

Summer Training Report

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On

“FOOD SECURITY ENTITLEMENT OF SEASONAL MIGRANTS: A POLICY ANALYSIS”

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FOOD SECURITY ENTITLEMENT OF SEASONAL MIGRANTS: A POLICY ANALYSIS

1 INTRODUCTION –

The novel coronavirus was first identified in china at the end of 2019 COVID-19 is a respiratory malady. WHO was reporting a continued damp rise number of cases and deaths all- embracing spreading to at least 240 countries and regions. Drawing on data from the Labor Force Survey, we find that migrants are working in industries affected by the corona epidemic, including accommodation and food services. Moreover, migrants are more likely to be self-employed and in temporary work, putting them at particular risk of losing their livelihoods as a result of the crisis. Finally, migrants are far less likely to own their own home and more likely to be in private rented accommodation, placing their households in a financially precarious situation as the coronavirus emergency develops. In many developing countries, poor rural households resort to seasonal migration to cope with seasonal hunger. 98 million people migrated from one place to another place in 1990s which is highest for any decade since independence according to 2011 census. The number of migrants has increased by 22% in period of 1991-2001, over previous decade. Employment was the main reason of migration men apart from women migration due to marriage. The number of people who migrated in search of job has increased by 45% over previous decade according to 2001 census report.

Many of migrant worker come from rural areas for livelihood where more than 75 per cent of the world's poor and food insecure dependent on natural resources based livelihoods and agriculture. The Indian government assured to migrant poor worker people and ensure to them, that government would provide to cereals pulses at low price level which in already mentioned in food security act.

1.1 FOOD SECURITY – Food security basically that is all people need a good and healthy food at all time, which have social, economically, and physically access to adequate, safe, and alimentary food needs a deedful and healthful life.

Basically three are major pillars of food security according to definition these are following:

- Food availability
- Food access
- Food absorption

1.1.1 Food availability can be define as the sufficient quantity of food grains availability in a region or local superficies through stock of food grains, domestic supply or through import if needed. It means that food is physically available for the each citizen of that specific area whether it has been cultivated there, manufacture, and imported or through transported. Also it can be availed through transportation supply chain through PDS or another government schemes or channel because it arrives as a big part to ensure the food security of every citizen of the India.

1.1.2 Food accessibility means people can commingle the available food. At every citizen plane, food access means that each and every person

of the society can capable the access available food whenever they need. Normally food access via a conjunction of their own production, cargo, market purchase, gifts borrowing, commodity system, or government mechanism (PDS). To ensure maximum food security, one major point is to ensure Food accessibility by providing sufficient purchasing power to the lower most marginal community so that every community, migrant household they have sufficient resources, like money, to enlist convenient foods for a nutritious diet for poor household. Another aspect is to design social protection program and employment providing to the poor so that the community, individuals can have skill based work and which will enhance the purchasing power of the individual in society. Accessibility dependent on income available to the migrants poor worker household on the distribution of income on the price of food. Some people especially those very low income face big barriers in access affordable and healthy food because food prices are not affordable which negative affect on diet and food security. Also developing country like India, poverty, lack of employment, corruption in system, higher family size and low per capita income are some of the obstacles to achieve MDG to India.

Example of employment providing and social protection program are MNREGA and PDS respectively.

- 1.1.3 Food Absorption means people used the food and is dependent on the healthy good quality of the food, its preparation on the health status, storage as well as good nutritional knowledge of the individual consuming the food. Certain epidemic don't allowed for the high absorption of nutrients growth also required increase take of important nutrients. Food utilization is mainly detract by pandemic disease, lack of convenient nutrition, poor sanitation knowledge

prescribe that affect ingress to nutritious and healthy good food by intended beneficiaries group members ethically to gender or age group. Also different condition during the life phase i.e. during pregnancy, breast feeding mother etc.

Also sometime, after accessing the food, utilization or absorption get hampered due to many reasons some are through natural calamities like flood ,riots or other reason.

2 **RATIONALE** – The outbreak of COVID-19 in India has laid bare the precarity of life for millions in India. The livelihoods of daily wage workers, domestic workers, home-based workers, vendors, and gig workers working in construction sites, factories, malls, hotels, and households across the country have been manifestly disrupted.

3 **OBJECTIVE**–

- To understand the food security for seasonal migrants and vulnerable poor.
- To examine the study on ensuring entitlements of food security seasonal migrants.
- Identify the gaps government policies and programs.

4 **RESEARCH QUESTIONS** –

- (i) What is the supply side progress for migrants workers in terms of availability in the india ?

- (ii) What are the govt. policies and program run in India has followed in cognize nutrition and food security for seasonal migrants?
- (iii) What should be done to govt. realize nutrition and food security for vulnerable section, Migrants in India?

5 REVIEW OF LITERATURE –

Study done by Jayant Singh et al. revealed that short duration of migration from Jaipur district to urban area has decreased and migration from rural area to Jaipur city is increased tremendously. Migration patterns of male and female differ significantly for different variables like employment, education, marriage etc. Migration of males took place more for employment and education whereas female migrate for marriage. Further he found that short duration migration and migration due to education and employment become less prominent in 2001 as compared to two decades back.

According to **Jayant Singh** in his study titled analysis of urbanization from rural area to urban this is h district level analysis in the Rajasthan state. studied migration examined to co-relate the total urbanization and urbanization due to migration at district level in the rajasthan state. In that they find various factor of migration and urbanization is one of the major factor. In his district level analysis of urbanization author finds that urbanization in each district is increased although the proportion varies in different districts, Urbanization due to migrants, showing increasing trend over the decades. As per **Neera Burra (2008)** in her report which prepared for national commission for the protection of child right ⁴⁴ A Report find out that Migrant child labor is one of the major issue in which parents are sending their children

of even less than 8 years old to work in the BT cotton fields of Gujarat. During his study author found that there is a channel in labor market to indulge children into labor work, he found that is no such practices to enroll them into their study and school. In our state rajasthan there shortage of school teachers while they have been already posted but not placed in most of the villages, childrens were also migrating because their family migrating and due to without educational and residential facilities, there was no option except to accompany their parents instead of enrollment in school.

The Aajeevika bureau report further revealed that big areas of Rajasthan where mainly land is dry or infertile there is trend of migration during years of drought because every resident of that area is forced to look for work due to crop failure. In this situation entire household and village migrate in search of food and shelter. Now-a-days migration is not only occur due to drought only now it has become integral part of working thousands of rural males and female also working who migrate to supplement to household income. The nature of migration and reason for which people migrate differs across different regions due to different conditions.

For example migration of tribal from south mainly occurs because of lack of source of earning in their area, in the same area non-tribal also migrate but for better opportunities. In the west from desert people which under the lower caste and scheduled tribal people migrate in search of better incomes.

Secondary data base research: To study the current topic the source of data was secondary data which was available on portal of Directorate of Census Operations Rajasthan (<http://www.rajcensus.gov.in/>). The 2011 census data of migration for Rajasthan was taken to study the present topic of research.

7 ANALYSIS –

Majority of the migrant worker are daily wage labourers or other contract workers whose income is reliant on availability of work. Majority of these worker are employed in the construction and manufacturing industry while others are employed across the unorganized sectors. Apart from lack of food, housing is also a cause for concern. These migrants workers come rural areas and live in cities for work. They do not have any permanent residence and are put up temporary accommodation near construction sites or factories.

- 7.1 The National Food Security Act (NFSA) was introduced by the govt. of India in 2013. It is responsible for the provision of subsidized food grains to the population. The enactment of the NFSA marks a watershed in the approach to food security is a rights based approach welfare so also called is Right to Food Act. The National Food Security Act is an Act of the Parliament of India which aims to endow free of cost subsidized food grains India's 1.2 billion or two thirds population. It was signed in to law on 12 September 2013. According to this proposed law, every family under BPL in rural as well as urban areas will be entitled by law, to 25 kg of rice or wheat per month at Rs.3/kg. In the country entitlements of vulnerable poor and migrants worker would be an most important step in the flank of nutritional security and ensuring food for migrants. Even if many

govt. policies are run such as TPDS is provided subsidized food grains to BPL families. The decratory measured may lead to good accountability making the TPDS system is more responsive in reach the beneficiaries. Government of india convert in to entitlements for current food security scheme and policies by NFSA. It includes the ICDS (integrated child development scheme), midd – day meal scheme and the PDS. The PDS will reach about 70% rural areas and 55% in urban. The ICDS and MDM are universal in nature.

7.2 Right to food issues proposed in PDS –

There has been a major issues under PDS raised the question should be there that the PDS system only provided intended beneficiaries or all people. The PDS of targeting exclusion of vulnerable poor section. Advantage of pds the particular exclusive error in the country for seasonal migrants workers and poor. The purpose of NFSA is too narrow which promised of supplying food grains to BPL population. A universal PDS system providing 35kg of food per BPL family especially food entitlement of for households included AAY, mid day meal, ICDS support foe effective maternity entitlements.

second one issue is that who covered under BPL and get ration cards? In India, there are 6.52 crore household BPL based on 1992-94 poverty ejective according to planning commission. Even if, including all states 10.66 crore whole population has been issued BPL virtual cards issued by some number of states around. According to the right to food act the demand of state is 10.68 crore people have BPL card should be associated in the BPL list.

7.3 Ensuring food security during pandemic –

There are lot of policies, combining direct pay with food provision in addition to providing employment under NREGA especially need to ensure physical access as well as economic accessibility to food for seasonal migrants and poor section. Although the govt. has already announced some stimulus package intended beneficiaries. First the payment for farmers under PM-KISAN needs to be increased to Rs. 6000 to expenses for the next season. Second the agriculture labour who have been left out so far need to be supported. There are almost 7.6 crores of active NREGA job cards holders. Third vulnerable section is the seasonal migrants, there are about 1.36 crores of temporary or seasonal migrants workers.

After having announced economic package and relief measures for farmers, migrant labourers, MSMEs, SMEs, NBFCs, MFIs and other categories, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman is now releasing the fourth tranche of her ₹20 lakh crore economic package, with a focus on structural reforms. As announced the Prime Minister Narendra Modi earlier, the stimulus to revive the Indian economy hit by coronavirus is being released in several tranches. Equivalent to 10% of India's GDP, the economic package includes both fiscal and liquidity measures to make India self-reliant under the 'Aatmanirbhar Abhiyan'.

7.4 Analysis of Rajasthan migration -

Out of total migration from rural region maximum migration took place due to marriage (72.39%). 7.51% migration took place due to work or employment. 10.69% migration took place due to moving with household. Only 0.82% migration took place due to education and meagre 0.26% migration took place for business, rest 3.57% migrated due to various other reasons.

In case of female migration in Rajasthan in urban region the main reason of migration for female is marriage 65.60% female migrated due to marriage. 18.78% female moved with household. 4.61% migrated due to various reasons. 7.37% female moved after birth. 2.17% female migrated due to work or employment reasons. Only 1.09% female migrated due to education purpose in Rajasthan and 0.37% female migrated for business purpose.

7.5 Problems faced by migrant labour workers –

All Indian citizens the right to settle in any part of the regions of India according to article 19. In the interest of the general public protection of any scheduled tribe to reasonable subject. Even if, migrants people faced a lot of challenges which are following :

- Lack of good food quality and insecure food security and residential problems are faced many workers.
- Lack of portability of state provided benefits specially food provided through public distribution system for poor households.
- Lack of basic amenities and affordable food prices in urban areas.

8 CONCLUSION –

In the research paper, include about impact of COVID–19 on the food safety and food security. During this epidemic, Indian seasonal migrant workers have faced many challenges. Due to shut down of their factories and workplaces sites and impose of lockdown to the whole country during corona pandemic, millions of seasonal migrants workers had to face with the loss of daily wages, savings, income, food shortages and uncertainty about their future. All these things tends them to migrate to their native places without any transportation

medium. Lakhs of people reached their home with lot of violence by the administration and security forces during their journey. Many of seasonal migrant's worker and their families went hungry or with few pounds of food stuff. Thousands of them then began walking back home, without any government support and transport due to the unexpected and short notice lockdown. Only the major concern was for the migrant was lack of food security because their daily wages were stopped and without any stock and saving and assurance that government will provide the ration, they found better to move towards their native place instead of die with hunger. India has many government scheme like ICDS, mid day meal PDS etc. To improve accessibility and food absorption to every citizen with food and nutrition. Many programmes are run in India like MGNREGA , self-employed programmes are helped in increasing incomes also provide social protection to the migrants worker. Even if there lots of loopholes and inaptness in social protection programs.

Under NFSA act, the government provided for poor population 25 kg of rice or wheat at Rs. 3/kg to BPL families. India has many government policies and programmes which implement seasonal migrants and vulnerable poor. The major problem is here the problem is with both implementation and design policy and scheme so food insecurity and denutrition to be advanced. Better governance is very important for effective function of food security for vulnerable poor section, it is accepted. Social mobilized people, society partaking and decentralilized approach necessary in this context. Food grains are not reaching intended beneficiaries leakage in PDS were estimate to be 45.6% leakage may be there mentioned the below :

- i. Food grains pilferage during the transportation many stakeholders are doing food grains pilferage.

- ii. Inflexion at fair price food grains at the shop to non-beneficiaries.
- iii. Deletion of entitled intended beneficiaries from the list.

9 RECOMMENDATIONS –

- i. A committee should be formed at central level which have to examine the loopholes and define the new definition for BPL categorization according to current scenario of the country.
- ii. More Transparency must be there with the help of digitization and have right to every citizen to access grains from any PDS through their ration card instead of being other state. So the migrant labor who are working in other state can have ration at every local PDS.
- iii. To ensure maximum deliver of the Mid-day meal scheme, government must have to monitor the whole process and set up cctv system to kitchen so that the quality and frequency of the meal will be monitor from block education office.
- iv. In all this, low purchasing power & low per capita income and poverty is a major obstacle to attain MDG in respect of Food security.

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