



"Impact of Migration of Labour Force due to Global Covid-19 Pandemic with reference to India Industry".

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Abstract:-

This paper discussed some of the important issues of Migrant Population. Indian Migrant workers during the Covid-19 Pandemic have faced multiple hardships with factories and workplaces shut down due to the lockdown imposed in the country. Millions of Migrant workers had to deal with the loss of income, food shortage and uncertainty about their future. Thousand of them began to walking back home.

Keywords: Migrant workers, Covid-19, Factories, Lockdown.

Objectives:-

- The impact of Corona virus lockdown on India Migrant Population.
- Impact on Industrial Sector.
- Sub Sector wise Industry Employment Trend in India.
- Impact on Rural and Urban unemployment.

Introduction:-

Migration is shifting from a place of residence to another place some length of time permanently including different type of Voluntary movement. It has great impact on economic, social, culture and psychological life of people both at place of emigration as well as of migration. In India the labour migration is mostly influenced by social structures and pattern of development. Uneven development is the main reason of migration along with factors like poverty, landholding, and system, fragmentations of land, lack of employment opportunities, large family size and natural calamities. The high land man ration, caste system lawlessness and exploitation of native place speed up the break of traditional socio-economic relations in the rural areas and people decide to migrate to relatively prosperous areas in search of better employment and income.

The motion of the "Migration" in the current capitalist time and the world of migrations in it are explored. The source to destination streams of migrant labour is outlined and it is then argued that reserve migration will perhaps user in the greatest crisis in Industrial sector.

The Corona virus Pandemic has triggered a massive reserve migration from "Destination to source" in large part of the country.

The available data indicates a widely differing reality about migrant in India as per census 2011 number of Internal Migrants would be 450 Millions, more than 30% higher than 2001 the actual number perhaps are higher than what is captured by the census indicate that Uttar Pradesh (UP) and Bihar are the biggest source states of migrants, followed close by Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan & West Bengal, the major destination states are Delhi, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh. Sources and destination points of this vast mass of migrant population major area of work they engaged in would be Agriculture labour, brick kilns, construction sited services (maids to watchman & driver) Industrial, non-skilled workers, small and tiny road side businesses.

It is this context that the term neo bondage suggested by Jan Bremen is more appropriate as it captures the experience and fate of "Foot loose labour" tied to "Cycle of Production".

Labour bondage is not likely to disappear when economic growth is sustained

at its current rate of increase.

Effects of Lockdown:-

The imposition of the lockdown as a measure of to contain the exponential progression of the Covid-19 Pandemic has hit the unskilled and semi skilled migrant labours the most.

All been witness to harrowing nerve wrenching and bone chilling images of the exodus of these marginal and invisibles drivers of the informal economy of urban India.

International labour organization estimates are that around about 400 Millions workers in the formal economy are at the risk of falling deeper into poverty during the crisis what is the nature of this dried up source? What awaits the returning people at the source?

The emergence of neo bondage is strongly connected to the reinforcement of the actualization of employment and reflects the increased monetization of commodity exchanges and of social relationships (Bremen 2008, 83-90, 86)

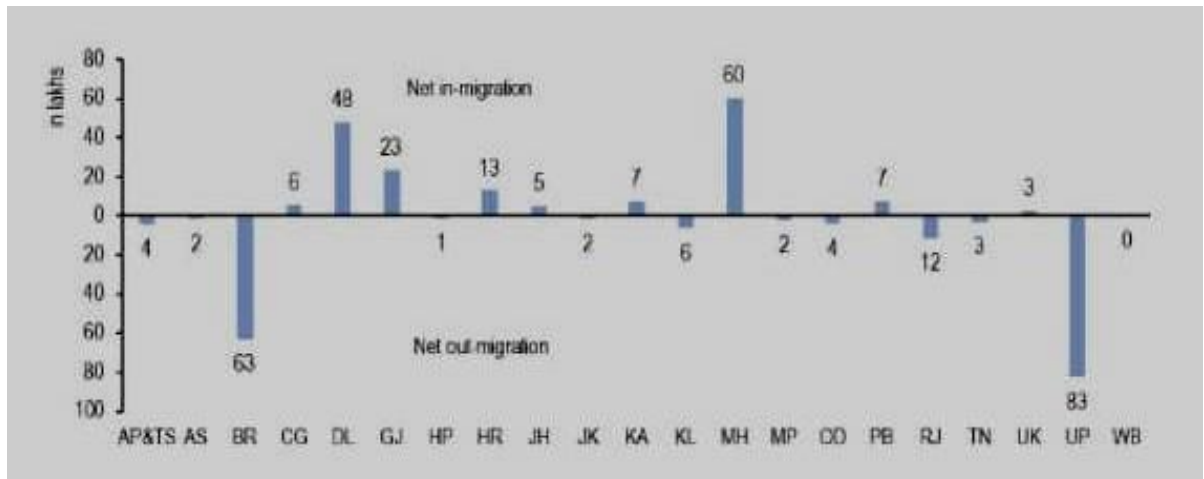
In labour studies the aim is to understand and envisage a crude and primitive worth with its moment of tragedy (Bloch 1962-264) Managing Director of Bajaj Auto Bajaj wrote in an opinion piece in Economic Times that the "Lockdown makes India weak rather than stronger in combating the Epidemic".

Research Methodology:-

Data collection source are secondary, using data from census 2011 PRs. Here is an analysis of data from migration labour with impact on Industrial sector during lockdown.

Figure:-

Inter state Migration (in Lakhs)



Source: Census 2011 PRs.

Inter-state migrants. As of 2011, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were largest source of inter-state migrants while Maharashtra and Delhi were the largest receiver state. Around 83 lakh residents of Uttar Pradesh and 63 lakh residents of Bihar had moved either temporarily or permanently to other states. Around 60 lakh people from across India had migrated to Maharashtra by 2011.

Note: A net out migrant state is one where more people migrate out of the state than those that migrate into the state. Net in migration is the excess of incoming migrants over outgoing migrants.

Occupation Categories:-

Categories	Total	Male	Female
Legislative, Senior Professionals and Manager	9.69	11.42	6.02
Technicians, associate Professionals and Clerk	11.44	12.13	9.98
Services workers and shop and market sales workers	15.92	19.3	8.8
Skilled agriculture and fisher workers	6.9	2.31	15.50
Craft and related trades and plant and machine operators/assembles	48.34	50.22	44.4
Elementary occupations and workers not classified by occupation	7.7	4.62	14.2

Sub Sector wise Industry Employment Trend in India.

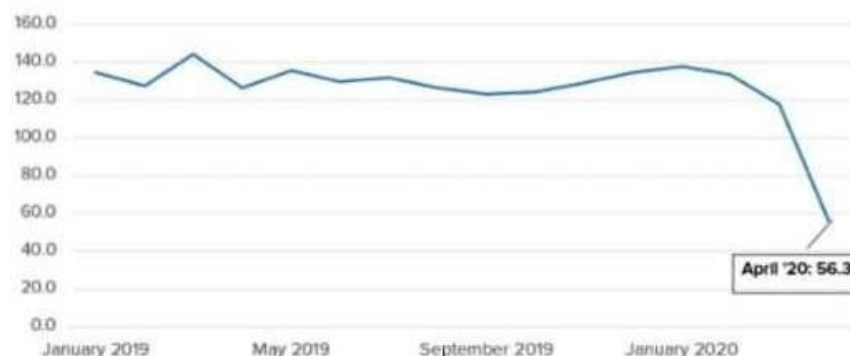
Sectors:-

Sector	Number (Million)	Percentage
Manufacturing Sector		
Food and Beverages Tobacco Products	9.2	16.3
Textiles wearing apparel	18	31.9
Leather, wood, paper, products, printing	5.8	10.3
Petroleum products, chemical products	1.5	2.7
Rubber and Plastics, chemical products	5.1	9.0
Basic Metals, fabricated sector	4.6	8.2
Machinery equipment, electric and electronic machinery	4.0	7.1
Motor vehicles and other transportation	1.5	2.7
Furniture, recycling, jewelers and sports goods	6.8	12.1
Manufacturing Total	56.4	100

Source: Periodic Labour Force survey 2017-18 Employment numbers are based on the estimates.

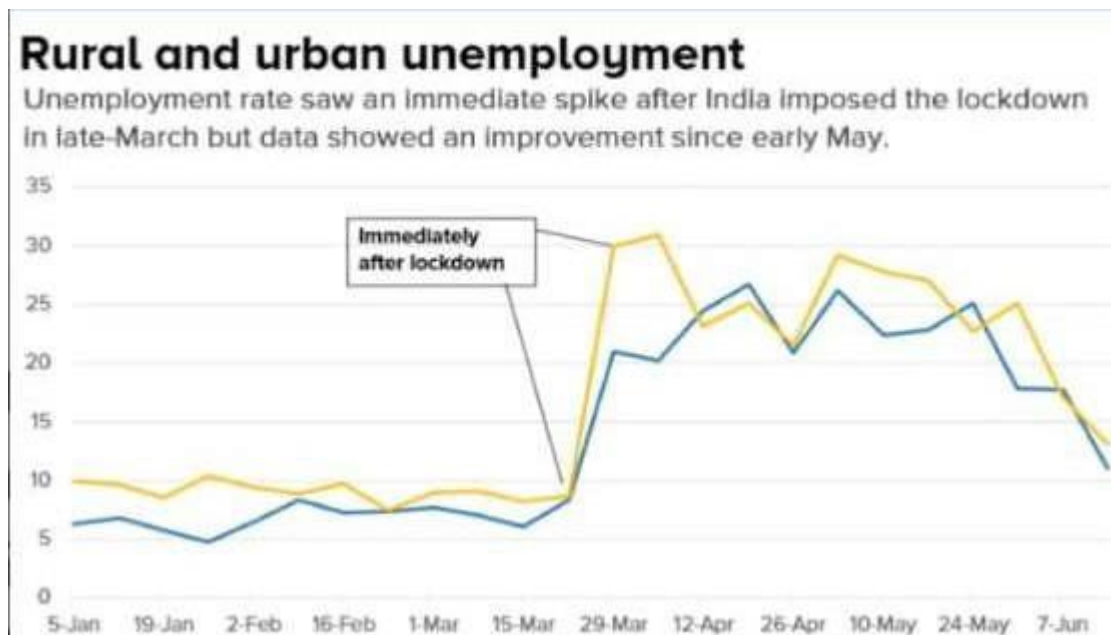
Industrial Production:-**Index of Industrial Production**

Data showed a sharp contraction in industrial output in April as most of the industrial sector remained shut due to the national lockdown



Source:- Center for Monitoring Indian Economy.

India's Industrial production dropped sharply in April when the country went in to lockdown and most factories were not in operation. The Index constructed by 55.5% compared with same period a year earlier.



Source:- Center for Monitoring Indian Economy.

Data, anecdotal evidence and media reports all suggest that millions of people in India lost their jobs due to the lockdown. Experts said that would disproportionately affect daily wage earners and low-income households.

Information compiled by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy showed that the unemployment rate in both rural and urban areas rose sharply in late March. It remained relatively high in April, before showing signs of improvement starting in May when some activities resumed.

On a national level, India publishes a periodic labour force survey over 12 month periods. In the latest figures data showed the unemployment rate fell to 5.8% from a more than four-decade high the previous year.

Economic Recovery Suggestions:-

Confederations of Indian Industry (CII) in paper title "A Plan for Economic Recovery outlined three measures that the government should tack such as cash transfers to JMJ account holders, a credit protection scheme for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMES) and creation of special purpose Vehicle (SPV/SPE) to limit Government Exposure while providing adequate liquidity to Industry".

Conclusion:-

While the unprecedented situation has caused a great damage to the economy especially during periods of lockdown. As the national government envisions protection of both lives and live hood is required. The Economic Activity must begin gradually after screening of the labour force.

The risk of global recession due to Covid-19 in 2020 and 2021 would be extremely high as it has been observed globally that the shutdown of all economic activities-Production, consumption and trade to control the spread of Covid-19 is imminent.

However every crisis brings about unique opportunity to rethink on the path under taken for the development of human being.

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