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**SOCIO-ECONOMIC SECURITY OF MIGRANT WORKERS
AFTER COVID-19: ANALYSIS OF REVERSE
MIGRATION IN UTTAR PRADESH**

Abstract

This paper aims to analyze the implementation process of social security policies for Indian migrant workers and exploring about the kind of protection that migrant worker seek so far. The study was conducted in Uttar Pradesh. Both qualitative and quantitative techniques have been adopted in this study to collect data from migrant workers. For statistical analysis groups were formed and the outcome has been analyzed. The results of the study demonstrates the facts regarding the fortification of migrant workers indicate that the socio-economic protection during the breakdown of COVID-19 and the process is still far from perfect or has not been implemented optimally. Nevertheless, there have been several efforts to help protection policies through social approaches undertaken by the government and the people of Uttar Pradesh.

Keywords: *Social Security, Government Policies, Labour Protection.*

Introduction

This paper comes under the domain of ‘Sociology of Pandemic’, the term came in 1990 by the British Sociologist Phil Strong’s paper on “epidemic psychology”, where he explained about the epidemics of fear and moralization of social stigma for AIDS patients (Ward 2020). Pandemic is not only a medical problem, but also a risk to the society, affects the lives of people in various manners. Such risks and fear in the society has been analyzed by the sociologists as ‘Risk Society’ (Beck 1992), ‘Digital Risk Society’ (Lupton 2016), ‘Simulacra’ (Baudrillard 1994). It may help the people in staging and framing of ‘causes’ and ‘solutions’ to overcome from pandemic, including outbreak of Covid-19, that has made impact on individual’s life in the family, community on social interactions, social cohesion and conflict, and on the social organizations in

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livelihoods, industrial relations and politics (Cornell University 2020). Such pandemic impacts create and rejuvenate the structural inequality in society and now it is the need to initiate multidimensional movements of self, society, economy and polity so that we could stop the “reproduction of structural inequality and accompanying disrespect and annihilation in our personal, interpersonal, trans-personal, institutional and structural relations” (Giri 2021:270).

In light of this, the present work explores the problems of migrant workers, who faced crises during the COVID-19 pandemic. They suffered a lot while returning their home. There were more than 1.06 crore migrant workers, (including those travelled on foot) during the lockdown returned from destination states to their home states, during March-June 2020 (Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India; cf. The Hindu 2020). As per assessment made by the Ministry, there were 81,385 accidents occurred on the Indian roads (it also included accidents occurred on national highways) between March-June 2020 and 29,415 lost their lives in accidents (The Hindu 2020). The lockdown by the government and non-operation of trains and roadways caused major problems to the workers while returning homes. The Indian government has directed to set up a Migration Commission to decide about migrant workers to be given insurance so that their life is secured along with job security. The Commission has been proposed to look into various factors associated with migrant workers’ rights and to prevent exploitation while providing an official framework to ensure socio-economic-legal support for them.

The migrants, among poor skilled and unskilled working class are unaware of social protection hence they were not facilitated by such social protection schemes whereas skilled migrants approached such institutions and covered themselves and their families with declared policies and supports. There are rights-based approach of the universal rights to basic security as a priority to safeguard lives and livelihoods against economic risk and helplessness. Further, the paper also deals the issues coming under the domain of social security and migration.

Sengupta and Jha (2020) explain the crisis of COVID-19 and said , it brought ‘invisible’ migrants and the phenomenon of migration to the center stage of policy concern around social protection. In the wake of COVID-19, the concerned factors that made them desirable as a workforce are turning against them. The current tragedy of poor migrants is hiding the bigger story of mass-scale unemployment and insecure, unprotected work that has characterized Post-COVID 19. They said that the workplaces must provide better protection and decent work standards for informal workers based on the existing policy framework. The government must also recognize that rural employment that continues to support the subsistence of millions is facing adverse conditions. Rural social protection schemes, such as public works under MGNREGA, should

be expanded to semi-urban areas, and other welfare measures, such as Maternal and Child Health (MCH), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and Public Distribution Scheme (PDS) should be made portable.

Bhagat et al. (2020), shed light on migrants' sufferings from the double burden of being poor and being away from their place of origin. They said that such poor people do not reach to access the benefits from programs due to lack of identity and residential proof. The lack of access to economic, social, and political rights among migrants is a serious issue; even they are not attaining substantive rights as a citizen. Suresh, et al. (2020) explained as uncertainty becomes visible over the question of how long this crisis will last, the loss it will cause to the economy and to life and employment, and the availability of basic health-care services. Given its size and spread, the management of migrants in India both under and after lockdown represents a massive logistic challenge. Most of them live in conditions bordering poverty, and some live in extreme poverty. Although the lockdown in India was arguably an effective strategy to control the pandemic, its implementation was abrupt and underprepared. A prior strategy for dealing with urban migrants, employees in the informal sector, and livelihood options for daily wage earners, migrant workers, and students was completely missing. The immediate challenges faced by these migrant workers after the lockdown related to food, shelter, loss of wages, fear of getting infected, and anxiety. As a result, thousands of them started fleeing from various cities to their native places.

Kumar et al. (2020) found out that the challenges of a new recession and economic crises are alarming. Well-planned support measures have to be initiated and adapted for those who can drop through the cracks. Mid- and long-term strategies are required to stabilize and motivate the economy during this recession. Yadav and Priya (2021) said that, despite being highly vulnerable in terms of physical and mental health, internal migrant workers in India; have remained the backbone of the Indian economy. However, the recent lockdown situation created by pandemic, has put them in a more precarious condition. On one hand, they have lost their jobs and earnings, while on the other; they did not have enough resources to survive at the place of migration. As a result, the nation witnessed mass departure, where men, women, children were seen returning to their native places on foot. The pandemic has given us a graphic description of how, by not celebrating one of the most industrious and hardworking class and by compromising their dignity, and life, we have failed as a society. The resentment and sense of humiliation of migrant workers, will work as a huge impediment to resume the economy.

Ranjan (2021) explained the COVID-19 crisis posed unprecedented economic challenges for governments across the world with certain sectors becoming more and more vulnerable to this pandemic. The plight of migrant labours in India during lockdown has shown fault lines not only in the economy but in the society too. The pandemic has worsened the condition of migrants

both in India and China as it has put severe challenges to poverty eradication programmes and increasing the income of farmers. The author compares the plight of migrant labourers of both India and China in the current pandemic situation to contextualize the causes of this misery in the broader framework of land reform and capability to absorb them in rural economy in both countries. In this manner of the above works and other studies have analyzed the plight the migrant workers in India and suggested several measures.

The vulnerability of migrant workers

Undoubtedly the migrants are more likely to be vulnerable to the effects of COVID-19. Their capacity to avoid viral contamination; receive suitable health care; and survive the social, economic, and psychological impacts of the pandemic might be affected by a range of factors, including their living and working conditions, lack of consideration of their cultural and linguistic backgrounds in service provision, xenophobia, their limited local knowledge and networks, and their access to rights and level of inclusion in host communities, which in turn are often linked to their migrant status (Liem et al. 2020).

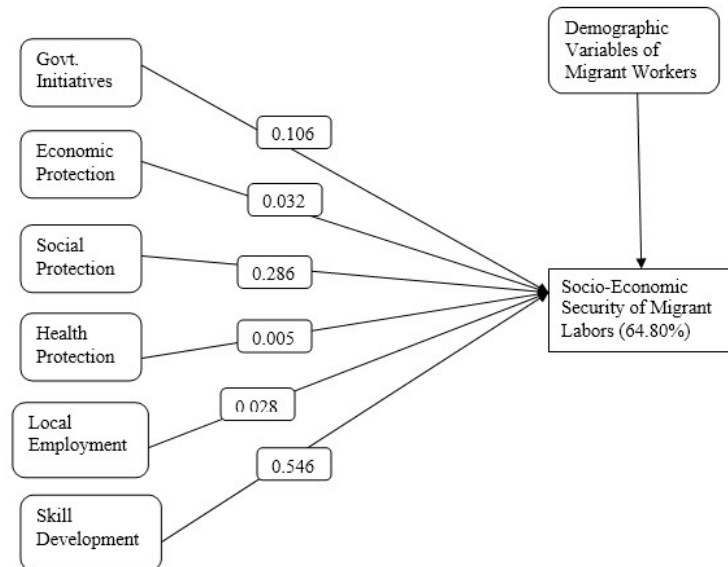
Internally displaced persons in camps and non-camp settings, slum dwellers, and homeless persons may also have limited ability to respect social distancing and hygiene practices (Sanderson 2020). Workers in the informal economy may face a sudden loss of income (Kinyanjui 2020). People from poor, marginalized communities will generally have limited access to health care. Evidence is indeed showing that socioeconomic conditions influence Covid-19 impacts for both migrants and citizens. Members of ethnic minorities are found to be overrepresented among those who have been infected and hospitalized, Covid-19 fatalities, and those with insufficient food and financial security (Guadagno 2020, Mays and Newman 2020).

India's strategy of a country-wide lockdown in four phases for two months as a tool to contain the growing threat of corona virus has the potential to exacerbate these pre-existing inequalities in Indian society. Nearly 90 per cent of India's workforce is in the informal sector, with no minimum wage or any kind of social security (The Economic Times, 2020). Many migrants lost their social life due to public health facilities, lack of ventilation in transport trucks, hardship on the way, hunger, accident (Bhagat et al, 2020).

The most pressing challenge in India was to provide food and basic amenities at camps/shelters by maintaining better hygiene and sanitation. The provision of basic health care and preventive kits (like masks, sanitizers, and gloves, etc.) is another preventive imperative. Screening possibly infected persons and quarantining them effectively and maintaining social distancing for migrants to check the spread of infection was another daunting task before the government. Partnering with social work professions and non-governmental

organizations to provide counseling and psychological support to the migrants under distress is a must at the district, village, and local level in each state. The development of an authentic database for stranded migrants at their destinations is a burning imperative both for the highway camps and returning migrants in villages.

Conceptual Framework



Source: Authors' own conceptualization of socio-economic security of migrant labor

Methods and Field Techniques

The study has about 10 hypotheses which are as follows:

Ho1: There is no significant relation between socio-economic security and government initiatives.

Ha1: There is significant relation between socio-economic security and government initiatives.

Ho2: There is no significant relation between socio-economic security and economic protection.

Ha2: There is significant relation between socio-economic security and economic protection.

Ho3: There is no significant relation between socio-economic security and health protection.

Ha3: There is significant relation between socio-economic security

and health protection.

Ho4: There is no significant relation between socio-economic security and local employment.

Ha4: There is significant relation between socio-economic security and local employment.

Ho5: There is no significant relation between socio-economic security and skill development.

Ha5: There is significant relation between socio-economic security and skill development.

This research employed a quantitative approach conducted in the most populated state of India i.e. Uttar Pradesh which has seen massive migration to other states where industries are in plenty and where the better scope of employment is available. The type of data used in this study was primary and secondary data. The data were collected through interviews, documentation and observation techniques. Data collected from informants were analyzed using thematic analysis, in which all interview results were grouped using a thematic matrix to facilitate the researchers in describing the results and answering each research question. Data tabulation was performed to describe each secondary data obtained from each source.

Reliability analysis allows us to study the properties of measurement scales and the items that compose the scales. The Reliability Analysis procedure calculates a number of commonly used measures of scale reliability and also provides information about the relationships between individual items in the scale. Intra-class correlation coefficients can be used to compute inter-rater reliability estimates. The Cronbach's Alpha value for all seven factors comes to 0.915 and for all 34 items it comes to .954 that is above the threshold point of 0.70. Hence we deem that constructs/ factors and items are reliable to conduct the research work scientifically (Table-1).

Table-2 depicts the communality of the constructs and the values of all six independent variables comes above 0.50 that means all the selected items in form of question are not overlapping to others.

Factor analysis attempts to identify underlying variables, or factors, that explain the pattern of correlations within a set of observed variables. Factor analysis is often used in data reduction to identify a small number of factors that explain most of the variance that is observed in a much larger number of manifest variables. Factor analysis can also be used to generate hypotheses regarding causal mechanisms or to screen variables for subsequent analysis (for example, to identify collinearity prior to performing a linear regression analysis).

As per principal component analysis all seven components (one

dependent and other six independent) shows the derived value above 0.50 and hence we again deemed the suitability of our factors proved through factor loading on each item as presented in table-3.

Table-4 depicts the Initial Eigenvalues and Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings through which we assumed that about 67 per cent of socio-economic satisfaction of the respondents in the sample.

Analysis

The analysis with demographic factors like gender, occupation, monthly income, residence and education of covid-19 affected respondents are given in table-5. It indicates that the male and female migrant workers are 63.1 per cent and 36.9 per cent. It indicates that the ratio approx 2:1 that indicates that sufficient number of female workers that accompany with male. The highest number of occupation as adopted by migrants are skilled workers (38.5 per cent) whereas self business like street vendors are 21.6 per cent and followed by construction workers 13.6 per cent. The labour contactors were only 8 per cent in the whole respondent population of 300 samples. The monthly earning of the respondents as they disclosed i.e. below 10 thousand was the major share 26.6 per cent followed by 10 to 15 thousand monthly were 18.9 per cent, 15 thousand to 20 thousand were highest in the sample (27.9 per cent). The respondent of monthly income in net of 20 thousand to 25 thousands were 14.6 per cent and 12 per cent were earning above 25 thousand in a month of their job (Table-5).

It also depicts that the migration has dominance of semi urban village (51.8 per cent) followed by remote village (30.6 per cent) and urban village were only 17.6 per cent. When we come to analyze the educational standard of the migrant then we find that highest 26.6 per cent of the migrant are Literate where as 19.9 per cent were illiterate, 14.6 per cent migrants were 10th standard pass, 9.6 per cent were intermediate and 9.0 per cent were technical like mason, lumbering, carpentry and finally 20.3 per cent were other who could be adjusted in divergent workforces like house-keeping, laundering, guarding the societies, security personals etc. The demographics demonstrated a combination of the migrant workers from Uttar Pradesh to other industrial cities in the country (Table-5)

Inferential Analysis

Apart from the measurement of central tendencies especially mean frequency, we have decided to use correlation and regression analysis to access relevant relationship strengths between factors. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to ascertain the variation in opinions between the demographic profiles of respondents and the independent variables of the study.

Correlation Analysis

Table-6 explains the Partial Correlations procedure computes partial correlation coefficients that describe the linear relationship between two variables while controlling for the effects of one or more additional variables. Correlations are measures of linear association. Two variables can be perfectly related, but if the relationship is not linear, a correlation coefficient is not an appropriate statistic for measuring their association.

Linear models predict a continuous target based on linear relationships between the target and one or more predictors. Linear models are relatively simple and give an easily interpreted mathematical formula for scoring. The properties of these models are well understood and can typically be built very quickly compared to other model types (such as neural networks or decision trees) on the same dataset.

The relative strength of relationship has been explained in the table that lies between -1 to +1. We find that economic protection of migrant labors have higher positive strength of relationship with government initiatives. It means the government active role provided sufficient protection measures to the migrants on their arrival. Similarly economic protection and social protection have higher positive correlation. Table 5 shows that other variables have medium positive strength of relationship with each other variables. The weakest positive relation is government initiatives and skill development. The government must focus on skill development and provide the opportunity of employment to the migrant labors.

The Partial Correlations procedure computes partial correlation coefficients that describe the linear relationship between two variables while controlling for the effects of one or more additional variables. Correlations are measures of linear association. Two variables can be perfectly related, but if the relationship is not linear, a correlation coefficient is not an appropriate statistic for measuring their association. The independent variable of skill development has lower level of strength with economic protection, social protection, health protection and availability of local employment. There is strong positive correlation between government initiatives and economic protection (.683) and the social protection and economic protection have higher positive correlation coefficient.

Regression Analysis

Linear models predict a continuous target based on linear relationships between the target and one or more predictors. Linear models are relatively simple and give an easily interpreted mathematical formula for scoring. The properties of these models are well understood and can typically be built very quickly compared to other model types (such as neural networks or decision trees) on the same dataset. Regression coefficients, correlation matrix, part

and partial correlations, multiple R , R^2 , adjusted R^2 , change in R^2 , standard error of the estimate, analysis-of-variance table, predicted values, and residuals. It also explains 95 per cent confidence intervals for each regression coefficient, variance-covariance matrix, and variance increase factors.

The summary in table-7 provides the value of r , r^2 and adjusted r^2 for the model that has been derived. “ r ” represents the value of the multiple correlation coefficients between the predictors and the outcome (Field, 2005). Here, r has a value 0.805, this value represents the simple correlation between group size, government initiatives (GI), economic protection (EP), social protection (SP), health protection (HP), local employment (GE), and skill development (SD) as criterion variable and socio-economic satisfaction of the migrant labourers.

“ r^2 ” is a measure of how much of the variability in the outcome is accounted for by the predictors (Field, 2005). The value of r^2 is 0.648 which tells us that these six socio-economic satisfaction (SES) of the migrant workers account for 64.8 per cent of the variation in the overall socio-economic satisfaction of the migrant workers. This means that 35.2 per cent of the variation in overall socio-economic satisfaction can't be explained by six variables. So, there must be other variables too that have an influence on socio-economic satisfaction in Uttar Pradesh.

The adjusted “ r^2 ” gives an idea of how well the model generalizes and ideally its value is likely to be the same or very close to, the value of r^2 (Field, 2005). Here, the difference between r^2 and adjusted r^2 is 0.8 per cent ($0.648 - 0.640 = 0.008$). This means that if the model were derived from the population rather than a sample it would account for approximately 0.8 per cent less variance in outcome. Hence we become sure that all our identified variables, chosen tools and techniques, our thought process for the present research study has been scientific and we have followed right research methodology which is scientific and reliable.

Table-8 shows the significance of variance which is .000 that is less than .05; therefore it is significant to dependent variable (SES) for independent variables like SD, LE, GI, HP, SP, EP.

Table-9 explains the regression equation which is now framed like $Y = a + bX$, where X is the explanatory variable and Y is the dependent variable. The slope of the line is b , and a is the intercept (the value of y when $x = 0$).

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 x^1 + \beta_2 x^2 + \beta_3 x^3 + \beta_4 x^4 + \beta_5 x^5 + \beta_6 x^6 + e \text{ whereby}$$

Y =Dependent Variable (Individual Satisfaction)

α = constant (Slop/tangent)

x = Independent Variables

x^1 = Government Initiation

x^2 = Economic Protection

x^3 = Social Protection

x^4 = Health Protection

x^5 = Local Employment

x^6 = Skill Development

β = regression coefficients of $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \dots$

e = error term which is here assumed to be normally distributed with mean 0 and some constant variance.

Socio-Economic Satisfaction (Y) = .344+ .106 (GI) + .032 (EP) + .286 (SP) + .005 (HP) + .028 (LE) + .546 (SD)

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) and analysis of covariance are used for examining the differences in the mean values of the dependent variable associated with the effect of the controlling independent variables, after taking into account the influence of the factors not controlled by the independent variables. Essentially, ANOVA is used as a comparison test of the means of two or more populations. In this study, ANOVA was used to ascertain the differences in the mean values of all dependent variables associated with the independent variable, F test was used to find out the variance among the variables through the role of cooperation organizations in the sampled area.

Table-10 represents the significance of variance of gender of the respondents and various independent variables taken. Thus we find none of the variable is significant for gender as all variables have significance value greater than .005.

Table-11 depicts the significance of variance of occupation of the respondents and various independent variables taken. Thus we find none of the variable is significant for occupation as all variables have significance value greater than .005. Occupation of the respondent do not have significant role in the sample size.

Table-12 explains that monthly income has significant on the several independent variables like government initiatives (GI), economic protection (EP), social protection (SP) and socio-economic satisfaction (SES)-the dependent variable. Other variable like health protection (HP) has minor impact but Local employment and skill development of the migrants are not significant,

Table-13 depicts that there is no significance of residential areas of the migrant workers regarding all independent variables as the value of significance

is above .005. Similarly table- 14 shows that there is no significant value regarding the education of the migrant for all our selected independent variables as significant value is above than .005.

Testing of Hypothesis

Pearson Correlation Coefficient is used to test the relationship between the socio-economic satisfaction (SES) and its six identified independent variables as government initiatives (GI), economic protection (EP), social protection (SP), health protection (HP), local employment (LE), skill development and socio-economic satisfaction (SES). ANOVA is used to test the variance from its mean values in research question and research objectives. For deciding whether the hypotheses is rejected or accepted, the researcher has to examine significance (p) value. The rule is the null hypothesis is rejected, if the p-value (significance value) is less than 0.05 (Alpha). Since, the analysis was measured with 95 per cent of level of confidence, so the alpha would be 5 per cent i.e. 0.05. Therefore, if the significance value is less than 0.05, the alternative hypothesis is accepted. If the significance value is greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis (Ho) is accepted. The results of the hypotheses testing with the help of Levene statistics are shown below in the compiled table-15.

All null hypotheses is rejected because the significance value id .000 as shown in table 14 which is less than .005. Hence, we conclude that Socio-Economic Satisfaction (SES) have significant impact on government initiative (GI), economic protection (EP), social protection (SP), health protection (HP), local employment (LE) and skill development.

Case Study-1

A large number of youth from rural Uttar Pradesh, like other parts of India, migrate to the metro cities every year in search of employment and get engaged in organized or unorganized sectors through the reference of their relatives and acquaintances. MK, aged 48 year, from one of the villages of Hardoi district of Uttar Pradesh was working in an export company in Greater Noida, near Delhi. In the month of March 2020, companies were closed due to lockdown. Due to non- availability of work he returned home, but buses and trains were not there. On the way to bus station he faced physical and verbal abuses from the local police, but in the midnight he succeeded to find space in a truck and reached Kannauj district of Uttar Pradesh. From there he reached home after 25 kilometers of journey on foot. In the name of social security he got only cereals from public distribution scheme in the village during lockdown.

Case Study-2

VK, aged 35, was running tea stall in the premises of a private hospital at Kanpur city, but the tea stall got closed during lockdown. He faced livelihood

crisis, but he started to work with a group of people to prepare food for workers traveling from metro cities to their home districts. However, it was not a regular source of income. His family life has been severely affected by the spread of COVID-19 lockdown and was associated with the risk of livelihood. Finally, he shifted to his village with bag and baggage. He started to work in the small agricultural farm of his father.

Case Study-3

Red Brigade, Lucknow, an NGO, helped migrant workers and marginalised sections of the society (especially women and children residing in the slum areas and on the highways of Lucknow) during the COVID-19 lockdown. This activity was possible with the help from the trust members of the NGO, many people from Lucknow and other NGOs such as: Amren Foundation, Sai Jyoti Sansthan, Azim Premji Foundation, and Help U Educational Charitable Trust etc.

Members of the organisation and volunteers have assessed the need of the people through telephonic interaction with them. Women's participation has been encouraged in the project to ensure that the relief items were delivered in the hands of the women of the households. It was observed that cases of domestic violence have increased during COVID-19 lockdown due to increase in the social, psychological and economic crises. The organization has started providing counseling services to women facing domestic violence during lockdown.

The above three case studies exhibit a plethora of crises for the migrant workers. But there was no other alternative in poverty stricken country like India. Here, government schemes are implemented without taken into cognizance the cultural needs of the people (Dube 1988, Chaudhury 1993). Most of the schemes have failed because of the above factors; hence people migrated and returned to the respective villages during lockdown.

Concluding Observations

In this study, an analysis has been made to understand the efforts to provide protection for migrant workers based on the data of migrant workers in the state of Uttar Pradesh. There are several problems encountered by the migrant workers in their respective villages. They could not work therefore they left home in search of work. Wherever they worked they could not get the basic facilities and amenities not to talk about the rights.

Therefore the government must devise ways to provide protection and welfare to the migrant workers. There must be strong social policy towards this, which should include the opinion of think tank consisting of civil society activist, bureaucrats, social workers and the academia.

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Table-1: Reliability of Construct/Factors

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha		N of Items
.913		7
KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.864
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1439.655
	df	21
	Sig.	.000
Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha		N of Items
.954		34

Table-2: Communalities of the Constructs

Communalities	Initial	Extraction
Government Initiatives (GI)	1.000	.658
Economic Protection (EP)	1.000	.771
Social Protection (SP)	1.000	.739
Health Protection (HP)	1.000	.646
Local Employment (LE)	1.000	.558
Skill Development (SD)	1.000	.621
Socio-Economic Satisfaction (SES)	1.000	.660

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Table-3 Factor Loading on Items through Principal Component Analysis Component Matrix^a

	Component						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GI1	.576						
GI2	.618						
GI3	.540						
GI4	.617						
GI5	.594						
EP1		.807					
EP2		.671					
EP3		.552					

EP4	.613		
EP5	.634		
SP1		.837	
SP2		.687	
SP3		.692	
SP4		.670	
SP5		.623	
HP1			.821
HP2			.528
HP3			.621
HP4			.608
HP5			.730
LE1			.521
LE2			.607
LE3			.680
LE4			.604
LE5			.672
LE6			.780
SD1			.575
SD2			.569
SD3			.557
SD4			.606
SES1			.766
SES2			.645
SES3			.581
SES4			.587

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. 6 components extracted.

Table-4: Total variance explained through principal component analysis (PCA)

Component	Total Variance Explained					
	Initial Eigenvalues	Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	14.195	41.749	41.749	14.195	41.749	41.749
2	2.335	6.867	48.616	2.335	6.867	48.616
3	1.800	5.294	53.910	1.800	5.294	53.910
4	1.754	5.158	59.068	1.754	5.158	59.068
5	1.557	4.581	63.649	1.557	4.581	63.649
6	1.109	3.262	66.911	1.109	3.262	66.911
7	.906	2.665	69.576			
8	.865	2.543	72.120			

9	.846	2.488	74.608
10	.760	2.234	76.842
11	.679	1.996	78.838
12	.628	1.846	80.684
13	.619	1.822	82.506
14	.595	1.751	84.257
15	.540	1.589	85.846
16	.512	1.507	87.353
17	.493	1.450	88.803
18	.463	1.363	90.166
19	.432	1.270	91.436
20	.409	1.203	92.639
21	.396	1.164	93.803
22	.380	1.117	94.920
23	.346	1.018	95.938
24	.310	.911	96.849
25	.299	.878	97.727
26	.281	.828	98.555
27	.260	.764	99.318
28	.232	.682	100.000
29	1.262E-15	3.712E-15	100.000
30	4.475E-16	1.316E-15	100.000
31	-1.085E-15	-3.191E-15	100.000
32	-1.499E-15	-4.408E-15	100.000
33	-2.774E-15	-8.160E-15	100.000
34	-4.316E-15	-1.269E-14	100.000

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Table-5: Demographic Analysis of the Respondents

		Gender of the Respondent			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	190	63.1	63.1	63.1
	Female	111	36.9	36.9	100.0
	Total	301	100.0	100.0	
		Occupation of the Respondent			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Skilled	116	38.5	38.5	38.5
	Unskilled	55	18.3	18.3	56.8
	Street Vender	65	21.6	21.6	78.4
	Construction Workers	41	13.6	13.6	92.0

	Labor Contractor	24	8.0	8.0	100.0
	Total	301	100.0	100.0	
Monthly Income of the Respondents (in Rupees)					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Bellow 10 thousand	80	26.6	26.6	26.6
	10-15 Thousand	57	18.9	18.9	45.5
	15-20 thousand	84	27.9	27.9	73.4
	20-25 thousand	44	14.6	14.6	88.0
	Above 25 thousand	36	12.0	12.0	100.0
	Total	301	100.0	100.0	
Residences of the Respondents					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Remote Village	92	30.6	30.6	30.6
	Semi Urban Village	156	51.8	51.8	82.4
	Urban Village	53	17.6	17.6	100.0
	Total	301	100.0	100.0	
Education of the Respondents					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Illiterate	60	19.9	19.9	19.9
	Literate	80	26.6	26.6	46.5
	High School	44	14.6	14.6	61.1
	Intermediate	29	9.6	9.6	70.8
	Technical	27	9.0	9.0	79.7
	Others	61	20.3	20.3	100
	Total	301	100	100	

Table-6: Matrix of Correlation Analysis

		Correlations					
Control Variables		GI	EP	SP	HP	LE	SD
Socio	GI	1.00					
Economic	EP	.683	1.00				
Satisfaction	SP	.426	.659	1.00			
(SES)	HP	.380	.447	.513	1.00		
	LE	.309	.359	.365	.463	1.00	
	SD	.203	.242	.135	.247	.257	1.00

Table-7: Model summary of the regression analysis

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.805 ^a	.648	.640	.49276

a. Predictors: (Constant), SD, LE, GI, HP, SP, EP

Table-8: Analysis of Variance

ANOVA ^a						
	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	131.229	6	21.872	90.075	.000 ^b
	Residual	71.388	294	.243		
	Total	202.617	300			

a. Dependent Variable: SES

b. Predictors: (Constant), SD, LE, GI, HP, SP, EP

Table-9: Standardized and Unstandardized Coefficients in the Study Model

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	.344	.148		2.319	.021
	GI	.114	.062	.106	1.834	.068
	EP	.035	.081	.032	.438	.662
	SP	.281	.061	.286	4.619	.000
	HP	.005	.050	.005	.104	.917
	LE	.025	.042	.028	.594	.553
	SD	.529	.045	.546	11.873	.000

a. Dependent Variable: SES

Table-10: Analysis of Variance for Gender of Migrant with other Constructs

ANOVA for Gender of the Respondents

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
GI	Between Groups	3.798	1	3.798	6.583	.011
	Within Groups	172.514	299	.577		
	Total	176.312	300			
EP	Between Groups	1.886	1	1.886	3.464	.064
	Within Groups	162.836	299	.545		
	Total	164.723	300			
SP	Between Groups	1.657	1	1.657	2.379	.124
	Within Groups	208.265	299	.697		
	Total	209.922	300			
HP	Between Groups	.040	1	.040	.053	.819
	Within Groups	226.647	299	.758		

	Total	226.687	300			
LE	Between Groups	.732	1	.732	.875	.350
	Within Groups	250.137	299	.837		
	Total	250.869	300			
SD	Between Groups	.158	1	.158	.219	.640
	Within Groups	215.363	299	.720		
	Total	215.520	300			
SES	Between Groups	1.523	1	1.523	2.264	.133
	Within Groups	201.094	299	.673		
	Total	202.617	300			

Table-11: Analysis of Variance for Migrant Occupation with other Constructs

ANOVA for Occupation of the Respondent						
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
GI	Between Groups	7.313	4	1.828	3.202	.014
	Within Groups	168.999	296	.571		
	Total	176.312	300			
EP	Between Groups	5.396	4	1.349	2.506	.042
	Within Groups	159.327	296	.538		
	Total	164.723	300			
SP	Between Groups	5.628	4	1.407	2.039	.089
	Within Groups	204.294	296	.690		
	Total	209.922	300			
HP	Between Groups	11.373	4	2.843	3.909	.004
	Within Groups	215.313	296	.727		
	Total	226.687	300			
LE	Between Groups	5.282	4	1.321	1.592	.176
	Within Groups	245.587	296	.830		
	Total	250.869	300			
SD	Between Groups	6.518	4	1.630	2.308	.058
	Within Groups	209.002	296	.706		
	Total	215.520	300			
SES	Between Groups	6.326	4	1.581	2.385	.051
	Within Groups	196.292	296	.663		
	Total	202.617	300			

Table-12: Analysis of Variance of Monthly Income of the Migrant Respondent

ANOVA for Monthly Income of the Respondents						
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
GI	Between Groups	13.205	5	2.641	4.777	.000
	Within Groups	163.107	295	.553		
	Total	176.312	300			

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SECURITY OF MIGRANT WORKERS... 293

EP	Between Groups	13.066	5	2.613	5.083	.000
	Within Groups	151.657	295	.514		
	Total	164.723	300			
SP	Between Groups	16.490	5	3.298	5.030	.000
	Within Groups	193.431	295	.656		
	Total	209.922	300			
HP	Between Groups	12.201	5	2.440	3.356	.006
	Within Groups	214.485	295	.727		
	Total	226.687	300			
LE	Between Groups	7.892	5	1.578	1.916	.091
	Within Groups	242.977	295	.824		
	Total	250.869	300			
SD	Between Groups	6.363	5	1.273	1.795	.114
	Within Groups	209.157	295	.709		
	Total	215.520	300			
SES	Between Groups	12.571	5	2.514	3.903	.002
	Within Groups	190.046	295	.644		
	Total	202.617	300			

Table-13: Analysis of Variance of Residential Places of the Migrant Respondent

ANOVA for residential places						
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
GI	Between Groups	3.889	2	1.945	3.361	.036
	Within Groups	172.423	298	.579		
	Total	176.312	300			
EP	Between Groups	2.849	2	1.424	2.622	.074
	Within Groups	161.874	298	.543		
	Total	164.723	300			
SP	Between Groups	7.321	2	3.660	5.384	.005
	Within Groups	202.601	298	.680		
	Total	209.922	300			
HP	Between Groups	2.651	2	1.326	1.763	.173
	Within Groups	224.036	298	.752		
	Total	226.687	300			
LE	Between Groups	.586	2	.293	.349	.706
	Within Groups	250.283	298	.840		
	Total	250.869	300			
SD	Between Groups	1.484	2	.742	1.033	.357
	Within Groups	214.037	298	.718		
	Total	215.520	300			
SES	Between Groups	2.230	2	1.115	1.658	.192
	Within Groups	200.387	298	.672		
	Total	202.617	300			

Table-14: Analysis of Variance of Education of the Migrant Respondent

ANOVA for Education of the Respondents						
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
GI	Between Groups	5.037	6	.839	1.441	.199
	Within Groups	171.275	294	.583		
	Total	176.312	300			
EP	Between Groups	3.077	6	.513	.933	.472
	Within Groups	161.646	294	.550		
	Total	164.723	300			
SP	Between Groups	2.672	6	.445	.632	.705
	Within Groups	207.250	294	.705		
	Total	209.922	300			
HP	Between Groups	4.991	6	.832	1.103	.360
	Within Groups	221.695	294	.754		
	Total	226.687	300			
LE	Between Groups	3.528	6	.588	.699	.651
	Within Groups	247.341	294	.841		
	Total	250.869	300			
SD	Between Groups	3.287	6	.548	.759	.603
	Within Groups	212.233	294	.722		
	Total	215.520	300			
SES	Between Groups	2.561	6	.427	.627	.708
	Within Groups	200.056	294	.680		
	Total	202.617	300			

Table-15: Testing of Hypothesis
Test of Homogeneity of Variances

ANOVA for GI					
SES	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Levene Statistic					
1.314		16		8.967	.000
		283	.465		
		300			
ANOVA for EPC					
SES	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	70.932	17	4.172	3.686	.000
Within Groups	131.685	283	.465		
Total	202.617	300			
Between Groups	112.589	76	1.481		
Within Groups	90.028	224	.402		
Total	202.617	300			

ANOVA for SP

SES

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	121.778	68	1.791	5.140	.000
Within Groups	80.839	232	.348		
Total	202.617	300			

ANOVA for HCP

SES

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	136.148	117	1.164	3.204	.000
Within Groups	66.469	183	.363		
Total	202.617	300			

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

SES

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
1.310	19	280	.176

ANOVA for LE

SES

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	68.257	20	3.413	7.112	.000
Within Groups	134.360	280	.480		
Total	202.617	300			

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

SES

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
2.892	15	285	.000

ANOVA

SES

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	121.244	15	8.083	28.309	.000
Within Groups	81.373	285	.286		
Total	202.617	300			

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