

Solving The Migrant
Worker Crisis

National Volunteer Force

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Problem Context

Coronavirus
Pandemic



Whole Country
Lockdown



Economy Halt



Migrant Crisis

- Unknown Origins and Nature.
- Information Delay.

- Poor Health Infrastructure.
- Vulnerable Population.

- Business Outputs Suffer.
- Job Crisis.

- Food , Job and Housing crisis
- Migrations and Fear of Community Spread.



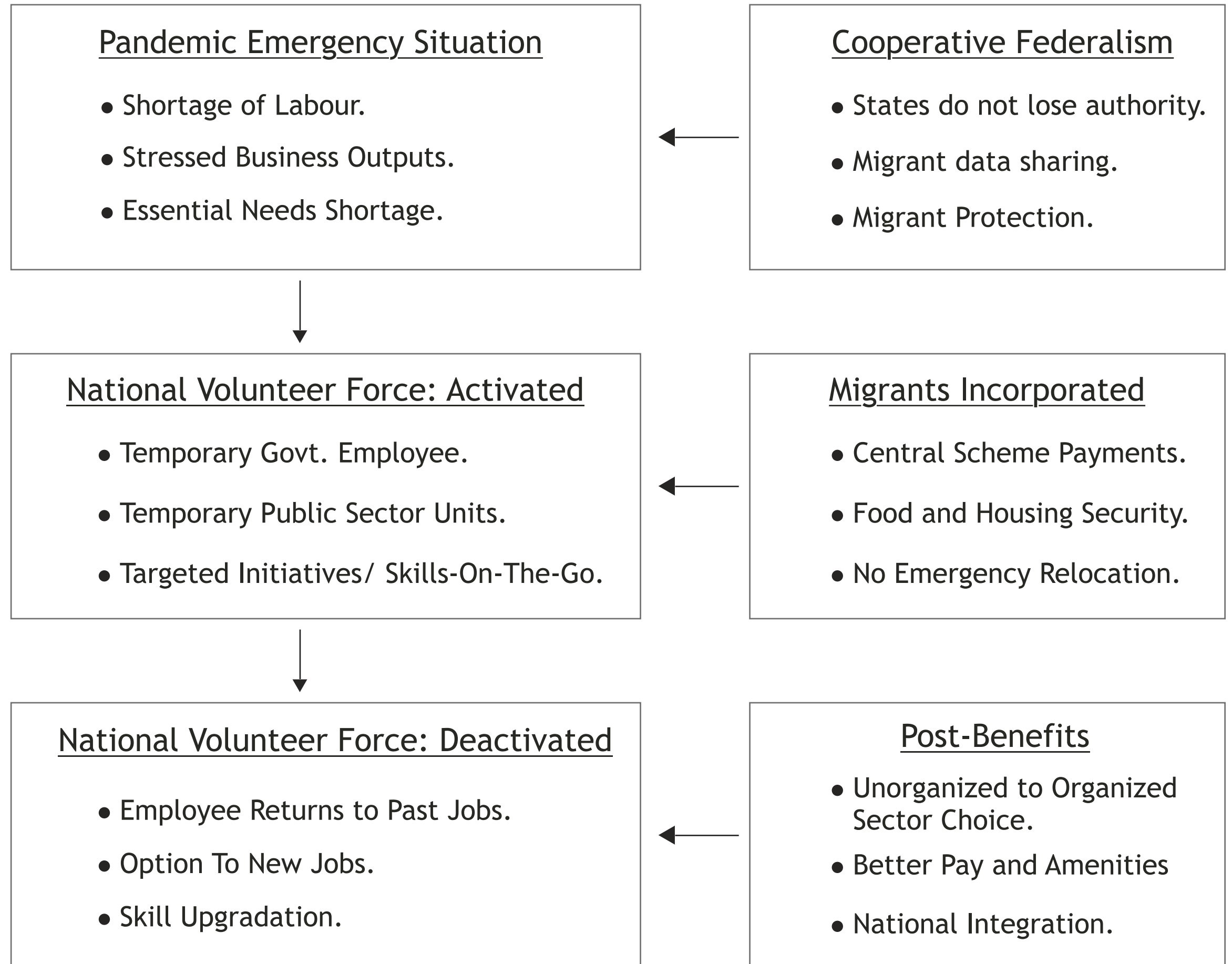
Criteria Of Solution



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- Ensure jobs, housing and food security.
 - Ensure tracking of data about migrants.
 - Discourage emergency relocations.
 - Understanding the sentiments of the migrant population.
 - Ensure feeling of trust and protection in the nation.
 - Decentralisation of policy implementation through cooperation.
 - Dynamic transformation of policies. Adaptive policies.

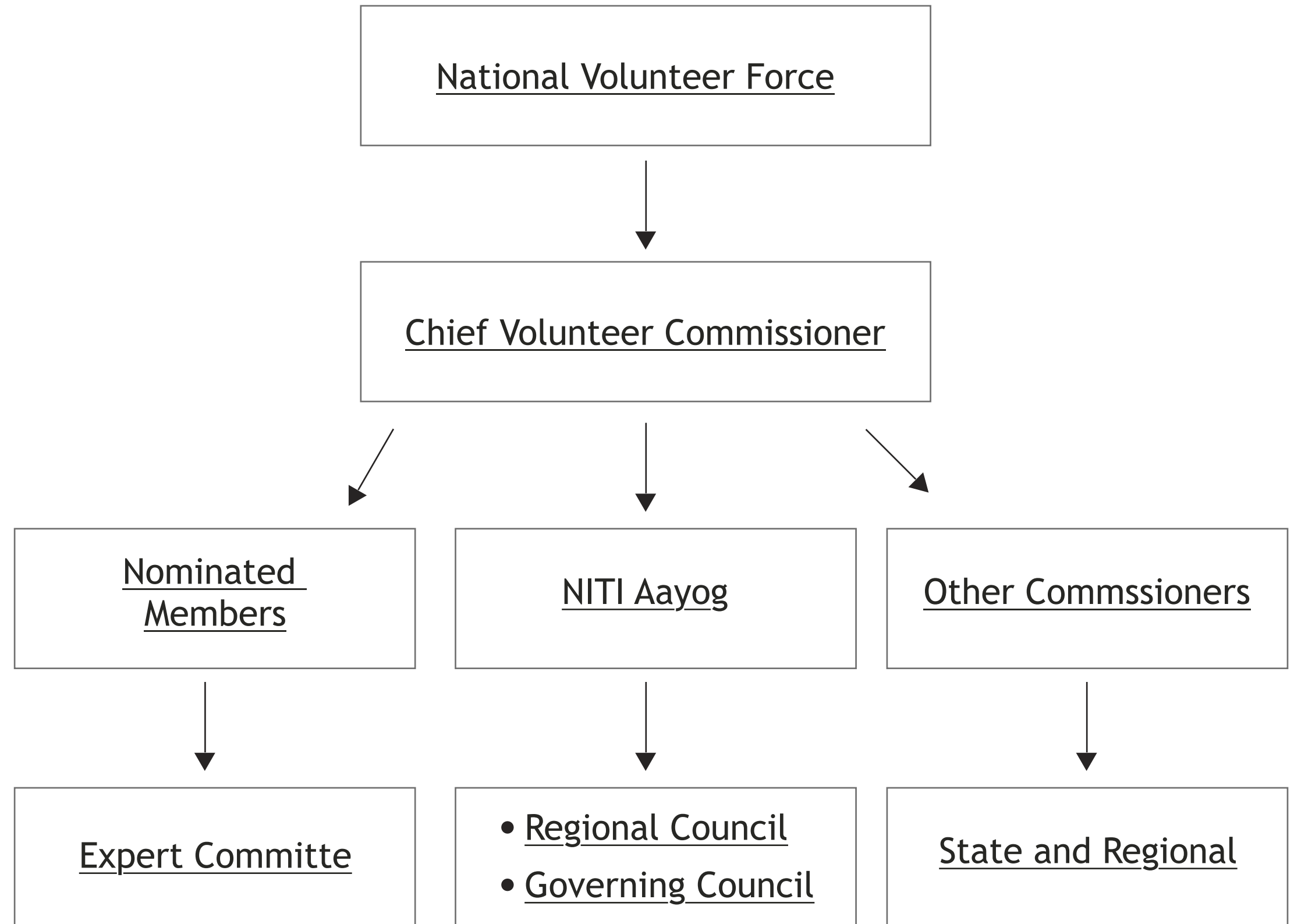
In-Force

National Volunteer Force



Organisation

National Volunteer Force



Trends & Amalgamation

Policy Alternatives

Current Policy Trends

- Addresses problems after relocation has occurred.
- Government skilling programmes after migrants relocation. (Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyan)
- No protection from job losses. Extra overhead of job portals.
- Private sector business crunch. No labour, no output.
- Helping migrants through MGNREGA, PDS and cash benefits. Welfare approach.
- Unknown records and movement data migrants.

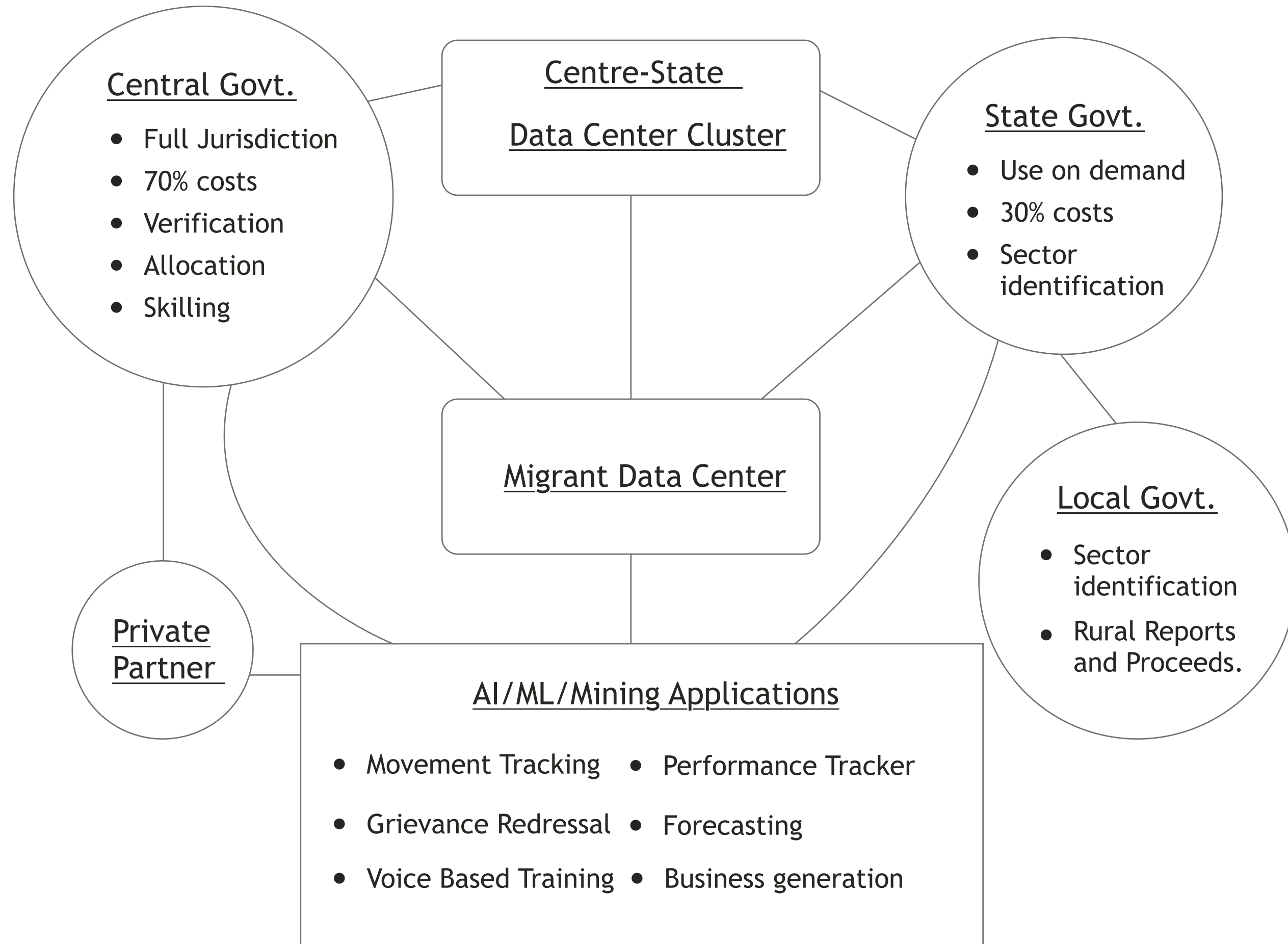


NVF Incorporation

- No relocation needed, chances of better jobs.
- Skills-on-the-go. Varied demands, skilling programmes, implementation.
- As NVF ends, the workers return to old jobs. Automatic Chance of work upgradation.
- NVF amalgamated into private sector. Private Sector into temporary public sector.
- People work as per govt. needs and retain moral right to payments and protection. Capability Approach.
- NVF records and keeps data on migrants. AI/ML tracking. Adaptive measures.

Policy Recommendations

Migrant Data & Technology



Policy Recommendations

Migrant Protection

Data Protection:

- Personal Data Security Protection.
- Transient Personal Data Usage. Grievance, Analytics and Performance.
- Non-Personal Data Usage for Group Dynamics.

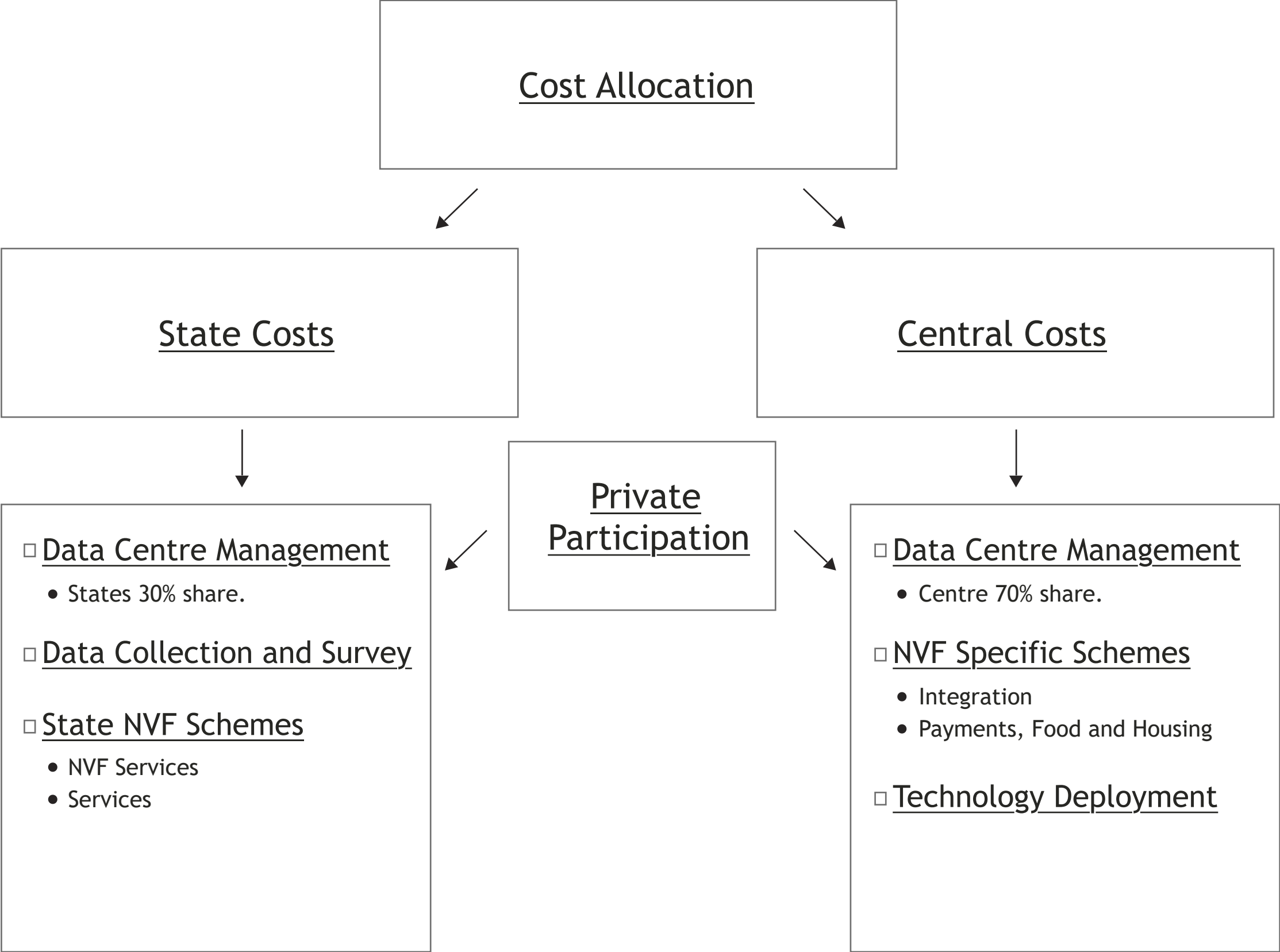
Livelihood Protection:

- Job, Housing and Food security. Skill upgradation. Unorganized to Organized sector.
- Proper Health Gears for Work.
- Restriction of Political Interventions and Corruption.

Capability and Trust Building:

- Protection of National Identity. Trust in Government. Equality in Opportunity.
- Skills-on-the-go approach. Capacity recognition and Moral conscience.
- State-State Harmony and Centre-State Harmony.

Cost Allocation



Policy Recommendations

Centre State Relations

NVF Activation:

- Parliamentary Approval within 3 months of activation.
- Centre's full jurisdiction over NVF.
- State-Centre cooperation in identification of stressed sectors.
- Cooperation in migrant data sharing. NVF resource use. 70:30 maintenance cost.

NVF in Action:

- State providing special services for NVF work.
- NVF working under Central govt. control.
- Centre - State providing food security and housing security.
- Centre - State schemes and skilling programmes. Specially targeted for NVF.

NVF Deactivation:

- Centre-State cooperatively normalise situation. NVF workers to old jobs.
- No pension or provident fund schemes. Central Payment stops.
- Centre - State cooperatively help workers settle in newer jobs.
- Centre's further help in developing infrastructure.

Policy Recommendations

Public Private Relations

Role of Private Sector:

- Investments in Data Centre production.
- Managing ICT with regard to the skill upgradation of NVF.
- Technology implementation and upgradation.
- Public-Private partnerships in NVF management.

Temporary Public Sector:

- Stressed Private Sectors helped by NVF. Central help and control.
- Need based production and output generation.
- Government's help in monetary and resource schemes
- Individuals facing trouble in business can apply for NVF workforce.

NVF Deactivation:

- Temporary Public Sectors return to Private Sector. Centre's withdrawal must.
- Private Sector can employ the NVF workers.
- NVF workers have choice if employed.
- If employed NVF workers will enjoy all facilities as enjoyed by private employees.

Policy Recommendations

Statutory Recognition

Pandemic/Disease Emergency:

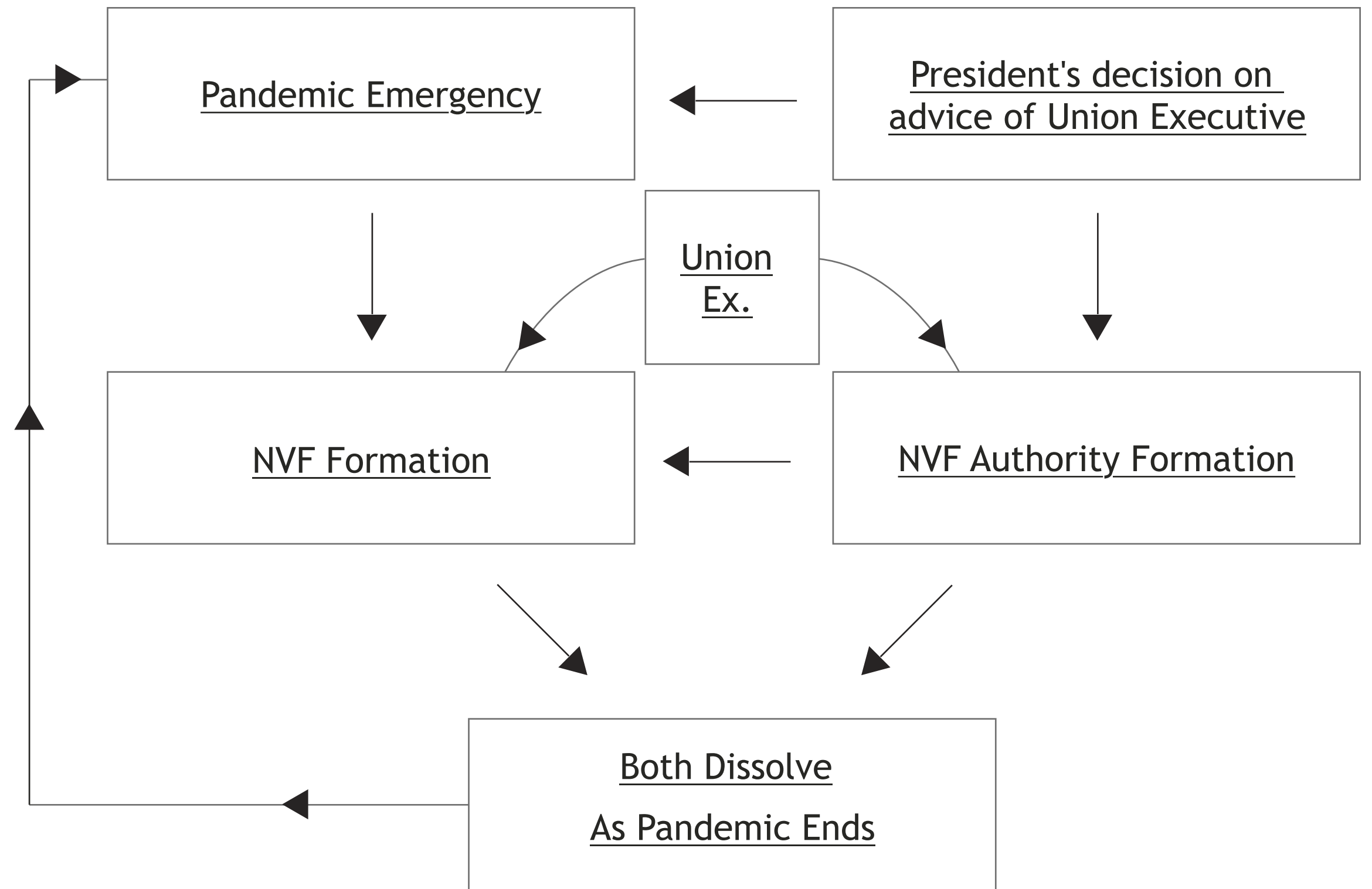
- Over 1.2 Lakh deaths and more than 8 million infected.
- More lives lost by suicides and absence of health infrastructure.
- Businesses and jobs lost as demand and money declined.
- Must get emergency status but States don't lose power and authority.

Legislation For NVF:

- NVF provides flexibility to the govt. in emergency conditions.
- Legislations for temporary public sectors, NVF govt. benefits.
- No rights in provident fund schemes and pensions after NVF dissolves.
- Necessity of parliamentary approval within 3 months of activation.
- State and Centre's power with respect to NVF.
- NVF worker protection.
- NVF organisation and authorities. Deployment on-the-go.

Policy Recommendations

NVF Deployment On-The-Go



Policy Recommendations

NVF Deployment On-The-Go

REASONS

- Pandemic Emergency may arise only once in a long time.
- Data in Data Centers scalable and reusable.
- Data registration of migrants can be handled by existing ministries.
- No specialised role for NVF except in urgent matters.
- NVF itself not a permanent force. It dissolves as emergency ends.

Way Foreword



Scope:

- Expanding NVF to other types of emergency situations.
- Idea of temporary public sector and adaptive policy implementation can be done in many PSUs.
- Organizing the unorganized sector. New skills greater output.
- Doing away with entitlements and replacing it with work based payments. Capability building.
- Possibility of expanding NVF. Different branches of NVF. NVF for migrants, NVF for tech, defence, disaster-management. Limited contractual job generation.

Infrastructure Needs

Way Foreword

Infrastructure Needs:

- Data-center clusters.
- Lowering political interventions.
- Materials and specialists designing skill programmes.
- Progress in AI/ML research and implementation.
- Recognising private companies as partners in policy implementation.



Conclusion

Acknowledgement



Acknowledgement:

- Ednita NGO for this great chance.
- All the judges and management team including Shubham Sir for this great opportunity.

What I learnt:

- Policy making is enjoyable. Enjoyed every bit of it.
- Constant thinking about betterment.
- Chance for flow of creativity.

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Thank You

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