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Condition of rural areas people during COVID-19 in Purulia district

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Abstract

Purulia is the lack development district in West Bengal. More than 90% population lived in rural area of purulia. The condition of these people is getting worse day to day, can't collect food everyday in the life. 70% workers was work outside state of district. People from more than 100 villages in the Ajodhya hill used to spend their day selling resources in the forest but where they selling their resources. It is not possible to go the market from village. COVID-19 is counting the day to be free with a without works. There are more than 10000 people involved in the show dance program. At this time maximum of the chow dancer depend on their shows for their livelihood and do not have any alternative income source of the pandemic situation. COVID-19 is also impact on their Education system. Many students do not pay fees to University, College and other Institution. Just praying for the COVID-19 is ended.

Keywords: Parental attitude, participation, sports, girls

1. Introduction

India is the home largest population in the world. COVID-19 has very dangerous effect on the world. Especially the rural people have been in the very critical situation at the time. Purulia most of the population has illiteracy and do not aware about the COVID-19. Maximum workers work in the out of state and district. All transport in India was suspended in late march, when Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced a national wide lockdown in an attempt to contain COVID-19, the long distance caused by the virus (Daripa). The maximum worker stays in other outside state. As migrant workers has fun out to their villages. Some staff with an existing long burden of cases has facing a second weave of infection. Home to nearly 75% of Indian peoples 1.3 billion population, India's villages have struggling to support themselves through the country's prolonged economy slowdown. Ajodha hill has a total population of 25 lack population, their main source of income was to spend their day selling things in the forest but they are not getting any income for COVID-19. Government is does not any helps at the time. So they have purchase the foods of double rate. They are continues fight with the COVID-19. Chow dance is a traditional and very popular folk dance inextricable mixed with the life culture of the people of Purulia. More than 10000 chow dancer has no another job in this time. Chow dancers has earn total of the 1 lack with 60 to 75 days.

2. Review of related literature

Mukunda & Soumendu (2017), have conducted a study on "An effort of mapping the income inequality in the district of Purulia, West Bengal, India. The distribution of income inequality spatially or temporally can be expressed by the per-capita income only but through combining the distribution of the workforces, accompanied with the assorted migrant and non-migrant workers income level within the working population; and, based on this algorithm, the present paper proposes an indicator of the income inequality. The response of the indicators is check validated by analyzing its synchronization with the renowned Kuznets inequality distribution model. The mapping of migrant income inequality has done in that district of Purulia, utilizing the validated indicator on GIS platform.

Rajkumar & Sibsankar (2017), have conducted a study on "Impacts of Rural Labours Migration of South Bengal: A Case Study of Bankura and Purulia Districts of West Bengal, India". Labours migration is a pervasive feature of economic development.

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People mobility for temporary or permanent labours purposes is a routine part of agricultural and industrial activities. There are very significant migration flows in some developing areas, with considerable impacts on individuals, households, labours and regions at origin. At the study has revealed that poverty (90.2%), unemployment (89.2%) and landlessness (44%) were observed as major causes of rural labours migration.

Shyamal (2018), has conducted a study on "Socio Economic Status of The Tribals in Purulia District in the Post colonial Period." Tribals are considered to be the most backward and deprived section of the Indian society. Socio-economic development of these tribal people has been neglected from British period to the present age of globalization. These aboriginals have a unique life style of their own, are untouched by the modernity. In the era of development and globalization they still face the problems of illiteracy, vicious poverty, ill health, poor livelihood and low income which force them to live in primitive conditions. Purulia is one of the most backward tribal district's of the country.

Bhavani (2020), has conducted a study on "Impact of COVID-19 on rural lives and livelihoods in India". A majority of India's farmers (85%) are small and marginal farmers with less than two hectares of land. More than 9 million active fishers directly or indirectly depend on fisheries for their livelihood, 80% of which are small scale fishers; the sector as a whole employs over 14 million people. The Tribal communities are amongst vulnerable in terms of food and nutrition security as seen in national statistics. In addition to farm based activities, the collection and sale of non-timber forest produce like kendu leaves and mahua flowers tribal communities in Odisha has been badly totally affected by the lockdown, with no collection agents coming and markets closed.

Bhanu (2020), has conducted a study on "Impact of COVID-19 on Rural Economy in India" 'They will go to die there, where there is life'. COVID-19 lockdown flooded streets with migrant labours which were marching to their villages to find warmth and empathy. Many reached have their homes but several failed and died on streets and railway tracks. The current study offers insights on the plight of migrant labours and impact of COVID-19 on rural economy in India. The major finding of the study suggests that 400 million workers in India in the informal economy are at the risk of falling deeper into poverty during the crisis. The low reporting of COVID-19 cases due to low testing will result in community spread in India.

3. Objective of the study

The main objective of the study is to look at the main obstacles that migrant workers face and the impacts they have on their lived as they do not have an any alternative income. The proposed study is designed with the following objectives:

- To examine the socio-economic profile of migrants and non-migrant households in the study area.
- To examine the all relevant occupational of people of area in the study.
- To understand the causes and nature the present family condition and status of the study area.

4. Methodology

I am two block from purulia district have been selected because of maximum rural people out Migration is found at

these two block. These selected blocks are chosen by flowing stratified sampling. The survey was done by flowing questionnaire method along with few focus group discussions. The total sample is 200 and analysis the sample by help of SPSS and MS excel software. In the addition, the t-test, ANOVA and chi-score analytical technique was used to test the variations observed in the effects of workers in the study area.

3. Results

The results of the study have been discussed under various subheads: The distribution of the respondents according to their socio-economic background is heterogeneous in nature by increasing in labours migration.

Table 1: Percentage socio-economic background of migrant and non-migrant workers:

Percentage of people migrants and non-migrants labours of purulia	YES	NO	Percentage
	104	96	
	53%	43%	

According to socio-economic (table no-1) of respondents 53 percents of migrants and 47 percent of the non-migrants were the age of 20-45 years of workers they are worked in outside state. They are earned more than 75000 rupees per years. It was become of the social stigma attached with working as labours that they do not worked as labours at their native place but accepts it at other place. It is the low income in the native place which includes migration to the areas of batter livelihood opportunities.

Currently 79.3 percent of people have no job in the time. They are rushing to different place for works but they are can't have a any works. This area of people worked outside as the permanent labor. Different economy, social and psychological factors which lead to migration have been depicted. Unemployment accompanied by proverty was the major response of migration as revealed by the sample respondents.

Table 2: These are the currents jobs of people who are still involved in alternative worked:

The current works of purulia district workers	Current works	Number of workers	Percentage
	Agriculture	55	27.5 %
Animal husbandry	16	8 %	
Labour	102	51 %	
Other works	27	13.5 %	

The work performance of the labours at destination place in quite interesting about 27.5 percent of people was engaged Agriculture, 8 percents Animal husbandry, 51 percent labours and 13.5 percent people are engaged other works but 51 percents people associated with labor worked outside state. The people of duration the migrant labours was including migration at Bangalore (30%), Tamil Nadu (20%), Karnataka (20), Kolkata (15%) and 10 percent people works were a little towards others place. 27.5percentpeople are associated with agriculture but the drought is so high that farmers have more losses then gains. Cultivation once of year is not good. So many farmers left farming and move to other state for to the working.

Table 3: The currently the family status of the workers in purulia

The present monthly income of workers	Income ratio	Number of workers	Percentage
	Less than 3000	115	57.5%
3000 to 5000 rupees	60	30%	
5000 to 8000 rupees	15	7.5%	
More than 8000	10	5%	
The present family condition of workers	Good	5	2.5%
	Average	85	42.5%
	Bed	110	55%

I can clearly seen that in the table no-3, the 57.5 percent of people are family income is less than 3000. 5 percent peoples are family income is more than 8000 and 30 percent peoples are family income approximately 3000 to 5000 also only 7.5 percent people are family income is 5000 to 8000 rupees. From this it known as this area peoples is what type of family status. Unemployment accompanied by poverty was the major respondent. COVID-10 are more pronounced tendency among peoples. This areas people have present family condition is very bed now. The 55 percent of people are family condition are very bed and the condition is become very bedridden on regular basis. 42.5 percent of people are family condition are way from average range of area and only 2.5 percent are family condition have good condition. Poverty and less civic amenities were reported as the major social reasons behind migration.

6. Discussion

The COVID-19 has brought the form of a global epidemic in the present human society. The effect of COVID-19 have been felt in many cases and most of which ordinary people have to suffer. This is the effect that COVID-19 can see –

Impacts on migration

Telephonic interactions in the post-lockdown period revealed that though labours output has remained fairly stable income from rural-urban migration has suffered significantly. Migrants are mostly involved in various kinds of unskilled and semi-skilled activities as casual labourers in the private sector of the cities and towns of Kolkata (Shylendra). Kolkata and Kharagpur are the two major destinations, especially for the tribals. Construction accounted for 88 percent of the total employment for the tribal migrants, while non-tribals work in diverse sectors as factory workers, loaders, sweepers and plumbers, including through self-employment (Shylendra)

On an average, migration helped households earn annually ₹1.33 lakh in the tribal village and ₹1.68 lakh in the non-tribal village. Last summer is a major season for migration. Coming as it did in the last of the summer, the lockdown would have squeezed a significant share of the income and employment of migrants, leaving them in lurch. The miserable living conditions in cities area also played a compelling role in their desperate return. With neither work, income nor assured food of living in cities became unsustainable. Hence we have show the exodus of migrant workers seeking village areas.

Impacts on agriculture

In the first few days of the lockdown, consumers resorted to panic buying and hoarding essentials such as flour, rice, sugar, oil and potato. Prices of sugar rose in cities where supplies were fell in other places due to over-supply area.

Gradually, with logistical restrictions, markets fell short of supplies and the low prices of these commodities increased of the sector. We have seen several businesses such as Yara International stepping give up to support the sector. Yara International worked with the government authorities in India, their vendors, suppliers and transporters to resume operations albeit at low cost capacity. The Central and State Governments have worked together in harmony to redress the grievances of farmers. Both have introduced a series of measures every day of life such as subsidies, every farmers including crop insurance to agriculture, free flow of agricultural credit, unemployment allowance to rural landless/migrant workers under MANREGA, etc.

Impacts on rural market

The first visible impact of COVID-19 in the rural areas is on the agricultural supply-chain. This has increased the time taken for the farm produce to reach the market of local sector. As per a published report, the railway ministry suggests that freight loading has dipped from a usual 10,000 cargo rakes every day to just about 3000-4,000 now. As a result, the farmer has to sell his crop at a cheaper price, settle with a lower profit but no response at this time. The second impact of COVID-19 is the delay in sowing and harvesting of crops due to the unavailability of products such as seeds, tractors, ancillary support, medicines support for crop protection. Traditionally, that is the best time for brands from the above-mentioned sectors to market their products to the farmers. Even the e-commerce brands in agriculture have been impacted as the transportation of these products to 1st and there is no inventory. India's farming market was worth INR 16,582 Billion in 2018 and was projected to reach INR 30,675 Billion by 2024, growing at a CAGR of 10.6% during 2019-2024. The relief package will give farmers the necessary support to get back on track.

Impacts on left-behind women

In most cases the female members also accompany the male members in their family. In such incident looking after the male members and doing cooking arrangement become easier. The women members are also equally competent in job. So they also work equally with the male labours. But the women of the families, who do not go with the male members to work for some reason, mainly attend the household works related life.

Impacts on health of children

Children and pregnancy woman, that have belong below poverty line or of insolvent family are helpless to go to private and Government nursing home or clinic due to shortage of funds and they visit either local quack or doctor or Health Centre or Govt. hospital. That is to say, their average expenditure per month is Rs.2000 that they pay with the money they earn from attending jobs migrating to the eastern region of Bengal. Certain labours earn Rs 10000 to 15000 approximately per head in 2-3 months periodic job.

Impacts on children's education

During this lockdown most of the parents will be facing the unemployment situation so they have may not be able to pay the fees for that critical time periods which may spicily affect the private and corporate institutes. As many students spicily in India have limited or no internet access and many students may not be able to afford computer, laptop or

supporting smart phones in their homes, online teaching-learning may be conducted through digital divide among students. The lockdown has especially affected the poor students very critically in India as most of them are unable to explore online learning according to various reports. Thus the online teaching-learning method during pandemic COVID-19 may have created the gap between rich/poor and urban/rural students. Those who are unable to pay the fees for admission to the new classes, the general student is unable to continue your study. They are unable to pay the fees for admission to the new classes. The present at time of the maximum education has online mode. Maximum rural students can't afford smart phones and their education system is being disrupted.

7. Conclusion

Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced a mega 20 lakh crore rupees package for the Indian economy on 12th May 2020 which is 10 percent of the total GDP. The current package is inclusive of the past package (PMGKY, RBI liquidity measures, interest cuts) which was around 4 percent of GDP. The major focus of the package is land, labours, liquidity and laws which will cater needs of cottage industries, MSMEs, labours and middle class. This may be a cost in origin place for most families who depend largely upon labours income for their livelihood, and more in general for the whole economy in terms of employment and wage responses.

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