

Labour Migration

Tushar Dakua

Master of Population Studies, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

***Corresponding Author:** Tushar Dakua, Master of Population Studies, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

Abstract: This paper analyses recent trends in the labour migration of workers/labourers of Shalbari, a tiny village in Cooch Behar district, West Bengal, India. The economy of the village is based on agriculture. There is absence of facilities like better educational institutions, health centres, sufficient agricultural land, and alternative job opportunities. It analyses the primary data based on my selected area. On the basis of these sources as well as the available micro-studies, it analyses the trends and characteristics of permanent and semi-permanent labour migration as well as short duration seasonal/circular migration. It shows the negative impacts of labour migration on village economy. It concludes by examining that labour migration have become a sheer reality in Bengal as well as India like many other developing countries, is one of the major socio-economic problems in our country. The male working population, as a socio-economic group, happened to be the most suffered of migration. Because for survival of self and family members.

Keywords: Labour Migration, Employment, GST, Migration Laws

1. INTRODUCTION

Labour migration is generally defined as a cross-border movement for purposes of employment in a foreign country. However, there is no universally accepted definition of labour migration. The term “economic migrant” is sometimes used as an equivalent to the term labour migrant or migrant worker.

Migrant labour, casual and unskilled workers who move about systematically from one region to another offering their services on a temporary, usually seasonal, basis. Migrant labour in various forms is found in South Africa, the Middle East, Western Europe, North America, and India.

The trend of labour migration is from village areas to urban centres.

Labour migration is a great problem for the places from where migration is happening. That is the source place where maximum of its working population group migrate to other places and the place is experiencing shortage of male working population group.

So to clarify the impacts of labour migration, I had chosen this topic of labour migration in our area. To develop a better knowledge a detail survey is done in the study area.

2. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my special thanks of gratitude to my professor & supervisor Dr. Ram Krishna Maity,

As well I also thanking to our head of the department Dr. Asish Kumar Paul who give me such golden opportunity to do this wonderful project on the topic of "An analytical study on labour migration in Shalbari village".

Which helped me a lot in doing research and I came to know more about our village, and also so many new things became clear about the socio-economic condition of our village. I am really enjoyed a lot in doing this research work.

Secondly I would also like to thank my parents and village friends who helped me a lot in getting the data and also thankful to scholar brothers to help me their level best for finalizing this project within the limited time period.

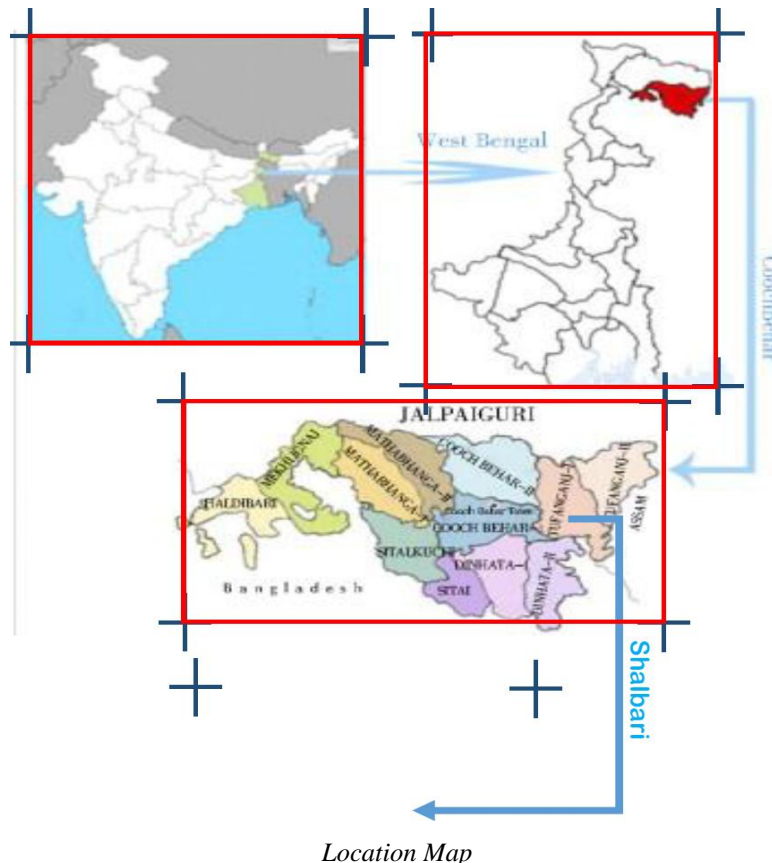
3. ABOUT THE STUDY AREA

Labour force has the capability to define the growth and development of any country. It plays the most important role in any economic activity. It is in this context that the labour welfare poses major

challenge for the policy makers in any country in terms of creating decent work environment and ensuring wellbeing and prosperity of its labour force.

As in this context, in my research paper I am working on labour migration. Study area is Shalbari, a tiny village in Cooch Behar district. Labour migration is a general phenomenon in present time. Due to lack of job opportunities and unemployment conditions people used to migrate from underdeveloped areas to better places in search of employment. Our villagers also follow this trend.

Actually I realise that it is a major problem in our village. Especially when I see that my childhood friends are also following this trend. So I decided to do a complete research on them and as a friend I will try to help them in my way by studying details about them. And finally I will suggest them about the steps taken by our government for their betterment.



Scale: 1 cm = 500 meter

4. OBJECTIVES

- To examine the socio-economic background of the study area.
- To examine the reasons behind labour migration.
- To examine the working condition of the migrating workers.
- To examine the impacts of labour migration on study area.
- Conclusion and suggestion.

5. METHODS AND METHODOLOGY

| Sl. No. | Major Stages | Applicable Methods | Tools & Techniques | Remarks |
|---------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. | Pre-field Stage | Study Area Selection | | Preparatory Phase |
| | | Problem Selection | | |
| | | Formulation of Problems | | |
| | | Statement of the Problem | | |
| | | Literature Review | Offline/ Library Research Online Literature Review | |
| | | Research Design Making | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| | | Objectives & Hypothesis Formulation | | | |
| | | Preparation of Data Collection Tools & Techniques | | Sampling Techniques Fixation Survey Schedule/ Questionnaire Making | |
| 2. | Field Stage | Data Collection | Primary | Different kinds of Socio-economic & Physical Survey, Sample Survey, Photo Documentation, etc. | Action Phase |
| | | | Secondary | Historical Records, Books, Reports, Articles, Journals, Documents from various sources | |
| 3. | Post Field Stage | Data Processing & Analysis | Data Organization | Different laws/ formulas and MS Excel, SPSS, Mat Lab, etc. software | Processing & Implementation Phase |
| | | | Data Compilation | | |
| | | | Data Generation | | |
| | | | Data Calculation & Presentation | | |
| | | Photographic Analysis | | Photo Selection, Photo Editing, Photo Arrangement, etc | |
| | | Result & Discussion | | | |
| | | Hypothesis Justification | | | |
| | | Draft Report Writing | | | |
| | | Final Report Writing | | | |
| | | Preparation for Presentation/ Publication | | | |

6. METHODOLOGY

6.1. Literature Review

P. Wickramasekera (2002) elaborates causes of migration, origin of migration ideas, reasons for migration, impact of such migration trend and policy implications in brief.

Anzelika Zaiceva and Klaus F. Zimmermann (2008) said about background of migration, decision of migration and so many statistical analysis were given to study about the scale and diversity.

K. C. Zachariah E. T. Mathew S. IrudayaRajan (2000) discussed about socio-economic and demographic consequences of migration in Kerala.

Robert E.B. Lucas (1997) have studied about selectivity of destination place, effects of migration and policy issues.

NiranjanSaggurtia, Ravi K. Vermab, AnrudhJainc, SaumyaRamaRaoc, K. Anil Kumard, AnjaneyaluSubbiahe, Hamini Reddy Moduguf, Shiva Hallig and ShaliniBharatd (2015) said about HIV risk behaviours of male migrant (contracted and non-contracted) labourers in India and to understand how they were affected by HIV-AIDS, due to malpractices and beware them about the devices and techniques for use in HIV prevention efforts.

Krishna C. Poudel, MasamineJimba, Junko Okumura, Anand B. Joshi and Susumu Wakai (2004) discussed that Nepali migrants' vulnerability to HIV/sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and their possible role in causing the epidemic in far western Nepal.

Barbara L. Brush (2008) said about rapid changes in nurse migration and how the effects are significantly challenging for nurse workforce management efforts in both donor and recipient nations.

Balkrishna B. Adsul, Payal S. Laad, Prashant V. Howal, and Ramesh M. Chaturved(2011) tried to study about the socio-demographic profile and morbidity pattern of construction workers in china, japan, India and Europe.

Robert C. Allen, Jean Pascal Bassino, Debin Ma Christine Moll-Murata, JanLuitenVanZanden(2009) has tried to calculate by assembling systematic data on wages and prices from Imperial ministry records, merchant account books, and local gazetteers a brief study was constructed. It is an attempt to discuss about the living standard of labours.

Ben Rogaly (2007) has illustrated with case study material from research with workers in the agriculture sector in India and the UK, and concludes with more general implications for labour geographers engaged with other sectors and places.

Barbara Harriss-White with Valentina Prospero (2014) said that the migrant labour appears to bring several socio-economic, political effects on labour markets. On the one hand, an increase in the supply of compliant labour threatens employment opportunities as well as wages of workers in the destination sector and site.

BinodKhadria (2006) said that the relationship between labour migration and poverty in India, during a period of rapidly growing inequalities. This is placed against the on-going debates on changes in the patterns of employment and job creation, during the period of economic liberalisation, under the Inclusive Growth policies that are being followed since 2004, and under the impact of the global financial crisis.

Arjan de Haan (2011) discussed about decision-Making Process and Journey, Employment and Income in the Destination Country/places, Perceptions of Safe Labour Migration, Cross-Border Irregular Migration, and Policy Recommendations for Labour Migration in brief.

Gordon H. Hanson (2009) has selectively discussed that the recent empirical work on the consequences of global labour mobility. Examine how international migration affects the incomes of individuals in sending and receiving countries and of migrants themselves. Migration policies that would maximize global welfare.

Iman M. Hashim (2005) through a review of the available literature and a discussion of the implications a preliminary effort was taken to foreground the issue of children in work on migration of their findings.

Patrick McGovern (2007) argues that immigration presents employment researchers with a promising strategic research site because it raises a number of theoretically significant problems with mainstream economic approaches to labour and labour markets.

Frances Hunt (2008) has talked about the background factors of labour migration like-household Income and Financial Circumstances, Household Contexts and Motivations, Health, Social and Political Contexts, the Role of School in Dropping Out of students for labour migration were briefly discussed.

J. Edward Taylor and Philip L. Martin (2001) elaborates the movement of labour out of agriculture is a universal concomitant of economic modernization and growth, complexity of migration determinants and impacts in rural economies.

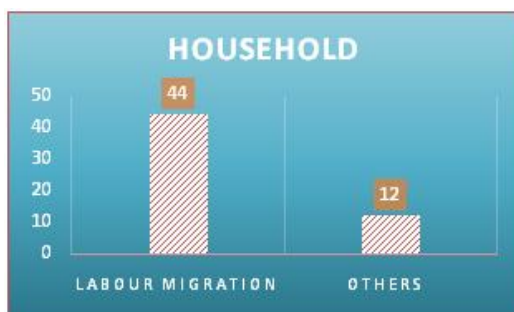
John Page and Sonia Plazathe(2005) discussed the evidences on how migrants contribute to the economic development of their countries of origin. In addition to describing the state of knowledge regarding flows of people and migrant remittances worldwide, it focuses on the current literature dealing with the development impact of transfers of money, knowledge, and skills by migrants back to their home countries. The paper also examines the complex question of the impact of highly skilled migration on labour sending countries.

Chihiro Ito (2010) said that migratory labour is recognized as an important source of non-agricultural income, securing a livelihood in rural Africa is a distinctly complex process involving interactions between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors and between urban and rural activities.

7. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

7.1. Household Survey

| Household survey | Frequency | % |
|------------------|-----------|-----|
| Labour migration | 44 | 78 |
| Others | 12 | 22 |
| Total | 56 | 100 |

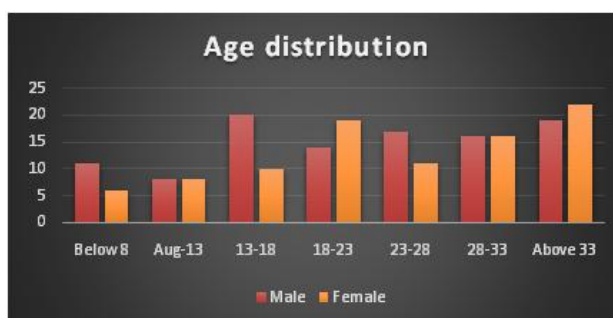


Findings: In my research paper work on labour migration. I had selected my study area at Shalbari village of Cooch Behar district. A tiny village near the foothill of Dooars Mountain. The main problem of Shalbari

village is that maximum of its male population use to migrate to other places in search of employment. Out of total (56) household, I had found 44 household practicing this labour migration. As the job opportunity in Shalbari village is very low or with very low wage rate works are exits there.

Table1. Age group

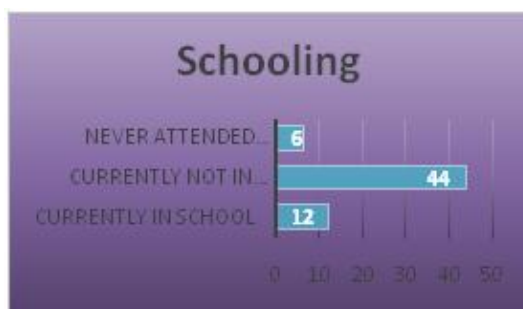
| Age group. | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|------------|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|
| | Frequency | % | Frequency | % | Frequency | % |
| Below 8 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 17 | 7 |
| 08-13 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 16 | 8 |
| 13-18 | 20 | 19 | 10 | 11 | 30 | 15 |
| 18-23 | 14 | 13 | 19 | 21 | 33 | 17 |
| 23-28 | 17 | 16 | 11 | 12 | 28 | 14 |
| 28-33 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 32 | 16 |
| Above 33 | 19 | 19 | 22 | 23 | 41 | 23 |
| Total | 105 | 100 | 92 | 100 | 197 | 100 |



Findings: While discussing about age structure, total population is (197). Male (105) and female (92). Leaving other age groups most concentration of labour migration people are in the age groups of (18-23), (23-28), and (28-33).

Table2. Schooling Status

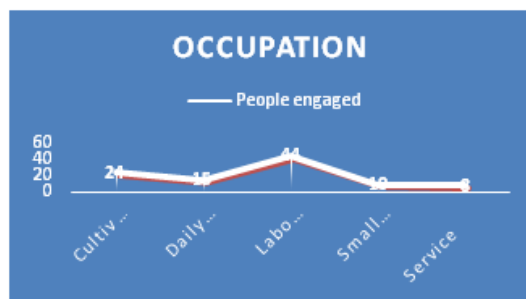
| Schooling Status. | Frequency | % |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----|
| Currently in School | 12 | 19 |
| Currently Not in School | 44 | 71 |
| Never Attended School | 6 | 10 |
| Total | 62 | 100 |



Findings: Educational status of Shalbari village is not so good. Of the labour migrants (12) students are currently studying at school, (44) labour migrants has dropped out of school, and (6) has never attended to school. The dropped out of the students are mainly because of the issue of employment. Either of family trend or they are forced to quit school and began to earn money to support their family.

Table3. Occupation

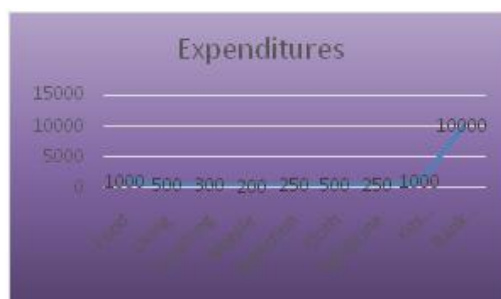
| Occupation type | Income/ Month | People engaged |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Cultivator | 2000 | 24 |
| Daily labour | 1500 | 15 |
| Labour migration | 15000 | 44 |
| Small business | 10000 | 10 |
| Service | 25000 | 8 |
| Total | | 101 |



Findings: People of Shalbari village engaged in various economic activities. Out of them maximum of their occupation is labour migration. As it is the most easiest and simple option for them to earn money. Where minimum or sometimes no experience if required to opt the work. There are (44) people are engaged in labour migration, followed by cultivators (24) and daily labour (15).

Table4. Expenditures

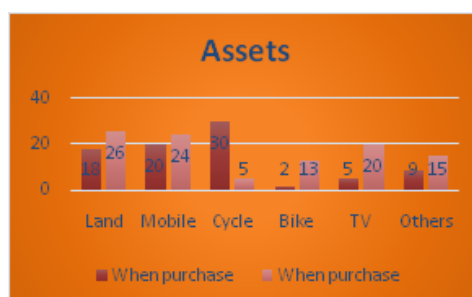
| Expenditures | Average Amount | % |
|----------------|----------------|------|
| Food | 1000 | 7 |
| Living | 500 | 3 |
| Travelling | 300 | 2 |
| Mobile | 200 | 1 |
| Addiction | 250 | 1 |
| Cloth | 500 | 3 |
| Medicine | 250 | 1 |
| Kits education | 1000 | 7 |
| Bank deposit | 10000 | 75 |
| Total | 14000 | 1000 |



Findings: Every person have some expenditures for life existence and daily use items. Of most the expenditure on food and children's education having second position followed by bank deposits. This is the expenditure nature of the people of Shalbari village.

Table5. Assets

| Assets | When purchase | | | |
|--------|---------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| | At home | % | On returning home | % |
| Land | 18 | 21 | 26 | 25 |
| Mobile | 20 | 24 | 24 | 23 |
| Cycle | 30 | 36 | 5 | 5 |
| Bike | 2 | 2 | 13 | 13 |
| TV | 5 | 6 | 20 | 19 |
| Others | 9 | 11 | 15 | 15 |
| Total | 84 | 100 | 103 | 100 |



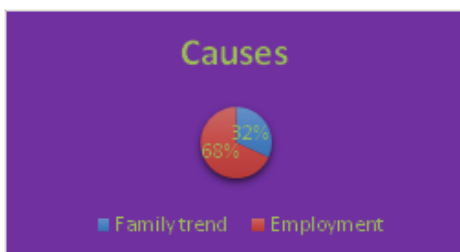
Findings: Generally people purchase their assets when they income more. This is the nature of people of Shalbari also. Cycle (30) is the maximum purchased item when the people are at home, followed by land (18).

On returning home maximum of the people purchase land (26), followed by mobile (24) and TV (20).

7.2. Migration Details

Table6. Causes of migration

| Cause of migration | Frequency | % |
|--------------------|-----------|-----|
| Family trend | 14 | 32 |
| Employment | 30 | 68 |
| Total | 44 | 100 |

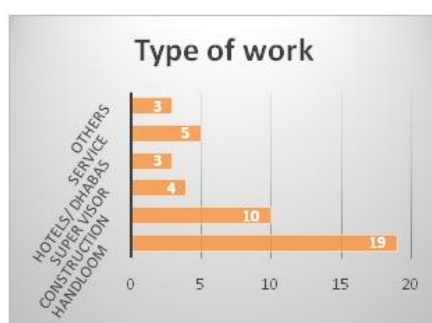


Findings: Cause of migration of the people are mainly of two types. Cause of migration due to family trend is (14), and cause of migration for employment is (30).

We can conclude that the job opportunity is less in this area. As the village is isolated from nearby towns. Also the land for agriculture for the people is very few. That is why people have to migrate to other places for income generation.

Table7. Type of work

| Type of work | Frequency | % |
|----------------|-----------|-----|
| Handloom | 19 | 43 |
| Construction | 10 | 23 |
| Super visor | 4 | 9 |
| Hotels/ Dhabas | 3 | 7 |
| Service | 5 | 11 |
| others | 3 | 7 |
| Total | 44 | 100 |



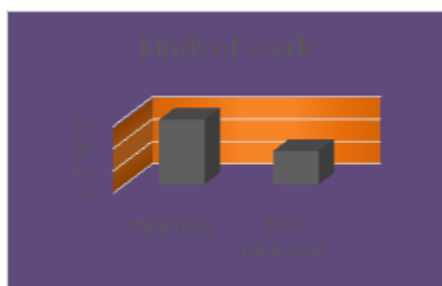
Findings: As work needs knowledge and experience. In this instance maximum of the people used to do those works which does not requires much knowledge and experiences.

As a consequence in handloom sector maximum people were engaged (19). Followed by construction works(10).

The general trend shows that all the works are non-agricultural in nature. If land was available in hand then they may be work on their fields.

Table8. Kinds of work

| Kinds of work | Frequency | % |
|---------------|-----------|-----|
| Hazardous | 29 | 66 |
| Non hazardous | 15 | 34 |
| Total | 44 | 100 |



Findings: People working in different activities faces different types of problems. Hazardness of the kind of work depends the trend of migration to destination place. Out of total people surveyed, (29) people are engaged in hazardous working conditions.

This can be the construction works.

Table9. Destination place

| Destination place | Frequency | % |
|--------------------|-----------|-----|
| Nadia (Dhatrigrām) | 19 | 43 |
| Bhutan | 4 | 9 |
| Guwahati | 2 | 5 |
| Kerala | 4 | 9 |
| Rajasthan | 5 | 11 |
| Siliguri | 10 | 23 |
| Total | 44 | 100 |



Findings:-The best destination place for migration is likely to be Nadia district. As of family trend maximum (19) people of Shalbari village used to do the handloom works. And for them Dhatrigrām, in Nadia district is the suitable place for them. Asking them I found that in Dhatrigrām the availability of work is prevailing throughout the year.

Followed by Siliguri (10), as in north Bengal Siliguri is a big city like that of Kolkata. Where anyone can get construction works under the supervision of contractors. As a result people used to migrate to Siliguri in search of employment.

Table10. Duration of stay

| Duration of stay | Frequency | % |
|------------------|-----------|-----|
| 2 Months | 10 | 23 |
| 3 Months | 14 | 32 |
| 6 Months | 20 | 45 |
| Total | 400 | 100 |



Findings: Normally the labour migration of Shalbari village has a great significance to its people. People who migrate to long distances used to stay more. A total number of (20) people stays for (6) months.

People who go to places like Assam and Bhutan used to stay (3) months, total (14) people are in this category.

Table11. Working hour

| Number of Working Hours | Frequency. | % |
|-------------------------|------------|-----|
| (6 – 8) hours | 12 | 27 |
| (8 – 10) hours | 18 | 41 |
| (12 – 14) hours | 8 | 18 |
| (14 – 16) hours | 6 | 14 |
| Total | 44 | 100 |



Findings: Service works generally requires (6-8) hours. A total of (12) people works.

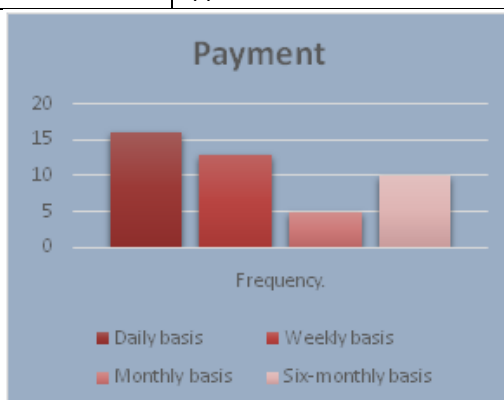
Working hour is the time a person should do work per day. As maximum of the people are engaged in handloom works, they have to work for (8-10) hours daily to complete a shree. A total of (18) people works.

Construction works begin at early in the morning and ends until the work is done for example concretetation of floor.

Long duration of works are generally like night guards, supervisors and hotel bell boys. They works for (14-16) hours.

Table12. Mode of payment

| Payment basis | Frequency. | % |
|-------------------|------------|-----|
| Daily basis | 16 | 36 |
| Weekly basis | 13 | 30 |
| Monthly basis | 10 | 23 |
| Six-monthly basis | 5 | 11 |
| Total | 44 | 100 |



Findings: Wage get by the workers varies in different basis of payment. Out of these on daily basis is of maximum number (16) followed by weekly basis (13) and monthly basis (10). Last but not least six month basis having (5) people.

Labour Migration

Normally the daily labours get their payments daily. Some of the daily works payment was given to the workers after a week.

In case hotel bell boy jobs and service payments are on monthly basis.

Lastly for the contract labours payment was made six month basis.

Table13. Types of health problem

| Types of health problem | Frequency. | % |
|-------------------------|------------|-----|
| Cold andFever | 2 | 10 |
| Skin Rashes/Disease | 5 | 24 |
| Headache | 1 | 5 |
| Body ache | 9 | 43 |
| Breathing Difficulty | 3 | 14 |
| Eye side week | 1 | 4 |
| Total | 21 | 100 |



Findings: Health problem is a normal phenomenon for human being. With the ageing of people and sometimes with weather change human beings are suffered from different diseases.

But the point of discussion here is health problem due to migration or work at different places. Here it is found that (9) people are suffering from body ache. As the maximum people are engaged in handloom and construction works, they are mostly suffered from body ache problem.

Followed by skin diseases (5) and breathing difficulty (3).

Table14. Satisfaction of work

| Satisfaction of work. | Frequency. | % |
|-----------------------|------------|-----|
| Yes | 20 | 45 |
| No | 22 | 55 |
| Total | 44 | 100 |

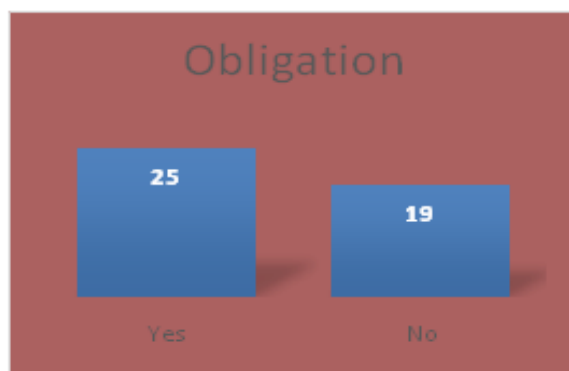


Findings: As shown in diagram the level of satisfaction of the labour migration workers is of (45%), where the maximum (55%) of the workers were not satisfied.

As the migrant labours stays away from home so it is obvious for them that they should not satisfied of their work.

Table15. Obligation to work

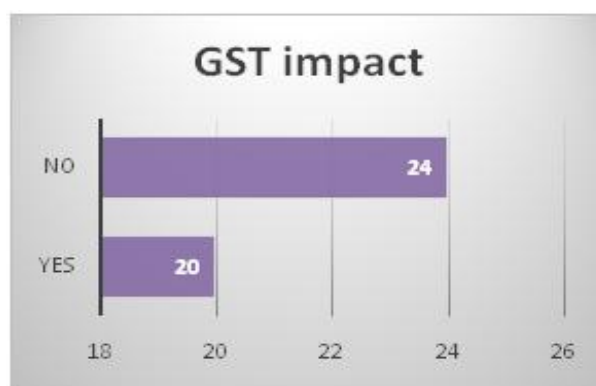
| Obligation to work. | Frequency. | % |
|---------------------|------------|-----|
| Yes | 25 | 57 |
| No | 19 | 43 |
| Total | 44 | 100 |



Findings: Obligation to work that is whether they were forced to do work by migration. Yes there is a trend in Shalbari village that the workers were forced to migrate to other places for employment. As the job opportunity in this village is very low. And in some where the workers were forced due to their family trend.

Table16. *Impact of GST*

| Impact of GST | Frequency | % |
|---------------|-----------|-----|
| Yes | 20 | 45 |
| No | 24 | 55 |
| Total | 44 | 100 |

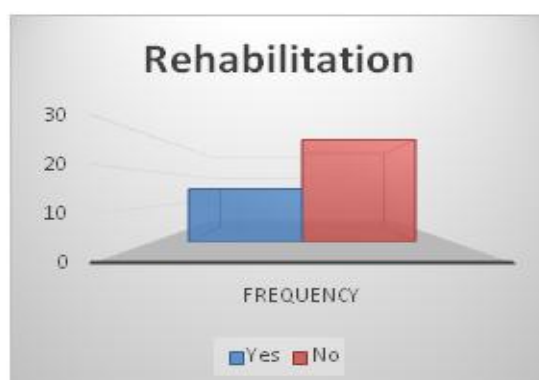


Findings:-As we know previous year our government start GST for goods and services. So the production farms owns workers has suffered from this GST taxation policy.

We can see that (22) workers said that they were suffered from GST. On the contrary (24) workers said that they were not suffered from GST taxation policy.

Table17. *Whether get rehabilitation*

| Get Rehabilitation | Frequency | % |
|--------------------|-----------|-----|
| Yes | 15 | 34 |
| No | 29 | 66 |
| Total | 44 | 100 |

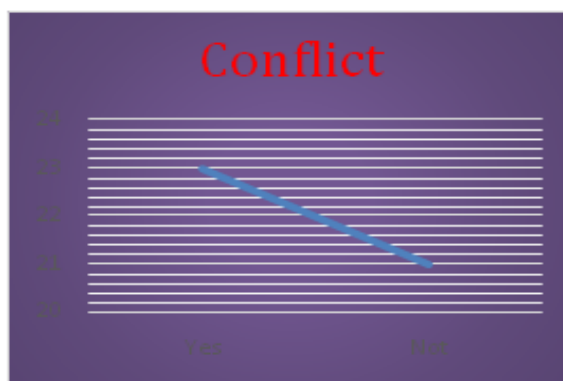


Findings: Government gives rehabilitation as the workers are facing problems due to GST taxation.

In Shalbari the migrant workers said that a very few people (15) get the rehabilitation facilities. And the maximum people (29) have not get any rehabilitation facilities from the government.

Table18. *Having conflict or not*

| Having conflict | Frequency. | % |
|-----------------|------------|-----|
| Yes | 23 | 52 |
| Not | 21 | 48 |
| Total | 44 | 100 |



Findings:- It is a common thing that the migrating people will definitely face conflicts. In case of labour migrants of Shalbari village also the workers were facing conflicts. A total of (23) people were facing conflict with owners and supervisors. But (21) people said that they does not face any conflict.

Table19. *Types of conflict*

| Types of torture | Frequency. | % |
|------------------|------------|-----|
| Physical | 5 | 11 |
| Monetary | 30 | 69 |
| others | 9 | 20 |
| Total | 44 | 100 |



Findings: Generally male people were migrating as labours. So the rate of physical conflict is only (11%).

Whereas maximum people (69%) were suffering from monetary conflicts.

There are others type of conflicts also, like the place where the migration is happen the local people of that area exercise dominancy over the migration workers.

7.3. Impact of Migration on Village

Table20. *Working activity at home*

| Nature of work. | Frequency. | % |
|-------------------------|------------|-----|
| Agriculture | 15 | 34 |
| Vendors/ small business | 5 | 11 |
| Daily labours | 20 | 45 |
| No work | 4 | 10 |
| Total | 44 | 100 |



Findings: Labour migration is not only the main employment option for the people of Shalbari village.

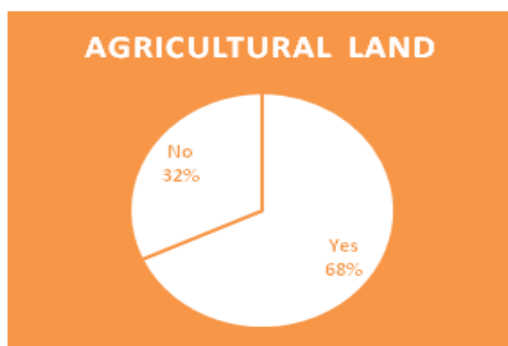
When the workers return to their home they got engaged in different types of works.

Among them Daily labour is a good choice, as very few of them having agricultural land.

Some of them also remained unemployment when they are at home.

Table21. Agricultural land

| Having Agricultural land | Frequency | % |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----|
| Yes | 30 | 68 |
| No | 14 | 32 |
| Total | 44 | 100 |

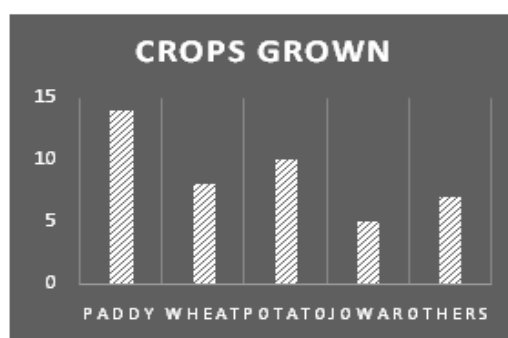


Findings:- People having agricultural land is (34). But the amount of land they having is not efficient for them to survive for the whole year and got engaged in growing crops in their fields.

Some of them (14) have not agricultural land and if so they just have 1 or 2 kathas of land. So it is one of the main reason for their migration to other place for work.

Table22. Crops grown

| What crops are grown | Amount in quintals | % |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----|
| Paddy | 14 | 32 |
| Wheat | 8 | 18 |
| Potato | 10 | 23 |
| Jowar | 5 | 11 |
| Others | 7 | 16 |
| Total | 44 | 100 |



Labour Migration

Findings: People having agricultural land used to grow different types of crops. Paddy and potato are the main crops.

Others crops like Wheat, Jowar, and vegetables are also grown in the agricultural field.

The economy of the village is also based on agriculture. But there is no any type of cold storage facilities.

Table23. Opinion about awareness of labour migration laws

| Opinion | Frequency. | % |
|---------|------------|-----|
| Yes | 7 | 15 |
| No | 37 | 85 |
| Total | 44 | 100 |



Findings: Awareness about the laws of labour migration laws is very little among the people of Shalbari village. As maximum of the people left education and engaged in labour migration works.

But few people (7) have idea and were aware of the labour migration laws.

Table24. Expectation for future

| Opinion | Frequency. | % |
|-------------------|------------|-----|
| Leave when sick | 8 | 18 |
| Increase wage | 20 | 45 |
| Reduce work loads | 10 | 23 |
| No idea | 6 | 14 |
| Total | 44 | 100 |



Findings: Expectation for the future is of different kind.

A total of (20) people said that they expect for increase of wage in the future.

Whereas (10) people said to reduce the work load.

That is we can say that if the wage rate will be high they were ready to migrate to get employment.

8. MAJOR FINDINGS

- Maximum number of people in the village is engaged with labour migration process, specially the male population of different age group.
- Socio-economic condition of the village is based on agricultural practice as well as on people who were engaged in labour migration.

- Causes behind the labour migration.
- Impacts of labour migration on village economy.
- Knowledge of people about labour migration.
- Awareness among the people.
- Impacts of GST on people used to migrate for employment.
- Government rehabilitation programme for the betterment of conditions of labour migration.

9. LIMITATION

- Limited period of time to conduct the survey work. If sufficient time could be available then a detailed survey could be made on this topic.
- The location of the study area is far away from our university. So proper observation is not done.
- As the topic is on labour migration so during my survey some of them were at their destination place. As a result I have not get all of the people who were migrating.
- Secondary data is not there for the study area.

10. CONCLUSION

Labour migration have become a sheer reality in Bengal as well as India like many other developing countries, is one of the major socio-economic problems in our country. The working population, as a socio-economic group, happened to be the most suffered of migration. Because for survival of self and family members.

They are unwillingly or willingly forced to work for living. They are generally suffered from different conflicts, many times not even in cases of workplace accidents. Migrants with the compulsion of taking up work at early age do not get the proper supporting environment for their physical and mental development.

Many working people, especially males, are also subjected monetary conflict. Since the main reason for labour migrants to work is the family trend and economic hardship, it may be unwise to eliminate all forms of labour migration.

However, migrants should be preferred to do jobs, including constructional work, work in hotel, and agricultural work in their own areas.

In addition, work load and working hour, wage rate regulations should set and strictly enforced. And work safety regulations should be set and standardized for workers.

The awareness about labour migration should be popularised. Government rehabilitation programmes should be strictly maintained and applied.

REFERENCES

- [1] Wickramasekera P. (2002) "Asian Labour Migration: Issues and Challenges in an Era of Globalization" IOM/United Nations World Migration Report, Geneva, August 8.
- [2] Zaiceva A. and Zimmermann K.F. (2008) "Scale, diversity, and determinants of labour migration in Europe" Discussion Paper No. 3595, July 5.
- [3] Zachariah K. C., Mathew E. T., IrudayaRajan S. (2014) "Socio-economic and demographic consequences of migration in Kerala" Kerala Migration Survey yearly report.
- [4] Lucas R.E.B. (1997) "Internal migration in developing countries" Simmons et al, p. 5.
- [5] Saggurtia N., Vermab K. Ravi, AnrudhJainc, RamaRaoc S., K. Anil Kumar K. Anil,Subbiahe A., Moduguf H. Reddy, Hallig S. and Bharati S. (2015) "HIV risk behaviours among contracted and non-contracted male migrant workers in India: potential role of labour contractors and contractual systems in HIV prevention" Journal of HIV/AIDS and Social Services yearly report.
- [6] Krishna C.P., MasamineJimba, Junko O., Anand B. Joshi and Susumu Wakai (2004) "Migrants' risky sexual behaviours in India and at home in far western Nepal" Trop Med Int Health, vol(8)p(897-903) August 9.

- [7] Barbara L. Brush (2008) "Global Nurse Migration Today" Journal of nursing scholarship Publication, October 12.
- [8] B.B. Adsul, P.S. Laad, V.P. Howal, and Chaturvedi R.M. (2011) "Health problems among migrant construction workers: A unique public-private partnership project" volume 15 page 29-32.
- [9] R.C. Allen, J.P. Bassino, D.M.C. Moll-Murata, J.L. Van Zanden (2011)"Wages, prices, and living standards in China, 1738-1925: in comparison with Europe, Japan, and India" Economic History Review, 64, S1 , pp. 8-38
- [10] Ben Rogaly (2004) "Spaces of work and everyday life: labour geographies and the agency of unorganised temporary migrant workers" Castree et al publishers page. 159-160.
- [11] B.H. White with Valentina P. (2014)"The micro-political-economy of gains by unorganised workers in India's informal economy" Economic and political weekly, vol XLIX no 9, March 1.
- [12] KhadriaBinod (1999) "India: Skilled Migration to developed countries, Labour migration to the gulf" Khadria publication, page (62-64).
- [13] Arjan de Haan (2011) "Inclusive growth: Labour migration and poverty in India" The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Vol. 54, No. 3.
- [14] Gordon H. Hanson (2009) "The Economic Consequences of the International Migration of Labour"" First published online as a Review in Advance on June 4.
- [15] Iman M. Hashim (2005) "Exploring the Linkages between Children's Independent migration and Education: Evidence from Ghana" Oslo publication, vol. 29, June 3.
- [16] Patrick McGovern (2007) "Immigration, Labour Markets and Employment Relations: Problems and Prospects" British Journal of Industrial Relations, volume 45, page. 217-235, June 2.
- [17] Frances Hunt (2008) "Dropping Out from School: A Cross-Country Review of Literature" published in Research Monograph No 16, May 8.
- [18] J. Edward Taylor and Philip L. Martin (2001) "Human Capital: Migration and Rural Population Change" Handbook of Agricultural Economics Volume 1, Part A, Pages 457-511.
- [19] John Page and Sonia Plazathe (2005) "Migration remittances and development: A review of global evidence" Published by (UNPD, 2004).
- [20] Chihiro Ito (2010) "The Role of Labor Migration to Neighboring Small Towns in Rural Livelihoods: A Case Study in Southern Province, Zambia" African Studies Quarterly, Volume 12, February 11.

A SURVEY SCHEDULE FOR

"AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON LABOUR MIGRATION IN SHALBARI VILLAGE, BOXIRHAT BLOCK OF COOCH BEHAR DISTRICT, WEST BENGAL"

Department of Geography, Vidyasagar University (2017-2018)

SL. NO.:- Vill:-
 Name: - P.O:-
 P.S:- Date:-
 Block: - District: -

Family background

| Name of family members | Age | Gender | Marital status | Educational qualification | Occupation | Income |
|------------------------|-----|--------|----------------|---------------------------|------------|--------|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

Expenditure

| Expenditure | Amount |
|-------------|--------|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

Assets

| Name | No | When purchase | Cause |
|------|----|---------------|-------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Migration details

| Cause of migration | Name of work | Kind of work | Destination place | Duration of stay | Starting age/year | Wage per month |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | | | | | | |

Impacts of migration

| At source place | At destination place |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| | |

Work activity and working conditions

| Working hour | Risk type | Payment mode | Health problem |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | |

1. Are you satisfied with this work? Yes..... No.....

2. Forced to do work or not? Yes..... No.....

3. Impact of GST on your work?

.....

4. Have you get any facilities from government for rehabilitation programme?

.....

5. Have you face any conflict with contractor/employer?

.....

6. What is your job when you were at home?

| Name of work | Where you work | Income | Reason for work |
|--------------|----------------|--------|-----------------|
| | | | |

Agricultural details

• Do you have agricultural land? Yes..... NO.....

If yes:-

| Amount of land | Crops grown there | Who works for cultivation | Amount of production | Is that amount efficient |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | |

Knowledge about awareness programmers

1. Are you aware about labour migration laws?

.....

2. Any expectation for betterment labour migration options?

