

* Statistics

* Consequence of Migration

* Way forward

⑧ **MIGRATION** :- 1) It is the third component of pp^n change. ①
2) It refers to geographical mobility b/w one region to another involving change in residence for considerable period of time.

⑧ **MIGRANT** :- Acc. to census, a person residing in a place other than his place of birth OR has change usual place of residence to another place.

⑧ **No. of Internal Migrants** :- 450 mn (Intra-district, inter-district, inter-state)

⑧ **Types of Migration** :- (based on duration)
↳ Permanent
↳ Semi-Permanent
↳ Circular / Seasonal.

⊕ **Permanent** :- when people migrate from source to destination region for a very long period of time w/o any intention of coming back.

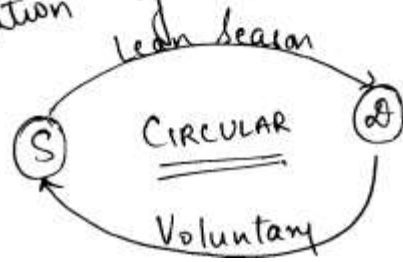
⊕ **Semi permanent** :-

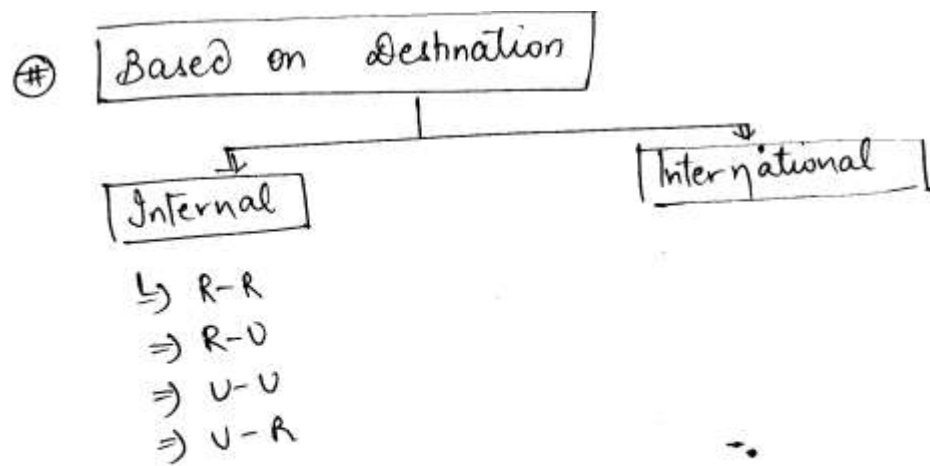


Due of high cost of living
lack of employment opportunities

⊕ **Seasonal** :-

Migrants move from place to place in search of employment (OR)
continue returning to same place year after year.
Here, permanent residence remains same
but location of economic activities changes.





⊕ PREMISE :-

- 1) Large exodus of migrants during Lockdown period
- 2) These are seasonal migrants (acc. to Soc. Survey (2017), 139 mn seasonal migrants)
- 3) They dominate low-paying, hazardous, informal job mkt such as construction, hotel, textile, manufacturing, domestic work, transportation etc

→ **Statistics** :-

1) Acc. to **Census 2011**, **450 mn** Internal Migrants. (P.O.R)

2) **Migrants** = 37 % (PP)

3) **68%** are women (F.M)

4) Acc. to **eco. survey (2017)**

Inter-state migrants = 60 mn.

Inter-dist " = 80 mn

5) Within **Internal Migration**

R-R = 62 %

R-U = 20 %

U-U = 13 %

U-R = 5 %

6) **Place of Origin** : UP, Bihar, MP, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh

Place of Destination : Delhi, Punjab, M'ra, Gujarat, TN, Kerala, K'taka.

CAUSES

SOURCE

PUSH FACTOR

- Agriculture distress
- lack of alt. emp^t opp
- lack of Infrastructure
- less remunerative character of Agriculture

PULL BACK

- Govt schemes for socio eco dev^t of source region
- COUNTER MAGNETS.

ECONOMIC

DESTINATION

PULL FACTOR

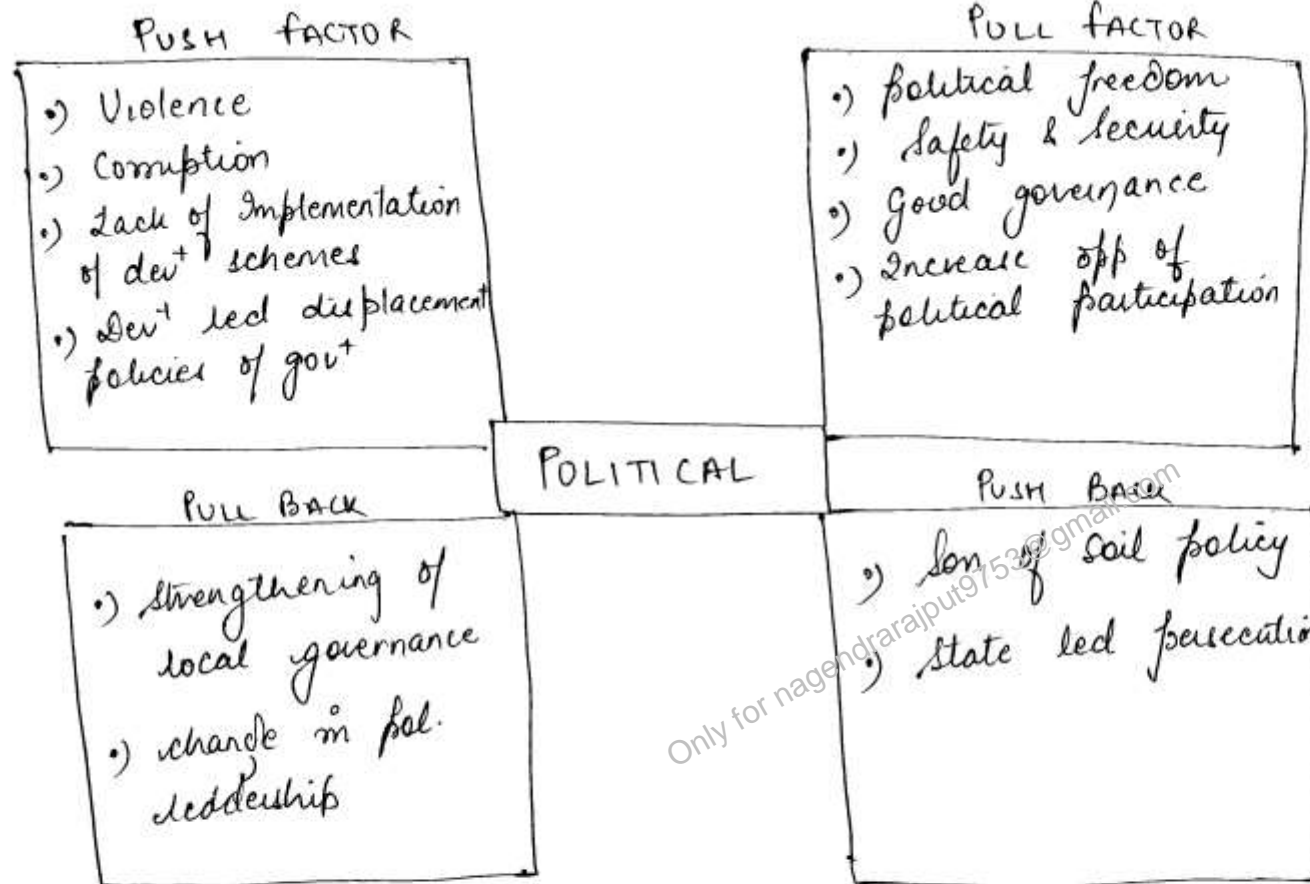
- Industrialization
- globalization
- Commercialization of Agriculture
- High std of living
- Better Infrastructure

PUSH BACK

- Congestion, overcrowding, pollution
- std income opp
- High cost of living
- poor std of living

PUSH FACTOR		PULL FACTOR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Differential access to resources wst language, ethnicity etc 2) Caste based DL 3) Low status of women due to patriarchy 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Urbanism (anonymity, individual heterogeneity etc) 2) Marriage
PULL BACK	SOCIO - CULTURAL	PUSH BACK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) feeling of nativism 2) Family Remunification 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Lack of Cultural Integration 2) Ghettoization on basis of Cultural Identities 3) Replication of Inequalities

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⑦ CONSEQUENCES

③

→ SOURCE REGION :-

- ECONOMIC :-
- ① Loss of human resource
 - ② of migration draws surplus fp^n then its win-win situation
 - ③ provides opportunity to source region to employ greater focus in improving eco. condⁿ of reduced fp^n
 - ④ Benefits of remittances.

- DEMOGRAPHIC :-
- ① Dependent fp^n increases
 - ② feminization of work
 - ③ 'BR' declines
 - ④ high probability of child labor.

Socio-Cultural :-

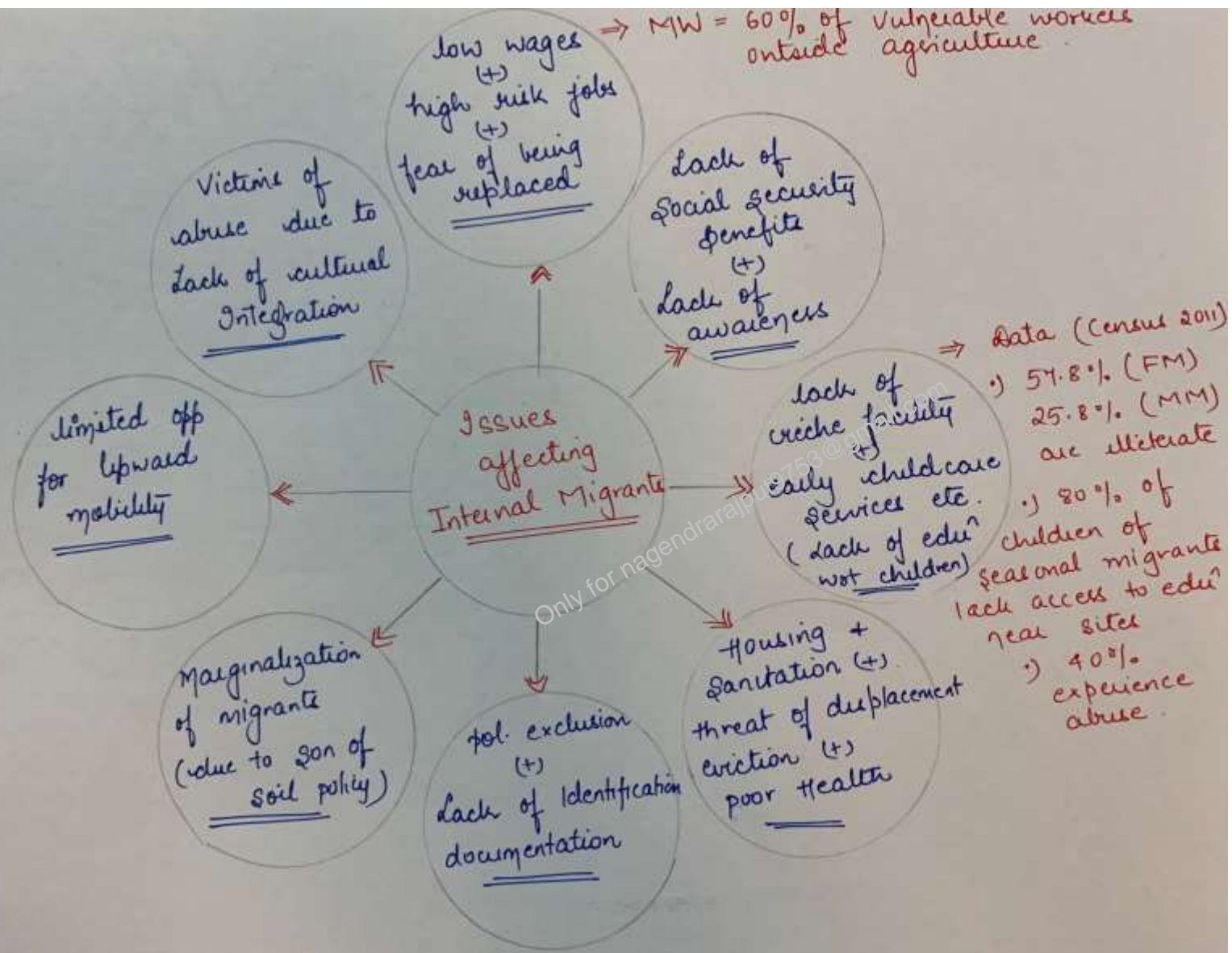
- ① Acts as agent of social change
- ② New ideas get diffused to source regions
- ③ Absence of Adult males, may cause dislocation of family, dual burden, violence against women.

Political :-

- ① Political participation / representation declines

↳ DESTINATION REGION :-

- ① Migrants are perceived to take away jobs of local, competition for scarce amenities & resources
- ② Slum proliferation
- ③ Increase in Rate of Crime
- ④ Insulation on part of natives against cultural integration
- ⑤ Cosmopolitan Culture, broadening of mental horizons
- ⑥ skewed sex ratio
- ⑦ Regional politics (Son of Soil)
- ⑧ Failure of state admⁿ due to excessive popⁿ.



Issues

1) Lack of skills, information and bargaining power, migrants are often caught in exploitative labor arrangement.

2) Non-portability of entitlements

3) Problems are aggravated in the absence of proper documentation

4) Hardship magnifies when state boundaries are crossed (Issue of marginal Man).

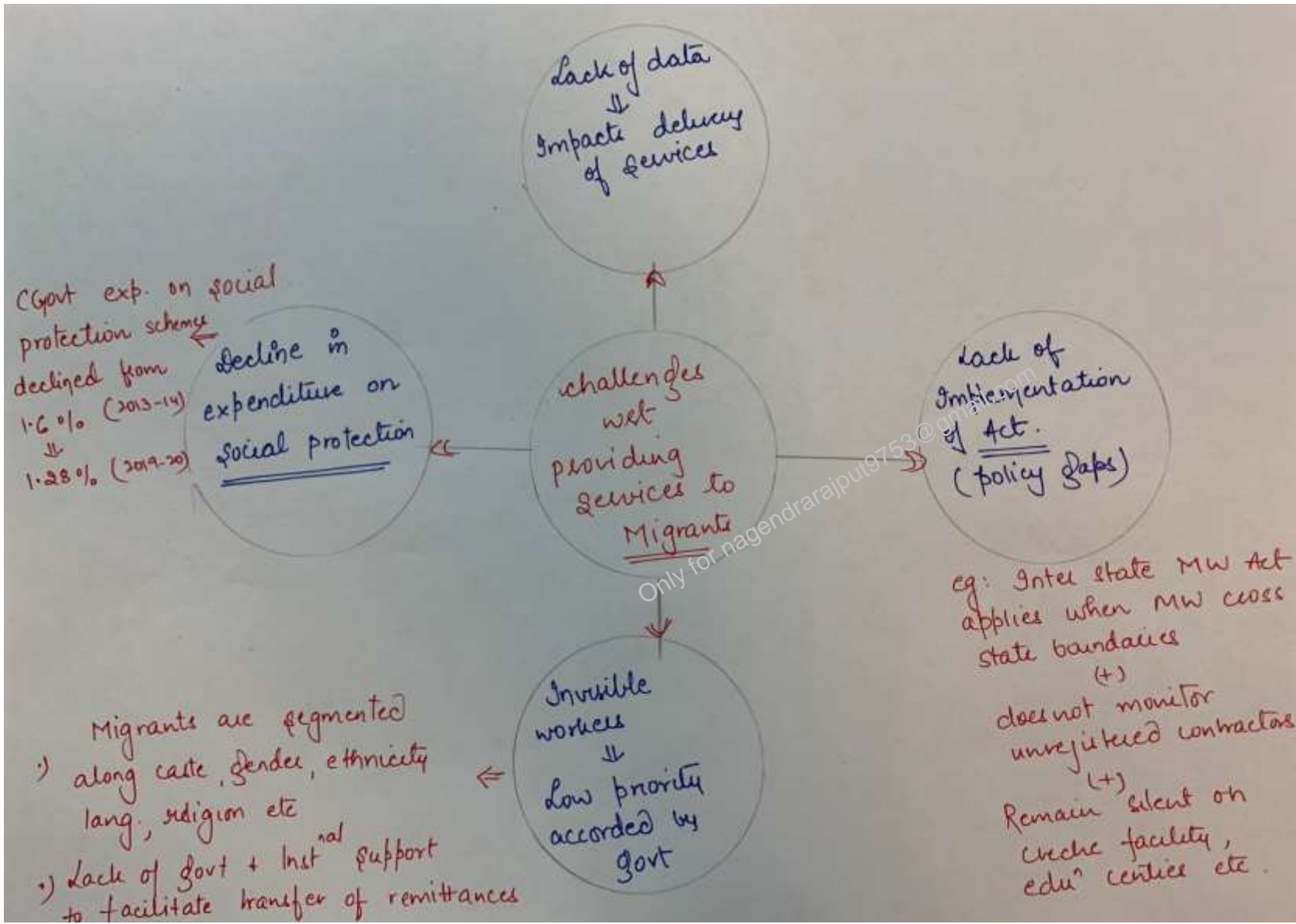
5) They are easy victim of identity politics

6) They are 'out of bounds' of gov^t + civil society due to absence of credible data. (esp. circular migrants)

7) Problem of "Intergenerational transmission of poverty"

8) Lack of "access to resources" for basic survival
(problem of housing, health care, eduⁿ etc)

9) Issue of social exclusion, pol exclusion, economic exploitation



Positive effects of migration

- **Optimal utilisation of Human Resources:** Internal migration results in a more efficient allocation of human resources to sectors and regions where they are better utilized.
- **Escaping rigid norms:** It provides an opportunity to escape caste divisions and restrictive social norms and to work with dignity and freedom at the destination.
- **Women empowerment:** Left-behind women enjoy empowerment effects, with increased interaction in society, including their participation as workers and decision makers of households.
- **Social Remittance:** Migrants bring back to the source areas a variety of skills, innovations and knowledge, known as 'social remittances', including change in tastes, perceptions and attitudes. For example, improved knowledge and awareness about workers' rights
- **Augmenting Human capital:** Evidence reveals that with rising incomes, migrant remittances can encourage investment in human capital formation through increased expenditure on health and education.

⊕ Impact of COVID-19

- ① Uncertainty + desperation
- ② Lack of healthcare infrastructure
- ③ Disruption of Agriculture Cycle
- ④ Apprehension from Source Regions
- ⑤ Increasing Unemployment.

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Additional issues due to COVID-19

- **Mobility crisis:** Pandemic precipitated a severe 'crisis of mobility' because of desperate attempts of migrants to **return home by any means** available which prompted their **clashes** with authorities, police aggression, last-minute policy relief and, eventually, the **arrangement of transport measures**.
- **Rising uncertainty:** Immediate concerns faced by migrant workers are related to food, shelter, loss of wages, concerns about the family, anxiety and fear. **Language and technological barriers** increased uncertainty due to misinformation.
- **Higher risk of infections:** This is due to higher incidence of **poverty, overcrowded housing** conditions, and high concentration in jobs where physical distancing is difficult.
- **Increase in unemployment:** The ILO has estimated that **up to 25 million people might become unemployed worldwide** due to the impact of COVID-19, ranging between 5.3 million job losses on a 'low scenario' and 24.7 million on a 'high scenario'.
- **Increased risk of gender based violence:** Lockdowns and restricted movement **limited access** of vulnerable groups like women to their support network.

Interventions undertaken for migrants

Policy Sub Area	Description
Food Safety	One Nation One Ration Card: Distribution of highly subsidised food grains is enabled through nation-wide portability of ration cards through the operationalisation of biometrically authenticated ePoS transactions in the State/UTs.
Pension	Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Mandhan: for old age protection and social security of unorganised sector workers
Education of child migrants	Project Changathi: Implemented by the Kerala State Literacy Mission, this is a literacy scheme targeted at migrant children for them to learn Malayalam.
Health	Ayushman Bharat Scheme: Launched in 2018 is the world's largest health insurance/ assurance scheme fully financed by the government. The benefits of the scheme are portable across the country i.e. a beneficiary can visit any empanelled public or private hospital in India to avail cashless treatment.
Legislative measures to protect labour and migrant workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1979 Interstate Migrant Workmen Act, • 1996 Building and Other Construction Workers Act and the • 2008 Unorganised Sector Social Security Act • Relevant provision referred in Code of Social Security 2020
Employment	Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan (GKRA): To boost employment and livelihood opportunities for migrant workers returning to villages , in the wake of COVID-19 outbreak. It involved skill mapping of migrant labourers and linking women with self-help groups.

ROAD AHEAD

Coherent legal and policy framework on migration

- **Mainstream migration** in a comprehensive and focused manner in policy documents and national development plans.
- Design **targeted components and special outreach strategies** for migrants within public services and government programmes

Ensure ground level implementation

- **Prioritize implementation of existing labour laws** including the Minimum Wages Act (1948), Payment of Wages Act (1936), Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act (1970), Equal Remuneration Act (1976) etc.
- **Sensitize and train** policymakers, local government officials, NGOs, employers and financial institutions regarding obstacles in accessing public services for migrants.

Fill knowledge and research gaps to enable evidence-based policy making

- **Revise design of Census and surveys** to adequately capture sex disaggregated and age-disaggregated data on migration.
- Conduct detailed **countrywide mapping of internal migration**.
- Encourage **state-level research institutions** to develop state migration profiles, including state-wise mapping of nature, timing, duration and magnitude of migration cycles.

Improve institutional preparedness and build capacity

- Build **capacity of panchayats** to maintain a database of migrant workers and establish **vigilant committees** to identify entry of new migrants at the local level.
- Establish **migrant labour cells** in each state labour department with the support of the Labour Ministry.
- Create **inter-district and inter-state coordination committees** to jointly plan institutional arrangements between administrative jurisdictions of sending and receiving areas to ensure service delivery.

Devise a universal national minimum social security package

- Adopt recommendations on a **National Minimum Social Security Scheme for informal workers** suggested by the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS) by including features like **complete portability** in terms of registration, payment of premium (where applicable) and **National Minimum Social Security Package** for all workers.

WAY AHEAD

- ① Judicial Implementation of Interstate Migrant Workmen Act (1979)
- ② Portability of benefits
- ③ Universal food grain distribution
- ④ providing skills to migrant labor to increase their vulnerability in labor Mkt
- ⑤ Active participation of NGOs & Civil Society to drive away mistrust b/w natives & migrants
- ⑥ Developing source region to address issues of rapid & skewed migration
- ⑦ "politicization of Migration" needs to be checked
- ⑧ Mapping of migrant workers (Credible data for effective policy making)
- ⑨ Interstate Coordination committees
- ⑩ Target specific interventions:

⊕ Population Policy in India :-

⇒ **CONCEPT** :- purposeful measure aimed at affecting demographic processes such as fertility, mortality + migration.

⇒ **TYPES** :-

- 1) **Ante-natal** :- aims to reduce 'BR', thereby stabilizing the overall population.

- 2) **Distributional** :- It aims at ensuring balanced distribution of population - so as to check their over concentration

⇒ **Evolution** :-

Pre-Independence

- 1) period of indifference
- 2) diff^t committees were est. such as RK Mukherjee Bhore Committee

1947-51

- 1) period of neutrality

1951-61

- 1) Period of experimentation
- 2) 1952: National family planning prog.
- 3) CLINICAL APPROACH

1961-71 (24.6%)

- 1) Testing period (21.5%)
- ⇒ EXTENSION APP
- ⇒ CAPETERIA APP.
- ⇒ SELECTED APP

1978

- 1) 3rd NPP

2000

- 1) 2nd NPP.

⊕ Clinical Approach :-

Acc. to this, services would be provided to those couple who are motivated to visit family planning centres set up by Govt.

⊕ Extⁿ App :-

To educate people wrt benefits of small family.

⊕ Cafeteria App. :-

The Govt will provide various options of family planning, but the choice was given to people to opt for any of them.

⊕ Selective App. :-

They selectively were targeting couples in age grp (25-35yr) to make family planning a success.

NPP - 1978

- .) Renaming family planning to family welfare prog.
- .) Implementation of child marriage restraint act. (Min. age for marriage to 18 + 21 for (G) + (B))
- .) Voluntary sterilization
- .) Monetary incentives for sterilization
- .) Including ppⁿ eduⁿ as part of study curriculum
- .) Use of media for spreading awareness
- .) Thrust towards research in reproductive biology & contraception

⑧ NPP - 2000

- Introduced with the objective of social + eco. dev⁺
- To improve the quality of life, to provide them with the opportunity + choice to become the productive assets in society.

• Three fold objectives of NPP :-

- To address the unmet needs for contraception, health care infra health workforce + provide integrated service delivery for basic RCH.
- To bring TFR to replacement level by 2010
- To achieve stable popⁿ by 2045.

⊕ Need of a New popⁿ policy

1) Creation of wrong perception

popⁿ growth is associated with various issues of country

it degenerates religious + class conflicts

fits weak, downtrodden against privileged sections

2) Lack of success on various parameters

⇒ IMR

⇒ MMR

3) Skewed female + child sex Ratio

(Discriminatory social barriers like absence of women's ownership rights over land + property are responsible for son preference)

1) Migration :-

↳ can lead to issues of ϕ on of soil as well as strain on infrastructure, housing, water availability.

2) Ageing :-

1) the growing ϕ pⁿ of elderly, inc. in life expectancy accompanied with chronic diseases

2) It might lead to deflection of resources from task of providing education, skill devt, employment etc.

3) Disintegration of IF.

4) Increase dependency ratio

5) Issues faced by old age in availing benefits of old age homes

6) Market of caregivers are unregulated, undependable, expensive.

⊕ Way forward

· It should address above mentioned / discussed issues

· focus on young ppl (< 35 yr)

⇒ Eduⁿ

⇒ health

⇒ skill dev^t

⇒ Employability

· piecemeal engineering approach.

(Study the regional demography and accordingly implement provⁿ)

· focus on smaller states.

eg :- Sample Registration survey should also generate data for small states + UT's.

· Convergence approach both Vertical + Horizontal