

Summer Training Report
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**“Post Corona lockdown Challenges of reverse migrants
of Jharkhand”**

Acknowledgment-

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Finally, my sincere gratitude towards to the returned migrant workers in Ranchi district of Jharkhand, who were informative in sharing their details and describing their issues and conditions after corona lockdown, despite their busy scheduled, depressed and fighting for their livelihood During lockdown.

Introduction- Migration and urbanisation are both essential and inter-connected, migration boosted by economic reform 1990, Proved by NSSO and Census,20011

Two types of migration one is

1)opportunity-oriented-

Brakes Feudal bondage, caste hierarchy, and brings info, skills, knowledge of technology, rights, new attitude, raising aspiration, And Remittances.

2) Distress migration-

“When individual perceive that movement from the destination place is the only way to survive in existing circumstances, these circumstances is related to severe paucity of livelihood options, due to natural tragedies, and intolerable of life-threatening social distress”.

Status of migration in India-

- 45.36 crore migrants in India ,37% of the Indian population
- Top destination place are Mumbai, Delhi southern state of India and whereas source places are Bihar, Odisha, Raj, MP, Chhattisgarh, UP,parts of Maharastra Gujrat
- 10% contribution to GDP. Despite their potential contribution they remain unrecognized and Socially oppressed
- 70% among them are women. Children and Women are more vulnerable

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- PLFS, 2017-18 stated 52.2% self-employed, 24.9% casual worker, 9.6% regular and 13.2% informal workers.
- 400 millions working in informal sectors, with share 93% labour force. Indulged in agriculture, construction, small business, unskilled workers in industries and services.
- Migrants and nonmigrants having similar employment rates that is 97% of labour-force.
- Part-time employment rate, 55% in 1983 to 61% in 2007-08 for migrants and 39% to 38% for nonmigrants
- Regular/Casual employment rate was 39% for migrants and 15.7% for nonmigrants in 2007-08
- Self-employed rate – 23% less than 30.5% nonmigrants.
- Migrants prefer to more stabilized in nature.
- Wage gaps- 1983 was 59% reduced to 21.3% in 2007-08,
- Till 10th May 2020, 378 people died during travelling, beside corona.

Rationale-

Covid-19 Pandemic has triggered thus arduous to Reverse migration from destination to source, that migrants select life being affected with Corona instead of death because of starvation

- 10 lakh migrants has been estimated to come back Jharkhand after lockdown imposed, and lost jobs.
- 47.1% unemployment has been counted in April 2020 in Jharkhand.
- 30% will not go back to destination place.
- 70% workers are skilled.

Objective-

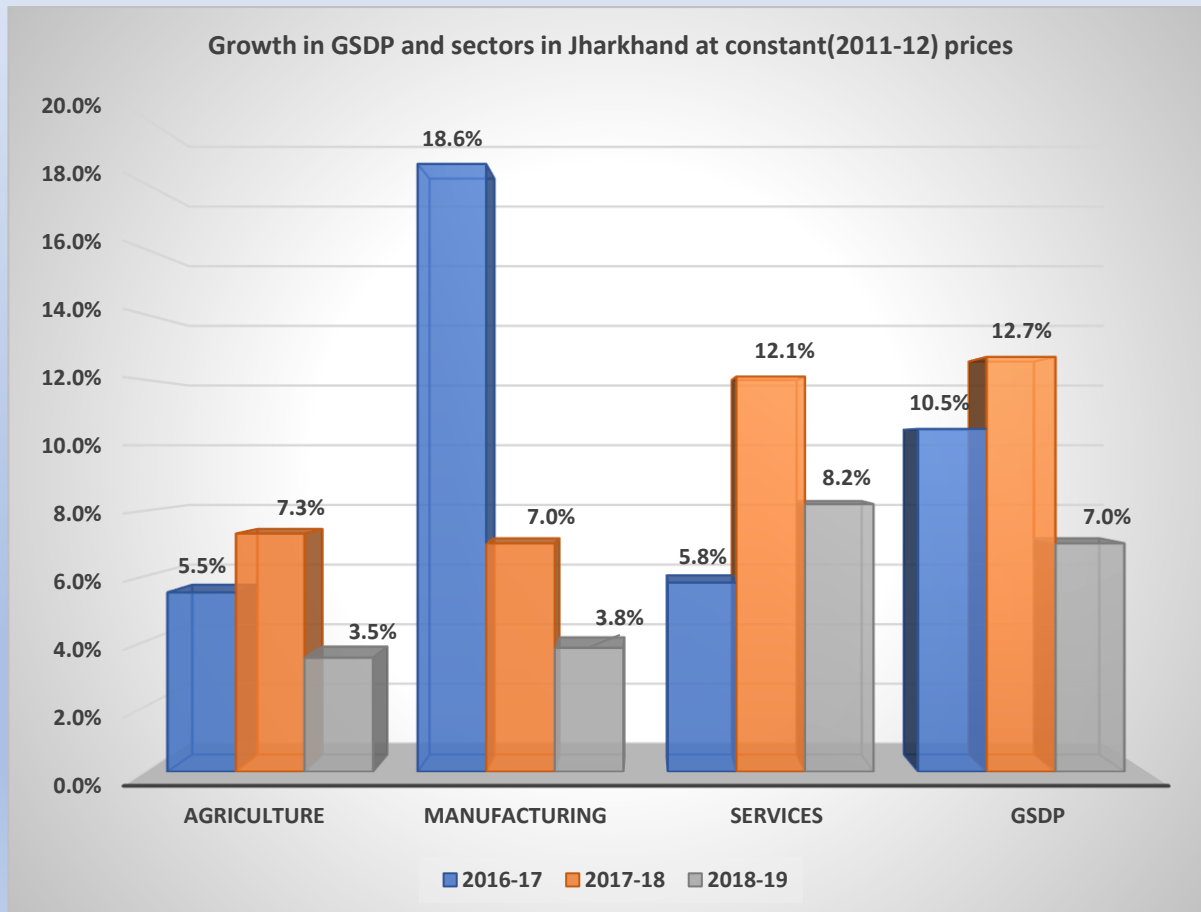
1. **To understand the link between migration and livelihood.**
2. **To understand the effects of lockdown and post lockdown situation on livelihood and life of returned migrants.**
3. **To analyse the interventions done by the Centre and State government.**
4. **To document the interventions being done by CSOs for the rehabilitation of migrants.**

Methodology-

- i. Literature review
- ii. Secondary Data
- iii. Open interview with returned migrants
- iv. Local newspaper from lockdown deployed 23rd March to 31st June 2020

Jharkhand Economic Profile

- Statehood 15th Nov.2000
- 329.88 lakh is the total population of Jharkhand.
- 39.1% is under below the poverty line.
- 26.2% are belongs to Tribale society.
- 67.1% literacy rate.

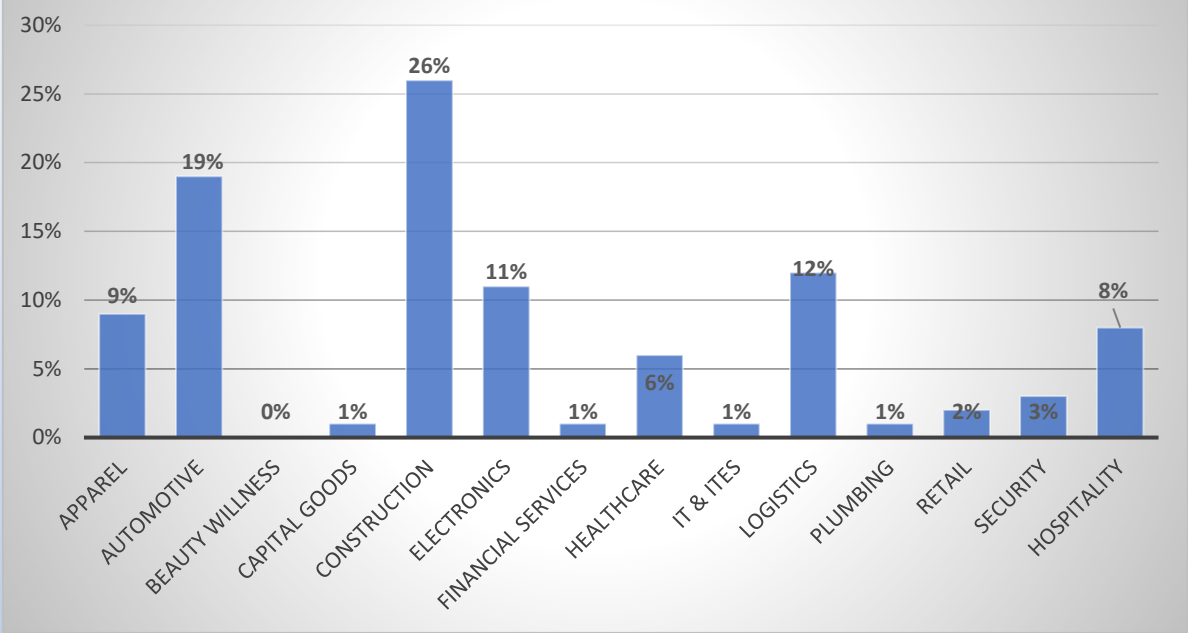


Jharkhand's Migration key Issues-

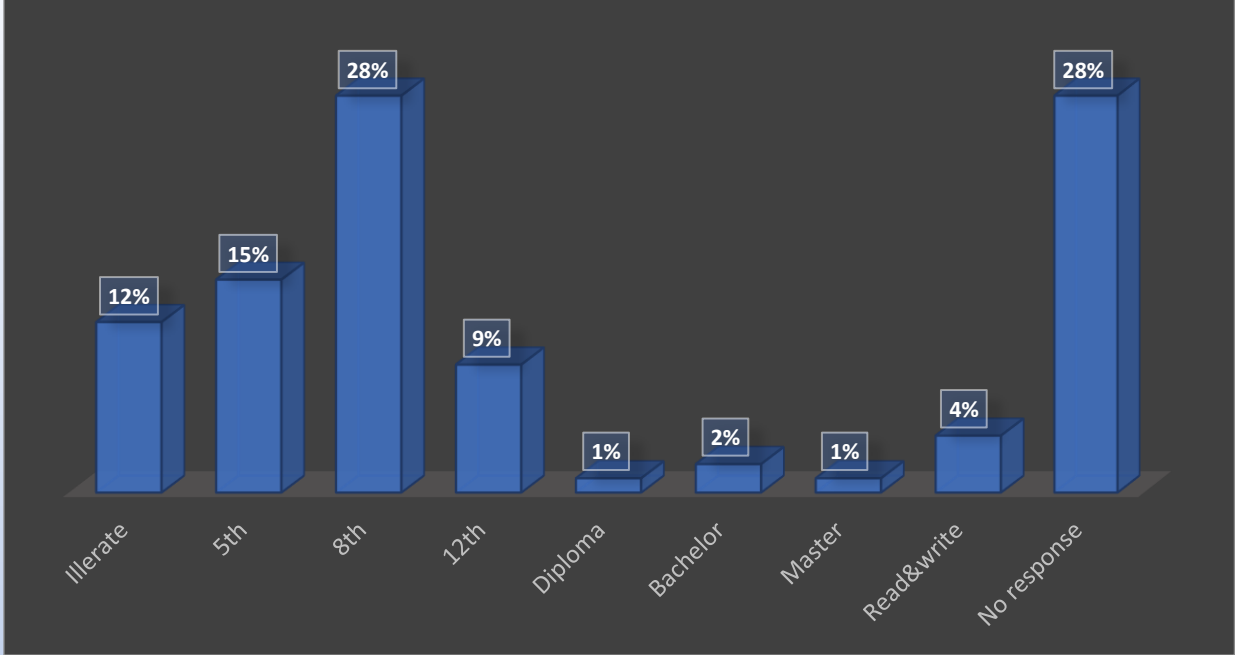
- 78% inadequate employment opportunity
- 8% Loss of financial gain from Traditional resources.
 - ✓ Changing agriculture practices aggravated distress migration.
 - ✓ Single cropping, no work for half the year
 - ✓ Decreasing landholders
- 6% Due to Marriage or Education
- 8% Does no wherever their work destination keeping them dark (Sudhakar, 2015).
- Tribal society is female dominant migrate alone with brokers or lured the young girls by agents.
- Mostly working as domestic workers in nearby cities, do not reveal their village fearing stigmatisation and trafficking of girls for domestic work then exploitation is a common phenomenon.
- Deforestation, urbanisation affected lives of tribal communities. Some tribal which were totally depended on NTFP are badly distressed (Jha, 2016)..

Profile of return migrants in Jharkhand-

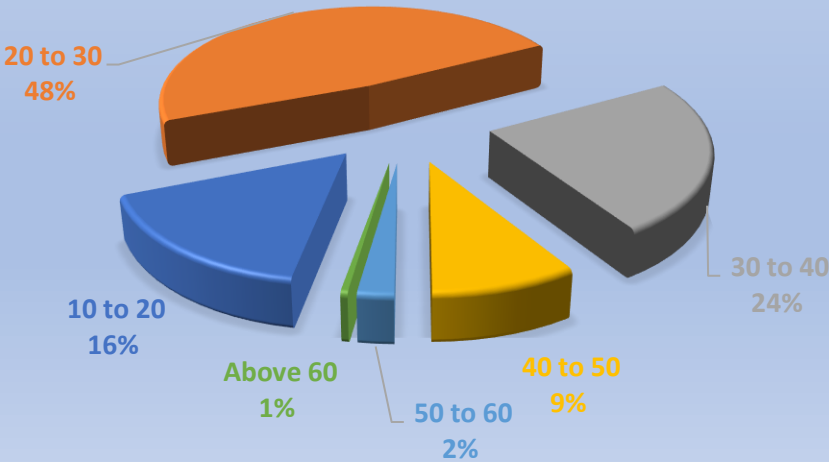
Skills of Reverse Migrants



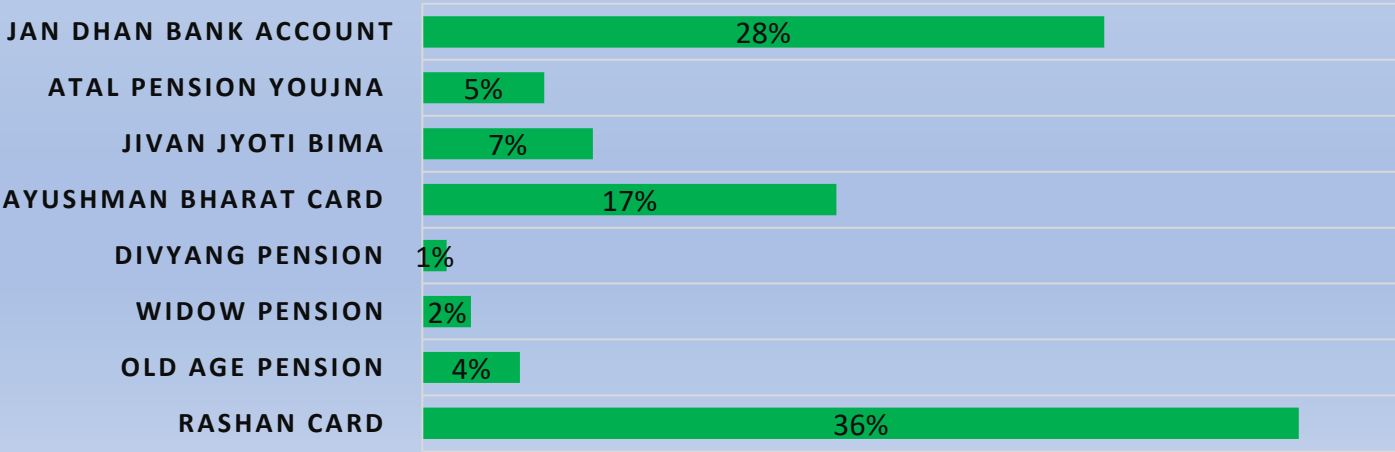
QUALIFICAION OF REVESE MIGRANTS OF JHARKHAND



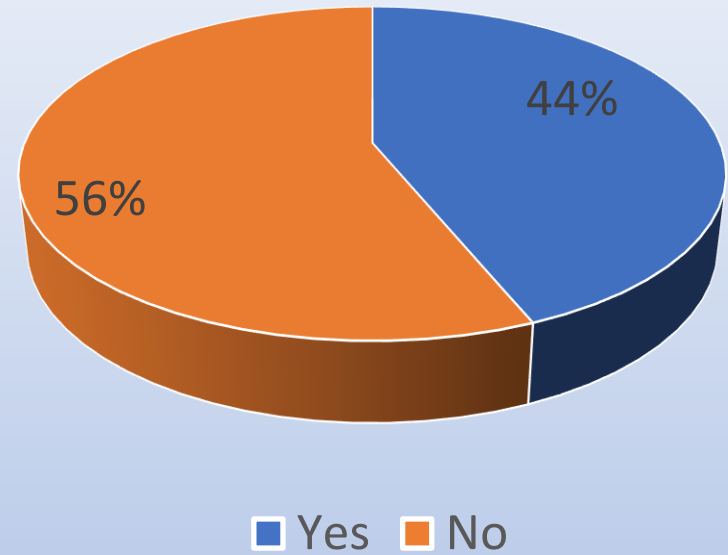
AGE GROUP OF REVERSE MIGRANTS



MIGRNRATS/FAMILY'S ENTITLED FOR DIFF. GOVT. SCHEMES

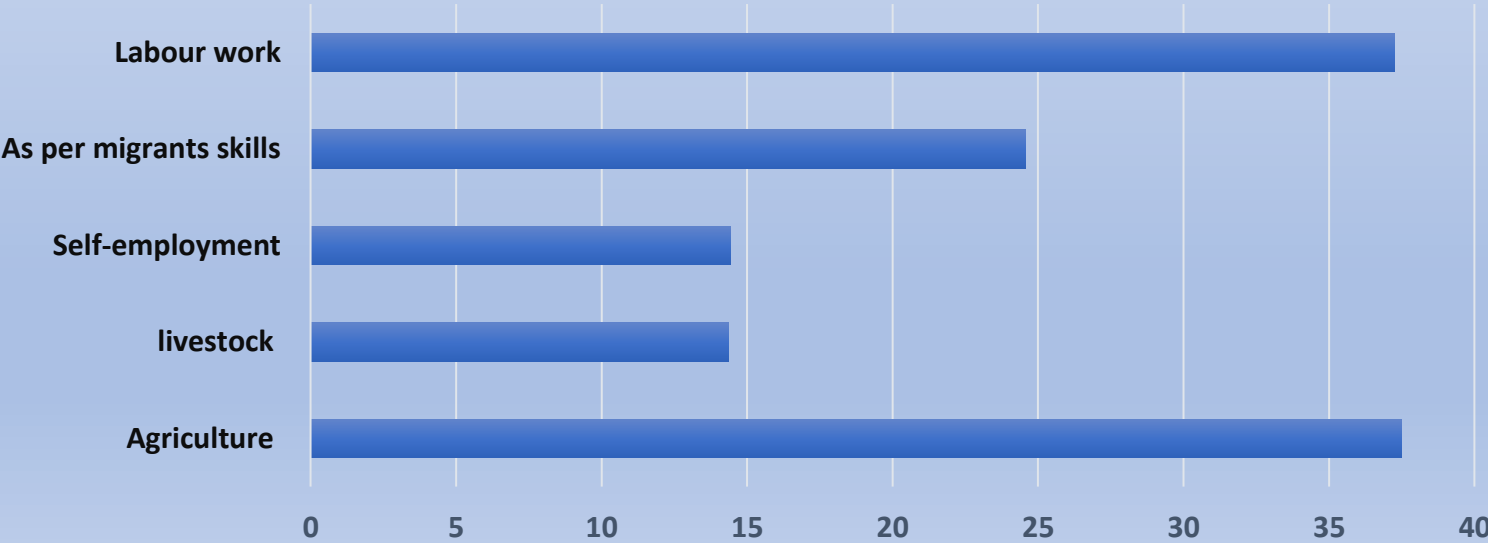


Returned migrants Having MGNREGA
Job card



Number of Job cards [in lakh]	50.4
Numbers of workers	88.04
Numbers of Active Job cards	23.02
Numbers of Active workers	29.9

Migrants interested areas to work (multile choice)
in percentage



State government interventions for returned migrant workers-

1) These three schemes have been designed in the convergence of the MGNREGA.

Jharkhand CM unveiled three schemes to generate 25 crore man-days for MGNREGA

- I. Birsa Harit Gram Yojana(BHGY)-plantation, maintenance, land work and afforestation in unused govt. land through providing 100 fruit plant to 5 lakh families.
- II. Veer Sahid Poto Ho Khel Vikas Scheme(VSPHKV)-5000 sports grounds in rural areas to boost sports.
- III. Neelambar Pitambar Jal Sammridhi Yojana(NPJSY)- creating agro-water storage units through rain harvesting and groundwater (Barik, 2020).

2) Mukhiyamantri Shramik(Shahri Rozgar Majduri Kamgar)- Entitlements are-

- 100 days work for unskilled worker in urban areas,
- unemployment allowance not getting work after 15 days,
- Job card
- One-fourth of the wages for the first 30 days of unemployment and it'll be half within the second month, does not get third then have to provide adequate basic wage. (Jharkhand to launch job guarantee scheme for urban poor, 2020).

Some major interventions by Central Government for returned migrant workers-

1) 3 lakh crore relief package to MSME (Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan fiscal package)

- Attracts local entrepreneurs, where they can get cheap labour force,
- as well as returned skilled ,unskilled and semi skilled migrants can get jobs within Jharkhand (Full break-up of all five tranches announced by FM Nirmala Sitharaman, 2020).

Suggestion given by Director of IIM, Ranchi-

- there should be local level skill mapping,
- common internet platform for workers database,
- Database shared by various entrepreneurs or Department or construction companies,
- Government play role of Facilitator

2) Country of Origin-Promote local products made mandatory to list down for sellers on GeM

- 50% local content will be preferred
- Opportunity for Start-ups showcase their innovative products to Govt. buyers and engage in public procurement.
- Collaborating stakeholders from MSME, special focus on entrepreneurs from tribal communities.
- showcase of products made by women and SHG groups entrepreneurs to spur women entrepreneurship through Saras collection (Country of origin' must on e-marketplace platform, says government, 2020).

4) Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiya -50,000 crores to create jobs for migrant workers

- Mission mode having campaign of 125 days.
- 25 different types of works with 12 department (Rs 50,000 crore, 116 districts, 6 states: PM Modi launches mega Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan, 2020).

Some key CSOs working for Migrants-

1) National Coalition of Organisations for the Security of Migrant Workers(NCOSMW)- 30 NGOs formed an umbrella org. working for protection of migrants and their rights. Principal members are-

a) Aajeevika Bureau-

- Identity cards- Registration system
- Shramik Sahayata evam Sandarbha Kendras- legal conselling for migrants,suffers due to Informal labour market
- Labour line- Phone- based helpline in Rajasthan
- Suvidha Rasoi Ghars- community kitchen for migrants with collaboration with HPCL in Ahmedabad.

b) LabourNet- Identity cards

- Strength and Harmonize Research and Action on Migration(SHRAM)- It is a first kind of interactive research portal and data source on migration.
- Labour Training Programme- Provides training support for workers to increase employability and improvement in compensation.

c) Disha Foundation-

- Identity cards through registration ,Membership of trade union.
- Complain Box for grievance handling related to migrants' employment, wages etc.

d) YUVA, Urban center mobile Creches Samarthan

Grameen Development and BASIX,PRAYAS,Sahbhagi Siksha Kendra.

2) Tata Trust Migrant Support Programme- is reaching out over 1 lakh migrants, partnership with 34 NGOs in 8 states Migration Resource Centres in source and destination places to provide legal aid, counselling and facilitate to access social services.

3) ILO- reduce % of seasonal migrants, bondage labour especially in Brick Kiln

- promotion decent workplace,
- transparency in payments,
- social dialogue,
- enrolling migrants in policy making
- Unionising workers
- Schooling for migrant children
- MoUs between source and destination to establish an inter-state coordination mechanism (Sudhakar, 2015)..

CSOs working for humanitarian response to COVID-19

Pandemic after lockdown-

immediate Challenges-

- Persistently increasing influx of migrant workers
- Safeguarding health and wellbeing.
- Difficulty in procuring food material/safety essentials
- Facilitating COVID-19 tests, preparing quarantine homes
- There is no cash income for rural poor because all Haats/Mandis are closed.
- No transportation facilities to ferry essential items and for migrants

In response to these immediate challenge-

- Awareness Drives
- Community kitchen/ Kitchen Didi.
- Food-grain/Ration Distribution.
- Capacity Building of Volunteers.
- Surveillance for Early Identification of Migrants.
- Mapping of Migrants skills.
- Convergence with Government/Local Administration/CSOs to support poor families.
- Mobilizing Safety Essentials (ex-Masks, Sanitizers, soaps PPE kits, etc.).
- Helping Displaced Migrant workers to bring back to their hometown.

1)PRADAN

- Strengthening the Public System-mapping & provide govt. benefits.
- Relief Work Facilitation through MGNREGS,supporting funds, advocacy days of work to 150 days.
- Promoting Sustainable- Agriculture Assist 25,00,000 farmers to adopt sustainable agriculture practices
- Facilitating Employment- 10,000 YSE, support as Working capital or setup costs of the business
- FPOs for support- support 100 such FPOs through provisioning of working capital of around INR 30 Lakh.to support 4 lakh SMFs
- Livestock for income-support 1 lakh families to provide Goat/Poultry Users groups
- Veggies-on-Wheels- 100 farms produce pick-up and selling to final consumer vehicle support centers
- Agri-entrepreneurs- promote 5,000 Agri-entrepreneurs
- NTFP- tribal communities' livelihoods
- Kitchen Gardens-support 1 lakh vulnerable families to set-up (Pradan, 2020).

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JTDS- wants to cultivate Kharif crops on 13 lakh acres of land in 14 Tribal districts to provide benefits to 7.5 lakhs tribal villages, dal, rice and vegetable will not be a problem in tribal-dominated villages throughout the year (Food crisis will be overcome, 2020)

JSLPS- linkage of migrant workers to local SHGs after mapping them for financial inclusion.

Phia Foundation-

- Central control room- 24*7 helpline for stranded migrants workers
- Facilitating for Food and Transport
- Creating a database of migrant workers from source to destination
- GIS analysis and making analytical maps to understand migration and movement across the country.
- Database gathering, stratified skillset of workers for future policy proposals.
- Bridging a network of GO and more than 200 CSOs have been brought together to address the challenges raised by the COVID-19 pandemic (Phia, 2020)

Conclusion-

- migration happens because of distress migration apart from opportunity orienting.
- CSOs play outstanding role in grassroot level in approaching these migrants, directly contacting to those employees, tracing them, providing right from the transportation, ration/food distribution, medical treatment, protecting kits to till generating or providing employment through convergence with other local CSOs, administration, government department, involving all the stakeholder which is much appreciable.
- Whereas Central and state brought schemes lacks participatory approach interacting with migrant worker.

Recommendation-

- Internal migration are not adequately captured within the macro databases like Census and NSSO.
- National Rural Livelihood Mission must be properly enforced.
- Gram Panchayats ought to be approved to certify a migrant employee with region.
- general public Distribution System.
- Adopt National Minimum social insurance scheme for informal workers.
- Mainstream migration should be targeted in policy making or 5 Yr. plans.
- Establish migrant labour cells in every state.
- Registration of Unions/Associations within the informal sectors ought to be created straightforward.
- policies and schemes have to announced in participatory approach.
- Every State has to provide common internet portal where all data regarding migrant workers , and their migration details, will be available.

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