

Summer Training **at** **READ Foundation**

Date: 3 May 2021 – 3 July 2021

A Report by: -

Ayush Sharma

Roll no: - 0077.

MBA Rural Management



Certificate

It is to certify that **Mr. Ayush Sharma**, student at School of Development Studies, IIHMR University, Jaipur, Rajasthan has successfully completed the summer training at READ Foundation, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

This is the bonafide record of the work carried out by him under my supervision and guidance during the summer training the summer training from 3rd May 2021 to July 3rd July 2021.

Date: - 10th July 2021 Place: - Jaipur,
Rajasthan

Signature of Faculty/ Guide (Organization)



Dr. Rinku Verma, Founder,
READ Foundation, Jaipur,
Rajasthan.

Acknowledgement

First, I am very delightful to the intern placement committee for providing me this opportunity as an intern READ Foundation organization.

I am also thankful to my Mentor Prof. Laxman Swaroop Sharma for this valuable guidance and support.

I am also thankful towards my parents and member of my family and friend for their support economically, mentally and physically.

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Abbreviations

READ Foundation	(Radical and Emerging Approaches for Development Foundation)
IMF	International Monetary Fund

READ Foundation

READ Foundation is a non-profit organization born in 2019. The organization exists for advocacy in achieving Universal Development Goals (SDGs).

Our approach is to identify the most critical and neglected issues, finding the evidence, design the intervention and implementation.

We believe in Collaboration, Co-creation, and Co-ownership (3Cs). Our tools are empowering the community and providing the enabling environment so they can learn and design the solutions for the wicked problems.

COVID-19 Crisis Through a Migration

Introduction: -

In general, an expatriate is an individual who resides temporarily in a country of which they are not a citizen, in order to accomplish a career-related goal, relocated abroad either by an organization, by themselves or directly employed by their host country.

An immigrant is a person who moves to another country with the intention of living there permanently and working, studying, owning property, etc., as the local population does.

With these definitions, the many American businesspeople who work in Asia for international companies but who laugh if a consular officer suggests that it might be a good idea to learn a bit of the local language, are expatriates. So are most Indian citizens who work for decades in the Middle East, although these aren't thought of that way.

This is because, in the most common usage, expatriates are rich, educated, developed elites who choose to move to another country for retirement or other long-term purposes, usually to take advantage of characteristics such as low property costs and great weather, but have little to no interest in blending into the local population and culture.

Immigrants at least 3.7 percent population in 14 to 20 countries highest number of covid-19 cases, more than 7 per cent in countries.

Countries face additional challenges sectors, health and agriculture.

Compared to global share of international migrants making up 3.6 percent of the total population, international migrants' countries.

Such a drop in migration demographic effects on countries dependent on migration for population growth.

Impacts migration Employ Workers: -

There are two types of migrants:

Internal

External

In India internal migrants are source of skilled, cheap and reliable hands and they are taken care of by hirer.

Major sources of internal migration are people from states, Bihar, Odisha, U.P., Uttarakhand.

And major hosts of these migrants are Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, J & K etc.

Now naturally wherever migrants will go they will occupy infrastructural spaces like increased traffic, renting of living spaces, may be education for their children, if they settle then off-course they will become part of politics etc. also. That way they will create lot of economic activities at the same time stressing the infrastructure and society.

In case of external migration, migrants generally do what natives don't for some reason. But their presence is sufficient to agitate natives that they are stealing jobs from locals. Again, when they earn and send some of their money back home as remittances, they also increase local economic activities. In some cases, some unruly migrants create law and order problem or don't follow local social norms creating social stress also but at the same time they enrich local economy.

Importance OF Migrant Workers: -

Migrant workers are backbone of every industry, agriculture, menial labour and retail sales in every part of India.

The migrant laborer's do every kind of work outside which they normally don't do at their native places out of taboo associated with the society.

India is a caste-based society. There are many tasks that upper-caste laborer's refuse to do at their native places, but they happily do the same tasks outside.

I have worked with a company dealing in labor supply to industries in Pune.

Industrialists preferred migrant workers and were reluctant to employ local people. The reason behind it is that local youth are the people who sold their land to industries and after spending the money they got are now hand to mouth and run for every job. Industrialists, despite giving them the promise of employment, do not offer them jobs in their industries. Employers justify that the sons of the soil refuse to do menial tasks as it is against their pride and self-respect.

Pune is one of the largest industrial centers and there are various industries especially automobiles and other household commodities and strives on the migrant laborer's. That is the reason Pune's population has doubled in the past 30 years and is steadily increasing at the rate of 2.5 % annually and will cross one crore by the end of this decade.

Migration and Remittance: -

There are two things going on here. One is the nominal distinction. Basically, nominal exchange rates differ from purchasing power parity. 1 dollar (US) may equal about 50 rupees (India), but the amount of food one can buy with 50 rupees in India is more than twice as much as one can buy with 1 dollar in the US.

The nominal distinction is tricky to explain, but stability, security, and other intangibles are probably part of the reason. Attempts by governments to fix and manipulate nominal exchange rates are also part of the explanation.

However, even after we control for the nominal distinction, there is still a lot of disparity between the wages an equally skilled (or equally unskilled) worker can earn doing the same job in different countries. This phenomenon is called the "place premium" and the place premium between, say, Ghana and the US is a factor of about 10-15. The main reason here, I believe, is that what matters is total factor productivity and how the economy operates. A babysitter in the US can earn much more than an equally skilled babysitter in Ghana because the parents for whom the babysitter can work in the US place a much higher value on their own time and are hence willing to pay the babysitter more. And the reason they value their own time higher is because the productivity of these parents is higher, so they have a higher opportunity cost of staying at home. Thus, low-skilled workers in high-productivity countries can help the high-skilled workers concentrate more on their high-skilled work by relieving them of low-skilled work and hence command a higher wage, whereas in low-productivity countries, the low-skilled worker doesn't have too many high-skilled workers he/she can relieve of their low-skilled work, hence cannot command as high a wage.

Remittances usually understood the money or goods migrants send back to families and friends in origin countries, Remittances exceed official development aid but are private funds.

Remittances are transfers of money from residents of one country to residents of another country and are often associated with migrants sending money to families and communities.

Conclusion

Respective Governments should have such large-scale migration and arranged for their accommodation and food.

Like Punjab has allowed factories to work where workers can stay and get food, other states should also have allowed people to work with managements assuring shelter and food.

For those migrant workers who wanted to go home in any case, trains could have been run or even airlifting could have been done to avoid painful journey.

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