

A STUDY ON SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COVID – 19 PANDEMICS AMONG MIGRANT WORKERS IN COIMBATORE CITY

Abstract

Indian migratory workers during the COVID- 19 epidemic have faced multiple rigors. With manufactories and workplaces shut down due to the lockdown assessed in the country, millions of migratory workers had to deal with the loss of income, food deaths and query about their future. The impact of the study is estimated in terms of employment and income generation, creation of social centrals, means continuity, worried pastoral civic migration, savings and investment capabilities, consumption position. Hence the main end study on socio profitable impact of COVID- 19 epidemic among migratory workers with special reference to Coimbatore megacity. The sample size of the study is 136 repliers and convenience slice systemhas been used. Simple chance analysis has been used as exploration tool for the study. From the study it's concluded that the language hedge is the most common problem faced by migratory workers. Migratory takes place only to increase the standard of living but covid- 19 had made a major impact on their living.

Keywords: Migrant workers, Pandemic, Multiple challenges.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The time 2019 brought with it a new epidemic, the COVID-19 that was first reported in the month of December as per the reports from World Health Organization, and put the whole world in an unknown extremity, that has pushed it into a state of moping query (WHO,2020).The corona virus complaint 2019, generally known as the COVID-19 epidemic, a corollary of severe acute respiratory pattern corona virus-2 infections, has led to a global public health extremity, in numerous deaths, generalized profitable depression, redundancy, and insulations. The labor request impact of the COVID 19 extremity has differed mainly across groups of workers depending on the types of jobs they held. Workers in jobs that couldn't be performed from home and needed close physical propinquity and high commerce with other people have paid a double price in terms of both a advanced threat of income loss, when their hours were cut or their jobs terminated, and a advanced threat of infection when they continued working. settlers too were trapped in the lockdown with no jobs and no plutocrat, facing major profitable reversal, besides being insulated from their families due to the unforeseen lockdown.

In order to palliate the suffering of settlers it's necessary to probe, understand, and assay the rigors they've been witnessing. In- depth studies of the studies in the Indian environment dealing with indirect migration and their cerebral impact are demanded to foster lesser mindfulness among the public and to introduce new measures that can be espoused to guard the rights of the settlers.

Migratory workers correspond majorly of diurnal-pay envelope sloggers working in the manufacturing and construction diligence. They're frequently denied acceptable healthcare, nutrition, casing and sanitation, since numerous of them work in the informal sector. They substantially hail from pastoral areas but live in metropolises due to work for utmost of the time. Numerous have no savings and stayed in plant dormitories, which were shut due to the lockdown.

Migratory workers who decided to stay back during the outpour faced assault from theirneighbours, who indicted them of being infected with nimbus contagion. They therefore couldn't venture out to buy food. Numerous also faced police brutality if they ventured out of their homes.

Migratory workers faced with the situation of spending many days in temporary harbors, which may be counter blockade centers, while trying to reach to their native places, they're filled with anxieties and fears stemming from colorful enterprises, and are in need of sickie-social support. The epidemic brought with it lockdowns and travel- bans that were assessed by the governments each over the world as a necessity to attack the epidemic and to rein in its outspread. still, the lockdown upset the diurnal routines of the people especially the working class who were put in a major fiscal dilemma.

Indian migratory workers during the COVID- 19 epidemic have faced multiple rigors. With manufactories and workplaces shut down due to the lockdown assessed in the country, millions of migratory workers had to deal with the loss of income, food dearth's and query abouttheir future. Following this, numerous of them and their families went empty.

II. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To analyse the Socio-Economic impact of Covid-19 pandemics among migrantworkers in Coimbatore city.

1. Research Methodology: The study is based on the empirical research by conduction survey. It is purely based on primary data from 136 respondents following convenience sampling method. Simple percentage analysis has been used as a research tool for analysis of the study. A well- structured questionnaire has been conducted to analyse the socio-economic impact of Covid-19 pandemic among migrant workers in Coimbatore City

2. Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1: Challenges Faced by the respondents as a migrant worker

Challenges	Respondents	Percentage
Social Exclusion	90	66.18%
Inadequate Living condition	27	19.85%
Exploitation by middle men	19	13.97%
Total	136	100

Inference: From the table it is inferred that majority (66.18%) of the respondents faced socialexclusion.

Table 2: Work Mode of the Respondents

Work	Respondents	Percentage
Daily work	70	51.47%
Concentration work	42	30.88%
Residence/House Keeping	22	16.18%
Others	2	1.47%
Total	136	100%

Inference: From the table it is inferred that majority (51.47%) of the respondents goes for daily work.

Table 3: Reason for Migration of the respondents

Reason	Respondents	Percentage
More wages expectation	55	40.44%
Employment opportunity	48	35.29%
Lack of employment in negative state	19	13.97%
Family situation	14	13.97%
Total	136	100%

Inference: From the study it is inferred that maximum (40.44%) of the respondents migratedto Coimbatore due to the expectation of more wages.

Table 4: Legal status of the respondents as a migrant worker

Status	Respondents	Percentage
Permit worker	47	34.56%
Non-permit worker	28	20.59%
With in state	47	34.56%
Outside state	14	10.29%
Total	136	100%

Inference: From the table it is inferred that maximum (34.56%) of the respondents are permitworkers and within state workers.

Table 5: Support received during pandemic from government

Support	Respondents	Percentage
Personal protective equipment	39	28.68%
Free treatment	34	25%
Food parcel	24	17.65%
Free vaccination	39	28.68%
Total	136	100%

Inference: From the table it is inferred that maximum (28.68%) of the respondents received personal protective equipment and free vaccination during Covid-19 from the government.

III. CONCLUSION

There are more than 1.3 lakhs migrant workers stranded in the city of Coimbatore. The study gives an idea about the socio-economic impact by the migrant workers at Coimbatore. From this study, the research has concluded that the language barrier is the most common problem faced by migrant workers. The government must take necessary steps to improve the students of livings, to promote and implement various social security schemes, minimum wages act, pension, medical facilities, loan, and educational facilities for their children. Migrant takes place only to increase the standard of living but covid-19 had made a major impact on their living. Internal emigrant worker is a vulnerable community for the development of severe, acute and habitual, adverse internal health consequences due to COVID 19 epidemic, through colorful multidimensional factors, numerous acting coincidentally to beget physical, internal, and socio- provident adversities.

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