

Migrant and Food Supply

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Abstract

The present study is made an attempt to understand the issue related to those people who have to migrant from their work place to their place of origin due to an epidemic that effect not only the single nation but the whole world in few months i.e. COVID 19. Due to this problem the situation is really very drastic, it shows its effects not only the life of those people who have migrant but also on industry where before COVID-19 they had jobs. No doubt the situation of migrant are very miserable as they are not only jobless but homeless as unnecessarily they have to move back without their own choice. The paper further elaborates an idea that what type of situation they bear during their migration. Did they get right quantity of food or not? What are the measure that are taken by government (at center as well as state level) and other non government organizations (NGO, Religious centers etc.) to cure their life? Study further elaborates with the help of survey that have been conducted by various experts.

Key words:- Epidemic, Unemployment, Homelessness, Migrant , Food insecurity.

Introduction Migration is the movement of person from one place to another. Everybody needs to migrates due to any reason may be permanently or temporarily with the intention to settle there for their up gradation. People may migrate individually, in family or in group. Some people migrant for upgrading their living standard but in other they have to move forcefully without any reason may due to some natural disaster, any kind of epidemic like same as presence of COVID-19 Pandemic in present scenario. In that situation people are not happy after leaving their place of job as they want to settle there permanently and also wish for a bright future with their family but they lost all the dreams earlier they saw, time slipped over their hands like sand . After that for them the vision is really vague. At present COVID-19 has shown a great influence not in a particular nation but in the whole world. It really shaken world economy at a huge level but the worst part of its effect is at poor section as they have to leave their places forcefully. No doubt government and many other non government organizations take necessary steps to help them but the situation is not under their control also. This paper is all about migration due to such an epidemic, their effects on

the society, various measures taken by governing bodies and finally what its effect did on the poor?

Data of migrants all over world are as follow

year	Population migrant million
1995	174
2000	192
2005	221
2010	249
2015	258
2019	272

Source world migration report 2020

Definition of migration

In a general sense, “Migration is the process of moving from one place to another. To migrate is to move, whether from a rural area to a city, from one district or province in a given country to another in that same country to a new country.”

According to international migration report 2017, “an international migrant is a person who is living in a country other than his or her country of birth. To estimate the international migrant stock, data on place of birth are the preferred source of information. Data on foreign born were available for 12 countries, or three quarters of 232 countries and the area included in this analysis.”

Need of study:-The purpose of the study is to show the position of Indian migrants before an epidemic and after that pandemic. The main motive behind the study is to show the real picture that prevails in the nation for the situation related to the migrants. What types of problems faced by them in that situation? Did they get proper food supply during their migration or not?

Objective of the study:- The objective of the study are as follow

- To show the present position of the migrants.
- To find whether they get proper food supply or not.

Migration of people before COVID-19:- Before this epidemic no doubt people went back and forth as they pleased. They moved from one place to another due to any reason , may be marriage in case of female and in search of work in case of male.

As per Indian scenario migration in India in various streams during last decades

Rural to rural migration with in nation	53.3 million
Rural to urban	20.5 million
Urban to rural	6.2 million
Urban to urban	14.3 million

The above data show migration among Indians before COVID-19. Here as per above information one can easily understand the structure of migration in case of intra-state migrants majority of migration is from one rural area to another rural area. For inter-state migrants, however, the flow is mainly towards urban areas.

Movement of migrants in popular states

source	Destination	% of migrants
Uttar Pradesh	Maharashtra	23
West Bengal	Jharkhand	19.80
Karnataka	Maharashtra	56.80
Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	43.50
Gujarat	Maharashtra	66.60
Maharashtra	Gujarat	32.70
Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	28.20

Source census 2011

As per above information one can easily understand the popular states where people want to shift or migrate for their better livelihood.

Migration due to COVID -19 :- Due to covid -19 it is almost two month since india went into lockdown, People especially of small income group have faced multiple of hardship. With factories and workplaces shut down due the lockdown imposed in country, millions of migrant workers had to deal with the income, food shortages and uncertainty about their future. Without their wish they moved back to their place of origin, thousands of them began walking without any means of transport. Their families went hungry. The pathetic situation arose when they were sleeping on rail tacks exhausted during their 700 km walk to home with very little social security. As per CIMA data more than hundred million of workers have lost employment, majority of them are from unorganized sector. The figure is quite bigger as given that it would be difficult to show the employment status of migrants.

With COVID-19 as an excuse state after state is reducing what little security was available to workers by eliminating various laws so as to favor businesses. In Uttar Pradesh, at least 14 Labour laws like the Minimum Wages Act and Industrial Dispute Act are being suspended for three years in the effort to attract capital. Same is in MP and Gujarat. The chief minister of MP has said that this would lead to new investment in the state which further will

deteriorate the condition of labour as nobody knows whether or not the new investment will come at this time when businesses are unable to start. Basically in India workers are characterized in two category i.e. organized and unorganized here the position of unorganized labour is quite miserable as they don't know about their present as well as their future. No doubt their position was miserable still government took necessary steps to cure their life

Requirements of migrants	No. of person
Relief camps by SG&UT	21,064
Basic Amenities	6,66,291
Food	22,88,279

As per information received by control rooms

Government measures :-

- In uttar Pradesh the administration ordered landlords to not to collect rent for coming months.
- Relief package announced by central government around 1.7 lakh crore under “Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana” where by people provide:-

Amenities free of cost for three months	quantity
Rice	5kg
Wheat	5kg
Pulses	1kg
Cylinder	1

- Construction workers were to be provided with fianacial assistance through “Welfare Fund for Building and Other Construction Workers”.
- Transportation steps taken by various State government were directed toward migrants, also prohibited inter-district and inter- state migration and directed the state put enrout migrants wherever they are and try to provide them various necessities in the form of food, shelter and medical facility form.
- Central government also directed state government to shift the migrants near shelters homes for minimum quarantine of 14 days before reaching their respective home town.
- The migrants also provided various amenities in the form of relief camps, food and shelter and medical facilities by various state government and union territories.
- As of 11:00a.m on 7 April 2020, no person was seen walking on the roads in an attempt to reach their homes.
- As per Disaster Management Act, 2005 it is mandatory for every employer to make payment to their respective employees at their workplace without any deduction for

the period such establishment is closed due to lockdown. For the implementation of same various authorities like; District Magistrate, Senior Superintendent of Police, Deputy Commissioner of Police of each district given powers to ensure strict compliance.

- Government also provide facility to the migrants who live in rented accommodation to not to pay rent to their respective landlords for such period and also issued directions to the landlords to not receive the same for that period with strict orders to the District Administration to take action against violating landlords.
- Ministry of Home Affairs issued at 27.03.2020, 28.03.2020 and 29.03.2020 to all states, UT suggesting various measures to be taken by the States and District Administration concerning migrant agricultural labourers, industrial workers and others unorganized sector workers including the advisory to adopt a human approach and show compassion while dealing with migrants workers.
- As on 24.03.2020 Advisory issued by government of India for authorities to effectively deal with rumors mongering, to prevent unnecessary panic and fear among the migrants workers.
- Central government authorized to the State government not to charge trade fare from migrant workers.

Other important issue related to migrants are:-

Food supply

- Now it is important to show the other side of the coin that describe whether they get proper food supply or not. No doubt their journey was full of stones still the authorities tried to provide them all basic amenities . our Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced 20 lakh crore as Economic Stimulus Package focusing on migrants,street vendors traders, self-employed people and small farmers. Further the Mnister announced free food grain supply to all migrants who are non card holders amounting to an expenditure of Rs. 3500 core.for next two months. Migrants workers who are not covered under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) OR any other State –run PDS scheme are also get benefit to receive food grains under Atma Nirbhar Bharat scheme for two months.

Benefits given by CG	Basic amenities	population
3500 crore	Rice and wheat 5kg	8 crore migrants
	Chana 1kg	

- Government also take an initiative of ‘ One Nation One Ration Card’ that will be implemented on

Beneficiaries	State	Public Distribution System
67 crore	23	83% will covered by August 2020

- ‘Under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Package’ Government of India has decided that 8LMT food grains provided to about 8 crore migrant labourers.
- Yogi Adityanath announces jobs for 11 lakh migrants. For that Up government inks pacts with industry bodies.

FICCI	3lakh
Indian Industry Association	3 lakh
NARDECO(National Real Estate Development Council)	2.5lakh
Laghu Udyog Bharti	2.5 lakh

- Many other nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) as well as industry, to come together to help marginalized section. Listed here a few NGOs and companies which have started campaigns to gather fund for helping poor. These are Zomato Feeding India, Uday Foundation, Give India, YUVA, Goonj, Action for Pune Development, Janta Rasoi ect.

Real picture of migrants workers

As per report given by ‘The Hindu Data Team ’ 96% migrants did not get rations from government , 90% did not receive wages during lockdown . Following tables show the result of survey in various worst hit states .

- Migrants left without rations from government across India

States	% of migrants did not receive rations
Uttar Pradesh	100
Maharashtra	99
Karnataka	93

- Migrants left without cooked food across India from government and local organizations.

States	% of migrants without cooked food
Uttar Pradesh	64
Karnataka	80
Maharashtra	58
Delhi & Haryana	66

- States across India said existing rations would last them only for two days.

States	% of migrants
Uttar Pradesh	100
Maharashtra	90
Delhi & Haryana	82

- State of finance across India

State	% of migrants had less than Rs. 200
Uttar Pradesh	87
Haryana	76

Conclusion:- from the above study it can be easily detect that the position of migrants are very miserable. They affected a lot due to that epidemic as they faced lots of problems during their journey. For many of day and nights they were remained hungry and thirsty. They walked for miles. Many of them even killed due to various accidents. In reality they got stuck on either side. No doubt Government and various other NGOs tried to come forward for their betterment still all were in vain as suffering people did not get what they expected during COVID-19 Pandemic.

Present situation under COVID-19:- At present under this epidemic the situation is very worst each and every one is frightened. India passes through 5 lockdown for the purpose of saving the life of people.

Due to COVID -19 the states that effected a lot are Maharashtra (82968), Tamilnadu (30172), UP(10103), Rajasthan (10385), Gujarat(19617) etc. from