



Impact of Covid-19 on Migrant Workers in Tiruppur District

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ABSTRACT

The inward transient laborers in India, notwithstanding being profoundly helpless as far as physical and psychological wellness, have stayed the foundation of the Indian economy. In any case, the new lockdown circumstance made by pandemic has placed them in a more tricky condition. On one hand, they have lost their positions and income, while on different; they needed more assets to get by at the spot of movement. Thus, the country saw mass migration, where people were seen getting back to their local puts by walking. This study is an endeavor to distinguish the situation with traveler laborers in India in the midst of lockdown and systems that might assist with moderating the circumstance. This concentrate additionally investigates the future game-plan that can work on transient specialist's way of life.

KEYWORDS: Lockdown-Covid-19-Migrant laborers - Impact

I. INTRODUCTION

The public authority of India sent off the Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan drive to handle the effect of Corona virus on traveler laborers in India. It is a country public work plot which was sent off on 20 June 2020 with an underlying subsidizing of Rs.50,000 crore for 116 regions in 6 states. Because of the shaky idea of work occupations in India, numerous day by day workers, who are regularly travelers, lost their job because of lockdown. This has made issues including starvation, detachment from family and no elective types of work. The between state traveler labor force addresses the least paying and most unreliable positions, in key areas, for example, development, accommodation, materials, producing, transportation administrations and homegrown work. As lockdowns all over the planet increment joblessness, numerous weak specialists will be driven into more unstable circumstances and need insurance. Lack of work is probable in those areas, expanding the chance of double-dealing the leftover laborers, and what this will mean for transients before very long. Unfortunate wages, inconsistent business, dangerous work conditions and absence of fundamental



administrations characterizes the experience of traveler laborers. Admittance to public privileges in India are connected confirmation of home which transients are not at all like to have their avoidance from financed food, lodging, medical care and different advantages accessible to nearby residents. Financial development in India today relies on versatility of work. The commitment of traveler laborers to the economy is tremendous however still needs to be done in kind for their security and prosperity. There is an earnest requirement for answers for change relocation into a more honorable and remunerating an amazing open door. Without this, making development comprehensive or the exceptionally least, maintainable, will stay an extremely far off dream.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Anoop Khanna (2000) in his article on "Effect of movement of workforce due to worldwide Coronavirus pandemic concerning India". The fundamental point of this study is a portion of the significant issues in regards with the impact of scourges like Corona virus on the transient populace. An example of 150 traveler laborers has been reached for information assortment by taking on advantageous examining strategy. Instruments utilized for investigation are rate examination and chi-square examination. The review proposes that the employment cutback during a slump at times brings about lengthy terms joblessness and wage mishaps, breaking down the wellbeing of jobless specialists and expanding destitution.

Anupriya Alok (2000) in her article on "Effect of Coronavirus on traveler laborers: Issues and difficulties". Point of the review is to effect of Coronavirus on traveler laborers. The review utilized comfort examining and the study was led among 120 transient laborers. The engaging insights incorporate Pearson item second relationship coefficient investigation. The outcome uncovered that NGOs and other dissident was extremely miserable, and it moved every one of the reasonable people who have confidence in majority rule government and civil rights to such an extent that they couldn't quit communicating laments for the general public we live in.

Bhagat et al (2020) completed a review named "The Coronavirus, relocation and job in India". This study presents how we might interpret relocation and work could be useful in planning a relieving procedure of economy and social effect of Coronavirus. An example of 57 transient laborers has been utilizing separated inspecting strategy. Chosen by spellbinding examination, a chief exist sideways factors investigation and progressive various relapse are applied to analyze the theorized recommendation. The outcome uncovered that transient can't be disregarded as a partner being



developed for quite a while. Joining of traveler with advancement is the need of great importance government ought to truly explore the suggestion UNESCO-UNICEF and the functioning gathering on movement and carry out them at the earliest.

Kozlovskiy et al (2000) in their article on "The framework dynamic model of the work transient approach in financial development impacted by Coronavirus". The aftereffects of the review empowered to express that without traveler laborers the GDP might tumble to 43% in Italy, 45% in Netherland, 37% in Spain and 200% in Switzerland in 2020.

Mohammad Shakil Ahmad and Ritu Kumar Ahmad (2020) recommends that every day compensation workers, traveler laborers are extreme endures. Stretched out lockdown lead to debilitate their small bunch reserve funds driving them to begin their excursion to old neighborhood.

Rachel Thomas (2020) suggested that the shortfall of work has encouraged states needing collecting their harvests to go to motorized rehearses 91 and during such a critical time when rural transients are battling to clutch their occupation, the mechanization of the agrarian business will just demonstrate to demolish what is going on and lamentably affect their future.

Sakshi Sahni and Rawal Aulakh(2020) uncovered that rustic travelers were confronting prevalent burden of destitution, loss of vocation, criticism and were estranged by the kinsmen left alone on streets to meet their destiny where a significant number of provincial transients lost their lives. Albeit the public authority drives were taken which came exceptionally late and numerous travelers needed to lose their lives while returning home.

Shahnawaz Abdin and Rahul Kumar (2020) suggested that there is a positive relationship between's agribusiness development rate and GDP development rate along these lines, assuming the horticulture area is impacted the by and large financial place of India will likewise get impacted.

Shibalal Meher and Jyotsnamayee Nanda (2020) completed a review named "Coronavirus and traveler laborers: Challenges and amazing open doors for Odisha". The review shows that the Coronavirus would go on for quite a while with the current pattern of testing. The state government should find essential ways to build the Coronavirus testing to keep away from delay during the time spent financial recuperation and to guarantee work reclamation of the travelers.

Abdul Azeez et al (2021) observed that the public authority measures conceived for the weak segments of society have not reached the majority of the members. Notwithstanding, the commitment of traveler laborers is critical for the supported metropolitan economy and accordingly strategy measures and projects ought to think about them as key to mediation.



III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study about the problem faced by the migrant workers.
- To study about the migrant workers how they feel to return to their work.
- To identify the safety measures in their working environment.

IV. RESEARCH DESIGN

The study depends upon primary data which have been gathered from migrant workers in Tirupur district using well-structured questionnaire. A sample of 100 migrant workers has been chosen through convenience sampling method. The data collected have been analyzed through statistical tools which include simple percentage method and fried man rank test.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

a. SOCIO-ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE MIGRANT WORKERS

The depiction about the socio-economic report of the model workers is as follow:

Table 1 discloses that greater part of the migrant workers belongs to the mature group of 21 to 25 years 28(28%). Majority of the migrant workers 75(75%) are male workers are married 53(53%). Maximum 34(34%) of workers are educated with diploma. out of 100 migrant workers, majority 57 (57%) are from nuclear family. Maximum 72(72%) migrant worker's family consists of 2 to 4 family members. Most of the migrant workers enclose that they have 2 earning member in their family. Majority of the migrant workers earn up to Rs.15, 001-20,000 per month. One- third of the migrant workers family income per month is above Rs.30,000.

b. WORKING CONDITION OF MIGRANT WORKERS

Table 2 shows that majority of the migrant workers working field is from garments sector 44(44%). most of the workers are migrated from within the state 73(73%). most of the workers returned from their native belong to above 1 to 5 years 96(96%). majority of the migrant workers 45(45%) visit to their native is from 1 to 6 months. Migrant workers say they don't have own house in their native. Majority of the migrant workers 55(55%) say yes and they face difficulties in migrating their work. most of the migrant workers 59(59%) say yes and the surrounding is eco-friendly with their work. majority of the migrant workers 71(71%) say No and their family members is not doing the same work.



c. RETURNING TO WORK

Table 3 disclose that majority of the migrant workers 48(48%) are not satisfied for returning to work, 42(42%) say there are not convenient with commuting to work,34(34%)reveals they feel nervous about returning to work while the threats of covid-19 remains, among them 44(44%) say neutral and there are healthy enough to work, most of the migrant workers 28(28%) have high risk of covid-19 to go for work.

d. SAFETY MEASURES

Table 4 shows that out of 100 migrant workers 45(45%) say there is no strict social distancing, 44(44%) of the migrant workers say there is no limited number of people allowed in meeting room,45(45%) say there are not cleaning the premise and there is no safety measure, 63(63%) let out that they are not proving sanitizer, Most of the migrant workers 31(31%) felt secured that they are following one way walking system,66(66%)exhibited that face mask is not provided in their concern, Among them 71(71%) divulge that temperature is not checks upon arrival and there is no safety measures are followed.

e. DISTRESS DURING PANDEMIC

The migrant workers say that 58(58%) have difficulty in finding work, 41(41%) disclose that they are not giving any allowances during the pandemic, 40(40%) let out they have no facilities to return to their native, Among them 44(44%) feel unsecured to go for their work due to illness, 41(41%) feel risky they have no salary to pay for their children education. From Friedman rank test, it is found that migrant workers face many problems in finding their work due to covid and it is ranked first.

f. PROBLEMS FACED BY MIGRANTS

It is observed from the above table that among the various factors of migrant workers different religions and cultures have ranked first followed by labor shortage, increasing cost of service such as health care and education, richer and more diverse culture, low paid and low skilled job, overcrowding .

VI. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Opinions expressed by the workers may vary across its duration. Further much guidance is to be utilized in observing the result since the present study is based on migrant workers and the data



collected for the study are primary data which is based on the questionnaire and the result would bear all the limitation of primary data.

VII. CONCLUSION

Our country is a labor-oriented and labor-intensive society. It is the prime duty of the government to protect the living conditions and economy of the basic laborers. Our government should have made proper arrangements for shifting migrant laborers even before the lockdown was implemented. The employers on their behalf should offer job security to migrant laborers and keep them economically comfortable. Immediate measures to protect the most vulnerable people of the country need to be considered. Amendments in labor law on food security norms, repatriation, and wage safety in times during emergency should be drawn to secure a reasonable livelihood for migrant workers.

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ANNEXURES

Table 1: Socio-Economic Profile of the Migrant Workers

Factors	Migrant workers	Percentage
Age		
18-20	26	26
21-25	28	28
26-30	22	22
greater than 30	24	24
Femininity		
Male	75	75
Female	25	25
Marital status		
Married	53	53
Unmarried	47	47
Educational qualification		
Upto 10 th std	23	23
Upto hsc	31	31
Diploma	34	34
Illiterate	08	08
Can sign only	04	04
Type of family		
Nuclear	57	57
Joint family	43	43
Members in family		
2-4	72	72
5-7	28	28
Above 7	0	0
Earning members		
One	24	24



2	70	70
Above 2	06	0
Individual earnings per month		
Below 10,000	11	11
10,001-15,000	41	41
15,001-20,000	42	42
Above 20,000	06	06
Dependents in family		
One	27	27
2	65	65
3	02	02
More than 3	06	06

Table 2: Business Profile of the Migrant Workers

Factors	Migrant workers	Percentage
Family income per month		
Below Rs.15,000	07	07
Rs.15,001-20,000	24	24
Rs.20,001-30,000	34	34
Above Rs.30,000	35	35
Field of working		
Garments	44	44
Hotels	19	19
Bunk	11	11
Construction	19	19
Others	07	07
Migrated for work		
Within the state	73	73
Outside the state	27	27
Returned from native		
1-6 months	4	4
7-12 months	0	0
Above 1-5 year	96	96



Last visit to native		
1-6 months	45	45
7-12 months	10	10
1-3 years	32	32
Above 3 years	13	13
Own house in native		
Yes	46	46
No	54	54
Difficulties in migrating work		
Yes	55	55
No	45	45
Surrounding is eco-friendly		
Yes	59	59
No	41	41
Family members doing the same work		
Yes	29	29
No	71	71

Table 3: Returning To Work

Factors	Highly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Highly Disagree	Total
Returning to work	0	10	22	48	20	100
	(0%)	(10%)	(22%)	(48%)	(20%)	(100%)
Commuting to work	0	14	18	42	26	100
	(0%)	(14%)	(18%)	(42%)	(26%)	(100%)
The threat of covid-19	0	18	34	20	28	100
	(0%)	(18%)	(34%)	(20%)	(28%)	(100%)
Healthy enough to work	0	24	24	44	08	100
	(0%)	(24%)	(24%)	(44%)	(08%)	(100%)
High risk of covid-19	16	26	28	20	10	100
	(16%)	(26%)	(28%)	(20%)	(10%)	(100%)



Table 4: Safety Measures

Factors	Strongly Agreed	Agreed	Neutral	Disagreed	Strongly Disagreed	Total
Social Distancing	0	07	30	45	18	100
	(0%)	(07%)	(30%)	(45%)	(18%)	(100%)
Meeting Rooms	0	05	31	44	20	100
	(0%)	(05%)	(31%)	(44%)	(20%)	(100%)
Deep Cleaning	0	08	24	23	45	100
	(0%)	(08%)	(24%)	(23%)	(45%)	(100%)
Hand Sanitizer	0	0	02	35	63	100
	(0%)	(0%)	(02%)	(35%)	(63%)	(100%)
One-way walking system	0	15	31	25	29	100
	(0%)	(15%)	(31%)	(25%)	(29%)	(100%)
Face Mask	0	05	14	15	66	100
	(0%)	(05%)	(14%)	(15%)	(66%)	(100%)
Temperature checks upon arrival	0	0	08	21	71	100
	(0%)	(0%)	(08%)	(21%)	(71%)	(100%)

Table 5: Distress during pandemic

Factors	Highly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Highly Disagree	Total	Mean value	Rank
Not finding Work	02	01	11	58	28	100	3.47	1
	(02%)	(01%)	(11%)	(58%)	(28%)	(100%)		
Run out of ration	0	06	23	41	30	100	3.22	2
	(0%)	(06%)	(23%)	(41%)	(30%)	(100%)		
Not able to return	02	14	16	40	28	100	2.98	3
	(02%)	(14%)	(16%)	(40%)	(28%)	(100%)		
Illness	04	13	17	44	22	100	2.93	4
	(04%)	(13%)	(17%)	(44%)	(22%)	(100%)		
Pay for education`	20	06	17	41	16	100	2.40	5
	(20%)	(06%)	(17%)	(41%)	(16%)	(100%)		



Table 5: Problems Faced By Migrants

Factors	Mean Score	Rank
Richer Culture	3.56	4
Labor shortage	3.82	2
Low paid	3.04	5
Increasing cost	3.72	3
Over crowding	2.18	6
Different religion	4.68	1