ATMANIRBHAR: A MATHEMATICAL STUDY ON MIGRANT WORKERS

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The main aim of this paper is to highlight the challenges which migrant workers have been facing in India and with the help of data and mathematical analysis try to focus how to convert these challenges in to opportunities for them.

Approach: It had been attempted to collect more data from various secondary source available.

Findings: In this study we have found that Migrant workers have been facing a number of social, economic and environment challenges for their livelihood and government is also facing lots of difficulty to implement various schemes for migrant workers because of unavailability of reliable data. Through this paper I suggested thatif each state government in India start preparing data of migrant workers then with the help of data,migrant workers can get all the benefits irrespective of state where they work that will encourage and motivate the migrant workers to convert their challenges in to opportunities and that will help them to become **Atmanirbhar**.

Practical Implications: The interpretation of comparative analysis of various statewise migrant workers data will be used to frame policies and procedures so that government can run various schemes to benefit the migrant workers.

Originality: The study discovered the various suggestions which can be used to make policies and plans which will be helpful for the migrant workers to get all the basic benefits irrespective of states where they work.

KEYWORDS: Migration, Migrant, Workers, Poverty.

1. INTRODUCTION

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another with the intent to settle. Migration works on two types of factors-push factors and pull factors. People who migrate from one place to another are called as Migrants. When a person migrates to another place with the intention not to leave permanently but to pursue the work, such types of migrants are called migrant workers. Workers migrate for the search of livelihood or for better employment opportunities. The terms, 'Labour', 'Labourer', 'Worker', 'Workman', and 'Employee' are practically synonymous in the discussions on worker problems meaning thereby. Workers which may be defined as labourers who do not have any other 'adequate' source of livelihood except the sale of their labour power (i.e., capacity to work either physically or mentally) in return of which they get wages / salaries. Migrant workers migrate from one place to another seeking employment on a daily, temporary and seasonal basis. Migrant workers are very important for the development of the nation. Migration started in India at the time of Britishers. In 1885, Britishers established the tea garden in Assam, and they brought the workers from Bihar, Orissa and Eastern part of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Not only agriculture production but as a result of industrialization and technological development of some states attract the workers from other states which causes the migration of workers within the country. But nowadays, in order to earn more money and to improve the standard of living, migration has been happening at micro and macro at all levels. Internal migration is of two types- Inter-state migration and Intra-state migration. In this paper we will study the various opportunities and challenges of migrant workers especially the workers from the state of Uttar Pradesh which they have been facing and try to find solutions of the same which will make them Atmanirbhar.

2. OBJECTIVES

- ➢ To study articles available on Migration.
- ➢ To study the challenges of Migrant workers.
- ➢ To study the various government schemes for workers in India.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This paper is based on secondary data collected from various sources like Journals, articles, newspapers, books, website & personal experience.

4. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Haberfeld et al. (1999) states that the household with more educated members has opt last option for migration. They also find that households living in less developed regions are more likely to have a short term migrant as a household member.

Khandker et al. (2012) find that the probability of a seasonal migrant is depends on the agriculture land the possess and the number of members in the family.

Nguyen and Winters (2011) find that short term migration has a good effect on per capita income and workers faces less difficulties.
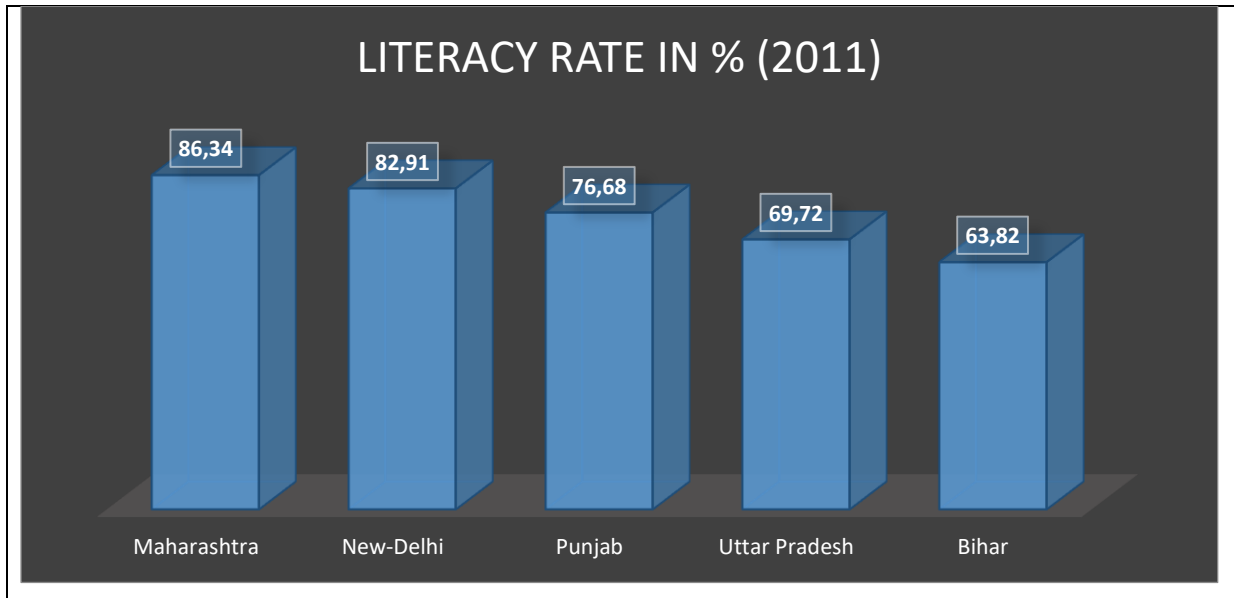
Data and summary Statistics:

For the search of employment or for better opportunity, people start moving from one place to other is called as migration. Migration in India is arising due to various factors like social, economic or political. A group of people who migrate from one place to other for labour work in industry, agriculture or some other field are called as migrant workers. Migrant workers migrate with the intention of living temporarily and earn more money from other states.

Illiteracy, Unemployment and Poverty: Poverty is one the biggest reason of migration. Due to lack of employment in rural areas, people have been migrating to urban areas. Unemployment is the biggest reason that causes poverty and illiteracy is one of the reason behind unemployment. So illiteracy, unemployment and poverty are correlated and plays a major role in migration.
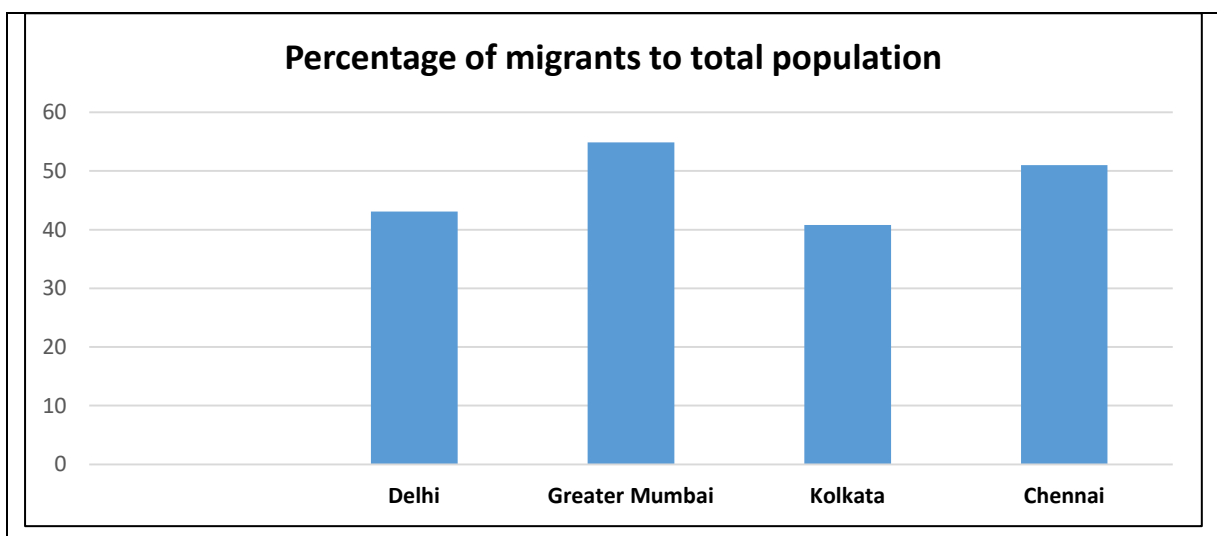
STATE	LITERACY RATE IN % (2011)
Maharashtra	86.34
New-Delhi	82.91
Punjab	76.68
Uttar Pradesh	69.72
Bihar	63.82

Source: Census of India, 2011.

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From the graph it is very clear that the states like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar having less literacy rate that causes to unemployment and unemployment causes poverty which leads to migration.

Urban Agglomeration (UA)	Percentage of migrants to total population
Delhi	43.1
Greater Mumbai	54.9
Kolkata	40.8
Chennai	51.0

Percentage of migrants to total population

UA	Percentage
Delhi	43
Greater Mumbai	55
Kolkata	41
Chennai	51

Shrinking Agriculture Land: The average landholding size of a household has been shrinking due to depleting ground water, and extreme weather conditions. People in the rural areas earned their livelihood through agriculture as majority of them are agricultural labourers.Nearly half of the workforce in the country has been working in agriculture sector which contributes to 17.5% of the GDP. Shrinking agricultural land causes to migration.

Better Employment Opportunity: One of the important factor of migration is people seek for better employment opportunity and more wages in comparison to rural areas. The difference in daily wages of rural and urban areas is more, so people migrate to another place to earn livelihood.

Invisible to Visible: Why suddenly the migrant workers came in light? The migrant workers became visible because of covid-19 pandemic situation. On January 30, 2020 the first case of COVID-19 reported in Indiaand the government of India had only option to save the country was Lockdown. On 24th March 2020 government if India announced the lockdown for a period of 21 days. State borders were sealed, export and import got stopped, Industries, shops, restaurants and all type of the economic activities were shut, only the essential services allowed.Migrant workers who stays in factories became homeless, contractors stopped the wages of daily wages migrant workers. Migrant workers has left with no money so no food, no shelters. So they started to return their native places. So lakhs of migrant workers walked towards native place by road. As a result many lost their lives due to hunger and accident and many committed suicide. So finally Invisible migrant workers came in focus to the media, government and in politics.

CHALLENGES OF MIGRANT WORKERS:

- ➢ Documentation and Identity: When a person migrate from one state to another on temporally basis then he lost his identity, Because of no documentation identity they will not get any benefit the respective state.
- ➢ Also the government has no data about the number of migrant workers. So government can't help without data.
- ➢ Because of no documentation identity and address proof they restrict to limited access of financial services.

➢ According to a study 22 percent of season migrant workers do not have Voter id or name is not the list. So they cannot vote. Since they are not the vote bank of the cities so they are unable to make political demand for basic needs and local political leaders don't give much important to them.

➢ Maximum number of cases reported about the exploitation of migrant workers by agents. Agents who brought them for work they take commission from their salary and do not provide basic facilities to them.

➢ Migrant workers work hard and does all risky works but not get the appropriate wages because of no legal contract between employer and migrant workers regarding daily wages.

➢ Migrant workers are totally depend on middleman for job security and information.

➢ No social security for migrant workers.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR MIGRANT WORKERS TO BECOME ATMANIRBHAR:

➢ This is a great time for migrant workers to change their policies regarding jobs, they have to start thinking how to become Atmanirbhar?

➢ Migrant workers need to fit themselves in various MSMEs,and rural or agricultural schemes run by their state government according to their skills.

➢ Workers from respective states has to demand for employment within the states.

➢ Workers should know the labour laws and should create awareness in their group, so that they become more alert regarding their wages and social and economic benefits which leads them to become Atmanirbhar.

5. **ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION:** On 27th March 2020 our finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced an economic package of Rs. 1.7 lakh crore for the relief to migrant workers, poor people and other Indians who have been economically hurt by the lockdown due to the coronavirus outbreak.The finance ministry announced a ₹20 lakh crore stimulus package earlier this month to help individuals, businesses and states to cope with the pandemic and the impact of the lockdown imposed to fight it. The announcement has been done by the government but there is no record of number of migrant workers. So all the state governments should find the number of migrant workers in their states and make sure that they will get all the social and economic benefits.

6. CONCLUSION: Migration is one of the biggest challenge in front of government. Migrant workers of all types has been facing lots of problems regarding social and economic. Government should look out that all the schemes run for the workers should be implementing on time and it should reachable to needy people. The day on which the rural India become more literate and people are aware of their rights and the state government start creating employment then there will be a dynamic change in the life of migrant workers and they will become Atmanirbhar.

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