

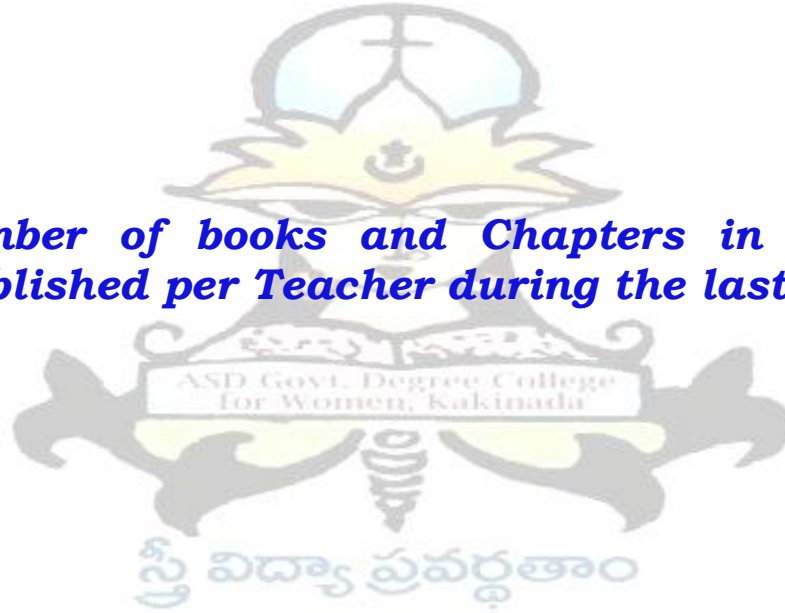


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3.4.4. Number of books and Chapters in edited Volumes published per Teacher during the last five years (5)



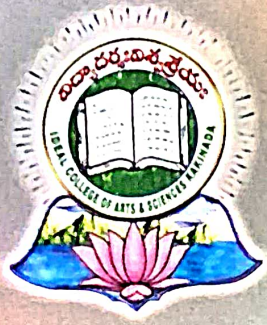
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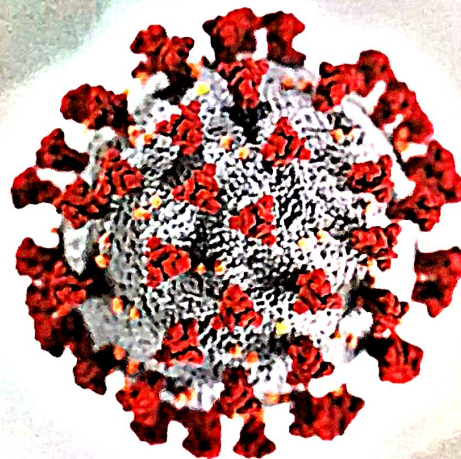
Sl. No.	Name of the Teacher	Title of the Book published	Title of the Chapter published	Name of the Publisher
1	R.R.D. Sirisha & K. Yamuna	Impact of Covid-19 on the Migrant Labour in India	Impact of Covid-19 on Hospitality Industry in India	Likhitha Publications
2	R.R.D. Sirisha	Impact of Covid-19 on the Migrant Labour in India	Mutual Funds in India: Challenges and opportunities	Likhitha Publications
3	P. Sanjotha	Impact of Covid-19 on the Migrant Labour in India	Plight of Indian Migrant Labour during COVID-19 Pandemic	Likhitha Publications
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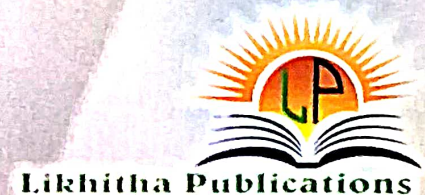
Two Day National Seminar on
IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON THE MIGRANT LABOUR IN INDIA
26th, 27th Feb, 2021



COVID-19

Organized by
DEPARTMENTS OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Editors
Dr. G.Steeven Raju
Dr.K.Swamiji



Impact of COVID-19 on the Migrant Labour in India

Editors

Dr. G.Steeven Raju

Dr.K.Swamiji

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Impact of Covid-19 on Hospitality Industry in India

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ABSTRACT

Travel restrictions owing to COVID-19 continue to impact hospitality, travel and tourism sectors within India and around the world. In order to gauge the impact of the pandemic on the hospitality sector in India, I performed an analysis with key hotel operators. The outcomes of the paper have been insightfully captured 'Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Hospitality Industry' that highlights the effects of the pandemic on development and opening of new hotels, as well as the support required for the sustenance of the sector. This is an attempt has been made for showing ways for overcoming from this pandemic situation by the hospitality industry.

INTRODUCTION

The world is still coming to terms with the COVID-19 outbreak and there is no doubt that the pandemic will change the world as we know it. With the globalized world going into partial or complete shutdown, the overall impact on human life, economic growth and businesses is immeasurable, both in the short term and long term due to the uncertainty as things evolve. While most Economists and Analysts currently expect the global economy to rebound, by some measure in the latter part of 2020, the exact timeline cannot be determined till the virus is contained across the globe. Nearer home, the Indian hotels sector has been hit hard, grappling with significantly low demand, with very few future bookings. Essentially, all transient demand has completely vanished – the remaining is largely on account of either a few long stay guests, or hotels having been prescribed by the Government for the international travelers returning to India.

Nothing could have ever prepared us for the COVID-19-shock and although, the current crisis is unlike any other we have ever faced, not all is lost. The Indian hotels sector can recover from this crisis as well, by adjusting strategies in the near term and preparing for the future. In this report, we have tried to quantify the impact of COVID-19 on the Indian hospitality sector, while discussing some of the immediate steps that are needed to help the sector get back on its feet

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

BAKAR, N.A.; ROSBI, S (2020) In order to develop the supply and demand curve to analyze the economic impact of function was created by using factors of price setting of selected goods, tastes and preferences of customers, customers' expectations, the average income of certain countries, and the number of buyers. Meantime, the supply function is developed by using elements of production techniques, resource price, price expectations, price of related goods, supply stocks, and numbers of sellers. The supply and demand curve was then developed in the market equilibrium condition where the demand in the market is equal to the supply in the market. Finally, changes in market equilibrium as the result of the COVID-19 outbreak were investigated. The results indicate that the pandemic created some "panic" level among people and consequently decreased overall demand in the tourism and hospitality industry.

Gössling et al., (2020) Tourism and hospitality industry thrives on the patterns of visitations and considerable efforts are placed by decision makers to attract visitors to support the sector and enhance the multiplier effect from the industry. But due to the ongoing situation travel restrictions are being observed at national and international levels. These travel bans, border closures, events cancellations, quarantine requirements and fear of spread, have placed extreme challenges on tourism and hospitality sectors.

Dimitropoulos P. (2018) Furthermore, the industry heads reflected on the immediate challenge of managing fixed costs when the enterprises are continuing to lose business. Lodging and food service sectors are known to have higher fixed costs and are sensitive to the shocks and instabilities in the market In this regard the responses conveyed similar challenges that the organisations faced.

Ineson E.M., Benke E., László J. (2013) These reflections are indications of the acknowledgement by the industry actors of the ongoing struggle and the need to keep the business running while facing the uphill task of meeting their expenses on regular basis. To add to this, the industry is familiar with the variations in demand and it can be argued that unlike other sectors that may ensure steady income, tourism and hospitality oriented businesses are aware of the potential slack times arising out of various reasons like seasonal demand and crises. Employees and employers likewise need to strengthen their competencies and should sail through these tough times, also because if cost cutting is done, for instance, in the form of employee reduction or layoffs, the re-hiring would be needed as and when the industry recovers. Retaining employees is argued to be less expensive than letting employees leave.

More recently **Alonso et al. (2020)** attempted to explore the issue that small enterprises in hospitality faced during the ongoing crisis and offered preliminary frameworks through inductive analysis. The exploratory work resulted in nine theoretical dimensions that revealed the actions and reactions of hospitality actors toward coping with crisis.

METHODOLOGY

This is a theoretical analysis paper, where secondary information created by completely very different authors and researchers has been used. Forgetting necessary information, varied websites, journals to boot as books are explored by the investigator that has been mentioned among the reference section. The primary information is motivated from few books and articles. This rationalization is collected from some valuables and learning them and informs the market presently

OBJECTIVES

1. To find out the impact of Covid-19 on Hotel Industry
2. To suggest the tips for bounce backing from Corona Virus

COVID-19 & IMPACT ON THE INDIAN HOTELS SECTOR

The Indian hospitality industry is undoubtedly one of the biggest casualties of the COVID-19 outbreak as demand has declined to an all-time low. Global travel advisories, suspension of Visas, imposition of Section-144 (prohibition against mass gatherings), India like most other countries is on a lock down, the ramifications of which are unprecedented.

Inbound Foreign Tourism Comes to a Grinding Halt and Limited Scope for Quick Revival

- Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) into India (particularly leisure travelers) started softening in February, as the spread continued its unabated movement to other countries.
- Following suit, the Indian Government suspended travel visas (with a few exceptions) till 15th April 2020, which in all likelihood will be extended. Even if it is

Given the contagious nature of the virus, it is crucial to have appropriate health and safety policies in place, especially for hotel business that relies on in-person interactions.

In these contexts, hoteliers should promote proper health and safety measures, which may include the following:

- Self-service pay systems.
- Orders through mobile apps.
- Non-contact service and order deliveries.
- Complimentary hand-sanitizer stationed at the entrances and exits.
- Suspension of unnecessary work-place gatherings.
- Readiness to deal with staffing reductions.

Ensure the accuracy of the information on the corona virus

As new information is constantly appearing, not all of it is accurate. Hoteliers should take special care to share verified information and not contribute to spreading misinformation to customers and employees. You should read, share or post information from trusted sources like the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other trusted health care providers.

CONCLUSION

Covid-19 has had an unprecedented impact on the hotels sector in India is putting it mildly... Occupancy and Average Daily Rate (ADR) are expected to reach pre-COVID levels by 2022 and 2023 respectively - assuming that a vaccine is in place by early 2021 and becomes widely available before the end of the year. This will create some confidence to travelers and visitors around the world. Still some of the countries in Europe, America and other cold continents are facing this panic situation. Finally we will see the environment which is before covid-19 very soon. But, present India is not facing such huge impact on this industry. We are slowly recovering by following the guidelines of the government.

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Mutual Funds in India: Challenges and Opportunities

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ABSTRACT

A large number of investment avenues are available for investors in India. Risk and return are the major issues which an investor faces to maximize his returns while choosing investing avenues depending on his objectives, preferences and needs. The advent of mutual funds has helped in garnering the investible funds of this category of investors in a significant way. Mutual fund is one of the most viable investment options for the small investor as it offers an opportunity to invest in a diversified, professionally managed basket of securities at a relatively low cost. Mutual funds offer different schemes for different investment objectives. ELSS funds are one of the best avenues to save tax; also the investor gets the potential upside of equity exposure. Indian investors have little information to take prudent investment decisions. Such information drought is the breeding ground for misguidance, leading the investor to opt for a particular scheme without an in-depth analysis, resulting in dissatisfaction over fund performance. The present paper aims to identify and address the challenges and opportunities in Mutual funds. The study is going to give detailed information of mutual funds to all Stake holders for their financial decisions.

INTRODUCTION

Mutual funds are one of the most well-known investment choices nowadays. A mutual fund is an investment vehicle shaped when an asset management company (AMC) or fund house pools investments from a few people and institutional investors with normal investment targets. A fund supervisor, who is an account proficient, deals with the pooled investment. The person buys protections, for example, stocks and bonds that are in accordance with the investment order.

Mutual funds are an amazing investment choice for singular investors to get presentation to master oversight portfolio. Additionally, one can expand their portfolio by investing in mutual funds as the asset allotment would cover a few instruments. Investors would be assigned with fund units dependent on the sum they spend. Every investor would henceforth encounter benefits or misfortunes that are relative to their investment. The primary expectation of the fund director is to give ideal returns to investors by investing in protections that are in a state of harmony with the fund's goals. The exhibition of mutual funds is reliant on the hidden assets.

Mutual funds, in contrast to stocks, don't invest just in a specific offer. Rather, a mutual fund plan would invest over a few investment choices to furnish investors with the most ideal returns. Additionally, investors are not needed to pick the stocks as the fund chief does the exploration and picks the best-performing instruments that can possibly offer significant yields.

The mutual fund investors are allotted with fund units relative to the sum they have invested. The returns that an investor would get will rely upon the quantity of fund units held by them. Each fund unit has introduction to all the protections that the fund

administrator has decided to remember for the portfolio. Holding fund units doesn't furnish investors with the democratic privileges of any company.

By investing in mutual funds, the investors need not stress over the focus hazard as the fund director invests over a few instruments. Along these lines, investing in mutual funds is a fantastic method of broadening your investment portfolio. The cost of the fund unit of a mutual fund is alluded to as the net asset value (NAV). It is the cost at which one can purchase or sell their fund units of a mutual fund plan. The NAV of a mutual fund is determined by isolating the all-out worth of assets in the portfolio, less liabilities. All mutual fund units are sold and purchased at the predominant NAV of the mutual fund.

Some common categories of mutual funds are:

- **Equity funds** - funds that invest only in stocks and other equity instruments
- **Debt funds** - funds that invest only in fixed income instruments
- **Money market funds** - funds that invest in short-term money market instruments
- **Hybrid funds** - funds that divide investments between equity and debt to create a balance

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Anagol et al. (2013), assessed a significant Indian investor security change that decreased commissions attached to mutual fund deals by restricting the circulation expenses that mutual funds had recently reserved for commissions. They distinguished the strategy sway by contrasting funds charging high versus low dispersion expenses pre-change. The scientists contended that in opposition to industry asserts that restricting commissions would drastically lessen mutual fund investment; there was no proof that the change decreased asset development in mutual funds.

Zechner et al., (2011) study the interface among delegates and portfolio directors (counting mutual funds) and investors. There are regularly different budgetary counsels between portfolio directors and investors. Portfolio directors pay huge "payoffs" to repay consultants for value separation or advertising. Payoff installments increment portfolio supervisor charges and diminish returns. Portfolio chief rivalry decreases payoffs, yet expands autonomous warning administrations. The examination centers around monetary delegates as particular operators and the financial jobs they play.

Khorana et al. (2005) it is imperative to ask into the reasons for this slanted investor interest rate. There are a few elements which might clarify this variety. Cross-country examines have brought up that laws, guidelines and administration, flexibly side 6 elements, request side variables and mechanical issues could all influence the size of mutual industry in a given nation.

World Bank, (2012) it is notable that mutual funds offer their investors benefits hard to acquire through other investment vehicles. Advantages, for example, broadening, admittance to value and obligation markets at low exchange expenses and liquidity are whatever points of interest. Given these advantages, one would envision that Indian family units, described with net home-grown reserve funds of near 28% of the all out GDP.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This is a theoretical research paper, where secondary information produced by different authors and researchers they has been used. For obtaining necessary information, various

are very high. Additionally, after the mutual fund industry has demonstrated its value among a portion of the retail investors, the vast majority of the working class individuals began investing in the mutual fund. Therefore, their monetary status has ascended from the center salary gathering to the upper-working class pay gathering. In any case, the retail investors came into notice.

4. The development towards market-connected items

It has been seen in a few diagrams that the move of the individuals' investment in gold, land is moved to the financial assets. The asset management Co Ltd has the assets administrator who can direct you directly from the proposition stage. Individuals have chosen to pick investment in the market connected item instead of investment in unlinked ones. This can give you opportunities with market extension. Additionally, the cost has become very high nowadays. The loan fee likewise gets diminished in the proper way. Subsequently, individuals have the acknowledgment that some measure of danger factor is very significant for gainful growth. In this way, items like mutual funds structure their value.

5. Retirees and the millennial

The time pass, the number of inhabitants in senior residents continued expanding. According to the gauge, India is required to have an absolute populace of around 3.5 crores before the finish of 2030. Be that as it may, they have an ascent in clinical costs and furthermore have an absence of federal retirement aide. Accordingly, they need great financial help through which they can remain well for the remainder of their lives.

- One-third of the complete populace in the country is of Millennials. Hence, they also have a place with one of the investor's sections. According to the report distributed by Deloitte over 70% of the all-out family pay incorporates 46% of the workforce. Along these lines it is very evident that this fragment of the populace accompanies a huge growth opportunity.
- The fund can contribute well in both the instances of retirees just as recent college grads.

CONCLUSION

One of the prime reasons why the mutual fund industry faces greatest challenge is absence of goal just as examination/improvement on the mutual funds. This additionally has interfered with the pattern of investment in mutual funds through the middle people. In any case, the genuine investigations were led all through the globe on mutual funds. The investigations were fundamentally gathered in the India as the accessibility of information over yonder was very high. Be that as it may, it required significant investment even in the India. According to the information distributed in different financial diaries, the primary genuine scholarly investigation on Mutual funds was watched 40 years after the improvement of the mutual fund. However, the nation India needed execution in the mutual fund industry. Additionally, the absence of information is one of the issues.

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Plight of Indian Migrant Labour during COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract:

Millions of migrant labour were became homeless and jobless due to lockdown declared by the government overnight. Stranded without food or water, they began to flee from cities, turning the lockdown into a humanitarian crisis. As the lockdown closed all public transport, millions were driven to walk back to their villages hundreds of kilometres away. It was one of the biggest migrations in modern India.COVID-19 lockdown made workers vulnerable and the pandemic period has seen one of the largest wave of internal migration and that is why it is important todiscuss about these informal invisible workers, who for so long have sustained Indian economy on meagre wages, with no access to unions or rights, education or an informed workplace. It is also important to addressthe plight of 40-45 million people who wereleft destitute on the streets with no means of income. They couldn't afford monthly room rents, food or any other amenities since the industries and manufacturing sites were closed, orders cancelled, and no wages paid for past months. They had no choice but to go back to their villages where they originally migrated from.

Key words : COVID-19, humanitarian, immigrants, lockdown, plight,pandemic, migration, meagre.

Introduction:

Indian migrant workers during the COVID-19 pandemic faced multiple hardships. With industries and workplaces shut down due to the lockdown imposed in the country, millions of migrant workers had to deal with many issues like the loss of income, food scarcities and uncertainty about their future. As a result, many of them with their families were left to their fate.Thousands of them then began walking back totheir native hometowns, with no means of transport due to the lockdown.There are an estimated 139 million migrants in the country, according to the World Economic Forum. The International Labour Organization (ILO) predicted that due to the pandemic and the lockdown, about 400 million workers would be poverty-stricken. Most migrants in the country originate from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, followed by Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

Majority of the migrant workers are daily-wage labourers working in the manufacturing and construction industries. They are often denied adequate healthcare, nutrition, housing and sanitation, as many of them work in the informal sector.They are usually from rural areas who have been living in cities for work since many years. Many of them had no savings and lived in factory dormitories, which were shut due to the lockdown. Moreover, there was no central registry of migrant workers, despite the existence of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979.According to the Census 2011, India Migration Now survey, 22 districts in the country account for a third of all migrant workers which includes areas of NCT of Delhi, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Orissa. According to various studies conducted by organizations like Stranded Workers Action Network (SWAN) state that 90% of the migrant workers did not receive cash assistance from the government, while in some States, 84%-94% of workers were not paid their wages for the

months of March and April 2020. There are many more such stories of migrant workers dying of road or train accidents, heart disease, Sun stroke, starvation and dehydration.

According to research article published in the *Royal Geographical Society*, the workers who have been treated the worst are from areas like Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh, in which the indigenous population's natural resources were extracted by outsiders. Further, workers were paid the meagre salaries as they belonged to the unprivileged sections, mainly from the Dalit and the Adivasi communities.

Maharashtra has the largest number of migrants, according to the 2011 Census of India. Its state government imposed a lockdown on 20 March 2020 in Pune, Pimpri-Chinchwad, the Mumbai Metropolitan Region and Nagpur, leaving the migrant workers with no work. Thousands then gathered at the train and bus stations, seeking transport to their hometowns. With the nationwide lockdown, all transport facilities were closed. According to the government reports, there was enough food grain stocked up in the FCI godowns to feed the poor for at least a year-and-a-half. While government schemes ensured that the poor would get additional rations due to the lockdown, the distribution system failed to be effective as the ration cards are area-specific and fair price shops were largely inaccessible. Furthermore, the 'One Nation, One Ration Card' system has been implemented in a very few states. While the scheme allowed migrant workers to retrieve foodgrains for free anywhere across the country, a very few were aware of the scheme. In addition to this, the scheme also required biometric authentication, which was discontinued due to the fear of spreading the virus through common fingerprint sensors. In Telangana, many workers could not avail of the ration due to lack of Aadhaar cards. As such, many were left without food and money due to the lockdown.

A survey published by 'The Hindu' states that 96% migrant workers did not get rations from the government, and 90% of them did not receive wages during the lockdown. On 14 September 2020, Labour and Employment Minister Santosh Kumar Gangwar stated in Parliament that the information collected from state governments indicated an estimated 10 million migrants had attempted to return to their hometowns because of the COVID-19 pandemic and consequent lockdown. With no work and no pay, and lockdown restrictions putting a stop to public transport, thousands of migrant workers were seen walking or bicycling hundreds of kilometres or even more than a thousand kilometres to go back to their native villages, some with their families. Social distancing was not possible for these migrants since they travelled together in large groups. The condition was that they would rather die from the virus at their own village than to die of starvation at the work place.

Many were arrested for violating the lockdown, after being caught at inter-state borders, forests between states and even on boats to cross rivers. Some of the migrants died of exhaustion. Others died in accidents on the roads after walking or hiding in vehicles. On 31 March, as many as 120 migrant workers were allegedly beaten up by the police in Gujarat and forcefully rounded up in a single lorry and dropped in Maharashtra, despite being wounded. In Aurangabad, 16 migrants were killed on 8 May after a freight train ran over them while they were sleeping on the tracks, exhausted from walking. 26 migrants were killed in an accident between two trucks carrying migrants in Auraiya on 16 May. Later in May, a 15-year-old girl carried her ailing father on a bicycle for 1,200 kilometres (750 miles) from Bihar to Gurugram over the course of a week..

Later in May, despite the launching of special trains and buses by the government, the migrant workers chose to either travel together in large groups in the cargo compartments of trucks and containers, or travel on foot. Due to starvation, they did not

wait or turn to board the government-arranged transport. Moreover, they felt that after going back to their hometowns, they could return to farming and take up small jobs .

In September 2020, Minister of State for Home Affairs Nityanand Rai stated that the exodus of migrant workers had been caused by "panic created by fake news regarding the duration of lockdown." Despite government promises and schemes to generate employment in rural areas, some migrant workers began going back to the cities due to lack of employment in their hometowns, as lockdown restrictions were reduced as part of Unlock 1.0 in June. A large number of these were returning to Mumbai. The reopening of the regular services of the railways also helped facilitate this. The cities, too, reported major shortages of labour, especially in the construction industry. A study conducted in April-May stated that 77% migrant workers were prepared to return to cities for work. The return of the migrants to cities is expected to help revive the economy, which had sustained an impact. Some employers sponsored the travel of migrants back to their workplaces. This included taxis, trains and even flights.

Conclusion:

Soon after the nationwide lockdown was announced in late March, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced a ₹1.7 lakh crore (US\$24 billion) spending plan for the poor. This consisted of cash transfers and steps to ensure food security. By 3 April, the central government had released ₹11,092 crore to states and UTs under the NDRF, to fund food and shelter arrangements for migrants. To help provide jobs and wages to workers, the average daily wages under the MGNREGA were increased to ₹202 (US\$2.80) from the earlier ₹182 (US\$2.60), as of 1 April. ₹1,000 crore from the PM CARES Fund was allocated for the support of migrant workers on 13 May. On 14 May, Finance Minister Sitharaman further announced free food grains for the migrant workers, targeting 80 million migrant workers by spending ₹35 billion (US\$490 million).

On 26 May, the Supreme Court admitted that the problems of the migrants had still not been solved and that there had been "inadequacies and certain lapses" on the part of the governments. It thus ordered the Centre and States to provide free food, shelter and transport to stranded migrant workers. Thousands of migrants have since protested across the country, for reasons ranging from demanding transport back home, quality of food served, not being allowed to cross the border, and against government directives preventing them to walk home. Some of the protests turned violent. Economist Jean Dreze stated that the lockdown had been "almost a death sentence" for the underprivileged of the country, further stating, "The policies are made or influenced by a class of people who pay little attention to the consequences for the underprivileged".

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Historical Pandemics with a Special Reference to Covid-19

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ABSTRACT:

A Pandemic is defined as an epidemic occurring worldwide, or over a very wide area crossing International boundaries and usually affecting a large number of people. In the realm of infectious diseases, a pandemic is the worst case scenario. When an epidemic spreads beyond a country's borders, that's when the disease officially becomes a pandemic. Communicable diseases existed during humankind's hunter-gatherer days, but the shift to agrarian life 10,000 years ago created communities that made epidemics more possible. Malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, influenza, smallpox and others first appeared during this period. The more civilized humans became, building cities and forging trade routes to connect with other cities, and waging wars with them, the more likely pandemics became. See a timeline below of pandemics that, in ravaging human populations, changed history. In this paper an attempt is made to present a timeline Pandemics in the history and present the death tolls.

Key Words: Death Toll, Diseases, History, Immunity, Pandemic, Quarantine,

INTRODUCTION

A Pandemic is defined as an epidemic occurring worldwide, or over a very wide area crossing International boundaries and usually affecting a large number of people. As humans have spread across the world, so have infectious diseases. Even in this modern era, outbreaks are nearly constant, though not every outbreak reaches pandemic level as COVID-19 has. Disease and illnesses have plagued humanity since the earliest days, our mortal flaw. However, it was not until the marked shift to agrarian communities that the scale and spread of these diseases increased dramatically. Widespread trade created new opportunities for human and animal interactions that sped up such epidemics. Malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, influenza, smallpox, and others first appeared during these early years. The more civilized humans became – with larger cities, more exotic trade routes, and increased contact with different populations of people, animals, and ecosystems – the more likely pandemics would occur.

Pandemics in the History

Some of the history's most deadly pandemics, from the Antonine Plague to the current COVID-19 event. Pandemics in the History

430 B.C.: Athens

The earliest recorded pandemic happened during the Peloponnesian War. After the disease passed through Libya, Ethiopia and Egypt, it crossed the Athenian walls as the Spartans laid siege. As much as two-thirds of the population died. The symptoms included fever, thirst, bloody throat and tongue, red skin and lesions. The disease, suspected to have been typhoid fever, weakened the Athenians significantly and was a significant factor in their defeat by the Spartans.

165 A.D.: Antonine Plague

The Antonine plague was possibly an early appearance of smallpox that began with the Huns. The Huns then infected the Germans, who passed it to the Romans and then returning troops spread it throughout the Roman empire. Symptoms included fever, sore throat, diarrhea and, if the patient lived long enough, pus-filled sores. This plague continued until about 180 A.D., claiming Emperor Marcus Aurelius as one of its victims.

250 A.D.: Cyprian Plague

Named after the first known victim, the Christian bishop of Carthage, the Cyprian plague entailed diarrhea, vomiting, throat ulcers, fever and gangrenous hands and feet. City dwellers fled to the country to escape infection but instead spread the disease further. Possibly starting in Ethiopia, it passed through Northern Africa, into Rome, then onto Egypt and northward.

There were recurring outbreaks over the next three centuries. In 444 A.D., it hit Britain and obstructed defense efforts against the Picts and the Scots, causing the British to seek help from the Saxons, who would soon control the island.

541 A.D.: Justinian Plague

First appearing in Egypt, the Justinian plague spread through Palestine and the Byzantine Empire, and then throughout the Mediterranean. The plague changed the course of the empire, squelching Emperor Justinian's plans to bring the Roman Empire back together and causing massive economic struggle. It is also credited with creating an apocalyptic atmosphere that spurred the rapid spread of Christianity. Recurrences over the next two centuries eventually killed about 50 million people, 26 percent of the world population. It is believed to be the first significant appearance of the bubonic plague, which features enlarged lymphatic gland and is carried by rats and spread by fleas.

11th Century: Leprosy

Though it had been around for ages, leprosy grew into a pandemic in Europe in the Middle Ages, resulting in the building of numerous leprosy-focused hospitals to accommodate the vast number of victims. A slow-developing bacterial disease that causes sores and deformities, leprosy was believed to be a punishment from God that ran in families. This belief led to moral judgments and ostracization of victims. Now known as Hansen's disease, it still afflicts tens of thousands of people a year and can be fatal if not treated with antibiotics.

1350: The Black Death

Responsible for the death of one-third of the world population, this second large outbreak of the bubonic plague possibly started in Asia and moved west in caravans. Entering through Sicily in 1347 A.D. when plague sufferers arrived in the port of Messina, it spread throughout Europe rapidly. Dead bodies became so prevalent that many remained rotting on the ground and created a constant stench in cities. England and France were so incapacitated by the plague that the countries called a truce to their war. The British feudal system collapsed when the plague changed economic circumstances and demographics. Ravaging populations in Greenland, Vikings lost the strength to wage battle against native populations, and their exploration of North America halted.

1492: The Columbian Exchange

Following the arrival of the Spanish in the Caribbean, diseases such as smallpox, measles and bubonic plague were passed along to the native populations by the Europeans. With no previous exposure, these diseases devastated indigenous people, with as many as 90 percent dying throughout the north and south continents.

Upon arrival on the island of Hispaniola, Christopher Columbus encountered the Taino people, population 60,000. By 1548, the population stood at less than 500. This scenario repeated itself throughout the Americas.

In 1520, the Aztec Empire was destroyed by a smallpox infection. The disease killed many of its victims and incapacitated others. It weakened the population so they were unable to resist Spanish colonizers and left farmers unable to produce needed crops.

Impact of COVID-19 on the Migrant Labour in India

Some of the major pandemics that have occurred over time: are shown in the table

Name	Time period	Type / Pre-human host	Death toll
Antonine Plague	165-180	Believed to be either smallpox or measles	5M
Japanese smallpox epidemic	735-737	Variola major virus	1M
Plague of Justinian	541-542	Yersinia pestis bacteria / Rats, fleas	30-50M
Black Death	1347-1351	Yersinia pestis bacteria / Rats, fleas	200M
New World Smallpox Outbreak	1520 - onwards	Variola major virus	56M
Great Plague of London	1665	Yersinia pestis bacteria / Rats, fleas	100,000
Italian plague	1629-1631	Yersinia pestis bacteria / Rats, fleas	1M
Cholera Pandemics 1-6	1817-1923	V. cholerae bacteria	1M+
Third Plague	1885	Yersinia pestis bacteria / Rats, fleas	12M (China and India)
Yellow Fever	Late 1800s	Virus / Mosquitoes	100,000-150,000 (U.S.)
Russian Flu	1889-1890	Believed to be H2N2 (avian origin)	1M
Spanish Flu	1918-1919	H1N1 virus / Pigs	40-50M
Asian Flu	1957-1958	H2N2 virus	1.1M
Hong Kong Flu	1968-1970	H3N2 virus	1M
HIV/AIDS	1981-present	Virus / Chimpanzees	25-35M
Swine Flu	2009-2010	H1N1 virus / Pigs	200,000
SARS	2002-2003	Coronavirus / Bats, Civets	770
Ebola	2014-2016	Ebolavirus / Wild animals	11,000
MERS	2015-Present	Coronavirus / Bats, camels	850
COVID-19	2019-Present	Coronavirus - Unknown (possibly pangolins)	2.2M (Johns Hopkins University estimate as of Feb 1, 2021)

S.No	Disease	No of Persons, each sick person will in turn infect
1	MERS	0.8
2	INFLUENZA	1.5
3	EBOLA	2.0
4	COVID-19	2.5
5	SARS	3.5
6	MUMPS	4.5
7	RUBELLA	6.0
8	SMALLPOX	6.0
9	MEASLES	16.0

Measles tops the list, being the most contagious with a R_0 range of 12-18. This means a single person can infect, on average, 12 to 18 people in an unvaccinated population. While measles may be the most virulent, vaccination efforts and herd immunity can curb its spread. The more people are immune to a disease, the less likely it is to proliferate, making vaccinations critical to prevent the resurgence of known and treatable diseases. It's hard to calculate and forecast the true impact of COVID-19, as the outbreak is still ongoing and researchers are still learning about this new form of coronavirus.

Urbanization and the Spread of Disease

We arrive at where we began, with rising global connections and interactions as a driving force behind pandemics. From small hunting and gathering tribes to the metropolis, humanity's reliance on one another has also sparked opportunities for disease to spread. Urbanization in the developing world is bringing more and more rural residents into denser neighborhoods, while population increases are putting greater pressure on the environment. At the same time, passenger air traffic nearly doubled in the past decade. These macro trends are having a profound impact on the spread of infectious disease. As organizations and governments around the world ask for citizens to practice social distancing to help reduce the rate of infection, the digital world is allowing people to maintain connections and commerce like never before.

Conclusion: Despite the persistence of disease and pandemics throughout history, there's one consistent trend over time – a gradual reduction in the death rate. Healthcare improvements and understanding the factors that incubate pandemics have been powerful tools in mitigating their impact. The COVID-19 pandemic is in its early stages and it is obviously impossible to predict its future impact. This post and infographic are meant to provide historical context, and we will continue to update it as time goes on to maintain its accuracy.

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