

A STUDY ON IMPACTS OF DAILY WAGE WORKERS LIFESTYLE DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC PERIOD

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of

Bachelors of Business Administration

by

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SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SATHYABAMA

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

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(Established under Section 3 of UGC Act, 1956)

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Project Report is the bonafide work of **AYSWARYA.S 38280025** who have done the Project work entitled “**A STUDY ON IMPACTS OF DAILY WAGE WORKERS LIFESTYLE DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC PERIOD**” under my supervision from January 2021 to March 2021.

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DECLARATION

I **AYSWARYA.S 38280025** hereby declare that the Project Report entitled **“A STUDY ON IMPACTS OF DAILY WAGE WORKERS LIFESTYLE DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC PERIOD”** done by me under the guidance of **DR. N. MATHAN, M.COM., M.PHIL., MBA., PH.D** is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelors of Business Administration degree.

DATE : 30-04-2021

PLACE : CHENNAI

S.AYSWARYA

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ABSTRACT

The outbreak of Corona Virus is having a severe impact on the living condition of the people who belong to the daily wage society. The impact of life killing Corona Virus on the retail markets and other business firms are clearly visible from their bank transactions but in case of daily wagers it is invisible because they spend what they earn and may not have excess on their earnings. As the daily wagers are in different category, it is very difficult to find various issues with the limited impacts. The impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the daily wage workers and migrants has been largely unsettling and it has pushed our economy to recession. Wages have an important role in maintaining the livelihood and the well-being of the workforce. According to Jules Back man, a fluctuation in wage rates stands as a great concern to everyone in the economy. To a worker, wage is an important source of livelihood, to a businessman wage symbolizes cost and in the eyes of the government, wage is represented as potential taxes. Therefore, any alterations in the worker's livelihood can cause an adverse impression on the economy. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has drained the livelihoods of millions of daily wage workers and migrants and their socio-economic conditions have also been shaken.

This study will elucidate the disputes confronted by the construction daily wage workers and migrants. A survey was taken among 156 daily wage workers to understand the Problems encountered by them. Difficulties faced by the migrants are also highlighted. The research work is based on source of data collected by circulating the questionnaire and by interviewing the daily wage and migrant workers under vasantha constructions in Ramanadhapuram district of Tamil Nadu.

KEY WORDS: Daily laborers; Lockdown; Daily wages; Economic crisis; COVID-19; Poverty.

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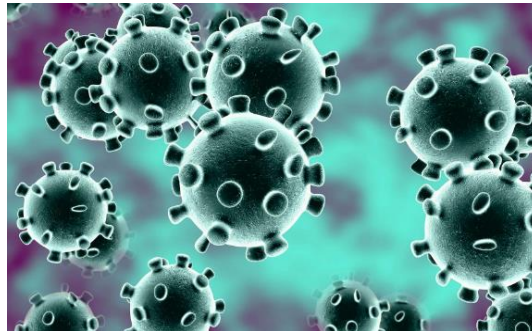
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CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION:

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

In December 2019, a group of pneumonia cases, brought about by a recently distinguished β -corona virus, happened in Wuhan, China. WHO formally named the infection as Corona virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and the Corona virus Study Group of the International Committee named it as SARS-CoV-2, Starting on 1 March 2020, an aggregate of 79,968 instances of COVID-19 have been affirmed in territory China including 2873 deaths. Studies assessed that COVID-19 consistently develops by human-to-human transmission. As a developing respiratory infectious disease, COVID-19 principally spreads through the respiratory tract, by droplets, respiratory emissions, and direct contact for a low infective dose. The clinical indications of COVID-19 patients incorporate fever, cough, and fatigue.



In order to prevent the human to human transmission of the novel corona virus, the government has imposed a nationwide lockdown leading to the shutdown of industries and public transports. Due to the shutdown of factories and workplaces, local laborers, and migrant workers had to deal with the loss of income, food shortages, and uncertainty about their future. Thousands of migrant daily workers began walking back to their native places, with no means of transport due to the lockdown. In response to this, the Central and State Governments took various measures to help them and also arranged transport facilities for the workers. Many

migrant workers also died due to starvation, suicides, police brutality, exhaustion, road and rail accidents, and denial of timely medical care. There are about 139 million daily laborers in the country approximately, according to the World Economic Forum. The International Labour Organization has said that due to the pandemic and the lockdown, about 400 million workers have been poverty-stricken. Daily laborers in the country are mostly seen in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, followed by Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu. The cities of Mumbai and Delhi have recorded the highest number of migrant daily workers. Migrant workers mainly comprise daily-wage laborers working in the manufacturing industries and constructions. Daily-wage laborers are often denied adequate healthcare, nutrition, housing, and sanitation, as many of them work in the informal sector. Daily-wage laborers are mostly from rural areas but are found in cities for work. Many workers have no savings and live in factory dormitories, which were shut down due to the lockdown. Additionally, there is no central registry of migrant workers, despite the existence of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979.

As the state government imposed a lockdown on 20 March in Pune, Pimpri-Chinchwad, the Mumbai Metropolitan Region, and Nagpur, thousands of migrant workers gathered at the railway stations and bus stations, seeking transport to their hometowns. Upon their return to their hometowns, migrant daily workers were feared to be carrying COVID-19 infection from the urban areas where they had been employed. They also faced assault and harassment from the people in their hometowns. Migrants travelled by trains have reported that food and water were not provided properly and were dumped at the train's entrance, leaving behind the laborers fighting for their share of resources. Many migrant workers have expressed a fear of returning to their old jobs in the cities, after facing unemployment during the lockdown. Industries and other private sectors have already reported labor shortages from Mid- April. And reports and estimates suggest that this pandemic would last for at least another six months. The recent COVID-19 outbreak has been deemed a global health emergency. Because of this outbreak, there is a numerable decline in the state of economy across the globe which affects the general population and the underprivileged people.

1.1.1 IMPACT OF COVID-19

The Lock Down / Shutdown days affected the total Indian economy. All type of Industries like Hotels, Transports (Roadways, Airways and Seaways), Automobile sectors, Electronic sectors, Chemical sectors, IT sectors, Tourism, Textiles, Film Industries and even the Agriculture based Industries have been affected because of unusual condition. There is no doubt that all those sectors are the back born of the Indian Economy and can be raised back with concrete plan. But very harm and sad is that these Lock Down / Shutdown days entirely changed the life standard of the people who belong to the daily wage worker (Cooli) society up to the boundary of expecting even a cup of food for minimum of one time per day. This research article is the result of having studied the life standard of that particular group of people (Daily Wage Workers). The Building Construction, House Keeping, Dry Cleaning, Rag Picking, Traditional Instrument Playing, Cooking, Hair Dressing (Barbers), Vessels Cleaning in Tea Stalls & Mini Tiffin Centers, Scavenging, Street Selling, Mechanic Shops, Super Market, Retail Shop, Weight Lifting in Market are giving the job opportunities to the daily wage workers. But the lockdown periods stopped the functions of all those places and so they totally locked the life of the daily wage workers without food, money, routine medicines and satisfy the needs of the children.

1.1.2 MEANING (DAILY WAGE)

Daily Wage Workers mean any persons who are working in the premises of the employer and who is employed directly or through any agencies including a contractor for wages in any kind of work and who gets their wages directly or indirectly from the employers.

1.1.3 DEFINITION

Daily wage workers mean the workers who work in different categories as Contract workers, Casual workers and Daily wage workers for the completion of the works under hour / day / week / unit / quantity basis. According to the Apprentice Act - 1961, "Worker means any person who is employed for wages in any kind of work and who gets his/her wages directly from the employer but shall not include an apprentice".

1.1.4 DAILY WAGE WORKERS

Daily wage workers are called as the contractual workers, daily workers, agency workers, casual workers and seasonal workers. The people who are involving in Building Construction, Domestic Works, Dry Cleaning, Rag Picking, Traditional Instrument Playing, Cooking, Hair Dressing (Barbers), Vessels Cleaning in Tea Stalls & Mini Tiffin Centers, Tailoring, Beautician work, Plumbing, Painting, Bricks Work, Street Selling, Mechanic Shops, Weight Lifting in Railway station & Market and other type of contract work are all called daily wage workers.



1.1.5 WAGE POLICY IN INDIA

Wage policy in India Wage levels and distribution of wages are, to a large extent, influenced not only by skills and productivity levels, but also by the role of labour market institutions, particularly minimum wages and collective bargaining. Part II of this report describes these institutions and some of their characteristics. India's industrial relations system transitioned from a structure of centralized bargaining during the first three decades of planned industrialization to decentralized bargaining, following the partial liberalization of the economy in the mid-1980s. As a result, enterprise or plant-level bargaining has become the dominant level of bargaining in the private sector. Nevertheless, in key industries (banking, ports, oil, and steel) where public employment predominates, national industry-wide bargaining continues. Union density, defined broadly in Indian data as the percentage of members of trade unions and associations across the total workforce, stood at a relatively low 10.7 per cent in 2011–12, increasing marginally compared to the 1993–94 level. Union density

among female workers was half that of male workers. Among non-agricultural workers, union density was 17.7 percent in 2011–12. It is difficult to gauge the extent of collective bargaining coverage in India, as no reliable estimates are available; nevertheless, it would be fair to assume that it is lower than trade union density rates and concentrated in large enterprises. These aggregate numbers hide different trends for different groups. Union density among salaried workers has fallen precipitously since 1993–94, by 17.7 percentage points to 28.8 per cent, while it has increased for casual workers and among self-employed workers. There have been some attempts at unionizing worker in the informal economy, especially among home-based workers either to negotiate for minimum wages or to demand for better conditions (brick workers). India was one of the first developing countries to introduce a minimum wage policy. The Minimum Wages Act adopted in 1948, is considered to be an important piece of labour legislation. It is one of the few protections afforded to both regular and casual workers, and to workers in both the organized and unorganized sectors. However, the minimum wage system is complex, its rates are set mainly by state governments for employees working in selected “scheduled” employment. This has resulted in an estimated 1,709 different rates across the country, at times set somewhat arbitrarily, without full consultation with social partners, revised only about every five years, and applicable to an estimated 66 per cent of wage workers (those working in “scheduled” employment). In around 40 per cent of states, the legal scope of the application of minimum wages was below 50 per cent of wage workers. A national minimum wage floor was introduced in 1991 and was progressively increased up to INR 176 per day in 2017, but it is not legally binding. Moreover, there is a lack of consensus with regard to the methodology used to determine the rate, which has resulted in neither the central nor state governments using it as a floor for determining minimum wages. Despite this wage floor being non-binding, one estimate shows that in 2009–10, about 15 per cent of salaried workers and 41 per cent of casual workers earned less than this indicative national minimum wage. Overall, 33 per cent of wage workers (i.e. 62 million workers) were paid less than the indicative national minimum wage, and the rate of low pay was higher among women than among men.

1.2 COMPANY PROFILE

VASANTHA CONSTRUCTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

Today's market needs new, modern, highly efficient, socialist homes that provide healthy and inspirational environment in which independent and fulfilled lives can be enjoyed.

Vasantha Constructions Private Limited is a Private incorporated on 02 September 2011. It is classified as Non-government company and is registered at Registrar of Companies, Chennai. Its authorized share capital is Rs. 12,500,000 and its paid up capital is Rs. 12,500,000. It is involved in Building of complete constructions or parts there of; civil engineering Vasantha Constructions Private Limited's Annual General Meeting (AGM) was last held on 27 September 2019 and as per records from Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), its balance sheet was last filed on 31 March 2019. Directors of Vasantha Constructions Private Limited are Subramanian Magesh kumar, Rajesh Kanna, Subramanian Kishore Kumar. Vasantha Constructions Private Limited's Corporate Identification Number is (CIN) U45200TN2011PTC082186 and its registration number is 82186. Its Email address is sarannks.kumar52@gmail.com and its registered address is 25, DEVIPATTINAM ROAD RAMANATHAPURAM.

Vasantha Construction Pvt Ltd, 54/1, Maariyamman Kovil Street, Ramanat...



SARAVANA KUMAR: Civil engineer with a lot of experience planning solutions for multi-story buildings, leveraging computer drafting, research and analysis and cost

estimation with a focus on safety and environmental concerns. To ensure a highly challenging career, seeking for a challenging job and risky work environment, where I can utilize my skills, experience and knowledge efficiently for organizational goal. I have 2 years 10 months experience in SITE ENGINEER present working in “VASANTHA CONSTRUCTION PVT LTD” company working project is Commercial buildings and Residential buildings.

Company Name	VASANTHA CONSTRUCTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
Company Activity	Construction
CIN	U45200TN2011PTC082186
Registration Date	02 September, 2011
Registration No.	082186
Roc	Chennai
State	Tamil Nadu
Registered Address	25, DEVIPATTINAM ROAD RAMANATHAPURAM TN 623504 IN, Ramanathapuram - 623501, Tamil Nadu, India
Category	Company limited by Shares

Sub Category	Non-government company
Authorised Capital	Rs 12500000 INR
Paid Up Capital	Rs 12500000 INR
Company Class	Private
Last Annual General Meeting Date	27 September, 2019
Date of Balance Sheet	31 March, 2019
Is Company Listed	Not Listed
Company Status	Active

1.3 NEED FOR THE STUDY

Research methodology is mainly needed for the purpose of framing the research process and the designs and tools that are to be used for the project purpose. This time research methodology is framed for the purpose of finding the level of problems and challenges faced by the daily wage workers during this covid-19 pandemic period.

1.4 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of this study is to get knowledge about the crisis and to create awareness about the problems faced by the daily laborers during the lockdown. The welfare of migrant laborers and daily wage laborers was given least importance during the Covid-19 pandemic. Due to sudden implementation of lockdown, more than 400 million laborers were stranded and left to suffer. So, it is important to study and understand the problems encountered by these laborers during the lockdown enforced by the government.

1.5 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

This project is designed mainly to identify and evaluate the impact on the lifestyle of daily wage workers during COVID-19 pandemic period.

1.5.1 PRIMARY OBJECTIVE:

A Study on impact of daily wage workers lifestyle during COVID-19 pandemic period.

1.5.2 SECONDARY OBJECTIVE:

- To study the impact of Covid-19 virus on daily wage workers
- To study the daily income of the daily wage workers
- To study the need of the daily wage workers during this Corona-19, lockdown days.

- To study the problems of the daily wage workers during this Corona-19, lockdown days.

- To offer valuable suggestions to the government, local authorities and volunteer organizations.

1.6 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study is confined to Ramanadhapuram district only

- ✓ Though there are thousands and thousands of daily wage workers live in Ramanadhapuram, only 156 samples (Under vasantha constructions) were collected due to the storage of time and other constraints. So the study has been limited to only 156 respondents.
- ✓ The data are related to the people of Ramanadhapuram region only. So, it will not refer any part of the other regions.
- ✓ Very short period was taken to collect data to exhibit to the people / officers concern.
- ✓ The data collected for the research is fully on primary data given by the respondents. There is chance for personal bias, so the accuracy is not true.

CHAPETER-2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher has made an attempt to study and understand the impact on the lifestyle of daily wage workers during pandemic period. This attempt includes, understanding the basic concepts of daily wage workers, analyzing research studies made by earlier researchers in respect of daily wage workers during covid-19. For this, the researcher has used various books, research journals and websites. Through this literature survey researcher wants to find out what are the difficult factors of daily wage workers during this covid-19 pandemic period.

2.2 LIST OF REVIEWS

JOHN VICTOR.P, THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON DAILY WAGE WORKERS LIFE IN KALLAKURICHI (2020): The outbreak of Corona Virus is having a severe impact on the living condition of the people who belong to the daily wage society. The impact of life killing Corona Virus on the retail markets and other business firms are clearly visible from their bank transactions but in case of daily wagers it is invisible because they spend what they earn and may not have excess on their earnings. As the daily wagers are in different category, it is very difficult to find various issues with the limited impacts. This study reveals that the standard of living of the daily wagers during the lockdown period. The researcher has taken risk to collect data from the daily wagers who are more in numbers in the village regions. The researcher collected primary data from 400 daily wage workers by using simple random techniques of data collection and analyzed the data by applying simple percentage method.

TITUS LALITH ANTONY P., LESLIE RANI, BRUNDHA M. P., JOTHIPRIYA, PROBLEMS FACED BY DAILY LABOURERS DURING COVID-19 LOCKDOWN (2020): The worldwide COVID-19 pandemic is perpetrating two sorts of shock on

nations: a health shock and an economical shock. The imposition of social distancing, self-isolation at home, closure of institutions, industries, and public facilities, restrictions on mobility can conceivably prompt critical ramifications for economies around the globe, which affects the survival of the daily laborers. The study confirms that the public is aware of the economic and food crisis faced by the daily laborers during the lockdown. The questionnaire is prepared to comprise 15 questions and the sample size is 100 participants. The results were analyzed using SPSS software. The bar graphs provided depicts the results. The study confirms that the public is aware of the economic and food crisis faced by the daily laborers during the lockdown.

APARNA.H, COVID-19: A STUDY OF CHALLENGES FACED BY DAILY WAGE WORKERS AND MIGRANTS IN INDIA (2020): The impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the daily wage workers and migrants has been largely unsettling and it has pushed our economy to recession. Wages have an important role in maintaining the livelihood and the well-being of the workforce. According to Jules Back man, a fluctuation in wage rates stands as a great concern to everyone in the economy. To a worker, wage is an important source of livelihood, to a businessman wage symbolizes cost and in the eyes of the government, wage is represented as potential taxes. Therefore, any alterations in the worker's livelihood can cause an adverse impression on the economy. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has drained the livelihoods of millions of daily wage workers and migrants and their socio-economic conditions have also been shaken. This study will elucidate the disputes confronted by the daily wage workers and migrants. Two surveys have been conducted for this study. Study 1: A survey was taken among 130 daily wage workers to understand the Problems encountered by them. Study 2: To highlight the difficulties faced by the migrants, a survey was taken among 100 migrants. The research work is based on primary source of data collected by interviewing the daily wage and migrant workers of Coimbatore and Tripur districts of Tamil Nadu.

CELESTE A. DE ASIS, THE LIVED EXPERIENCES OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: IN SUBURBAN CASE (2020): The lived experiences of construction workers are explored in this study. The twelve construction workers were interviewed face-to-face to solicit their struggles and sufferings during the COVID-19 pandemic. The data gathered from the respondents were analyzed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. In the analysis, the major themes identified were Knowledge of COVID-19, Initial Reaction, Financial Assistance Received, life during Work Suspension and Challenges experienced as Construction Workers. Fear of infection and worry for their family were the initial reactions of all the respondents upon hearing of this COVID-19 virus. For them to cope with the crisis during the work suspension period they resorted to an alternative way of livelihoods like went to farming, copra selling, rice harvesting, and 'habalhabal' driver. Homesick is also one of the challenges being experienced by a construction worker for he cannot go home because of travel restrictions.

LITTON PROSADMOWALIE, NAYKAWADETOUFIK HARUN, SWATI HAJARE, ARCHANA DABHOLKAR, RAHUL KHANDARE, BHAGWANGANDE, STUDY OF DAILY WAGE EARNERS OF SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY IN KOLHAPUR, MAHARASHTRA (2020): The issue of daily wages and the suffering of low paid workers is a worldwide phenomenon. Even after independence, the government of India has not been able to fulfill or tackle the issues of low paid workers. This particular study focuses on the daily wage earners of Shivaji University in the light of their economic standard and the challenges they face as a result of it. The paper is organized in a systematic order as it starts with a basic introduction, review of literature, conceptual framework, and research methodology leading to testing of hypothesis, drawing inferences and a conclusion. The study is purely based on primary sources of data collected through convenient sampling method and supported by legitimate secondary sources of data.

RITU KUMAR AHMAD, MOHAMMAD SHAKIL AHMAD, RIYAZAHAMED SHAIK, INDIA'S RESPONSE TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND ITS IMPACT ON MIGRANT WORKERS – A PUBLIC HEALTH PERSPECTIVE (2020): The current pandemic of Covid-19 has caused havoc on the world economy and the lives of millions of people. In India, because of the diversified population, different income groups, and social habits of people, the extended lockdown has made a severe impact on the lifestyle. This article attempts to throw light on the effect of lockdown on migrant workers with regards to hardship and health. Daily wage earners, migrant workers are severe sufferers. Extended lockdown lead to exhaust their handful savings forcing them to start their journey to hometown. The callous attitude of ruling dispensation has forced the migrant workers to start their journey on foot to reach their homes, making them susceptible to infection, accidents, and many more health-related adverse events.

NIYATI AGRAWAL & HASNA ASHRAF, COVID-19 IMPACT ON DAILY LIFE (CIDL) SURVEY (2020): In this research brief, we explore the impact of COVID-19 on the daily life of daily wage and low-income households from surveys done across India. The brief presents the evidence from a panel survey conducted in three rounds by Dvara Research. Round 1 of the survey was held from April 23 to May 7, round 2 from May 15 to May 27, and round 3 from June 19 to July 6. The survey collects evidence from 347 microfinance borrower households from different parts of the country on (i) visible signs of distress, (ii) access to essential services and Government welfare schemes, and (iii) coping mechanisms. Further, the brief also sets out results from other related researches that are happening simultaneously to understand the gravity of the situation.

FELIPE ARAYA, MODELING THE SPREAD OF COVID-19 ON CONSTRUCTION WORKERS, (2020): As the spread of COVID-19 has continued since December 2019, stay at home orders around the globe have changed how we live our lives, mostly from physical to virtual interactions, such as going to college and doing our jobs; however, some activities are basically impossible to perform virtually, such as construction activities. Thus, the construction sector has been highly disrupted by the

current pandemic. The construction sector represents a key component of countries' economies—it is approximately 13% of global GDP—as such, having the availability to perform construction activities with a minimum spread of COVID-19 may help to the financial response to the pandemic. Given this context, this study aims to understand the potential impact of COVID-19 on construction workers using an agent-based modeling approach. Activities are classified as being of low-medium–high risk for workers, and the spread of COVID-19 is simulated among construction workers in a project. This study found that the workforce from a construction project may be reduced by 30% to 90% due to the spread of COVID-19. Understanding how COVID-19 may spread among construction workers may assist construction project managers in creating adequate conditions for workers to perform their job, minimizing the chances of getting infected with COVID-19.

AARYAVENUGOPAL, PARVATHY J, EVLYN SAMUEL, AMEENAKIDWAI, A RAPID ASSESSMENT ON THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 LOCKDOWN ON INTERNAL MIGRANT WORKERS (2020): The 21-day lockdown has inadvertently exposed the extreme vulnerability of migrant workers in India. The construction sector contributes to around 9% of the country's GDP and employs the highest number of migrant workers across India with 55 million daily-wage workers. Every year around nine million workers move from rural areas to urban cities in search of work within construction sites and factories. This report is the result of telephonic interviews with 3,196 migrant construction workers from North and Central India. The data paints a dismal picture of negligence and apathy.

55% of the workers we reached out to reported that they earned between `200- `400 per day to support an average family size of four persons. 42% of the workers mentioned that they had no ration left even for the day, let alone for the duration of the lockdown. 33% of the respondents we interviewed are still stuck in destination cities due to the lockdown with little or no access to food, water and money. A staggering 94% of the workers do not have the Building and Construction Workers identity card, which rules out the possibility of availing any of the benefits that the State has declared from its `32,000 crore BOCW fund. This report also highlights the

structural flaws in the beneficiary identification systems that are probably going to get in the way of the subsidy and relief reaching migrant workers.

THE ECONOMIC TIMES-FOR THE LABOUR OF LOVE: ANALYZING THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE DAILY WAGE WORKERS (2020):

The COVID-19 is a globe-spanning health and socio-economic crisis. Its impact can be seen directly at the local level, where it amplifies the pre-existing socio-economic condition in our cities. Along with news of fatalities, our country has witnessed enough disturbing visuals of discrimination, hunger and poverty as well. On the other hand, we also saw the benevolent side of many institutes, firms and individuals who've reached out to those in need. This also led to many of us probing the socio-economic structures we've embraced. The Pune based lecturer-turned chef, Gauri Apte who has been associated with the NGO Udaan got an opportunity to visit a basti –a habitat of the labourers that allowed her to get a clear glimpse into the lives and struggles faced by the individuals who lived here. The thought struck her when she heard her domestic help's narrative about his father's struggles. Her domestic help's father, a daily wage labourer by profession had migrate from a remote village near Paithan, Maharashtra.

KAILASH BABAR, COVID-19 IMPACT: CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS HIT AS WORKERS KEEP AWAY (2020):

The spread of the novel corona virus has started impacting ongoing construction projects with workers increasingly not reporting at the sites even as most developers have kept the work on for now, industry insiders said. More than 30% construction workers are staying away from work sites due to fear over corona virus infection and many of them may have returned to their villages or are planning to do so, they said. Contractors are also not keen on pushing them either. This paper is based on the construction projects and labours workers there due to pandemic situation.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON SMALL FARMERS AND DAILY WAGE EARNERS

(2020): Through this rapid research, IGSSS has tried to reach out to a small sample of 36 of small farmers and wage earners from the states of Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana. This research focuses on the foreseeable impact of the COVID 19 in the farm sector focusing on the small farmers and agricultural wage earners. IGSSS staff base located at a different location through NGO partners collected responses through telephonic interviews with key contact persons from the community. The methodology and process were as such as review of important secondary data for references and arrive at an unbiased conclusion. Questionnaires for the small farmers and daily wage earners based on the discussion with our ground partners over the telephone. Use interview schedule and its ground testing with the support of local/ground partners/village level volunteers by maintaining the safety protocol of COVID 19. Selection of small farmers for the interview in the different states with strategic discussion points. Interview with the small farmers and daily wage earners through the ground-based volunteers and also telephonic discussions. Compilation of findings/data and preparation of the report.

INFORMAL WORKERS SAW 22.6% FALL IN WAGES POST COVID-19: ILO

(2020): Economists said the ILO report brings to the fore a crisis that was silently being pushed under the carpet in the name of ease of doing business and labour reforms, and the fall in wages will have a direct impact on the economic recovery and poverty alleviation. "The wage growth rate before the pandemic was very sluggish and now it has fallen...it will impact economic recovery. The ILO report must have taken the first few months of the lockdown and if it takes the past eight-nine months' situation, then the fall of formal sector salary will be much more than 3.6%, as it seems a gross undervaluation. That's because we have seen millions of job losses and those who have not lost jobs have faced a good pay cut," said Arup Mitra, a professor of economics at the Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi.

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE SAYS DAILY WAGE WORKERS WORST AFFECTED BY COVID-19(2020):

The Indian Statistical Institute said daily wage workers were the worst affected by the economic fallout of the COVID-19 outbreak, CNBC-TV18 reported. The Indian Statistical Institute suggested that the government should provide assistance to the urban poor, along the lines of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), the news channel reported. The organisation told a parliamentary committee that the urban poor "is under distress". Disadvantaged social groups have been most affected by the novel corona virus outbreak due to lack of education and employment, according to The Indian Statistical Institute. Around 400 million people working in India's informal economy might sink deeper into poverty, the International Labour Organization (ILO) said in April.

COVID-19: DAILY WAGE WORKERS IN PUDUCHERRY HIT DUE TO LOCKDOWN (2020):With construction work having come to a halt and no form of public transport available, daily wage workers are finding it hard to make ends meet

Daily wage workers and members of the unorganised sector are the worst hit by the current lockdown in force in Puducherry. With all establishments remaining closed since Sunday, sources of their livelihood have dried up. Though the government's move in relaxing the norms for opening essential services including vegetable markets have helped a few, the bulk of those employed in the construction industry and other unorganised sectors have been going without wages due to the current lockdown in force across the Union Territory. Construction activities have completely come to a standstill due to the current situation. The situation is worse in the rural areas where workers engaged under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme have been without work due to the lockdown.

India Today Report on 26/03/2020 – Corona virus in India: Daily wage Workers worst hit by lockdown – As the country grapples with the rise in Covid-19 cases, people have been forced to remain indoors during the pandemic but the worst affected are the daily wagers and other labourers. The Covid-19 curfew has robbed

daily wagers of their daily income. They said they have no food to feed them and their families. Many workers also wish to leave city but are left stranded, as the railway and bus services have been suspended in light of the pandemic.

The Straits Times Report on 29/03/2020 – Corona virus in New Delhi: Daily wage workers in India brave long walk home amid lockdown – A delivery rider who is ferrying goods in Delhi on his reliable cycle cart Mr. Mohammed Riyaz, 19 years old and the eldest of four siblings, was sent away by his family to earn and help feed the family. He told to Straits Times, “we are dying here because of hunger. What are we going to eat if we don’t earn.”

India Today Report on 02/04/2020 – Corona virus lockdown in Chandigarh: Daily wage workers are surviving on donated food – one 60 year old widow Bala says that “No money means no ration. Food packages aren’t enough to feed my family. Sometimes, we only get just one packet and we all eat from it. Don’t know what the government is planning to do, but at least food or rations should be provided by the government on a regular basis, at least basics like flour, rice or sugar”

The Times of India Report on 13/04/2020 – Workers go hungry as Tamil Nadu Government’s wage order remains dead letter – The lockdown might be a measure to prevent and control Covid-19. But in this process, the people dependent on daily or weekly wages have not only lost their livelihood but are also struggling to make ends meet. While the government announced a dole of 1,000 and a hamper of 15kg of rice, 1kg dal and 1kg oil, the ground reality is grim. The state has not taken efforts to ensure the employer pay wages for their workforce for the lockdown period.

India Today Report on 19/04/2020 – Covid-19 lockdown: Daily wage Workers struggle to make ends meet – Amid nationwide lockdown to curb the spread of novel corona virus, many have been forced to remain indoors with the daily wage

workers being worst – affected. The Covid-19 lockdown has robbed the daily wage workers of their daily income. They struggle to buy food with no money.

2.3 CONCLUSION:

A literature review may constitute an essential chapter of a thesis or a dissertation, or may be self-contained review of writings on a subject. In either case, its purpose is to place each work in the context of its contribution to the understanding of the subject under review. Describe the relationship of each work to the others under consideration. Identify new ways to interpret and shed light on any gaps in, previous research. Resolve conflicts amongst seemingly contradictory previous studies. Point the way forward for further research.

CHAPTER-3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1.1 DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH DESIGN

Descriptive research aims to accurately and systematically describe a population, situation or phenomenon. It can answer what, where, when and how questions, but not why questions. A descriptive research design can use a wide variety of research methods to investigate one or more variables. More simply, descriptive research is all about describing people who take part in the study.

3.2 SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

3.2.1 CONVENIENCE SAMPLING METHOD

A convenience sample is a type of non-probability sampling method where the sample is taken from a group of people easy to contact or to reach. For example, standing at a mall or a grocery store and asking people to answer questions would be an example of a convenience sample.

3.3 SOURCES OF DATA

Data collection is the term used to describe a process of preparing and collecting data.

PRIMARY DATA:

The primary data is directly collected from the respondents with the help of questionnaire. (156 samples)

SECONDARY DATA:

The secondary data has collected through Journal, websites, conference proceedings, magazines, articles, text books, and then internet sources. (Already published data collected from authentic sources).

3.4 STRUCTURE OF QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire was divided into two sections. First part was designed to know the general information about daily wage workers and the second part contained the respondent's opinions about the difficulties and challenges faced by them (Daily wage workers).

3.5 SAMPLE SIZE

The study covers 156 respondents under vasantha constructions.

3.6 PERIOD OF STUDY

The duration of the study is from January 2021 to March 2021 which is a three months of study.

3.7 ANALYTICAL TOOLS

- ✓ Percentage of analysis
- ✓ Bar chart
- ✓ Pie chart

PERCENTAGE OF ANALYSIS

A percentage frequency distribution is a display of data that specifies the percentage of observations that exist for each data point or grouping of data points. It is a particularly useful method of expressing the relative frequency of survey responses and other data.

BAR CHART

A bar chart is a chart that shows the frequencies or percents of a variable and is presented as a series of vertical bars. The height of each bar is proportional to the number of cases or the percent of cases in each category. It is normally used with nominal or ordinal variables.

PIE CHART

A pie chart is a chart that shows the frequencies or percents of a variable with a small number of categories. ... The area of each slice is proportional to the number of cases or the percent of cases in each category. It is normally used with nominal or ordinal variables

CHAPTER-4

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

TABLE 4.1.1 GENDER OF THE RESPONDENT

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Male	90	57.4%
2	Female	64	41.3%
3	Not to prefer	2	1.3%
TOTAL		156	100%

Source: Primary data

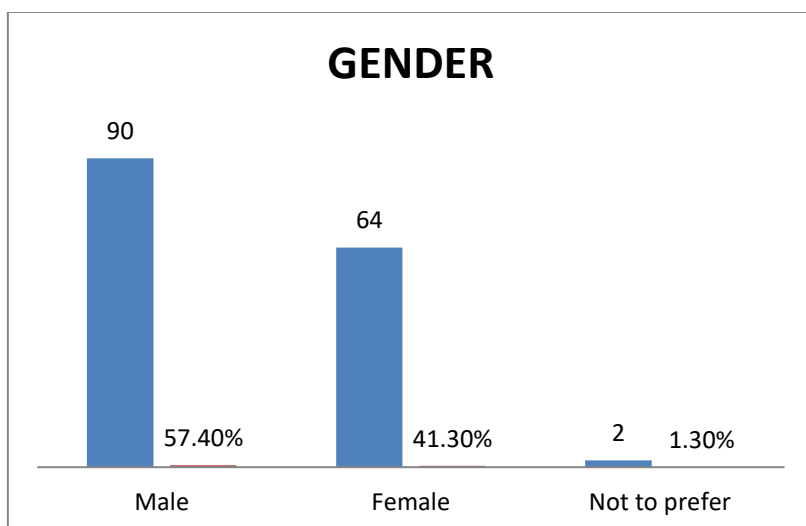


CHART 4.1.1 GENDER OF THE RESPONDENT

INTERPRETATION

Table one indicates the gender of the respondents. From the above table it is interpreted that the number of male respondents is 57.4% and number of female respondent is 41.3% and not to prefer respondents is 1.3%.

INFERENCE

Majority of the responses is interpreted as male with 57.4%

TABLE 4.1.2 AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS

S.NO	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	18-20	29	18.7%
2	21-35	62	40%
3	35-50	47	29.7%
4	51 ABOVE	18	11.6%
TOTAL		156	100%

Source: Primary data

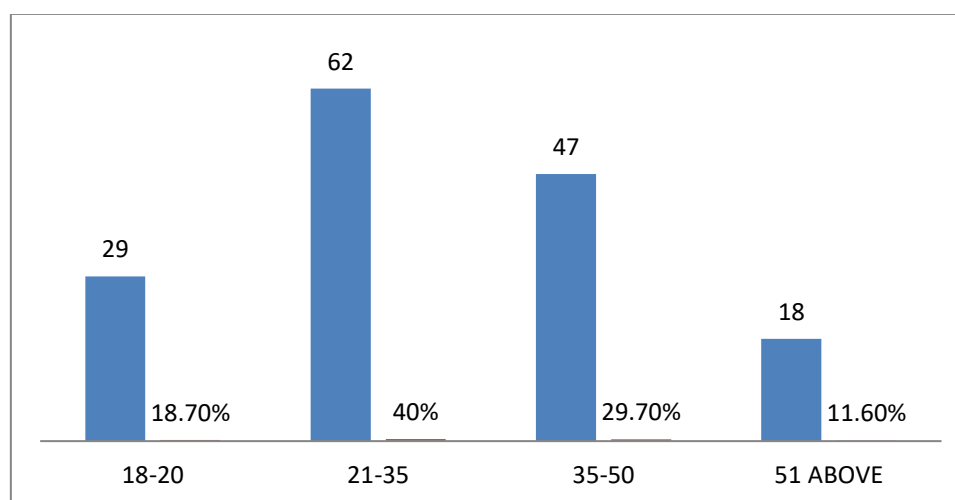


CHART 4.1.2 AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS

INTERPRETATION

Table two indicates the age of the respondents. From the above table it is interpreted that the number of respondents between 18-20 of age is 18.7%, number of respondents between 21-35 of age is 40%, number of respondents between 35-50 of age is 29.7% and number of respondents of age above 51 is 11.6%

INFERENCE

Majority of the responses is interpreted between the age of 21-35 with 40%

TABLE 4.1.3 MARTIAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Married	98	62.6%
2	Unmarried	58	37.4%
TOTAL		156	100%

Source: Primary data

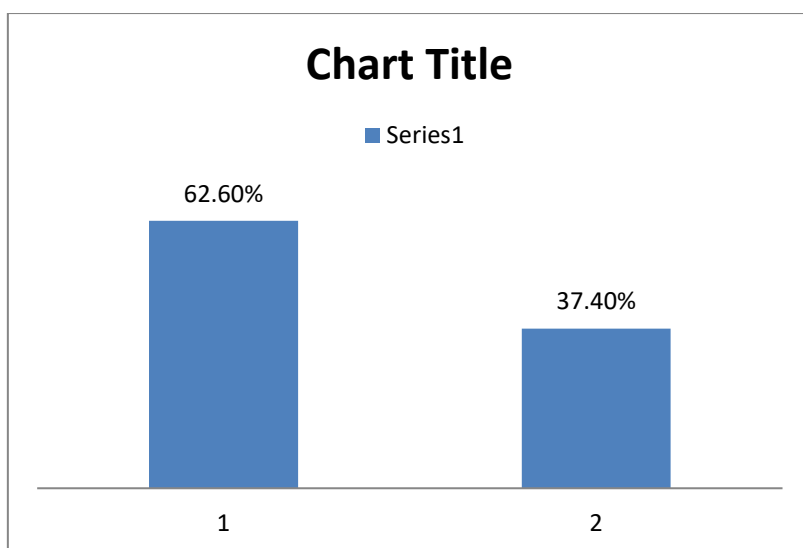


CHART 4.1.3 MARTIAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

INTERPRETATION

Table 3 indicates the martial status of the respondents. From the above table it is interpreted that 62.6% of the respondents are married and 37.4% of the respondents are unmarried.

INFERENCE

Majority of the responses is interpreted as married with 62.6%

TABLE 4.1.4 EDUCATION OF THE RESPONDENT

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Primary(UP TO 5 TH)	41	26%
2	Middle(UP TO 10 TH)	35	22.7%
3	Secondary(UP TO 12 TH)	26	16.9%
4	Not literate	54	34.4%
TOTAL		156	100%

Source: Primary data

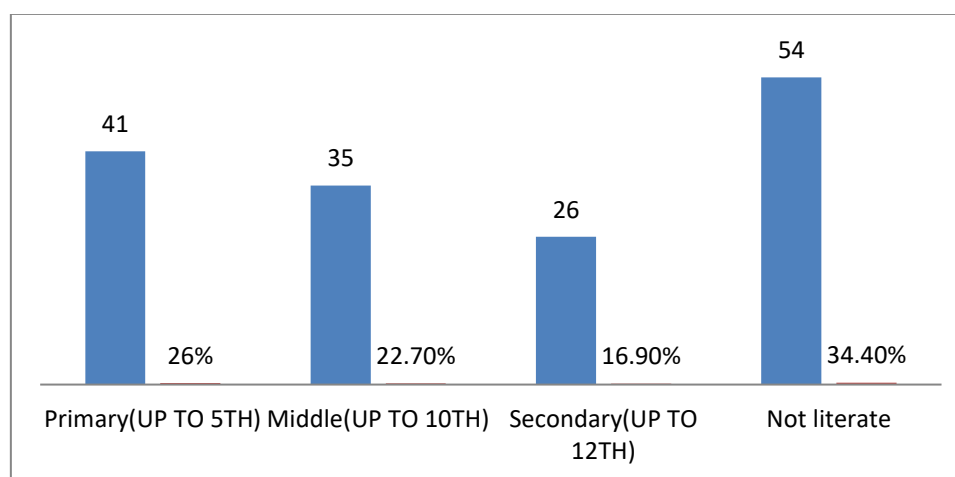


CHART 4.1.4 EDUCATION OF THE RESPONDENT

INTERPRETATION

Table 4 indicates the education of the respondents. From the above table it is interpreted that 26% of the respondents qualification is primary(up to 5th), 22.7% of the respondents qualification is middle(up to 10th) , 16.9% of the respondents qualification is secondary(up to 12th) and 34.4% of the respondents are not literate.

INFERENCE

Majority of the responses is interpreted as not literate with 34.4%

TABLE 4.1.5 LIVELIHOOD OF THE RESPONDENTS

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Affected	19	12.4%
2	Partially affected	48	30.7%
3	Fully affected	87	55.6%
4	Not affected	2	1.3%
TOTAL		156	100%

Source: Primary data

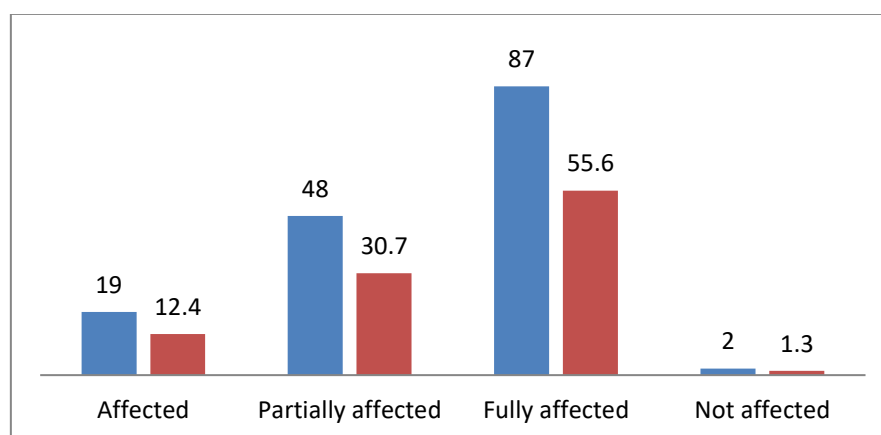


CHART 4.1.5 LIVELIHOOD OF THE RESPONDENTS

INTERPRETATION

Table 5 explains about how much the daily wagers livelihood have affected during this COVID-19 pandemic period. From the above table it is interpreted that 12.4% of the respondents livelihood has been affected, 30.7% of the respondents are partially affected, 55.6% of the respondents livelihood have fully affected and 1.3% of the respondents are not affected.

INFERENCE

Majority of the respondent's livelihood is interpreted as fully affected with 55.6%

TABLE 4.1.6 WAGE MODE OF THE RESPONDENTS

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Hours	10	6.4%
2	Day	21	13.5%
3	Units of work done	123	78.8%
4	Other time units	2	1.3%
TOTAL		156	100%

Source: Primary data

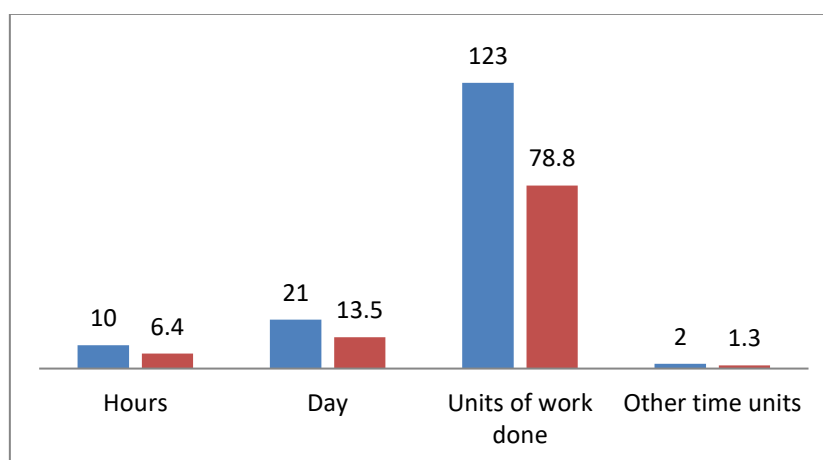


CHART 4.1.6 WAGE MODE OF THE RESPONDENTS

INTERPRETATION

Table 6 explains about the payment type of the daily wage workers. From the above table it is interpreted that 6.4% of the respondents daily wage workers salary depends on the hours of working, 13.5% of the respondents daily wage workers salary depends on the no of days, 78.8% of the respondents daily wage workers salary depends on the units of work done and 1.3% of the respondents have choose others mode of wage.

INFERENCE

Majority of the respondent's daily wage is interpreted as units of work done with 78.8%

TABLE 4.1.7 MOST AFFECTED TYPES OF WAGE WORKERS

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Street vendors	12	7.7%
2	Laundry workers	12	7.7%
3	Construction workers	5	3.2%
4	All the above	127	81.4%
TOTAL		156	100%

Source: Primary data

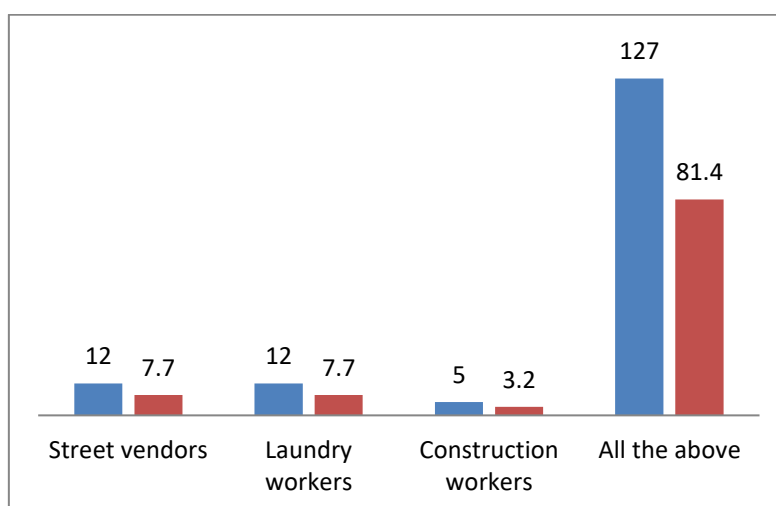


CHART 4.1.7 MOST AFFECTED TYPES OF WAGE WORKERS

INTERPRETATION

Table 7 explains about the different types of wage workers. From the above table it is interpreted that 7.7% respondents says that street vendors are the most affected, 7.7% respondents says that laundry workers are the most affected, 3.2% of the respondents says that construction workers are the most affected and 81.4% of the respondents says that all the above categories of wage workers had affected during this pandemic situation.

INFERENCE

Majority of the responses is interpreted as all the above with 81.4%

TABLE 4.1.8 EXPERIENCE OF THE RESPONDENTS

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Less than a month	18	11.8%
2	Between 1-6 months	45	28.3%
3	Between 6 months	43	27.6%
4	More than a year	50	32.2%
TOTAL		156	100%

Source: Primary data

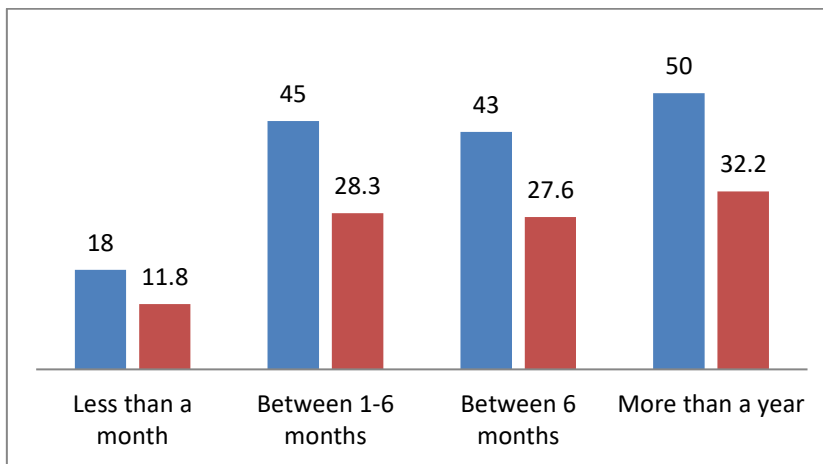


CHART 4.1.8 EXPERIENCE OF THE RESPONDENTS

INTERPRETATION

Table 8 explains about the experience of the respondents. From the above table it is interpreted that 11.8% of the respondents are working under vasantha construction for less than a month, 28.3% of the respondents are working under vasantha construction between 1-6 months, 27.6% of the respondents are working under vasantha construction between 6 months and 32.2% of the respondents are working under vasantha construction for more than a year.

INFERENCE

Majority of the responses is interpreted as more than a year with 32.2%

TABLE 4.1.9 JOB OPPORTUNITIES DURING LOCKDOWN PERIOD

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Higher than normal days	8	5.2%
2	Lower than normal days	49	31.6%
3	As same as the normal days	19	11.6%
4	No job opportunities	80	51.6%
TOTAL		156	100%

Source: Primary data

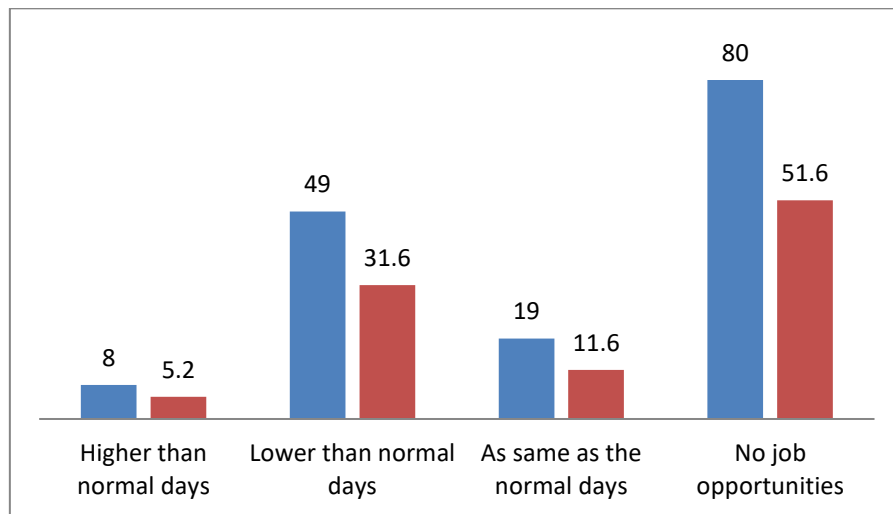


CHART 4.1.9 JOB OPPORTUNITIES DURING LOCKDOWN PERIOD

INTERPRETATION

Table 9 indicates about the job opportunities during lockdown period. From the above table it is interpreted that 5.2% of the respondents says job opportunities is higher than normal days, 31.6% of the respondents says that job opportunities are lower than normal days, 11.6% of the respondents says job opportunities are as same as the normal days and 51.6% of the respondents says no job opportunities.

INFERENCE

Majority of the responses is interpreted as no job opportunities with 51.6

TABLE 4.1.10 PLACE OF LIVING

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Rented house	60	38.6%
2	Hostel	32	20.3%
3	Temporary accommodation	47	30.1%
4	Others	17	11.1%
TOTAL		156	100%

Source: Primary data

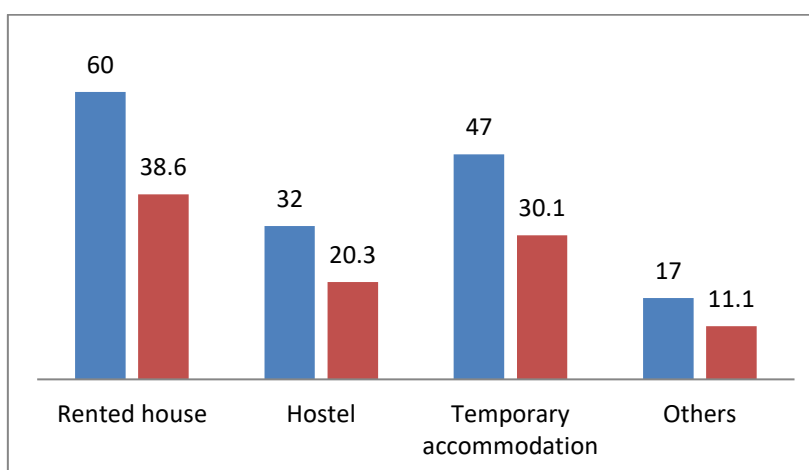


CHART 4.1.10 PLACE OF LIVING

INTERPRETATION

Table 10 indicates the place of living of the respondents. From the above table it is interpreted that 38.6% of the respondents are living in rented house, 20.3% of the respondents are living in hostels, 30.1% of the respondents are living in temporary accommodation and 11.1% of respondents choose others.

INFERENCE

Majority of the responses is interpreted as rented house with 38.6%

TABLE4.1.11 MOST AFFECTED DAILY WAGE WORKERS

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Native daily wage workers	44	28.1%
2	Migrant daily wage workers	112	71.9%
TOTAL		156	100%

Source: Primary data

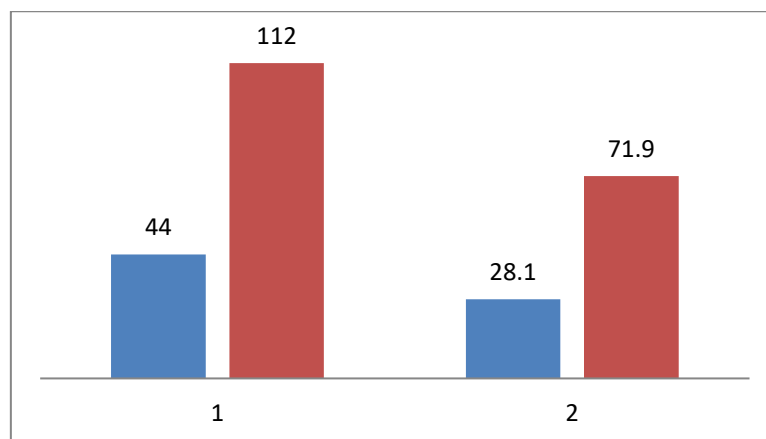


CHART 4.1.11 MOST AFFECTED DAILY WAGE WORKERS

INTERPRETATION

Table 11 indicates the most affected type of daily wage workers. From the above table it is interpreted that 28.1% of the respondents says that native daily wage workers are the most affected and 71.9% of the respondents says that the migrant daily wage workers are the most affected.

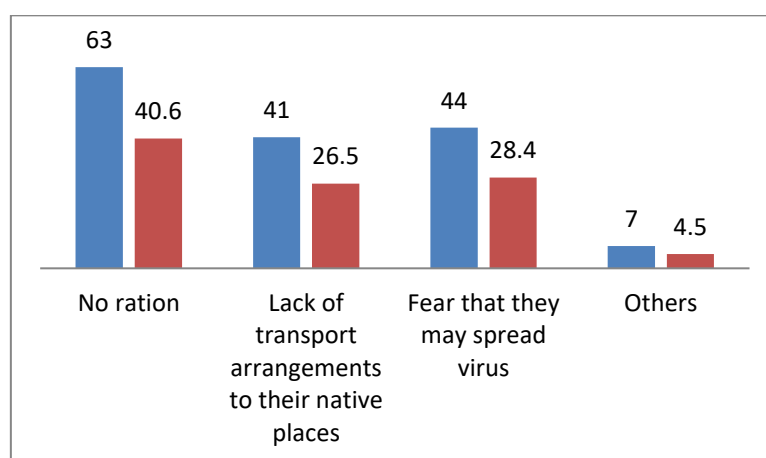
INFERENCE

Majority of the responses are interpreted as migrant daily wage workers with 71.9%

TABLE 4.1.12 DIFFICULTIES OF MIGRANT WORKERS

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	No ration	63	40.6%
2	Lack of transport arrangements to their native places	41	26.5%
3	Fear that they may spread virus	44	28.4%
4	Others	7	4.5%
TOTAL		156	100%

Source: Primary data

**CHART 4.1.12 DIFFICULTIES OF MIGRANT WORKERS**

INTERPRETATION

Table 12 indicates the sufferings of migrant daily wage workers. From the above table 40.6% of the respondents is interpreted as migrant workers are the most affected because of no ration, 26.5% of the respondents says the migrant workers are the most affected due to the lack of transport arrangements to their native places, 28.4% of the respondents says they are most affected because of the fear of spreading virus and 4.5% responses are interpreted as others.

INFERENCE

Majority of the responses are interpreted as no ration with 40.6%

TABLE 4.1.13 TOTAL INCOME OF THE RESPONDENTS DURING COVID

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Comparatively low	90	57.7%
2	Comparatively high	18	11.5%
3	Remains the same	23	14.7%
4	No income	25	16%
TOTAL		156	100%

Source: Primary data

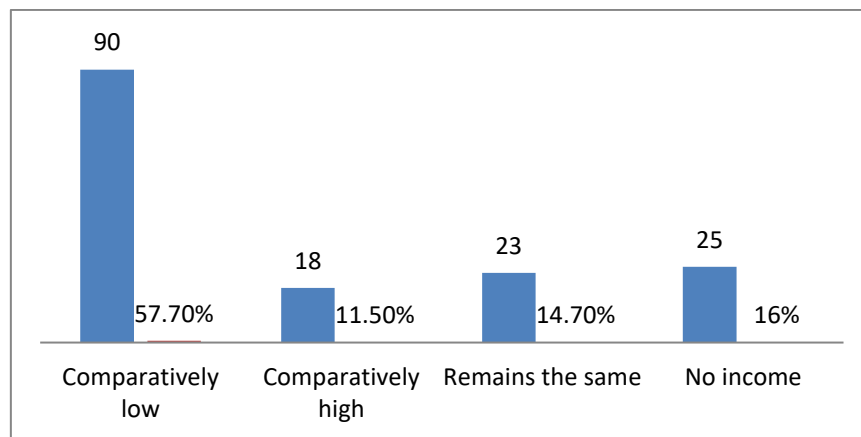


CHART 4.1.13 TOTAL INCOME OF THE RESPONDENTS DURING COVID

INTERPRETATION

Table 13 indicates the total income of the family during lockdown over normal days. It is interpreted that 57.7% of the respondents says comparatively low, 11.5% of the respondents says comparatively high, 14.7% of the respondents say remains the same and 16% of the respondents says no income.

INFERENCE

Majority of the responses are interpreted as comparatively low with 57.7%

TABLE 4.1.14 WAGES RECEIVED FOR WORK DONE DURING LOCKDOWN

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	75-100%	6	4%
2	51-75%	61	39.1%
3	25-50%	45	29.1%
4	Below 25%	44	27.8%
TOTAL		156	100%

Source: Primary data

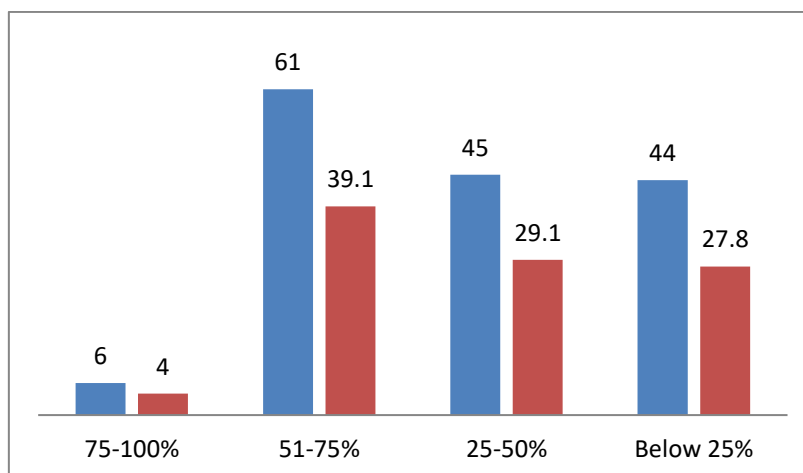


CHART 4.1.14 WAGES RECEIVED FOR WORK DONE DURING LOCKDOWN

INTERPRETATION

Table 14 indicates the wages received for work done during lockdown. From the above table it is interpreted that 4% of the respondents got 75-100% wage for the work done, 39.1% of the respondents got 51-75% for the work done, 29.2% of the respondents got 25-50% for the work done and 27.8% of the respondents got below 25%.

INFERENCE

Majority of the responses are interpreted as 51-75% with 39.1%

TABLE 4.1.15 IMPACT ON COVID-19 IN EMPLOYMENT BASED ON GENDER SPECIFIC

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Inequality between men and women	42	26.8%
2	Men's got more opportunity	45	28.8%
3	Women's got more opportunity	9	5.8%
4	Equal job opportunities	60	38.6%
TOTAL		156	100%

Source: Primary data

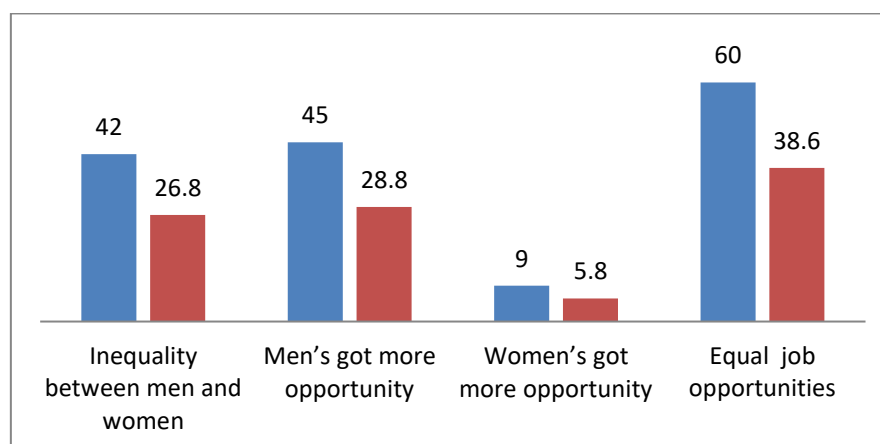


CHART 4.1.15 IMPACT ON COVID-19 IN EMPLOYMENT BASED ON GENDER SPECIFIC

INTERPRETATION

Table 15 indicates the employment opportunities in gender specific. From the above table it is interpreted that 26.8% of the respondents says inequality between men and women, 28.8% of the respondents says mens got more opportunity, 5.8% of the respondents says womens got more opportunity and 38.6% of the respondents says equal job opportunities.

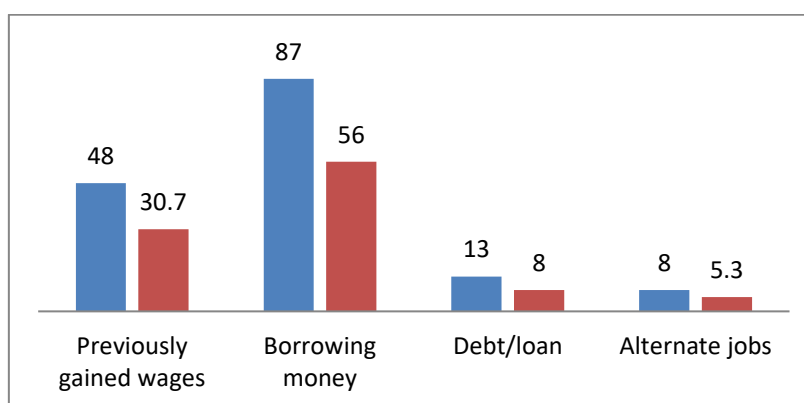
INFERENCE

Majority of the responses are interpreted as equal job opportunities with 38.6%

TABLE 4.1.16 ECONOMIC CRISIS OF THE RESPONDENTS DURING COVID

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Previously gained wages	48	30.7%
2	Borrowing money	87	56%
3	Debt/loan	13	8%
4	Alternate jobs	8	5.3%
TOTAL		156	100%

Source: Primary data

**CHART 4.1.16 ECONOMIC CRISIS OF THE RESPONDENTS DURING COVID**

INTERPRETATION

Table 16 indicates the economic crisis undergoing by daily wage workers during COVID-19 pandemic period. From the above table it is interpreted that 30.7% of the respondents says by previously gained wages, 56% of the respondents says by borrowing money, 8% of the respondents says by debt/loan and 5.3% of the respondents says alternative jobs.

INFERENCE

Majority of the responses are interpreted as borrowing money with 56%

TABLE 4.1.17 DURATION OF PAYMENT FOR ESSENTIALS BY THE RESPONDENTS

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Less than 2 days	27	17.1%
2	Less than a week	44	28.3%
3	Up to a week	73	46.7%
4	Others	12	7.9%
TOTAL		156	100%

Source: Primary data

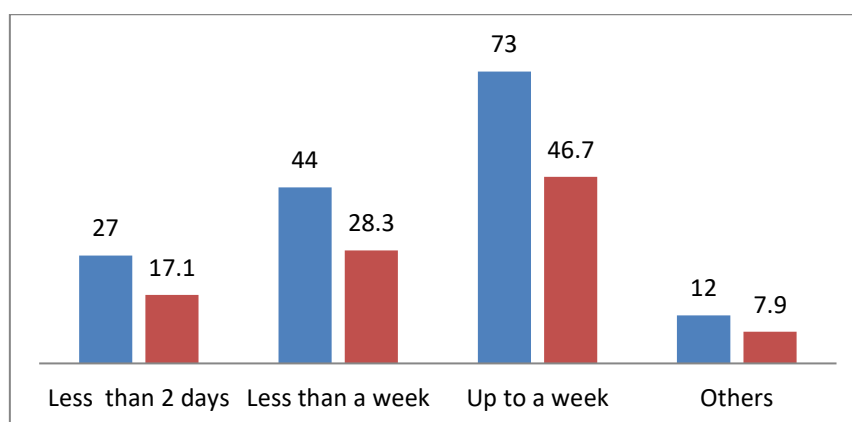


CHART 4.1.17 DURATION OF PAYMENT FOR ESSENTIALS BY THE RESPONDENTS

INTERPRETATION

Table 17 indicates about how long the daily labourers able to pay for the essentials during lockdown period. From the above table it is interpreted that 17.1% of the respondents says less than 2 days they were able to pay for the essentials during lockdown, 28.3% of the respondents says less than a week, 46.7% of the respondents says up to a week and 7.9% of the respondents says others.

INFERENCE

Majority of the responses are interpreted as up to a week with 46.7%

TABLE 4.1.18 INCOME OF THE RESPONDENTS BEFORE LOCKDOWN

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Less than 1000	9	5.8%
2	1000-1500	18	11.5%
3	1500-2000	21	13.5%
4	2000 above	108	69.2%
TOTAL		156	100%

Source: Primary data

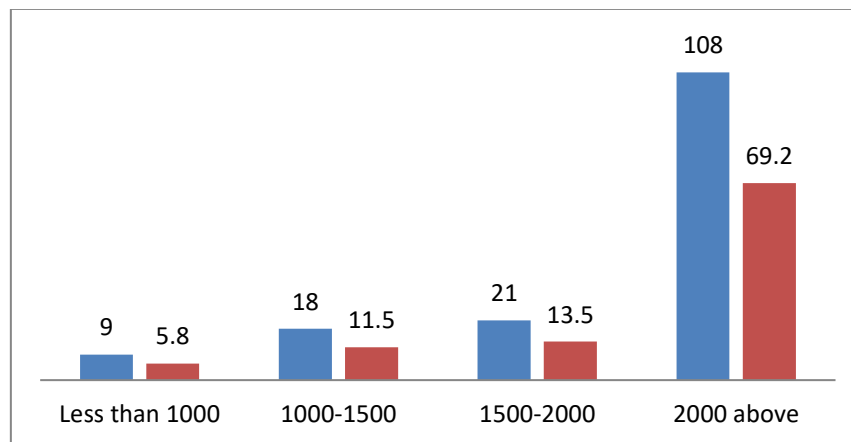


CHART 4.1.18 INCOME OF THE RESPONDENTS BEFORE LOCKDOWN

INTERPRETATION

Table 18 indicates the approximate total income of the family before lockdown. From the above table it is interpreted that 5.8% of the respondents says less than 1000, 11.5% of the respondents says 1000-1500, 13.5% of the respondents says 1500-2000 and 69.2% of the respondents says above 2000.

INFERENCE

Majority of the responses are interpreted as 2000 above with 69.2%

TABLE 4.1.19 INCOME OF THE RESPONDENTS DURING LOCKDOWN

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Less than 1000	110	70.5%
2	1000-1500	22	14.1%
3	1500-2000	15	9.6%
4	2000 above	9	5.8%
TOTAL		156	100%

Source: Primary data

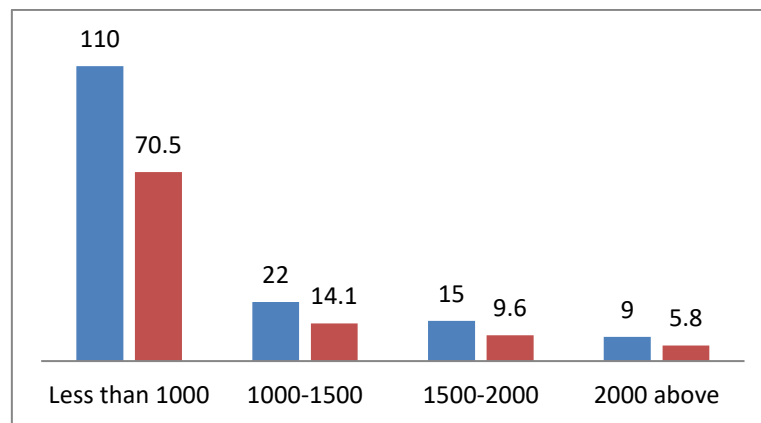


CHART 4.1.19 INCOME OF THE RESPONDENTS DURING LOCKDOWN

INTERPRETATION

Table 19 indicates the approximate total income of the family during lockdown. From the above table it is interpreted that 70.5% of the respondents says less than 1000, 14.1% of the respondents says 1000-1500, 9.6% of the respondents says 1500-2000 and 5.8% of the respondents says above 2000.

INFERENCE

Majority of the responses are interpreted as less than 1000 with 70.5%

TABLE 4.1.20 DURING LOCKDOWN SOMETHING WHICH THEY LIKE THE MOST

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Staying in home	37	23.5%
2	More time to other activities	43	27.5%
3	Spending time with family	71	45.8%
4	Others	5	3.2%
TOTAL		156	100%

Source: Primary data

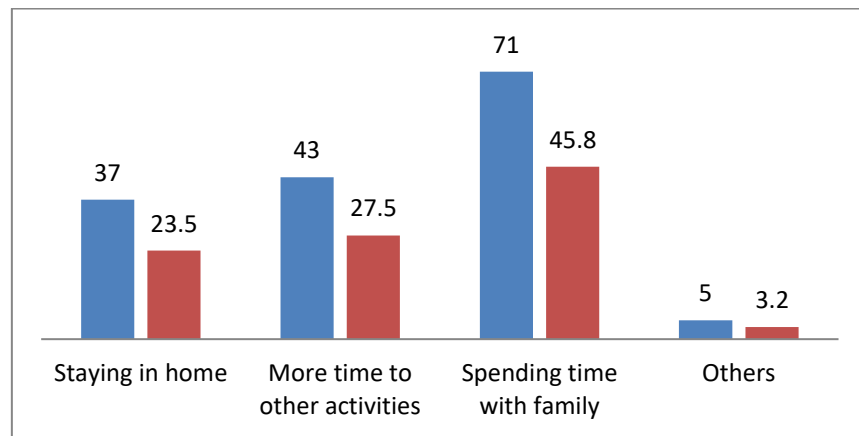


CHART 4.1.20 DURING LOCKDOWN SOMETHING WHICH THEY LIKE THE MOST

INTERPRETATION

Table 20 indicates something which the respondents(daily wage workers) like the most during lockdown. From the above table it is interpreted that 23.5% of the respondents likes staying in home, 27.5% of the respondents says spending more time to other activities, 45.8% of the respondents says spending time with family and 3.2% of the respondents says others.

INFERENCE

Majority of the responses are interpreted as spending time with family with 45.8%

TABLE 4.1.21 SATISFACTORY LEVEL OF THE RESPONDENTS FOR RELIEF MEASURES

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Highly satisfactory	13	8.4%
2	Satisfactory	50	32.3%
3	Moderate	88	56.1%
4	Dissatisfactory	5	3.2%
TOTAL		156	100%

Source: Primary data

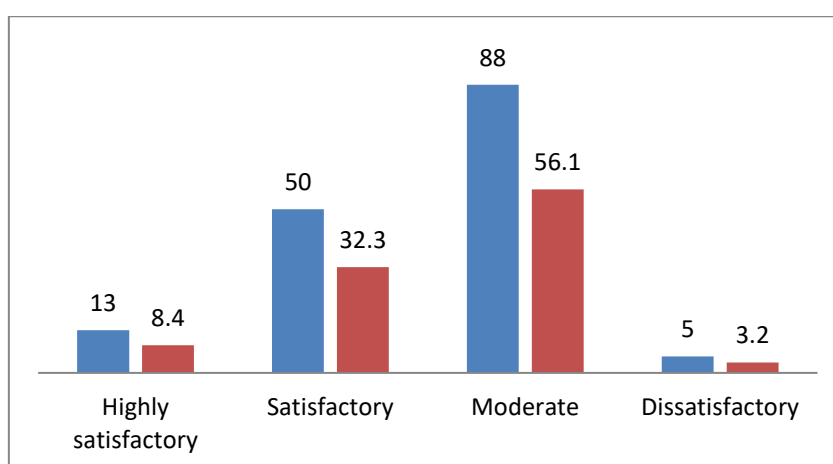


CHART 4.1.21 SATISFACTORY LEVEL OF THE RESPONDENTS FOR RELIEF MEASURES

INTERPRETATION

Table 21 indicates the relief measures from the government. From the above table it is interpreted that 8.4% of the respondents says it is highly satisfactory, 32.3% of the respondents says relief measures are satisfactory, 56.1% of the respondents say moderate and 3.2% of the respondents says it is dissatisfactory.

INFERENCE

Majority of the responses are interpreted as moderate with 56.1%

TABLE 4.1.22 DIGITAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE RESPONDENTS (OUT OF 100)

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Below 15	14	9%
2	16-35	82	52.6%
3	36-55	49	31.4%
4	Above 56	11	7.1%
TOTAL		156	100%

Source: Primary data

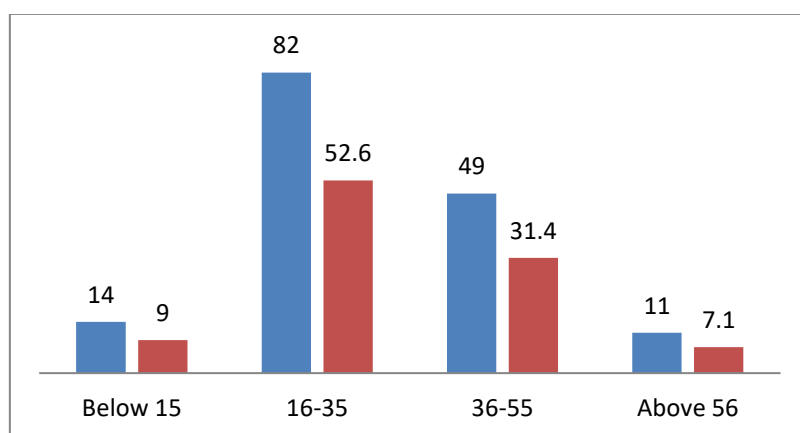


CHART 4.1.22 DIGITAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE RESPONDENTS (OUT OF 100)

INTERPRETATION

Table 22 indicates out of 100 daily wage workers how many of them have technical knowledge. From the above table it is interpreted that 9% of the respondents says below 15, 52.6% of the respondents says 16-35, 31.4% of the respondents says 36-55 and 7.1% of the respondents says it above 56 members.

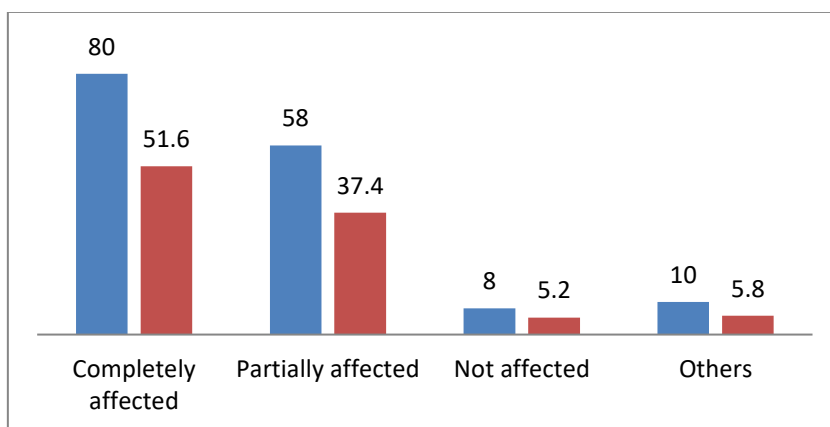
INFERENCE

Majority of the responses are interpreted as 16-35 with 52.6%

TABLE 4.1.23 EDUCATON OF RESPONDENTS CHILDRENS

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Completely affected	80	51.6%
2	Partially affected	58	37.4%
3	Not affected	8	5.2%
4	Others	10	5.8%
TOTAL		156	100%

Source: Primary data

**CHART 4.1.23 EDUCATON OF RESPONDENTS CHILDRENS**

INTERPRETATION

Table 23 indicates the education of the daily wage workers childrens. From the above table it is interpreted that 51.6% of the respondents says it is completely affected, 37.4% of the respondents says it is partially affected, 5.2% of the respondents says it is not affected and 5.8% of the respondents chose others.

INFERENCE

Majority of the responses are interpreted as completely affected with 51.6%

TABLE 4.1.24 JOB OPPORTUNITIES OVER LOCKDOWN PERIOD

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Comparatively low	52	33.5%
2	Comparatively high	62	39.4%
3	Remains the same	25	16.1%
4	No opportunities	17	11%
TOTAL		156	100%

Source: Primary data

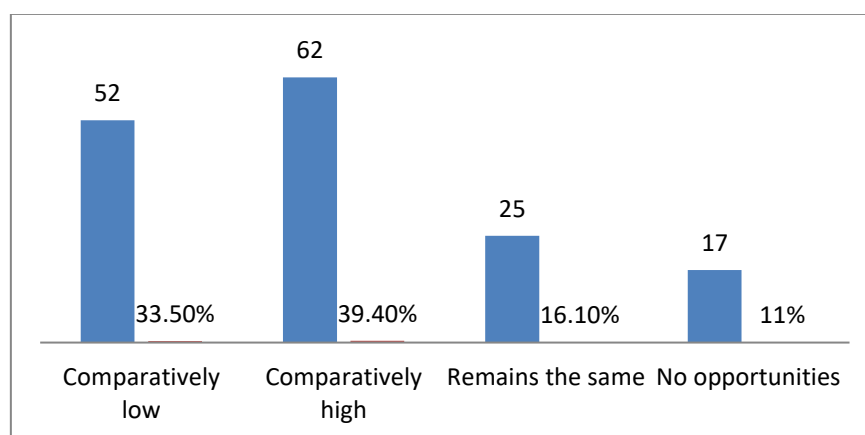


CHART 4.1.24 JOB OPPORTUNITIES OVER LOCKDOWN PERIOD

INTERPRETATION

Table 24 indicates the job opportunities during lockdown over normal days. From the above table it is interpreted that 33.5% of the respondents says it is comparatively low, 39.4% of the respondents says it is comparatively high, 16.1% of the respondents says it remains the same and 11% of the respondents says they have no job opportunities.

INFERENCE

Majority of the responses are interpreted as comparatively high with 39.4%

TABLE 4.1.25 NO OF WORKING DAYS AFTER LOCKDOWN

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	12-15	25	16%
2	15-19	83	53.2%
3	20-24	44	28.2%
4	25 and more	4	2.6%
TOTAL		156	100%

Source: Primary data

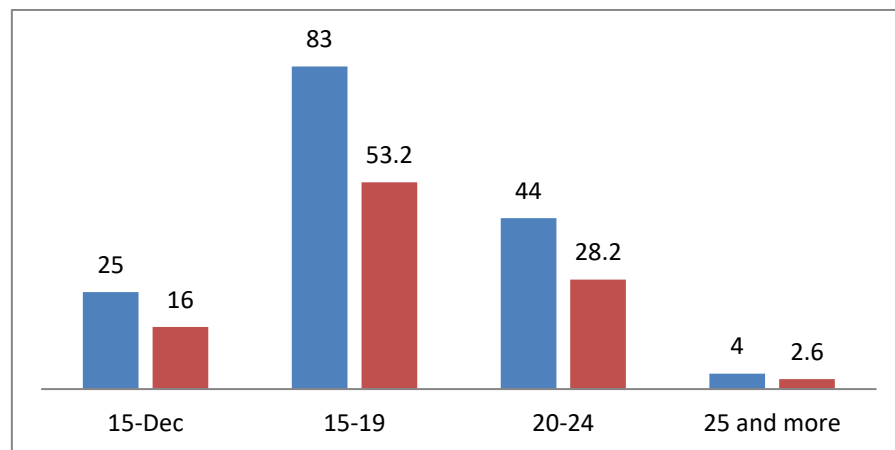


CHART 4.1.25 NO OF WORKING DAYS AFTER LOCKDOWN

INTERPRETATION

Table 25 indicates how many days the daily wage workers are getting job opportunities after the relaxation of lockdown. From the above table it is interpreted that 16% of the respondents says , 53.2% of the respondents says 15-19 days, 28.2% of the respondents says 20-24 days and 2.6% of the respondents say 25 and more.

INFERENCE

Majority of the responses are interpreted as 15-19 days with 53.2%

TABLE 4.1.26 SUPPORT FROM THE STATE THROUGH PROGRAMMES AND SCHEMES

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Strongly agree	25	16%
2	Agree	62	39.7%
3	Disagree	63	40.4%
4	Strongly disagree	6	3.9%
TOTAL		156	100%

Source: Primary data

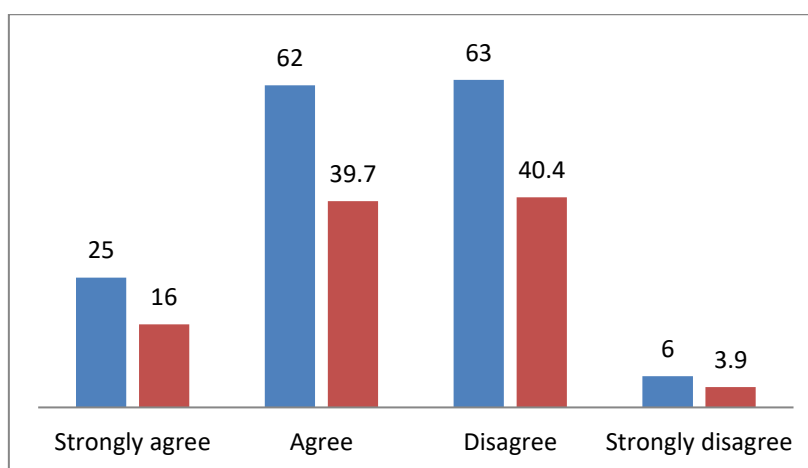


CHART 4.1.26 SUPPORT FROM THE STATE THROUGH PROGRAMMES AND SCHEMES

INTERPRETATION

Table 26 indicates the support from the state programmes and schemes. From the above table it is interpreted that 16% of the respondents strongly agree, 39.7% of the respondents agree, 40.4% of the respondents disagree and 3.9% of them strongly disagree.

INFERENCE

Majority of the responses are interpreted as disagree with 40.4%

TABLE 4.1.27 RECEIVEMENT OF FREE ESSENTIALS OR INCREASED RATIIONS DURING COVID-19

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	From the government	59	38.1%
2	From other sources	27	17.4%
3	From vasantha constructions	65	41.3%
4	Others	5	3.2%
TOTAL		156	100%

Source: Primary data

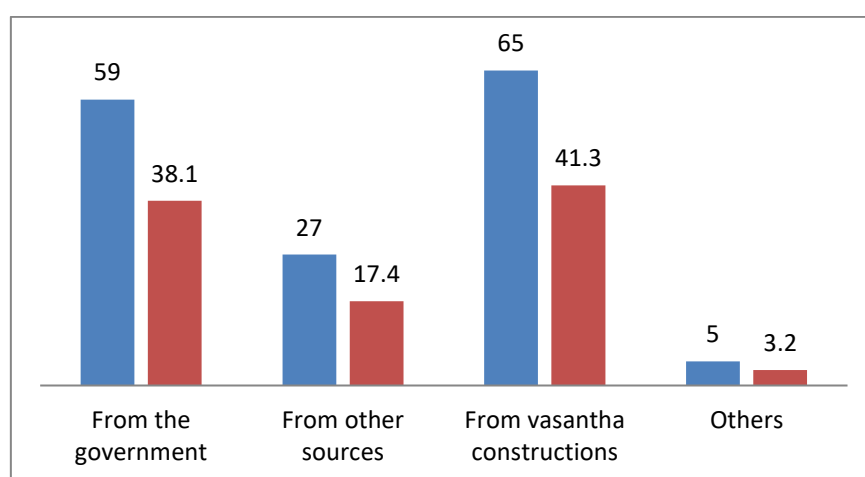


CHART 4.1.27 RECEIVEMENT OF FREE ESSENTIALS OR INCREASED RATIIONS DURING COVID-19

INTERPRETATION

Table 27 indicates the free essentials and rations to the daily wage workers. From the above table it is interpreted that 38.1% of the respondents says from the government, 17.4% of the respondents says from other sources, 41.3% of the respondents says from vasantha constructions and 3.2% of the respondents says others.

INFERENCE

Majority of the responses are interpreted as vasantha construction with 41.3%

CHAPTER-5

5.1 FINDINGS

- ✓ Majority of the responses is interpreted as male with 57.4%
- ✓ Majority of the responses is interpreted between the age of 21-35 with 40%
- ✓ Majority of the responses is interpreted as married with 62.6
- ✓ Majority of the responses is interpreted as not literate with 34.4%
- ✓ Majority of the respondent's livelihood is interpreted as fully affected with 55.6%
- ✓ Majority of the respondent's daily wage is interpreted as units of work done with 78.8%
- ✓ Majority of the responses is interpreted as all the above with 81.4%
- ✓ Majority of the responses is interpreted as more than a year with 32.2%
- ✓ Majority of the responses is interpreted as no job opportunities with 51.6
- ✓ Majority of the responses is interpreted as rented house with 38.6%
- ✓ Majority of the responses are interpreted as migrant daily wage workers with 71.9%
- ✓ Majority of the responses are interpreted as no ration with 40.6%
- ✓ Majority of the responses are interpreted as comparatively low with 57.7%
- ✓ Majority of the responses are interpreted as 51-75% with 39.1%
- ✓ Majority of the responses are interpreted as equal job opportunities with 38.6%
- ✓ Majority of the responses are interpreted as borrowing money with 56%
- ✓ Majority of the responses are interpreted as up to a week with 46.7%
- ✓ Majority of the responses are interpreted as 2000 above with 69.2%
- ✓ Majority of the responses are interpreted as less than 1000 with 70.5%
- ✓ Majority of the responses are interpreted as spending time with family with 45.8%
- ✓ Majority of the responses are interpreted as moderate with 56.1%
- ✓ Majority of the responses are interpreted as 16-35 with 52.6%
- ✓ Majority of the responses are interpreted as completely affected with 51.6%
- ✓ Majority of the responses are interpreted as comparatively high with 39.4%

- ✓ Majority of the responses are interpreted as 15-19 days with 53.2%
- ✓ Majority of the responses are interpreted as disagree with 40.4%
- ✓ Majority of the responses are interpreted as Vasantha construction with 41.3%

5.2 SUGGESTION

- ✓ Financial support may be offered based on the number of members in the family (Check the Ration Card) instead of giving equal amount (as Government paid Rs.1,000/- each) paying to all families.
- ✓ Rs.1,000/- is insufficient even for one week during the imbalanced Indian Economy and price of every consumer goods are so costly. So the local volunteers may come forward as a team and help those people.
- ✓ Foods, Grocery packs and necessary Medicines are to be provided at free of cost.
- ✓ Proper medical facilities, proper clean drinking water facilities and sanitary facilities are to be ensured at minimum cost at least.
- ✓ Job opportunity is to be created based on the skill and qualification of the people after the lockdown period.
- ✓ Lockdown relaxation may be given to those daily wage workers to do their work through which they may stand on their own legs and not looking at others hand.
- ✓ People are to be guided to overcome various social, psychological and emotional traumas that they face during this lockdown period.

5.3 CONCLUSION

- ✓ The Impact of Covid-19 on Daily Wage Workers is the right topic according to the researcher's point of view during the lockdown period due to the Outbreak Virus covid-19. The daily wage workers usually face many problems like job irregularity and imbalanced payment structure. If there is a climate change (weather condition), certain labourers like masons may not go for construction work; the drivers who run vehicles for hiring (rent) may not earn unless the public use those vehicles; some category people who are going for work like housekeeping, tailoring, street selling, carpentry, plumbing and painting, may not get income if suddenly they fall ill or any other family related issues that they face. Under all those unavoidable critical conditions, the daily wage workers are swimming upstream and living their life. But unexpectedly the stunning new life killing and pandemic disease Covid-19 fully locked the entire life of the people with no job, no income, no food, no safety and no medicine and generated social, psychological and emotional traumas problem. So the government, local authorities, volunteers teams and non government organization should come forward and do the immediate measures to save the people first from the starvation and then save from the virus Covid-19.
- ✓ The result obtained from the population who participated in the study depicts the knowledge and awareness of the problems faced by the daily labourers during the lockdown. The present study confirms that the daily wage laborers' are the most affected during this pandemic period. And the government should also implement a scheme so as to provide daily needs to the laborers. Hence, the problems faced by the daily laborers during lockdown have been analyzed.

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APPENDIX-I (QUESTIONNAIRE)

- 1) Gender : A) Male
B) Female
- 2) Age : A) 18-20 B) 21-35
C) 35-50 D) 51 above
- 3) Marital status : A) Married
B) Unmarried
- 4) Education : A) Primary (Up to 5th)
B) Middle (Up to 10th)
C) Secondary (Up to 12th)
D) Not literate
- 5) Livelihood of daily laborers have been?
- Affected
 - Partially affected
 - Fully affected
 - Not affected
- 6) Wage rates depend on?
- Hours
 - Day
 - Units of work done
 - Other time units

7) Whom do you think is the most affected due to the cut down of daily wages during this COVID-19 pandemic period?

- Street Vendors
- Laundry workers
- Construction workers
- All the above

8) How long has it been since you started working under Vasantha constructions?

- Less than a month
- Between 1-6 months
- Between 6 months to a year
- More than a year

9) Job opportunities during the lockdown period?

- Higher than normal days
- Lower than normal days
- As same as the normal days
- No job opportunities

10) Where do you live in?

- Rented house
- Hostel
- Temporary accommodation
- Others

11) Whom do you think are the most affected during this pandemic period?

- Native daily wage workers

- Migrant daily wage workers

12) Why do you think the migrant daily workers are most affected?

- No ration card

- Lack of transport arrangements to their native places

- Fear that they may spread virus

- Others

13) The total income of the family during pandemic over normal days?

- Comparatively less

- Comparatively high

- Remains the same

- No income

14) Since the lockdown have you received wages for the work done?

- 75-100%

- 51-75%

- 25-50%

- Below 25%

15) Impact of COVID-19 in employment based on gender specific?

- Inequality between men and women

- Men's got more opportunity

- Women's got more opportunity

- Equal job opportunities

16) How do you think the daily laborers are meeting their economic crises occurred during COVID-19?

- Previously gained wages
- Borrowing money
- Debt/loan
- Alternate jobs

17) During lockdown, how long you are able to pay for essentials?

- Less than 2 days
- Less than a week
- Up to a week
- Others

18) Approximate total income of the family before COVID-19?

- Less than 1000
- 1000-1500
- 1500-2000
- 2000 above

19) Approximate total income of the family during COVID-19?

- Less than 1000
- 1000-1500
- 1500-2000
- 2000 above

20) Even though many problem in the lockdown some things which you like the most?

- Staying in home
- More time to other activities
- Spending time with family
- Others

21) Relief measure from the government is?

- Highly satisfactory
- Satisfactory
- Moderate
- Dissatisfactory

22) Out of 100 daily wage workers how many of them are digitally literate?

- Below 15
- 16-35
- 36-55
- Above 56

23) During this pandemic period the daily wage workers children's education got?

- Completely affected
- Partially affected
- Not affected
- Others

24) After the relaxation of lockdown approximately how many day per month you are getting employment?

- 12-15

- 15-19

- 20-24

- 25 and more

25) After the relaxation of lockdown job opportunities over lockdown period is?

- Comparatively high

- Comparatively low

- Remains the same

- No opportunities

26) Do you think the daily wage workers get support from the state through any programs and schemes?

- Strongly agree

- Agree

- Disagree

- Strongly disagree

27) Have you received any free essentials or increased rations after the lockdown?

- From Government

- From other sources

- From Vasantha construction

- Others

28) What type of helps offered and need to be offered by the government for the daily wage workers during this pandemic situation?

