

MAPPING MIGRATION

Challenges and Policy Pathways

INTRODUCTION

- ILO defines migration as the movement of people across international borders or within a country, encompassing various forms of mobility including labour migration, forced migration and voluntary migration
- Migration on the basis of skillsets of an individual:
 - Skilled Migration
 - Unskilled Migration
- Migration on the basis of intended length of stay of migrants:
 - Short-term Migration
 - Mid-term Migration
 - Long-term Migration

REASONS FOR MIGRATION

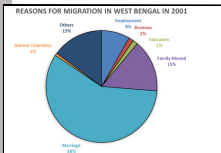


Figure 1(a)

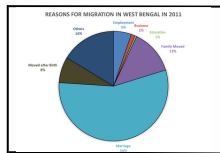


Figure 1(b)

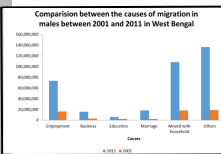


Figure 2(a)

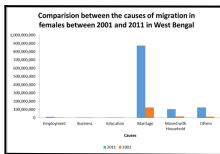


Figure 2(b)

- The primary reason for female migration is marriage
- The primary reason for male migration is to seek economic opportunities
- Both in 2001 and 2011 marriage acts as a major reason for migration

PATTERN OF IN-MIGRATION

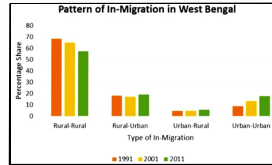


Figure 3

- Rural-Rural in-migration was high and in WB it was 68.35% in 1991

GDP, URBANISATION AND MIGRATION

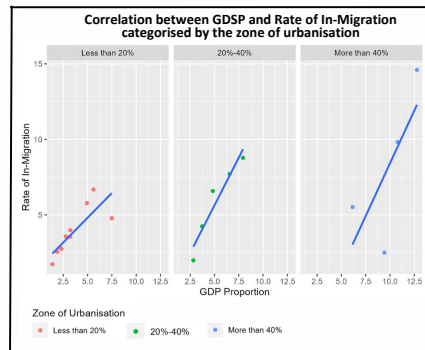


Figure 4

- There is a positive correlation between the GDP and rates of In-Migration into the particular districts
- In the region where the urbanisation rate is less than 20% (Birbhum, Bankura, etc.), the rates of in-migration is less than 5%, and for the regions where the rate of urbanisation is more than 40% (Burdwan, North 24 Parganas, etc.), the rates of in-migration is around 5%-10%
- There is a positive correlation between rate of urbanisation and in-migration

PATTERN OF REMITTANCES

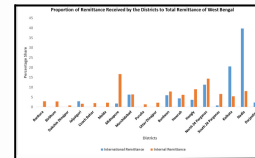


Figure 5

- The flow of internal remittance has been far above international remittance
- Midnapore has the highest percentage share of internal remittance received
- Nadia has the highest percentage share of international remittance received.
- Remittances boost the economic potency of the recipient district

COVID AND MIGRATION

- The lockdown resulted in reverse migration as the workers returned to their native places due to the lack of a stable source of income and poor living conditions
- The centrally launched Gareeb Kalyan Rozgar Abhiyan's benefits couldn't be accrued to the migrants of West Bengal due to failure on the part of the State Government to provide the centre with accurate data on migrants
- Due to negligence from both Central and State Governments, neither transportation nor food or shelter were arranged for the migrant workers which led to a number of death cases among them



Figure 6 - Murshidabad and Malda district are among the top contributors to migrant workforce from West Bengal.

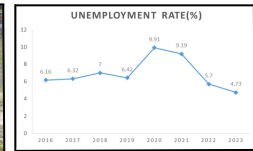


Figure 7 - A sharp spike has been noticed in the unemployment rate of West Bengal in the Covid Period.

POLICY MEASURES

- Revamping Karmasathi-Parijaye Shramik website and conducting bi-annual camps for the registration of migrant workers
- Monitoring migration and establishing social safety nets to assist vulnerable population
- Promote tourism in West Bengal to create jobs
- Create a comprehensive regional development plan to address specific challenges and opportunities within different parts of West Bengal

Names-

Nakshatra Ghosh(C)
Aradhana Banerjee
Gunjan Lunia
Tista Dutta
Spandan Dutta
Ritobhask Daw
Diya Lepcha

References-

1. Sarkar, R. (2011), Recent Changing Patterns of Migration and Spatial Patterns of Urbanization in West Bengal: A Demographic Analysis, *South Asian Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies*, Volume 4, pp.46-56
2. Ansary & Siddiqui (2021), Mutation in West Bengal's Migration Pattern: Bengalis looking South , *International Journal of Development and Conflict*, Vol II, pp.89-104
3. Sebastian & Sarkar (2020), Out-Migration from West Bengal: Measuring the Economic Consequences Both at the Source and the Destination, *Population Dynamics in Eastern India and Bangladesh*, pp. 349-366

*All statistical data has been collected from the official Census of India website (1991, 2001 and 2011), National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) and Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE)