

IMPACT OF COVID 19 ON MIGRATED LABOURS
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Abstract:

The virus can spread from an infected person's mouth or nose in small liquid particles when they cough, sneeze, speak, sing or breathe. These particles range from larger respiratory droplets to smaller aerosols. Most people infected with the virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. However, some will become seriously ill and require medical attention. Older people and those with underlying medical conditions like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, or cancer are more likely to develop serious illnesses. Anyone can get sick with COVID-19 and become seriously ill or die at any age. Due to the increasing impact and lockdown of Covid-19, all works and businesses were shut down except for essential services in the Indian economy. For the safety of the people of the country and the safety of the migrant workers, the government was changing the rules from time to time, sometimes relaxing the rules, while issuing strict rules according to the health conditions in the region. The lockdown has claimed the lives of thousands of workers, not only in Corona but also in road accidents while traveling. The question of survival and alternative existence arose in front of the foreign workers who were living on their hands. Fearing the corona would make their lives difficult, thousands of workers agreed to return to the village. Thousands of workers walked thousands of kilometers as all means of transportation were shut down. While doing this, the workers have to face many problems due to the strict regulations of the government. Corona has had a detrimental effect on the country's economy and also on the economic condition of the workers

Key words: *Creativity, intelligence, fluency, flexibility, originality, gender*

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Introduction:

The coronavirus is the biggest economic, environmental, humanitarian, and man-made crisis of the last hundred years. Covid-19 has slowed the growth of the global economy. This seems to have had a direct and indirect effect on every part of the Indian economy. As a result, the global economy has slowed down and over time has come to a complete standstill. In our country, Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi initially challenged the people to observe the lockdown from March 22, 2020. Considering the growing influence of Corona, a nationwide lockdown was declared from 24 June 2020. Therefore, the public was allowed to go out

of the house only for urgent work, and the time was fixed. Due to such strict rules, many small and big industries and businesses in the country started closing down. Due to the closure of industries, workers in the organized and unorganized sectors had to face huge financial crises. The biggest blow of covid-19 fell on the organized and unorganized workers. Due to the growing influence of Covid-19 and the lockdown order, all works and industries were ordered to be shut down except for essential services in the Indian economy. During the migration of workers, for the safety of the people of the country, the government was changing the rules from time to time and promulgating strict rules according to the health conditions in the region. Covid-19 was initially considered a common disease but was overlooked, but due to its growing effects, it was declared a contagious disease. What is an epidemic or contagious disease? If people living in the same region or village are infected with the same disease or if the disease is spread by airborne toxins, it is generally defined as an infectious disease or epidemic.

The first outbreak of covid-19 was reported on December 1, 2019, in Wuhan Province, China. Covid-19 seems to have brought down the world's advanced, progressive, and superpower economies. The first patient of India was found in the state of Kerala on 30 January 2020 and the first patient of Corona in Maharashtra was found on 9 March 2020 in the Pune district. The bus service in Maharashtra was closed indefinitely from March 11, 2020. On 13 March 2020, due to the increasing prevalence of coronavirus, the Government of Maharashtra enacted the Maharashtra Epidemic Diseases Act, 1879. From 22 March 2020, all international passenger airlines were discontinued. Chief Minister Uddhavji Thackeray announced a statewide curfew on March 23, 2020, as all these regulations could not reduce the growing influence of the corona. The government decided to close all the borders of the state as per the order of the state government. covid-19 has been a disease for two and a half years. Due to the lockdown, migrant workers lost their lives not only in Corona but also in road accidents while traveling. The question of survival and alternative existence has arisen in front of foreign workers living for subsistence. Immigrants across the country waited for their homes, as it was unavoidable that workers would be unable to work due to the lockdown. From Delhi to Maharashtra, migrant workers are seen on TV with their families and tribes without food or water. Thousands of workers fled the village, fearing the corona would make life difficult for them. With all means of transportation closed, some have traveled hundreds and thousands of miles on foot. While migrating, the workers had to face many difficulties and also face strict rules from the government. The number of unorganized sector workers in India is 90%.

Research Objectives:

1. To study the effects of Covid-19 on migrant workers in the Indian economy.
2. To study the migrant workers who lost their jobs due to the covid 19 pandemic situation.
3. To study the problems of migrant workers from the covid 19 pandemic.
4. To suggest measures to uplift the declining economic status of migrant workers Form Covid-19.

Research methodology:

This paper is based on the secondary data this data has been taken from various reports, websites, journals, newspapers, e-content, and articles. Same data was collected from the national and international agencies on COVID 19 pandemic. This collected data is analyzed in a systematic manner.

“Problems facing migrant workers due to Covid 19”.

The problems facing migrant workers are as follows Covid-19 appears to have had a detrimental effect on all sectors of the economy, with each sector facing many challenges. Migrant workers are an important component of the economy. The following points can be used to describe the problems faced by migrant workers during the Covid-19 period.

1) Problems of losing jobs:

Covid-19 declared a nationwide lockdown, shutting down all small and medium enterprises in the country, leaving many workers in the organized and unorganized sector unemployed. As 90% of India's population works in the unorganized sector, about 400 million workers are at risk of falling into poverty (esakal.com-9 April 2020)

2) Financial problems:

The growing impact of Covid-19 led to a nationwide lockdown, shutting down many small and large businesses in the country. Migrant workers are facing financial and financial problems as their means of income have been cut off.

3) Problems of hunger:

The lockdown has created financial problems for all workers as job losses have reduced incomes and reduced the ability of workers to buy food.

4) Problems in the travel of workers:

Migrant workers were hit hardest by the unprecedented unrest caused by the corona. Workers had to face many small and big problems while migrating. During the journey, the workers had to face many problems like water problems, hunger problems, transportation problems, the problem of strict government rules, not getting a ticket.

5) Harassment by government officers:

Due to the growing influence of COVID--19 and the strict policies of the government, those who do not comply with the rules, including migrant workers and ordinary citizens, have to be cracked down on. For example, due to rumors that extra trains would be released for the workers to reach the village, due to overcrowding at the Mumbai railway station, the police beat up the migrant workers to bring the situation under control. We have seen incidents of police beating the general public and workers for not wearing masks through social media.

6) Problem of not getting a ticket for travel: During the Covid-19 period, all passenger systems were disrupted, making it difficult to get tickets for the journey. The workers could not get tickets to go home.

For example, since March 23, 2020, the Maharashtra government had shut down bus services in Maharashtra and closed airlines in India.

7) Workers lost their lives in an accident while migrating:

Due to the lockdown, the workers lost their lives in the accident due to the crowd and walking while returning home in different ways. For example, In Uttar Pradesh, a truck carrying migrant workers killed 24 people. (bpaza.com, 16 May 2020.) Also, a train carrying workers from Delhi to Gorakhpur had an accident.

Solutions/Suggestions:

- 1) Accelerate vaccination for workers.
- 2) To create awareness among the uneducated and unorganized workers by giving detailed information about vaccination.
- 3) To provide new employment opportunities to all the workers who have become unemployed due to covid-19.
- 4) A new law should be enacted to provide minimum social security to migrant workers in case of emergency or catastrophic situations.
- 5) While presenting the budget, government assistance should be given in budget to face the catastrophic situation for the workers.

Conclusion:

The Covid-19 virus caused a migration of workers across the country due to lockdowns, causing workers to face a variety of problems such as money problems, travel problems. We also see the economic condition of the Indian economy deteriorating. Due to this covid-19, the general public and workers have to face many kinds of problems to survive.

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