

Impact of Covid 19 on Migrant workforce

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Abstract- Identified the impact of Covid during lockdown on informal in Hyderabad, Telangana. There were maximum migrant workers who work in industries and MNCs in Hyderabad and nearby cities. Their companies and MNCs got shut down and compelled to return. They were helpless and fragile to leave the city due to lack of thrive for survival. At that point of time, government schemes, Hospitals and medical guidance came to null. Many of them were not even aware of the Covid symptoms, so panicked and tense. Several people migrated from their working place to their hometowns (Maharastra, Andhra Pradesh, MP and Telangana) through National Highways by naked foot. As I found they didn't have basic awareness about covid and enough to eat. The number of people was dying on the way, and they don't know about tomorrow, they will be alive or not. As per data collection and analysis, number of people are barren handed with no finance, medical, accommodation and transportation. There is no management from government or industries/MNCs for them to shelter. They are forced to leave the place and suffer. Number of people died on the way only (person who have given interview, stated as they are living together). The government should be ready and manage a policy for them to tackle such situations, current schemes and policies are paralyzed at this point of time.

Index Terms- Covid-19; Economy; Migration, lockdown

I. INTRODUCTION

Migration and human movement are thought to have been the main drivers in the Corona virus's worldwide spread from its origin in Wuhan, China. While influenza, smallpox, plague, malaria, and cholera were common in major Indian cities like Kolkata, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai, and many other urban areas (Davis, 1951; Banthia, 1999; Kenneth, 2011), these epidemics were hardly associated with migration or way of life during colonial India. Many individuals were left jobless and were forced to live in government-provided camps or makeshift shelters while they were stuck in the city or travelling. (BBC, 2020).

There was a panic among the migrant labourers returning home because so many employees were living far from their hometown in large cities like Delhi, Bombay, Hyderabad, Surat, and others where the risk of contracting COVID-19 was higher. Overzealous media coverage of the COVID-19 pandemic death toll caused chaos among migrant workers. In 2020, Bahinipati et al. Therefore, during the Covid-19 outbreak, the desperate reverse movement of thousands of migrants who were starving on the highways and rail lines of "Shining India" forced the authorities to act right away.

Lockdown across the country

The shutdown was anticipated to result in an unprecedented collapse of the economic and social order in the globalised globe. Most at risk from illnesses and disasters in cities are migrants. On January 30, 2020, the first case of COVID-19 was discovered in India. Following the outbreak, a 21-day nationwide lockdown was declared on March 24th without any prior notice to anyone, including the workforce. Borders were closed, traffic was paralysed, industries, stores, restaurants, and all other types of economic activity were shut down, leaving only the bare minimum of required services. For thousands of migrant workers, who suddenly lost their jobs and found themselves homeless, this turned out to be a nightmare. These migrant workers' immediate problems included issues with food, shelter, lost earnings, infection concern, and worry. As a result, thousands of them began escaping to their hometowns from various cities. Numerous people perished on the journey, from hunger, accidents, or concomitant conditions. Some even committed suicide. The majority of the workers were daily wage earners, and at the time of the lockdown, 42% were left without rations, one third was stuck in the destination city without access to food, water, or money, and 94% don't have worker's identity cards, according to a telephone survey of more than 3000 migrants from north central India by Jan Sahas (2020).

Impacts

A) Lockdown

The lockdown that was implemented as a strategy to slow the exponential spread of the COVID-19 epidemic has primarily affected migrant workers who are unskilled or semi-skilled. We have all just witnessed heartbreaking, nerve-racking, and bone-chilling images of the migration of these minor and "invisible" leaders of urban India's informal sector. Indian highways, which were mostly deserted of cars, were lined with destitute, bedraggled walkers, many of whom were travelling hundreds or thousands of miles across states to their home villages while carrying all of their worldly possessions in bundles on top of their heads. There would actually be a sizable number of people who wanted to go back home. Diverse and numerous realities would emerge in the shattered world of migrants following the coronavirus. According to the International Labor Organization, the crisis poses a threat to 400 million employees who are employed in the informal sector of the economy.

B) Migration

It is crucial to safeguard the rights of migrant workers, who form the foundation of the Indian economy and make significant but frequently overlooked contributions to the country's economic success. According to the 2011 Census, 194 million of India's 482 million workers are migrant workers who are employed permanently or semi-permanently. Additionally, there are roughly 15 million temporary and circulatory short-term migrants. About 30% of migrant employees are employed on a temporary basis, making them particularly susceptible to the whims of the labour market and devoid of social security. Only 35% of migrant employees are working in traditional, salaried jobs; the remainder are independent contractors. (NSSO, 2010). While the total number of internal migrants will, according to Census 2011, be 450 million—more than 30% greater than in 2001—the actual figures may be higher. Additionally, according to the most recent statistics made public by the UN (2019), India is a major source nation for international migrants, with about 17 million emigrants. According to the World Migration Report 2020, India is still the largest beneficiary of remittances (\$78.6 billion).

The COVID-19 policies adopted by the nations where migrant workers are employed frequently prevent them from receiving financial assistance, wage subsidies, income support, and social protection (ILO, 2020b). Many obstacles still persist because of immigration and employment restrictions that exclude many migrant workers, particularly migrant women, from access to healthcare. Women who migrate through migratory corridors where bilateral agreements are the main form of regulation are mostly directed into a small number of industries, most notably domestic work or nursing. There is a persisting pay difference between men and women, and migratory women work more frequently in low-paying, precarious, and informal jobs. Women are more likely than men to experience violence at work, and migrant women, particularly those who work informally, will have little to no social protection and difficulty getting sexual and reproductive health care. As a result, migrant women were less shielded from layoffs and economic downturn. The matter of migrant women's mental health throughout their journey is left open yet crucial since despite being among the lowest incomes, they remit a higher percentage of their income than males. The COVID-19 pandemic exposed many of these injustices and was likely to exacerbate them. The number of domestic workers worldwide is projected to be 67 million, with 81% of them being women and 11.5 million of them being foreigners. (ILO, 2015; Peng, 2017.)

About 30% of migrant employees are employed on a temporary basis, making them extremely exposed to the whims of the labour market and devoid of social security. According to the NSSO (2010), just 35% of migrant workers are working as regular, salaried employees.

According to the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), between March and April 2020, the urban unemployment rate sharply jumped from 9.41% to 24.95% before reaching a peak in May 2020 at 25.79%.

Migrant domestic workers have faced a unique set of difficulties as a result of COVID-19 and related lockdowns. Due to the complete family staying at home and needing more constant help, for some people, their workload has increased, and they are unable to enjoy free Sundays. Others have been fired by their employers because they were restricted to their homes, refused to interact with strangers, or had COVID-19 positive tests. Other domestic workers have complained of being mistreated by employers who sent them on errands without the proper safety gear or who withheld their pay and paperwork.

C) employment

For those with short-term employment contracts or those without any employment contracts, the corona virus outbreak may result in a loss of income. This comprises a variety of vocations in many industries. For instance, in the tourism sector, guides, workers for parking contractors, cleaners, restaurant waiters, and suppliers of vegetables and flowers to hotels are just a few examples. Because of the declining demand, a similar scenario is most likely to occur in other industries (such as manufacturing and non-manufacturing). Manufacturing jobs would be significantly reduced in sectors including cement, plastics, rubber, food items, and textiles. The transportation industry is also severely impacted. India will probably see a job crisis as a result of COVID 19. Workers in the informal sector and migrant workers are likely to suffer the most. (ILO 2020).

Their primary places of employment would include construction sites, brick kilns, agriculture labour, services (maids, watchmen, drivers, etc.), industrial non-skilled labour, and tiny and insignificant roadside businesses (tea shops, dhabas, small eateries, motels, restaurants, etc.). The whole workforce in question is included in the informal sector, which accounts for 93% of India's labour force overall. In India, the informal industry employs an estimated 450 million people, depending on different estimates. Those who labour in the unorganised sector are the most vulnerable category of migrant workers since they do not have social protection or steady employment. According to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (2019), the average daily income for casual

workers in urban areas engaged in jobs other than public works ranged from Rs. 314 to Rs. 335 for males and from about Rs. 186 to Rs. 201 for females in 2017–18. Many migrant labourers and people employed in the unorganised sector rely solely on subsistence income to get by.

As migration is a means of subsistence for millions of Indians, migrant labourers are the foundation of the country's economy. According to the 2011 Census, 194 million of India's 482 million workers are migrant workers who are employed permanently or semi-permanently. Additionally, there are roughly 15 million temporary and circulatory short-term migrants. Due to return migration, it is very likely that the incidence of COVID-19 will also increase significantly in poorer outmigration states. About 30% of migrant employees are employed on a temporary basis, making them particularly susceptible to the whims of the labour market and devoid of social security. Only 35% of migrant workers are hired as regular, salaried employees; the others are independent contractors. (NSSO, 2010). (<https://www.mohfw.gov.in/pdf/DistrictWiseList354.pdf>).

The initiative to promote employment generation initiatives like MNREGS and UP Atma Nirbhar Rojgar Abhiyan, which can offer instant employment for "return migrants" in rural India during this time of economic crisis, has been the most applauded move. Although accurate estimates of the number of unemployed people have yet to be discovered, certain gross estimates indicate that number to be about 122 million as of April 2020 (CMIE). In fact, even after Unlock 1.0 and 2.0, some more recent databases also show more serious circumstances. According to CMIE unemployment figures, the national unemployment rate for the week ending August 16 was 9.1%, which is higher than the rate for the week ending August 9 of 8.67%. The highest unemployment rate during this lockdown and unlock periods, was 11.6 percent in the week ended June 14, 2020.

India's unemployment rate at one year high in May; shoots up to 11.9% against 7.97% in April 2021: CMIE

Some of the strategies taken by the government and various organizations

On March 26, 2020, the Indian government issued a Rs. 1.70 lakh crore package under the Pradhan Mantri Gareeb Kalyan Yojana to lessen the impact of the lockdown on the disadvantaged populations.

Due to the stoppage of public transport, migrants began to travel on foot in the direction of their home state. The One Nation One Ration card, which will be introduced by March 2021 and offer transferable benefits under the PDS, was also revealed by the finance minister. This will give people in India access to rations from any Fair Price Shop. The stranded migrant labourers are barely receiving anything except food in the camps, according to the Pradhan Mantri Gareeb Kalyan Yojana, which was announced on March 26, 2020. Some state governments declared financial and other allowances in accordance, including those in Bihar, Rajasthan, Kerala, the United Kingdom, Andhra Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh granted a one-time monetary assistance of Rs. Under a special livelihood intervention plan package, the Odisha government has also proposed a Rs. 17,000 crore package to offer migratory workers and farmers possibilities for employment and income generation. According to The New Indian Express, on May 29, 2020, the strategy will create jobs in industries like agriculture, fisheries and animal resource development, MGNREGS, forestry, and handlooms and handicrafts.

During the 40-day lockdown, it's estimated that about 2 lakh migrant labourers crossed the state's borders on foot, bicycles or any other kind of transportation to get back to their home countries. Some migrant labourers were seen strolling along national highways a day after the Union ministry of home affairs (MHA) permitted inter-state mobility of individuals with riders. The state has begun gathering information about migrant workers employed in Telangana through the labour department as a result of the MHA's decision and TRS government directives to permit interstate movement of migrant workers and other stranded individuals.



Photo Source : Government hospital, Karimnagar

OBJECTIVES:

- 1) Impact on Telangana due to migrants' movements
- 2) Condition of migrant worker during Lockdown
- 3) Major livelihoods during lockdown
- 4) Number of days of employment and incomes lost.
- 5) Basic facilities and living conditions

6) Steps taken by Government

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE, RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION

There is a wealth of information available about the current situation with regard to migration and employment support for subsistence, the effects of rural environments on their improved upliftment and efficacy, government schemes and programmes, and the factors and dimensions of financial constraints. What obstacles do migrant employees experience that prevent them from contributing to the State's and the Center's revenue? With the aid of this research, I set out to explore the issues and problems faced by the Migrant Workers who left their families and native place behind in order to earn money and try to keep up with society. The workers are unemployed, and they are moving in search of employment and better basic facilities like education, health services, etc.

Return or Reverse Migration

Return migration, as defined by the International Migration Organisation (2011), is the act of returning to the point of departure, or the returning of a person to their place of origin or habitual residence followed a period of time spent somewhere. There may be a forced migration or a voluntary return. Irrespective of the cause of migration, the return has a big influence on rural communities' economies, societies, and demographics. Over time, the population's size and features are greatly impacted by the reverse migration. People find it extremely difficult to assimilate into society because of their fear of contracting the virus. Last but not least, return migration to rural regions has a big effect on such economies as well since, in some situations, it significantly boosts local economic activity.

There are currently over 450 million internal migrant workers in India. According to field data, the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, MP, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, and West Bengal have the highest numbers of migrant labourers. Returnees are currently leaving their destination to escape hunger and poverty, and they are returning empty hands. An estimated 400 million workers in India's informal sector run the risk of becoming even poorer as a result of the crisis, according to ILO estimates.

Rise Rural Unemployment and Poverty

Rural unemployment and poverty will rise as a result of reverse migration, a decline in producer prices, and mounting pressure on the agriculture industry.

Intimidation of Spare Burden on Health Approach

Owing to inadequate testing, instances have not been reported as often, raising the possibility of a COVID-19 outbreak that might result in widespread fatalities. Therefore, it is imperative to halt community spread Contribution of MSMEs to Economic Growth and Employment and avoid the health system in both urban and rural regions from being overcrowded.

Economic Impacts

Poverty and unemployment: According to Sengupta and Jha (2020), 450 million informal workers, or 90% of India's workforce, were not entitled to paid time off. A greater proportion of them are migrant labourers who are on the verge of a crisis or disaster during the lockdown, when working from home turns into the new normal owing to the pandemic. Many of these cross-border migrants choose to travel hundreds of miles in the hopes of returning to their home countries (Slater et al., 2020). For many of them, the fear of going without food outweighed their worry and pain about the infection on a daily basis (Ganguly, 2020).

Debt traps: In order to avoid suffering from horrific bullying, intimidation, terrorising, hatred, and aggressiveness in the case of non-payment, impoverished and defenceless families are obliged to borrow money from private money lenders at exorbitant interest rates and loan expenses (the newsminute.com). Borrowing has been extremely common during the COVID-19 situation, when there are very few jobs or sources of income, particularly for the demographic segment of rural migrants (the newsminute.com).

Forecasted global downturn

The global economy is in danger of entering a severe recession as a result of the rapid and widespread spread of COVID-19. In the best-case scenario, according to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), its effects would reduce global growth by half a percentage point (Lowrey, 2020). Likewise, organisations like the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the Secretary-General of the United Nations forecasted a worldwide slowdown and a major economic catastrophe in several nations (Business Today, 2020, April 3).

India is especially vulnerable to the possibility of recession since the epidemic struck at a time when the nation was already dealing with an economic slump. According to preliminary official forecasts, the GDP would contract by 0.3–0.5% in the next fiscal year, and growth in the first two quarters of that fiscal year may be as low as 4.4–4.5% (Economic Times, 2020, March 17). Early estimates state that the lockdown caused tens of millions of migrant labourers to lose their jobs in India by the end of March 2020 (Al-Jazeera, 2020). Numerous migrant labourers have already made their way back to their communities, while a large number are only awaiting the lifting of the lockdown. Nonetheless, the anticipated sharp decline in GDP during the FY and the ensuing budgetary pressure continue to pose the biggest threat to state finances. Before the Q1 GDP numbers were revealed on August 31, many organisations

predicted a negative GDP growth of between (-)16.5 and (-)25.5 percent. According to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, the GDP estimates for Q1 of 2020–21 have been released. At constant prices (2011–12), the GDP for Q1 2020–21 has shown a significant contraction of 23.9 percent; at current prices, the contraction is 22.6 percent. Additionally, as of June 2021, the stated GDP rate is (-) 7.6.

A ROADMAP FOR INCLUSIVE MIGRANT POLICIES

Since employment is crucial for generating a strong local economy, it also provides greater security and proximity to safety in the event of unforeseen events like COVID-19. This can be accomplished by either extending NREGA or by increasing government investment in regional public works. In accordance with the One Nation, One Ration Card programme, which is anticipated to be effective in 2021, PDS rations must be provided regardless of migrant status during a national crisis. In the case of female migrants, more care must be taken. This needs to change so that migrant women are not only protected at work, but also receive social support including creche facilities, appropriate sanitation, and healthcare facilities.

Health

Migration in the aftermath of a lockdown will put people in extremely vulnerable situations because most urban PHCs are inaccessible to migrants for a variety of reasons. Additionally, the accommodations and sanitary options offered to migrants further increase their vulnerability. Because migrants experience significant stress, anxiety, and mental strain at their destination even in normal circumstances, it is important to take these issues into account. The COVID-19 issue has highlighted the vulnerability of migrants in emergency situations; migrant travel to or from source must be permitted on an urgent basis. As was seen in source states that welcomed return migrants after a few weeks and experienced a spike in cases, restricting movement at the onset merely delays thorough resolution.

Local work will continue to be more lucrative and practical without an overt effort by state governments to rebuild trust and teach migrants of their worth to the urban economy. Real-time, precise data are needed for it. The central government has to implement better data collection tools that can be managed digitally through a central database that accurately tracks frequent movement trends. In answer to a question on the severe oxygen shortage during the second wave of the COVID pandemic, the Health Ministry made a statement in Rajya Sabha that "No deaths due to lack of oxygen have been specifically reported by States and Union Territories." <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/parliament-proceedings-no-deaths-reported-due-to-lack-of-oxygen-health-ministry-tells-rajya-sabha/article35428791.ece>

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In view of understanding the challenges in Migration and their solution to get the job and become financially strong, the research study on ‘Impact of Covid in Informal economy with respect to Hyderabad’ is taken up.

The detail objectives of the study are;

1. What are the problems faced by migrant workers during pandemic.
2. What is the major step taken by the government for rural employment and what government is doing for those who lost their jobs?
3. What are the steps taken by migrant workers to recover the pandemic loss ?

With effect during Covid-19 lockdown from March 23, 2020, there is a revision in the classification of employment in various sectors according to knowledge and skill that reflects earning potential of people. The current research study assesses the issue and causes of migration insofar as the research was undertaken beginning in March 2020 and to make use of the secondary data available, based on the previous migration data from various sources like CMIE, ICMR, and NSSO.

Table 1.1: Number on migration and reason basis

	Male(%)	Female (%)	Reason of Migration				Organization	
			Lack of work at hometown	Earn high income	Generation follows	Education	Hazardous	Eco- friendly
Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh	44	31	18	21	16	19	49	26

(in numbers out of 75)

Access to financing becomes crucial for making the business profitable and benefiting from scale economies. The research technique for the study is outlined in the paragraphs that follow, keeping in mind its goals.

Research Design

To provide a comprehensive picture of the problem, primary and secondary data on migration, unemployment, the impact on the economy, and COVID-19 were both included. The study is based on primary data collected from residents of Telangana state's Hyderabad, Karimnagar, and adjacent districts who are relocating across the country to their hometown. There has been an effort to obtain various practice from the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

Sample Size & Selection

Sample Selection for Primary Data

Primary data were collected from Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Telangana state; Telangana, with different levels of migrant labourers and unemployed people migrating towards their native place. Primary data is collected from individuals through a structured questionnaire/schedule using stratified multi-stage random sampling process. The sample Peoples are involved in diverse activities like, manufacturing, service, production of traditional and modern goods and services, including social enterprises. The engagement with individuals is intended to support the conclusions drawn from the study of secondary data and aid in the development of more rigorous analytical methods. To achieve its goals, the study used both quantitative and qualitative methodologies of analysis. The data, which includes the number of females: 31 out of 75 (41.33%), the number of illiterates: 18, the number of students in grades 1 through 10: 21, those in 11th through 12th: 23, graduates: 13, post-graduate students: just 1, and the average age: 37, indicates that young people are moving for work. The information indicates that the person's place of origin is 55 (73.33%) rural and 20 (26.66%) urban. The average number of years of experience among them is 4.93, indicating that they have been working for a while and that 75 (100%) of them are currently renting. According to my calculations using primary data, the main causes of migration were 16 (21.33%), lack of employment in the hometown for 19 (25.33%), high income for 19 (25.33%), and generational follow for 21 (28%).

Table 1.2 Basic reasons of Migration

lack of work at hometown	Earn high income	Generation follows	Education
19 (25.33%)	19 (25.33 %)	21 (28 %)	16 (21.33%)

And because the majority of workers were inexperienced, they tended to work in hazardous environments or chemical industries, which accounted for 49 (65%) of their jobs, while only 26 (34.66%) were in environmentally acceptable settings. If we discuss the financial situation during the previous six months, it was unchanged at 20 (26.66%), decreased by 26 (34.66%), and the poorest family income was at 29 (38.66%), which was the highest. 45 of them (or 60%) were making loan or EMI payments.

Table 1.3 Financial condition of last 6 months

No effect	remain same	Decrease	Worst
00	20 (26.66 %)	26 (34.66 %)	29 (38.66 %)

Table 1.4 Support to the migrants during migration

Temple, Mosque, Church	Government	NGOs/Migrant worker Association	Company/Industry
22 (29.33 %)	08 (10.66 %)	29 (38.66 %)	14 (18.66 %)

Table 1.5 Challenges faced due to Covid -19

None – No Challenges	Reduced Income	Lost All Income	Cannot Afford Rent/Food	No Money for Treatment
00	32 (42.66 %)	16 (21.33 %)	27 (36 %)	NA

After selection of sample, as discussed above, the primary data were collected from two groups of respondents as: Migrant and Unemployed person across all the four states.

Migrant workers are also a very important source of information on understanding the challenges of accessing finance, basic livelihood as they use to live away from their home. As part of this study, a semi-structured schedule was tested on the issues faced by migrant workers. The pilot study revealed that the migration is not ready to reveal information about their problems, issues and challenges. Drawing experience from the pilot study, the final questionnaire/ schedule was amended. Although due attempt has been made to illicit the correct responses, variables related to problems were to be read with caution. Whenever, responses are not at an approximate level, those schedules have not been considered in final analysis. But, this procedure we followed, built trust among the

respondent, that it is an academic and research exercise, and some of them made their peers in the business respond to our schedules and started describing all their migration journey, even over above the given questions. The total sample size consisted of 75 Migrant workers from the four states across the country.

Sample Period for Secondary Data

The secondary data was collected with respect to Migration, economy, Unemployment and the Covid impact from the entire country for the last years and Covid was just two year (2020), starting from the year 2001 to 2021, to facilitate assessing the trends and progress of financial assistance and other like education, Services, basic things by migrating. The data throw light on estimated number of migrant laborer (Skilled and unskilled), unemployed, their characteristic features, Skill and work capacity. The major sources of secondary data were reports and research studies by individual researchers, national and international agencies, annual reports of institutions, which are part of Migration, economy, unemployment and Covid ecosystem and case studies. The data in the public domain, similar to Census since 2001 provided by RBI, Census India, data from NSS, CMIE, MFIs, ministry of Skill & labour development and others was also made use of. In addition, wherever possible the impact of COVID pandemic was covered, making the study more relevant and topical, in understanding the vulnerability of Migration and Health, their diverse requirements and need for basic things and finance in this pandemic.

The Migrants (Respondents)

In addition to the secondary data, primary data is collected by administering a schedule on 75 migrant workers who are moving across the four states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana and Madhya Pradesh. Majorly they belong to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Policy Proposals For Migrant Workforces Throughout Pandemic

Given the difficulties the State faces in dealing with migrants and reverse migrants, the government at the federal and state levels announced a number of policies with the aim of halting, if not improving, the constantly deteriorating conditions of the poor migrant population, particularly circular/seasonal migrants and those working in the unorganised sector as a result of the pandemic. It seems advantageous that the reverse-migrants are encouraged to return to the destination centres given the mounting pressure on the "net out-migration states." This is because it is anticipated that cities with significant economic activity will be able to hire a lot of people as soon as the economy improves. Additionally, these areas have greater GSDP/GSVA and tax receipts, giving them the necessary fiscal room to not only create jobs but also to offer some social security benefits to migrant workers upon their return.

III. CONCLUSION

Most migrant workers in the city are terrified of getting trapped during another lockdown, and as a result, many of them have begun leaving for home. Numerous migrant workers have arrived in Telangana over the past few days; most of them are from economically disadvantaged backgrounds and lack options for employment. Some people were waiting for transportation alone, while others were observed waiting with their families at various transit hubs. which causes them to lose their lives as well since they are too weak to comprehend the situation and have lost hope for the future due to hunger, the hot heat, and the burden on their shoulders. They fully understand what to do and how to do it. The current situation has a wonderful theme of survival. Why is the government still sleeping at the employment chapter. What kind of progress are we talking about when we talk about the \$3 trillion nation. If we are unable to offer basic infrastructure, migration laws need to be revised and migration itself needs to come to an end. 99% of all Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprises (MSMEs) are MSEs, and the 73rd round of the National Sample Survey (NSS) revealed that there were 633.88 lakh unincorporated non-agricultural MSMEs functioning in the country in 2015–16. Just a tiny percentage of people relocate for other reasons, such as school, and the majority do it solely for work. The uniform distribution of MSEs throughout India's rural and urban areas greatly contributes to the economic and social growth of the nation, the elimination of regional inequalities, and the fair distribution of wealth and income at the national level. However, in order to keep up with technological advancements, shifting consumer needs, market connections, and workforce requirements, they must constantly improve themselves. According to a review of the data, it is clear that there are numerous factors, including poverty, education, generational succession, a lack of employment in one's original country, and high income, that contribute to migration.

Some Suggestions to improve, how can we stop migration and facilitate same at their own place.

Install additional industries by the government or formal organisations occasionally in the state with the highest migration rates. provide the necessities outlined in the constitution. Article 19 states that "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression, this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers." The government ought to uphold each of the 30 freedoms and rights included in the UDHR, including the freedom from torture, the right to education, and the right to refuge. Rights to social security, health care, and education are among the other economic, social, and cultural rights that are included. Protection: States must offer the same level of aid and protection (unemployment benefits, sick leave, income support, and salary subsidies) to migrant workers who have lost their jobs, including domestic workers.

Bilateral labour contracts: Regarding both health care delivery and repatriation, this crisis has highlighted significant policy deficiencies. There have been cases where governments have returned their citizens who were stranded abroad due to border closures. The challenges in planning repatriations and disputes over who should be in charge of this task highlight the importance of having specific provisions in bilateral labour agreements between countries that send and receive labour that address the repatriation of workers in emergency situations to prevent worker entrapment.

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