

Summer Training Report

By

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“Post Corona lockdown Challenges of reverse migrants of Jharkhand”

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Abbreviations-

BHGY- Birsa Harit Gram Yojana

BRO- Border Road Organization

CCL- Central Coalfields Limited

CMIE- Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy

CSO- Civil Society Organization

DCM- Demand Chain Supply

FPOs- Farmer Producer Organization

GeM- Government e-Marketplace FM- Finance Minister ST/SC- Scheduled Tribes/ Scheduled Castes

GIS- Geographic Information System

HEC- Heavy Engineering Corporation

ILO- International Labour Organization

JSLPS- Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society

JTDS-Jharkhand Tribal Development Society

L&T- Larsen & Toubro Limited

MGNREGA- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

MSME- Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

NPJSY- Nilamber Pitambar Jal Sammridhi Yojana

NSOSMW- National Coalition of Organisation for the Security of Migrant Workers

NSSO- National Sample Survey Office

NTPF- Non-Timber Forest Produce

NYAY- The Nyuntam Aay Yojana

PLFS- Periodic Labour Force Survey

PM-KISAN- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana

SAIL- Steel Authority of India Limited

SHRAM- Strengthen and Harmonise Research and Action on Migration

SIS- Security and Intelligence Services.

SMFs- Small and Marginal Farmers

VSPHKVS- Veer Sahid Poto Ho Khel Vikas Scheme

YSE- Youth as Self-Employed

1) Introduction-

Urbanization and Migration are both essential and inter-connected circumstances of economic development its like a two-strip of a sword. Historical reports have proved that migration is unstoppable. Migration is an Inevitable and essential component of the social and economic life our nation. Census of India,2001, and NSSO studies confirmed that after economic reform,1990 country has witnessed a spurt in internal migration. In the era of economic reform, globalization or privatization government aims to reduce the fiscal deficit, promote private participation for competition and efficiency, results in in a boost to economic growth, which led to pulling factors that speed up rural to urban migration and as opposed it adversely affected agriculture or rural livelihood which brought impoverishment in the rural inhabitants. “There are 45.36 crores Indians are migrated in different parts of the country, which was about 37% of the total population., it is increased to 30% more from Census 2001. It is estimated that around 70% among the total migration population are women. Which is constantly forgotten and lost in the migration data” (Bansal, 2016). “And data is also inadequate in terms of children of a particular age group, migration of tribal population” (Dandekar, Ajay; Ghai, Rahul, 2020). “It is estimated that the migrant’s workers contribute around 10% to the country’s GDP. Despite their potential contribution they remain unrecognized. Rural migrants mould themselves as they are flexible, socially, culturally, and economically in urban places. Migrants are the tools of cultural and economic amalgamator and innovator. They are an essential part of material development and social dynamism”. Despite they are most vulnerable to social oppression, stereotyping, and economic exploitation. “Plethora of problems has been faced by Migrants workers such as lack of identifying proofs at the destination, democratic exclusion, exploitative working conditions, harmful living conditions. Whereas women and children are more vulnerable children face malnutrition, no education facilities, arrest themselves in criminal activity, child trafficking, child molestation, begging or sex rackets. women handle both as homemaker as well as labour in informal sector or domestic work. They face substantial hardship as compare to males, such as lack of privacy, proper sanitation, bathrooms, harassment from male dominants, landlords. Lack of accessibility to clean water and electricity are major problems. Alongside women experience low wages, sexual torture, human trafficking, forced to become sex workers, domestic violence, abandonment, burden of children care, and their educations” (Sudhakar, 2015).

“Another Facet, migration may be a tool to interrupt recent feudalistic bondage caste hierarchy, decrease the standing hierarchy within the rural areas, throughout reverse to home, migrants bring back to the hordes of latest info, skills, data regarding new technology, their rights, duties, new attitude, and most significantly raising aspiration as I above said because of the ever-increasing migrant population and regarded as lower rank their typically given less priority. Their potential contribution to the society has not been explored due to lack of comprehensive policy on migration and their problems regarding migration has not been addressed. Most significantly migration happened to assist the migrants’ family to survive in troublesome monetary conditions, so that their families have not fallen into the abject poorness. Remittances by the migrants have helped their families in compensation of loans and bearing the value of medical treatment to construct pucca homes and support children’s education. These achievements of any family in rural areas are not much important, if the

remittances sent by the migrants increase the household's financial gain, which can facilitate family's acute emergencies, health, education, famine, inflation i.e. further as increase the assets of the family or increase the quality of living" (Sudhakar, 2015).

According to PLFS of 2017-18 there are 0.46 billion are employed all over India, over half 52.2% of the workers

"Situation of interstate migrants is best summarized by Harsh Mander and Gayatri Sahagal as are: "Millions of free and impoverished men, women and children in India, migrate from the country annually to cities – in jam-packed trains, buses, trucks and generally on foot – their modest belongings bundled over their heads, in search of the opportunities and means to survive. Some arrive alone, some area unit amid family or friends. Some keep for a season, some a few years, some permanently. many tend to drift quickly to low-end, low paid, vulnerable occupations – selecting waste, pull rickshaws, constructing buildings and roads, or operative in people's homes. They service a city that does not welcome them. Forever treated as intruders and somehow illegitimate voters, they sleep in under-served makeshift shanties, below plastic sheets, or on streets and in night shelters. Police and municipal authorities disreputably harass and drive them away. Laws defend them in theory, but rarely in follow. Their wage rates tend to be exploitative, illegal and unsure, work hours long, and conditions of employment unhealthy and unsafe. they are generally unable to easily access even elementary citizenship rights inside the city, similar to the right to vote, an identity card, supplementary feeding for his or her children, and school admissions. Their numbers are substantial; their economic contributions enormous; however internal migrants tend to remain inside the boundary of public policy. The above description on interstate migration can be categorized under the term 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" (Sudhakar, 2015).

are self-employed followed by casual workers 24.9% and remaining are regular are 9.6% and informal workers are 13.2%. Casual and informal workers are most vulnerable due to the irregularity nature of work, they work on daily-wage payment based on their working schedules without any social protection. In number, there are 115 million casual, and 61 million are informal workers (Kumar, Arun; Mehta, Balwant Singh; Mehta, Simi, 2020). "Who are all these workers? Most of them are poor migrants who have left their place in search of better employment in nearby cities or metro cities. The Economic Survey of India 2017 estimates that inter sate migration movement in the magnitude of 9 million in India" (Narayanan, 2020). "While the top destination for migrants in Mumbai, followed by Delhi, the southern states have become a migrant magnet in recent years. The largest number of them sets off Bihar, Odisha, Rajasthan, MP, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, largely eastern Up, parts of Maharashtra and Gujarat(especially the tribal areas)" (Dandekar, Ajay; Ghai, Rahul, 2020).

CMIE report exposes the percentage of unemployment rate until the first week of April 2020 in India is 26% (Centre For Monitoring Indian Economy Pvt.Ltd, 2020). "United nation: about 400 million people working in

the informal sector with the share of 90% labour force in India .and there is heavy risk of falling deeper into poverty due to Corona Pandemic crisis” ([The Economic Times, 2020](#)).and conjointly BBC news says that since March 27th, PM declared a abrupt lockdown, it snatched employment from around ten million individuals, the lockdown has broken the spinal of the full informal sector, the large sectors of work they indulged in would be agriculture labour, brick kilns, construction sites, services(maids to watchmen to drivers) industrial non-skilled workers,mirco and small businesses(tea shops,dhabas, small cateries, hotels, restaurants, etc which constitute 93% of the India’s total workforce” ([Dandekar, Ajay; Ghai, Rahul, 2020](#)), abrupt lockdown termination the full transportation migrants had no alternatives that the poor frightened migrants started a journey on their foot through highways, railway tracks making an attempt to cover the many kilometers away to the house around 4crore large integer migrants mass exodus moved to their native places. These frightened traded off to walk hundreds of kilometres instead to live wherever they are after being emphasized by the government. We can imagine how the crisis has agitated the psychology of migrants relating to considering their psychological wants, basic entities, and their security. For the type info, this massive range of exodus does not happen solely in recent crisis history shows such panic is going on earlier too in choose cities. for example, “For instance, Bihari workers fled from Maharashtra some years ago, when hostile nativists turned against them. Racial hostility spread panic among migrants from the North-East living in Bangalore in 2016” ([The Economic Times, 2020](#)). What could be more miserable in whole humanitarian to walk hundreds of kilometres without food, water and shelter, was it not enough that different states of government have a gaze of doubt on them, UP government spread chemical to sanitize them which could badly affect their eyes and skin and imposing Indian penal code section 144 to avoid gathering more than four people. “Till 10th may 2020, 378 people had died since the lockdown was imposed due to reasons aside from the Corona died in rail or road accidents while travelling way to home” ([Agarwal, 2020](#)).This paper is to put in writing to know the condition of reverse migrants and completely different stakeholders' humanitarian response to the COVID-19 pandemic. once 10th may, a number of the foremost tragedies happened once “16 migrant employees were crushed to death by a goods train after they were trying to form their way to Aurangabad railroad terminal with the hope of catching a train to their homes in Madhya Pradesh.” until fifteenth might 2020, 26 migrant employees killed, once a truck carrying sacks of lime and fifty people drove into the rear of a stationary DCM truck carrying another 20 people in National route in Auraiya District of UP ([The times of India, 2020](#))

Jharkhand got its statehood on fifteen November 2000 once being aside from state, it is a population of is 3.20 crore. “Jharkhand suffers from what is typically termed a resource curse, it accounts for quite 40% of the natural resources of India, but 39.1% of its population is below the poverty line and 19.6%” of youngsters below 5 years are unmatured. HEC, SAIL, MECON, CCL, TATA GROUP, Usha Martin LTD, Shree Ram shaping, etc. are numbers of the large-scale industries having prime national raking however sadly, “Current state has reached 47.1% which led the state collectively of the backward states of our country. and the literacy rate is 67.6% (census 2011)” ([THE TIMES OF INDIA, 2020](#)). These are the explanation individuals attracted to urban as a result of they're paid additional what's paid here, even they're low qualified The pandemic internment has snatched numerous jobs from migrant staff thanks to this there's no possibility rather of return to native place. There are 5 to 6 lakh migrant workers who are all arrived at Jharkhand, which can seemingly worsen matters and it has been calculable to extend ten lakh.

Deaths due to the lockdown

as on May 14 2020

Reason	Number of deaths
Starvation and financial distress	58
Exhaustion (walking, standing in queues)	29
Police brutality or state violence	12
Lack of medical care and attention to vulnerable groups (elderly or patients)	42
Suicides due to fear of infection, loneliness, and lack of freedom of movement	91
Alcohol withdrawal-related deaths and suicides	46
Road or train accidents due to walking/migration	89
Death by crimes associated with lockdown (not communal)	14
Unclassified (unable to categorize, need more details)	43

Source: [Data compiled by Thejesh G.N., Kanika Sharma and Aman](#) • [Get the data](#) • Created with [Datawrapper](#)

2) Rationale-

The main causes arising from this study are the Covid-19 emergency imprisonment left no choice for thousands of migrants rather return to their native place. 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. “Nationwide Lakhs of migrants travelled returned to their destination or native place in which 30% of them would not come back to their work place and their would possibility of suicide among migrants in the future” (Shreehari, Revive MGNREGA, Resume Infrastructure Works, Offer Minimum Income Guarantee, 2020). 10 lakh migrants calculable to the lost job and coming to Jharkhand there's a necessity to trailing of reverse migrant employees when Pandemic declared Strengthen or Guarantee job opportunity for financial inclusion in destination place to migrant workers and legal framework ought to be passed to protect the dignity of migrant workers in future. “As per the Centre for observance Indian Economy (CMIE) information, Jharkhand state is facing severe unemployment with state redoubled the rate at 47.1% which is double the national average 23%” (Barik, 2020). And also the reverse migrants can increase it a lot of. that will increase the responsibility of this government. This study is focused on what are the Central and State government taking action to alleviate the pain of migrant workers. And what are the action taking to respond to the Pandemic crises by CSOs?

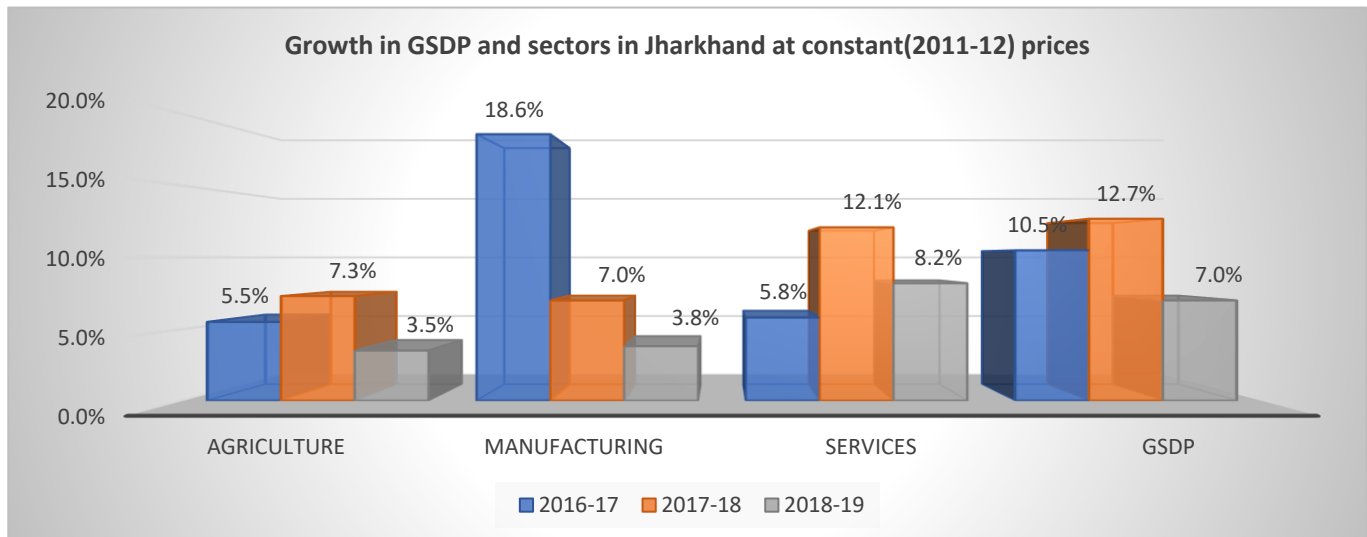
3) Objective-

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.**

4) 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.**

5) Jharkhand's Economy: An overview-



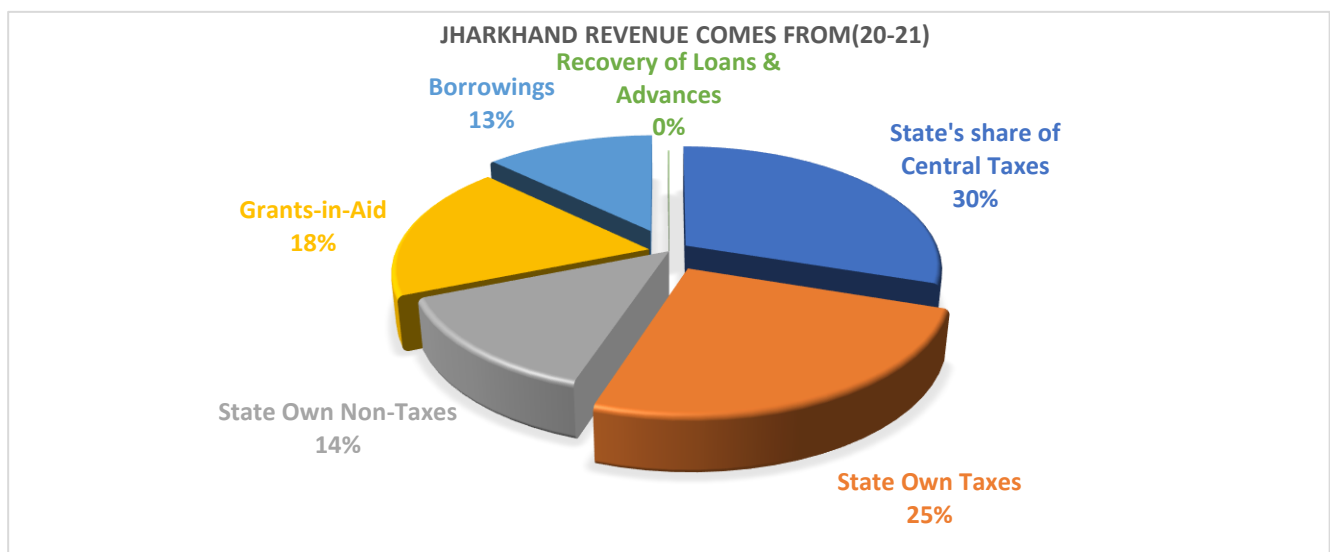
“GSDP: The growth rate of Jharkhand’s GSDP was 7% compared, it grew at 12.7% in 2017-18.

Sectors: agriculture, manufacture, services contributed to 24%, 30%, and 46% in 2018-19 to the economy. In the same year, these sectors grew by 3.5%, 3.8%, and 8.2%, respectively.

Per capita GSDP: The per capita GSDP of Jharkhand in 2019-19 (at current prices) was Rs 82,430, 9.5% higher than the corresponding figure in 2017- 18.

Unemployment: According to the Periodic Labour Survey (July 2017-June 2018), the unemployment rate was 7.7%, which is higher than that at the all-India level (6.1%)” ([Research, PRS legislative, 2020](#)).

([Research, PRS legislative, 2020](#)).



These economic figure and revenue sources will make you understand more about the circumstances of Jharkhand.

6) The link between migration and livelihood and interventions

6.1) Migration key issues in India:

Let us first understand the working nature of migrants workers by below figure as compare to nonmigrant-

This figure shows the following facts about migrant nature.

	Labor Force			Employed		
	Full-time	Part-time	Unemployed	Regular	Casual	Self-employed
Migrants						
1983	0.418	0.553	0.029	0.364	0.273	0.363
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.001)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)
1999–2000	0.394	0.577	0.029	0.316	0.280	0.403
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
2007–08	0.367	0.612	0.021	0.390	0.235	0.375
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.001)	(0.007)	(0.006)	(0.007)
Nonmigrants						
1983	0.583	0.389	0.029	0.146	0.281	0.573
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)
1999–2000	0.609	0.364	0.027	0.145	0.311	0.544
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.002)
2007–08	0.594	0.379	0.027	0.157	0.305	0.539

(Viktoria Hnatkovska, 1983-2008)

- Migrants and nonmigrants having similar employment rates that is 97% of labour-force. employment rate between these groups show very little change over time and having similar changing aspects.
- Part-time employment rate of migrants and was 55% in 1983 which raised to 61% in 2007-08. Whereas corresponding rate among rates among nonmigrants was 39% in 1983 reduced to 38% in 2007-08.
- Regular employment rate has been also deteriorated among migrants; the rate was 39% in 2007-08. Whereas the rate was only 15.7% for nonmigrants However the rate shows the migrants more likely to work in regular jobs.
- Migrants are comparatively less possible to be self-employed with the nonmigrants and I show small increase overtime. In 2007-08 self-employment rate were 23% for migrants and for nonmigrants 30.5%.
- Migrants are more preferably take jobs which is more stabilized in nature than nonmigrants and have been exposing themselves to such jobs over time.
- In 1983, wage gap for nonmigrants workers stood at 59% but in 207-08 it was decreased more than half to 21.3%. this indicate that wage earned by poor migrants were 19% below the wages of urban poor nonmigrants in 1983, but it reversed in 2007-08, the wage gap founded 12% more than nonmigrants ([The world bank economic review, 2015](#)).

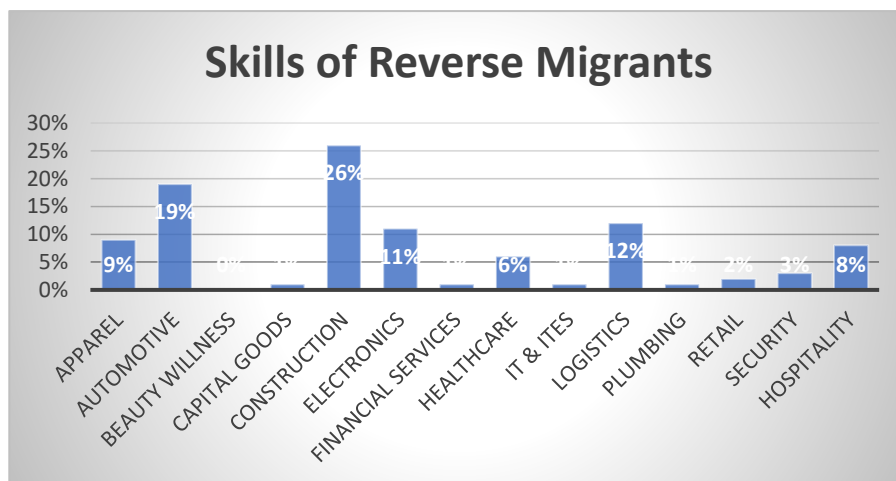
6.2) Migration key issues in Jharkhand-

Parimal Maya Sudhakar said in his survey report with 200 migrants of Hazaribad district of Jharkhand-

“Lack of adequate livelihood opportunity stands out because the single most cited reason for migrating to the urban area. The on top of the discussion on economic condition, indeed, pointed towards a miserable scenario within the rural area regarding the financial gain of the family moreover amenities government is meant to produce to the rural population. 78% of the respondents said that their family member(s) migrated due to the inadequate employment opportunities within the village. 8% of respondents said that loss of financial gain from the traditional resource of the family caused the family member(s) to migrate to the urban area. 6% of the respondents said that worries regarding children’s future, like support to education, marriage, etc, made the family member(s) migrate in search of extra income for the family. 8% of the respondents said that their members of the family had migrated by keeping them within the dark. Means, know not know why and wherever the family member has migrated. Throughout the integration of he found the many girls are lured with the promise of heavy wages and city lifestyle by sub-agents” (Sudhakar, 2015).

“It is found that Tribal communities of Jharkhand are female dominant and lots of women migrate alone with sub-agents or brokers with no security, without information about work and wages. Even they are paid less as compare to men. Only few tribal women know the minimum wages they are entitled to and negotiate with their manager or leader. Major of the women work as domestic work nearby cities and do not like to reveal their work in village due to fear of stigmatization. Beside this trafficking of tribal women and girls for domestic work and so exploitation are common phenomenon” (Jha, 2016).

6.3) Conditions and profile of reverse migrants in Jharkhand

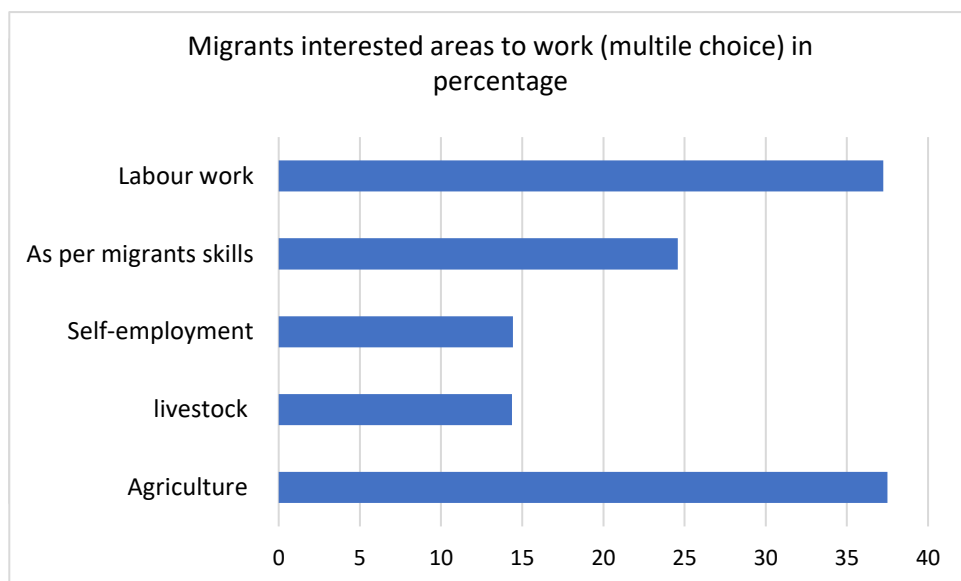


This is a survey of reverse migrant’s skills report until the 29th of May 2020. as per the work they were doing at destination places.

Jharkhand is also one of the states which are carried out a mapping of migrant workers to provide them a job within their respective state. it was found that 70% of migrants are skilled, Among them, construction, automotive, apparel were the highest. One of the former professors of Birsa Agriculture University, Ranchi stated that many schemes are not filled because of the less work and less-skilled workers available. The above survey data shows that many skilled laborers have come back, which will boost the economy if the government instantly decides to utilize them.

“Belgium born economist Jean Dreze said that it is a big challenge for Jharkhand government to provide job opportunity to in such a large scale of reverse migrants, further he added that I do not expect Jharkhand government can provide much

employment to skilled workers from its own funds. If it has no money for his own employees, how is it going to employ large number of extra workers? Dreze advised that Jharkhand government has to widen MGNREGA areas, for that vacancies have to filled up, simplified the process and emphasize more on the option of launching work application campaign” ([Jharkhand’s first round of mapping shows 70% of migrant workers are skilled, 2020](#)).



But wages provided are below standard level in comparison with other destination places as CM of Jharkhand said the wages provided by MGNREGA is fixed even below the standard rate. And many complained in delayed payment, no continuity in work, red-tapism in government local bodies, harassment of rushing one after another people for their earned wages, breaks the dignity of workers which led them to

suicide. Which is also the reason people migrate. otherwise, the survey report till 29th May 2020 shows that there are 41% reverse migrants whose wages are between 6000rs to 10000rs. “MGNREGA is a rural lifeline and yet Jharkhand and underdeveloped states have wages fixed even below the standard rate i.e. Rs 194/195, not even Rs 200, therefore people choose better to migrate in large numbers to the other states because they know they would get Rs 300/400 upwards per day” ([Mukesh, 2020](#)).

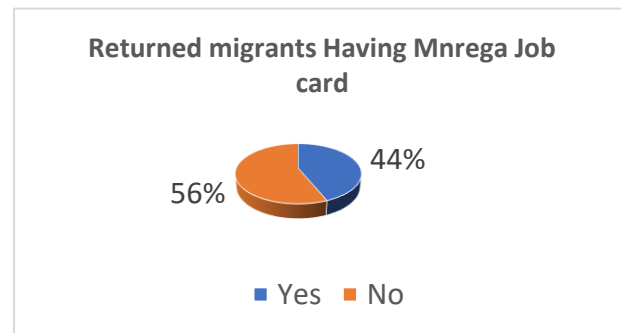
But there is a huge Question mark is that when they are asked which type of work you wish to work for livelihood (choice will be more than one) 41% reverse migrants choose agriculture,16% choose in livestock which is also a part of the farming sector.

There is a big challenge for the Jharkhand government to equalize every worker according to their willingness under the budget planned. Because The state has allocated 5.8% of its total expenditure towards agriculture and allied activities. This is lower than the average allocated by states (7.1%). (**Comparison of states’ expenditure on key sectors**) ([Research, PRS legislative, 2020](#)).

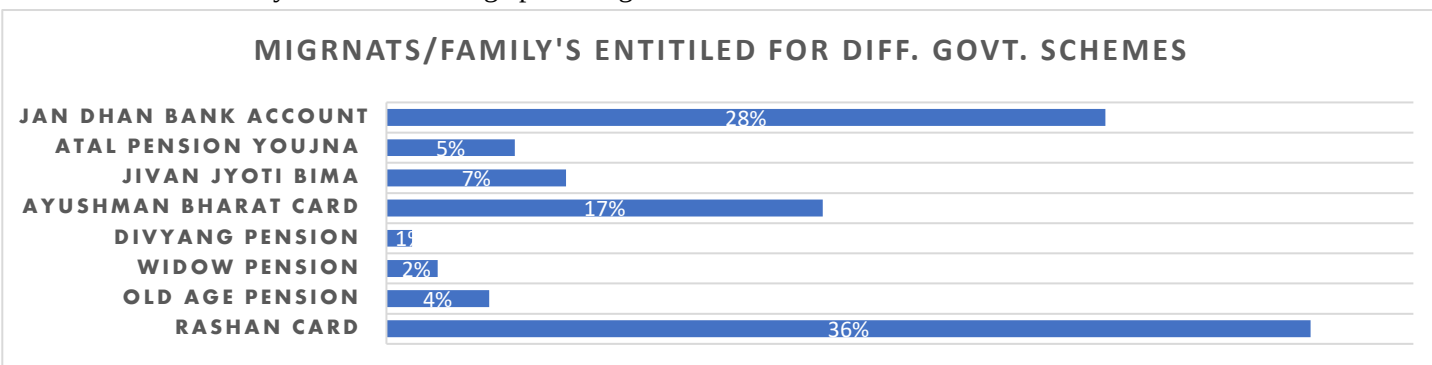
MGNREGA status of Jharkhand till 31st May 2020

Number of Job cards	50.4
Numbers of workers	88.04
Numbers of Active Job cards	23.02
Numbers of Active workers	29.9

Survey of reverse migrants till 29th May 2020 shows that only 44% of workers having an MGNREGA job card. There is a need for speed up process of entitlements for quick benefits stable the circumstances.

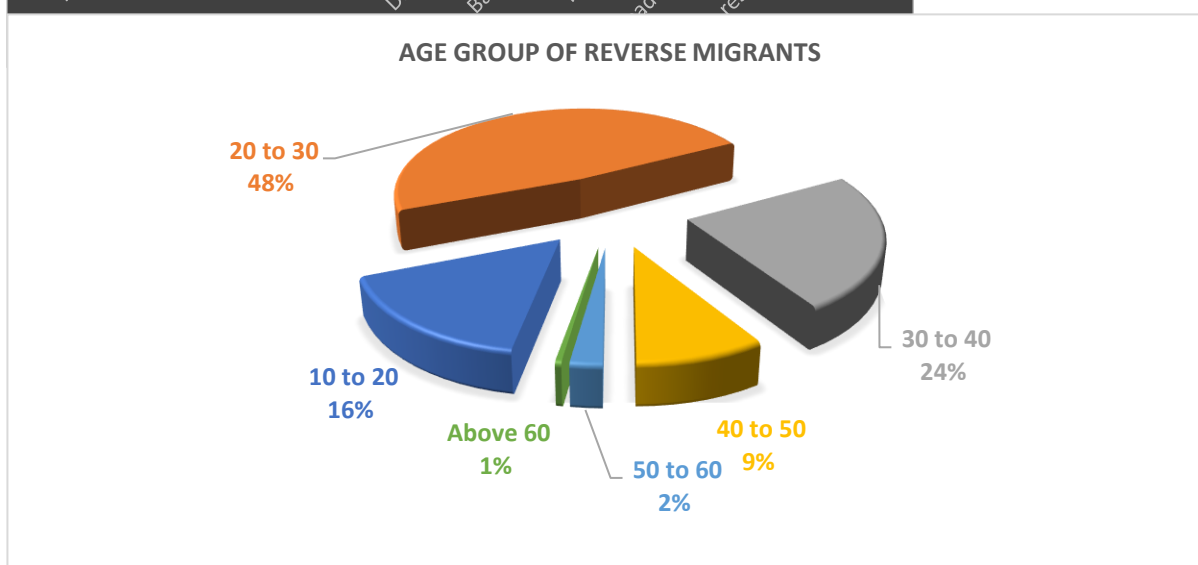
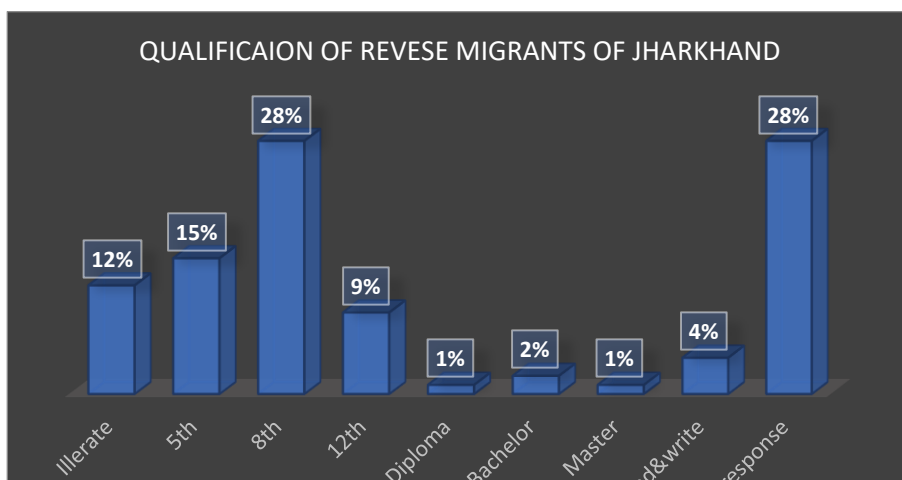


Survey of reverse migrants entitled to different government major schemes will astonish you that the average percentage of all these schemes is 12.5%. reason could be behind this are the



qualification of those migrants. if we combine Illiterate, 5th, 8th, and who just read & write percentage is 59%, which could be a reason of unawareness. And somehow their age group confirmed it where 20-30 age covers 48% of reverse migrants survey data of till 29th May 2020. Migrants being afraid of discontinuity of job or becoming jobless if he/she constantly taking leaves for a long duration, as we know that informal sectors run on daily wages, without any certainty, security.

That is the cause they work for a long period of years without taking rest or leaves. Which led them to stay in a destination place for a longer duration.



6.4) State government interventions for returned migrant workers-

To control panicked migrants workers and support them, the Jharkhand government has taken some of the major steps- The pandemic lockdown has snatched millions of jobs from migrant workers due to this there is no option rather of come back to native place. There are 5 to 6 lakh migrant workers who are all arrived at Jharkhand which will likely worsen the situation and it's been estimated to increase 10 lakhs. To tackle the rising unemployment rate, “the Jharkhand government has launched three labour-intensive programs to restore the rural economy. 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, which are (BHGY), (NPJSY) and (VSPHKVS) to create employment for workers in rural areas” (Barik, 2020).

“The BHGY is envisaged at bringing over two lakh acres of unused government fallow land under the afforestation program. About five lakh families are provided 100 fruit-bearing plants. The initial plantation, maintenance, land work, and afforestation are taken up through MNREGA Each family is estimated to receive an annual income of Rupee 50,000 from fruit harvest after three years while the ownership of land will remain with the govt. As per NPJSY, the govt. is aiming at creating agro-water storage units by arresting rainwater and runaway groundwater. Nearly 5 lakh acres of cultivable land will be irrigated through the initiative, Districts which face perennial water problems like Palamu will benefit the foremost, said the state government. An estimated 10 crore person days are going to be generated through the scheme within the next 4-5 years” (Barik, 2020).”VSPHKV Scheme is lining sports with rural job schemes for the creation of assets in the rural areas to give a boost to sports. About 5000 sports grounds are being planned to be set up, with one each in all the 4300 panchayats” (Barik, 2020).

“The Urban Development and Housing Department on June 21 announced that the Jharkhand Government is ready to launch an employment guarantee scheme for the urban unskilled workers referred to as Mukhyamantri Shramik(Shahri Rozgar Manjuri For Kamgar)to enhancing livelihood security for the urban poor. It'll be similar to MGNREGA. Assurance of the 100 days of paid work for unskilled labour in urban areas.it will also provide an unemployment allowance to people who won't get work within 15 days. A worker is going to be entitled to one-fourth of the wages for the first 30 days of unemployment and it'll be half within the second month. If the worker doesn't get employment for third, they're going to be entitled to the adequate basic wage. Like labourers in MGNREGS, urban workers will be registered, and that they would be provided job cards. Economists appreciated the concept of schemes and said that it becomes a necessity after an influx of migrant workers to the state” (Dey, Jharkhand to launch job guarantee scheme for urban poor, 2020). “Till now there was a notion that poor means rural people. So, a lot of poor alleviation schemes were launched for rural areas. However, there is also a chunk of urban poor and they also need job guarantee like in rural areas,” Harishwar Dayal, a Jharkhand-based economist, and chief director of Centre for Physical Studies said” (Dey, Jharkhand to launch job guarantee scheme for urban poor, 2020). To succeed this schemes talent mapping of migrant staff ought to be done, based on that convenience of the workforce are often divided into skilful and unskilled sectors for employment and invent new opportunities. “Providing jobs to any or all the migrant employees isn't a simple task for the govt. MGNREGS jobs don't seem to be permanent and

remuneration is additionally terribly poor. Non-public players can need to pitch in to accommodate skilled staff.”” private players and entrepreneurs would come to Jharkhand to profit on the opportunity, as they would get labour at an inexpensive price immediately. Industries would conjointly attempt to choose the skilled workers for his or her wants.” Dreze aforesaid, “A honest amount of fair work may be generated underneath MGNREGS within the kind of gram rozgar sevaks, assistant engineers, field assistants, social auditors, computer operators, and others. This might additionally embody skilled work for masons and others at worksites. This can even have multiplier factor effects within the kind of serving to increase the scale of MGNREG” ([Jharkhand’s first round of mapping shows 70% of migrant workers are skilled, 2020](#)).

State government has passed the provision to sign MoUs to send workers out of Jharkhand between the Department of Labour Planning and Training and Companies; as 20 thousand workers being asked by some companies like BRO, LNT, SIS etc. where suitable wages has been assured for skilled, unskilled and semiskilled with security, medical facilities, and transportation. Interested workers can register their profile details in labour department website ([Dainik Bhasker, 2020](#)).

6.5) Union Government interventions for returned migrant workers-

- 1) 3 lakhs crore relief package to MSME, within the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan fiscal package ([The Indian Express, 2020](#)), which will attract Jharkhand local entrepreneurs, where these entrepreneurs can get workforce from within Jharkhand, skill mapping of migrant labours can play a prominent role to connect these entrepreneurs. Where entrepreneurs can get cheap labour and as well as migrant finds the job within the state. Shilender Singh, Director of IIM, Ranchi also focused on Panchayat level of skill mapping and using that manpower according to skill and unskilled sectors. He also focused to have a common internet platform where workers can give their database, where these databases can be shared with various departments, industries, or entrepreneurs so that they can contact workers and whereas the government can play the role of facilitators. Further, he added that relief package to MSME, initiators can get loans on low-interest-rate like a local shopkeeper, mechanics, carpenters, gate griller, etc.
- 2) “‘Country of Origin’ are line with the self-reliant scheme and Make in India Policies, Union government has made mandatory for all sellers on the Government e-Marketplace (GeM), to promote local products. Sellers have to list down the Country of Origin in new products on the public procurement platform. Buyers can also switch on a new Make in India filter to see products that match their preferences on local content” (‘[Country of origin’ must on e-marketplace platform, says government, 2020](#)). Make in India filter-can generate more opportunities in local such as-
 - a) “This filter will enable buyers to choose to buy only those products that meet the minimum 50% local content criteria” ([The Hindu, 2020](#)).
 - b) Start-up Runaway 2.0- provides an opportunity for Start-ups to showcase their innovative products and services to Government buyers and engage in public procurement.

- c) MSME SC/ST entrepreneurs on GEM; GeM is collaborating with various stakeholders from the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises [MSME] ecosystem with special focus on entrepreneurs from the Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes [SC/ST].
 - d) Womaniya: - Initiative seeks to showcase products made by women entrepreneurs and women self-help groups and spur women entrepreneurship.
 - e) Saras Collection: - this is a collection of handicrafts, textiles, office décor, furnishings, accessories, and other products from Self Help Groups in India.
- 3) “Pm Modi has launched Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyan worth 50,0,000 crores, job creation for returned migrant workers during Corona pandemic. The aim to work in mission mode having a campaign of 125 days, it involves strengthened and focused implementation of 25 different types of works with 12 different departments” ([Hindustan Times, 2020](#)).

6.6) Organizations work for migration

6.6.1) Organizations who Works for migrants:

6.6.1.1) NSOSMW- National Coalition of Organisation for the Security of Migrant Workers- with collaboration of around 30 NGOs functioning within the state of Maharashtra, Bihar, Odisha, MP and Gujrat and formed an umbrella for rights, protection of Migrant workers. some of the major members of NSOSMW are Aajeevika Bureau, Disha Foundation YUVA, Pratikar, PRAYAS, Urban centre Mobile Creches, PEPUS, Sahbhagi Siksha Kendra, Samarthan, Grameen Development Services and BASIX ([Sudhakar, 2015](#)).

6.6.1.2) Aajeevika Bureau:

- **Identity-Cards:** Aajeevika Bureau has developed a system of doing registration of migrants and issuing identity cards to them.
- **Shramik Sahayata evam Sandarbha Kendras:** Aajeevika Bureau provides legal counseling for migrants who suffer due to the nature of the informal labour market.
- **Labour Line:** “In August 2011, Aajeevika Bureau has started a phone-based helpline for workers in Udaipur, Rajasthan” ([Sudhakar, 2015](#)).
- **Suvidha Rasoi Ghars:** “Aajeevika has collaborated with Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) to set up community kitchens or Suvidha Rasoi Ghars in Ahmedabad” ([Sudhakar, 2015](#)).

6.6.1.2) Labournet

- **Identity Cards:** “The Bangalore based LabourNet program has also issued migrants with identity cards. Since 2006, it has registered over 40,000 workers” ([Sudhakar, 2015](#)).
- **Workers Training Programme:** LabourNet provides training support to the workers to create a more productive workforce. The training is given with the objectives to increase employability and improvement in remuneration” ([Sudhakar, 2015](#)).

- **SHRAM-** Strengthen and Harmonise Research and Action on Migration is made a research portal and keeps data sources on migration and migrants. It is first kind of organisation which interact with migrants and generate data portal on migration with interactive research (Sudhakar, 2015).

6.6.1.3) Disha Foundation

- **Identity cards;** Foundation issues identity cards and provide official membership in union, whereas membership of trade union and registration for and identity is entwined.
- **Complaint Box:** Disha Foundation and Department of Labour, Maharashtra, have jointly initiated a grievance handling cell pertaining to the migrants' employment, wages and related complaints" (Sudhakar, 2015).

6.6.1.4) Tata Trust Migrant Support Programme- Migrant support Programme is touching out over 1 lakh migrants with the help or convergence with 34 partnered NGOs working in 8 states. Aajeevika Bureau give technical support. Migration Resource Centres (MRCs) are established at both source and destination places to deliver legal aid, Counselling, and facilitating to access to social services

6.6.1.5) International Labour Organization (ILO)- Partnered with Ministry of Labour and Employment and state ILO promote decent work. Having the objective of reduce the percentage of seasonal migrants to becoming into bondage labour specially in Brick Kiln areas. Improvement of workplace conditions improvise wage payments, social dialogue to solve workplace problems. Enrolling migrant workers in policy making. Unionizing workers and schooling opportunities for migrant children. And to determine coordination between inter-state migrant workers ILO established a Memorandum of Understanding(MoU) under which a migrant cell is constituted to investigate all grievances regarding migrant workers (Sudhakar, 2015).

6.6.2) CSOs working for humanitarian response to COVID-19 Pandemic after lockdown-

Most of the civil society organization after lockdown working on immediate Challenges-

- 1) Persistently increasing influx of migrant workers towards their hometown/villages.
- 2) Safeguarding health and wellbeing of residents as well as migrants' workers at large scale.
- 3) Difficulty in procuring food material/safety essentials, while trying to ensure zero hunger.
- 4) Facilitating COVID-19 tests, preparing quarantine homes, and minimizing instances of morality.
- 5) There is no cash income for rural poor because all Haats/Mandis are closed.
- 6) No transportation facilities were available to ferry essential items from cities to villages.

In collaboration with government/ local administration and CSOs, NGOs initiated humanitarian response towards COVID-19 pandemic and took the various initiative to control the spread such as

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



6.6.2.1) PRADAN

With the above immediate challenges, Pradan has also identified the challenges for future-if there is uncertainty in the duration of lockdown-For communities.

- 1) With no crop harvesting as of now, there is no security of future income
- 2) Lack of investment for Kharif season cropping, running out of the capital for seeds, fertilizers because of the collapse of rural economy as no income is being generated currently

For CSOs-

- 1) Ensuring livelihood and limiting distress migration of vulnerable communities once the crisis is over
- 2) Future action planning and altered interventions CSOs may require as the aftermath of COVID-19.

(Pradan, 2020)

Pradan's planned strategic interventions to tackle COVID-19 Crisis in future-



- 1) **Strengthening the Public System**-Strengthening PDS system so that all relief announced by the government reaches the deserving beneficiaries, mapping of who does not have Ration Cards, Jan-Dhan accounts, Job cards, and others provide to the state for further benefits.
- 2) **Relief Work Facilitation**- Facilitating relief work through MGNREGS, advocacy for enhancement of days of works from 100 to 150 days per household. Supporting the administration to use MGNREGS funds for creating jobs, which can provide immediate cash incomes as well as improve livelihood in the medium and long-term.
- 3) **Promoting Sustainable Agriculture**- Assist 25,00,000 farmers to adopt sustainable and eco-friendly agriculture practices, instead of intensive chemical-based agriculture.
- 4) **Facilitating Employment**- Enumeration of migrants, mapping their skills into different sectors and if migrants want to return to work Pradan will facilitate them by activating the agent networks. Nevertheless, those who do not willing to go Pradan have plans to groom 10,000 youth as Entrepreneurs or Self-employed (YSE). The project can provide support as Working capital or setup costs of the business, while the rest would be mobilized from commercial banks.
- 5) **FPOs for support**- Pradan plans to support 100 such FPOs through provisioning of working capital of around INR 30 Lakh to each FPOs as grant support from the project. And these 100 FPOs would support around 4,00,000 SMFs through providing such inputs and services on credit. (SMFs) who loss of income, not having sufficient capital to invest in Kharif season (FPOs) can play the role of providing inputs like seeds, fertilizers, ploughing, land preparation services to start the Kharif crops also in the value chain and providing market.
- 6) **Livestock for income**- Pradan will support 2,000 Goat/Poultry Users groups, which could be formed at the village level supporting 1,00,000 families with provision for improvement on sheds, vaccines, and other support.
- 7) **Veggies-on-Wheels**- Pradan plan to promote 100 farms produce pick-up and selling to final consumer vehicle support centers called ‘Veggies-on-wheels) managed by FPOs.
- 8) **Agri-entrepreneurs**- Pradan will promote 5,000 Agri-entrepreneurs who will provide services like Custom-hiring centers for small farms, vegetable seedlings, para-vet services marketing services to the SMFs.
- 9) **Non-Timber Forest Produce**-Promote (NTFP) e.g. mahua, kendu leaves, etc., as a key source of tribal communities’ livelihoods who are dependent on forests for their livelihoods.
- 10) **Kitchen Gardens**-Support 1,00,000 most vulnerable families to set up their kitchen gardens and access nutritious food like vegetables, in their regular diet ([Pradan, 2020](#)).

6.6.2.2) Jharkhand Tribal Development Society (JTDS)-JTDS associate with the Welfare department, has provisioning as an effective plan to overcome the food crisis. 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.

The plan is that dal, rice and vegetable will not be a problem in tribal-dominated villages throughout the year ([Dainik Bhaskar, 2020](#)).

6.6.2.3) Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society(JSLPS)- JSLPS- JSLPS has announced the linkage of migrant workers to local SHGs; to provide financial inclusion on an urgent basis and to provide employment in various Agriculture fields those having agriculture lands and in various small enterprises run under NRLM.

6.6.2.4) Phia Foundation-

1) Central control room-

- I. Management of the helpline and reporting receives call 24*7 for stranded migrant workers.
- II. Facilitating for Food and Transport: based on calls received foundation provide transport facilities to stranded workers and rations ([Phia, 2020](#)).

2) Research, Documentation, and Recommendation:

- I. Creating a database of migrant workers from source to destination.
- II. Doing GIS analysis and making analytical maps to understand migration and movement across the country.
- III. Using the database gathered, they are preparing a stratified skillset database, which will be used to inform future policy proposals ([Phia, 2020](#)).

3) Coordination platform between Government of Jharkhand and CSOs:

- I. 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](#)).

7) Conclusion-

Most of the migration happens because of distress migration apart from opportunity orienting. These distressed migrants work as daily wage employees in informal sectors, with no security; medical facilities, whereas, ladies and kid are more vulnerable. The only factor for their bread and butter is daily wage they earn for survival. Due to COVID-19 lockdown this only factor has been snatched from them leaving no choice to come back to their source destination. Process of knowledge assortment I realize that local 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 to alleviate immediate schemes during COVID-19, like food security medical facility; that is also good but to bring long-term schemes as I above mentioned still lacks a participatory approach.

8) Recommendations-

“Fill Knowledge and Research Gaps to Enable Evidence-Based Policymaking:

- ❖ Reasons, processes, and impacts of internal migration are not adequately captured within the macro databases like Census and NSSO. This has hampered the formulation of policies to stop distress migration, facilitate inter-state migration, and design schemes to deliver to the migrants. the information and data gap prevented multiple however coordinated interventions by the Central government, State governments, and Non-governmental organizations to facilitate migration and guarantee integration of migrants into the economic, social, political, and cultural lifetime of the country. (Sudhakar, 2015)
- ❖ The National Rural Livelihood Mission must be properly enforced within the migration prone districts.
- ❖ Union and State Governments got to develop an idea for giving incentives to small-scale industries to develop within the region in order that more full-time/part-time jobs are created within the vicinity.
- ❖ Gram Panchayats ought to be approved to certify a migrant employee before he leaves for the destination purpose. The migrant could also be issued a certificate and a card with necessary phone numbers where he can call just in case of any distress at the destination point.
- ❖ Issue temporary ration cards to migrants at the destination to alter access to sponsored food through the general public Distribution System
- ❖ Adopt recommendations on a National Minimum social insurance scheme for informal workers recommended by the National Commission for Enterprises within the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS
- ❖ Mainstream migration in a very comprehensive and targeted manner in policy documents and national development plans like 5 Year Plans, MGNREGA, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, Jawaharlal Nehru National renewal Mission, and town Development Plans.
- ❖ Establish migrant labour cells in every state labour department with the support of the Labour Ministry.
- ❖ The migrant workers are mostly unorganised. Trade Unions, Kisan Sabhas and appropriate Ministries/Departments got to realize ways that of organizing the migrant workers. Registration of Unions/Associations within the informal sectors ought to be created straightforward” (Sudhakar, 2015).
- ❖ Any policies and schemes have to announced in participatory approach directly or thorough consult or convergences with CSOs who has been working for migrant’s labour welfare.
- ❖ Every State has to provide common internet portal were all data regarding migrant workers , and their migration details, will be available.

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