

Socio - Economic Impact of Refugee and Migrant Problems on Cooch Behar District, West Bengal 1947 To 2011

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ABSTRACT

"The problem of refugees and migration" is not a new phenomenon on the history pages. However, when and how refugees and the migratory process began is impossible to establish. The Exodus in c1446 B.C., led by Moses, is thought to have been witness to its first "Refugee and Migration Problem." 1 In Bengal, a major part of its partition in 1947 was the "refugee and migrations issue." However, it is fairly expected that Hindus' higher caste migration from the eastern portion of Bengal began in Pakistan after the 1940 Resolution. The process has been hastened by an appalling riot in Noakhali and other parts of Eastern Bengal in 1946. But the inflows of refugees to West Bengal started on a significant scale with British India and thus also Bengal in 1947. However, let us take a look at the main reasons for the partition of India vs Bengal in 1947, before getting into specifics.

Keywords: Refugee, Migrant Problems, Cooch Behar, West Bengal 1947 To 2011.

1. INTRODUCTION

In 712 A.D., Mohammad Ibn Al-Qasim, the commonly known as Mohammad Bin Kassim, the son-in-law of the Iraqi Governor, al-Hajjad Ibn Yusuf al-Thaqafi, defenced and captured Dahir, the Brahmin King of the Sind, in a fight with "Raor." While in Sind, the influence of the Arabs did not endure very long, undeniably, the seed of Islam planted in Indian soil. 2 Certain of the local people themselves adopted Islam and some Hindu monarchs may have tolerated it to maintain their current political position. She later became a turning moment in the Indian's political history when Prithwiraj Chauhan was defeated by Muhammad Ghori in the second Battle of Terain in 1192. Islam entered India's center and prepared the path via the new rule towards the conquest of nearly the whole India. In 1202 Ikhtiyar-ud-Din Muhammad Bin Bakhtiyar Khalji conquered and sealed the destiny of the hindu rule of Bengal, the capital of the Sena King Lakshman Sen. In subsequent years however, the Hindu dominion over Bengal, that is, 1415 A.D.-1418-3 D.C., was founded by the Raja Ganesh of Dinahpur. The Muslim government was established and Hindus and others were converted into Islam.

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The process of movement may raise the susceptibility of migrants and refugees to poor health via increased risk exposure. The procedure may be divided into: pre- and border departure, transit and trip, hospitality and return. Compulsive medical screening is frequently a significant worry for the pre-departure or border migrants and refugees, since failure to enter your host nation may lead to rejection. The aim of screening is to address possible health risks, especially for infectious diseases, that may threaten the health of host populations. However, the validity and the ethical consequences of medical screening have been questioned, and illnesses with latent periods do not sufficiently deal with them. Due to physical and environmental risks, lack of access to the most basic amenities, and the increased exposure to violence, as well as traumas, this migratory travel itself impacts the health of many migrants. Once in the host nation, the health of migrant populations, including occupational health and safety, is still hampered. In jobs such as mining, agriculture, construction and also greater vulnerability to sexual exploitation, immigrants and refugees are more frequently exposed to occupational threats via physical labor. On return to their place of origin, health issues developed in

the host nation may arise, particularly for diseases of mental health that may grow in severity.

1.2 RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

Migration in the media frequently results in misconceptions about migrants and refugees, prejudices and views of them. This widespread narration frequently dilutes the seriousness of the phenomenon, focuses mainly on adverse elements and does not throw any light on the good sides of migration. Hence host cultures often ignore understanding of migration as a whole, particularly within its political context (from departure through arrival and integration). Poland's Wroclaw Medical University further investigated the general public opinion on migration via Polish society's attitudes and views on immigrants and refugees in Poland. The results of the study were a public acceptability survey performed in co-operation with the Polish Association of Healthcare Managers, which included 367 respondents (100 of them were in medical professions) (STOMOZ). The poll findings often appeared inconsistent, suggesting that many respondents misunderstood the idea of migration, or misrepresented it. In this regard, 62 percent of respondents reported "complete agreement" when asked "would you feel uncomfortable if your new neighbor is an immigrant from a refugee?" 54 per cent said "yes." When asked "would you feel uncomfortable if your new neighbour was a fugitive?" This shows that although respondents appear to be aware of why they are leaving, they are less open to migration practices.

1.3 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF RESEARCH

North-eastern western Bengal; borders Alipurduar Districts in North and Jalpaiguri Districts in the northwest, Assam District in the East (bounded by Kokrajhar Districts and Dhubri Districts in Assam Districts) and the international borders in the South-west, South and Southeast Indo-Bangladesh Districts. In Bangladesh, there are enclaves (called Chhits) beside this limited region, which are outlying and separate areas of land. 110 similar Chhits are in existence. The district of Cooch Behar ranges from 25°57'47" to 26°36'20" North to 88°47'44" & 89°54'35" East to 32" East Longitude. The Headquarters of the District are located between Latitude 26°19'86"n and Longitude 89°23'53"E. The district's area is 3387 sq. kilometers, representing 3.82 percent of Western Bengal's geographical mass. Cooch Behar is mostly flat land with a little southeast path that runs along the major rivers of

the area. The majority of the highlands belong to the territory of Sitalkuchi and the majority of the lowlands to the region of Dinhata. The soil is a very new formation alluvial. Sandy and loose. It is mainly. The surface is loam and there is barely a decent clay.

1.4 LIMITATION

- It should, however, be emphasized that transfers are private money and that the political constraints to ensure their productive use in countries of origin for development related initiatives remain inherent
- Refugees do not fight to live on just because they lack papers and thus do not have access to school or work.
- Free political engagement is a fundamental component of development freedom, and thus needs and aspirations evaluations for the future should be taken into account.

1.5 HYPOTHESIS

- Investigating the reason of migration from 1947 to 2011
- Analyzing the problems of migrants
- Analyzing the Refugee and Migrant Problems in Cooch Behar, West Bengal

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Hein de Haas (2019) This article summarizes observations on the efficacy of migration strategies using fresh worldwide data. It examines the intricate connections between migration policies and migration patterns in order to disengage the political impacts of drivers of structural migration. The research calls into question two main assumptions which support the common notion of the failure to limit migration. Firstly, worldwide migration numbers did not increase after WWII, but remained relatively constant while the majority of changes in migration patterns were in line. Secondly, in spite of political rhetoric that suggests the opposite, post-W2 migration laws are usually liberalized. Although immigration policies are usually successful, the "substitution effects," by disturbing spatial movement, disrupting circulation, stimulating illegal migration or motivating "now" or "never" migration, may restrict its efficacy or even make it counterproductive. These consequences reveal

basic political problems and emphasize the significance of the economic, social and political tendencies in which migration is shaped in ways that are, sometimes, contradictory but strong.

MD. MAHBUBAR RAHMAN (2003) *Following Partition—British India's disintegration in 1947—* millions of people migrated across Pakistan and India's new frontiers. While many of these 'partition refugees' have been published, a complete picture remains difficult. This article calls for the research on cross-border migration in South Asia to be rethought. It advocates particularly for examining and adopting a more comparative approach to categories of trans-border migrants that have been neglected thus far. In the first part, we examine norms which formed partition refugee writing. The second area examines trends of post-partition migration into East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) and the third portion presents a number of cases using oral evidence from cross-border migrants. It also calls to connect the partition of South Asia into wider discussions on division as a political 'solution' to ethnic struggles; The next paragraph highlights the necessity for a re-evaluation of historiographical convention surrounding division migration.

Roshni Shanker (2020) The RSD in India is split between the government and UNHCR in an unique dual system. For asylum seekers from non-neighboring countries including Myanmar, UNHCR is obliged to assess their status and documents. Undertaken by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UnhCR) in India RSD is implemented for these individuals, in accordance with the 1951 Convention on Refugees (to which India is not a signatory) and its own internal standards (MHA). However, it is necessary for UNHCR to find out about the asylum procedure and go to New Delhi - the site of the sole UNHCR India office which is operating an RSD and providing protection services - to file a claim, given that it is not allowed to set up border registration centers.

Binod Khadria (2010) India has traditionally been an important human resource source in the globe for nations. Substantial migration of individuals to colonial locations continues, from the Indian subcontinent which began in the 1830s and carried thousands of Indians. Later migrants, however, vary markedly in terms of different socio-economic characteristics, migratory intents and the variety in destinations, particularly from previous 19th-century migrants. Furthermore, India is seen not only as a place of origin, but also as a destination country. A considerable number of individuals travel to

India for study and employment, from African nations as well as neighboring Asian countries like Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Népal. Nowadays, as well as in other countries around the world, people from developed countries have also flooded in India in order to look for profitable business prospects, jobs in multinational companies and education because of the euphoria about high growth rates in India (and China), as well as insulation in connection with the economic crisis. However, while Indian migration has seen migration flows, India lacks a well-established regulatory structure. There are no relevant data sets on migrants from different categories and nations' outflows, inflows and stocks. This article seeks to combine international migration problems in a global context and address a broad variety of migration policy topics. The article covers several key aspects of migration, assuming that migration is a process which needs multilevel planning not just for individual migrants but also for the family, the society, and the government. The paper argues that migration policies must be consistent with the rights of every player, e.g., the receiving country, the sending country, local communities in both the countries and immigrants, in accordance with international law and in accordance with the changing global social and political spectrum and in accordance with international rules.

Manas (2018), Interstate migrant laborers in India, social and development diverse are left out. Migrant workers' lack of political space endangers their health and social demand responsiveness. Innovative methods need to be developed to enhance migrant workers' involvement in social protection schemes.

S.N Roy et.al (2017) The many acts and provisions for the protection of various employees have been developed. Social benefits do not apply to construction workers migrants, who in many countries confront special risks. Indian States' implementation of the laws gives a disturbing view of the total delay and delay.

Ajoke Akinola et al. (2014) An Analysis was carried out on human rights and ethical issues of the access to public health for the migratory employees of the State. Three key concerns – public health, human rights and ethics – must be taken into account in delivering health care to migrant workers in India. The epidemiological differences of these 15 groups should be regarded seriously and should be taken into consideration from the viewpoint of public health. The health of migrant workers has

many socioeconomic factors and this should be addressed in order to safeguard the health of the demographic group. Migrant workers are frequently regarded to be non-citizens and are ignored in the host states for their human rights. Regardless of their position, all human rights should be upheld by interstate migrant workers because of their fundamental humanity. We should continue to do this and actions at the national level to rectify this issue should be undertaken.

Sari Pekkala Kerr (2011) This article examines the economic effects of immigration in recent empirical research. The Örst study considers the scale of immigration in many host nations as an economic phenomenon. The second section deals with the assimilation and concurrent impacts of immigrant workers into the host countries. The article then focuses on the public effect of Önances on the immigration of host nations. The section Önal deals with developing subjects in the immigration research. The study also highlights Northern Europe and Scandinavia's recent experience and important lessons from typical target nations such as the United States.

Ansari P A (2016) Three out of every ten Indians are internal migrants, according to a UNESCO study entitled Social Inclusion of Internal Migrants in India (2013). Internal migrant population in India has increased from 309 million in 2001 to 400 million in 2011. Migrants nowadays confront critical identification difficulties, child education, health concerns, migrant women's problems, legal help and other conflicts. Some significant action should be done, including NGOs, by the government and civic society, to solve these issues and to improve the development and improvements of migrant workers in India. This article focuses on certain issues, and its methods to improve internal migrants in India may be implemented thus enabling us to advance together towards societal development.

Dr. Dineshappa. Singapur (2014) Migration is a process of equilibrium reducing regional inequalities and a process that is as ancient as human civilisation at various phases of development. Since the conclusion of the Cold War, migration, including flows of refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons and the growth of displacement caused by displacement, has risen significantly. It is an essential element of the interactions between North and South and is strongly connected with the present global transformation process. For sociologists, it is essential that they conduct empirical study and analysis on migration, as well as to incorporate it in their theoretical understanding of

today's society. The study of migration has its own particular research difficulties, methodological problems and conceptual issues but is related to economic migration studies. Migration has to be understood as a social phenomenon that plays an important role as human agency and social network. In the light of current worries about migration and security it leads to loss of state control. In this regard, whole sociological methods founded on the concept of relatively independent national societies must be called into consideration.

2.1 RESEARCH GAP

In recent days, migration is a popular trend. Likewise, movement from agriculture to labor these days is also frequent. Workers have so many difficulties in their livelihoods that they remove it from their homelands and emigrate to other countries where they obtain excellent jobs and money. This drop in population mobility has been ascribed to the development of transit infrastructure, facilitating movement to workplaces throughout the time.

3. OBJECTIVES

- (i) To study the socio – economic conditions of the migrant labourers Before and after the migration in Cooch Behar District, West Bengal
- (ii) To study the Reasons for migration in Cooch Behar District, West Bengal
- (iii) To understand State to state migration flows of the consequences, West Bengal
- (iv) To understand some insights on the determinants of internal Migration in India.
- (v) To examine the challenges/threats faced by the migrant society in Cooch Behar District, West Bengal

To explore the issues and suggest solid solutions for the inclusiveness of migrants in Cooch Behar District, West Bengal

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study utilizes data from the 2011 census report, just published, which gathered information on geographical and time elements of migration. In India, an individual's place of birth and last residence gives information on geographical elements of mobility, while residence length provides data on time aspects of migration. The data includes spatial mobility within or between States on the basis of physical and administrative frontiers crossing. However, the census fails to give the states with economic features. Paper utilized data from several sources for socioeconomic factors, including the Indian Reserve Bank, Central Static Organization and the India Planning Commission.

The research includes Cooch Behar, Dinhata, Tufanganj, Mathabhanga, & Makliganj, the State of West Bengal, India. The research consists of a combination of both primary and secondary data. Primary data gathering was carried out to verify and support the results from the literature research. A field survey used different technologies to gather primary data, including personal interviews and personal contacts with important state and district leaders. The main data were gathered from many sources to assess the condition of migrant domestic workers' health and social security requirements. Discussion with academics, employers, contractors and state authorities took place as part of the data gathering in Cooch Behar, Dinhata, Tufanganj, Mathabhanga, & Makliganj, West Bengal. For the selection of states and districts, a purposeful sampling technique was employed. Highest concentration of international migration workers was the primary criteria for selecting the state and the district.

4. EXPECTED OUTCOME

In recent decades, India has seen extensive and varied internal migration flows. Well, we can say that migration is in line with progress and expansion. The size and diversity of internal migration flows in India, although it is mostly because of the effect of migration misery. In this paper, we are also proposing the remedies and actions for these challenges, the ability of migrant workers to understand, and increase trust through capacity building programmes, that certainly increase productivity and trust. The author seeks to examine the issues and problems facing internal migrants across the country. In order to create a sustainable and equal road to the countries growth and advancement of

our people, a robust national plan that guarantees improved access to rights and fundamental working conditions would be necessary. In India the scale, the diversity and the accompanying anguish of internal migratory movement are huge. A brief review of this complicated issue reveals that the social safeguards accessible to them still remain scant despite the huge contribution made by migrants to the economy of India. From the discussion above it can be inferred that population movement in the nation that decreased until 1991 frequently increased the adjustment of the new economic strategy. The country's economy is centered on agriculture, and the migratory process is dominated by rural and rural streams. In terms of migration, the primary motivations for movement are jobs among men and the "marriage" among women.

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