

Migrant Home Returnees Revisited, Who, Why and Where of Re-Migration Mid Covid-19 Dissected

(A Study based on Phase-2 and Phase-3 Survey on Migrant Workers)



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PREFACE

Migration, a physical human movement process from place to place either in search of work and livelihood, or because of other reason, is a considered decision of the migrants. But, in the rear, their movement may not be of their choice, but due to compulsions. One such mass migration took place during Covid-19 pandemic time. They were compelled to reverse back to their native place in the 1st half of the year 2020, many of them returned in search of work in 2nd half of the year. Such migrations have many implications, and it was covered and documented by serious observers as well as journalists. Inferential Survey Statistics and Research Foundation (ISSRF) as an organisation consisting of professional, skilled, and experienced peoples, surveyed both the migrants reversed as well returned. The first report “Survey on Migrant Workers: A Study on their Livelihood after Reverse Migration due to Lockdown (All India Report)” was published in October 2020. This study was appreciated in many quarters and Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), New Delhi came forward to work jointly with ISSRF to organize the 2nd and 3rd Phase of Survey on Migrants, the last in February 2021. The database of sample migrants surveyed in 1st phase was utilized to revisit all of them through telephonic survey. We are happy that, the resurvey was done successfully, and this report was prepared in collaboration with ICRIER.

From the side of ICRIER, Dr. Ashok Gulati and Ms. Shyma Josh got themselves involved at each stage of this project and helped bringing this report to limelight. The state level principal investigators and their team worked methodically and completed the survey work and report writing as per the target for which they deserve special thanks. ISSRF and ICRIER put in record the contributions made by Shri Amitabha Panda (Project Lead and West Bengal in-charge), Shri Srikara Naik (Odisha In-charge), Dr. A. K. Choubey (Bihar In-charge), Shri Harish Chandra (Jharkhand In-charge) and Dr. B. B. Singh (Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh in-charge) and Shri Rakesh Kr. Singh (Computer Programming) for their valuable efforts. We also appreciate the encouragement made by the members of IRRSF.

It is expected that the Governments at both union and state level would take advantage of the findings and suggestions of this report and prepare a viable strategy to handle distress migration at unforeseen time as it is done for ‘national disaster management’.

New Delhi
9th March 2021

(Dr. B. B. Singh)
CEO, ISSRF

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Section 0

Executive Summary

0.1 Survey Design and Sample Size and Objectives of the Study

0.11 Survey on Migrant Workers Phase-2 is follow-up survey of migrant home returnees, earlier surveyed in Phase-1 during July-August 2020 and Phase-3 is further follow-up survey of the migrants still home placed as surveyed in Phase-2. Survey covers six States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal extending over 34 districts as covered earlier in Phase-1. [Section 2.1]

0.12 Phase-2 Survey was conducted during November-December 2020 and Phase-3, during second fortnight of February 2021 with reference dates of survey as 30 November 2020 and 28 February 2021. Non-Response is limited to 6.38% at all India level. [Section 2.2]

0.13 All India averages have been taken as weighted average of State figures by application of number of migrants returned to these States as weights. States covered here constitutes 66.67% of the migrant workers returned as the result of lockdown. [Section 2.3]

0.14 Objectives of the Survey includes extent of re-migration and the profile of re-migrants, availability of livelihood, employment opportunities and income in the Place of Re-Migration vis-a-vis earlier at the Place of Migration Pre Covid-19, overall grading of quality and quantity of food at the Place of Re-Migration as compared to earlier Place of Migration and at Native Place, and the livelihood at the Native Place of those still home placed and whether or, not these migrants are willing to return to Place of Migration and the reasons thereof. [Section 1.5]

0.2 Extent of Re-Migration and Re-Migration at Same Place

0.21 Extent of re-migration of migrant home returnees is 63.51% which includes rural migration at 5.68% and out of this, almost 80% home returnees re-migrated to the same place. Bihar has maximum re-migration to the extent of 72.40% while Jharkhand has the least, at 31.20% preceded by West Bengal at 40.26%. [Section 3.2]

0.22 Uttar Pradesh has the highest same place re-migration at 96.83% followed by West Bengal at 80.43%. Bihar, Odisha, and Jharkhand have re-migration at the same place in the range of 64.10% to 67.28%. [Section 3.4]

0.23 Chhattisgarh is peculiar as home returnees to this State have just 21.75% re-migration to the same place. The reasons as has been told, the migrant home returnees from the State did not have good experience with the employers as in many cases they did not receive the last wages due to them in the Place of Migration Pre Covid-19 and they desired to be nearer to their Native Place. Of-course the agents as it works in Chhattisgarh play important role for deciding the Place of Re-Migration. [Section 3.5]

0.3 Cautious Re-Migrants

0.31 Impact of Covid-19 is still felt, and the safety measures are followed, economy is gearing up still it is not fully stretched. This time, the re-migrants are cautious to move, in many cases they are preferring to go alone. Average family size of the re-migrants who went for remigration as expected have decreased from 1.65 to 1.24 and the average number of earning members, from 1.12 to 1.04. [Section 4.1]

0.32 Migrants of Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh still prefer to migrate with their family members though with family size heavily reduced this time. In case of Jharkhand, Odisha, and West Bengal the proportion of such migrants who migrate with family members is low. [Section 4.2]

0.33 Re-migrants are older and wiser, more educated, trained and with less female heads participation in comparison to those Still Home Placed as per Phase-2. However, now as the Covid-19 effect started softening, the younger and the risk taker, more female headed migrants started moving. Covid-19 had its effect on Phase-2 re-migrants which is now gradually getting eroded. [Section 4.3-4.6]

0.34 Migrant Home returnees could not be found from Chhattisgarh having education qualification more than middle and from Jharkhand, more than Higher Secondary. [Section 4.6]

0.35 Before August 2020, there was not much re-migration, However, from August to October it started increasing with October showing maximum at 15.69% migrants. Thereafter pace has decreased with November showing 11.51% migrants, December 6.77%, and February 2021, just 2.94%. Percentage cumulative re-migrants and the index of industrial production for manufacturing have similar trend. Now revival of industries started and so as the chances of livelihood. [Section 4.10]

0.36 Migrants from West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, and Odisha, on one hand, hardly moved in the first three months of stay, such re-migrants being less than 2.47%. On the other hand, more than 20% migrants from Jharkhand re-migrated within the first three months and another 64% within 5 months of stay. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh follow Jharkhand in that order with share of re-migrants within three months of Stay being more than 10% and around 7% respectively. [Section 4.13]

0.37 Too long stayers (more than 7 Years) and too short stayers (less than 1 year) have been cautious to re-migrate in Phase-2 and become more cautious in Phase-3. Improvement in general situation Mid Covid-19 has not convinced them to re-migrate. They may have suffered more due to forced migration reverse to home, longer stayers due to loss of established long livelihood and the shorter stayers due to dashing of hope to get fully established. Migrants with 2-3 years of Stay at the Place of Migration started back early within 5 months of Stay at Native Place [Section 4.14, 4.16]

0.4 Mode of Travel and Travel Expenses in Reverse Migration and Re-Migration

0.41 At all India level, majority of the migrants at 53.50% travelled by hired conveyance as was unplanned, urgent and in most cases public conveyances like train and buses were not available. However, while moving to Place of Re-migration, it was mostly by trains as 82.75% migrants adopted this as mode of travel. [Section 5.1]

0.42 More than 55% migrant Home returnees from Bihar and West Bengal returned to their Native Place during Covid-19 by trains and public buses. Chhattisgarh has different story as majority of the migrants travelled by hired conveyance even during re-migration, agent works for en-mass migration. [Section 5.1]

0.43 Average distance travelled by the migrants Mid Covid-19 at all India level has been found as little under 1300 km. and the cost incurred as ₹2208.62. Distance travelled is slightly reduced, however the cost incurred is reduced considerably by 23% from the time they returned to the Native Place. It suggests that on apart of known same place of migration, the factor of nearness to the Native Place played part in the decision of the re-migrants. [Section 5.3]

0.44 Migrants from Chhattisgarh migrates for livelihood at nearer places, average distance travelled for home return is just 624.44 Kms, almost half of the distance travelled by the migrants from other States. Migrants from West Bengal travelled more than 1600 Km the highest amongst States. [Section 5.3]

0.45 Cost of reverse migration and re-migration due to Covid-19 at all India level is ₹5074.53 and the per capita cost ₹3706.34. This cost involves travel cost while Home return and re-migration cost. At State level, cost of migration for migrants from West Bengal is maximum ₹6796.03 and the lowest is for Uttar Pradesh at ₹4483.99. [Section 5.4]

0.46 Just a fraction of 7.26% migrants were assisted and the assistance was to the tune of just 3.26% of the travel cost incurred by the migrants in home return. While re-migration, 4.07% migrants were assisted, and the assistance given was 6.47% of the travel cost incurred by the migrants. [Section 5.5]

0.5 Main Occupation and Income Profile of Migrants at Place of Migration Pre Covid-19 and Re-Migration Mid Covid-19:

0.51 Most of the re-migrants are Salaried and Wage Earners. Their share at 55.39% in Pre Covid-19 migration has now increased to 68.73% Mid Covid-19 re-migration. On the other hand, share of casual workers in non-agriculture at 32.25% in Pre Covid-19 migration has decreased to 17.38% in Mid Covid-19 re-migration. Migrants Mid Covid-19 period are cautious and tried to ensure that they have assured jobs at the Place of Re-Migration. [Section 6.1,6.2]

0.53 Re-migrants self-employed in non-agriculture at 11.40% are basically from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and to some extent from West Bengal. [Section 6.4]

0.54 Two most prominent industries of occupation are manufacturing and constructions, with more than 44% re-migrants engaged in manufacturing and more than 29% in constructions. Wholesale and retail trade has employed around 10% re-migrants, food service activities, 7% and the rest 3.31% in transportation. [Section 6.5]

0.55 Majority of the re-migrants at 34.35% are engaged in elementary operations such as construction labour, farm labour, company labor etc. Other two major occupations are craft and related workers (carpenter, mechanic, painter, moulder, welder, fitter, electrician etc) at 30.55% and service worker and shop and market sales worker (guard, travel agent, cooks, waiter, beautician, caretaker, shopkeeper, sales assistants) at 25.52%. [Section 6.6]

0.56 Re-migrants from West Bengal at 64.13% and Odisha at 33.64% are service workers and shop and market sales workers. Re-migrants from Jharkhand are predominantly craft and related workers at 90.58% and from Odisha a good percentage of 12.04% are technicians, associate professionals and clerks, the top occupation, skill wise and management wise. [Section 6.7]

0.57 Average monthly income of the migrant family has decreased at the Place of Re-migration by 7.75% to ₹13231.42. However, per capita monthly income has increased by 16.23%. to ₹10853.95 at the Place of Re-Migration. Average income at the Native Place is substantially low, the main reasons behind are lack of economic activity and more than required involvement in agriculture activities at Native Place. It may be mentioned here that income for self-employment in agriculture has not been reported by the survey. [Section 6.9]

0.58 Average monthly income of migrants are highest for the re-migrants from Chhattisgarh at ₹19095.78 followed by those from Odisha at ₹15150.02 and Bihar at ₹14988.55, while the lowest income is for the re-migrants from West Bengal at the place of Remigration Mid Covid-19 at ₹10707.88. Re-Migrants from other two States Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh have income as ₹13461.54 and ₹12447.78, respectively. [Section 6.11]

0.59 Average monthly income of re-migrants in Phase-3 compared to that of Phase-2 has slightly increased from ₹13163.33 to ₹13393.14, an increase of 1.75. Re-migrants from West Bengal have maximum increase of 46.36% from the lowest monthly income among all the States ₹9503.33 in Phase-2 to ₹13920 in Phase-3.

0.6 Employment Conditions at Place of Re-Migration

0.61 At all India level 15.33% migrants had to wait for one to two weeks and a small percentage of 1.64% for more than two weeks before getting job at Place of Re-Migration Mid Covid-19. Mid Covid-19 time for re-migrated has not been smooth. Almost 80% migrant home returnees have gone to the same place still they had to wait for availing the job. [Section 7.1]

0.62 More than 55% re-migrants are employed by proprietary and partnership enterprises and 41.50%, by public and private companies, trusts, and cooperatives. Only a small fraction of 3.47% re-migrants is engaged in employer households doing petty jobs. Employment of more than 40% re-migrants in companies, trusts and cooperatives shows that the employment is good but whether socially secured? [Section 7.5]

0.63 At all India level, 71.80% re-migrants get their wages monthly and 15.82% on daily basis. A small portion of 1.64% re-migrants get their salary at fortnightly basis. Normally the casual workers get payment on daily basis while those involved in constructions may get even on weekly and fortnightly basis depending on the type of arrangement they have. [Section 7.7]

0.64 At all India level more than 82% re-migrant salaried, wage earners and casual workers do not have any contract with the employer, characteristics of workers in informal sector. Added with this no contract employment, there are 11.48% re-migrants who only have oral contract, rendering only 5.73% re-migrants having some written contract mostly for less than one year. [Section 7.9]

0.65 Employment of Re-migrants from Chhattisgarh are entirely based on 'no contract' business, while those from West Bengal and Jharkhand have more than 92% re-migrants with 'no contract'. [Section 7.10]

0.66 Salaried, wage earners and casual workers re-migrants do not have pensions, almost nil at 0.15% gratuity, 2.60%, PF/EPF and 3.90% have health benefits. Only 11.06% have benefit of paid leaves. The service benefits of re-migrants may suggest that migrants do not have any job security or security to meet exigencies in place of remigration and are under the mercy and undefined conditions of the employer. [Section 7.12]

0.7 Social Security Benefits at the Place of Re-Migration

0.71 At all India level only 1.75% of the re-migrants have benefitted through ration card, 2.09% through Jan-Dhan account and 11.40% have other bank accounts. Ration cards and Jan-Dhan accounts might be available to only those who had been in the Place of Migration for longer duration. [Section 8.1]

0.72 Quality of food at Place of Re-migration is little less than at Place of Migration Pre Covid-19. Weighted rank of the quality of food at the place of re-migration taking much less as 1, little less as 2, same as 3 and better than as 4, comes out to be 2.15 which tilts towards little less than at Place of Migration while quality of food at Native Place is 2.77 i.e., tilts towards more “little less than PM”. [Section 8.4]

0.8 Main Occupation and Income of Still Home Place Migrants in Native Place

0.81 As usual most of the migrants are involved in agriculture either as self-employed or agriculture labor followed by casuals in non-agriculture. Share of self-employed in agriculture at Native Place is 31.64% as per Phase 1 survey, which increased to 42.66% as per Phase 2 survey after four months. If casual workers in agriculture are included dependency in agriculture for livelihood increases from 42.90% to 60.43% in the respective period. [Section 9.1]

0.82 Almost 6 months after return, migrants with no economic activity have decreased from 38.62% to 13.99%. But where have they gone, must have absorbed in agriculture. Self-employed in non-agriculture and salaried and wage earners have slightly increased however, remain below 4.37% and 1.40% respectively. [Section 9.2]

0.83 Only 4.91% of migrant home returnees could get job under MNREGA after return along with other public works which now have increased slightly to 7.72%. MNREGA and other public works have hardly been able to provide any livelihood/employment support to the migrants in Native Place despite a lot of murmuring towards restructuring of MNREGA to provide jobs to migrant home returnees. [Section 9.2]

0.84 Average monthly income of the migrant family has now increased at Native Place Mid Covid-19 by 29.05% to ₹2563.76 and per capita monthly income has increased by 35.35%. to ₹1683.15. However, average income at the Native Place even Mid Covid-19 is just 18.19% of the income at Place of Migration Pre Covid-19. It may be mentioned here that income for self-employment in agriculture has not been reported during the survey. [Section 9.6]

0.85 Average monthly income of migrants are highest at Native Place Mid Covid-19 for the migrants from Bihar at ₹6638.38 followed by those from Jharkhand at ₹4388.95, while the lowest income is for the migrants from Chhattisgarh at ₹828.11 preceded by those from Uttar Pradesh at ₹905.90. [Section 9.8]

0.86 Quality of food at Native Place at all India and Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal are less than that at Place of Migration. Quality of food taken by home place migrants in Chhattisgarh and Odisha are however is same as that at Place of Migration. [Section 9.9]

0.9 Social Security Benefits: Food security and Skill training at Native Place

0.91 At all India level 86.95% still home placed migrants have ration card, 28.37%, Jan-Dhan account and 73.35%, other Bank accounts. Such achievements, at Native Place, after a good 5-6 months from the return of migrants, reflects major implementation hitch of the Government policies on migrants. [Section 10.7]

0.92 Migrant beneficiaries to agriculture loan at 0.10%, non-agriculture loan at 0.51%, Kisan Credit Cards at 0.21%, Gas Connections at 2.26% as on July 31 had been abysmally low and after four months of continued stay at Native Place almost nil beneficiaries added. Additional beneficiaries to the tune of 0.10% for agriculture loan, 0.21% for Kisan Credit Card and 0.10% for gas connections complete the story of implementation hitch. [Section 10.10]

0.93 Cash beneficiaries of 8.5% in Jan-Dhan account and other cash assistance beneficiaries of 15.26% now have 0.21% additional beneficiaries in Jan-Dhan account and just 0.10% in other cash assistance beneficiaries. [Section 10.10]

0.94 At all India level there has been an increase in percentage coverage of migrant beneficiaries of PDS free or priced rice (73.60% to 82.24%) and PDS free or priced wheat (39.49% to 63.30%) but there is decline in coverage of beneficiaries PDS free or priced Chana from 46.11% to 12.16%. This might be due to lockdown specific distribution of Chana earlier to mitigate the food security problem of poor and migrants. [Section 10.11]

0.95 Only 1.75% of re-migrants and 1.36% of still home placed migrants have received formal skill training. Ground level status shows the formal skill training initiative under PM Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan, which was to be implemented in a Mission mode, for employment opportunities locally, is yet to take off, as far as migrant workers are concerned. [Section 10.13]

0.10 Sources and Destination States of Migration

0.101 Maharashtra and Gujarat are the most favored States for migrants and re-migrants for livelihood. Maharashtra shared 23.39% migrants before Covid-19 which has now increased to 32.28%. Share of Gujarat has however decreased from 14.99% in Pre Covi-19 time to 14.38% now. Haryana is at third place with 7.06% re-migrants. [Section 11.2]

0.102 In the major States, Haryana has the highest 89.13% migrants coming to same place in Haryana followed by Rajasthan where 85.92% migrants have come to same place. Maharashtra and Gujarat come at third and fourth places with 77.97% and 73.15% migrants coming to same place. Southern States combinedly have the least number of migrants at 57.78% coming to same place after West Bengal. [Section 11.3]

0.103 Maharashtra has predominantly salaried and wage-earning occupations at 82.32% of re-migrants. Gujarat has mix of Salaried and Wage-earners at 66.14% followed by casual workers in non-agriculture 19.92% and the self-employed in non-agriculture 11.35%. Self-employed in non-agriculture are mostly in Delhi at 21.05% followed by Haryana at 18.56% and Rajasthan at 16.22%. [Section 11.8]

0.11 Re-Migration and Reasons for Re-Migration:

0.111 At all India level, as per Phase-2 Survey, 51.13% migrants have shown their willingness to re-migrate and the rest of 48.87% not willing to re-migrate. [Section 12.2]

0.112 Most of the still home placed migrants surveyed in Phase-2 willing to return, to the extent of 76.25% have given reasons for re-migration as “have employment opportunity at Place of Migration” and a small fraction of 2.36% as “got feeler from the employer”. [Section 12.3]

0.113 Out of Migrants not willing to return, 54.40% assign reason as fear of Covid-19 and 23.20% as less likely to get work in Place of Migration thereby employing that once the fear of Covid-19 is over and the employment opportunities in the Place of Migration increases they will be willing to return. Only a small fraction of 13.85% of such migrants assigns reasons for not willing to re-migrate as having employment opportunity in Native Place. [Section 12.4]

0.114 As per the Phase-3 Survey conducted after 3 months of Phase-2 and after re-migration of more than 63% home returnees, willingness to return have increased from 51.13% to 54.49%. Still the migrants

willing to return have major reason as employment opportunity, however feeling of no employment opportunity at Native Place is playing part in the willingness to move. [Section 12.11]

0.115 The extent of re-migration after the Covid-19 is subsidized and the economy gets revival to the extent of Pre Covid-19 level has been estimated and the result show that more than 90% migrants would return to the Place of Migration for livelihood. [Section 12.14]

Section 1

Migrant Home Returnees and Workplace Returnee in the time of Covid-19 Pandemic Revisited: Background and Objectives of the Survey – Extent of Re-migration, profile of re-migrants, comparison of livelihood and income at Place of Migration Pre Covid-19 and Re-Migration Mid Covid-19 and at Native Place Just after the Return and now for Still Home Placed migrants

1.1 The year 2020 had been the witness of the worst ever pandemic spread worldwide causing unprecedented human loss and disruption of social fabric and economy. India effectively dealt the Covid-19 with lock down initiated in March 2020. This impacted the industries, the source of livelihoods for lakhs and crores of people, including migrants in the industrial cities and towns. They were forced to return to their Native Place. The story of the migrants, their plights, loss of livelihood, pressure on the family at native place and the worst condition of employment thereat for the migrants have been brought out through the Migrants Survey carried out in Phase-1 of the Survey in June-July 2020. Government started unlocking the lock down and allowing the economy in phases and the economy started showing the revival. And the migrants, the home returnees, the workplace returnee started going back to the cities and towns for the livelihood (partly due to non-favorable economic condition in the Native Place) as re-migrants. Though the Covid-19 is not over, the economy is not fully geared, and the country has not reached the Pre Covid-19 status, but the matter concerning livelihood has compelled the deprived and vulnerable to opt for cautious migration back to cities and towns in search of employment and livelihood.

1.2 Migration Survey Phase-1 was conducted by ISS&RF during July-August 2020 to enquire into various aspects of migrants reversed to native place due to lockdown. Subject of enquiry mainly focused on sources of livelihood, occupation, family dependence, average monthly income, receipts of Government's assistance at Place of Migration and at Native Place and the willingness of the migrants to return to Place of Migration and the reasons thereof. Based on Phase-1 of Survey, reports on "Survey on Migrant Workers: A Study of their Livelihoods on Reverse Migration Due to Lockdown" at all India level and six State Reports were released in September 2020.

1.3 The results of Phase-1 Survey highlighted the alarming economic situation of the home returnee migrants with more than one-third having no economic activity, average per capita monthly income of the migrants dropping to less than Rs.1500 per month from more than Rs.14700 at the Place of Migration in Pre Covid-19 time. Casual workers were the most sufferers leaving the Place of Migration first before any other group of workers decided to move. Despite proclaimed Government assistance and welfare measures, just 8.50% received deposits in their Jan-Dhan accounts. MGNREGA was supposed to be restructured and broadened to include the migrants and their skills for livelihood but has provided along with other public works, an employment to just 3.53% of the migrant home returnees. Government of India and the migrant source States have started/ completed skill mapping of the migrants with the purpose to provide skill-based employment in the Native Place. Survey finds two-third of the migrants desiring to return to the Place of Migration and amongst them, most of the migrants 40.90% assign the first reason for return as "Employment opportunities in Place of Migration". Beyond this belief, another 33.15% favors "Employer's willingness to give employment on same or more wages". As far as the occupation and work activity is concerned, the Survey revealed that non agriculture labor and helpers are the dominant skill possessed by 26.13% migrants. Construction, tiles, and pipe cutting work is possessed

by 9.70% migrants and iron work, welding and fabrication possessed by 6.09% and mason, by 5.45% migrants.

1.4 Now, after lapse of nearly four months from the dates of the survey of Phase-1, it was expected that considerable numbers of migrants would have re-migrated and the rest, settled at home place or seeking opportunity to re-migrate. To enquire into various aspects such as source of livelihood, food consumption, earning, expenses on journey, assistance received, and skill possessed of both re-migrants and those stayed back in their Native Place, Phase 2 of Migrant Survey was conducted during November-December 2020 through telephonic survey by contacting the migrants who were surveyed earlier in Phase-1.

1.5 Objectives of the Phase-2 Survey:

- Extent of re-migration and the profile of re-migrants,
- Availability of livelihood, employment opportunities and the income in the Place of Re-Migration vis-a-vis earlier at the Place of Migration,
- Benefits of the Government intervention/assistance/schemes to create alternative livelihood opportunities for migrants in their Native Place,
- Quality and quantity of food at the Place of Re-Migration as compared to earlier Place of Migration and at Native Place, and
- The livelihood at the Native Place of those still at their Native Place and whether or, not these migrants are willing to return to Place of Migration and the reasons thereof.

1.6 Schedule of the Survey Phase-2 has been placed in Annexure-A.2 and Schedule of Phase-1 at Annexure A.2. Phase-2 schedule has 4 blocks, Block-0 Background Data from Phase-1, Block-1 Identification Particulars including educational level and formal skill training received, Block-2 Remigrated Workers, Place of Re-Migration, Size of Family, Distance Covered, Travel Cost, Livelihood, Industry, Occupation, Condition of Employment, Average Monthly Income, Social Security Benefits, Food Consumption at Place of Re-Migration and Block-3 Workers at native Place, Livelihood, Industry, Occupation, Average Monthly Income, Possession of ration card, Jan-Dhan Account and Other bank Accounts, Food Consumption, Government Assistance and Whether Planning to Re-Migrate and Reasons thereof.

1.7 Subsequently, in view of better pandemic situation, it was felt to have a quick survey of those who were still home placed after Phase-2 of the survey and to inquire about their re-migration and to collect minimal data on size of family re-migrated, livelihood at the Place of Re-migration, Possession of ration card, Jan-Dhan Account and Other bank Accounts, and for the rest placed at home about their willingness to re-migration and the reasons thereof. Phase-3 of the Migration Survey was conducted in the last week of February 2021 and has the reference date of 28 February 2021. Schedule of the Survey Phase-3 is placed at Annexure A.3.

Section 2

Sampling Strategy and Sample Design for the Survey: Follow-up Surveys Phase-2 after 4 Months and Phase-3 after another 3 months, 6 States and 34 Districts Covered, Non-Response Limited only to 6.38%, All India Results derived using 'Weights' based on Estimated Number of Migrants.

2.1 Phase-2 Survey is follow-up survey of the migrant home returnees surveyed in Phase-1 during July-August 2020 and Phase-3 is further follow-up survey of the migrant still home placed as surveyed in Phase-2. Survey covers six States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal as done earlier in Phase-1 and Phase-3 survey is a quick survey of those who re-migrated after the Phase-2 Survey. These are the States having concentration of the migrant home returnee and from where often the migrant workers moves to other States for livelihood. Detailed sample design and strategy has been given in Annexure-1. Sample Size and non-response in Phase-2 has been presented in Table 2.1. Non-Response is basically due to change in contact numbers of the migrants after re-migration. As such, at all India level non-response is limited only to 6.38%.

Table-2.1

Sample Number of Migrant Home Returnees Surveyed in Phase-1 and Phase-2

State	Migrants as per Phase-1	Migrants surveyed in Phase-2	%age Migrants Surveyed
BIHAR	470	470	100.00
CHHATTISGARH	500	500	100.00
JHARKHAND	195	125	64.10
ODISHA	497	497	100.00
UTTAR PRADESH	795	725	91.19
WEST BENGAL	460	457	99.35
All India	2917	2774	93.62

2.2 Date of survey for different States during Phase-1, Phase-2 and Phase-3 Surveys may be seen in Table-2.2. Phase-2 Survey was conducted during November-December 2020 with reference date of survey as 30 November 2020 and Phase-3, during February 2021 with reference date of Survey as 28 February 2021. Reference date of Survey in Phase-1 is 31 July 2020.

Table-2.2

State wise Start and Completion Date of Survey

State	Phase-1 (2020)		Phase-2 (2020)		Phase-3 (2021)	
	Start of Survey	Completion of Survey	Start of Survey	Completion of Survey	Start of Survey	Completion of Survey
Bihar	12 July	28 July	24 Nov.	12 Dec.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.
Chhattisgarh	30 June	28 July	9 Nov.	25 Nov.	20 Feb.	23 Feb.
Jharkhand	7 July	1 Aug.	11 Nov.	9 Dec.	22 Feb.	25 Feb.
Odisha	5 July	21 July	17 Nov.	23 Dec.	25 Feb.	3 March
Uttar Pradesh	12 July	15 Aug.	22 Nov.	30 Dec.	21 Feb.	25 Feb.
West Bengal	14 July	30 July	7 Nov.	1 Dec.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.

2.3 In this Report All India averages have been taken as weighted average of State figures by application of number of migrants returned to these States as weights. States covered here constitutes 66.67% of the migrant workers returned as the result of lockdown. For arriving at this figure of 66.67%, number of home returnee migrants have been taken from the statement given by the Ministry of Labor and Employment, Government of India with reference to Unstarred Question No. 174, in its answer on 14 September 2020 on number of migrant workers who have returned to their home State. The States included in the Statement are migrants returned to Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal amongst other States. Number of migrants in Odisha has been taken from the dashboard of the Odisha Government as on 7 July 2020 and that of Chhattisgarh from a statement of the Government of Chhattisgarh as on 16 June 2020 asserting that 106928 migrants returned by 78 Shramik Special Trains and others by vehicle and on foot. However, as per their registration data, only 47059 have applied and 17461 got registered, which has not been considered. Number of migrants and weights computed for all India weighted average are given in Table-1.

Table-2.3

State wise Number of Migrants and their Weights in All India Averages

Sr.	State	No. of Migrants	Weights
1	BIHAR	1500612	19.73
2	CHHATTISGARH	530047	6.97
3	JHARKHAND	375000	4.93
4	ODISHA	565126	7.43
5	UTTAR PRADESH	3249638	42.73
6	WEST BENGAL	1384693	18.21
Total 6 States		7605116	100.00

2.4 The following paragraphs present the survey results of Phase-2 and Phase-3 interwoven with those of Phase-1. We term the migrants surveyed as migrant home returnees (earlier in Phase-1 Report, the term used was reverse migrants) or simply as migrants and the period at the Place of Migration before lockdown from where they returned due to Covid-19 and the lockdown, as Pre Covid-19 Place of Migration. The migrant home returnees who re-migrated from their Native Place are termed as Re-Migrants and the place where they went for livelihood as Place of Re-Migration Mid Covid-19 and those who did not, as Migrants still Home Placed. The survey time of Nov-Dec 2020 and February 2021, we term together as Mid Covid-19 as the impact of Covid-19 is still felt and the economy is yet to be fully revived.

Section 3

Extent of Re-Migration and Re-Migration at Same Place – Home Returnees from Bihar Re-Migrated in Large Number but those from West Bengal and Jharkhand Still Confused and Hesitated

3.1 Impact of Covid-19 is still being felt across the country. Livelihood is crucial for the migrant home returnees at the Native Place where they were never accommodated due to reasons of over-crowding in agriculture and non-availability of minimum wages for livelihood in non-agriculture sector. Therefore, many of them had to move from the Native Place for livelihood and some, still waiting as confused between the better economic situation at the Home Place and better pandemic related situation at the Place of Re-Migration. Table 3.1 presents the extent of re-migration of the home returnees and the re-migration to the place of Pre Covid-19 migration after about five to six months (Phase-2) and after about eight to nine months (Phase-3) of Stay at Native Place.

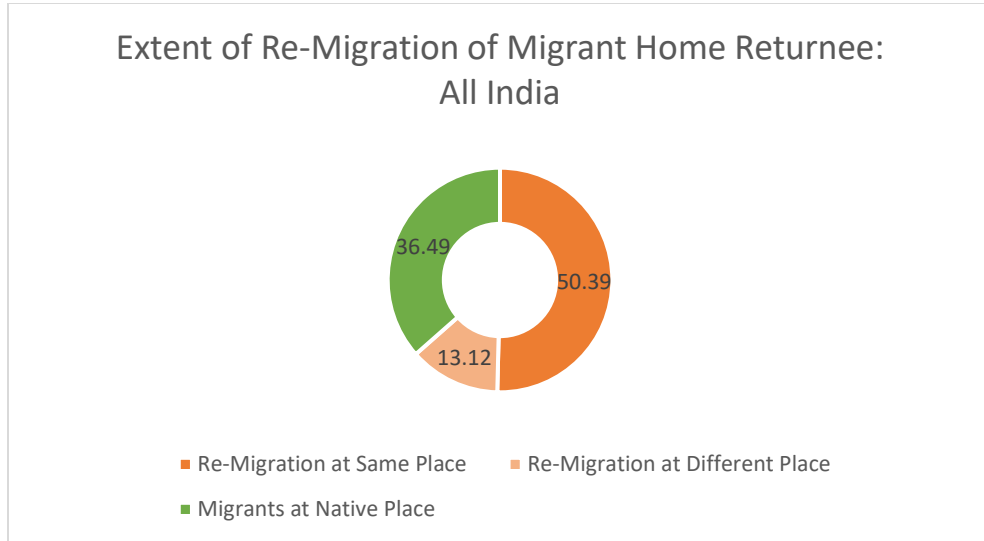
Table 3.1

Extent of Re-Migration and Re-Migration to the Same Place of Migration Pre Covid-19

State	%age of Re-Migrants Phase-2	%age of Re-Migrants by Phase-3	%age Re-Migration to Rural Areas by Phase-3	%age Migrants Still at Native Place	%age Re-Migration to Same Place out of all Re-Migrants
BIHAR	60.64	92.48	0.90	7.52	64.76
CHHATTISGARH	43.80	61.60	72.40	38.40	21.75
JHARKHAND	31.20	31.20	5.13	68.80	64.10
ODISHA	47.08	65.19	1.85	34.81	67.28
UTTAR PRADESH	43.86	65.24	1.06	34.76	96.83
WEST BENGAL	29.32	40.26	5.43	59.74	80.43
All India	43.88	63.51	5.68	36.49	79.34

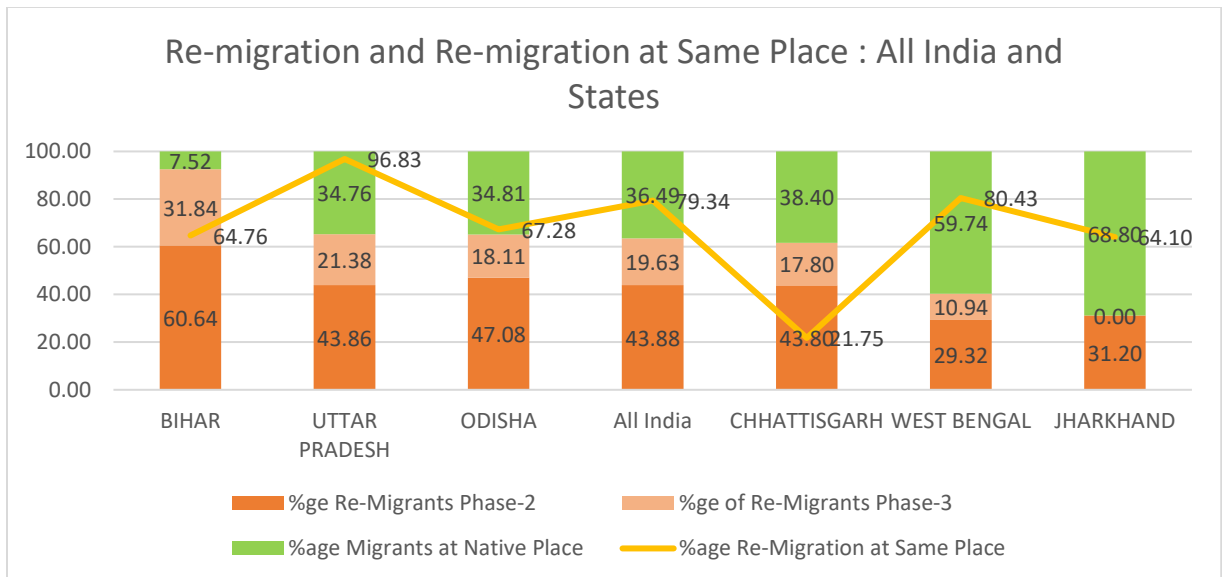
3.2 Extent of re-migration at all India level as on 28 February 2021 is 63.51%, which includes rural re-migration at 5.68% and out of these, almost 80% home returnees re-migrated to the same place. Same place re-migration means re-migration to the same city/town (in case of urban area) or development block (in case of rural area) from where the migrants reversed due to Covid-19 and the lock down. Chart 3.1 graphically exhibits the status at all India level and Chart 3.2 at source State wise. A few home returnee migrants, as already explained could not be contacted forming the non-response of 6.38%, might have returned to workplace as their contact numbers were not traceable. If we add up this non-response to the number of assertive re-migrants, the extent of re-migration may be a little higher. As economy is opening up gradually indicated by collection of GST, the index of industrial production for manufacturing, and the Gross Value Added, the remaining home placed migrants would also pick up speed to join the workplace either in the same sector or in the alternative sectors at some Place of Re-Migration.

Chart 3.1



3.3 State wise analysis reveals that as far as re-migration Mid Covid-19 is concerned, Bihar and two States of Jharkhand and West Bengal are at two ends. Bihar has maximum re-migration to the extent of 92.48% while Jharkhand has the least, at 31.20% preceded by West Bengal at 40.26%. Re-migration from Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh in that order is between 61.60% to 65.24%. As far as re-migration in the last three months between Phase-2 and Phase-3 is concerned, Bihar has the highest re-migration in three months to the tune of 31.84%, Jharkhand has almost no re-migration and West Bengal, 10.98% in this period. Remaining States have re-migration between 17.80% to 21.38%.

Chart 3.2



3.4 As far as same place re-migration is concerned, Uttar Pradesh has the highest same place re-migration at 96.83% followed by West Bengal at 80.43%. Bihar, Odisha, and Jharkhand have re-migration at the same place in the range of 64.10% to 67.28%. Rural re-migration is not peculiar, but fear of Covid-

19 has compelled more migrants at 5.68% to move to nearer places, known territories, similar environments, less expensive migration, familiar and secured jobs, and mind it, it is not agriculture related but majorly construction related jobs from the backward source placed migrants. Chhattisgarh has the rural re-migration of high amplitude percentage at 72.40%. Jharkhand and West Bengal have such re-migrants for little more than 5% while rest of States have rural re-migration at around 1%. Most of the migrants from Chhattisgarh have re-migrated to Jharkhand rural areas for livelihood.

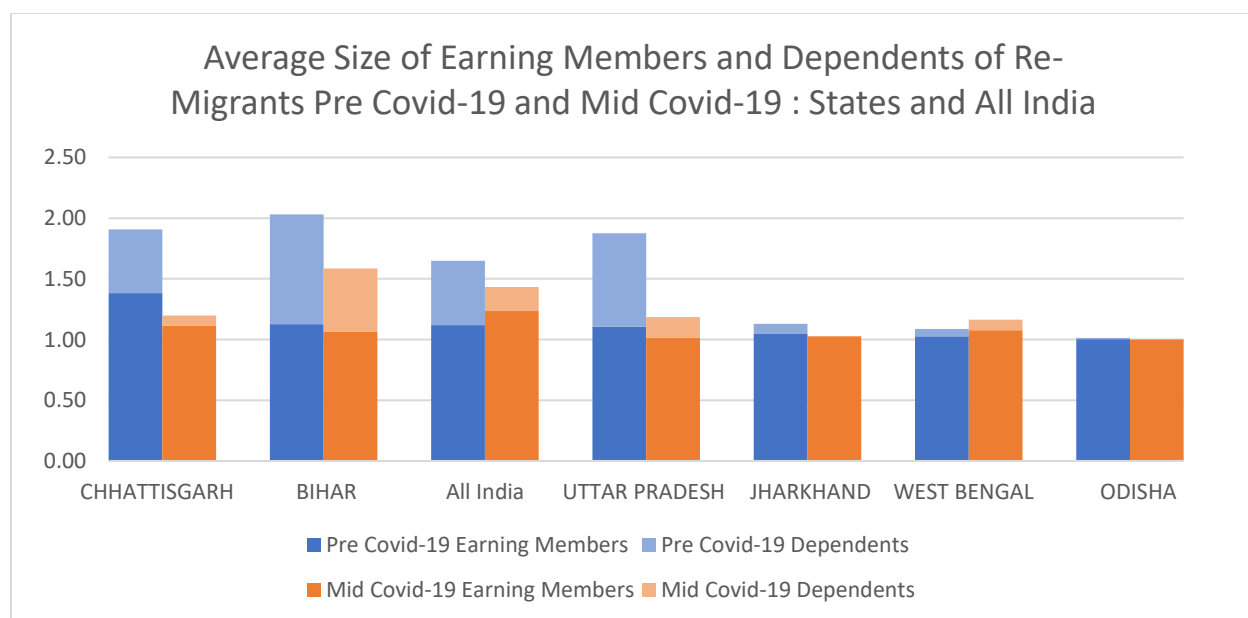
3.5 Chhattisgarh is peculiar as home returnees to this State have just 21.75% re-migration to the same place. The reasons as has been told, the migrant home returnees from the State did not have good experience with the employers as in many cases they did not receive the last wages due to them in the Place of Migration and they desired to be nearer to their Native Place. Of-course the agents as it works in Chhattisgarh play important role for deciding the Place of Re-Migration. This is part reason for rural re-migration.

Section 4

Cautious Re-Migrants: Family Size, Size of the Earning Members and the Female Participation Affected, Relatively Older, Educated and Trained Preferred to Move Early, Others Hesitated, Covid-19 Regulates the Return to Migration, Re-Migration Picks Up from September, Maximum with 4-7 Months of Stay at Native Place, Month Wise Cumulative Re-Migration has similar Trend as of Industrial Production, Short and Long Stayers Moved Early, Patterns Changing in Phase-3

4.1 Impact of Covid-19 is still felt, and the safety measures are followed, economy is gearing up and is not fully stretched. Analysis of the profile of re-migrants suggests this time the migrants are cautious to move, in many cases they are preferring to go alone. Average family size of the re-migrants who went for remigration as expected have decreased from 1.65 to 1.24 and the average number of earning members, itself from 1.12 to 1.04 and dependents from 0.53 to 0.20. This is well understood as the migrants would like to keep their family at Native Place in the time of uncertainty and fear of Covid-19. Chart 4.1 depicts the source State wise average size of earning members and dependents of re-migrant home returnees Pre Covid-19 Place of Migration and Mid Covid-19 Place of Re-Migration.

Chart 4.1

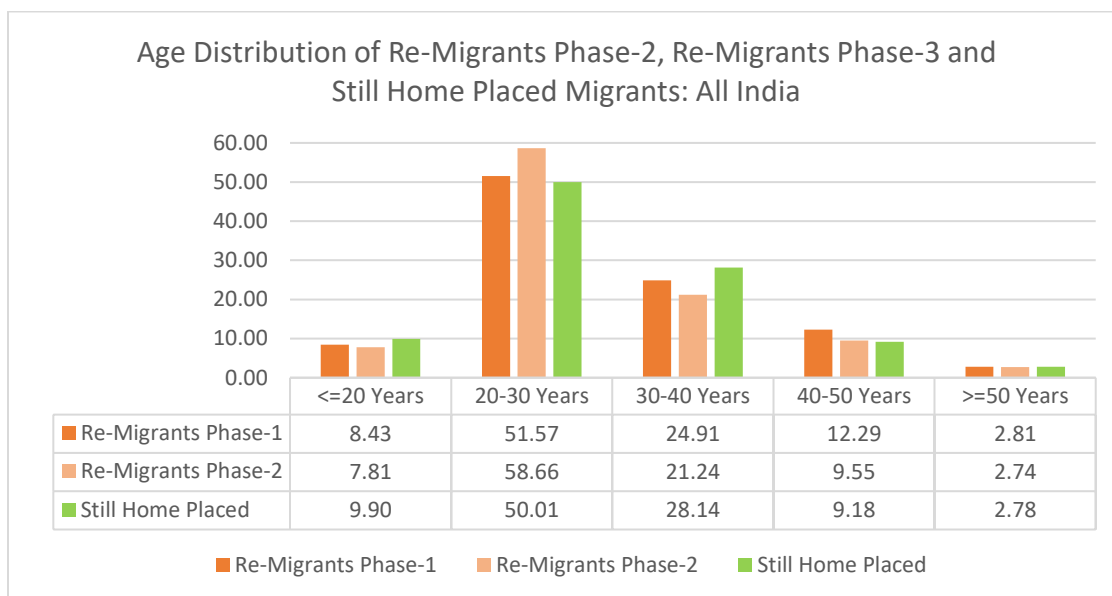


4.2 State wise differentials of family size of migrants indicate that the migrants of Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh still prefer to migrate with their family members though with family size heavily reduced this time. In case of Jharkhand, Odisha, and West Bengal the proportion of such migrants who migrate with family members is low. States surveyed follow all India pattern of reduced family size Mid Covid-19 except West Bengal wherein the average family size has slightly increased from 1.09 to 1.16 and average number of earning members from 1.03 to 1.08. From Jharkhand and Odisha, almost all the migrants Mid Covid-19 have gone alone.

4.3 Does re-migration anything to do with age and gender of migrants and whether age and gender play role in taking decision for re-migration in such difficult time of Covid-19 and livelihood. Chart 4.2 presents distribution of migrant home returnees by age of the head of migrants' family at all India level and percentage of female heads all India and State wise for re-migrants and still home placed migrant

home returnees. As per the data, median age of the re-migrants at 27 years (in both Phase-1 and Phase-2) is almost same as the median age of still home placed migrants at 26 years. Analysis of Phase-2 data reveals share of young migrants of less than 20 years lesser, share of old migrants of more than 40 years larger and those between 20-30 years age almost same as compared to the migrants still home placed. This suggests older and wiser migrants moved early. They know more about the workplace and the means of livelihood. However, in Phase-3 we find the share of old migrants of more than 40 years decreasing and that of migrants between 20-30 years increasing amongst the re-migrants. This suggests now as the Covid-19 effect started softening, the younger and the risk taker started moving. Covid-19 had its effect on Phase-1 re-migrants which is now gradually getting eroded.

Chart 4.2

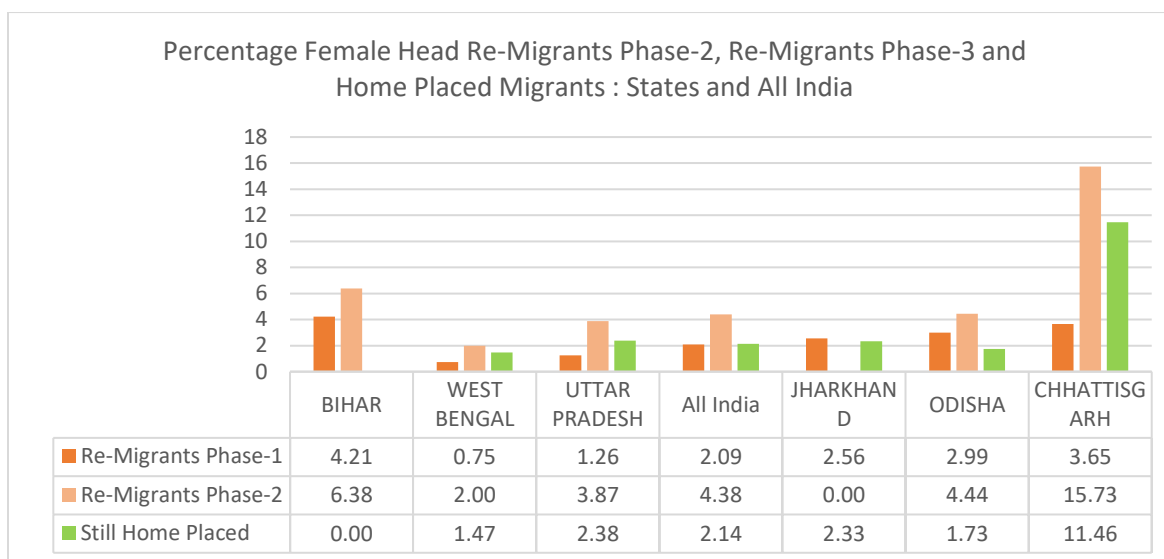


4.4 State differentials have similar pattern, however with marked differences. In case of Odisha younger age migrant home returnee constitutes 48.29% of the re-migrants in Phase-1 and 70% in Phase-2 which is lower than share of 72.83% in home placed migrants. This suggests from Odisha still the re-migrants comprise of older and wiser migrants. Similar is the case of Chhattisgarh with share of younger age migrants in Phase-2, Phase-3 and still home places as 63.01%, 68.54% and 69.79% respectively. Other States follow all India pattern, and the re-migrants after Phase-3 are comparatively younger. Certainly, re-migration in tricky situation of Mid Covid-19 is not in rash but is calculated one, initially taken up by the relatively older and wiser ones and now as the situation getting better, the younger ones join the re-migration and search for livelihood.

4.5 There are only few migrant home returnees headed by a female. Chart 4.3 presents State wise percentage of female heads amongst the re-migrants and the migrants who are still home placed. It is found that female headed re-migrants which had been just 2.09% in Phase-2 has increased to 4.38% in Phase-3 while the presently home placed migrants have 2.14% female heads. State wise scenario is similar, same pattern, till Phase-2 (Reference date 30 November 2020), little re-migration of female headed migrants, however, in Phase-3, moderately large re-migration of such migrants. From Bihar, almost all the migrants with female heads have re-migrated. On the other hand, Chhattisgarh still has more than 11%

female headed migrants at home. Based on the survey data, it can be concluded that re-migration has initially adversely affected the female heads participation. Given the status of females in Indian society, comparatively low proportions are migrating to distance workplaces as head of the households and further lower proportions are venturing to move back to workplaces in the time of uncertainty and pandemic as reflected in Phase-2. However, the things are getting smoother as the impact of Covid-19 on society and economy getting better and as result, female headed migrants have started moving back. Afterall it is matter of livelihood.

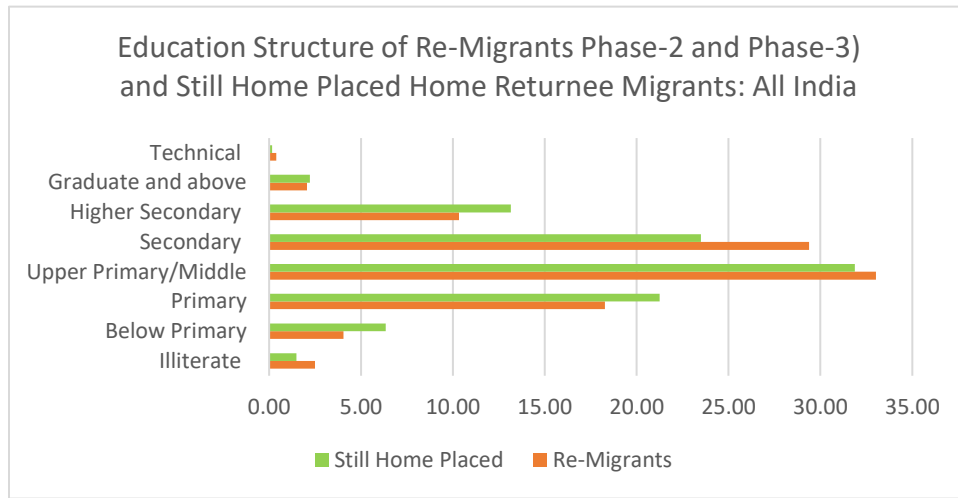
Chart 4.3



4.6 Education and skills, though later matters more, are important factors for the livelihood at far off places of migration. Education structure of the re-migrants and the home returnees who are still Home Placed may be seen in Chart 4.4. Distribution of migrants by education among re-migrants at all India level is 24.81% as primary and below, 33.02% as middle and 42.17% secondary and above including graduates and technical. On comparison with those still home placed, we find that the re-migrants have more share of the educated migrants, technical and secondaries in comparison to those still Home Placed migrants. Thus, higher the education level, higher is the probability of migration as well as re-migration even if the fear of pandemic persists.

4.7 State wise scenario reveals divergent story. Re-Migrants with secondary and above have better representations from Jharkhand, Odisha, and Uttar Pradesh in comparison to those still home placed. However, Bihar and West Bengal show contrary findings. It is worth shareable that we could not find migrant home returnees from Chhattisgarh having education qualification more than middle and from Jharkhand, more than Higher Secondary.

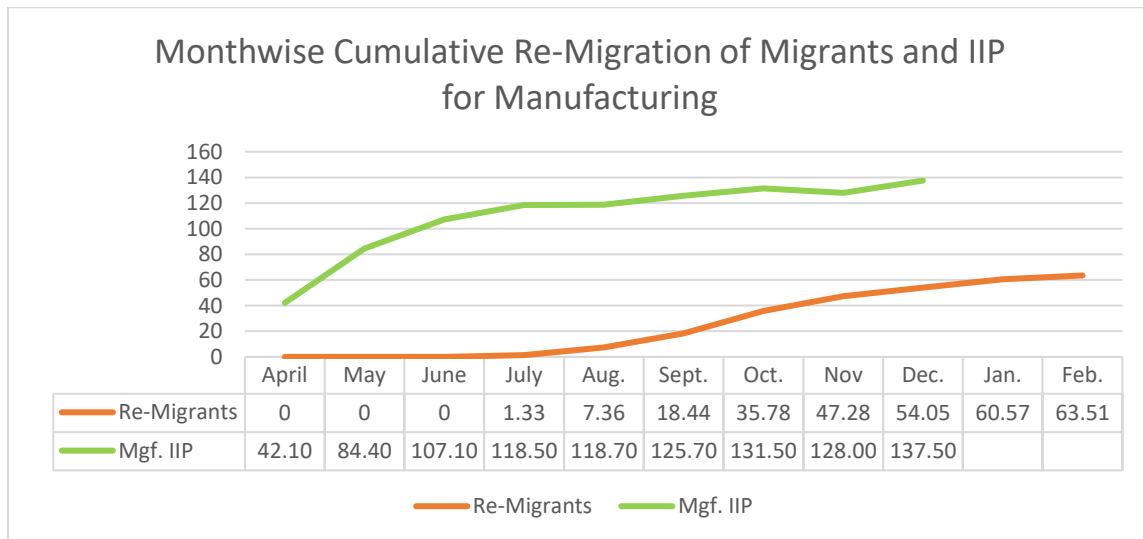
Chart 4.4



4.8 There are only few migrants who have received formal training, a commentary on the Government schemes of skill upgradation of migrants. Those re-migrated have representation of 1.41% in comparison to those still home placed with 1.65% representation, no significant difference.

4.9 With the unlocking of lockdown, the migrants started re-migrating. How the gradual softening of the Covid-19 impact and the unlocking of economy has affected the re-migration may be seen from the month wise percentage of migrants going for re-migration, shown in Chart 4.5.

Chart 4.5

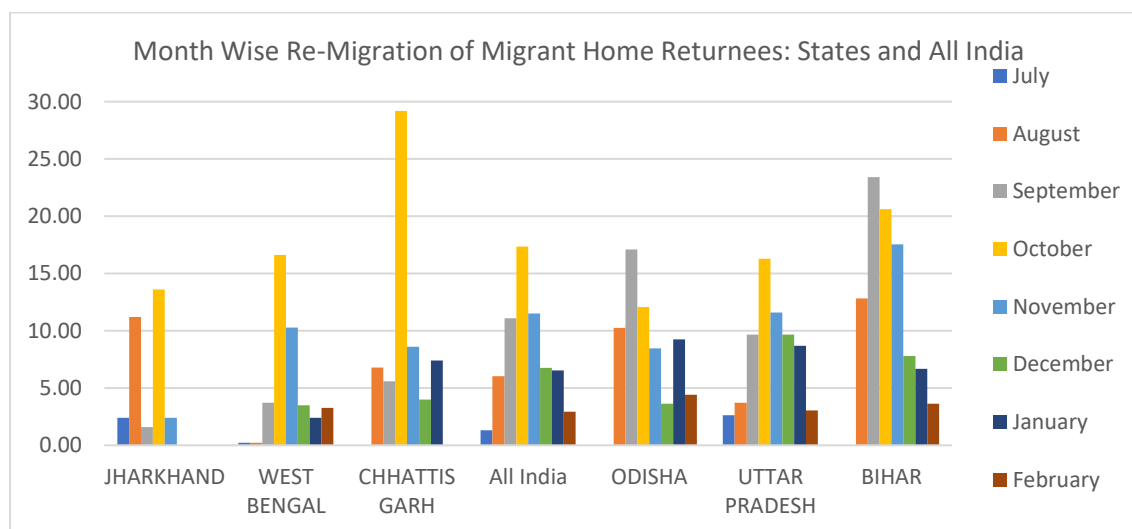


4.10 Chart shows line diagram of percentage cumulative re-migrants and the index of industrial production (IIP) for manufacturing base 2012=100 which have similar trend. All India data on month wise re-migration reveals that before August 2020, there was not much re-migration, However, from August to October it started increasing with August showing re-migration of 6.04% migrants and October, 17.33% migrants. Thereafter pace has decreased with November showing 11.51% migrants, December 6.77%, and February 2021, just 2.94%. It may be remembered that still 36.49% migrant home returnees are at home. Distribution of monthly re-migration (Chart 4.5) resembles normal curve with peak in October 2020. IIP for

manufacturing (major work industry of migrants) with base 2012=100 was the least at 42.1 in April 2020 reaching maximum at 131.5 in October 2020 and then at 128.4 in December 2020, the cumulative percentage of re-migration has the same trend having almost nil in the months from April-July and now started picking up as the revival of industries started and so the chances of livelihood.

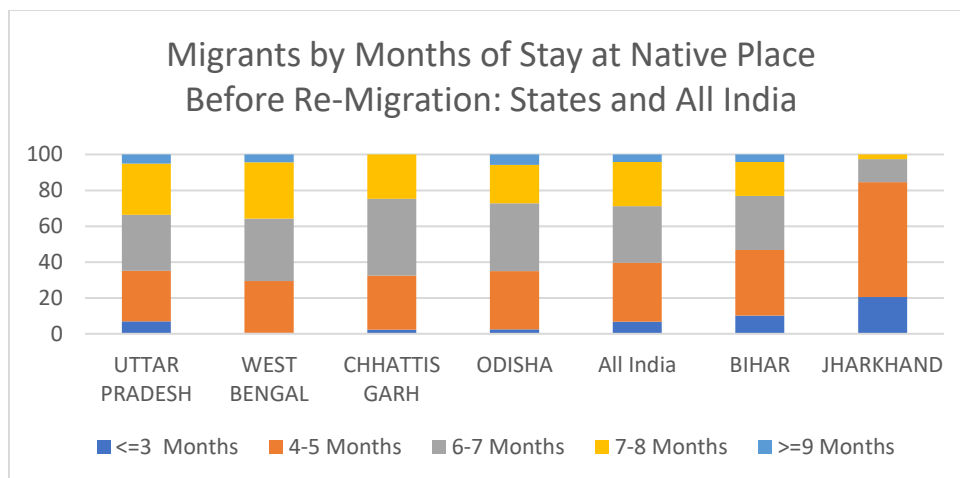
4.11 State wise trend of re-migration from July has been shown in the associated column diagram in Chart 4.6. The columns present percentage to the total migrant home returnees and therefore sum of monthly figures represents extent of re-migration from the State. Bihar started late in August but quickly reached maximum at 23.40% in September and finally to 92.48% migration by the end of February 2021. Similar is the pattern of Odisha, starting from August 2020 having the peak in September 2020 and finally reaching 65.19% by the end of February 2021. Chhattisgarh had just 6.80% re-migration in August and 5.60% in September but peaking with 29.20% in October and thus resulting re-migration of 61.60% by January 2021. Migrants from West Bengal are cautious of re-migration and registered negligible re-migration in July and August and just 3.72% in September, however it exploded with 16.63% in October and reaching 62.57% by the end of January 2021. Uttar Pradesh had small re-migration in July and August (below 3.72%), then had momentum with almost 10% re-migration in September and then steadily moving to 65.24% by the end of February 2021. Jharkhand is peculiar in the sense it registered healthy re-migration in August at 11.20%, then suddenly, lowered down to 1.60% in September and then peaking at 13.60% in October culminating with 31.20% by the end of November 2020 and then almost no re-migration. Distribution of month wise re-migration from Odisha is bi-modal as it has two peaks one in usual October 2020 and another in January 2021.

Chart 4.6



4.12 We have also analysed the duration of stay at Native Place by the share of migrants in source States before their re-migration for livelihood and the duration of Stay at Place of Migration Pre Covid-19. The migrants who reversed to Native Place due to Covid-19, started back to return to workplace on opening of economic activities. Chart 4.7 gives the percentage of re-migrants, state wise by months of Stay at Native Place. At all India level, re-migrants comprise of 6.83% migrants who left within 3 months stay, 64.29% within 4-7 months, 24.66% within 7-9 months of stay and the rest 4.23% after more than 9 months stay, with peak at 6-7 months of Stay at Native Place. It can be concluded that the migrant home returnees were not in hurry, they monitored the situation and only after a few months stay they started returning to Place of Re-Migration.

Chart 4.7

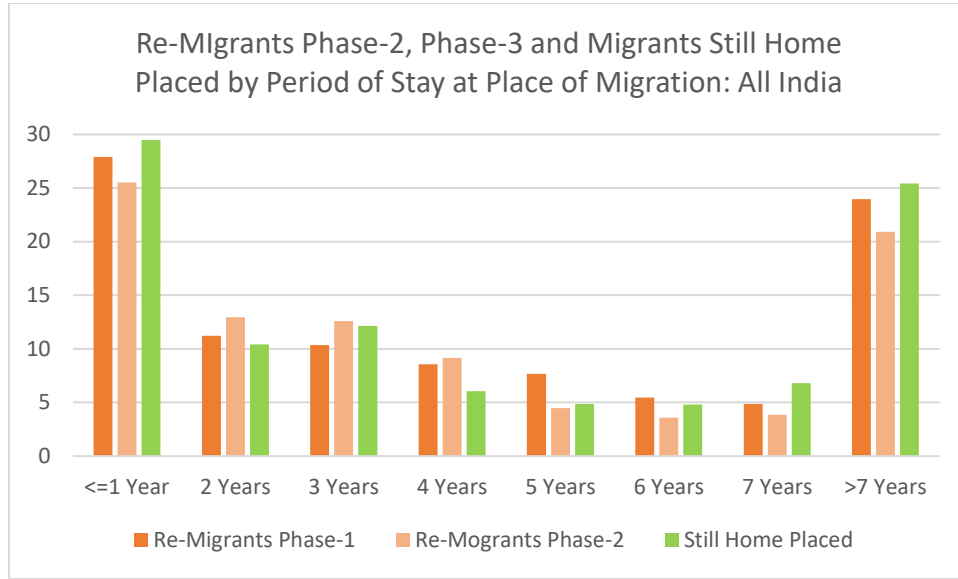


4.13 State wise differentials exist in abundance. Migrants from West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, and Odisha, on one hand, hardly moved in the first three months of stay, such re-migrants being less than 2.47%. On the other hand, more than 20% migrants from Jharkhand re-migrated within the first three months and another 64% within 5 months of stay. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh follow Jharkhand in that order with share of re-migrants within three months of Stay being more than 10% and around 7% respectively.

4.14 Distribution of migrant home returnees by their duration of stay at the Place of Migration Pre Covid-19 may be gauged by the Chart 4.8 shown here. As usual the migrants with either less than one year stay or more than 7 years stay at Place of Migration Pre Covid-19 share roughly half of the migrants. Here the comparison has been made of the three groups of migrants, one who re-migrated in Phase-2, second who re-migrated in Phase-3 and the third, who are still home placed. It may be seen that the share of migrants with more than seven years stay (too long stayers) at Place of Migration Pre Covid-19 is considerably less in the group of re-migrants Phase-1 at 23.97% followed by that of Phase-2 at 20.92% and those still placed at home at 25.41%. Similarly, the share of re-migrants with less than one year stay (too short stayers) at Place of Migration in Phase-2 at 27.89% and Phase-3 re-migration 25.50% are comparatively less in comparison to those still at home at 29.48%. Thus, it can be concluded that the too long stayers and too short stayers have been cautious to re-migrate in Phase-2 and become more cautious in Phase-3. Improvement in general situation Mid Covid-19 has not convinced them to re-migrate. They may have suffered more due to forced migration reverse to home, longer stayers due to loss of established long livelihood and the shorter stayers due to loss of hope to get fully established.

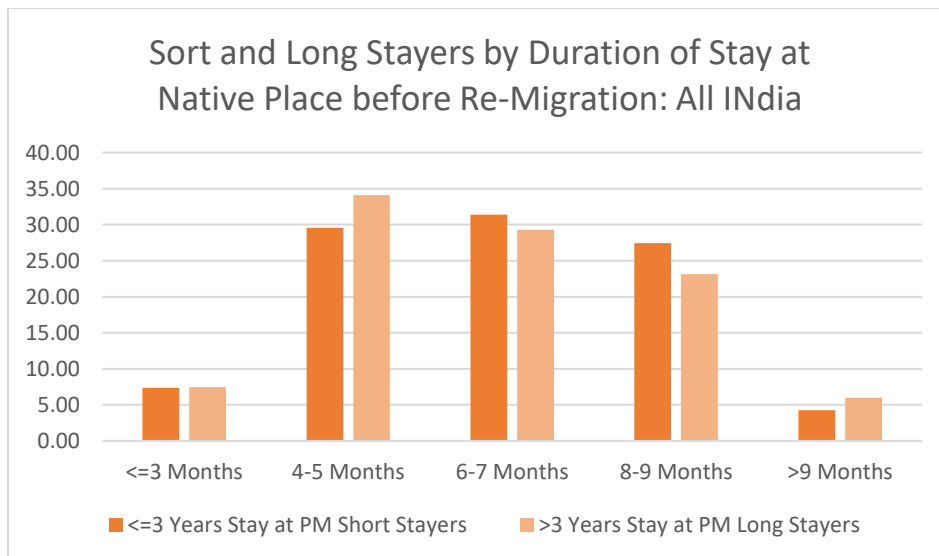
4.15 State wise differentials reveal that re-migrants from Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh which moved early are clearly longer stayers, and those from Bihar, Jharkhand and west Bengal, shorter stayers. It may be noted that in general the migrant home returnees from West Bengal, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand have more than 83%, 68% and 41% migrants with less than one year stay at Place of Migration Pre Covid-19.

Chart 4.8



4.16 We have tried to analyse the relation between the months of stay at Native Place before re-migration and duration of Stay in years at Place of Migration Pre Covid-19 before home return by the migrants. It may be seen that on an average the migrants before home return had been at the Place of Migration for nearly 5 years. This aspect of analysis had been discussed in Phase-1 of the Report. Here we analyse who are the migrants who left early for re-migration. Chart 4.9 depicts the percentage distribution of re-migrants by their stay at Native Place, amongst less than 3 years (Short Stayers) and more than 3 years (Long Stayers). At all India level, amongst the migrants with less than 5 months stay at Native Place (Early Movers), comprise of 36.91% from short stayers and 41.55% from long stayers. This suggests that the seasonal migrants, the short stayers, one who have not stayed earlier at the Place of Migration for relatively more time started back early within 5 months of stay at Native Place while those serious, those having stayed for longer period started late. They might have suffered more in terms of investments, in terms of the hopes that were belied that time.

Chart 4.9



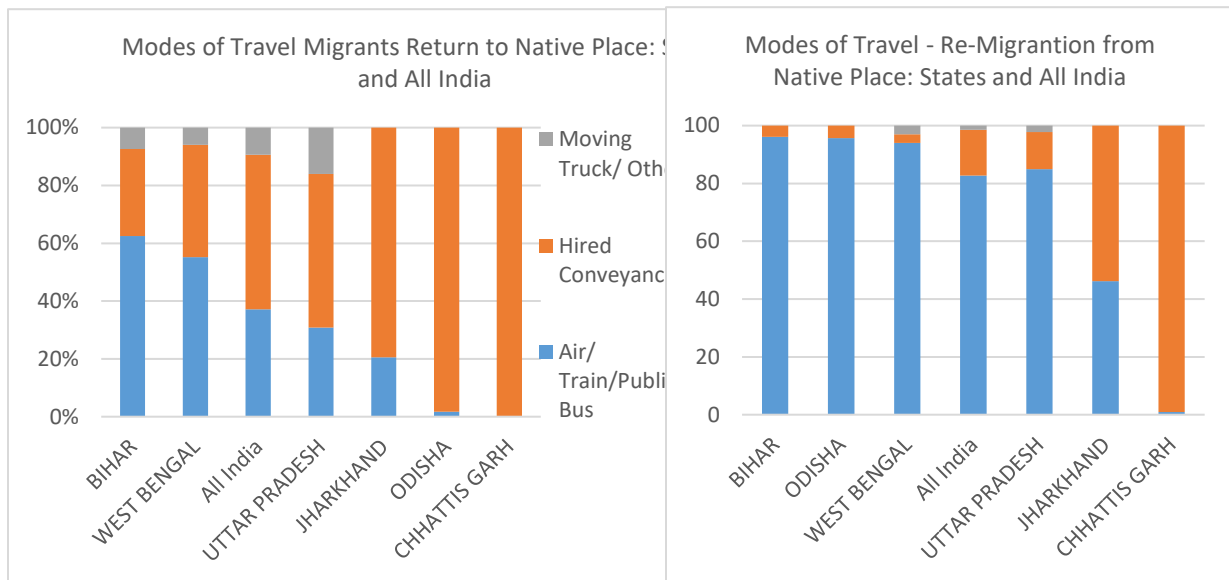
4.17 State wise differentials are more revealing. Early movers from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are long stayers with share of re-migrants with less than 3 years stay at Place of Migration from these States are more than those with more than 3 years stay at Place of Migration Pre Covid-19. On the other hand, early movers from Chhattisgarh, Odisha and West Bengal are short stayers. In Jharkhand almost all the re-migrants stayed less than 5 months at Native Place before re-migration.

Section 5

Mode of Travel and Travel Expenses: Home Returnee Reverse Migrants Preferred Hired Conveyances while the Re-migrant, the Train and Public Buses, Re-Migration at Relatively Nearer Places and Travel Cost Involved is Lower, Almost Negligible Travel Assistance by the Govt., Employers and Others Either in Reverse Migration or Re-Migration. Scenario Based on Phase-2 Survey (as on 30 November 2020)

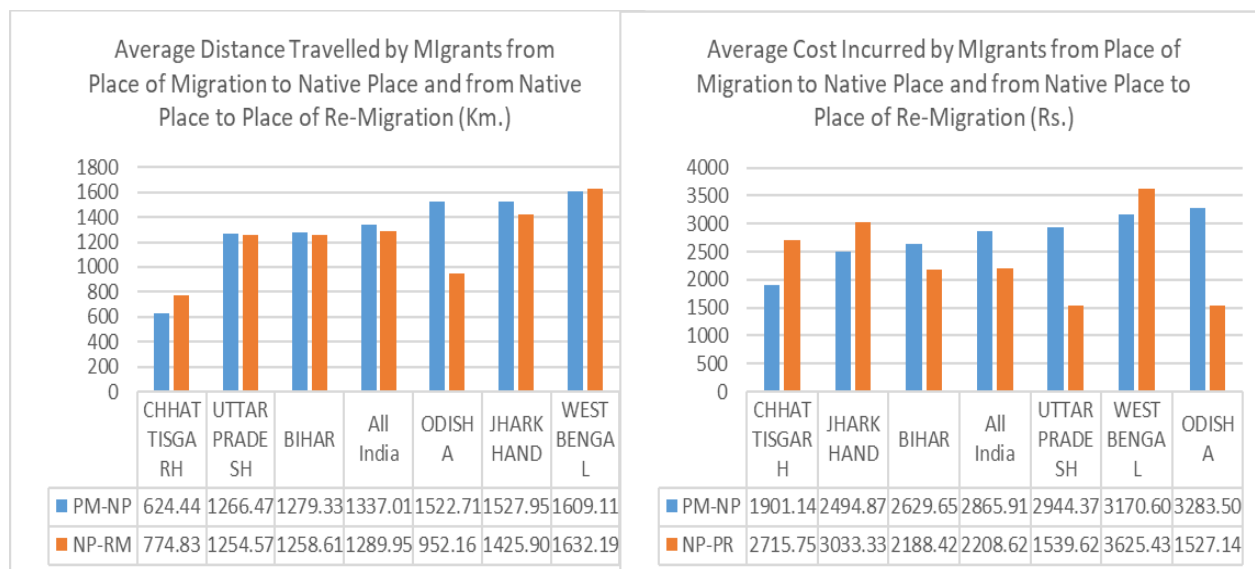
5.1 Chart 5.1 presents mode of travel of migrants from Place of Migration to Native Place at the time of lockdown and that from Native Place to Place of Re-migration. At all India level, majority of the migrants at 53.50% travelled by hired conveyance as was unplanned, urgent and in most cases due to non-availability of public conveyances like train and buses. However, while moving to Place of Re-migration, it was mostly by trains as 82.75% migrants adopted this as mode of travels. State wise distribution of migrants by mode of travel has all India pattern except by migrants from Bihar and West Bengal where more than 55% migrants returned to their Native Place during Covid-19 by trains and public buses. Chhattisgarh has different story as majority of the migrants travelled by hired conveyance even during re-migration.

Chart 5.1



5.2 Migrants returned to their Native Place during Covid-19 and during lockdown and again they moved back Mid Covid-19 for livelihood. Many of the migrants chose the place for re-migration where they were living Pre Covid-19. Still some of them went to different place depending on availability of livelihood, distance from the Native Place and the experience they had during lock down. Chart 5.2 presents the average distance covered by the re-migrants during their travel from the Place of Migration and back to Place of Re-Migration. Cost incurred by the re-migrants in the two travels have also been shown here.

Chart 5.2

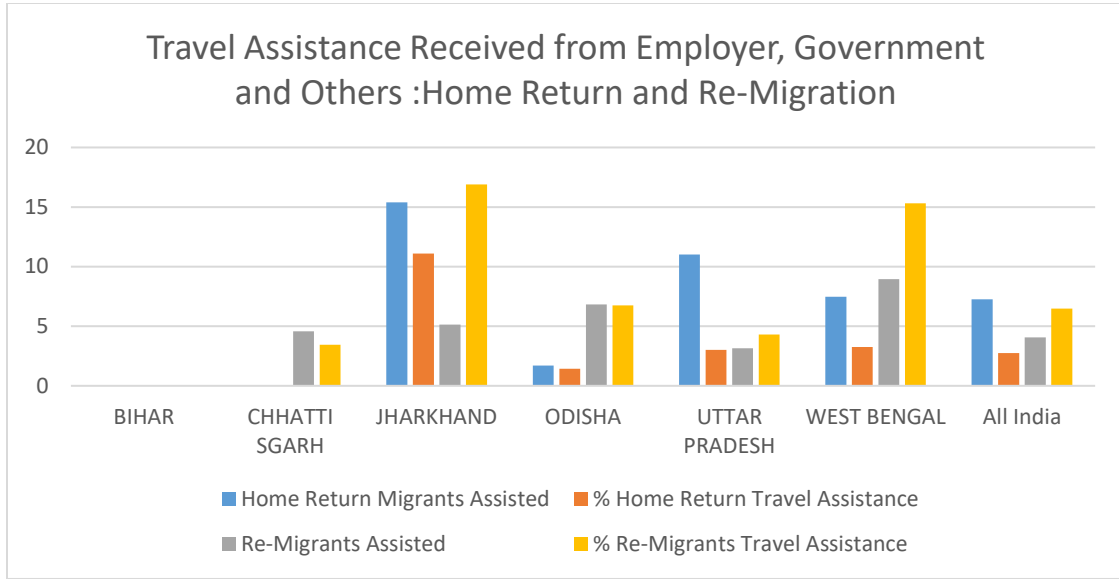


5.3 As per the data, average distance travelled by the migrants Mid Covid-19 at all India level has been found as little under 1300 km. and the cost incurred as ₹2208.62. Distance travelled is slightly reduced, however the cost incurred is reduced considerably by 23% from the time they returned to the Native Place. It suggests that apart from known same place of migration, the factor of nearness to the native Place played part in the decision of the re-migrants. State wise scenario displays the States showing similar all India pattern. However, migrants from Chhattisgarh migrates for livelihood at nearer places, average distance travelled for home return is just 624.44 Kms, almost half of the distance travelled by the migrants from other States. Migrants from West Bengal travelled more than 1600 Km the highest amongst States. As far as changes in distance are concerned, migrants from Odisha have gone to the places nearer by almost 37% during re-migration in comparison to their Pre Covid-19 migration. There are only two States viz. Chhattisgarh and West Bengal, from where the migrants during re-migration have gone to places a bit far away in comparison to the Place of migration during pre Covid-19.

5.4 Cost of reverse migration and re-migration due to Covid-19 at all India level is ₹5074.53 per migrant family and ₹3706.34 per capita. This cost involves travel cost while Home return and re-migration cost. At State level, per capita cost of migration for migrants from West Bengal is maximum ₹6796.03 and the lowest is for Uttar Pradesh at ₹4483.99. Per capita cost of migration for migration from Odisha, Bihar and Chhattisgarh are in the range of ₹4600-4800 while for Jharkhand it is ₹5528.21. Per capita cost is Maximum for Odisha and minimum for migrants of Chhattisgarh at ₹3256.37.

5.5 It was displayed widely that the State Governments, employers, and others like NGOs had assisted the migrants for Home Return and even the Employers spent money on the migrants for calling them back to the place for livelihood. However, as per the data shown in Chart 5.3, it is found that just a fraction of 7.26% migrants were assisted and the assistance was of the tune of just 3.26% of the travel cost incurred by the migrants in home return. It was informed that in many States including Bihar, the home returnees are still awaiting to get the travel cost disbursed against the railway tickets they have. While re-migration, 4.07% migrants were assisted, and the assistance given was 6.47% of the travel cost incurred by the migrants.

Chart 5.3



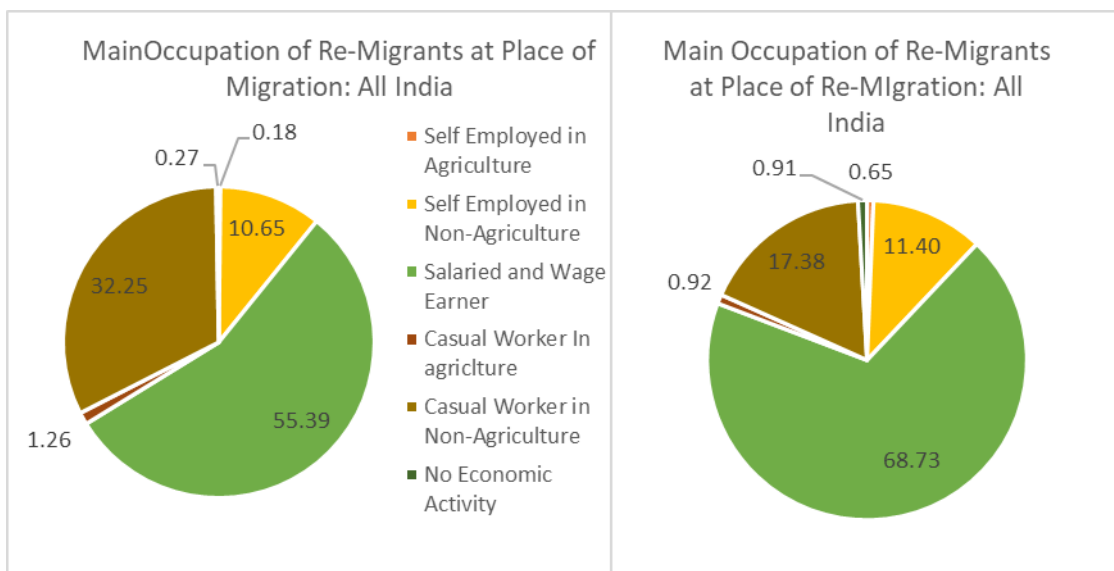
5.6 State wise scenario reveals that migrants from Bihar did not receive any assistance while from Jharkhand had maximum assistance while home return as well while re-migration. More than 15% home returnee migrants and almost 17% re-migrants got some travel assistance. Jharkhand is followed by migrants from Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Section 6

Main Occupation and Income Profile of Migrants at Place of Migration Pre Covid-19 and Re-Migration Mid Covid-19: Occupation shifts from Casual Workers in Non-Agriculture to Salaried and Wage Earners in Mid Covid-19 Migration, Income in Mid Covid-19 Slashed, Re-Migrants, primarily in Manufacturing and Construction Sector and with Occupations in Elementary Operation, Craft and Related Works. Scenario Based on Phase-3 Survey (as on 28 February 2021)

6.1 Main occupation of the re-migrants at the Place of Migration Pre Covid-19 and at the Place of Re-Migration Mid Covid-19 are presented in Chart 6.1 in form of a pie chart shown here. On the analysis, it is found in general that salaried and wage earners are the dominant occupation followed by casual workers in non-agriculture and self-employed in non-agriculture. Re-migrants employed in agriculture activities as self-employed or casual workers are in small proportion. Share of salaried and wage earners at 55.39% in Pre Covid-19 migration has now increased to 68.73% Mid Covid-19 re-migration. On the other hand, share of casual workers in non-agriculture at 32.25% in Pre Covid-19 migration has decreased to 17.38% in Mid Covid-19 re-migration.

Chart 6.1

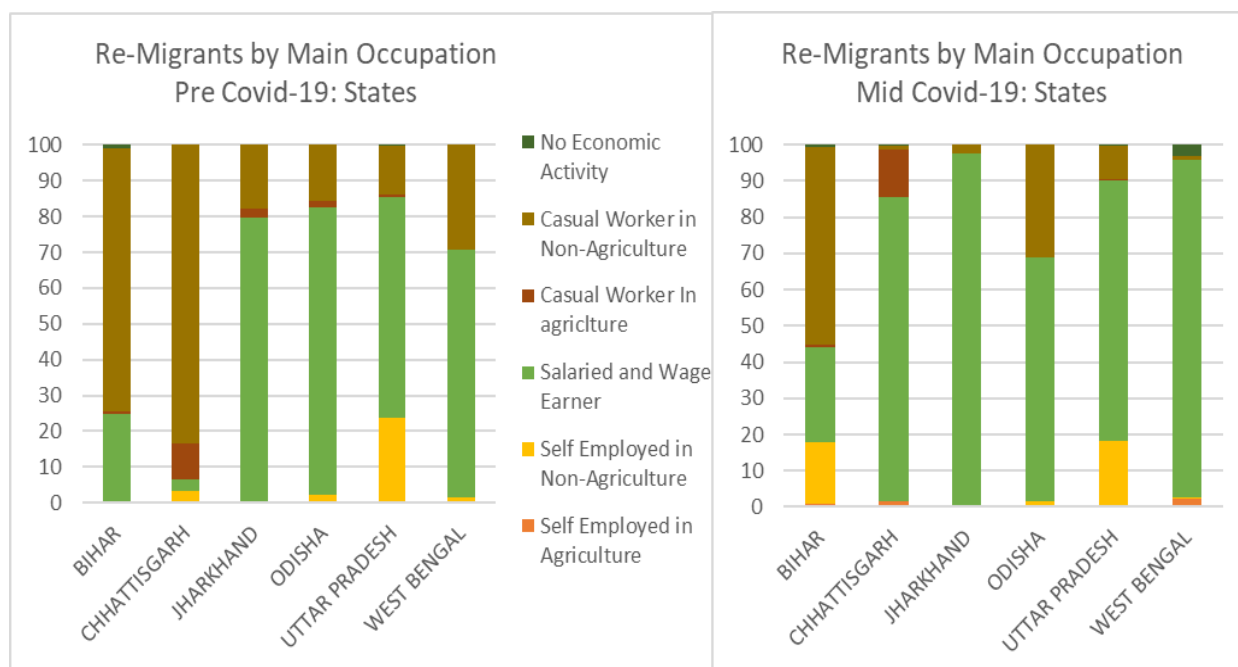


6.2 It suggests that migrants Mid Covid-19 period are cautious and tried to ensure that they have assured jobs at the Place of Re-Migration and therefore some of the casual jobs in non-agriculture have shifted to salaried and wage earning. It may be seen that sum share of salaried, wagers, and casual workers in non-agriculture comes out to be same in Pre and Mid Covid-19 arena. Migrants with no economic activities have moderately increased from 0.18% to 0.84%. It may be noted that in the inquiry, it was asked whether the migrant has got employment within 30 days of arrival at Place of Migration.

6.3 State wise analysis of main occupation of re-migrants Pre Covid-19 and Mid Covid-19 may be seen in Chart 6.2. It shows varied occupation structure in different States. In case of Bihar re-migrants, casual work in non-agriculture as dominant occupation at 73.49% Pre Covid-19 has given some leeway to self-employed in non-agriculture at 16.87% Mid Covid-19. Chhattisgarh re-migrants with occupation as casual

worker in non-agriculture at 83.44% Pre Covid-19 have majorly shifted to salaried and wage earners Mid Covid-19 at 83.77%. Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal re-migrants too with occupation as casual worker in non-agriculture have shifted more, or less to salaried and wage earners Mid Covid-19. Odisha is the only State wherein casual workers in non-agriculture has increased and salaried and wage earners has decreased in Mid Covid-19.

Chart 6.2

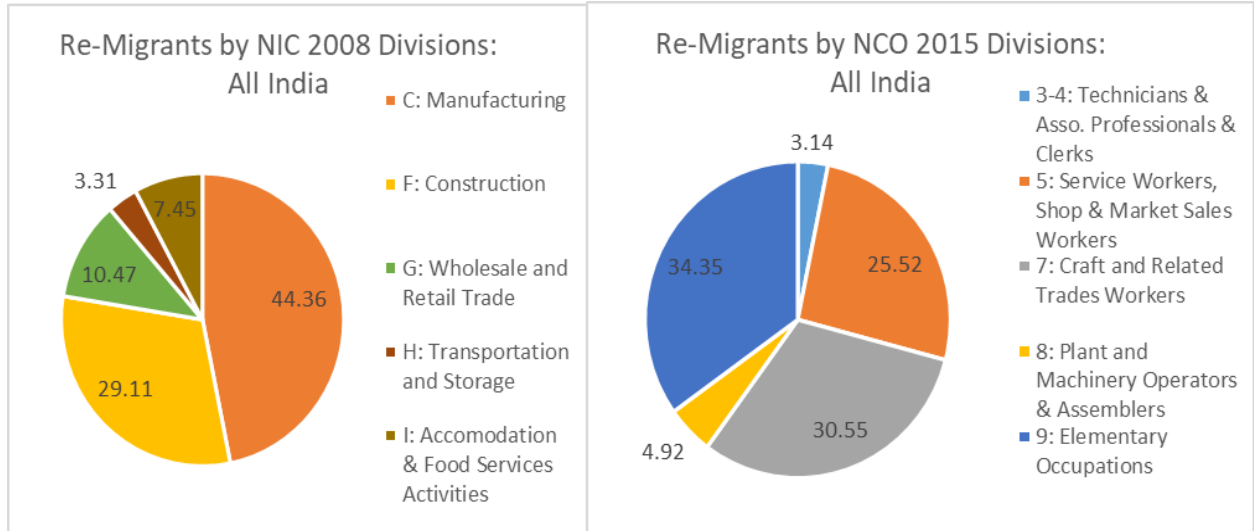


6.4 Re-migrants self-employed in non-agriculture at 11.40% are basically from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and to some extent from West Bengal. Healthy percent of 13.31% re-migrants from Chhattisgarh are engaged as casual workers in agriculture. At the Place of Migration Pre Covid-19 also, Chhattisgarh had 10.06% migrants engaged as casual worker in agriculture.

6.5 Re-Migrants have also been classified by the National Industrial Classification NIC-2008 and by National Occupation Classification NCO-2015. The Pie-Chart given in Chart 6.3 depicts the distribution of the re-migrants. It may be seen that the two most prominent industries of occupation are manufacturing and constructions, with more than 44% re-migrants engaged in manufacturing and more than 29% in constructions. Wholesale and retail trade has employed more than 10% re-migrants, food service activities, 7% and the rest 3.31% in transportation and storage.

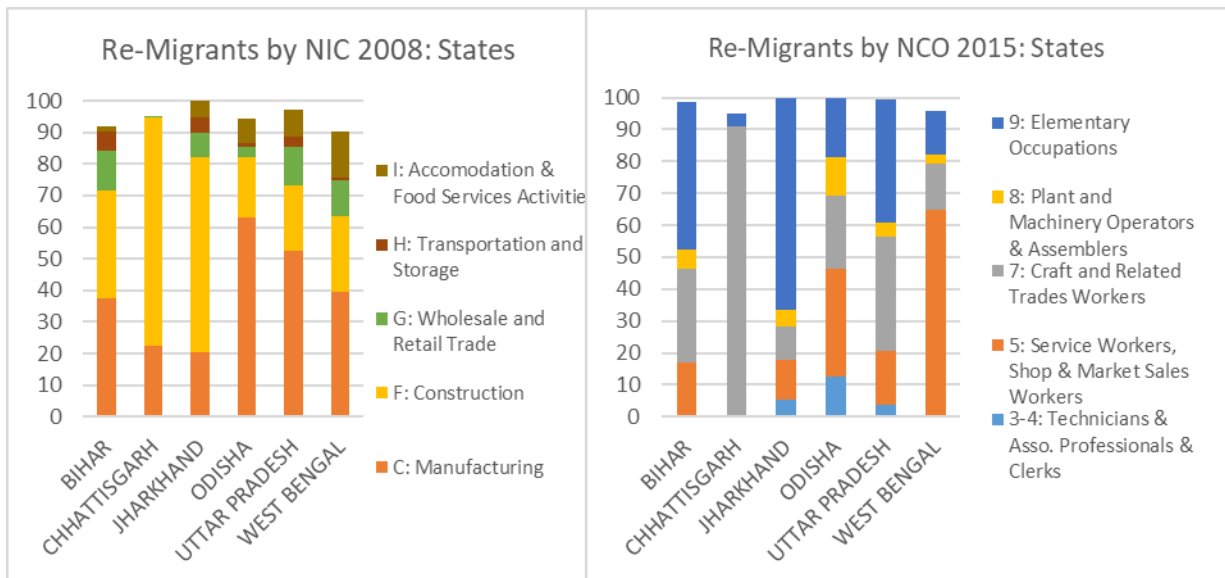
6.6 As far as NCO is concerned, majority of the re-migrants at 34.35% are engaged in elementary operations such as construction labour, farm labour, company labor etc. Other two major occupations are craft and related trades workers (carpenter, mechanic, painter, moulder, welder, fitter, electrician etc) at 30.55% and service worker and shop and market sales worker (guard, travel agent, cooks, waiter, beautician, caretaker, shopkeeper, sales assistants) at 25.52%

Chart 6.3



6.7 State wise distribution of industries engaged, and the occupation involved is given in Chart 6.4. State wise differentials reveal the engagement of the re-migrants from Odisha at 62.96%, Uttar Pradesh at 52.64% and West Bengal at 39.67% primarily in manufacturing and re-migrants from Chhattisgarh at 72.40% and Jharkhand at 61.54% in constructions. Re-migrants from Bihar have more than 34% engaged separately in manufacturing and constructions. More than 11% re-migrants from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are also involved in wholesale and retail trade. In food services, the re-migrants involved majorly are from West Bengal at 14.67% and Odisha 8.95%. As far as NCO is concerned, re-migrants from Jharkhand at 66.67%, Bihar at 46.08% and Uttar Pradesh at 38.69% are in elementary occupation. Re-migrants from West Bengal at 64.13% and Odisha at 33.64% are service workers and shop and market sales workers. Re-migrants from Chhattisgarh are predominantly craft and related workers at 90.58% and from Odisha a good percentage of 12.04% are technicians, associate professionals and clerks, the top occupation, skill wise and management wise.

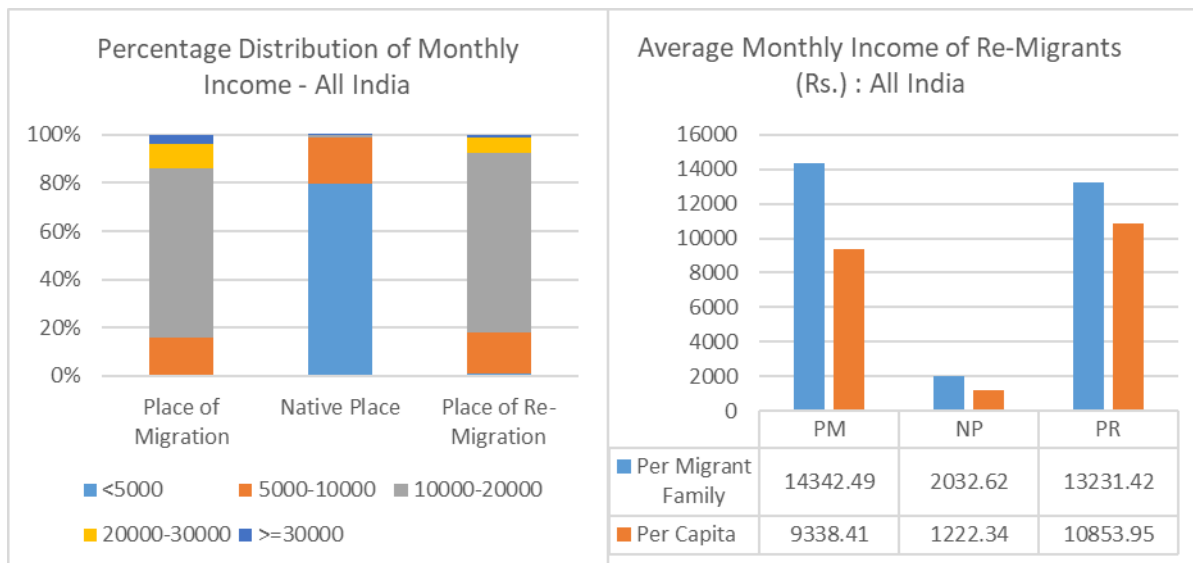
Chart 6.4



6.8 The Migrants reversed to their Native Place due to Covid-19, had good livelihood at the Place of Migration Pre Covid-19, suffered at Native Place and have now re-migrated. The study has the objective to know whether their income has increased Mid Covid-19. Chart 6.5 presents the Average monthly income of the migrants' family and their per capita income at the Pre Covid-19 Place of Migration, Native Place after home return and at the Place of Re-Migration Mid Covid-19. It also shows the percentage distribution of average monthly income per migrant family in different income ranges.

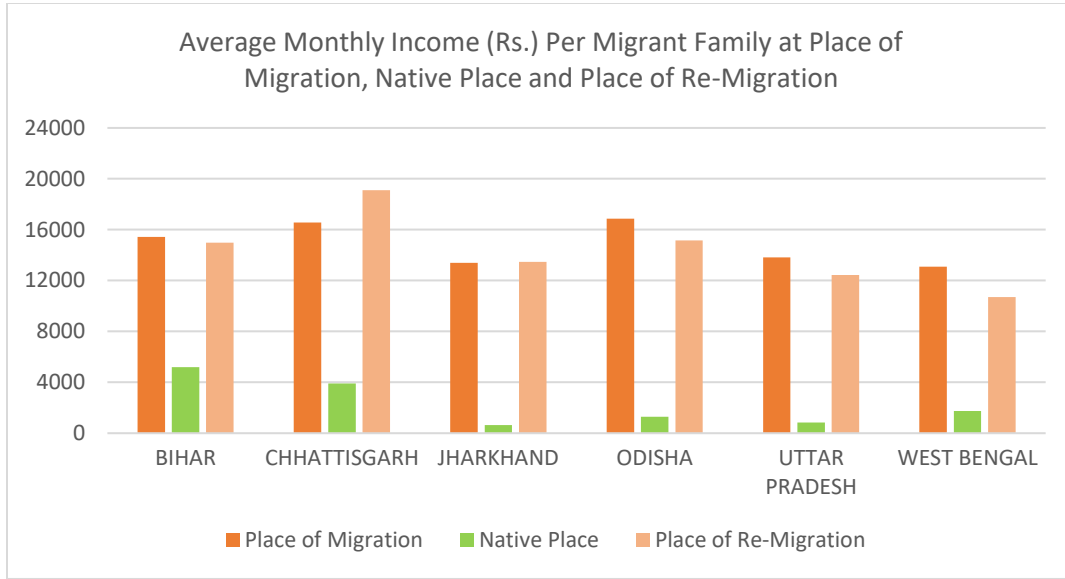
6.9 As per the analysis, average monthly income of the migrant family has decreased at the Place of Re-migration by 7.75% to ₹13231.42. However, per capita monthly income has increased by 16.23%. to ₹10853.95 at the Place of Re-Migration. The difference between the two aspects of monthly income is due to reduced size of family and, also the reduced size of earning members at the place of Re-Migration in comparison to Place of Migration. Average income at the Native Place is substantially low, the main reasons behind are lack of economic activity and more than required involvement in agriculture activities at Native Place. It may be mentioned here that income for self-employment in agriculture has not been reported by the survey.

Chart 6.5



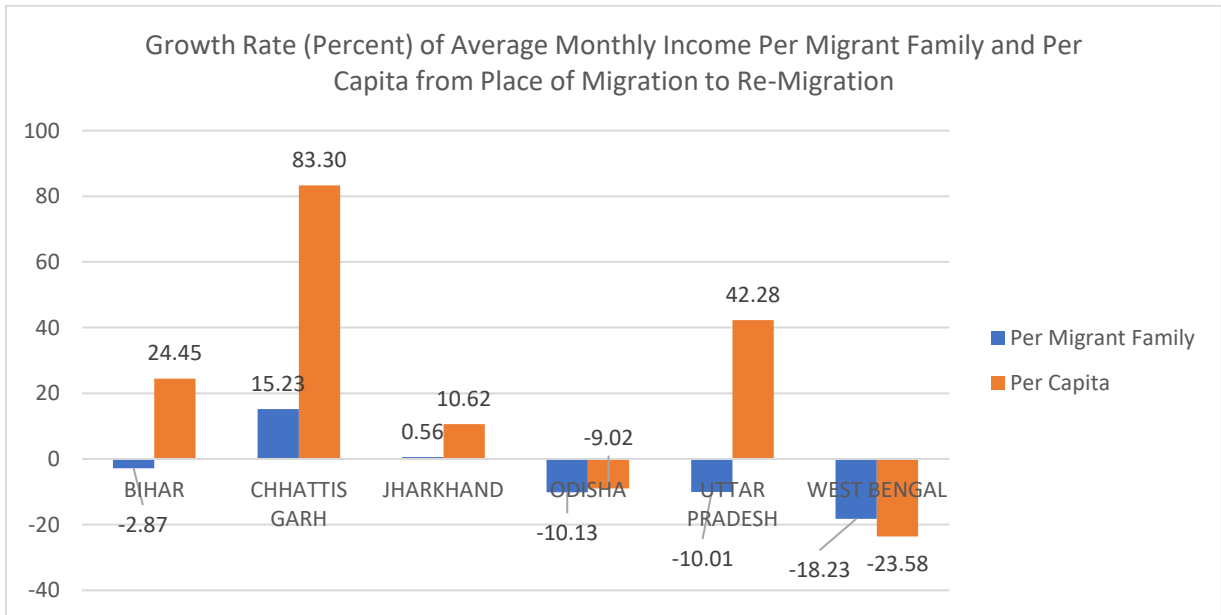
6.10 Distribution of monthly income in different income slabs have been analysed. It may be seen that at the Place of Migration Pre Covid-19, almost 70% re-migrants have income in the range of ₹10000-20000, which has increased to more than 74% in this income range at the Place of Re-Migration Mid Covid-19, however, number of re-migrants having income in the range of ₹20000-30000 have reduced at the Place of Re-Migration from 10.20% to merely 6.74%. At the Native Place almost 80% migrants have income in the range of Less than ₹5000.

Chart 6.6



6.11 State wise income distribution at the three places have been shown in Chart 6.6. It may be seen that average monthly income of migrants are highest for the re-migrants from Chhattisgarh at ₹19095.78 followed by those from Odisha at ₹15150.02 and Bihar at ₹14988.55, while the lowest income is for the re-migrants from West Bengal at the place of Remigration Mid Covid-19 at ₹10707.88. Re-Migrants from other two States Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh have income as ₹13461.54 and ₹12447.78, respectively.

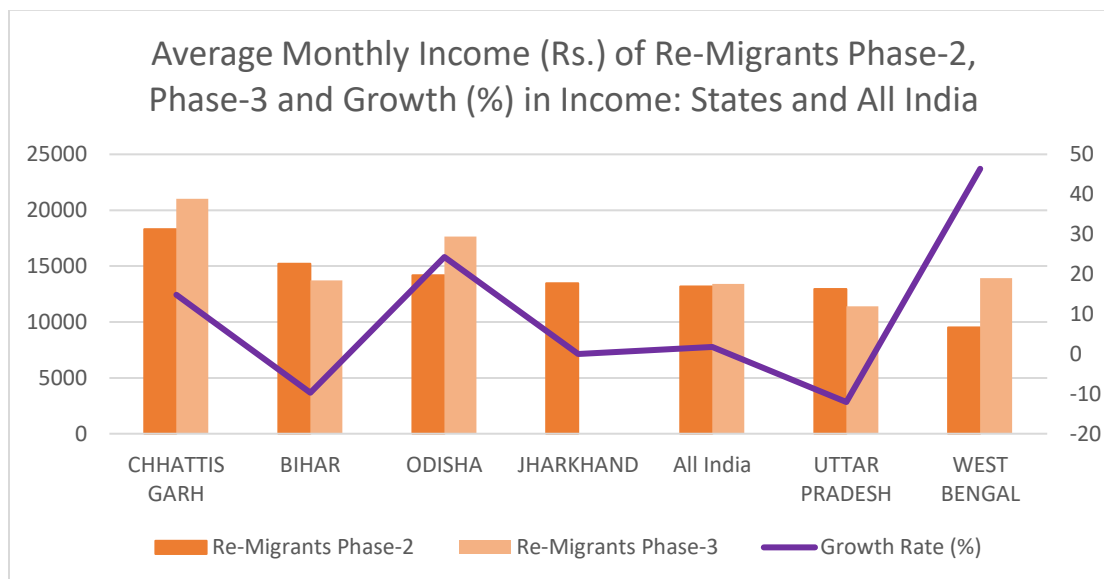
Chart 6.7



6.12 As far as change in migrant family's income is concerned as shown in Chart 6.7, Chhattisgarh migrants have the highest increase of 15.23% followed by small growth for migrants, form Jharkhand at 0.56%. On the other side, migrants form West Bengal followed by from Odisha and Uttar Pradesh suffered and their income declined by 18.23% and 10.13% and 10.01% respectively. Migrants from Bihar suffered with decline of 2.87%. The scenario with respect to per capita income is entirely different basically due to

change in family size of the re-migrants. Per capita monthly income of the migrants from Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Jharkhand have increased by 83.30%, 42.28%, 24.45% and 10.62% respectively. While the per capita income of the migrants from West Bengal and Odisha declined by 23.58% and 9.02% respectively.

Chart 6.8



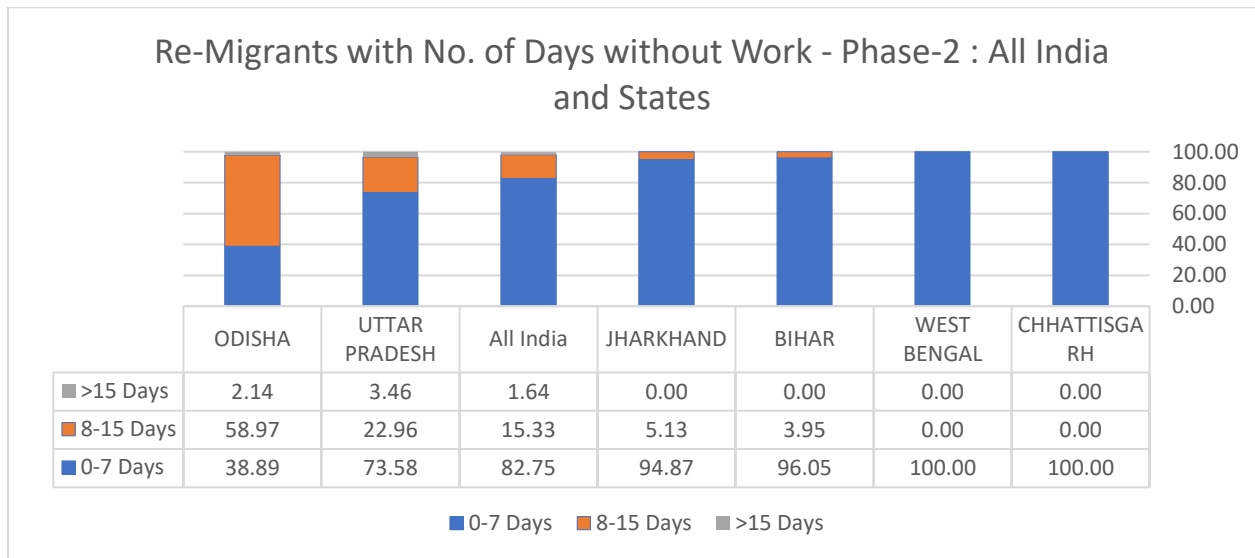
6.13 Average monthly income of the re-migrants in Phase-2 and Phase-3 and the increase in income between two phases i.e., in 3 months period have been studied and presented in Chart 6.8. At all India level, there is not much change in income of re-migrants in the two phases. The average monthly income has slightly increased from ₹13163.33 to ₹13393.14, an increase of 1.75%. However, at State level there are massive changes in the income of re-migrants. Re-migrants from West Bengal have maximum increase of 46.36% from the lowest monthly income among all the States ₹9503.33 in Phase-2 to ₹13920 in Phase-3. West Bengal is followed by Odisha, from where the re-migrants have increase of an average income of 24.29% from ₹14192.33 in Phase-2 to ₹17640 in Phase-3. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh re-migrants have got lower income in Phase-3 in comparison to those at Phase-2. In Phase-3, re-migrants from Chhattisgarh have the highest average monthly income while those from Uttar Pradesh have the least income of ₹11397.42. Thus, the late movers from West Bengal, Chhattisgarh and Odisha have benefitted with better income and wages while the early movers from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh benefitted. From Jharkhand there were not much re-migration in Phase-3.

Section 7

Employment Conditions at Place of Re-Migration: Same Place Re-Migration and Duration of Stay Pre Covid-19 does not ensure Quick Engagement at Arrival. Getting the Livelihood is not Smoother. Despite Engagement in Public, Private Companies, Social Security Benefits of Employment Not Conducive. Scenario Based on Phase-2 Survey (as on 30 November 2020)

7.1 Migrant home returnees are cautious enough to venture for re-migration. It is learnt that many of them ensured with the help of mediators that they get good remuneration and better terms and conditions in the Place of Re-Migration. Still, a few of them could not get the job/ livelihood immediately after arrival and on an average at all India level 15.33% migrants had to wait for one to two weeks and a small percentage of 1.64% for more than two weeks. Chart 7.1 shows all India and State wise distribution of re-migrants by number of days they could not get the job as per Phase-2 Survey i.e., as on 30 November 2020. State wise scenario depicts the same pattern with some exception as the migrants from West Bengal and Chhattisgarh got the work within one week while the migrants from Odisha, almost 59% of these had to wait for 8-15 days. In case of Uttar Pradesh, almost 23% had to wait for 8-15 days and a good percentage of 3.46% for more than 15 days. More than 94% migrants from Bihar and Jharkhand could get work within 1-7 days and 4-5% within 7-15 days.

Chart 7.1

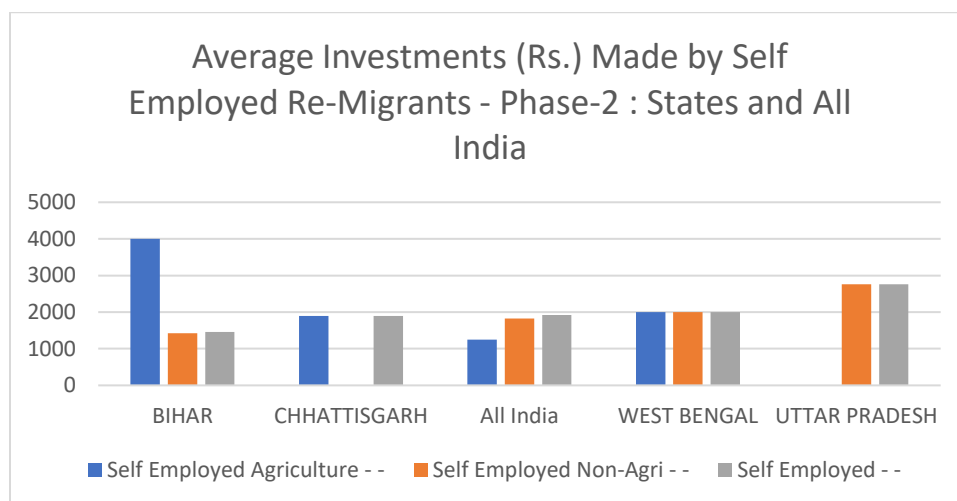


7.2 Mid Covid-19 time for re-migrated has not been smooth. Almost 80% migrant home returnees have gone to the same place still they had to wait for availing the job. It seems that the Covid-19 is still playing the role and the situation at the Place of Re-Migration is yet to achieve what it had Pre Covid-19.

7.3 There are only 10% re-migrants working as self-employed at the place of re-migration. Earlier they made investments and built the operative assets for the business, with reverse migration, the assets gone. Now they had to re-invest in the business to work for livelihood. Column in Chart 7.2 shown here depicts the State wise investments made by migrants. At all India level, self-employed in agriculture made around ₹1247 and those employed as self-employed in non-agriculture as ₹1823.37 and collectively ₹1924 per migrant.

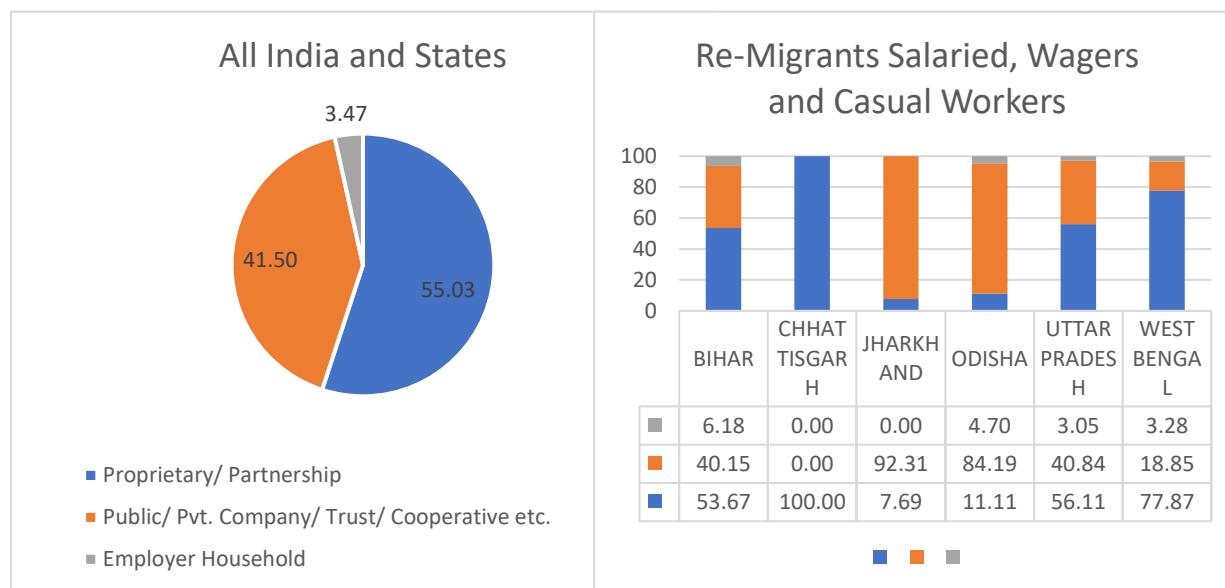
7.4 Migrants from Jharkhand and Odisha are not engaged as self-employed and therefore the two States have been left from analysis and from the Chart. Maximum investment has been made by migrants from Uttar Pradesh at ₹2757 and minimum by the migrants from Bihar at ₹1460.80.

Chart 7.2



7.5 Details about the type of enterprises, the salaried, wage earners and casual workers re-migrants are engaged has been analysed to understand the condition of employment at the place of re-migration. Chart 7.3 presents the distribution of migrants by the type of establishments. From the data, it has been found that more than 55% such re-migrants are employed by proprietary and partnership enterprises and 41.50%, in public and private companies, trusts and cooperatives. Only a small fraction of 3.47% re-migrants is in employer households doing petty jobs. Employment of more than 40% re-migrants in companies, trusts and cooperatives shows that the employment is good but whether socially secured is questionable.

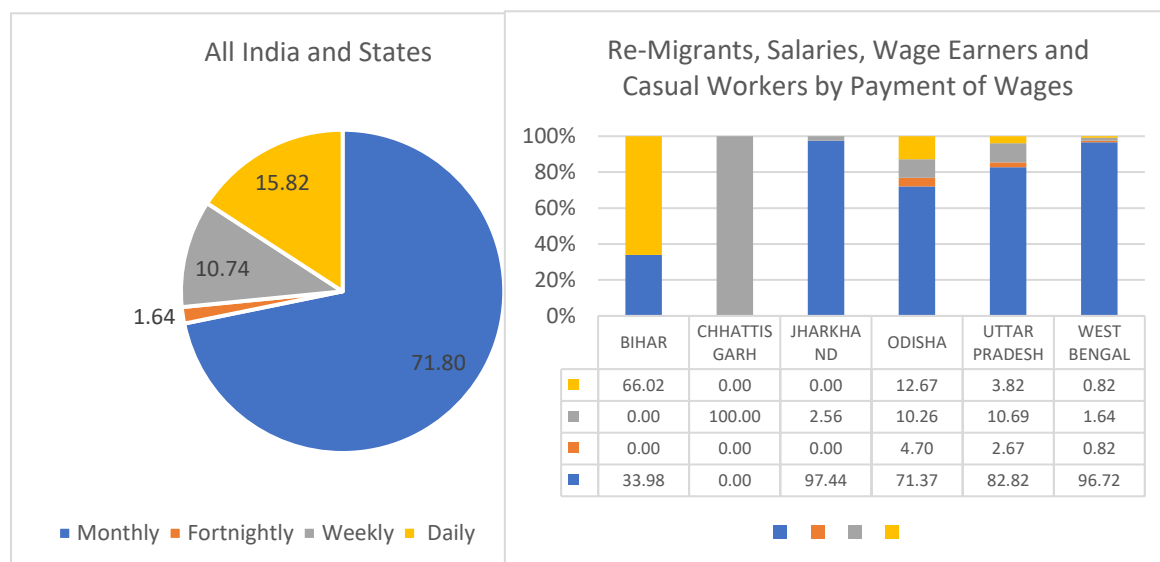
Chart 7.3



7.6 State wise distribution of re-migrants in different type of enterprises reveal different proportion of proprietary/ partnership enterprises and public/private, trusts and cooperatives, however, the employment in employer household are minimal everywhere. Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand re-migrants are not involved in employer households. Re-Migrants from Chhattisgarh pre-dominantly work in proprietary and partnership enterprises, while more than 92% re-migrants from Jharkhand and 84.19% from Odisha are in public, private companies, trusts, and cooperatives. Re-migrants from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, by majority in the range of 53-57% are in proprietary and partnership enterprises and the more than 40% in companies/ trusts and cooperatives.

7.7 Chart 7.4 depicts pie chart and stacked columns for distribution of re-migrant salaried, wage earners and casual workers by the payment of wages at all India and State level, respectively. At all India level, 71.80% re-migrants get their wages monthly and 15.82% on daily basis. A small portion of 1.64% re-migrants even get their salary at fortnightly basis. Payment of wages and their periodicity directly, relates to the occupation the re-migrants are involved. Normally the casual workers get payment on daily basis while those involved in constructions may get even on weekly and fortnightly basis depending on the type of arrangement they have.

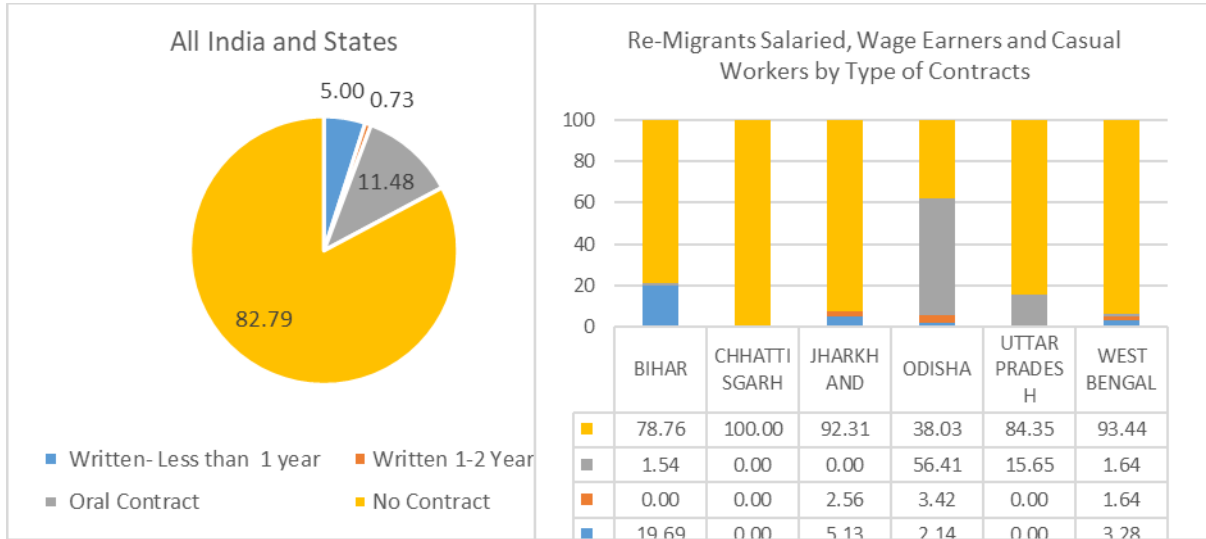
Chart 7.4



7.8 State wise distribution of payment of wages periodicity varies with type of jobs they are involved. However, in most of the States except Bihar and Chhattisgarh, the re-migrants get wages on monthly basis. Re-Migrants from Bihar get wages, two third on daily basis and one-third on monthly basis. Chhattisgarh, on the other hand, get wages on weekly basis, must be the construction labors. Almost 10% of re-migrants from Odisha and Uttar Pradesh get wages on weekly basis. A small portion of re-migrants from Odisha at 5.98% get wages at piece rate basis. In the chart such wages have been clubbed with daily payments.

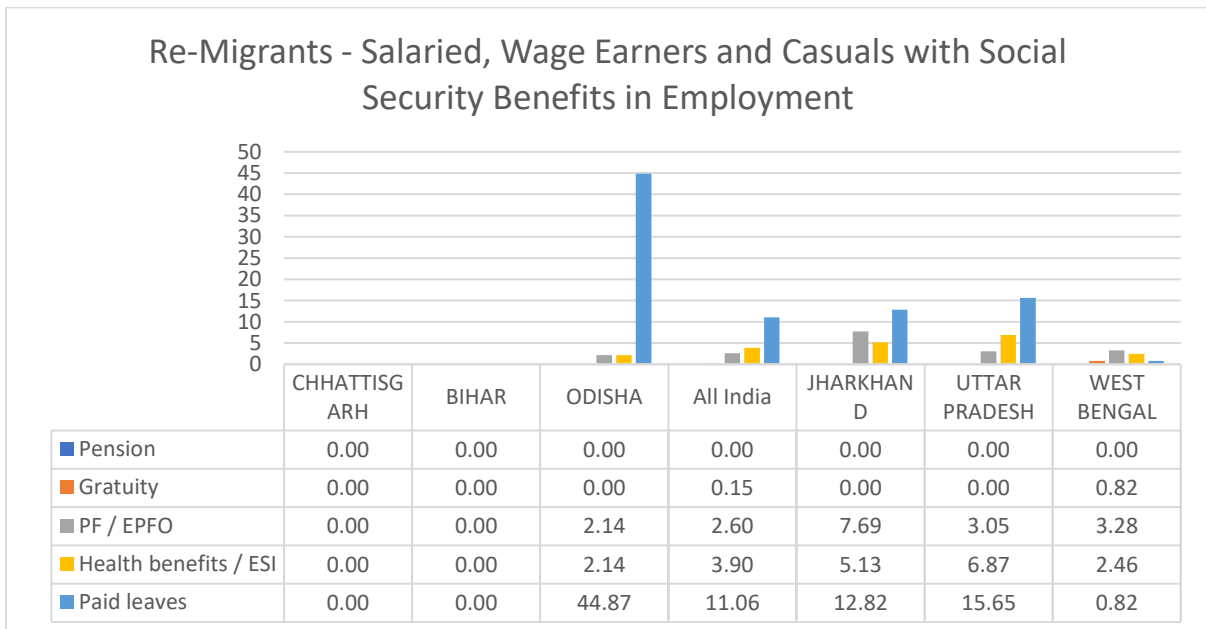
7.9 Contract with Employer signifies the assuredness of the job and long-term livelihood. Chart 7.6 shows all India and State wise distribution of re-migrants by type of contracts they have with the employer. At all India level more than 82% re-migrant salaried, wage earners and casual workers do not have any contract with the employer, characteristics of workers in informal sector. Added with this no contract employment, there are 11.48% re-migrants who only have oral contract, rendering only 5.73% re-migrants having some written contract mostly for less than one year.

Chart 7.5



7.10 State wise distribution of re-migrants have similar pattern as far as type of contract with employer is concerned. Employment of Re-migrants from Chhattisgarh are entirely based on 'no contract' business, while those from West Bengal and Jharkhand have more than 92% re-migrants with 'no contract'. Oral Contract is prevalent for the re-migrants from Odisha with more than 56% having oral contract with employer. Uttar Pradesh re-migrants have oral contract for more than 15% of the re-migrants. As far as written contract is concerned, re-migrants from Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh have nil preceded by those from Jharkhand and Odisha for 5.13% and 2.14% respectively. Bihar is the prominent State from where the re-migrants have almost 20% written contract.

Chart 7.6



7.11 Social Security benefits in employment is the pillar of labor reforms and mirror for the Government to see the plight of the migrants. Salaried, wage earners and casual workers comprise 88.69% of re-

migrants. Chart 7.6 depicts all India and source State wise availability of pensions, gratuity, PF/EPF, health benefits/ESI and paid leaves to the re-migrants.

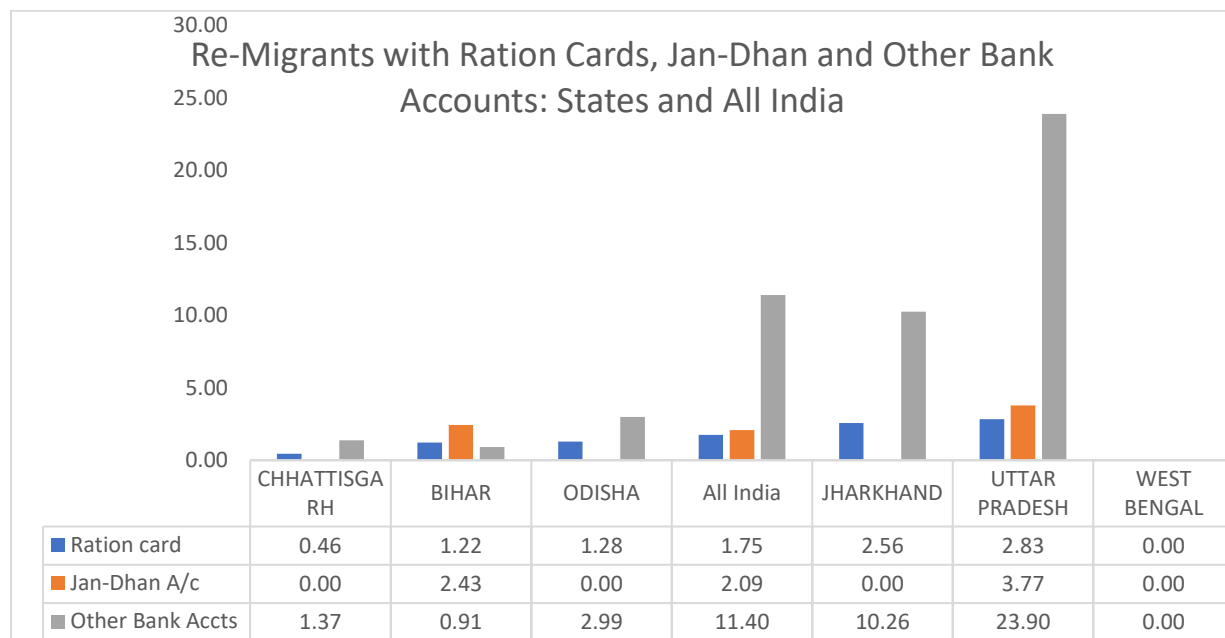
7.12 All India level picture shows no benefit of pensions, almost nil at 0.15% beneficiaries to gratuity, 2.60% to PF/EPF and 3.90% to health benefits. Only 11.06% have benefit of paid leaves. State-wise position shows re-migrants from Bihar and Chhattisgarh do not have any service benefit and no re-migrant from Jharkhand, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh has benefit of pensions and gratuity. PF/EPF benefits was at maximum to Jharkhand re-migrants at 7.69% and health benefits maximum to re-migrant from Uttar Pradesh at 6.87%. A reasonably high 44.9% of re-migrants from Odisha have benefit of paid leaves, followed by 15.65% from West Bengal and 12.82% from Jharkhand. The service benefits of re-migrants may suggest that migrants do not have any job security or security to meet exigencies in place of remigration and are under the mercy and undefined conditions of the employer.

Section 8

Social Security Benefits at the Place of Re-Migration: Almost no Ration Card and Jan-Dhan Accounts, Policy of One Nation One Ration Card Getting Delayed to Take-Off, Quality of Food Not Better than that at Pre Covid-19 Place of Migration. Scenario Based on Phase-2 Survey (as on 30 November 2020)

8.1 Social security benefits for the re-migrants as available at the Place of Re-Migration has been presented in the Chart 8.1 as given below at all India and State wise. At all India level only 1.75% of the re-migrants have benefitted through ration card, 2.09% through Jan-Dhan account and 11.40% have other bank accounts. Such abysmal benefits make their hardships more deplorable and their living problematic. Ration cards and Jan-Dhan accounts might be available to only those who had been in the Place of Migration for longer duration.

Chart 8.1

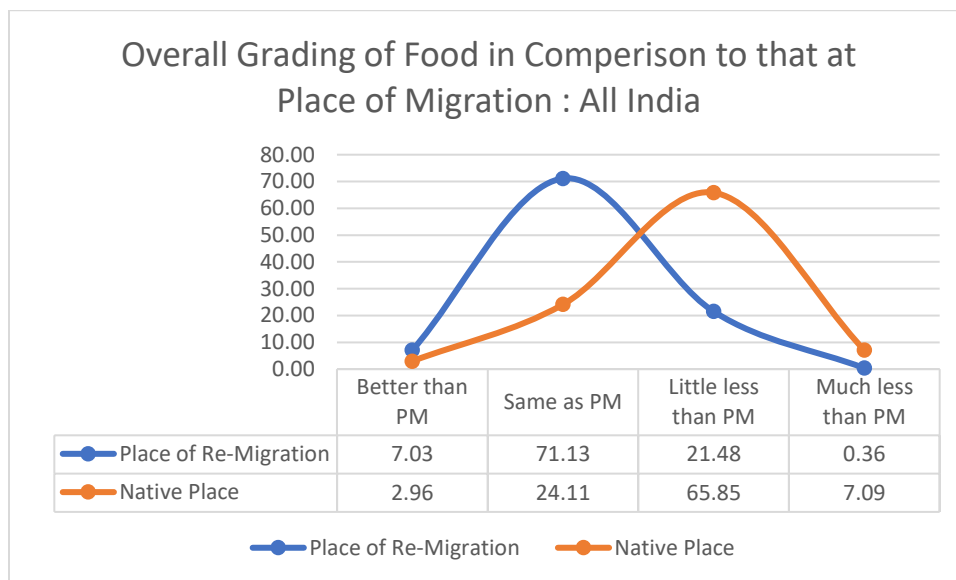


8.2 State wise scenario reveals no benefits neither ration card nor bank accounts for the re-migrants from West Bengal. Ration card holders are maximum at 2.83% from Uttar Pradesh. No Jan-Dhan accounts for the re-migrants from Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, and West Bengal and maximum 3.77% for the re-migrants from Uttar Pradesh and 2.43%, for those from Bihar. Other bank accounts holders are mostly from Uttar Pradesh and that is also just at 23.90%. Migrants from Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Odisha, and West Bengal are less than 3% account holders. Possession of and benefit through ration cards may be indicator of fact that these cards are based on address proof in place of re-migration and the policy of 'one nation one ration card' is getting much delayed in taking off.

8.3 The study was conscious to know whether the re-migration of the migrants Mid Covid-19 is forced to regain the lost livelihood at any cost at the new Place of re-Migration. The underlying philosophy contained in the conscious move is the quality and quantity of food the re-migrants have at the Place of Re-Migration. It has been the hypothesis that quality of food consumption at the earlier Place of Migration Pre Covid-19 was satisfactory, the migrants enjoyed due to long-term livelihood. In this backdrop, the quality of food at the newer Place of re-migration Mid Covid-19 and at the Native Place were compared with that

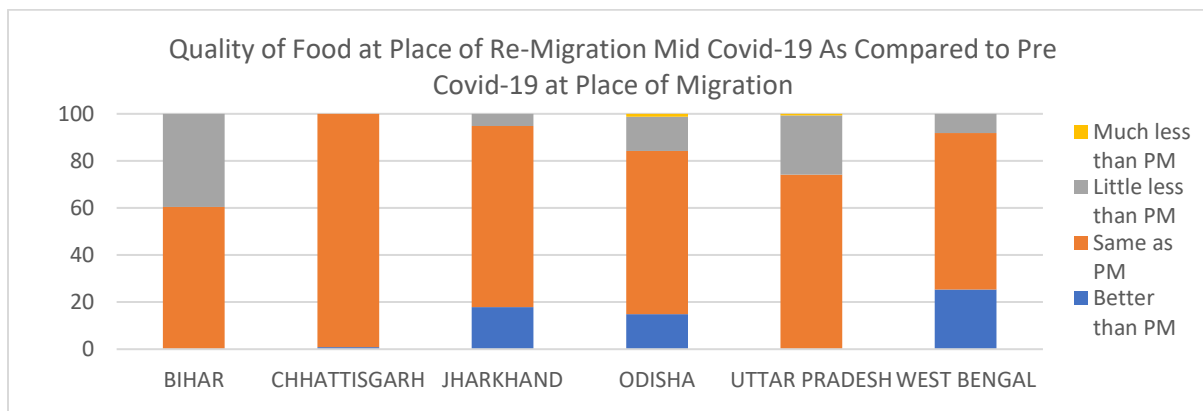
at the Place of Migration. Chart 8.2 presents the distribution of re-migrants by the quality of food they have at the Place of Re-Migration and at Native Place in comparison to that at Place of Migration at all India level.

Chart 8.2



8.4 From the Chart, it is found that more than 71% re-migrants admitted that quality of food at the place of re-migration was same as that at the Place of Migration and more than 7% saying it is even better than that at place of Migration. Only 21.84% re-migrants opined that the quality of food was less than that of Place of Migration. It concludes that the quality of food at the Place of Re-Migration is largely the same as that at the Place of Migration, if not a little less than that at Place of Migration for a few re-migrants. However, the quality of food at Native Place, more than 65% re-migrants regard as little less than that of Place of Migration and a quarter, same as that at place of Migration. It can be concluded clearly that the quality of food at Native Place was little less than at Place of Migration. Weighted rank of the quality of food at the place of re-migration taking much less as 1, little less as 2, same as 3 and better than as 4, comes out to be 2.15 which tilts towards little less than Place of Migration while quality of food at Native Place is 2.77 i.e., tilts towards more “little less than PM”.

Chart 8.3



8.5 State wise scenario regarding quality of food at Place of Re-Migration in comparison to that at Place of Migration Pre Covid-19 has been presented in Bar Chart 7.3. It may be seen that re-migrants from Chhattisgarh enjoys same quality of food while the migrants from Jharkhand, Odisha, and West Bengal have better food. Re-migrants from Bihar have food with quality a little less than that at Place of Migration. Weighted rank of the quality of food at the place of re-migration taking much less as 1, little less as 2, same as 3 and better than as 4, has been given in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1

Weighted Rank of Quality of Food at Place of Re-Migration

State	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Jharkhand	Odisha	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal
Weighted rank	2.40	1.99	1.87	2.02	2.26	1.83

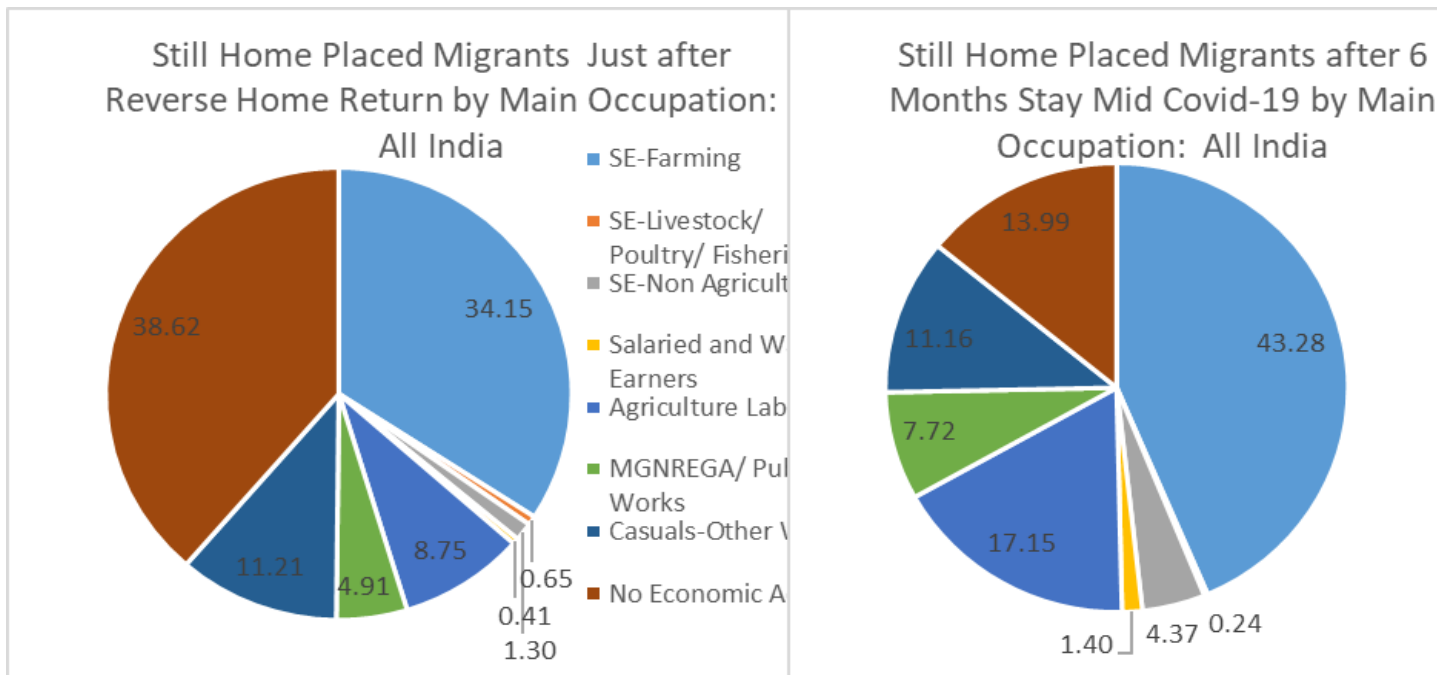
8.6 It is clear from analysis of data contained in Table 7.1 is that quality of food for the re-migrants from West Bengal and Jharkhand are primarily same as that of Place of Migration, however the quality slightly tilts towards better than Place of Migration. Re-migrants from Chhattisgarh and Odisha have same quality of food and those from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have little less than at Place of Migration.

Section 9

Main Occupation and Income of Still Home Place Migrants in Native Place: Dependency on Agriculture Increased, Income at Native Place now Increased by 36.67% still less than one-fifth of the Income Pre Covid-19 at Place of Migration and Quality of Food at Native Place less than that at Place of Migration Pre Covid-19. Scenario Based on Phase-2 Survey (as on 30 November 2020)

9.1 Home Returnee migrants have started re-migrating, still more than half, as per Phase-2 Survey with reference date of 30 November 2020 are still home placed, whether livelihood condition and income have improved at Native Place, whether they are getting quality food as they had at the Place of Migration Pre Covid-19. These questions, Phase-2 Survey had the objective to unfurl. Chart 9.1 presents the distribution of main occupation of migrants still home placed at Native Place just after their home return as inquired in Phase-1 and after few months of stay at Native Place now in Mid Covid-19 as inquired in Phase-2 of the Survey. As usual most of the migrants are involved in agriculture either as self-employed or agriculture labor followed by casuals in non-agriculture. Share of self-employed in agriculture at Native Place is 34.15% as per Phase 1 survey, which increased to 43.28% as per Phase 2 survey after four months. If casual workers in agriculture are included dependency in agriculture for livelihood increases from 42.90% (34.15%+8.75%) to 60.43% (43.28%+17.15%) in the respective period.

Chart 9.1

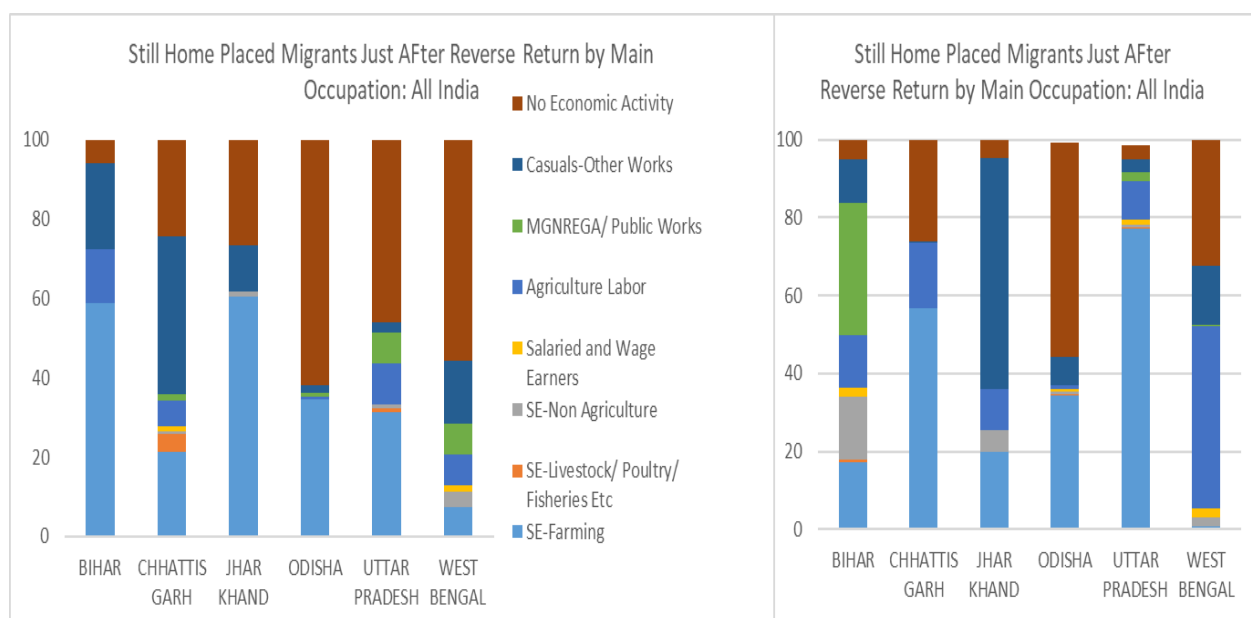


9.2 Post almost 6 months after return, migrants with no economic activity are down from 38.62% to 13.99%. But where have they gone, must have absorbed in agriculture. Self-employed in non-agriculture and salaried and wage earners have slightly increased, however, still below 4.37% and 1.40% respectively. As far as MNREGA is concerned, only 4.91% of migrants could get job under MNREGA along with other public works which now have increased slightly to 7.72%. Increase is not enough. MNREGA and other public works have hardly been able to provide any livelihood/employment support to the migrants in Native Place despite a lot of murmuring towards restructuring of MNREGA to provide jobs to migrant home returnees.

It may be brought out that Government had announced post reverse migration due to Covid-19, additional allocation of Rs.40,000 crore to MNAREGA and Rs. 50,000 crore to PM Garib Kalyan Rojgar Yojana (summarised in section 10) to take care of measurable condition of migrants. However, the survey results show that the ultimate outcome of such initiatives is far from satisfactory. The claim like employment guarantee of 100 days or implementation in mission mode for 125 days has not made any difference in employment generation under MNAREGA in the long or recent past and less likely to do so in future also. It may therefore be better that camouflaging MANREGA as the guaranteed job creator should end and the prime focus of the scheme should be on rural infrastructure creation with employment generation as a by-product. So far as job opportunities for the poor including migrants are concerned, concerted efforts for commercialisation and industrialisation may ultimately be the solution.

9.3 State wise distribution of main occupation of migrant still home placed at two different periods have been presented in Chart 9.2. In Mid Covid-19 period, migrants with no economic activity are highest in Odisha at more than 55% followed by West Bengal at 32.20% and Chhattisgarh at 25.98%. Bihar, on the other stream, has the least number of migrants, just 4.86% with no economic activity, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand have such migrants as less than 5%. Self-employed in farming has highest share of 77.15% in Uttar Pradesh followed by 56.94% in Chhattisgarh, West Bengal has less than 1% migrants engaged as self-employed in farming. Self-employed in non-agriculture has highest share of about 13% in Bihar and negligible in Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Uttar Pradesh. Salaried and wage earners in every state have negligible share of less than 2.17%. Agriculture labor are maximum in West Bengal at 47.06% and the least in Odisha at less than 1%. MNREGA engages almost 34% migrants in Bihar but in other States the migrants involved in MNREGA are negligible. In Odisha, more than 59% migrants are engaged as casual workers in other non-agriculture activities.

Chart 9.2

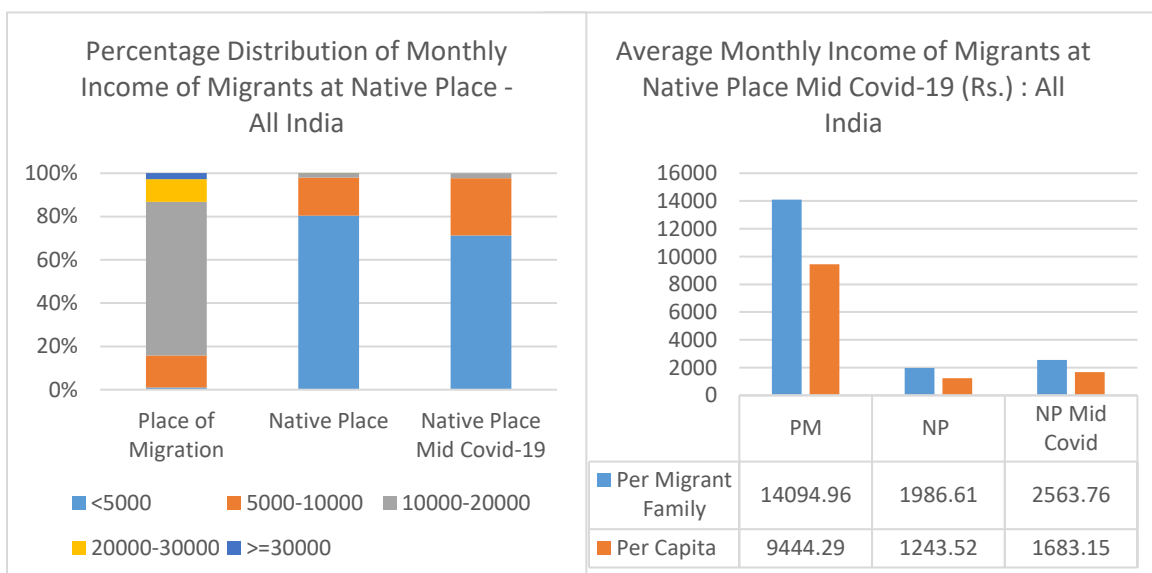


9.4 As far as occupational change in the last 4-5 months is concerned, in all the States non-working migrants have reduced except Chhattisgarh where it has slightly increased from 24% to 26%. In Uttar Pradesh, there is steep decline in unemployment by 42.51% point. In Bihar almost 34% farmers have shifted to MNREGA and agriculture labor as main occupation. In Chhattisgarh, opposite to Bihar, almost 39.86% migrants engaged as casual workers in non-agriculture shifted to self-employed in agriculture must be due to agriculture season and with small holding size. In Jharkhand there is shift from farming to agriculture labor and casuals in non-agriculture. Odisha does not have much occupational change. In Uttar Pradesh, the migrants with no work have in-mass have got engaged in self-employment in agriculture while in West Bengal they have become agriculture labor.

9.5 The Migrants returned to their Native Place due to Covid-19, had good livelihood at the Place of Migration, suffered at Native Place and continued to be at Native Place Mid Covid-19 due to various reasons. The study has the objective to know whether their income has increased mid Covid-19. Chart 9.3 presents the Average monthly income of the migrants' family and their per capita income at the Pre Covid-19 Place of Migration, Native Place after home return and Native Place Mid Covid-19 after almost 5-6 months of stay at Native Place. It also shows the percentage distribution of average monthly income per migrant family in different income ranges.

9.6 As per the analysis, average monthly income of the migrant family has now increased at Native Place Mid Covid-19 by 29.05% to ₹2563.76 and per capita monthly income has increased by 35.35%. to ₹1683.15. However, average income of the migrants at the Native Place even Mid Covid-19 is just 18.19% of the income at Place of Migration Pre Covid-19, the main reasons behind are lack of economic activity and over dependence on agriculture at Native Place. It may be mentioned here that income for self-employment in agriculture has not been reported during the survey. Distribution of monthly income in different income slabs have been analysed.

Chart 9.3

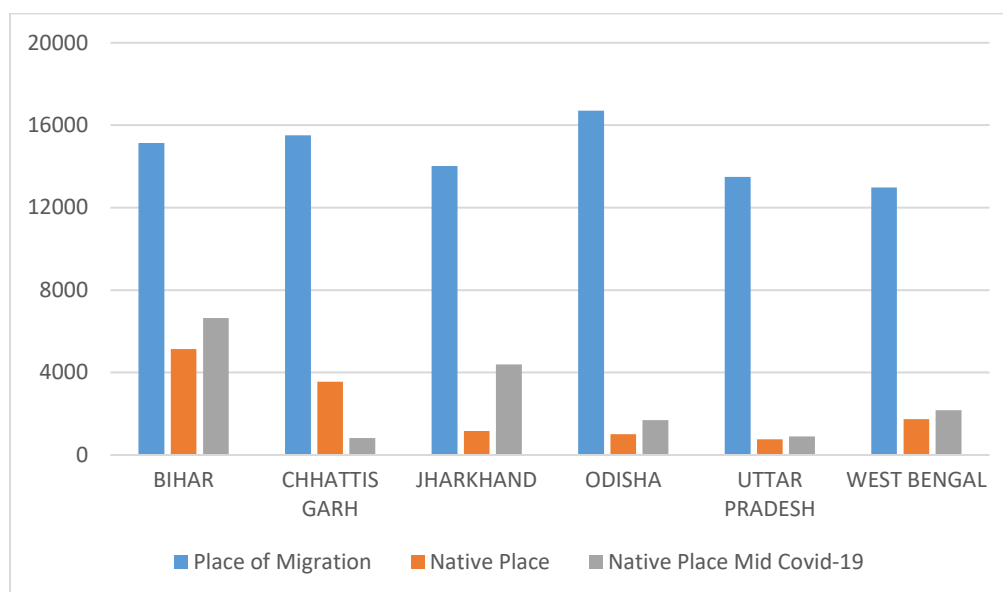


9.7 It may be seen that at the Naïve Place, just after home return, more than 17% migrants had income in the range of ₹5000-10000, which has increased to more than 26% in this income range at the Native Place Mid Covid-19, of-course, number of re-migrants having income in the range of less than ₹5000 have

reduced at Native Place Mid Covid-19 from 80.40% to 71.25%. At the Place of Migration Pre Covid-19 almost 71% migrants had income in the range of ₹10000-12000.

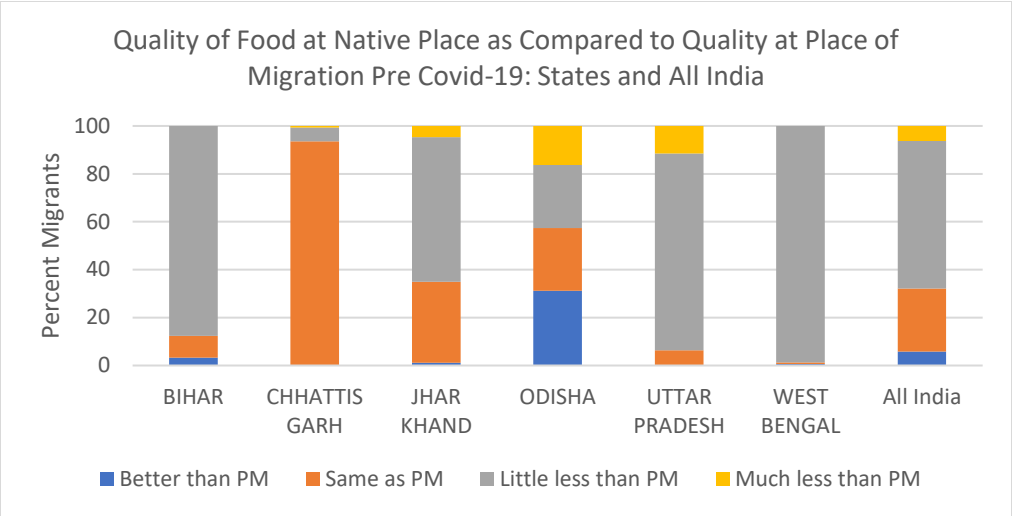
9.8 State wise income distribution at the three places have been shown in Chart 9.4. It may be seen that average monthly income of migrants are highest at Native Place Mid Covid-19 for the migrants from Bihar at ₹6638.38 followed by those from Jharkhand at ₹4388.95, while the lowest income is for the migrants from Chhattisgarh at ₹828.11 preceded by those from Uttar Pradesh at ₹905.90. As far as change in income is concerned, Jharkhand migrants have the highest increase of 277.26% followed by migrants from Odisha at 66.66%, Bihar at 29.21%. West Bengal at 24.55% and Uttar Pradesh at 19.23%. Income of Migrants from Chhattisgarh have declined by 76.66%.

Chart 9.4



9.9 Still home placed migrants are at the Native Place now on an average for more than six months. Whether quality of life is satisfactory. It was enquired from the migrants still home placed whether they get the quality and quantity of food at Native Place as they used to enjoy at Place of Migration Pre Covid-19. Four options on quality of food at Native Place were given to the migrants as “better than”, “Same as”, “Little less than” and “Much less than” at the Place of Migration Pre Covid-19. the quality of food at the newer Place of re-migration Mid Covid-19 and at the Native Place were compared with that at the Place of Migration. Chart 9.5 presents the distribution of home placed migrants by the quality of food they have at Native Place in comparison to that at Place of Migration at States and all India level.

Chart 9.5



9.10 It may be seen from the Chart that the quality of food at Native Place at all India and Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal are normally less than that at Place of Migration. Quality of food taken by home place migrants in Chhattisgarh and Odisha are however is same as that at Place of Migration.

Section 10

Social Security Benefits: Food security and Skill training at Native Place: Status of Ration Card and Jan-Dhan Account Holders after 5-6 Months Stay at Native Place Reflects Major Policy Implementation Hitch, Almost Nil Government Assistance and Skill Training. Scenario Based on Phase-2 Survey (as on 30 November 2020)

10.1 Government of India had announced many measures to mitigate the plight of migrant workers who were forced to return to their native places after lockdown due to Covid-19, especially for their food security and to boost employment and livelihood opportunities in the native places. The brief of these measures is as follows:

10.2 **Free food grains and pulses under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY):** This measure was planned to benefit about 8 crore migrant workers who were not covered under the National Food Security Act or State PDS Card Scheme. Under the yojana, it was announced to provide 5 kg of food grains per person per month free of cost for two months (May and June 2020). First announced by the Finance Minister as part of the Economic Measures (Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan) including many short- and long-term measures for supporting the poor including migrant workers, later, as per Press release dated 30 June 2020 by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, (following announcement by the Prime Minister), benefit under PMGKAY was extended till November for free distribution of 5 kg food grains per person to 80 crore beneficiaries and one kg whole chana per family. Government had to spend more than Rs 90,000 crore towards the extension and execution of the scheme.

10.3 **Additional allocation of Rs 40,000 crore to MGNREGS:** This additional allocation was for providing employment boost and to help generating nearly 300 crore person days in total addressing need for more work including returning migrant workers in Monsoon season through creation of larger number of durable and livelihood assets including water conservation assets to boost the rural economy through higher production.

10.4 **Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan (GKRY)** was announced by the Prime minister himself on 20th June 2020. Objective was to boost employment and livelihood opportunities for migrant workers returning to villages, in the wake of COVID-19 outbreak. The focus was on creation of durable rural infrastructure and providing modern facilities like internet in the villages; and Skill Mapping of the rural migrant labour to help them work closer to their homes. Rozgar Abhiyaan was targeted to be implemented in a mission mode for 125 days, with focused implementation of 25 categories of works/ activities in 116 districts, including 27 aspirational districts), each with a large concentration of returnee migrant workers in 6 states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, and Odisha. An amount of Rs. 50,000 crore was specifically allocated for Public works to be undertaken during the campaign.

10.5 **Achievements** claimed by the respective implementing Ministries Against the announcements made under different measures, are:

Food security measures: As per Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution PIB release dated 1st September 2020:

- Out of eight lakh tonnes of food-grain dedicated for the migrants, 6.38 lakh tonnes was lifted by the states by the end of June 2020 and about 2.65 LMT food grains successfully distributed under the scheme up to 31st August 2020 by all States/UTs.
- Free food grains was distributed to about 95% of the total 2.8 core migrants / stranded migrants estimated by the States/UTs under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan.

Employment Generation: As per PIB release of Ministry of Rural Development, dated 12th October 2020:

- A total of about 32 crore man-days of employment has been provided and Rs.31577 crore spent so far.
- 62,824 candidates have been provided skill training through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) during the Abhiyaan.

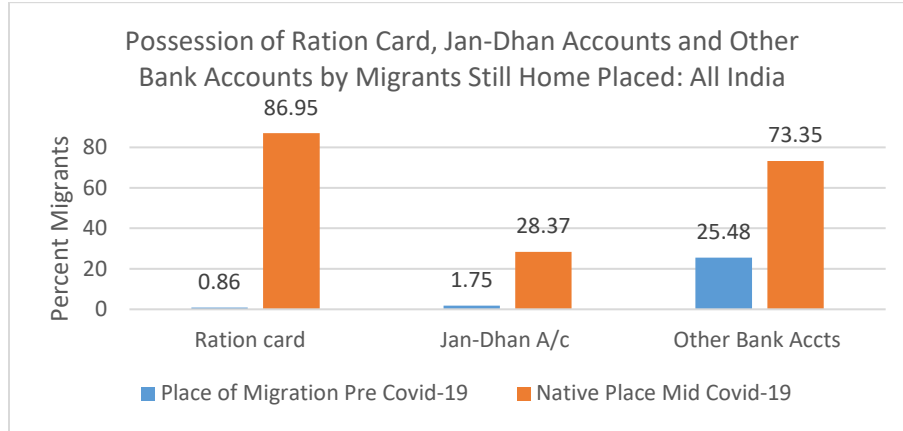
Skill Training: As per PIB release dated 12th November, 2020 of the Ministry Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE):

- skill training has started for 3 Lakh migrant workers from the identified 116 districts across Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand through demand-driven skilling and orientation under the Centrally Sponsored and Centrally Managed (CSCM) component of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-2020.
- National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), under the aegis of MSDE, is executing the training programme. 1.5 lakh migrant workers are being trained under Short Term Training (STT) programme, and another 1.5 lakh migrant workers are slated to be certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) scheme.

10.6 An attempt has been made through Phase-2 Survey to ascertain the position of home placed migrant workers with respect to their social security benefits, Government assistance and status of formal skill training. The Status of social security benefit to the re-migrants have been covered in the Section 8. Chart 9.1 shows social security facilities like Possession of Ration Card, Jan-Dhan Account, and other Bank Accounts at all India level in the Place of Migration Pre Covid-19 and at the Native Place Mid Covid-19.

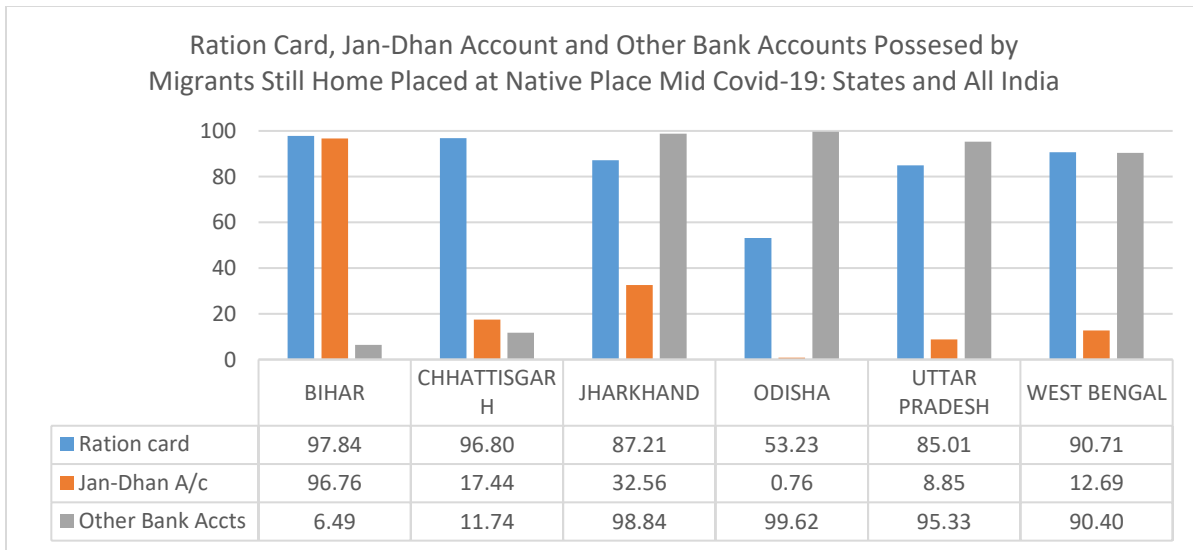
10.7 At all India level abysmally low 0.89% migrants possessed ration cards in Place of Migration Pre Covid-19 as compared to 86.95% in Native Place Mid Covid-19, 1.75% possessed Jan-Dhan accounts in Place of Migration compared to 28.37% in Native Place and 25.48% had other bank accounts compared to 73.35% in Native Place. The status of security benefits at the Place of Migration is understandable but at the Native Place, after a good 5-6 months from the return of migrant home returnees still home placed reflects major implementation hitch. State wise scenario of security benefits at Native Place has been shown in Chart. A comparative analysis of the benefits is done here.

Chart 10.1



10.8 State wise possession of ration cards, Jan-Dhan account and other bank accounts by the home placed migrants have been shown in Chart 10.2. As per the survey, Bihar Home Placed Migrants have maximum ration cards to the extent of 97.84% followed by migrants from Chhattisgarh at 96.8% and West Bengal at 90.71%. Other States have more than 85% migrants with ration cards except Odisha, where ration card holders are only 53.23%. As far as Jan-Dhan accounts are concerned, Bihar has maximum more than 96%, followed by Jharkhand with 32.56% Jan-Dhan accounts. Other States have Jan-Dhan accounts

Chart 10.2



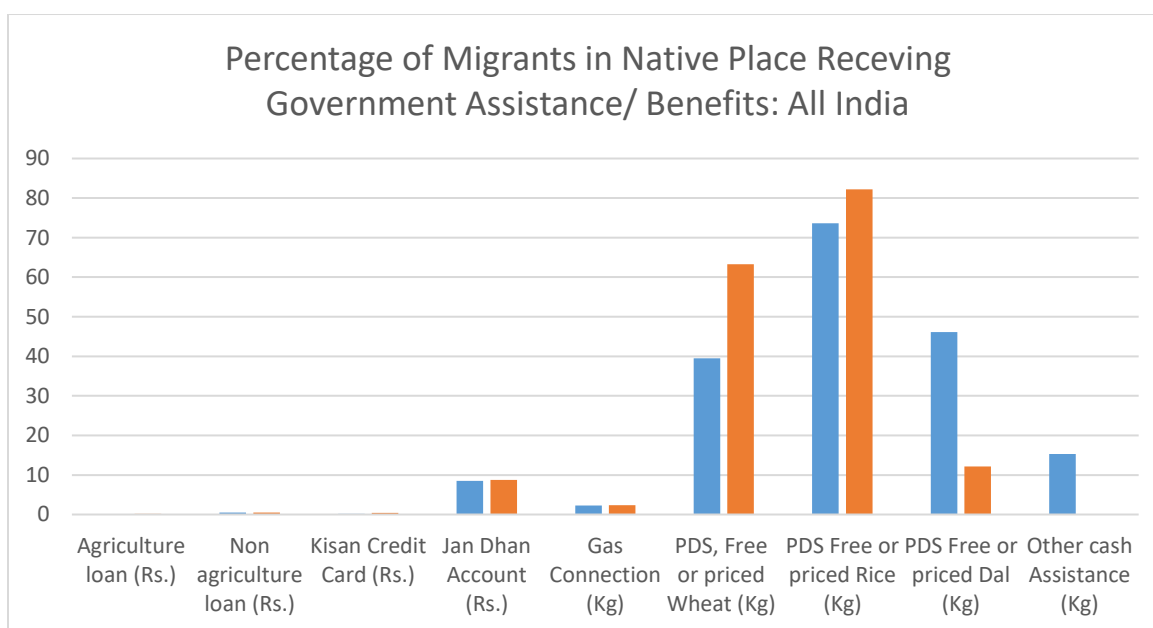
in the range of 8.85% to 17.44%. However, Odisha has the lowest, less than 1% migrants having Jan-Dhan accounts. Odisha compensates the Jan-Dhan account with other bank accounts. More than 99% migrants of Odisha have other bank accounts. Odisha is followed by Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal, more than 90% migrants in each State having other bank accounts. It seems that migrants from all the States have either Jan-Dhan accounts or other bank accounts except Chhattisgarh where maximum 29.18%

migrants have either of the two accounts. It is not known how the State Government manages digital payments for the benefits like transfer of cash, to such migrants.

10.9 Government had announced many benefits for the migrants in the wake of Covid-19 viz. agricultural and non-agricultural loan, cash transfer to Jan-Dhan account, gas connection/supply, free or priced ration etc. Percentage migrants who have received the benefits as per Phase-1 survey (reference date 31 July 2020) and now as per Phase-2 survey (reference date 30 November 2020) have been presented, at all India level and State wise in Chart 10.3.

10.10 Survey intended to know the status of assistance to the home placed migrants in the beginning when they returned due to Covid-19 and after five-six months of their continued stay at Native Place. Migrant beneficiaries to agriculture loan at 0.10%, non-agriculture loan at 0.51%, Kisan Credit Cards at 0.21%, Gas Connections at 2.26% as on July 31 had been abysmally low and after four months of continued stay at Native Place almost nil beneficiaries added. Additional beneficiaries to the tune of 0.10% for agriculture loan, 0.21% for Kisan Credit Card and 0.10% for gas connections complete the story of implementation hitch. Cash beneficiaries of 8.5% in Jan-Dhan account and other cash assistance beneficiaries of 15.26% now have 0.21% additional beneficiaries in Jan-Dhan account and just 0.10% in other cash assistance beneficiaries.

Chart 10.3

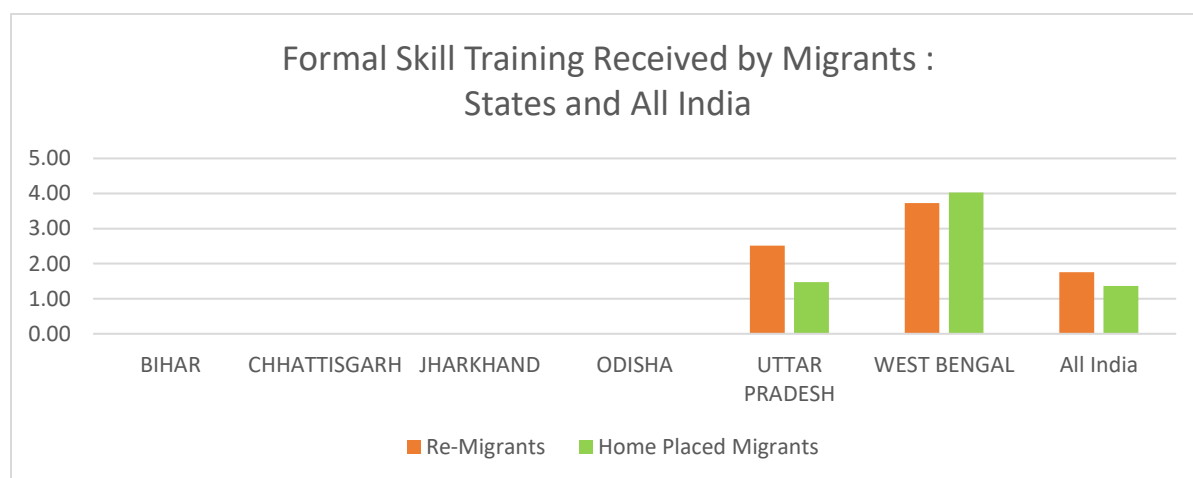


10.11 At all India level there has been an increase in percentage coverage of migrant beneficiaries of PDS free or priced rice (73.60% to 82.24%) and PDS free or priced wheat (39.49% to 63.30%) but there is decline in coverage of beneficiaries PDS free or priced Chana from 46.11% to 12.16%. This might be due to lockdown specific distribution of Chana earlier to mitigate the food security problem of poor and migrants.

10.12 State wise scenario in distribution of PDS free or priced ration is different from State to State. Percentage of migrant beneficiaries of free or priced wheat has increased in all States except Uttar Pradesh, where it has declined from 77.23% to 66.83%. Decline on percentage of beneficiaries of free or priced rice has been noticed in case of Chhattisgarh (from 97.80% to 59.79%) and Jharkhand (from 92.82% to 54.65%).

10.13 The status of formal skill training provided to migrant workers as per Phase-2 Survey data has been presented in Chart 10.4. Only 1.75% of re-migrants and 1.36% of still home placed migrants have received formal skill training. State-wise, none from Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Odisha has received any formal training. Only 2.52% re-migrants from Uttar Pradesh and 3.73% from West Bengal have received training. Similarly, 4.02% home placed migrants from Uttar Pradesh and 4.02% from West Bengal have received training. Ground level status therefore shows that the formal skill training initiative under PM Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan, which was to be implemented in a Mission mode, for employment opportunities locally, is yet to take off, as far as migrant workers are concerned.

Chart 10.4



10.14 Data show that formal skill training initiative is yet to take off, as far as migrant workers are concerned. While usefulness and relevance of formal skill training may be debatable at this stage, skill mapping and display of list of workers district and skill-wise in public platform like web-site of skill ministries should be done on priority to help not only prospective employers to draw workers from the list as per their requirement, but also skilled workers to command better wage wherever they work. This was also a recommendation of Phase 1 survey. [Section 10.13]. Another important recommendation of Phase-1 Survey was that 'initiatives like Mega Skill Development and Employment Opportunities Programme would be of little utility under such environment. Any attempt to impart skill through training and preparing them to get employed (self or by others), therefore may be a risky and costly affair. It is better that States work towards diverse industrial and commercial base which is expected to create and widen scope for more employment opportunities, both directly and indirectly. Once the base is created and developed, they can get adjusted locally and subsequently the gradual demand of skill development may be addressed within the job carried out'. Phase 2 survey also reiterates the same recommendation.

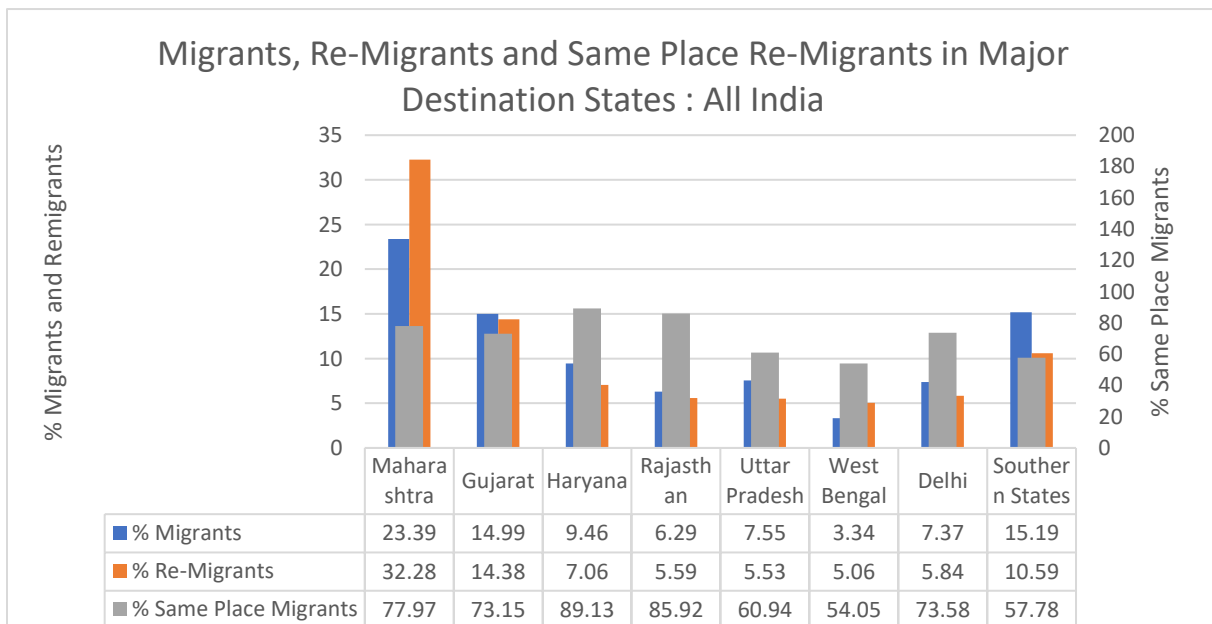
Section 11

Sources and Destination States of Migration: Maharashtra and Gujarat continued to be first Choice Destination States, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal Acting as Destination State for their own Migrants, Maharashtra provides salaried jobs, Gujarat salaried and Casuals, Haryana, and Rajasthan also for Self-Employed in Non-Agriculture.

11.1 Migrants had been working at destination States for considerable time for their livelihood before they were forced to return to their Native Place due to closure of economy as result of pandemic Covid-19. Now as the improvement in pandemic started and started the revival of economy, they also started getting back to the same or different State for livelihood. The place of re-migration and the sources of livelihood are the important factors for migrants' welfare. Seven major Destination States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, and Delhi and southern States constitutes about 86% migrants Pre Covid-19 and re-migrants Mid Covid-19. Our analysis focus on these destination States. Column Chart 10.1 shows the share of migrants, re-migrants, and the same place re-migrants in major destination States.

11.2 Maharashtra and Gujarat are the most favored States by migrants and re-migrants for livelihood. Maharashtra shared 23.39% migrants before Covid-19 which has now increased to 32.28%. Share of Gujarat has however decreased from 14.99% in Pre Covi-19 time to 14.38% now. Haryana is at third place before and after Covid-19 migration, though its share has decreased from the earlier 9.46% to 7.06% now. Other major States of re-migration Mid Covid-19 are Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, and Delhi. Southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Karnataka, and Kerala which shared 15.19% Pre Covid-19 has now gone down to 10.59%. In contrast, the share of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand, the source States of migrants have increased from 12.69% to 14.57%. Obviously, the migrants Mid Covid-19, are cautious and have chosen to be relatively at nearer places.

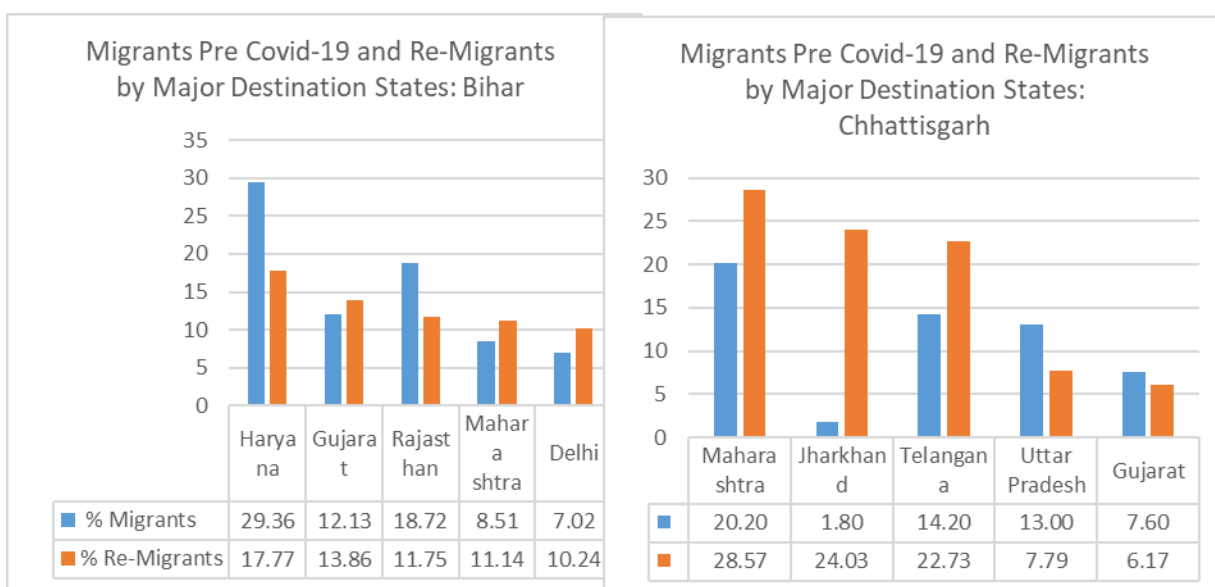
Chart 11.1



11.3 In the Covid-19 time and otherwise too, the migrants have preferred the same place where they had been earlier for livelihood despite the effects of Covid-19 in the destination States. As mentioned in Section 3, at All India level, 79.52% migrants went to same place. In the major States, Haryana has the highest 89.13% migrants coming to same place in Haryana followed by Rajasthan where 85.92% migrants have come to same place. Maharashtra and Gujarat come at third and fourth places with 77.97% and 73.15% migrants coming to same place. Southern States combinedly have the least number of migrants at 57.78% coming to same place after West Bengal.

11.4 State wise scenario paints similar story as of all India, as reflected from the column bars shown here with Maharashtra and/or Gujarat always getting preferred by the migrants from any of the source States. Chart 10.2 presents the destination States for migrants and re-migrants from Bihar and Chhattisgarh, Chart 11.3 for Jharkhand and Odisha and Chart 11.4 for Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

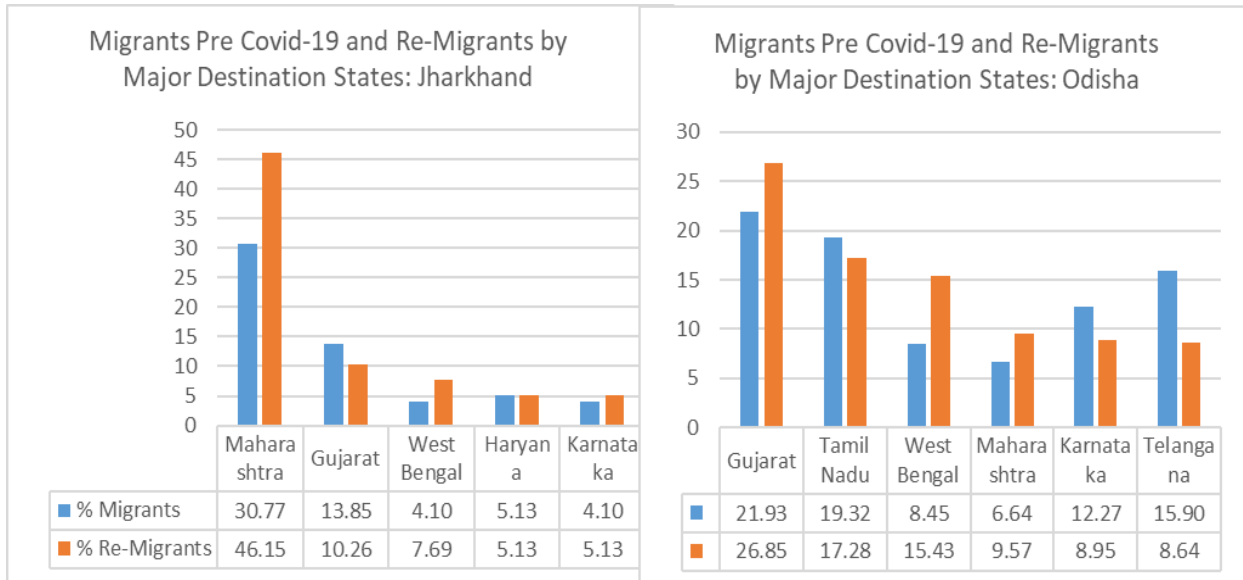
Chart 11.2



10.5 Haryana is the most preferred State for Bihari migrants as before, though share of such migrants has considerably decreased. Rajasthan is another State, second preferred State which has now gone to third place with percentage of re-migrants going down considerably. Gujarat is now at second position. Re-migrants from Chhattisgarh at 28.57% prefer Maharashtra as most favorable State as before Pre Covid-19, however, this time share has increased sharply from earlier 20.20%. It is worthwhile to mention that almost 72% migrants from Chhattisgarh re-migrated to rural areas.

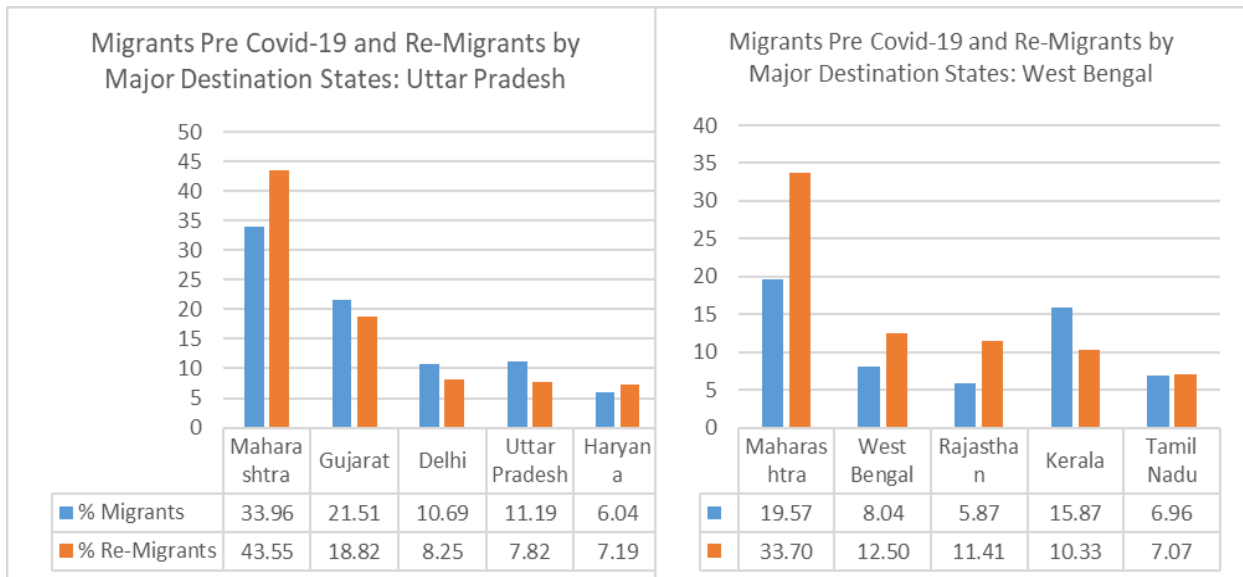
11.6 Migrants from Jharkhand prefer Maharashtra as the most favorable destination State at 46.15% during re-migration from the earlier 30.77%. Re-migrants from Odisha first choice is Gujarat at 26.85% which has considerably increased from the earlier 21.93% Pre Covid-19 period. Tamil Nadu is the second choice with 17.28% re-migrants from the State.

Chart 11.3



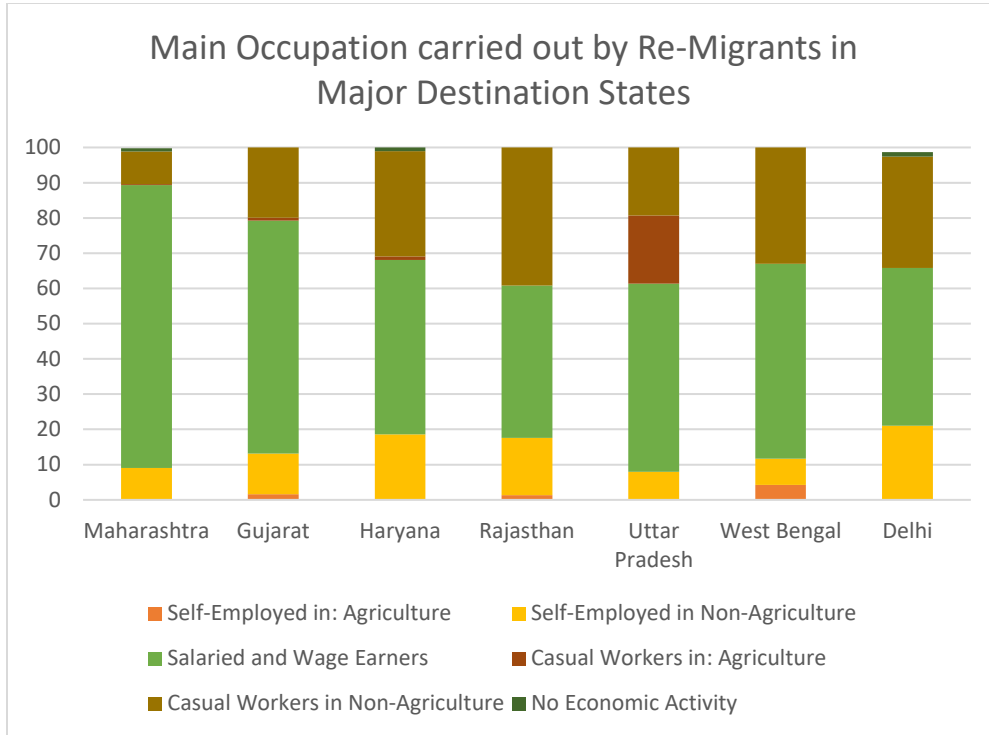
11.7 Re-migrants from Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal prefer Maharashtra as first choice. More than 43% re-migrants from Uttar Pradesh and more than 33% re-migrants from West Bengal have gone there. Almost 8% re-migrants from Uttar Pradesh have migrated to the State itself. Similarly, more than 12% re-migrants from West Bengal have gone to the State. This clearly indicates choice of the migrants to nearer places.

Chart 11.4



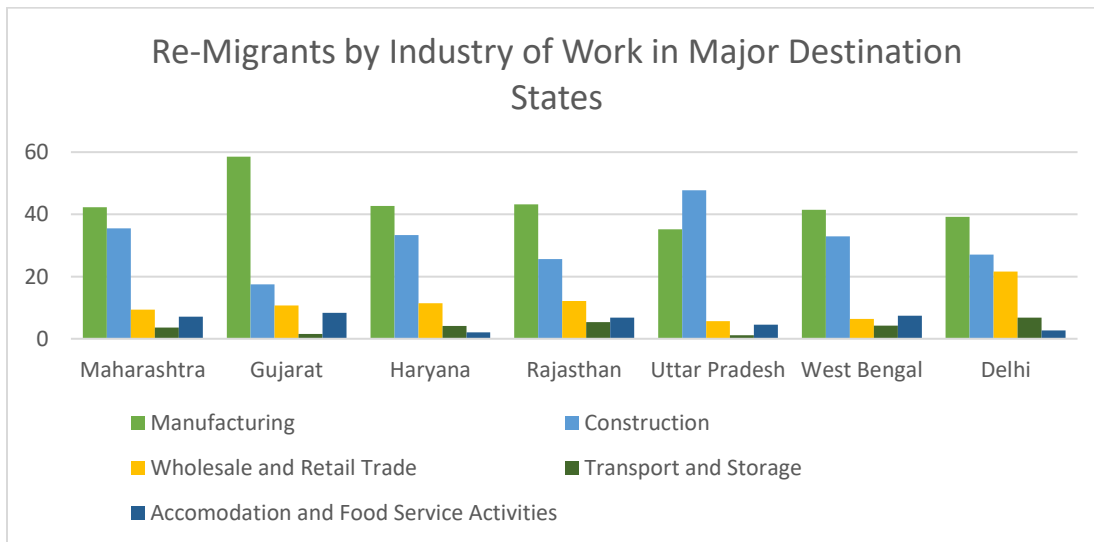
11.8 Survey intended to know the type of occupation the re-migrants involved in the destination States. Chart 10.5 presents main occupation of the re-migrants by the destination States of migration. Maharashtra has predominantly salaried and wage-earning occupations at 80.32% of re-migrants. Gujarat has mix of Salaried and Wage-earners at 66.14% followed by casual workers in non-agriculture 19.92%

Chart 11.5



and the self-employed in non-agriculture 11.35%. Other States have similar distribution. Self-employed in non-agriculture are mostly in Delhi at 21.05% followed by Haryana at 18.56% and Rajasthan at 16.22%. Casual workers in non-agriculture are maximum in Rajasthan at 39.19%, followed by West Bengal, Delhi and Haryana which have around 30% such re-migrants. Self-employed in agriculture are little and concentrated to West Bengal.

Chart 11.6



11.9 As already stated, migrants are basically involved in manufacturing and construction in destination States. Distribution of re-migrants in these States and their work industry has been analysed. It suggests that except Uttar Pradesh, all the destination States discussed here have major work industry as

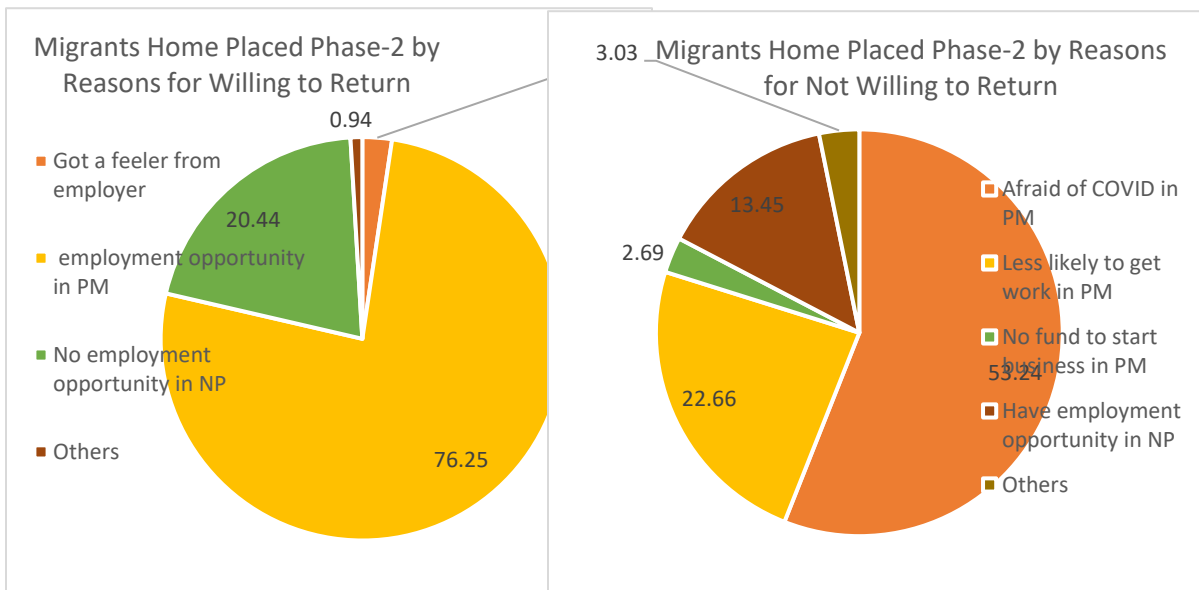
manufacturing, with Gujarat leading with 58.57% re-migrants involved in manufacturing. Construction is the second major work industry led by Uttar Pradesh where more than 47% re-migrants are engaged in construction. In Delhi, more than 21% re-migrants are engaged in wholesale and retail trade. Delhi is the State where sizeable percentage of migrants at 21.62% are in wholesale and retail trade. In Haryana and Delhi, only a few migrants are involved in accommodation and food services activities, while Gujarat, West Bengal and Maharashtra have more than 7% re-migrants engaged in accommodation and food service activities. Chart 11.6 presents the destination State wise industry of work, the re-migrants are involved.

Section 12

Re-Migration and Reasons for Re-Migration: More than half of the home placed migrants willing to return, Migrants give reasons of employment opportunity at Place of Migration for Return, Migrants Not Willing to Return cites Fear of Covid-19 and Not Likely to get Employment, Changes in the Phase-3 Survey of the willingness to return and reasons thereof, not much fear of Covid now, Estimated Extent of Migration More Than 95%

12.1 The Migrant home returnees had to leave their Place of Migration due to Covid-19 and its onslaught on the economy and the livelihood. They had been at the Native Place without much economic activity and remuneration. As surveyed in Phase-2, after 6 months of stay at Native Place, as the economy started revival, many of them started moving and venturing to some Place of Re-Migration. As per Phase-2 survey, as mentioned in Section 3, 43.88% migrants have already re-migrated, and the remaining were still home placed. Chart 12.1 shows the willingness of the migrants who were still at Native Place as on 30 September 2020 as whether they are willing to re-migrate and in both the cases, the reasons thereof.

Chart 12.1

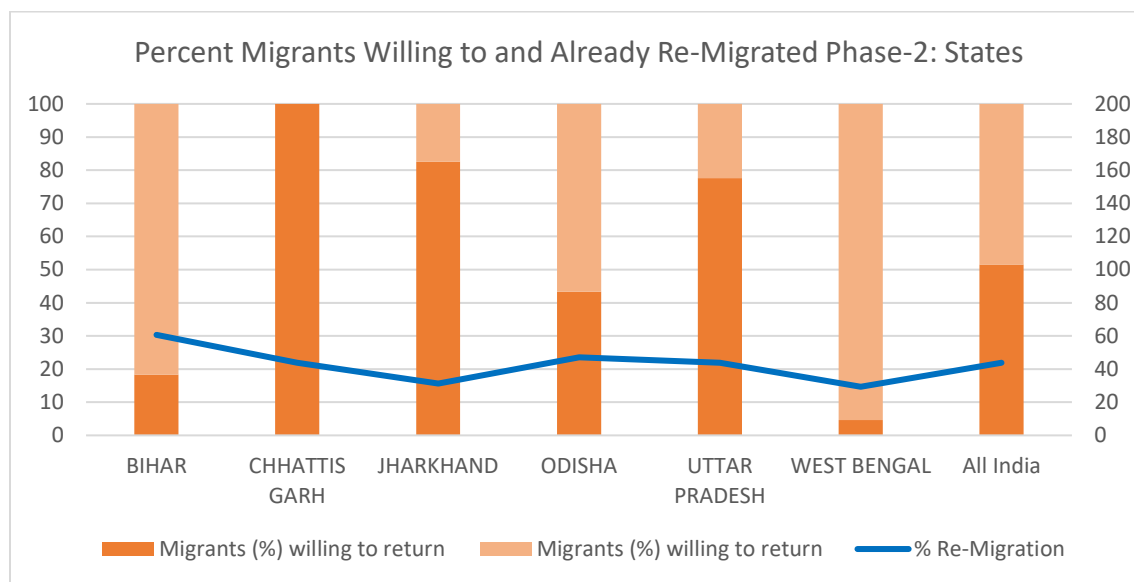


12.2 At all India level, as per Phase-2 Survey, 51.55% migrants have shown their willingness to re-migrate and the rest of 48.45% not willing to re-migrate. They desire to be with their extended family at Native Place. It may be noted that the survey was conducted during Nov-Dec 2020 when the effect of Covid-19 was still felt, vaccination was yet to be started and the economy was not fully revived. Yet, the willingness of the migrants still home placed may provide indication of extent of re-migration in near future.

12.3 Most of the still home placed migrants willing to return, to the extent of 76.25% have given reasons for re-migration as “have employment opportunity at Place of Migration” and a small fraction of 2.36% as “got feeler from the employer” and 0.94% as other reasons. It is learnt that “others” as reason relates to the involvement of migrants, especially from Chhattisgarh, in seasonal farming for which harvesting will be soon over and they will be moving out for re-migration. In addition to above, 20.44% such migrants assign reasons as still no employment opportunity in Native Place, a sort of push factor.

12.4 As far as migrants not willing to return, 53.24% assign reason as fear of Covid-19 and 22.66% as less likely to get work in Place of Migration thereby employing that once the fear of Covid-19 is over and the employment opportunities in the Place of Migration increases they will be willing to return. A small fraction of 13.45% of such migrants assigns reasons for not willing to re-migrate as having employment opportunity in Native Place.

Chart 12.2



12.6 State wise distribution of migrants still home placed who are willing to re-migrate and who are not willing to re-migrate along with reasons for as on reference date of 30 November 2020 have been shown in Chart 12.2. States differ considerably, however the reasons for willing to migrate is basically employment opportunity at the Place of Migration and the reasons for not willing to return is basically the fear of Covid-19 and less likely to get work there at Place of Migration.

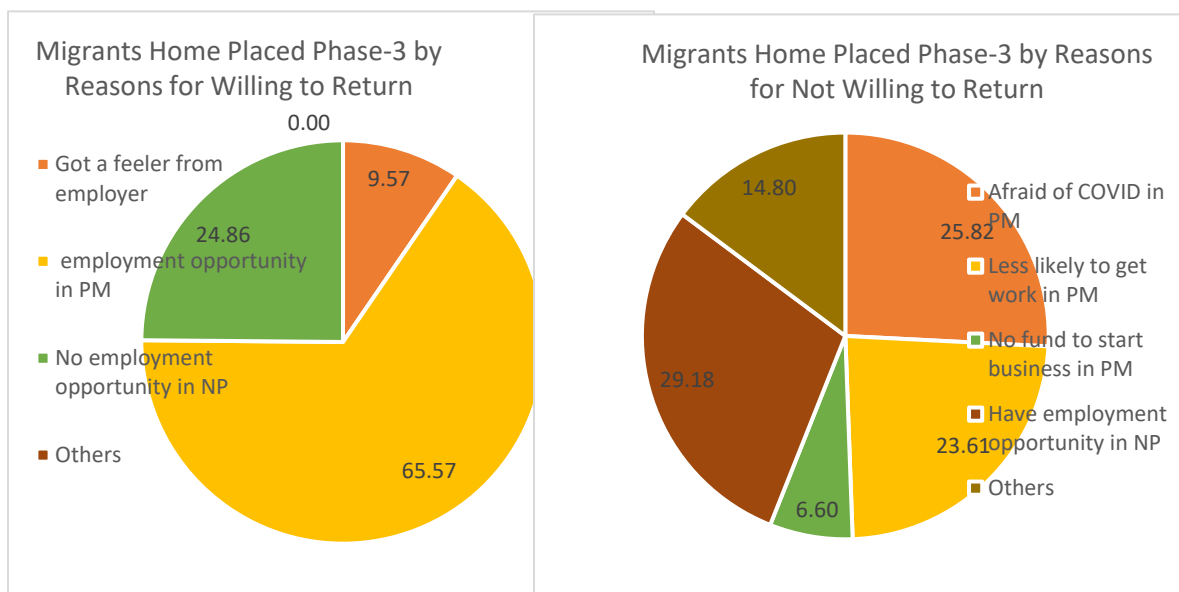
12.7 Migrants from Chhattisgarh, in large number, cent percent are willing to re-migrate and the reasons they assign, contrary to the general trend, is still no employment opportunity at the Native Place by more than 91% of such migrants. Chhattisgarh is followed by Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh in terms of migrants willing to return at 82.56% and 77.64% respectively. In both the cases, the dominant reasons behind willingness of the migrants in the two States are similar, to all India trend of employment opportunity at the Place of Migration as opined by 98.59% and 70.57% of such migrants.

12.8 In Odisha, Bihar and West Bengal, the migrants not willing to return are in majority, the first being West Bengal where from as large as 95.36% migrants are not willing to return and the reasons are afraid of Covid-19 by 58.44% and not likely to get work therein by 23.20% such migrants. West Bengal is followed by Bihar and Odisha with respectively 81.62% and 56.65% migrants as not willing to return with similar two reasons of afraid of Covid-19 by 33.11% and 36.91% and less likely to get work by 21.85% and 26.17% migrants, respectively. Migrants from Odisha, to the extent of 43.35% migrants are willing to return to Place of Migration.

12.9 It is worthwhile to mention that migrants still home placed and willing to return from Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand have also assigned one of reasons as "Others" by 8.54% and 7.02% such migrants, respectively. It is learnt that these migrants are engaged in seasonal farming and after the harvest, they would be moving for migration as there would be no economic activity after the harvest.

12.10 Initially as per Phase-2 survey, extent of re-migration was 43.88% as on 30 November 2020. Now in another 3 months, additional 19.63% migrants moved from Native Place with the extent of re-migration as on 28 February 2021 increased to 63.51%. In Phase-3, migrants still home placed were asked similar question whether they are willing to return or not, in either case the reasons behind the decision. Chart 12.3 depicts the State wise percentage of migrants still home placed willing or not willing to return, return to some Place of Migration and Chart the distribution of either type of migrants, home placed by reasons thereof at all India level. It is evident that at all India level willingness to return have increased from 51.13% to 54.49%. States of course, have different magnitude of willingness.

Chart 12.3



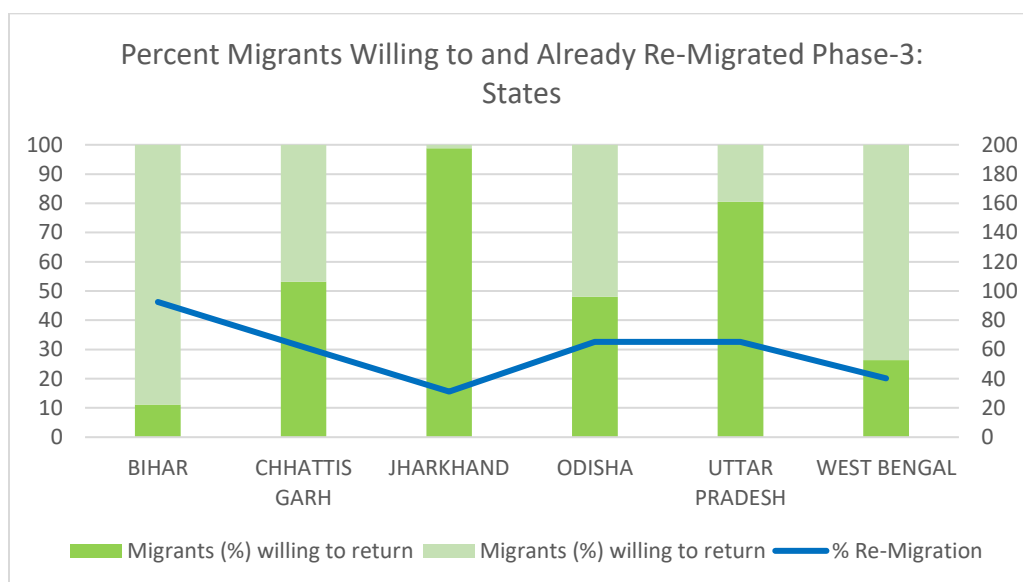
12.11 At all India, it is found that still the migrants willing to return have major reason as employment opportunity related to the extent of 75.14%. However, the migrants who feel of no employment opportunity at Native Place have slightly increased from 20.44% to 24.86%. Feeling of no employment opportunity at Native Place is playing part in the willingness to move. For those who are not willing to return, fear of Covid-19 has considerably descended from 53.24% to 25.82% and feel of availability of employment opportunity at Native Place has increased from 13.45% to 29.18%. It may also be noted that this time 14.80% migrants not willing to return have given the reasons as Others as they are presently engaged in farming activities at Native Place which may be seasonal and for the time being. They may leave once the season is over.

12.12 Chart 12.4 presents State wise status of migrants willing to return and not willing to return as per the latest Phase-3 data i.e., as on reference date of 28 February 2021. In Bihar, most of the home placed migrants are not willing to return, the unwillingness have increased to 88.89% during Phase-3 and the major reason is “others” wherein 62.50% such migrants are engaged in farming activities and another 12.50% have employment opportunities at Native Place. After nine months of Stay where more than 90% migrants have already moved, these might be hoping to get employment. In Chhattisgarh, where 100% migrants were willing to return three months back now the proportion have decreased to just 53.13% and most of such migrants, at 56.86% feel that they do not have employment opportunity at Native Place.

Those who are not willing to return are involved in seasonal agriculture work as 50% of them say so. Probably they will move after the season.

12.13 In Jharkhand, migrants willing to return have increased from 82.56% to 98.84% and the same reason i.e., employment opportunity at Place of Migration. We do not know why this willingness could not get converted into re-migration in Phase-2. In Odisha, willing to return has increased from 43.35% to 47.98% and the most prominent reason is no employment opportunity at Native Place, increased from 42.11% to 54.22%. Fear of Covid-19 is still playing role in unwillingness to return. In Uttar Pradesh, migrants willing to return has increased from 77.64% to 80.56% and feeling of employment opportunity at Place of Migration has also increased from 75.95% to 82.53%. In West Bengal, migrants willing to return have increased from 4.64% to 26.37%. Main reason of employment opportunity at Place of Migration is there but no employment opportunity has increased from 13.33% to 31.94%. For those not willing to return fear of Covid-19 has increased from 58.44% to 72.64%.

Chart 12.4



12.14 In table 12.5, an estimate of extent of re-migration has been given after effect of Covid-19 is over and economy gets full revival. The extent of re-migration after the Covid-19 is subsidized and the economy gets revival to the extent of Pre Covid-19 level has been estimated for the States and the results shown in the following Table. It is based on those who are willing to re-migrate and those not willing due to Covid-19 and due to their temporary engagement in seasonal farming. Economy has already started revival and it is felt that, once Covid-19 vaccination is over, the industries and services at the industrial States – Places of Migration would be in full bloom and by then more than 90% migrants would return to these cities for livelihood.

Table 12.5

Future Extent of Re-Migration on Full Revival of the Economy

States	Re-Migrated	Willing to Re-Migrate	Not Willing Due to Covid-19 and its effects	Not willing to Return due to Seasonal Farming	Estimated Extent of Migration
BIHAR	92.48	0.84	0.84	4.18	98.34

CHHATTISGARH	61.60	20.40	5.80	9.00	96.80
JHARKHAND	31.20	68.00	-	-	99.20
ODISHA	65.19	16.70	8.05	-	89.94
UTTAR PRADESH	65.24	28.00	0.83	-	94.07
WEST BENGAL	40.26	15.76	31.95	-	87.97
All India	63.51	19.88	4.29	2.46	90.14

12.5 What could be the extent of re-migration in near future, probably only those who are not willing to return as they feel having or have employment opportunity at Native Place will not re-migrate. This is small fraction and just 3.35% of the total home returnee migrants. This may be read along with the statistics that out of the still home placed migrants, just 35.65% migrants were economically engaged in activities other than agriculture when they returned from Place of Migration and now after six months which has just increased to 43.54% and the average monthly income of such migrant family is just Rs.6440.26, a paltry sum in comparison to average income of Rs.14302.70 at the Place of Migration Pre Covid-19.

Section 13

Recommendations and Policy Imperatives

13.1 Extent of Re-Migration: Extent of re-migration was observed to be 43.81% of migrant home returnees by November 2020 as per phase 2 which increased to 63.51% by February as per Phase-3 Survey [Section 3.2]. At all India level, now 54.49% migrants still home placed have shown their willingness to re-migrate [Section 12.14]. Rush for re-migration in such magnitude even when risk of corona has not fully subsided, suggests about lack of employment and livelihood opportunities for workers in their Native Place even after announcement by government for exigent job creation for these workers. The situation certainly warrants special attention of authorities for close monitoring to ensure that there is no gap between measures announced and implementation on the ground. It may not be out of context to mention that widening gap between measures announced and implementation has always been a stark reality of socio-economic development of India. Larger the gaps, lesser is the credibility of the implementation/governance systems. Such reality should not be allowed to have an upper hand even in normal time, let alone difficult times like Corona pandemic.

13.2 Assistance to meet Travel Expenses in Reverse Migration and Re-Migration: One of the recommendations of the Phase-1 survey was for State authorities to make arrangement for reasonable financial Package for Return of Migrants to Place of Migration. It was argued that the benefit of such a package would be felt, after some gaps, in the Native Place and in their families too when the remittances start coming to the Native Place. However as per Phase-2 survey just a fraction of 7.26% migrants were assisted and the assistance was to the tune of just 3.26% of the travel cost incurred by the migrants in home return. It was informed that in many States including Bihar, the home returnees are still awaiting to get the travel cost disbursed against the railway tickets they have. While re-migration, 4.07% migrants were assisted, and the assistance given was 6.47% of the travel cost incurred by the migrants. State wise scenario reveals that migrants from Bihar did not receive any assistance, while from Jharkhand, the migrants got the highest assistance amongst the States, for more than 15% home returnee migrants and almost 17% re-migrants. While decision for travel assistance to workers is a prerogative of respective State Governments, it is not clear as to why such assistance should be available for only a few. It may be appropriate for the State authorities to set uniform policy guidelines with criteria for eligibility of such assistance and ensure that those who fulfil the criteria are not deprived of the assistance, in any such eventuality in future. [Section 5.5]

13.3 Main Occupation Place of Migration Pre Covid-19 and Re-Migration Mid Covid-19: Most of the re-migrants are Salaried and Wage Earners. Their share at 55.39% in Pre Covid-19 migration has now increased to 68.73% Mid Covid-19 re-migration. On the other hand, share of casual workers in non-agriculture at 32.25% in Pre Covid-19 migration has decreased to 17.38% in Mid Covid-19 re-migration. These findings suggest that early re-migration was easier for those who had regular or assured job in the place of remigration and casual workers are still not willing to re-migrate due to uncertainty of job and risk of Covid. This again suggests that those who are continuing in Native Place are mostly casual workers, and if work is not available in Native Place they will continue to depend entirely on their families for sustenance. State authorities may have to take note of this situation of casual worker migrants in Native Places and do a mapping of such workers at Gram Panchayat and block levels and ensure that employment opportunities are available to them on demand driven basis in schemes like MGNEGS and public works. [Section 6.1].

13.4 Employment Conditions at Place of Re-Migration: At all India level more than 82% re-migrant salaried, wage earners and casual workers do not have any contract with the employer, which is a characteristic of workers in informal sector. There are 11.48% re-migrants who only have oral contract, and only 5.73% re-migrants have some written contract mostly for less than one year. Salaried, wage earners and casual workers re-migrants also do not have pensions, almost nil (at 0.15%) have gratuity, 2.60%, PF/EPF and 3.90% have health benefits. Only 11.06% have benefit of paid leaves. The service benefits of re-migrants suggest that migrants do not have any job security or security to meet the exigencies in place of remigration and are under the mercy and undefined conditions of the employer. It may be imperative for Government to ensure, through suitable rules/guidelines, that such benefits are available to the employees by all employers in private sector, including for casual workers (may be on the criteria of minimum number of days of work in a project). [Section 7.9].

13.5 Social Security Benefits at the Place of Re-Migration: At all India level only 1.75% of the re-migrants have benefitted through ration card, 2.09% through Jan-Dhan account and 11.40% have other bank accounts. Ration cards and Jan-Dhan accounts might be available to only those who had been in the Place of Migration for a longer duration. Such data establish that benefits through ration cards and Jan-Dhan accounts are outside the reach of migrants if they are in place of migration/remigration. It further shows that the policy of 'one nation-one-ration card' is getting very much delayed to take off on the ground. Experience of plight of migrant workers during COVID-19 lockdown should be a learning experience for both Central and State authorities to expedite the implementation of the policy, at least to mitigate to some extent the adverse impact of any such experience on migrant workers in future. [Section 8.1]

13.6 Main Occupation and Income of Still Home Place Migrants in Native Place: Only 4.91% of migrant home returnees could get job under MNREGA after return along with other public works which now has increased slightly to 7.72%. MNREGA and other public works have hardly been able to provide any livelihood/employment support to the migrants in Native Place despite a lot of murmuring towards restructuring of MNREGA to provide jobs to migrant home returnees. This may imply that non availabilities of employment opportunities continue to hunt the poor and migrant workers in villages contrary to the claim made by government to create adequate employment opportunities for these workers in native places. Government data show that during 2020-21, average number of man-days provided at all India level was 12 in April, 17 in May, 6 in June, 14 in July and 12 in August 2020. Further as per data available from the website of the Ministry of Rural Development (http://mnregaweb4.nic.in/netnrega/all_lvl_details_dashboard_new.aspx), average number of man-days of employment provided per household under MNREGA during last five years was 46 in 2016-17, 45.69 in 2017-18, 50.88 in 2018-19, 48.4 in 2019-20 and 48.15 in 2020-21. Thus, the claim like employment guarantee of 100 days or implementation in mission mode for 125 days has not made any difference in employment generation under MNAREGA in the long or recent past and less likely to do so in future also. It may therefore be better that camouflaging MNREGA as the guaranteed job creator should end and focus of the scheme should be on rural infrastructure creation with employment generation as a by-product. So far as job opportunities for the poor including migrants are concerned, concerted efforts for diverse commercialisation/industrialisation and consequent scope for employment opportunities may ultimately be the effective solution. [Section 9.2]

13.7 Social Security Benefits at Native Place: At all India level 86.95% of home placed migrants have ration card, 28.37%, Jan-Dhan account and 73.35%, other Bank accounts. Such achievements, at Native Place, after a good 5-6 months from the return of migrants, reflects major implementation hitch of the

Government policies on migrants and remedial measures should be taken to address the problem. Eligible migrants in native place should not be deprived of benefit of, especially ration card. [Section 10.7]

13.8 **Formal Skill Training:** Only 1.75% of re-migrants and 1.36% of still home placed migrants have received formal skill training. Such data show that formal skill training initiative under PM Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan, which was to be implemented in a Mission mode, for employment opportunities locally, is yet to take off, as far as migrant workers are concerned. While usefulness and relevance of formal skill training may be debatable at this stage, skill mapping and display of list of workers district and skill-wise in public platform like web-site of skill ministries should be done on priority to help not only prospective employers to draw workers from the list as per their requirement, but also skilled workers to command better wage wherever they work. This was also a recommendation of Phase 1 survey. [Section 10.13]. Another important recommendation of Phase-1 Survey was that 'initiatives like Mega Skill Development and Employment Opportunities Programme would be of little utility under such environment. Any attempt to impart skill through training and preparing them to get employed (self or by others), therefore may be a risky and costly affair. It is better that States work towards diverse industrial and commercial base which is expected to create and widen scope for more employment opportunities, both directly and indirectly. Once the base is created and developed, they can get adjusted locally and subsequently the gradual demand of skill development may be addressed within the job carried out'. Phase 2 survey also reiterates the same recommendation.

13.9 In the report based on the 1st round of survey, it was recommended to build a migrants data base and put it in public domain for research and analysis purpose. But during the Phase-2 Survey, it was realised that such a data base is more useful not only for research-based policy formulation but also for effective programme implementation such as 'direct benefit transfer' and targeting other benefits. The data base can also help in tracking the migrants if need be, i.e., whether they are at native place or at place of migration.

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Sample Design, Sample Selection and Limitations of the Survey

A.1 Phase-1 of the Survey was conducted in six migrants dominated States viz. Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal which have majority of workers, working in other places and who returned to their Native Places due to lockdown. It is multi-stage sample design, gram panchayats forming the first stage unit and the migrants the ultimate stage units. Each selected State was divided into Commissionerate / Revenue Divisions and one district was selected on random basis from each Commissionerate/ Revenue Division for the survey. In case of Uttar Pradesh, Commissionerate/ districts lying in western Uttar Pradesh were left out with the obvious reasons that these districts provide livelihood to the migrants from other States including other districts from Uttar Pradesh rather their inhabitants migrating to other States as workers. From selected districts, 20 Gram Panchayats (GPs) were selected through systematic sampling which ensured that large number of blocks in the districts got represented. For selection of Gram Panchayats, frame of Local Government Directory was used. It has the directory of Gram Panchayats with LGD Code, State Code, State, District, Block, Local Body, Name of Secretary and Contact number of Secretary amongst other fields. Five migrants were selected from each GP. It was expected that every GP would have the village-wise list of reverse migrant families with the name of migrants, date of return, mode of journey, state, and place from where he/she has returned, and contact number, which could be collected telephonically from the respective GPs. It was therefore a multi-stage sampling with two-phases telephonic survey as planned, in the first phase respective GP Secretary/Panchayat Executive Officer (PEO) were telephonically requested for the details of the reverse migrants which was used as the frame for selection of sample migrants. It was ensured that migrants are selected in such a way that each of the villages within the Gram Panchayat gets represented. However, there were some difficulties in getting the list of the migrants from all GPs and there was lack of response too from some of the migrants. In those cases, substitution was made at the level of Gram Panchayats and migrants too. The detail information was collected telephonically from the selected migrants, in the second and final phase of survey.

A.2 At all India level, from Uttar Pradesh, 9 districts have been selected and from other States, 5 districts each were selected. The sample, therefore, covers 505 Gram Panchayats and 2917 migrants. As such on an average 5.78 migrants have been selected from each of the selected Gram Panchayats. A list of districts and number of selected Gram Panchayats and number of migrants, has been given in Table-1.

Table-A.1
Distribution of Selected Gram Panchayat and Migrants in Selected Districts

State/ All India	Districts	No. of Gram Panchayats (GP) Surveyed	No. of Migrants Surveyed	Average no. of Migrants per GP Surveyed
All India	34 districts	505	2917	5.78
Bihar	5 districts	90	470	5.22
	Aurangabad	10	104	10.40
	Begusarai	11	110	10.00
	Patna	6	48	8.00
	Sahasra	21	108	5.14

	Samastipur	42	100	2.38
Chhattisgarh	5 districts	99	500	5.05
	Bilaspur	28	100	3.57
	Dantewada	15	100	6.67
	Jashpur	20	100	5.00
	Mahasamund	19	100	5.26
	Rajanandgaon	17	100	5.88
Jharkhand	5 districts	35	195	5.57
	East Singhbhum	4	27	6.75
	Garhwa	6	39	6.50
	Giridih	8	40	5.00
	Godda	11	64	5.82
	Simdega	6	25	4.17
Odisha	5 districts	99	497	5.02
	Bhadrak	20	97	4.85
	Ganjam	18	100	5.56
	Kendujhar	21	100	4.76
	Malkangiri	20	100	5.00
	Puri	20	100	5.00
Uttar Pradesh	9 districts	125	795	6.36
	Ambedkar Nagar	5	42	8.40
	Baharaich	6	61	10.17
	Banda	11	103	9.36
	Barabanki	18	89	4.94
	Basti	18	100	5.56
	Jalaun	10	100	10.00
	Jaunpur	20	100	5.00
	Mau	20	100	5.00
	Pratapgarh	17	100	5.88
West Bengal	5 districts	57	460	8.07
	Hooghly	7	70	10.00
	Jalpaiguri	10	99	9.90
	Malda	9	98	10.89
	Purulia	12	103	8.58
	South 24 Parganas	19	90	4.74

A.3 The survey process has two phases. The first phase involved collection of a list of migrants with contact numbers from the selected GPs of sample districts and the second phase, inquiry from selected reverse migrants, through telephonic contact. First phase of Survey was an uphill task despite contact numbers of Gram Panchayat's Secretary/ CEO available through the database on Directory of Local Self Government. Either the contact numbers were incorrect, or the Secretaries/CEOs refused to provide the list. It is not that they have not compiled the list, but they fear that there would be problem if they share

the list. It was later on, learnt that such list has been made with contact number of the migrants for variety of the purposes viz. i) quarantine of the migrants and for providing cash assistance, ii) as part of collecting information on skills of the migrants for creation of skill based employment opportunities in the State, and, iii) for preparation of ration card for the migrants who did not possess it earlier. Such List is available with block development and district panchayat officers, but nobody wanted to share the list. It was an arduous task to persuade the Gram Panchayats Secretaries and even the officers at block and district level to part it for the Survey. Phase-1 of the Survey took more than a month entirely due to non-availability of the list of migrants in public domain.

A.4 The schedule contains two parts, Part-I, the GP level schedule and Part-II, the migrant level schedule. Part-I is based on the response of GP secretary and serves for the preparation of frame of migrant families in the gram panchayat. Part-II schedule is divided into three sections viz., identification particulars, livelihood in the Place of Migration and livelihood in the Native Place after return. Identification particulars include month and week of return, place of migration, duration of stay in Place of Migration and number of persons dependent on the migrant. Livelihoods sections dwell on source of livelihood, economic activity, average monthly income, reasons of reverse migration, Government assistance received and reasons for willingness to return/non-return to Place of Migration after the lockdown is eased out and skill possessed by the migrants. Schedule is placed at Annexure-1 in the end of the Report.

A.5 Sample design and sample selection have been explained in section 2. In some cases, the strategy of selection of twenty Gram Panchayats from each of the districts selected and selection of five migrants from each of the Gram Panchayats selected could not be maintained. The process of sample selection coupled with sample size at each stage would not be able to produce a representative sample of the survey population of returning migrants at State level or at all-India level. This is the limitation of the Study and the domain “all India” used frequently in the Report may be treated as based on six migrants dominated States surveyed. Similarly, the domain “State” as used in the State specific Reports and here by State names, may be treated as based on the districts surveyed within.

Inferential Survey Statistics and Research Foundation

Schedule for Follow-up Survey on Livelihood of Migrants and Re-migrants (Phase-2)

Block 0 Background Data from Phase-1

0.1 ID		0.2 State		0.3 District		0.4 Block	
0.5 GP		0.6 Name of Migrant		0.7 Date of Initial Survey		0.8 Contact No.	

Respondent: Migrant surveyed earlier								
You (migrant) were contacted earlier in July-August 2020 for survey on Livelihood and certain information was collected from you regarding occupation, Govt. assistance received by you and your willingness to return to Place of Migration. Now if you have re-migrated from Native Place then details of source of livelihood in the Place of re-migration; if yet not, details of present source of livelihood at Native Place and in both the cases, the consumption pattern of nutritious food commodities are proposed to be collected.								
S No	Question			Response (in codes/quantity/ values)				
1	Block-1 Identification Particulars							
1.1	Date of enquiry (DDMM) format							
1.2	New / Alternative contact no of migrant, if any			Contact no.				
1.3	Have you re-migrated from Native Place (Yes-1/No-2), if yes when (DDMM)?			Yes/No				
				Date (DDMM)				
1.4	Educational level (illiterate-1, below primary -2, primary-3, upper primary/middle-4, secondary-5, higher secondary-6, graduate and above-7, technical-8							
1.5	Any formal skill training received by you (Yes-1, No-2), if yes, name of the skill and year of training.			Yes/No	Skill name	Year		
If Yes to Item 1.3, go to Block-2 (Re-Migrated Workers); if No, go to Block 3 (for migrant still at Native place)								
2	Block-2: Re-Migrated Workers							
2.1	Particulars on Re-migration: when & where * In case of urban, provide name of city/town & area and in case of rural, name of CD block.			Date of re-migration (DDMM)				
				To which State				
				To which District				
				Rural/ Urban (R/U)				
				Block/Town*				
2.2	Whether Place of Re-Migration is the same as before Lockdown (Yes-1, No-2)			Yes/No				
2.3	Approximate distance between (1) Native Place (NP) & Place of Migration (PM), (2) Native place (NP) & now Place of Re-migration (RP) in kms			(1) between PM & NP				
				(2) between NP & RP				
2.4	Size of family at Place of Re-migration – earning members including self and other dependent members at Place of Remigration			Total Earning Members				
				Dependent members				
2.5	How much money you spent (for all family members including self); Main mode of travel for returning to Native Place after Lockdown and for re-migrating to Place of Re-Migration (Rs.)			(a) Amount spent	Out of Pocket	Employer	Others*	Main mode of travel**

	Others* includes Government assistance **Code for main mode of travel as per distance covered - Air-1, Train-2, Hired conveyance (bus/car/truck etc.)-3, Public Bus 4, Onfoot-5, moving truck-6, others (specify)-7	Return to Native Place				
		Return to Place of Re-migration				
2.6	Are you working now (Yes-1/No-2)? If Yes, for how long (no. of days) you had been without work after re-migration	Yes/ No				
		Days				
Livelihood at Place of Re-Migration (based on last 30 days of Stay at Place of Re-Migration)						
2.7	Main occupation in Place of Re-Migration: If item 2.6 is 1 then: Self-Employed in: Agriculture-1, Non-Agriculture-2; Salaried and Wage Earners-3, Casual Workers in: Agriculture-4, Non-Agriculture-5, If item 2.6 is 2 then: In search of Work -8, Not expected/ interested to work-9 (specify reasons)					
2.8	Description of main industry (NIC 2 digits)					
2.9	Description of main occupation (what type of job being done?)					
2.10	Whether you have occupation as per the skill you possess (Yes-1/No-2)					
2.11	Investments made for re-establishing business (applicable for self-employed (codes 1-2 of 2.7))					
Applicable to Salaried and Wage Earners and Casual Workers (If code 3-5 in item 2.7 then put following Questions)						
2.12	Enterprise type (proprietary/partnership-1, public/private Company/Trust/ Cooperative etc.-2, Employer household (like maids/domestic servant/ drivers)-3, Others-9					
2.13	Whether employed by the same employer (Yes-1/No-2)					
2.14	Do you have job contract with the employer (written for < 1 year, written >=1 year, oral contract-3, no contract-4					
2.15	Availability of social security benefits, PF, pension, gratuity, health and maternity benefits, paid leaves (Yes-1/No -2 for each)	Pension	Gratuity	PF/EPF	Health/ESI	Paid leave
2.16	Payment of Wages: monthly-1, fortnightly-2, weekly-3, daily-4, piece rate-5					
2.17	Average monthly income (last 30 days) in Place of Re-migration of self and other earning family members In case employed for only few weeks provide pro-rata income for the month.	of Self: Rs.				
		of Other family members: Rs.				
2.18	Possession of Ration Card, Jan-Dhan account and other bank accounts in your name or in the name of family with you earlier at the Place of Migration and now at the Place of Re-Migration	Possession	at Place of Migration	at Place of Re-Migration		
		Ration card				
		Jan-Dhan A/c				
		Bank Accts except Jan dhan				

2.19	Food Consumption by migrated family at Place of Migration, Native Place and Place of Re-Migration-Expenditure for the last 30 days/ 7days	Place of Migration (just before lockdown)	Native Place (before re-migration) take only those members came with migrants	Place of Re-migration (on the date of inquiry)
2.19.1	Household size			
2.19.2	Consumption of Dal (in Kg) out of PDS and Purchased – last 30 days			
2.19.3	Milk & milk products (Rs.) – last 7 days			
2.19.4	Vegetables & fruits (Rs.) – last 7 days			
2.19.5	Egg/ fish & Meat (Rs.) – last 7 days			
2.19.6	How can you grade quality and quantity of food consumed at NP and Place of Re-migration in comparison to PM in a normal week before lockdown. Code: Better than PM-1, Same as PM-2, Little less than PM-3, Much less than PM-4		At Native Place	At Place of remigration
3	Block-3 on Migrant Workers still at Native Place (If Item 1.3=No)			
3.1	Are you working in the last 30 days (Yes-1/No-2)? If Yes, for how long you had been without work in last 30 days at Native Place		Yes/ No Days	
	Livelihood at Native Place (based on last 30 days of Stay at Native Place)			
3.2	Are you working in Native Place (yes-1, No-2): If Item 3.2=1 then self-employment in agriculture: Farming-1, Livestock/ Poultry/ Fisheries/ Other Agri-based/Forest based Activity-2, Self-Employment in Non-Agriculture-3, Salaried/ Wage Earner-4, Casual Worker: Agriculture Labor-5, MGNREGA/Public Works-6, Other Works-7, If Item 3.2=2 , In search of Work -8, Not expected/ interested to work (specify reasons)-9			
3.3	If casual worker in Native Place after return (either in agriculture on non-agriculture) based on last 30 days of inquiry	No. of days you got work (out of last 30 days) Whether you get wage at Minimum Wage Rate-1 More than Minimum Wage Rate-2, Less than Minimum Wage Rate-3		
3.3	Description of Industry (NIC 2 digit)			
3.4	Description of occupation (what type of job being done?)			
3.5	Whether you have occupation as per skill you have (Yes-1/No-2)			
3.6	Average monthly income (last 30 days) in Native Place of self & other earning family members. In case employed for only few weeks provide pro-rata income for the month.		of Self: Rs. of other family members Rs.	
3.7	Possession of Ration Card, Jan-Dhan Accts and other bank accts for self-name or in the name of family with you earlier at the Place of Migration before lockdown and now at Native Place	Possession Ration card Jan Dhan Account Bank Accts except JD	Before Lockdown at PM	at Native Place
3.8	Food Consumption at Place of Migration and at Native Place for the last 30 days/ 7days		Place of Migration	at Native Place
3.8.1	Household size (Native Place same as the Place of Migration)			
3.8.2	Consumption of Dal (Kg) out of PDS & Purchased– last 30 days			
3.8.3	Milk & milk products (Rs.) – last 7 days			
3.8.4	Vegetables & fruits (Rs.) – last 7 days			
3.8.5	Egg/ fish & Meat (Rs.) – last 7 days			

3.8.6	How can you grade quality and quantity of food consumed at Native Place in comparison to Place of Migration in a normal week before the lockdown?	Code for Native Place	
		Code: Better than PM-1, Same as PM-2, Little less than PM-3, Much less than PM-4	
3.10	Government assistance received as migrant family at Native Place relates to the head of the migrant and his part family which returned to Native Place. Reference period for PDS Ration Free/ Priced is last 30 days, and for others, since return to Native Place	Loan/Facilities /Assistance	at Native Place
		Agriculture loan (Rs.)	
		Non agriculture loan (Rs.)	
		Kisan Credit Card (Rs.)	
		Jan Dhan Account (Rs.)	
		Gas Connection (Kg)	
		PDS, Free or priced Wheat (Kg)	
		PDS Free or priced Rice (Kg)	
		PDS Free or priced Dal (Kg)	
		Other cash assistance (Rs.)	
3.11	Are you still planning to return to place of migration? (Yes-1; No-2)		
3.12	Reason for planning to return (Yes for 3.11) : Got a feeler from employer-1, Have employment opportunity in PM-2, Still no employment opportunity in native place-3, Others (specify)-4		
3.13	Reason for Not Planning to return (No for 4.1) : Afraid of COVID in PM-1, Less likely to get work in PM-2, No fund to start business in PM-3, Have employment opportunity in NP-4, Others (Specify)-5		

Inferential Survey Statistics and Research Foundation

Schedule for Follow-up Survey on Livelihood of Migrants and Re-migrants (Phase-3)

0.1 ID		0.2 State		0.3 District		0.4 Block	
0.5 GP		0.6 Name of Migrant		0.7 Date of Initial Survey		0.8 Contact No.	
Particular from Phase-2 Survey (Migrants who Stayed at Native Place and who could not be Contacted)							
1.1 Date of Inquiry in Phase-2		1.2 New alternative contact no		1.3 Whether Re-migrated from Native Place			

Sl. No	Question	Response (in codes/quantity/ values)	
2.1	Date of enquiry (DDMM) format		
2.2	Have you re-migrated from Native Place (Yes-1/No-2)	(Yes-1/No-2)	Date:
If Yes to 2, go to Block-3 (Re-Migrated Workers); if No, go to Block 4 (for migrant still at Native place)			
Block 3 (Re-Migrated Workers)			
3.1	Date of Re-migration		
3.2	Where remigrated Particulars on Re-migration: when & where	To which State	
		To which District	
		Rural/ Urban (R/U)	
3.3	Whether Place of Re-Migration is the same as before Lockdown (Yes-1, No-2)	Yes/No	
3.4	Size of family at Place of Re-migration – earning members including self & other dependent members	Total Earning Members	
		Dependent members	
3.5	<u>Main occupation in Place of Re-Migration:</u> If item 2.6 is 1 then: Self-Employed in: Agriculture-1, Non-Agriculture-2; Salaried / Wage Earners-3, Casual Workers in: Agriculture-4, Non-Agriculture-5, If item 2.6 is 2 then: In search of Work -8, Not expected/ interested to work-9 (specify reasons)		
3.6	Description of main industry & code as per NIC Section		
3.7	Description of main occupation (what type of job being done?) and code as per NCO Division.		
3.8	Monthly income (last 30 days) in Place of Re-migration of self and other earning family members In case employed for only few weeks provide pro-rata income for the month.	Of Self: Rs.	
		of Other family members: Rs.	
3.9	Possession of Ration Card, Jan-Dhan account and other bank accounts in your name or in the name of family at the Place of Re-Migration (Yes/No)	Ration Card	
		Jan-Dhan Account	
		Other Bank Account	
Block-3 on Migrant Workers still at Native Place (If Item 1.3=No)			
4.1	Are you still planning to return to place of migration? (Yes-1; No-2)		
4.2	Reason for planning to return (Yes for 4.1) : Got a feeler from employer-1, Have employment opportunity in PM-2, Still no employment opportunity in native place-3, Others (specify)-4		

4.3	Reason for Not Planning to return (No for 4.1) : Afraid of COVID in PM-1, Less likely to get work in PM-2, No fund to start business in PM-3, Have employment opportunity in NP-4, Others (Specify)-5	
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Part-I Schedule (Phase-1)Migrant Workers: A Study on their Livelihood
after Reverse Migration due to Lockdown

State.....

District.....

Block.....

Gram Panchayat.....

Sample No..... Date of Survey.....

Respondent Gram Panchayat (GP) Secretary					
Sl. No.	Question	Response			
1	Name and designation of GP Secretary	Name	designation	Mobile no.	
2.	Approximate population of the village panchayat				
3.	Number of families/migrants which/who returned to the villages under the GP due to lockdown	Name of Village	No of families	Number of members	
		1.			
		2.			
		3.			
		4.			
4.	Name and mobile nos. of the migrant worker / head of the returned families from each village of the GP	Sr	Village	Name	Mobile
		1.			
		2.			
		3.			
		4.			
		5.			
		6.			
		7.			
		8.			
		9.			
		10.			
		11.			
		12.			
		13.			
		14.			
15.					

Select 5 migrants for Part-II Schedule

Part-II Schedule (Phase-1)

**Migrant Workers: A Study on their Livelihood
after Reverse Migration due to Lockdown**

State.....

District.....

Block

Gram Panchayat.....

Schedule No..... Date of survey.....

Respondent : Head of Migrant Family					
S No	Question	Response (To be given in codes/amount/ values)			
1	Identification Particulars				
1.1	Name of the migrant, age (years) and sex (male/female)	name:			
		age:		sex	
1.2	When did you return to the Native Place? Month/week	month		Week	
1.3	Place of migration from where you returned? State/ district and block (in case of rural) and town (in case of urban area)	State			
		District			
		Block/Town			
1.4	Whether married or single? married-1, single-2				
1.5	Whether family or part thereof was with you in the place of migration? Alone-1, With/part of Family-2				
1.6	Size of family / dependent members in family in Native Place and in place of migration, including self and other earning member(s) (Earning Member(s)-EM, Dependent-D)	Item	EM	D	
		Place of migration			
		Native Place			
1.7	For how long you had been in the place of migration	Years		Months	
1.8	Were you / your family quarantined after return? Yes: 1; No: 2	Self		Others	
2	Livelihood in the Place of Migration				
2.1	Your main occupation in the place of migration? Self-Employed: In Agriculture-1, Non-Agriculture-2; Salaried and Wage Earners-3, Casual Workers: In Agriculture-4, Non-Agriculture-5, No economic activity-6				
2.2	Average monthly income in place of migration before lockdown (indicate family income if you have earning member (s))	of Self: ₹			
		of Family ₹			
2.3	Reasons for Reverse Migration: No work in the place of migration-1, Shortage of money to survive-2, Danger of covid19 in the place of migration-3, Evacuated by landlord-4, Desire to be with family at the Native Place-5, Normally return during kharif season-6, No economic activity-9. • If multiple reasons, please indicate in order of priority	1	2	3	4 5
3.	Livelihood in the Native Place after return				

3.1	Livelihood opportunities/ economic activity in Native Place: self-employment in agriculture: Farming-1, Livestock/ Poultry/ Fisheries/ Other Agri-based/Forest based Activity-2, Self-Employment in Non-Agriculture-3, Salaried/ Wage Earner-4, Casual Worker: Agriculture Labor-5, MGNREGA/Public Works-6, Other Works-7, No economic activity-9 • In case of mixed activities, write two activities by major time of engagement	1		2		
3,2	Average monthly Income in Native Place after reverse migration and Quarantine, in case less than 30 days actual income in the period (indicate family income if you have earning migrant members). In case of self employed in 3.1, and no income accrued 0 may be entered as income.	of self: ₹				
		of Family ₹				
3.3	If casual worker in Native Place after return (either in agriculture on non-agriculture)	Average number of days you get work in a week				
		Whether you get wage at Minimum Wage Rate (MWR) (At MWR-Y, More than MWR -M, Less than MWR -L)				
3.4	Government assistance received as migrant family in place of migration after the lockdown and native place after quarantine (PDS- with ration Card on payment at subsidized rate) At Native Place relates to the head of the migrant and his part family which returned to Native Place and limited to the assistance due to covid-19	Facilities /Assistance	In Place of Migration	In Native Place		
		Agriculture loan (₹)				
		Non agriculture loan (₹)				
		Kisan Credit Card (₹)				
		Jan Dhan Account (₹)				
		Gas Connection (Kg)				
		PDS Wheat (Kg)				
		PDS Rice (Kg)				
		PDS Dal (Kg)				
		Wheat free (Kg)				
		Rice free (Kg)				
		Dal free (Kg)				
Old Age Pension (₹)						
Other cash assistance (₹)						
3.5	Would you like to return to place of migration? Yes:1; No:2					
3.6	If yes, reasons?	1	2	3	4	5
	Got a feeler from the Government/ employer					
	Employer is ready to give employment on the same or more wages					
	Have employment opportunity in the place of migration					
	There is no employment in the Native Place					
	Others (Please specify) • If multiple reasons, please indicate in order of priority					
3.7	If no, reasons	1	2	3	4	5
	Afraid of COVID in the place of migration					

	Less likely to get the work in the place of migration	2					
	No funds to restart the business in the place of migration	3					
	Have employment opportunity in the Native Place	4					
	Others (Please specify)	5					
	• If multiple reasons, please indicate in order of priority						
3.8	Two skills in the order of employability you have in which you can be engaged in the Native Place	Skill-1			Skill-2		