

POST COVID ECONOMIC IMPACT ON WORKER LABOUR, CLASS UNSKILLED WORKERS

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Abstract

In social research, an attempt is made to gain a scientific understanding of actual situation under study, and a research plan tailored to the research subject becomes important before beginning the research work. Research planning needs to be systematic in order to gain a scientific understanding of the study and to obtain accurate and factual information on every aspect of the study involved. Capital, human and machine play an invaluable role in the economic development of any country and it can be said that human labour plays a very big role in the process of economic development. In an underdeveloped country like India, the main factor of economic growth is human labour. This human labour develops different areas of economics and thus transforms underdeveloped economics into developed economics.

1. INTRODUCTION

When a major event occurs in the world, its effects last so many years. Whether it's a world war, an atomic bomb dropped on Japan, a gas tragedy like Bhopal, or a chronic pandemic, the world seems to be recovering from the effects of all of this. But the global economic instability caused by the Corona draws attention to the questions we have long ignored.

All the workers engaged in the industry after covid had to face many difficulties to sustain their lives. The working class has to live a life of struggle during and after covid to make a living as well as to sustain their families. After covid, the economy of the whole country was put in a predicament in which the working class and even the skilled workers faced a lot of difficulties. This research has studied the economic situation of the working class, workers and unskilled workers after covid.

2. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The Covid-19 pandemic has affected the entire world today. Everyone has to face Economic Problem during Covid-19. Expressing his thoughts on the Covid-19 epidemic, Kissinger said: "The world will not be the same again after Covid-19" that means the Covid-19 pandemic will end, it will change the world so much that we will see a new world at the end of this pandemic. The greatest difficulty is found in the labour class and the working class during Covid-19 pandemic. They have struggled a lot to survive, some have lived and some have lost and lost their existences. This study is to examine the economic impact of Covid-19 on the labourers and workers of Surat city.

"Post covid economic impact on workers, labours, class unskilled workers."

3. DEFINITION OF WORDS

Labour: -

"A labour is a man who works hard."

Productive Work (Especially Physical Work Done For Wages); His Labour Did Not Require A Great Deal Of Skill / Any Piece Of Work That Is Undertaken Or Attempted / Physical Toil Or Bodily Exertion, Especially When Fatiguing, Irksome, Or Unavoidable, In Distinction From Sportive Exercise / Work, Especially Hard Physical Work.

Worker: -

"Worker means a part of the machinery or building used in a manufacturing process or for the production process if there is or is a relationship with it or any other type of work on which the product is being processed, with or without the knowledge of the main employer, directly or indirectly (including the contractor) by an agency or a person hired by him, then he is paid If not." [But does not include any members of the Union Armed Forces]

Surat City: -

The city of Surat is an important city of South Gujarat in the western part of India. Geographically, if the whole of Gujarat is divided into five divisions, then North Gujarat, East Gujarat, West Gujarat, Central Gujarat and South Gujarat. Surat district is one of the seven districts included in South Gujarat.



4. OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH

The purpose of the present study is to examine the economic impact of post Covid-19 on the labourers and workers of Surat city. The objectives of the presented research study are as follows.

1. The purpose of this study is to get information about the family and economic situation of the working class, workers and unskilled workers of Surat city after Covid-19.
2. The purpose of this study is to get information about the working condition of the working class, workers and unskilled workers of Surat city after Covid-19.
3. The purpose of this study is to get information about the social situation of the working class, workers and unskilled workers of Surat city after Covid-19.
4. The purpose is to get information about the educational status of the children of the working class, workers and unskilled workers of Surat city after Covid-19.
5. The purpose of this study is to know the health status of the working class, workers and unskilled workers of Surat city after Covid-19.
6. The purpose of this study is to get proper suggestions on what kind of benefits should be given to the working class, workers and unskilled workers of Surat city in the post Covid-19 period.

5. IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH

Industry is a basic need for the development of a country. Labour and workers are the hardest form for the development of the industry. The significance of the research presented is as follows:

1. All the industries of the country will be helped to determine the fair wages of the labourers and workers by knowing the information of their labour, family and economic status of the workers after Covid-19.

2. It will help all the industries of the country to know the working condition of their labour force, workers after Covid-19 and to improve the working condition of the labourers and workers. As well as improving working conditions will help to increase productivity.
3. All the industries of the country will be helped to improve the social condition of the labourers and workers by knowing the social condition of their working class, workers after Covid-19.
4. All the industries of the country will be able to know how to help their working class in the educational status of their children after Covid-19.
5. The government will be able to find out how to help the working class in the industry in the state of health after Covid-19.
6. The government will be able to know what benefits the working class; workers should get in the post Covid-19 industries.

6. CHOICE OF SPECIMEN AND WORLDWIDE

The effect after Covid-19 is a very detailed study. Since living in Surat city rather than studying, study is considered only on industries of Surat city. There are many industries in Surat city. Surat is mainly known for its textile industry. The textile industry of Surat has a very wide proportion of working class, workers and unskilled workers. There are many mills in the textile industry located in Surat city. Of these, only 40 textile mills have been studied. Which are as follow:

7. LIMITATION

Any research has to be done with some limitations considering the time, energy and money. The research presented will be carried out with the following limitations:

1. The present research will be limited to only 40 textile mills in Surat city.
2. The present research will be limited to the economic impact of Surat city labourers, workers and unskilled workers only.
3. The present research will use feedback, interview form, documentary and observation form as research tools.
4. The research presented will be done by keeping in view of certain period of time.

8. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. The research methodology is an essential part of the research process. Once the research problem has been precisely clarified, the researcher performs specific tasks in terms of obtaining information that is relevant to the research objectives. This can be called research method. The research methodology can be divided into three main sections: Descriptive research methodology, Historical research methodology and Experimental research methodology.
2. The research presented will be conducted according to the "Survey Method". In which secondary information will be obtained through documentary literature and primary information will be obtained from the owners of the textile mills, labourers.

9. RESEARCH TOOLS

- No research can be accomplished without research tools.
- The following devices will be used as research tools presented
 - (1) Opinions
 - (2) Visit Form
 - (3) Documentary Literature
 - (4) Inspection Sheet

10. METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

- The information that will be obtained from the documents in the presented research will be interpreted descriptively.

- The opinions received in the feedback will be interpreted in terms of percentage, average merit and priority as well as class test.

11. CONCLUSION

1. An investigation of 40 companies of labourers, workers and unskilled workers found that it was very difficult for the workers to get wages. Older employers or contractors refused to hire workers to get wages after Covid-19, and they needed to find work elsewhere.
2. Employment opportunities for unskilled workers were very negligible. Older employers or contractors also refused to hire unskilled workers to get work after Covid-19 like the working class.
3. The proportion of female workers among the unskilled workers was very high. Female workers were paid much less than male workers.
4. After Covid-19, a large number of labourers, class and unskilled workers were forced to cultivate in their homeland, which would increase the proportion of unproductive labour in the economy.
5. On the one hand, where the working class and unskilled workers did not get employment, on the other hand, there was a shortage of skilled workers. Many companies have to struggle to find skilled workers.
6. Investigations in 40 companies have revealed that a large number of labourers and workers have died in Covid-19.
7. According to the information received, even after Covid-19, the amount of vaccine in the working class and workers has been found to be very low. Besides, the company has not taken any steps to vaccinate them.
8. The government has also not made any separate arrangement of education for the children of the working class and workers. So that the children's of these people are still deprived of education.
9. The labourers or workers who died during Covid-19 did not receive any benefit from the company or the government.
10. Out of 40 companies, 8 companies provided accommodation and quarantine facilities to the labourers and workers during Covid-19.

12. REFERENCES

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