

MOBILITY OF HUMAN RESOURCES AND MIGRANT CRISES

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Abstract

This paper focuses on the areas of the administration of migration of workers in Covid-19 situation in India. First and second wave of Covid-19 in the country is adversely affected on working groups. They were hesitated when the first lockdown was declared and facing difficulties at migration. Due to lockdown migrant workers were become jobless and source of income adversely affected. They were unable to stay in towns due to adverse financial position and started reverse migration to their village. Transportation service are banned by the Government in the lockdown period. They were gradually deducting the distance between them on foot. Workers fear of pandemic situation and they were psychological depressed. The uncertainty in job during lockdown caused to reverse migration. They are unable to manage adverse financial situation and become anxiety to pay house rent. During the migration period they were suffered by shortage of food and insufficient shelter facilities.

Keywords: Migrant crisis, Migration, COVID-19, Lockdown and Pandemic.

Introduction

When lockdown was declared in the country, the implementation of regulations and law are becoming major issues to control pandemic situation. More emphasis is given to strict implementation of laws in order to maintain Covid-19. Farmers are unable to supply their produce in the market in full capacity. In the first phase of lockdown which was started from 25th March, 2020 had badly affected the agricultural activities. Fruits and vegetable producers suffered during this period. Supply of agricultural goods was not sufficiently available to the consumer. Production in the industrial sector was declined. Factories which engaged in the production of essential commodities were allowed to run. The movement of industrial workers restricted due to lockdown. Raw material to the industry was not sufficiently available and it effect on the supply of the industrial goods in the market. Production units and service sector were seriously affected. It effects on the consumer and they became unrest and making of provisions of essential goods in the lockdown period. Employment structure is swing during period. Work from home culture is adopted in various sectors for isolation yourself at home. Workers were not attending the factories, service industry, transportation and agricultural sector. Temporary workers were migrating to their native places due to job was not available. It affects on earning and consumption capacity of the workers. Pandemic situation breaks down the economic development of the country. Due to restrictions on the trucks, trains during lockdown phase affected on supply chain. The second wave of Covid-19 has seriously affected in India. The rate of positivity of Covid-19 and death has increased the tension on the health sector. The third wave caused due to Delta Plus virus of Covid-19. The role played by Government and private hospitals in the pandemic situation is remarkable. Data of the affected persons collected through Covid-19 RT- PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction) test. Samples are collected through Government PHC and approved private hospitals. The fear of Covid-19 is directly affecting on the testing of Covid-19. In the rural and urban area people are not willing to test and avoiding. Proper consultation at the early stage of symptom reduces the severity of Covid-19. Hospitalisation facility is seriously hampered during both waves of Covid-19. Shortage and non-availability of beds and ICU facility increase the tension of the affected Covid-19 person. The

charges of private hospitals are not reasonable and affordable. Hospital services of Government and private hospitalises are remarkable different. The cost of service of the private hospital is out of the financial capacity of the poor people so they preferred to take treatment from Government hospital. Covid-19 badly affected on the psychology of the patient and family. Government given financial assistance in the form of bearing the hospital bill up to one lakh fifty thousand for the treatment taken in private hospitals.

Review of Literature

Indranil Chakraborty and Prasenjit Maity (2020)¹ concluded that consequences of the pandemic have affected positively on global environment. The level of air and sound pollution is remarkable declined. They added that COVID-19 pandemic resulted to improve the connection between humans and nature. They suggested the ways to control the source of disease, cut off the transmission path, and use drugs. They added that human should know the limits and trust on the nature.

Bhagat (2010)² studied on push and pull factors which caused to internal migration of workers and concluded that rate of migration is associated with per capita income, availability of workforce and share of state gross domestic product in the non-agricultural sector. The sectorial transformation of the economy from the agricultural to the non-agricultural cause to migration. But he added that poverty was not found to be strongly related to increase out-migration at the state level and concluded that push factors were not more effective in influencing migration.

Research Design

Descriptive research design was used to study the effect of Covid-19 on the migration of the workers in India during lockdown period. The researcher aims to provide the answer to effective migration of workers in COVID-19 pandemic situation.

1. Methodology

In the study quantitative research methodology was used for the explanation of effect of Covid-19 on the migration of workers during the lockdown period.

2. Aims of the study

1. To understand the management of migration of workers in lockdown period.
2. To study the skill mapping system for the migrated workers when they were the entered their respective States.
3. To study the rights of the migrant workers in pandemic situation.
4. To suggest remedies to manage the migration of workers in pandemic situation.

3. Scope of the Study

The study mainly based on the effects of Covid-19 on the migration of workers in the pandemic. The study related to only migration of workers in India. The lock period considered for the present study. The study enlightens the need of skill mapping of the migrated workers in their respective States. It also covers to understand the government initiatives for managing migration of workers. The research only related to nationwide lockdown in India and its effect on migrants.

4. Material and Methods

For the selection of sample, convenience sampling technique was used for the data collection. Data was conducted through questionnaire by using Google Form from 129 students of commerce faculty of Matoshri Bayabai Shripatrao Kadam Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Kadegaon, Tal. -Kadegaon, Dist. Sangli.

5. Limitations of the Study

The period of the study confined to lockdown due to Covid-19 pandemic and administration of migrants. The conclusion based on the questionnaires filled by the respondents in Google Forms.

6. Source of Data

The data was collected from primary and secondary sources concerned to the migration of workers. The researcher used discussion technique to understand the severity of migration. Researcher observes the migration of workers. A well-structured balanced set of answer choice option of questionnaire was prepared and circulated to the respondents to fill in Google Forms and respond it. Secondary data was collected from Government records, newspapers and research papers and web sites related to COVID-19 and workers migration.

Results and Discussion

In the lockdown period migrant workers were affected seriously. Means of transportation were not available to the migrants. They were going to their native's place with their family by walking. They had heavy luggage in the transit. In the first phase of countrywide lockdown, they were walking aside a road and no one came running to their aid. Their tears, fears, emotions and uncertain situation leads to migration to native village. They were bridging the gap on foot. Migrant were facing problems non-availability of bus and trains. Receiving states were not allowing to them to enter with e-pass. The borders of district and State borders were sealed and movement of person were restricted due to pandemic situation. They were unable to fulfil the basic needs such as food water and shelter during the migration. Helping hands supporting to the migrants in the transit period. Walking to their native place is a horrible experience. Their will power is very strong that push them to their native place. Their instincts were expecting them to be treat human beings. They were expecting bus and train facility but due to pandemic all has banned and that create the huge problem to migrants. They were in uncertain situation. When lockdown was declared everything stopped in place. Peoples were not allowed to enter on the road. That affected on the business entities. Production activities were in slow motion. Business entities facing the problem of labour shortage due to lockdown. Only essential shops were allowed to open. Production in the industrial sector has seriously affected due to nationwide lockdown. The pandemic situation effected on different sectors of the Indian economy. Pandemic also adversely effected on the agricultural sector. During the lockdown period industries are forced to close for some period. Workers become unemployed and they are going to their native places. Supply of raw material, labour and shortage of capital are the serious problems before industries. Final product is lying in the warehouse due to non-availability of transportation and national level market. Demand of the industrial goods are decreasing so business man reduce the production. It also caused to labour become jobless and migration process started speedily. *Due to non-availability of raw material and shortage of labour, production units are closed for short term period. Due non-availability of vehicles, the workers preferred to walk to their native village.* Micro, small, medium enterprises suffered seriously in the pandemic situation. To understand the problems the researcher collected the data through Google Form and analysed.

Table No. 1
Need of skill mapping system for migrant workers

Response	No of Respondents
Yes	108
No	2
May be	19

Total	129
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Source: Primary data

Diagram No. 1

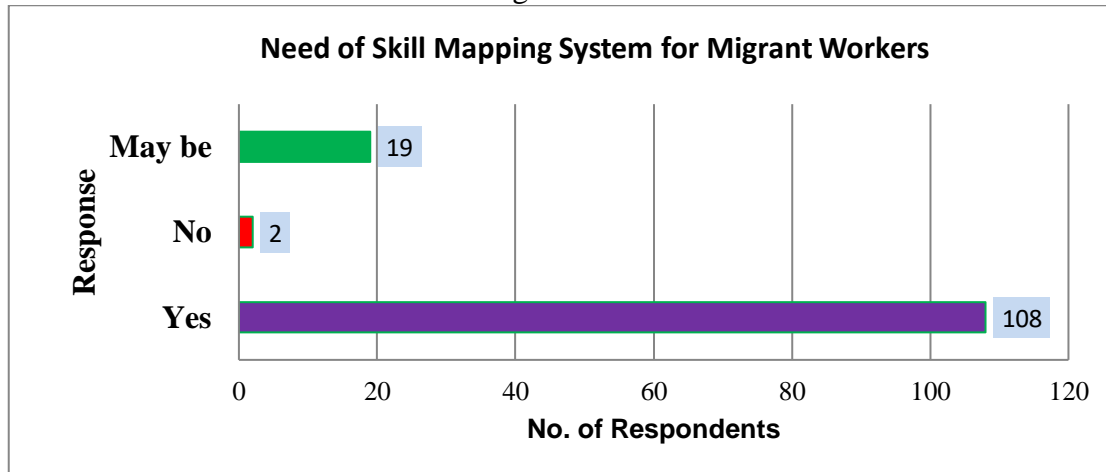


Diagram no. 1 indicates that 108 respondents agree with need of skill mapping system of migrant workers for better job opportunities in their native place. This indicates that government role is more important for development of entrepreneurial skill among the migrant workers. 19 respondents not conform about skill mapping of migrant of workers.

Table No. 2

Protection of Rights of Migrant Workers during the Lockdown

Protection of Rights of Migrant Workers	% of Respondents
Satisfied	31
Partially satisfied	48
Dissatisfied	21
Total	100

Source: Primary data

Diagram No. 2

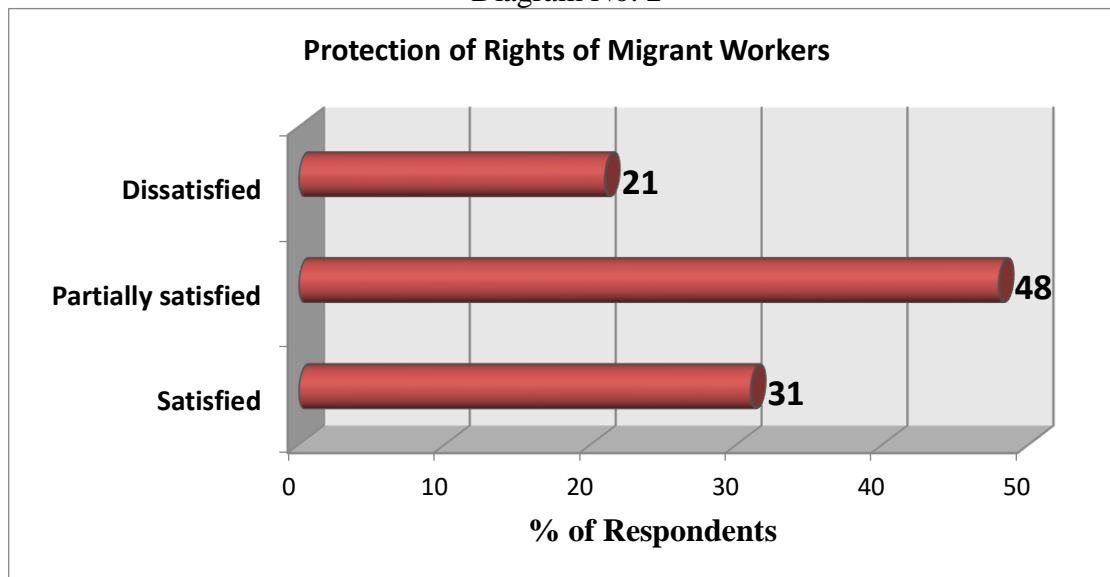


Diagram no. 2 showed that the level of satisfaction of the respondents towards the protection of rights

of migrant workers during the lockdown period. 21% respondents dissatisfied about the efforts made for the protection of rights of the migrant workers. The right of movement of workers were also banned during the lockdown period. 48% respondents were partially satisfied and 31% of respondents agreed that rights of the migrant workers were protected in lockdown period.

Suggestions and Conclusions

1. Suggestions

1. The Rights of the migrant workers should be protected and treat them as human being. It is the duty of all stakeholders to provide all facilities during the migration.
2. Unlock process should be carefully started by taking all preventative measures of Covid-19.
3. Early information of the date lockdown should be declared in all media pf publication. It alerts to the workers for planning for their journey.
4. and provide financial assistance to the workers during lockdown period.
5. Education of children of migrant should not be affected. Government and educational institutions necessary to give priority to admission.
6. Management of migrant workers requires more planning and it should not affect an economic development of the country. The industrial and service units maintain all standards of personal care at work place.
7. The receiving State make arrangement for skill mapping of the migrant workers and provide employment according to their skills.

2. Conclusions

Covid -19 pandemic adversely affected on industry, service, transportation and agricultural sector. Job opportunities were deprived by the pandemic situation. There is no border of tears, fear, insecurity among the migrants. Rare helping hands came forwards to help at the time of migration of workers. The effect of Covid-19 disease on the migration of workers during lockdown period is very serious. Due to lockdown, there was remarkably declined in the demand of goods and it affects on reduction of production. The prices of goods are raising during lockdown and effects on demand of goods. Its altimetry cause to lost of jobs. Due to lockdown situation workers become jobless and started to migrant to their native place. They faced the problem of education of their children. Central and State Governments are taking initiatives to manage the migration of workers to late.

References

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