



## RESULTS

CONT.....

- ### Reasons for Return
- 
- Push Factors at destination  
Family related reasons  
Own satisfaction
- | Reason                    | Value |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Expire of contract        | 179   |
| Low wages                 | 198   |
| Lost job                  | 6     |
| Worst living              | 58    |
| Harsh behavior            | 41    |
| Mixed family              | 105   |
| Illness                   | 50    |
| Care of elderly           | 27    |
| Accomplished goal         | 12    |
| Prefers to work in origin | 82    |

Table- 1 -Job Status in the Place of Destination.

Variables	Percentage (%)	Unskilled Workers (69.4%)	Semi-skilled Workers (9.1%)	Skilled Workers (21.5%)	P value	Chi-square
<b>Job fixed before emigration</b>						
Yes	83.3	65.5	10.2	24.3	0.002	12.07
No	16.7	89.1	3.6	7.3		
<b>Got same promised job</b>						
Yes	54.5	57.8	10.6	31.7	0.000	27.6
No	45.5	83.3	7.3	9.3		
<b>Working hours</b>						
8-12 hours	75.8	71.6	8.8	19.6	0.438	5.87
13-16 hours	18.2	63.3	11.7	25		
17-21 hours	0.6	100	0	0		
Above 21 hours	5.4	55.6	5.6	38.9		
<b>Condition at work place</b>						
Very good	1.8	16.7	0	83.3	0.000	92.65
Good	27	54.8	19.1	46.1		
Average	43	78.2	7	14.8		
Poor	22.4	91.9	4.1	4.1		
Very poor	5.8	94.7	0	5.3		
<b>Salary related problem</b>						
No problem	25.2	48.2	10.8	41	0.000	44.81
Irregularity	19.4	76.6	4.7	18.8		
Delayed	23.3	63.6	18.2	18.2		
Low payment	15.5	90.2	3.9	5.9		
Non payment	16.7	81.8	3.6	14.6		
<b>Incentives</b>						
Performance	0.6	0	0	100	0.004	19.02
Bonus	10	54.6	24.2	21.2		
Tips	39.8	67.9	8.4	23.7		
No	49.5	74.2	6.8	19		

In this study, 31 different job profiles of Gulf returnees were observed. So for better understanding, the job profiles have been classified into 3 broad categories namely, unskilled, semiskilled and skilled labors. Unskilled workers comprised of agricultural workers, cattle rearing, cleaning, gardening day labor and contributed to 69.4% of the Gulf returnees. Further, Semi-skilled workers comprised of OT helper in hospitals, AC helper, chocolate packing, housekeeping, curtain setter, dates processing, mirror workers, book keeping in library, office helper, water supplier, water security guard, cold drink supplier, tea boy and contributed to 9.1% of the Gulf returnees. Lastly, skilled workers comprised of constructional workers, carpenter, chemist, electrician, fitter, mechanics, painter, plumbers, salesman, cook, and supervisor and contributed to 21.5% of the Gulf returnees.

### Job Fixed up before Emigration

*"Agents give hope about respectable jobs before traveling. But migrants mainly are involved in driving and cleaning jobs in the Arab Countries. To earn more, migrants tend to do overtime in foreign countries and end up breaking the rules and caught by the local police. Those who stay in jail for long times are deported by the foreign Government". (KII- Mahula Gram Panchayat Head, Age-37)*

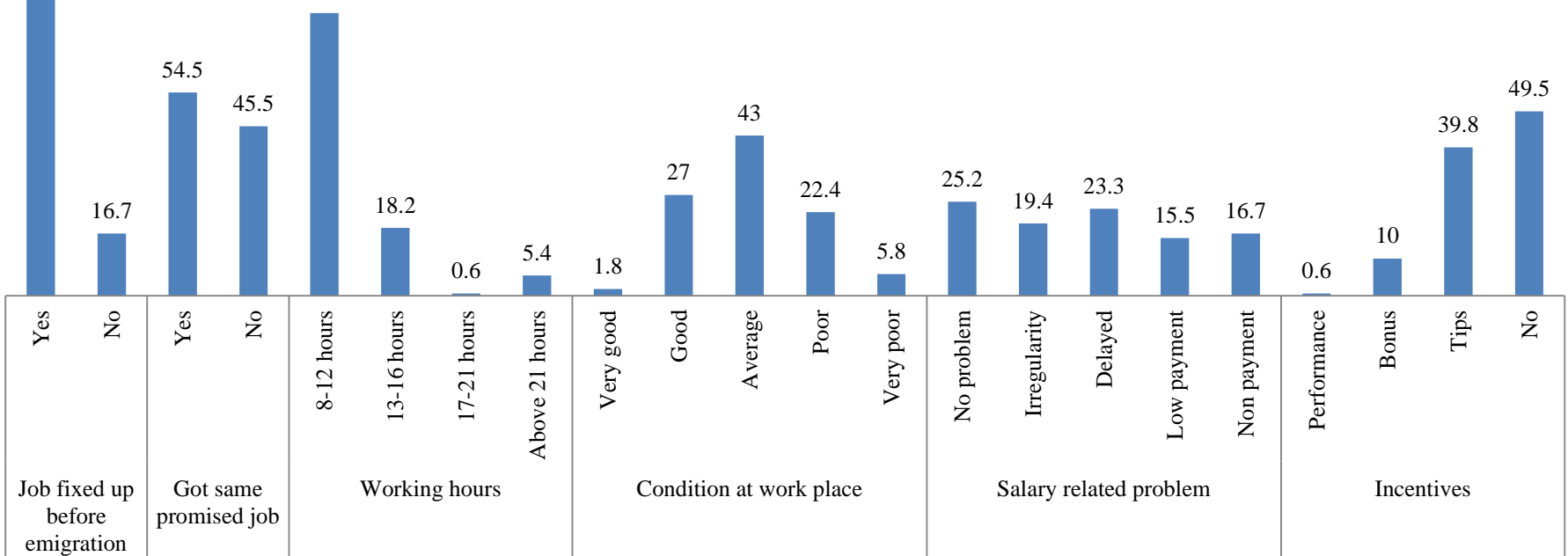
### Salary Related Problem

*"I stayed for six long years in Saudi. But for the last six months, my company did not pay my salary. I used to work 10 hours a day. They cut down around 60000 Rupees of my salary. I complained to the Indian Embassy, but nothing happened." (Age-37 Sahajadpur village)*

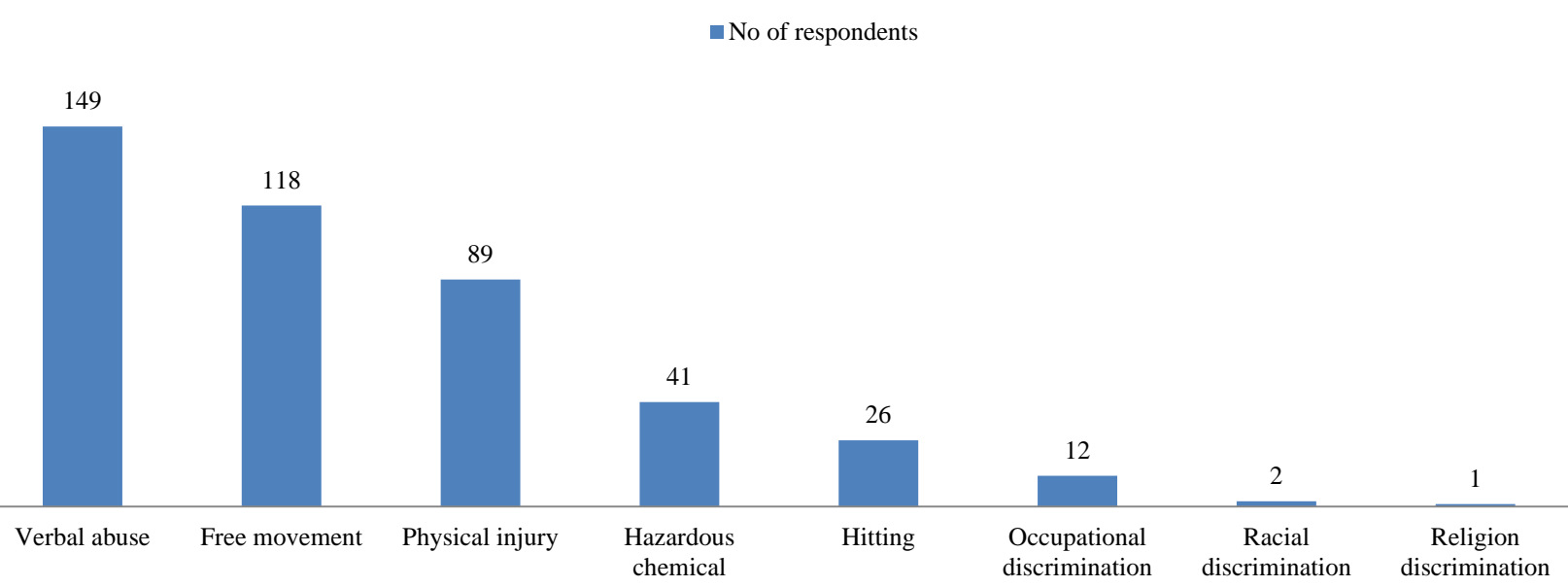
## Working Hours

"I used to do some extra work after my duty hours" was over. I had to do it in a very risky way as it was strictly prohibited in Saudi Arabia, but still, I managed it somehow. My salary was not sufficient to send a good amount of remittance. I had no other option but working overtime or do extra work. I did nine hours' duty and after that, I did overtime also. So, on an average I worked for 15 hours a day. It was becoming very hectic, but to overcome the economic condition of my family, I had to do it. If I did not go to work for one day, then they used to cut down my salary..... One day local police caught me and sent me to jail. I spent 45 days in jail..... After which they deported me to India. Now for next five years, I cannot migrate to the Gulf countries". (Return migrant, Age-40, Illiterate, Returned from Saudi Arabia)

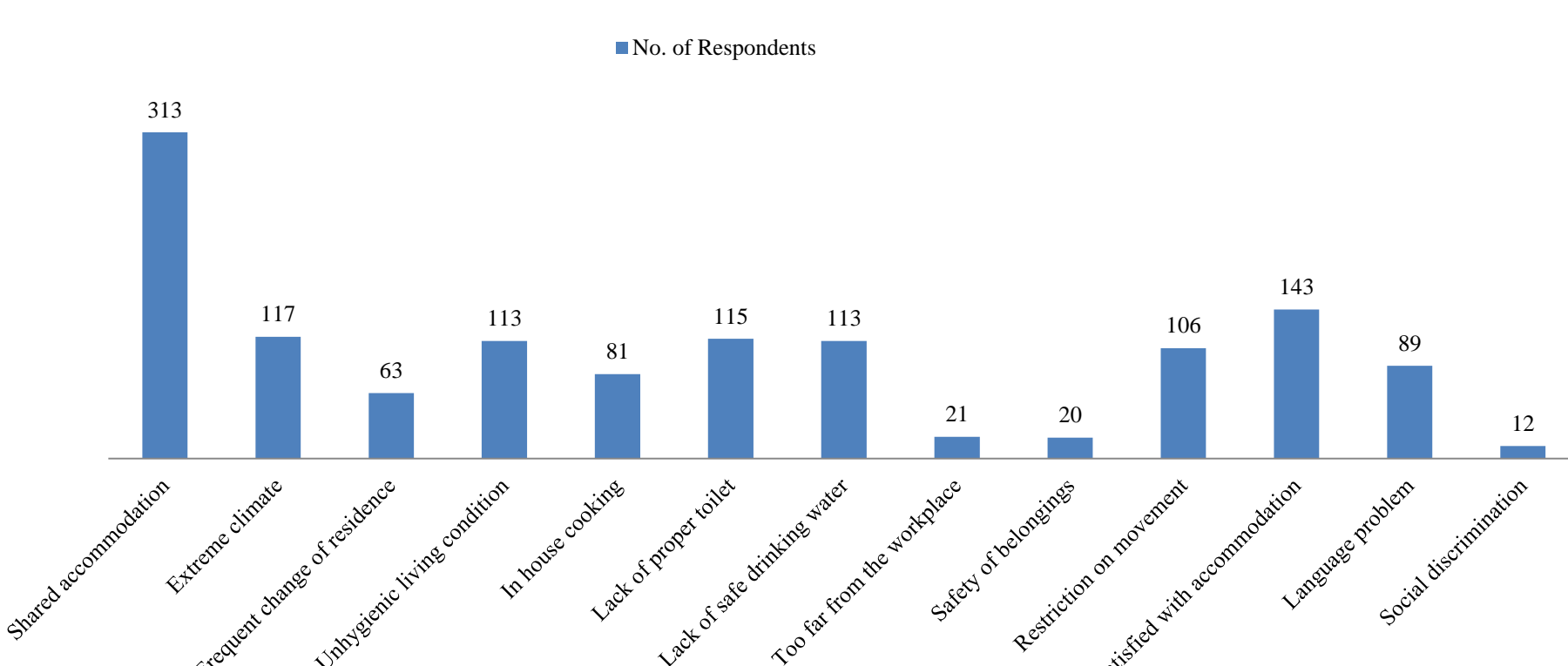
### Job Status in Destination



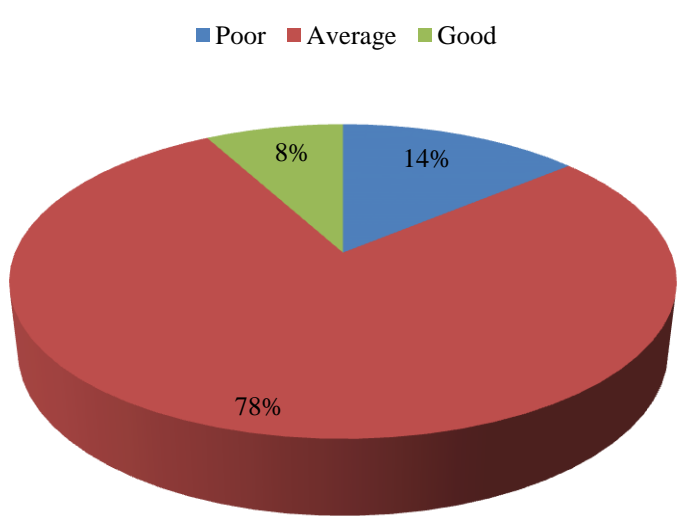
### Problems Faced at Work Place



### Problems Faced at Living Place in Destination



### Quality of Life at Destination



We have taken variables related to living as well as working conditions at destination. A total of 15 variables were selected to compute the quality of life Index and for these responses were sought on 'yes' and 'no'. The score given for each response were 1= 'Yes' 0= 'No'. A higher score value indicates better quality of life. Score was divided in three groups i.e. poor (1-5), average (6-10), and good (11-15).

*I got office cleaning work with a salary of 700 Riyals at destination place. They provided me one small room at the terrace of the office. It was in a very bad condition. The room was built by asbestos. There was no AC even. I felt sick because of this unhygienic environment. They never consider us as a human being. Due to my illness, I returned to my village. I will never migrate again". (Age-29 returnee, Sahajadpur village)*

Table- 2: Living Condition and Availability of Food at Place of Destination

Variables	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Staying at destination		
Company provided room/camp	298	90.3
Hotel	1	0.3
Hostel	8	2.4
Shared own rented room	6	1.8
Religious places	1	0.3
Road/ desert	9	2.7
Employer's own home	7	2.1
Status of living		
Free accommodation only	268	81.2
Free food only	4	1.2
Both free	48	14.6
None free	10	3.0
Food satisfactory		
Yes	41	12.4
No	289	87.6
Type of food		
Free food	36	10.9
Subsidized rate	13	3.9
Normal price	3	0.9
Food made by emigrants own	278	84.2

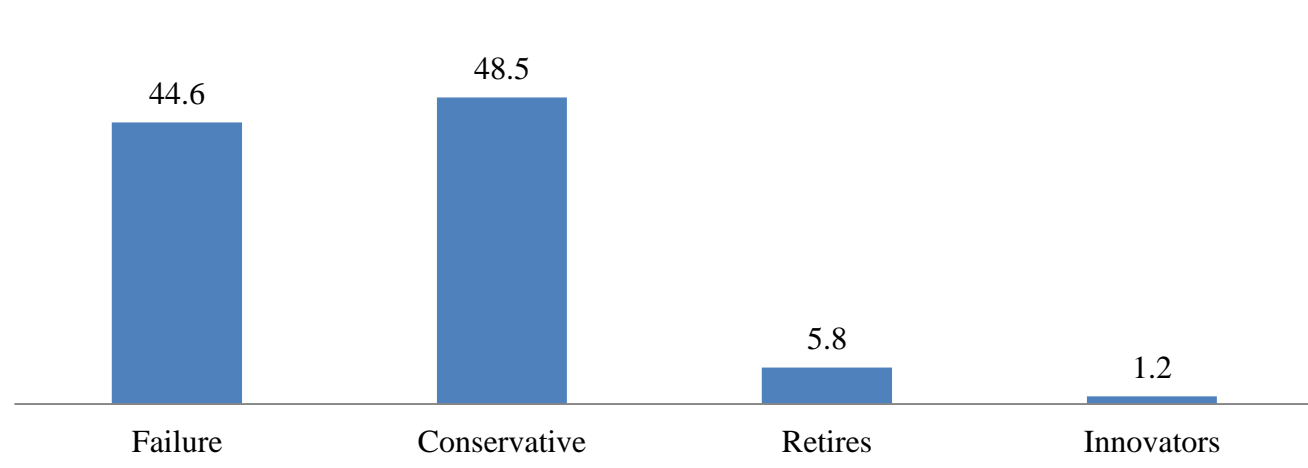
*"My income was 800 Riyals per month. The company used to provide us two meals per day. But they only offered us two slices of bread, and if we asked for onion, they charged to us 3 Riyals for it. We faced tremendous problems in terms of food and lodging. The standard of food and accommodation was inferior. The company did not provide even AC. We encountered a scarcity of water. Even for one-time bathing, we faced water problem. We were not able to wash our clothes for months. There was no leisure time. We could not sit together for chatting. Every time, local police used to come and ask for the ID card. We used to go very far from our camp for Namaz, as they did not allow us to read Namaz in our camp". (Age-37-Dahakula village, Return from Dubai (UAE)).*

### Role of Indian Embassy

Problems	Frequency (n)
Sought help from the India embassy	100
Grievances against employer	11
Salary problem	49
Problems communication	3
Harassment for local people	0
For ticket return and passport reissue	37
Received positive response from embassy	38

*"I lost my passport in Saudi Arabia. Several times I approached to Indian embassy, but they did not respond to it. At last, I went to the Local police, and they caught me because I did not have a passport or a local ID card. After that, they (police) arranged a white passport (new passport) for me and sent me back to my village. In that case, the Indian embassy should help me out, but they just ignored it. Without the help of the local police, I could not be able to return to my village". (45 years old return migrant, Beldanga Block).*

## Typology of Return Migrants



## OBJECTIVE

- ☐ Examine the living and working condition in the Gulf countries of the emigrants during their migration journey.

## DATA SOURCE AND METHODOLOGY

### ► Study Area

The study was based on Primary survey in Murshidabad district. Seven villages were identified from three blocks to carry out the present study. These three blocks have a long history of Gulf emigration.

C D Blocks	Total Population	No of Census Town	No of Villages	Name of the Study Villages	Total Population	Sample Selected
Beldanga-I	319355	1	55	Mahalla Daha	11793 4267	75
Berhampore	446887	9	124	Sahajadpur Balindarpur Majhira Gokarna	7299 635 3989 16198	130
Kandi	220145	0	84	Uttar Lakshminarayampur Parandarpur Nabagram	898 4511 6905	125
Sample Size						330

Source- District Census Handbook, 2011

### Inclusion Criteria

The respondents who had worked in any Middle East countries for at least two years and returned to their villages at least one year before the survey were considered.

### Sample Size and Survey Instrument

With the help of snowball technique total 330 Gulf return migrants were personally interviewed with structured interview scheduled and also 10 Case Study and 12 Key Informant Interviews were conducted with the help of semi-structured interview scheduled.

## ➤ Methodology

- Descriptive statistics and Chi square test has been used for the further analysis

## CONCLUSION

- \* This study focused on the working and living condition of the Gulf emigrants. It is very necessary to protect migrants' right in destination countries specially for unskilled and semiskilled workers. There is a need to implement some policies and strengthen the existing policies for betterment of the migrant workers life in destination to achieve the MGD goal – 'decent working condition' and make migration process more 'safe', 'regular', 'orderly'.

