the possibility of long-term trends of investment to bypass Dhaka in favor of Indian textile centers might materialize as a result.

7. Implications

The findings of this paper have multi-dimensional implications on policy-makers, the industry heads, and researchers who are interested in cross-border labour, the competitiveness of textile industries, and societal stability in South Asia.

7.1 Policy Implications

1. Bilateral Labour Mobility Framework- Most of the Bangladesh workers are not on legally binding terms with India as the country has no agreements on either seasonal or temporary labour migration. The workers thus face risks of exploitation and recruitment through informal channels. Setting up a bilateral labour mobility agreement may help in normalising the wages, safety practices, and the grievance redressal mechanism.

2. Political stability as an economic buffer - Political changes which involve the change of government like establishing the 2025 interim government in Bangladesh should be followed by industrial stability so as to ensure that political interventions do not cause mass migration of workers.

3. Regional Crisis Coordination - A South Asian system of labour crisis response comparable to the ASEAN coordinated economic response system, would help cushion any political shocks that would spill over across economies in the region.

7.2 Industrial and Business Implications

Indian manufacturers have been able to gain an advantage in availing employment of skilled Bangladesh workers, which has increased their ability to manufacture and export level. However, excessive utilization of external labour can lead to weak links in case their supply is drastically reduced.

1. **Skills Transfer Potential-** The migrant workers will have a variety of technical skills, especially with high-tech finishing as well as quality control in the garment sector. Formalized skill-sharing and benefits would enhance each other in the RMG sectors of the two countries.
2. **Ethical Branding and Compliance** - As international buyers become more concerned about practices relating to labour rights, clear recruitment, and decent working conditions of the migrant workers, this may work as a competitive edge of the Indian exporters.

7.3 Academic and Research Implications

1. South Asian Labour Migration Studies as an Atrocity - This case presents a new and much-needed addition to migration literature in that intra-regional migration does not reflect as much literature as has been paid to the Gulf-bound or the Western-bound South Asian migration.

2. Methodological Insights - The mixed-methodology of the field interviews and statistical labour market analysis is an example of an approach that can be used to study sector-bound migration crises, being a replicable guide.

3. Longitudinal Tracking - Further study may attempt to follow the retention, remittances, and re-migration of migrant workers, once a stable political environment returns to Bangladesh, providing a picture of post-crisis labour mobility cycles.

7.4 Broader Socio-Economic Implications

1. Household Economies and Remittances - To some short-term effect, migrant remittances in India may cushion Bangladesh households, whilst in the long run, the brain drain of skilled Textile labourers has the possibility of hindering the stride to recovery of the RMG industry.

2. Supply Chain Resilience Regional - A coordinated textile supply chain in South Asia would have the potential to mitigate the risk of single-country dependence, creating resilience to political or economic shocks.

3. A Social Integration into Host Communities - Integration of the Bangladeshi labor force in the Indian textile centers is influenced by the effectiveness of

approaching the issues of cultural adjustments, access to housing, and working places discrimination.8.
Conclusion and Recommendations

8.1 Conclusion

The paper has considered the movement of the Bangladesh textile labor on Indian soil after the formation of the interim government in 2025 in Bangladesh, a political shift that led to uncertainty in the domestic Ready-Made Garments (RMG) industry. The results show that political instability, wage differences and disturbances in the labour market acted as powerful push factors and the development of textile centres in India, better wages and employment of skilled labourers formed strong pull factors. The migration has created, in the short term at least, economic advantages to the Indian manufacturers especially the increase in production capacity and competitiveness in exports. Nonetheless, it has also brought with it weaknesses, including excessive reliance on foreign labour and the possibility of having social conflicts in host communities. In the case of Bangladesh, the exodus of workers specifies the flaws in labour protection policies and demonstrates the necessity of planning of industrial continuation in case of political change. In a regional sense, the migration episode highlights the inter-dependence of South Asian economies - with political events in one nation having subsequent labour market impacts in another country, almost instantaneously. It can also provide a good source of information on the resilience of supply chains, the ethical management of labour, and transnational cooperation in the economy.

8.2 Recommendations

Policy-Level Recommendations

1. Bilateral Labour Agreements The two countries Bangladesh and India need to develop a bilateral labour migration framework that will entail regulated recruitment, minimum wage protection, and grievance redressal.

2. Crisis Preparedness in RMG Sector - The Bangladesh government needs to put in place political to industrial continuity plan to safeguard against work force displacement whenever political regime change occurs.

3. Regional Labour Migration Council - The South Asian countries could establish an organised system to respond to the labour crisis as an analogue of ASEAN.

Industry-Level Recommendations

1. Skill Mapping and Training Programs - Indian textile manufacturers ought to apply formalized power adjustment in the migrant workers to accommodate them effectively and increase efficiency.

2. Ethical Branding Initiatives - Indian exporters can rely upon fair labour standards as a promotion tool on overseas markets where ethics compliance gets more and more considered.

3. Balanced Workforce Strategies - A tendency to over-reliance on the labour force of Bangladesh needs to be balanced by the flight of its labour through training them to minimise the exposure towards migration flows. Academic and Research Recommendations

1. **Longitudinal Migration Studies** -Track post-crisis worker return patterns, wage changes, and skill transfers to measure the **long-term socio-economic effects**.
2. **Comparative Migration Analysis** - Study similar **intra-regional labour flows** in South Asia to identify common drivers and policy gaps.
3. **Labour Rights and Social Integration Research** - Examine the **social well-being, housing, and cultural adaptation** of migrant workers in host communities.

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