Government Policies for the Migrant Workforce in India:

Endeavour towards Achieving Sustainable Development Goals

Sanjaya Kumar Sahoo

School of Humanities, KIIT Deemed to be University, Bhubaneswar, 751024, India
sanjaya86census@gmail.com

Sukanta Chandra Swain*

School of Humanities, KIIT Deemed to be University, Bhubaneswar, 751024, India
sukanta_swain@yahoo.com

Abstract:-The migrant workers having low skill are deprived of their basic rights. Further, they are working in the low paid salary and exploitative working conditions. The 8th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) is to promote inclusive growth in a sustainable way by providing respectable job with augmented productivity for all. This goal is to protect the rights of all types of the labour including migrant labour, by providing safe and secure environment. The 10th SDG is to scale-down the level of inequality both internally and internationally. It is found that the country like India fails to achieve those objectives. In this Paper, the primary and secondary data is collected from different sources for a descriptive research study. For in-depth interviews, 100 migrant workers are selected on the basis of the convenient sampling. This research aims to analyze different government policies that may facilitate the migrant workers to achieve Sustainable Development Goals.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals, Migrant Workers, Government Policies, Achievements, Obstacles

INTRODUCTION

The concept of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has now become the central theme for countries across the globe. Achieving 17 Sustainable Development Goals by 2030s is now the priority of most of the countries of the world. However, points of concern are there for the constraints inherent in almost all the economies. India like emerging economies are a bit more tensed for huge population coupled with socioeconomic constraints. As it comes to the migrant workforce of the country, the issue is more serious. The migrant workers having inferior skill set are deprived of their basic needs. As they are working hard with lower remuneration and exploitative work culture at many migrated places, achieving SDGs for them is a question

mark. The 8th SDG is to promote inclusive growth in a sustainable way by providing respectable job with augmented productivity for all. This goal is to protect the rights of all types of the labour including migrant labour, by providing safe and secure environment. Similarly, the 10th SDG is to scale-down the level of inequality both internally and internationally. The main objective of the goal is to implement a planned and well managed migration policy so that mobility of human resource will be ease, smooth and respectable. From different interspersion, it is understood that the country like India fails to achieve those objectives. With this backdrop, this study aims at assessing the different government policy measures meant for the migrant workers to achieve Sustainable Development Goals and devise the way out for how the migrant workers are accessing those schemes meant for them. Accordingly, both primary and secondary data have been used to have a descriptive analysis. In-depth interviews have been conducted on 100 migrant workers selected through non-random sampling.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The existence of back-and-forth between the goals among the 17 SDGs is there. It is pertinent to see how to establish synergy among them to take care the back-and-forth between the goals. Then only SDGs can be achieved. It is inferred that there is limitation to get over back-and-forth and subsequently impairment in achieving some Sustainable Goals [1]. Since different Millennium Development Goals are interlinked, the achievement in one goal will trigger in achieving the other goals. While achieving those goals, the synergies are not visible and countries differ on that. It is concluded that even if synergies can be achieved between Millennium Development Goals, it should not be taken for granted [2]. All the 193 countries of the United Nation agreed to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This is considered as the transition for achieving a sustainable world. There is clarification from the policy makers, scientists and practitioners about the way of achieving those goals [3]. There should be new-sprung metrics that incorporate visual modality from ecology and psychology for the description of the interaction among different assets starting from human capital to stacked capital assets for providing well-being in a sustainable way [4].

From the existing literature, it is found that all the SDGs are interlinked and negligence to any of the goals may lead to failure in the achievements concerning any of the other goals. While we think about sustainable development, it must include development across the sectors and communities. Migrant workforce in India, which is of considerable size, has been neglected in many aspects that need attention to achieve SDGs. Thus, governmental intervention is a must to safeguard the interest of the migrant workforce. Considering this, it has been thought of linking the existing governmental policies meant for the migrant workforce and their status in the way of achieving SDGs. The findings

of this study will help government to devise policies that will upgrade the status of the migrant workforce and also the economy through achieving SDGs.

OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY:

3.1. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this paper are as follows;

- To explore the different Government Policies meant for the migrant workers to achieve Sustainable Development Goals.

- To devise how the migrant workers are accessing the benefits out of those policies.

- To suggest policy measures for the more inclusion of these migrant workers in the process of development.

3.2. METHODOLOGY

Methodology adopted for the study is mentioned below.

- To explore the different Government Policies meant for the migrant workers to achieve Sustainable Development Goals secondary data is collected from different sources and statistical analysis done to derive the requisite result.

- To devise how the migrant workers are accessing the benefits out of those policies, both primary and secondary data is collected and statistically analyzed. Primary data is collected from the 100 migrant workers to substantiate the result.

- To suggest policy measures for the more inclusion of these migrant workers in the process of development the views of the 100 migrants, opinion of the resource persons will be taken into consideration.

GOVERNMENT POLICIES FOR MIGRANT WORKERS TO ACHIEVE SDGS:

The 8th SDG is to promote inclusive growth in a sustainable way by providing respectable job with augmented productivity for all and 10th SDG is to promote inclusive growth in a sustainable way by providing respectable job with augmented productivity for all. These goals meant for the upliftment of the marginalized section of the society in general and migrant labour in particular. For providing a better standard of living and reduce social inequality among these people following schemes are adopted by the Government of India in different time period.

i.   Garib Kalyan Rozgar Abhiyan

The Prime minister of India launched Garib Kalyan Rozgar Abhiyan to provide employment to the migrant workers who returned to their native place because of the pandemic coronavirus with an outlay of Rs 50,000/- crore. The objective of the scheme is to build public infrastructure and provide livelihood opportunity. The project targeted 25 works like housing for the poor, drinking water, construction of panchayat bhavans, rural mandis, community toilets, rural roads, anganwadi bhavans, and cattle sheds etc.

(ii) Ayushman Bharat Yojana

To achieve the target of Sustainable Development Goal and its commitment of "Leave no one behind", Government of India launched Ayushman Bharat Yojana as per the recommendations of the national health policy 2017 for providing Universal Health coverage. It is one of the need based Health care service to holistically address the healthcare system at the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary level. The scheme has two components- Health and Wellness Centres and Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana.

In the year 2018, Government transferred the sub-centres and Primary Health Centres to create 150000 Health and Wellness Centres. It covers Child and maternal health services and non-communicable disease by providing free essential drugs and diagnostic services. The main objective of it is to keep the people healthy and reduce the risk of chronic diseases and morbidities. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, a health assurance scheme, launched on 23rd September 2018 aims at providing health coverage of Rs 5 lakhs per family per year. The target is to cover 50 crore beneficiaries from the bottom 40% of the Indian Population. As per the report of the Government of India, 30 lakh beneficiary availed treatment as on 24th June 2019. Further 1 crore Hospital admission took place as on 20th May 2020. In addition to that as on 10th August 2020, 12.55 crore E-card issued, 1.09 crore Hospital Admission took place and 22,796 Hospitals empanelled.

(iii) Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Mandhan (PM- SYM) Yojana

This scheme meant for the old age protection and social security of the unorganised workers. The unorganised workers in the age group of 18 to 40 years, earning income up to Rs 15000/- are eligible for this scheme. Here the Government assured a monthly pension of Rs 3000/- per month on the basis of the Individual contribution and Government contribution. The target is to cover 42 crore unorganised workers engaged in different sectors like street vendors, mid-day meal workers, brick kiln workers, rickshaw pullers, rag pickers, washer men, landless labourers, agricultural workers, handloom workers, beedi workers, audio-visual workers, leather workers etc. Till now 4004930 workers have been enrolled as per ministry of labour and employment.

• National Food Security Act:

Article 21 of the Indian Constitution shows the right to live with dignity. This includes the right to food and other basic necessities. The Government of India enacted National Food Security Act, 2013 to provide basic food for active and healthy life. The Act targeted to provide 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population to receive subsidized food under Targeted Public Distribution Scheme. At present 81.34 crore persons covered under National Food Security Act to receive subsidized food grains. The Government has made the provision that eligible migrant labourers will avail their entitled food grains at the subsidized rate using the

same ration card after AADHAR / Biometric authentication.

• **BOCW Act**

The Building and other Constructions Workers Act is one of the Social Welfare legislation for the workers engaged in building and construction activities. The main target is to cover28 million workers engaged in the labour intensive construction sector and working under inhuman and pitiful conditions. In this scheme Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India provides health, safety and welfare measures to registered construction workers.

• **PM Ujjwala Scheme**

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India in the year 2016 launched Prime Minister Ujjwala scheme to provide clean cooking fuel. The main objective is to cover deprived household who are cooking by using firewood, cow-dung cakes, coal etc. Its target was to provide 8 crore LPG connection by March 2020. On 7th September 2019, the target is achieved before the targeted time. In the Budget 2021-22, Special Provision has been made to provide 1 crore LPG connection to the migrant families.

• **Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana**

The Government of India introduced Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana to fulfil the vision 'Housing for All' by the year 2022. The objective of the scheme is to provide a pucca house with some basic amenities to the people who do not own a house and people who live in kutcha house.

• **Integrated Child Development Scheme**

As per Census 2011, In India 158 million population of India constitute 0-6 years. Government of India has taken so many steps for their welfare, development and protection. ICDS launched by Government of India on 2nd October 1975 for the early childhood care and development. The main target of the scheme is to provide pre-school non-formal education and to break the vicious cycle of morbidity, malnutrition, mortality and reduced learning capacity. The scheme provides nutritional support and healthcare to adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and children under six. Anganwadi workers at the Anganwadi centres provide maternal and child health. Further, ASHA workers are appointed under National Health Mission to carry out the objective of the scheme. The migrant labourers are getting benefit out of this scheme. The main objectives of the schemes are to improve the health and nutritional status of the children less than six years, prioritise on the psychological, social and physical development of the child. This covers a package of Supplementary nutrition, Pre-school non-formal education, nutrition and health education, Immunization, Health Check-up and referral services.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) Ministry of Women & Child Development

Women taking antenatal care pregnant

women and lactating mothers receive a cash benefit of Rs. 5,000 i; early registration of pregnancy, antenatal check-up and registration of the birth of the child.

National Crèche Scheme, Ministry of W&C

Under this scheme children are provided stimulating environment for their holistic development while their parents are at work. In the crèche, children under the age of six years will be provided care, guidance and supervision outside their home during the day. In India 23, 293 crèches are functioning as on January 2015.

(xi) National Social Assistance Programme, Ministry of Rural Development

The Directive principle of State Policy of Indian constitution undertake to welfare to its citizens in the means of livelihood, improve public health, raise the standard of living, provide free and compulsory education for children etc. So the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, introduced a welfare programme named National Social Assistance Programme. Presently, NSAP includes Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, National Family Benefit Scheme and Annapurna. The achievement of this is mentioned in the table no.1.

(xii) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) & RTE 2009

Government of India introduced Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to provide free and compulsory education to the children of 6-14 years age group to achieve universalization of elementary education. Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat is sub-programme of the SSA to improve comprehensive early reading, writing and early mathematics programme for students in class1 and 2. Here the Government identify the children of the migrant workers who are deprived of education and take necessary steps to include them in the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

(xiii) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PM –JDY)

For achieving the objectives of the financial inclusion of all the households in the country, Government of India introduced Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana. Its main objective is the universal access to banking facility with at least one basic account for every household, access to credit, insurance and pension facility and financial literacy. The beneficiary will be provided a Rupay debit Card covering accident insurance of Rs. 1lakh. The achievement of it is mentioned in the table no.2

(xiv) Pradhan Mantri Gareeb Kalyan Yojana (PMGKBY)

Government of India introduced a relief package of Rs. 1.70 lakh crore meant for the poor who are fighting the battle against corona virus in March 2020. The package are Insurance of Rs 50 lakhs for the health worker fighting covid-19, 80 crore people will receive freely 5 Kgs of wheat or rice and 1 kg pulses for three months, Jan dhan

account holders 20 crore women have to get Rs 500 per month for three months, MGNREGA wage increased from Rs 182/- to Rs.202/- to benefit 13.62 crore families, provision for relief to construct workers, Rs.2000/- paid to farmers under PM KISAN Yojana to benefit 8.7 crore farmers. Further 3 crore people belonging to poor senior citizen, poor disabled and poor widows received an ex-gratia of Rs.1000/-.

(xv) MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005)

MGNREGA is to enhance the livelihood security of people in rural area by providing hundred days of wage employment in a financial year to a rural household whose adult member volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

(xvi) Janani Suraksha Yojana

Under janani Suraksha Yojana, Interstate migrant workers' mother who give birth in a public hospital can avail financial assistance

MAJOR CONSTRAINTS WITH THE MIGRANT LABOUR IN ACCESSING THESE SCHEMES:

Most of the migrant labourers are facing following difficulty in accessing the different schemes meant for them.

Most of the migrant workers are working in the unorganized sector of the economy. So there is no such facility available there regarding to social security, food security and any other security of these people.

The migrant workers are mobile from one place to another in search of work. So they are facing the problem of accessing the government schemes as no portability of the scheme is available.

As some of the migrant workers are illiterate, they are unaware about the registration of the migrant labour. The unregistered migrant labourers are unable to access the Government facility ate the source of their work.

Despite so many constraints, they are accessing the schemes at their native place.

THE MIGRANT WORKERS ARE ACCESSING THE BENEFITS OUT OF THOSE POLICIES:

To effectively analyse how different schemes help the marginalized section of the society in general and migrant labour in particular in fulfilling the goals of the SDGs, migrant labours working in unorganized and filthy atmosphere are taken into consideration.

Figure-1 shows that out of the 100 migrants selected for the sample study, 27 people are engaged as security guard, 23 people are engaged in different institutions for the official work, 20 people are working as daily wage labourer in different sector, 11 people are doing painting work and 19 people doing agricultural activity.

Figure 2 shows the educational status of the migrant labour where 30 percentages of the people are having qualification of Graduation and more than that. Similarly, 21% belongs to illiterate, 15 % belongs to intermediate, 10% belongs to below primary, 4% belongs

to primary, 5% belongs to Middle, 7% belongs to secondary, and 8% belongs to matriculation.

Figure-3 shows that 61% of the migrant have registered, 15% of the people have not registered and 24% of the people are unknown about it.

Table-3 shows that 88 migrants are accessing the banking facility and 10 people are not accessing any banking facility and two people are unknown about it.

This figure-4 shows that 58 Percentage people are accessing the free health facility, 87 Percentage are accessing the educational facility, 37 percentage people are accessing the crèche facility, 85 percentage people are accessing the LPG connection, 92 percentage people are accessing the free food grains supplied by the government, 25 percentage people are accessing the insurance scheme, 32 percentage have the House, and 35 percentage people are covered under pension scheme.

This figure-5 shows that 97 Percentage people are accessing the health facility, 93 Percentage are accessing the educational facility, 37 percentage people are accessing the crèche facility, 92 percentage people are accessing the LPG connection, 25 percentage people are accessing the insurance scheme, 32 percentages have the House, and 35 percentage people are covered under pension scheme.

ACCESSIBILITY OF FACILITIES BY THE MIGRANT WORKERS:

6.1. ACCESSIBILITY OF FOOD

To explore how the food grains are accessed by the migrants, the following nine variables are identified.

V1- Any of my family members easily receiving the food grain at the native place.

V2- I am satisfied in the quality of food.

V3- I am timely accessing the food.

V4- The food distribution centre is at walkable distance.

V5-I am not waiting more time while receiving the food.

V6- The behaviour of the Food distributing staff is very good.

V7- I am receiving the exact quantity of food meant for my household.

V8- The food I am receiving is sufficient to my family.

V9- I am satisfied in the food grain whatever received from the Government. Here nine Variables are taken to find the accessibility of food grains by the migrants. The Variable nine (V9) is taken as dependent variable and other variables, i.e. V1 to V8, are considered as independent variable. Then data is collected from the 100 sample migrants through 5 point rating (Likert) scale. To know how the independent variables significantly influence the dependent variable, regression technique is applied.

After testing the reliability of the collected data through SPSS, we find the Cronbach's Alpha 0.729. This is highlighted in the table no.4. So we accepted the collected data as reliable for exploring how the food grains are accessed by the migrants.

Null Hypothesis: Migrants are not easily accessing the food grains supplied by the Government.

As per the table number 5, null hypothesis is rejected as level of significance is less than 0.05. So it is concluded that food grains supplied by the Government are effectively accessed by the migrants.

As per the table no.6, the independent variables like V1, V2, V3, V6 and V8 significantly influence the dependent variable-V9. As per the SPSS calculation, the significance value of V1, V2, V3, V6 and V8 is 0.006, 0.000, 0.018, 0.029 and 0.029 respectively and hence this is less than the presumed level of significance i.e. 0.05. Other independent variable whose value is more than 0.05 don't have significant influence on the dependent variable. So it is concluded that migrants are effectively assessing the food grains supplied by the Government.

6.2.   ACCESSIBILITY   OF EDUCATION

To explore how the children of the migrants are accessing the education, the following eleven variables are identified.

V1-The distance of the school is convenient.

V2-The Books are easily available nearby.

V3- The education is received at affordable fee.

V4-The Students are not facing any problem with regards to language in the class room.

V5-Class room is well organised and better managed.

V6- Transportation facility is very suitable in reaching the school

V7-Parents are involved in the decision making process of the school.

V8-The students are regularly evaluated in the school.

V9- The school infrastructure like library, toilet, drinking water etc. are available.

V10- The teacher and staff of the school are very cooperative.

V11-I am satisfied in the education provided by the school.

Here eleven Variables are taken to find the accessibility of education by the migrants. The Variable eleven (V11) are taken as dependent variable and other variables, i.e. V1 to V10, are considered as independent variable. Then data is collected from the 100 sample migrants through 5 point rating (Likert) scale. To know how the independent variable significantly influence the dependent variable regression technique is applied.

After testing the reliability of the collected data through SPSS, we find the Cronbach's Alpha is 0.727. This is highlighted in the table no.7. So we accepted the collected data as reliable for exploring how the education is accessed by the migrants.

Null Hypothesis: Migrants are not easily accessing the education.

As per the table number 8, null hypothesis is rejected as level of significance is less than 0.05. So it is concluded that education provided by the Government

are effectively accessed by the migrants.

As per the table no.9, the independent variables like V1, V2, V3, V5, V8 and V10 significantly influence the dependent variable-V11. As per the SPSS calculation, the significance value of V1, V2, V3, V5, V8 and V10 is 0.008, 0.000, 0.001, 0.008, 0.003 and 0.049 respectively and hence this is less than the presumed level of significance i.e. 0.05. Other independent variable whose value is more than 0.05 don't have significant influence on the dependent variable. So it is concluded that migrants are effectively assessing the education provided by the Government.

6.3. ACCESSIBILITY OF HEALTH

To explore how the migrants are accessing the health facility, the following twelve variables are identified.

V1- Health centre is available at convenient distance.

V2-Different facilities like diagnosis centre, inside tap water, drinking water, inside toilet available in the hospital.

V3- Prescribed medicines are easily available.

V4-Ambulance service is easily available.

V5-Food supplied in the hospital is of good quality

V6-The cleanness of the hospital is very good.

V7-Behaviour of the hospital staff is very good.

V8-I am feeling safety inside the hospital.

V9- Hospital staff always ready to receive any emergency patient.

V10- Hospital staffs are not taking any tips from the patients.

V11- I am not waiting much time to get check-up and receiving the diagnosis report.

V12- I am satisfied in the service provided by the hospital.

Here twelve Variables are taken to find the accessibility of health by the migrants. The Variable twelve (V12) are taken as dependent variable and other variables, i.e. V1 to V11, are considered as independent variable. Then data is collected from the 100 sample migrants through 5 point rating (Likert) scale. To know how the independent variable significantly influence the dependent variable regression technique is applied.

After testing the reliability of the collected data through SPSS, we find the Cronbach's Alpha is 0.750. This is highlighted in the table no.10. So we accepted the collected data as reliable for exploring how the health facility is accessed by the migrants.

Null Hypothesis: Migrants are not easily accessing the available health facility.

As per the table number 11, null hypothesis is rejected as level of significance is less than 0.05. So it is concluded that health facility provided by the Government are effectively accessed by the migrants.

As per the table no.12, the independent variables like V2, V3, V5, V6, V8 and V10 significantly influence the

dependent variable-V12. As per the SPSS calculation, the significance value of V2, V3, V5,V6, V8 and V10 is 0.000, 0.002, 0.003, 0.045, 0.001 and 0.035 respectively and hence this is less than the presumed level of significance i.e. 0.05. Other independent variable whose value is more than 0.05 don't have significant influence on the dependent variable. So it is concluded that migrants are effectively assessing the available health facility.

POLICY MEASURES FOR INCLUSION OF MIGRANT WORKERS IN THE PROCESS OF ACHIEVING SDGs:

The following measures are necessary for effective implementation of different schemes to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

(i) Most of the migrant labourers are highly mobile in nature. They are not working at one place. This leads to inaccessibility of the Government schemes at their working place. To make it effective, Portability of the scheme is highly necessary. "One Nation One Policy" movement is necessary in coordination of all the State Government and Central Government.

(ii) Most of the migrant labourers are unable to access the health and educational benefit at their working place because of the language problem. It is necessary to create one post of "Language Converter" who will be appointed at such place where migrants are accessing the medical and educational benefit. The work of the language converter will be to bridge the gap between the migrant and the policy executor.

(iii) Strict vigilance measures are necessary for the effective implementation of the existing schemes.

(iv) Most of the Migrant labourers are not covered under the Insurance schemes. So Government should take necessary steps for including the migrant labourer in the insurance scheme.

(v) Most of the migrant labourers are not covered under the social security measures. So it needs the cooperation of the Government and other private organisation to take necessary steps for including them in different Social security schemes.

(vi) Complete databases of all the migrant workers are necessary.

CONCLUSION:

Keeping in mind the contribution of migrant workforce in India economy, government has been aptly implementing a good number of schemes for their inclusion in the process of economic development and achieving SDGs. It is found from the analysis that migrant workforce in India are effectively accessing the food grains supplied, education facilities provided and health facilities catered by the government. However, to make all these facilities accessed by them with perfect appropriation of benefits, government needs to play its role in wiping out the bottlenecks like language barrier in the migrated places, improper database

of the migrant workers, immobility of schemes, intervention of the middlemen and no insurance of their lives. Making the migrant workers aware of the schemes and facilities is also equally important as sufferings of some of those are due to their ignorance. To facilitate a proper database of the migrants, each of the migrant workers needs to register himself/herself in his/her locality as a migrant. With the collaborative efforts of the government and the migrant workers, achieving the 8th SDG, i.e., promotion of inclusive growth in a sustainable way by providing respectable job for all and the 10th SDG, i.e., scaling down the level of inequality across the globe both internally and internationally won't be difficult.

Acknowledgments

References:

Bue MCL, Klasen S. Identifying synergies and complementarities between MDGs: results from cluster analysis. Social Indicators Research: An International and Interdisciplinary Journal for Quality-of-Life Measurement, *Springer*. 113(2), 647–670, (2013).

Costanza R, Fioramonti L, Kubiszewski I.. The UN sustainable development goals and the dynamics of well-being. *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*. 14(2), 59–59, (2016).

Kroll, C., Warchold, A. & Pradhan, P. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Are we successful in turning trade-offs into synergies?. *Palgrave Communications*. 5(140), 1-11,(2019)

Misra, S. N. (2022). Economically Backward Reservation: A Paradigm Shift in Public Policy. Parikalpana: KIIT Journal of Management, 18(1), 5. https://doi.org/10.23862/kiit-parikalpana/2022/v18/i1/212341

Mishra, S., & Subudhi, R. N. (2019). The Methodological Domain in Management Research. Methodological Issues in Management Research: Advances, Challenges, and the Way Ahead, 1–10. https://doi.org/10.1108/978-1-78973-973-220191001

Pradhan P, Costa L, Rybski D, Lucht W, Kropp J.P.. A systematic study of sustainable development goal (SDG) interactions. *Earth's Future*. 5, 1169–1179, (2017).

Table-1. Beneficiary under the scheme as on 27-10-2021

Scheme	Number of Beneficiary	Number of Beneficiary in percentage
Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	24868475	73.57%
Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	7574552	22.8%
Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme	1048461	3.11%

Source: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

Table-2. Beneficiary as on 27-10-2021

Bank name/Type	Total Beneficiaries	Deposits in Accounts (in Crore)	Number of Rupay Debit cards issued to beneficiaries (in crore)
Public Sector Banks	34.53 crore	113826.42	27.18
Regional Rural Banks	7.96 crores	28004.37	3.38
Private Sector Banks	1.27 crore	4468.52	1.11
Total	43.76 crores	146299.31	31.67

Source: - pmjdy.gov.in/account

Table-3. Number of Migrants accessing the banking facility:

Yes	88
No	10
Unknown	02

Source: - Primary data

Table-4. Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.729	9

Source: - SPSS Output

Table-5. ANOVA output

ANOVA[a]						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	26.622	8	3.328	26.360	.000[b]
	Residual	11.488	91	.126		
	Total	38.110	99			
a. Dependent Variable: V9						
b. Predictors: (Constant), V8, V3, V1, V7, V4, V6, V5, V2						

Source: - SPSS Output

Table-6. Regression Output Coefficients

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Coefficients (Unstandardized		Coefficients (Standardized	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.241	.411		7.887	.000
	V1	-.155	.055	-.175	-2.807	.006
	V2	.513	.063	.997	8.208	.000
	V3	-.193	.080	-.278	-2.419	.018
	V4	.079	.068	.075	1.159	.249
	V5	-.016	.051	-.026	-.325	.746
	V6	.125	.056	.164	2.212	.029
	V7	.106	.078	.086	1.361	.177
	V8	-.149	.067	-.145	-2.224	.029
a. Dependent Variable: V9						

Source: - SPSS Output

Table-7. ANOVA OUTPUT

ANOVA[a]						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	sig.
1	Regression	28.034	10	2.803	24.761	.000[b]
	Residual	10.076	89	.113		
	Total	38.110	99			
a. Dependent Variable: V11						
b. Predictors: (Constant), V10, V1, V6, V2, V9, V8, V4, V7, V5, V3						

Source: - SPSS Output

Table-8. Regression Output Coefficients

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficient		
		B	Std.Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2.821	.532		5.303	.000
	V1	-.145	.053	-.164	-2.717	.008
	V2	.497	.066	.966	7.542	.000
	V3	-.289	.086	-.415	-3.356	.001
	V4	-.071	.086	-.058	-.829	.409
	V5	.183	.068	.244	2.694	.008
	V6	-.093	.067	-.098	-1.388	.169
	V7	-.071	.047	-.112	-1.509	.135
	V8	.173	.057	.227	3.059	.003
	V9	.104	.062	.103	1.682	.096
	V10	.121	.060	.116	1.997	.049
a. Dependent Variable: V11						

Source: - SPSS Output

Table-9. ANOVA OUTPUT

ANOVA[a]		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Model						
1	Regression	28.205	11	2.564	22.780	.000[b]
	Residual	9.905	88	.113		
	Total	38.110	99			
a. Dependent Variable: V12						
b. Predictors: (Constant), V11, V8, V9, V4, V10, V6, V5, V1, V7, V3, V2						

Source: - SPSS Output

Table-10. Regression Output Coefficients

Coefficients[a]		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	sig.
Model						
		B	Std.Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.140	.522		6.011	.000
	V1	-.079	.059	-.089	-1.328	.188
	V2	.491	.070	.955	7.064	.000
	V3	-.277	.085	-.399	-3.276	.002
	V4	-.055	.078	-.044	-.696	.488
	V5	.203	.067	.270	3.041	.003
	V6	-.121	.059	-.128	-2.030	.045
	V7	-.073	.048	-.114	-1.504	.136
	V8	.188	.056	.247	3.338	.001
	V9	.075	.061	.074	1.222	.225
	V10	-.093	.044	-.135	-2.141	.035
	V11	.023	.051	.032	.452	.653
a. Dependent Variable: V12						

Source: - SPSS Output

FIGURES

Figure-1. Migrant workers of different occupations working in different parts of India

Source: - Primary data

Figure-2. Educational Status

Source: - Primary data

Figure-3. Number of Migrants Registered

Source: - Primary data

Figure-4. Accessibility of different policy measures of the Government.

Source: - Primary data

Figure-5. Accessibility of different policy measures provided by the Government and private sector

Source: - Primary data