



Occupational Pattern & Economic Status among the In-Migrant Workers in Santuri Block, Purulia District, W.B. (India): A Micro Level Analysis

¹Biplab Auddya, ²Riya Auddya

¹Student, Sponsored Teachers' Training College, Purulia, India

²SACT, Panchakot Mahavidyalaya, Purulia, India

Email – ¹b1234auddya@gmail.com, ²rauddya@gmail.com

Abstract: *There are almost 150.3 million migrant workers in the world, according to International Labour Organization. In this research paper both primary and secondary data have been used. The secondary data are collected from census of India reports, many governmental and non-governmental websites, reports and articles. The primary data have been collected through Google form, telephonic interview, like snowball sampling or chain sampling method. In this research paper survey among 120 In-Migrant workers in Santuri Block and defined about different background characteristics like type of work, wages frequency, duration of job, monthly salary, job stability, job type, earning members, saving for future (monthly) etc. Migrant workers is usually facing problems likes high cost, transportation issues and some off said language is also one of the major drawback to in respect to in-migrants.*

Key Words: *In-Migrant Workers, Type of Work, Monthly Salary, Facilities, Problems.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

The term 'Migration' means a change of residence, type of boundaries crossed and journey to work etc (Saikia, 2015). There are many types of migration like- Immigration and Emigration, In-Migration and Out Migration, Gross & Net Migration, Internal Migration and External Migration, Economic Migration, Environmental Migration, Political Migrants, Long Term Migration, Short Term Migration, Seasonal Migration (Luthra, Platt & Salamonska). According to the centre for Global Development opening all borders could add 78 trillion dollar to the world GDP, and constituted 3.3% of the world population, that contributed 9.4% of global GDP (INDIAN LABOUR YEAR BOOK, 2011 & 2012). According to 2011 census report of India Maharashtra is the topped in the number of net migrants 623.8 lakh, UP and Bihar -26.9 lakh and -17.2 lakh were the two states with the largest number of people migrating out of the two states. Indian's National Sample Survey Organization, 326 million internal migrants in 2007-2008 that 28.5% of the population (Dutta, 2009) estimated the fresh migration rate (-0.0076) for Bangladeshi migrants to West Bengal from 1991-2001 (Sharma, Saraswati, Das, Sarna, 2015). Census of India 2001 shows that migration has increased 30% of the population and 307 million people classified as migrants compared with 27.4% of the population or 232 million people out of the total population of 838 million people in India in the year 1991 (Deshingkar, 2006). According to 2001 census report, 307.2 million people or about 30% of the 1028.6 million populations in India were migrants as reported by place of birth (Dr. Sreejini J., 2012).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

(Ghosh & Mal, 2027): Bankura and Purulia district are the agro-ecological zones of West Bengal, India. Rural labours mainly migrants for agriculture, construction, mining and manufacturing. In the year 1995, only 24% rural people started to migrate as labourer.

(Roy & Jana, 2015): The percentage of agricultural labourers was 11.20% in the year 2001 and it declines to 10.73% in the year 2011. In 2001 specialization in this occupation was found in Manbazar-II (1.74), Arsha (1.09), Baghmundi (1.07), Jhalda-I (1.00), Pucha (1.51), Manbazar-I (1.22), Hura (1.34), Bundwan (1.97). In the year 2011 Pucha (1.55), Manbazar-I & II (1.12 & 1.68), Barabazar (1.29), Arsha (1.05), Hura (1.405), Bundwan (1.46) has shown localization of this activity in respect to the whole district.



(Ahn, 2004): The Government of Punjab has taken a policy initiative to develop the state’s rural areas with the help of NRIs and is prepared to invest up to 50 per cent of the expenditure on social projects.

(Jeyaranjan, 2020): Living condition of the migrant workers in the construction sector was the poorest. These sheds are partitioned as cubicles and each cubicle accommodates 8-10 workers. No toilet is provided and there are floor level tanks fed with water that has to be used for open bathing and cooking. Cramped room is the norm there as well. But all other conditions are more or less the same with an addition of a TV or a kerosene stove as they are relatively more settled in one place than the others.

(Bansal, 2018): Migrant workers, particularly at the lower end employed in industries and construction sector, confront adverse working and living conditions. Not only it is difficult for migrant labour to find gainful avenues of work, but also it is additionally unforgiving when any such work is found.

(Sreejini, 2012) 80.6% of the study population was working as construction labourer. Construction labourer, supervisors and others category laborer which include masons and plumbers were included in the construction sector which accounts to a total of 87.6 A total of 81.6 percent of the study population was in the low socioeconomic status group.

3. OBJECTIVES:

- To collect information about In-Migrant Workers in Santuri Block, Purulia.
- To know the working condition and working facilities for In-Migrant Workers.
- To find out the problems in working sector that’s faced by workers.

4. METHOD:

For this Research Paper both primary and secondary data have been collected and used by different techniques. The primary data has been collected through Google from, telephonic interview, like snowball sampling or chain sampling method. The survey has been performed at Santuri block, collected total 120 respondents. The data has parameters that covered a lot of information about their different background characteristics like type of work, wages frequency, duration of job, monthly salary, job stability, job type, earning members, saving for future (monthly) etc.

The survey has been carried out on August, 2023. In this survey, applied various statistical techniques have been used, like rates, ratio and percentage have been used for this study.

5. STUDY AREA:

Santuri Block is a Community Development Block under Purulia District, W.B. Santuri Block is located at 23°31’44”N, 86°51’50”E. located in the north-eastern part of Purulia District. Santuri CD Block has an total area of 179.69km², with 1 Panchayat Samity, 6 Gram Panchayats, 57 Gram Sansads, 104 Mouzas, 92 Villages, 1 Census Town. Muraddi is the headquarters of Santuri CD Block. According to the 2011 Census report total population of Santuri CD Block is 78515 (72586 rural population and 5929 urban population). 51% males, 49% females, 25.59% Scheduled Casts and 31.95% Scheduled Tribes. Damodar river on the northern side, Kashipur CD Block on the southern side, Saltora Block on the eastern side and Neturia CD Block on the Western side.

6. RESULT & DISCUSSION:

Table 1: Percentage distribution of different types of background characteristics of the In-Migrant Workers in Santuri Block, Purulia, 2023

Background Characteristics	Percentage(%)	Sample(N)
Sex		
Male	85.83	103
Female	14.17	17
Are you trained worker?		
Yes	36.67	44
No	63.33	76
Mode of transportation in home to Workplace?		
Bicycle	25.83	31
Bike	14.17	17



Company Bus	40.83	49
Other	19.17	23
Monthly Income?		
<10000	31.67	38
10000-20000	64.16	77
>20000	4.17	5
Type of Work		
Industrial Sector	63.33	76
Constructional	31.67	38
Tourism Sector	5	6
Wages frquency?		
Daily	40	48
Monthly	60	72
Duration of current job?		
Between 6 months and 1 year	65.83	79
Between 1 year and 3 years	30	36
Between 3 years and 10 years	4.17	5
Job stability?		
Permanent Job	3.33	4
Daily Work	15.83	19
Contractual Work	80.84	97
Earning Members		
1	73.34	88
2	23.33	28
3	3.33	4
Saving for future? (Monthly)		
<1000	55.83	67
1000-2000	37.5	45
>2000	6.67	8

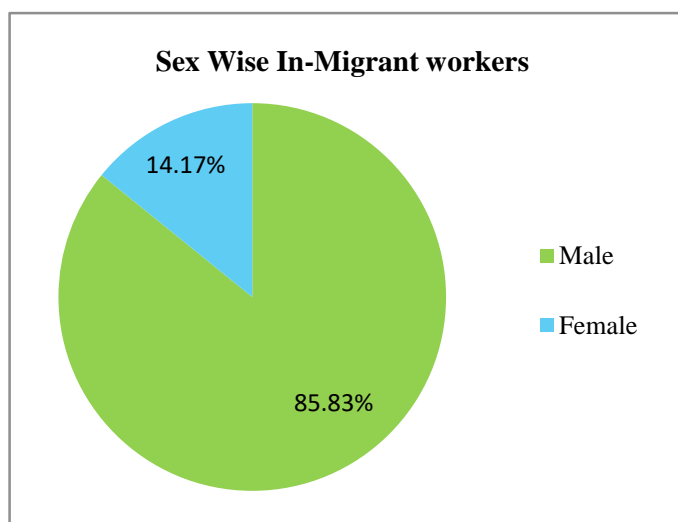


Fig.1.1

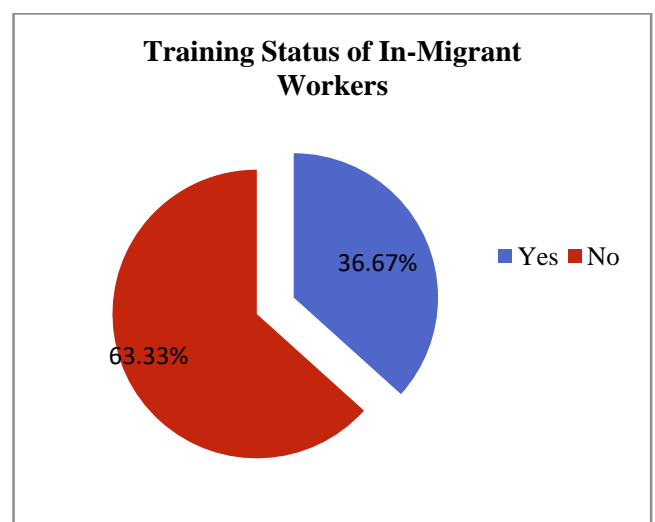


Fig.1.2

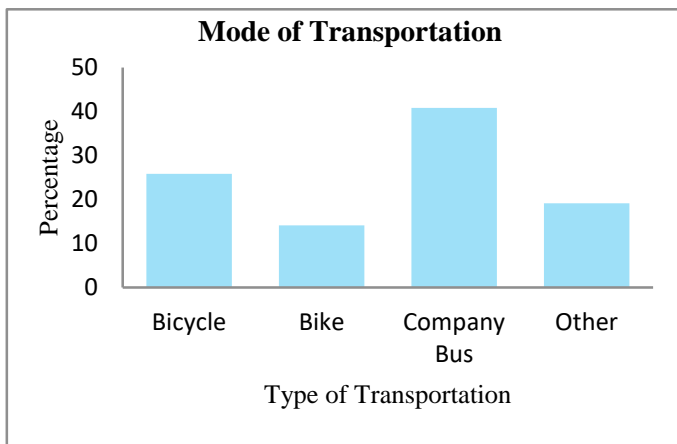


Fig.1.3

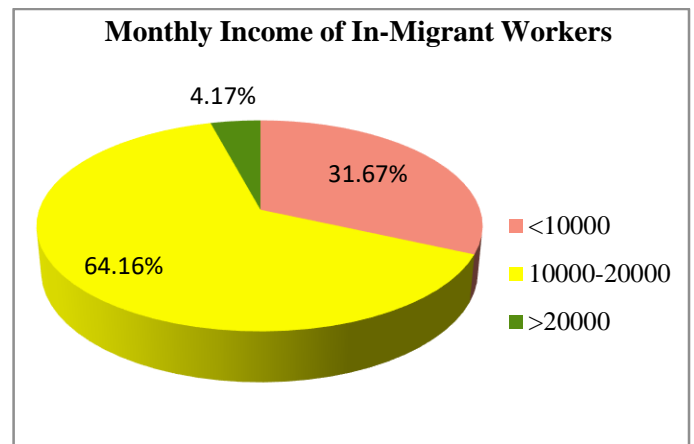


Fig.1.4

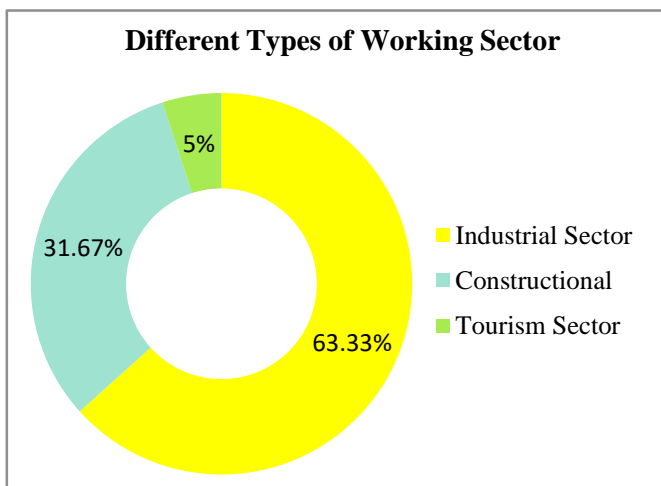


Fig.1.5

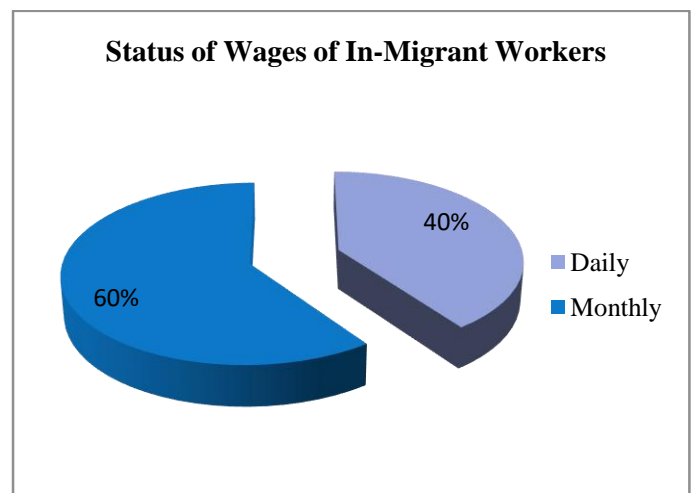


Fig.1.6

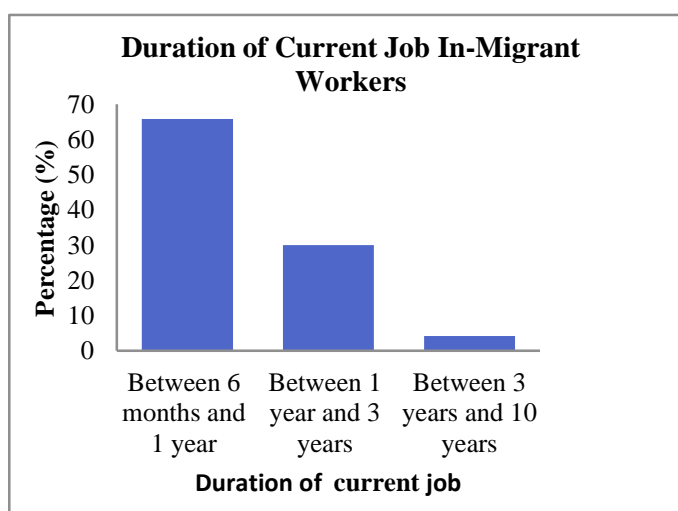


Fig.1.7

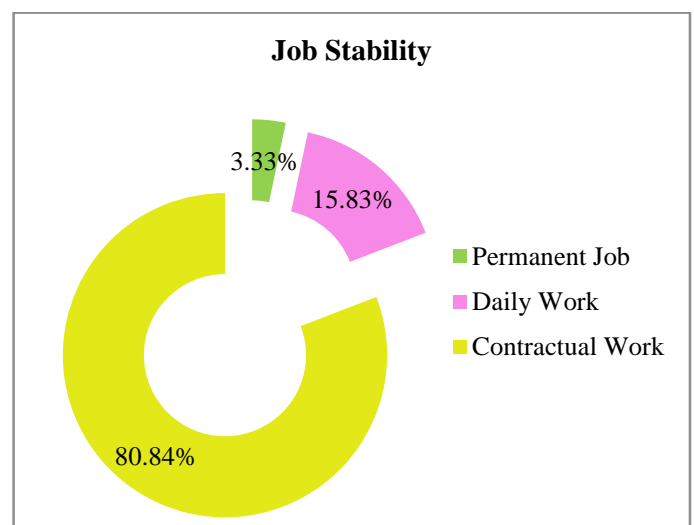


Fig.1.8

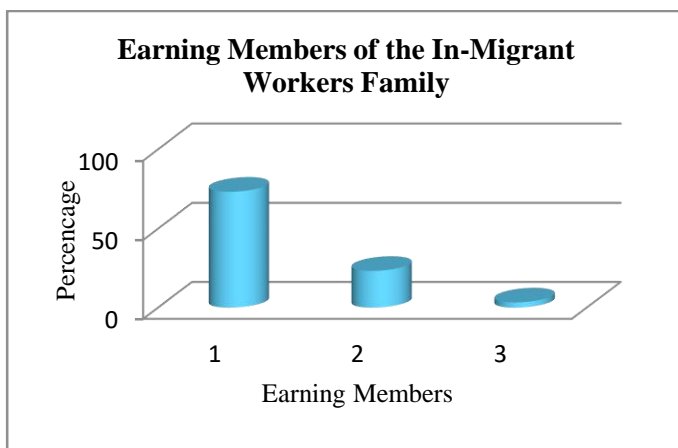


Fig.1.9

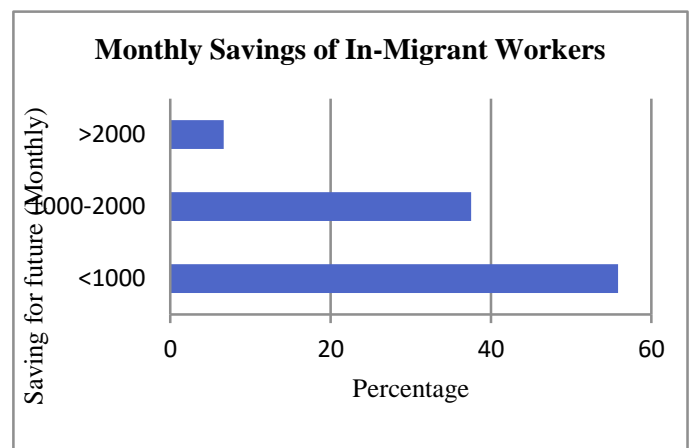


Fig.1.10

Table 1 defines about different background characteristics like sex, training status, mode of transportation, monthly income, different types of working sector, status of wages, duration of current job, job stability, total earning members in family, monthly savings of In-Migrant workers in Santuri Block, W.B. Out of 120 In-Migrant's sample.

In this table shows that male In-Migrant Workers is >85% (85.83) and female In-Migrant Workers 14% (14.17%) (Fig.1.1). Most of the In-Migrant Workers are non-trained 63.33% and only 36.67% are trained workers (Fig.1.2). In-Migrant workers basically use bicycle 25.83% for going workplace from home, 14.17% workers use bike, 40.83% workers use company bus and other 19.17% use other type transport (Fig.1.3). Only 4.17% In-Migrant workers monthly income more than 20000 rupees, 64.16% under 10000-20000 rupees and 31.67% under less than 10000 rupees monthly income group (Fig.1.4). More than 60% (63.33%) In-Migrant workers involve in Industrial Sector, 31.67% under Construction work and only 5% join with Tourism sector (Fig.1.5). In-Migrant workers in Santuri Block receive their wages on monthly basis 60% and left 40% In-Migrant workers receive their wages on daily basis (Fig.1.6). Maximum number of workers (65.83%) current job duration between 6 months and 1 year, 30% under between 1 year and 3 years and only 4.17% workers under between 3 years and 10 years group (Fig.1.7). Most of the migrant worker 80.84% involve with contractual work, 15.83% join with daily work and only 3.33% workers under permanent job (Fig.1.8). Maximum number of workers belongs from single earning members family 73.34%, 23.33% under 2 earning members and only 3.33% under 3 earning members family (Fig.1.9). Due to all most all workers under low monthly income group so monthly saving for future also low rate 55.83% workers monthly saving <1000 rupees, 37.5% under 1000-2000 rupees and only 6.67% In-Migrants workers save >2000 rupees monthly for future (Fig.1.10).

7. CONCLUSION:

This study mainly highlights occupational and economic status among the In-Migrant workers in Santuri Block, Purulia on 120 workers. Most of the workers coming here from outside states and male workers more than 85%. Maximum number of workers are non-trained and join with contractual work, also >65% worker's current job duration is <1 year. During the survey work we know that In-Migrant Workers faced many problems like low wages, job security, language problem etc in their working sector.

REFERENCES:

- Sharma, V., Saraswati, L. R., Das, S., & Sarna, A. (2015). Migration in South Asia: a review. *Population Council*, 1.
- Deshingkar, P. (2006). Internal migration, poverty and development in Asia. *ODI Briefing Paper*, 11.
- Ghosh, R., & Mal, S. (2017). Impacts of rural labour migration of south Bengal: A case study of Bankura and Purulia districts of West Bengal, India. *Global Journal of Human-Social Science*, 17(7), 25-32.
- Roy, S. S., & Jana, N. C. (2015). Changing pattern and spatio-sectoral distribution of workforce: a case of Purulia district in west Bengal, India. *European Scientific Journal*, 11(32), 376-388.
- Sreejini, J. (2012). *Factors associated with Health seeking behaviour and Self-reported morbidity pattern among the Interstate migrant labourers in Thiruvananthapuram district* (Doctoral dissertation, SCTIMST).
- Ahn, P. S. (Ed.). (2004). *Migrant workers and human rights: Out-migration from South Asia*. International Labour Organization, Subregional Office for South Asia.



7. Jeyaranjan, J. (2020). The life and times of migrant workers in Chennai. In *Rural labour mobility in times of structural transformation* (pp. 299-326). Palgrave Macmillan, Singapore.
8. Bansal, Ridhima. (2018). *A STUDY ON THE ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH NEEDS AND LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE MIGRANT LABOUR IN JALANDHAR*. (Dissertation, LOVELY PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY).
9. Sreejini, J. (2012). *Factors associated with Health seeking behaviour and Self-reported morbidity pattern among the Interstate migrant labourers in Thiruvananthapuram district* (Doctoral dissertation, SCTIMST).
10. Mohan, M. (2020). SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF MIGRANT LABOURERS ON CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN KERALA—A STUDY ON CHANGANASSERRY TALUK. *International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET)*, 07(01), 693-698.
11. Manoj, P. K., & Viswanath, V. (2015). Socio-economic conditions of migrant labourers—An empirical study in Kerala. *Indian Journal of Applied Research*, 5(11), 88-93.
12. Salve, W. N. (2009). Labour rights and labour standards for migrant labour in India. Retrieved from <https://www.ilo.org/legacy/english/protection/travail/pdf/rdwpaper22a.pdf>.
13. Preetham, S. V. (2017). Socio-Economic Problems of Migrant Workers: A Micro-Level Study of Migrated Unskilled Labour to Hyderabad City. *International Journal of Science and Research*, 6(1), 370-376.
14. Mukjerjee, J., Saha, A., & Mukherjee, S. (2019). Changing Pattern of Migration in West Bengal. *IJRAR-International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews*, 6(2), 282-288.
15. XING-YAN, DU., ZHONG-BIN, LI. (2020). Research on the Intergenerational Flow of Migrant Workers' Education. *WSEAS TRANSACTIONS on BUSINESS and ECONOMICS*, 17.74, 759-768. DOI: 10.37394/23207.2020.17.74.
16. Chakraborty, Snehamoy. (2020, July 02). Purulia website for migrants. *The Telegraph online*. <https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/coronavirus-lockodwn-purulia-website-for-migrants/cid/1785011>
17. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santuri_\(community_development_block\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santuri_(community_development_block))
18. Drishti IAS. (2019). Human Migration in India. Retrieved from <https://www.drishtiiias.com/to-the-points/paper1/human-migration-in-india>
19. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_migration
20. BYJU'S. (n.d.). India and Migration. Retrieved from <https://byjus.com/free-ias-prep/india-and-migration/>
21. IAS baba. (2021). Internal Migration in India. Retrieved from <https://iasbaba.com/2021/02/internal-migration-in-india/>
22. <https://www.oecd.org/migration/OECD%20Migration%20Policy%20Debates%20Numero%202.pdf>
23. <https://publications.iom.int/books/world-migration-report-2020>
24. https://www.unaoc.org/repository/thematic_migration.pdf
25. <https://www.who.int/migrants/about/definitions/en/>
26. S, Divisha. (n.d.). *Migration: Meaning, Types and Effects*. Sociology Discussion. Retrieved from <https://www.sociologydiscussion.com/communication/migration/migration-meaning-types-and-effects/3112>