



A STUDY ON SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SCHEMES FOR MIGRANT WORKERS IN INDIA: A GLANCE

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ABSTARCT

Migrant workers come under the unorganised sector in India which covers the agriculture, domestic, and construction sector ect.. Hence Social security plays a vital role in ensuring the protection of workers. This paper enlighten the plight of migrant women workers the workers faced many problems in day to day life Along with during the covid-19 period and also a glance on social security scheme which are presently available for the migrant workers. The objective paper is to know the **social security** for migrant workers and to understand the plights of migrant women workers. The Researcher is used the secondary data method and the data collected from government web sites, international labor organization and websites related to the migration workers. The study found that several government schemes available for migrant workers only few of them aware about it and poverty is main cause for migration.

Keywords- Social security, Welfare schemes, Plight, Unorganized sector, Migrant women workers.

Introduction

As per the Report Migration in India, 2020-21, based on Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2020-21, released by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the total migration rate in India was 28.9% and in rural was 26.5% (PIB 2023). ILO social security minimum standards convocation 1952 (102) tells about the 9 types of social security this are medical care, sickness benefit, unemployment, old-age benefit, employment injury benefit, family benefit, maternity benefit, invalidity benefit and survivors benefit. The highest number of migrant women work in the construction sector will compare with other sector like public service (postal, transport) (manishiq2023). International Labour Conference in 1919, of a Recommendation which already sketched out the two aims of the ILO in this field, namely: equality of treatment between nationals and migrant workers; and coordination on migration Policies between States, on the one hand, and between governments and employers' and workers' organizations, on the other. (Cécile Vittin-Balima) According to Asian Development Bank (ADB) Report 2013, Expenditure on Social Security in India was 1.7% of GDP which excluding health aspect. For lower middle-income countries of Asia was 3.4% in 2015 it was fallen to 1.3%. Comparison to India with Vietnam expenditure on Social Security was 2%, Sri Lanka 5.6% and China spent 5.7% and also social security and welfare measure was fully neglected to the migrant workers during the pandemic period (P Kumbhar 2023).

Objective of study

- To know the social security and welfare scheme for migrant workers
- To understand the plights of migrant women workers

Who is a Migrant Worker?

A “migrant worker” is defined in the International Labour Organization (ILO) instruments as a person who migrates from one country to another (or who has migrated from one country to another) with a view to being employed other than on his own account, and includes any person regularly admitted as a migrant for employment.

What is a Social Security?

International Labor organizations (ILO) define the meaning of Social security is the protection that a society provides to individuals and households to ensure access to health care and to guarantee income security, particularly in cases of old age, unemployment, sickness, invalidity, work injury, maternity or loss of a breadwinner.

Review of literature

Social Security and Health Rights of Interstate Migrant Workers: Discriminations and Human Rights Violations in Pre COVID- 19 Lockdown Dr. Jacob John et al.. (2020) the study highlights the discrimination and human right violence among the migrant workers. The study area covers four states like Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana and Maharashtra in each state total 400 respondents were selected. This study covers the major number of respondents work in the construction sector. The study found that interstate migrant worker stay in state only 2 to 3 year. Poor quality of accommodation is highest in Maharashtra state. Inadequate safeguard and high risk in workplace was also high in the Maharashtra state. 56% of respondents don't access the scheme and services Due to language barrier and lack of information in Haryana state. The study also reveals that construction and manufacture sector have high risk working condition. Accidental death are happens in construction sector majorly in Delhi state.

Research on Social Security for Migrant Workers in China Asian Social Science Ri Nan (2016) Author highlights the social security for migrant workers in China continuously migrant workers participation in social security was increasing will comparing between 2010 to 2015. The author cover the factor of social security this are pension, medical insurance, unemployed insurance and work related injury insurance.

Socio-Economic Problems of Migrant Workers: A Micro-Level Study of Migrated Unskilled Labour to Hyderabad City Preetham Surya .V (2015). The objective of the study is to understand the migrant society and their livelihood. For sampling 30 respondents have been selected through the cluster sampling method. The average age of migrant workers was 26 to 30 years. The study found that language was not a barrier for workers because they communicate in the local language as well as Hindi and Telugu and to prevent conflict between the local workers and north Indian workers have been separated. The study also found that contractors give work to males and females equally and they give work to females those who migrated with family to reduce the gender conflict.

A study on migrant women construction workers in sub urban Chennai by R Belinda (2010). The general objective of study was to study on migrant women construction workers in sub urban Chennai. The study area covers the Kanchipuram district of Tamil Nadu 350 respondents who work in construction sector were studied. To explain the occupational problems, working situation and socio-economic situation the researcher has chosen the descriptive study design. The significant finding of study is to 95.7% of respondents were do not have aware about Tamil Nadu construction workers welfare board and only 2% of respondents aware about the welfare scheme provided by the TNCWWB, migrant workers not register with any trade unions. The author was developed social work intervention.

Research Methodology

In this study data was purely based on secondary data. The important information was collected from Government website like Ministry labor and employment. NGOs report journal and websites related to migrant workers. The researcher also collected data from International Labour Organization (ILO) websites and thesis.

Social security and welfare scheme for the migrant workers.

Pradhan Mantri Jeeva Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJY)- The scheme was launched in may 09, 2015 by PM Narendra Modi Ji. Its provide one year life protection insurance to insured. Age group of 18 to 50 year people eligibility for the scheme. Beneficiary Must enroller between 01 June to 31 March of every year. Its provide the life insurance in case of death of policyholder in any reason then Rs. 2 lack will be given to the family or the nominee. The premium of the scheme is earlier is 330 but at present 436 per annum. The scheme is full offer by Life insurance Corporation (LIC).

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) - the scheme was launched on 09 march 2015. The age group of 18 to 70 year is eligible for the scheme. The silent feature of the scheme is in case of accidental death and full disability then 2 lack risk coverage will be provided and 1 lack for the partial disability. The beneficiaries need to pay premium of 20 rupees per annum.

Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Man Dhan Pension Scheme (PM-SYM) - The scheme was launched in 2019. The Government has set some important key features for eligibility criteria of scheme like should not pay income tax and they have income below Rs. 15000 per month and age group between 18 to 40 years. This scheme is purely pension scheme for unorganized sectors workers. Main features of scheme is After completing of 60 year age the beneficiary will get minimum assured pension of Rs.3000 per month. In case of death of beneficiary then 50% of pension amount will be paid to the spouse and family pension means pension paid to the only spouse.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) - This scheme was launched in 2018. This scheme is one of the largest health assurance scheme fully funded by government of India in entire world. 5 lack rupees health coverage will be given in this scheme. Center will provide the Comprehensive primary health care and covering maternal and child health care and non communicable disease.

Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHC) - As per census 2011, total 45 crore migrant workers work in different place in country. Ministry of housing and urban affairs has launched this scheme for the urban migrants and poor who living in urban population. Its part of pradhan mantri awas yojana urban (PMAY-U). The main objective of scheme is to House for all. In two models it has implemented model 01- covers the government funded vacant houses to be converted in Affordable Rental Housing Complexes. Model 02- house converted in to Affordable Rental Housing Complexes.

One Nation One Ration Card Scheme - One nation one ration card scheme implemented by national food security act 2013. The main beneficiary of the scheme is migrant workers can access the food grains throughout the India. This scheme helps to one third of population means 37% of population is that migrant workers. It provides the food security to the migrant workers. Through the fair price shop migrant can take their food grains anywhere in India this will remove the geographical problems. And also help to reduce the leakages. For easy access of food grains by migrant department of food and public distribution with collaboration of NIA has launched the mobile application called "MERE RATION".

Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) - Finance Minister launched Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana under this scheme 1.70 lakh crore relief packages was introduced. It has very special features like increase in wages under MGNREGA from 182 to 202 rupees per day, Insurance to health workers, and central government order the state government to use the building and other construction workers welfare fund and over 3.5 crore workers were registered. Total 4987 crore financial assistance has been given to 1.82 crore construction workers.

Atmanirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana (ABRY) this scheme was launched under atmanirbhar bharat 3.0 package. to create the employment with the social security. Government of India paid the employer and employees contribution for two year period to EPFO.

Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana (ABVKY) this scheme was launched in 2018 provides the unemployment benefit once in lifetime.

Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyan (PMGKRA) this scheme was launched in 2020. It was 125 days campaign to solve the issue of migrant workers and similar kind of workers and also providing them to employment and livelihood opportunity.

PM Street vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PMSVAN) the main objective is to provide working capital loan up to 10,000 rupees. Street vendor play vital role in urban areas for informal economic. Under this scheme street vendors will get the special micro credit.

State wise Number of persons who moved in for work & Employment as per Census - 2011 (Migrant Workers)		
S. No.	States/UTs	Persons
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	52,129
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	37,37,316
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1,19,244
4	ASSAM	5,72,064
5	BIHAR	7,06,557
6	CHANDIGARH	2,06,642
7	CHHATTISGARH	10,21,077
8	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	63,779
9	DAMAN & DIU	73,782
10	GOA	1,15,870
11	GUJARAT	30,41,779
12	HARYANA	13,33,644
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2,96,268
14	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1,22,587
15	JHARKHAND	8,24,259
16	KARNATAKA	28,87,216
17	KERALA	7,13,934
18	LAKSHADWEEP	6,135
19	MADHYA PRADESH	24,15,635
20	MAHARASHTRA	79,01,819
21	MANIPUR	22,750
22	MEGHALAYA	52,797
23	MIZORAM	62,828
24	NAGALAND	1,10,779
25	NCT OF DELHI	20,29,489
26	ODISHA	8,51,363
27	PUDUCHERRY	70,721
28	PUNJAB	12,44,056
29	RAJASTHAN	17,09,602
30	SIKKIM	46,554
31	TAMIL NADU	34,87,974

32	TRIPURA	92,097
33	UTTAR PRADESH	31,56,125
34	UTTARAKHAND	6,17,094
35	WEST BENGAL	16,56,952
	INDIA	4,14,22,917

Source-

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1941077#:~:text=As%20per%20the%20Report%20Migration,and%20in%20rural%20was%2026.5%25.>

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

As per the above table the Maharashtra state have highest number of migrant workers which means 19.07% (79,01,819) out of 4,14,22,917 in India comparing with the Andhra Pradesh have 9.02% (37,37,316) Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh respectively. Due to marriage and work high numbers of Maharashtra workers are migrated (Kisan Algur 2017)

Inferences Drawn from the above table:

According to the census 2011, show that due to work and employment migrant workers plans to move from to one state to another state. To fulfil the pull and push factor the workers motivated towards to other geographical area. The factor which means gets high salary and to outcome forms the poverty so they move one place to another place.

Plights of migrant women workers

Migrant workers are highly vulnerable group. The poverty plays an important role in migration and its main cause for to migration. some of the study find that to reduce the poverty of migrant workers they think to migrant (Khan, Z.A. 2022) regularly to get high wages comparing with the living place rural to urban migrant face the problems other factor like from malnutrition and poverty are also cause for migration (Waddington and Sabates-Wheeler, 2005). According to the periodic labor force survey of 2020-2021 reveals that the female migrant rate was 47.9%, which was 37.2%, was greater than male worker. To get government scheme by migrant women workers is need to get proper awareness programs lack of women was not aware about the basic social security schemes (S.Srinivasan, Dr. P. Illango 2012). lack in family support initially migrant women workers face this problems without of family support that impact on mental health. Problem like low wages and gender based discrimination, Migrant women workers are exposed to the risk of sexual harassment and exploitation. (Acharya,1987, Sardamoni,1995, Teerink,1995). Generally migrant women workers get lower wages will comparing with the male and also not extra wages for extra working hours. Poor working conditions that lead to poor health conditions in work place they don't have even mask and ghouse for protect and also face the body aches, skill irritations. The contractor did not even pay a proper wages them. Migrant Women workers

mainly work in unorganized sector work such as a construction sector, domestic work, and farming. Child care and health problems are also common in work place facility like crèche facility also not provided by contractors.

Plights of migrant women workers during Covid -19 period

Women migrant workers face a higher risk of losing their livelihoods, having their labour and human rights violated and contracting Corona-virus. They are likely to work in the informal economy, especially domestic service and the care sector, with insecure contracts and no paid leave or ability to work from home. They are also more likely to be engaged in short-term, part-time work. Their jobs are generally excluded from contributory social insurance schemes, which mean limited or no social safety nets to compensate for lost income and limited or no access to health care and maternity protection (UN Women 2020). Women migrant domestic workers face a significant risk of abuse, leaving them trapped and unable to reach their homes as a result of increased travel restrictions (Human rights 2020) migrant women also face the child care problems without their supervision child face the problems.

Conclusion

Migrant workers play important role in development of economic. In India as per census 2011, 456 million migrant are there. In India as per 2011 census literacy rate is 74.04% and major number of migrant workers did know even aware about the state level labour welfare boards, its functions and facility provided by board to migrants. During pre and Post - Covid period poverty impacts the migrants. To get high wages workers migrate to urban they need to develop the skill and to reach government scheme to migrant, make proper publicity about the scheme.

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