

# COVID:19 IMPACT OF THE GLOBAL CRISIS ON ASIAN MIGRANT WORKERS

- ❖ Objective
- ❖ introduction
- ❖ Impact of the crisis on migrant worker
- ❖ Policy
- ❖ Spillover
- ❖ recommendation
- ❖ Conclusion

# objective

➤ THE OBJECTIVE IS TO IDENTIFIED THE ACTUAL POOR PEOPLE AND POOR HOUSEHOLD. AND WHY POLICY IS NOT ENSURE THE MIGRANT WORKER.

THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF IDENTIFIED THE ACTUAL PERSON WHO IS NEED RASHANCARD, AND FOOD ETC AD ALL GOVERNMENT FACILITIES.

TO EMPOWER AND SUPPORT MIGRANTS PARTICULARLY THOSE WHO ARE MOST VULNERABLE SO THAT THEY FEEL SAFE AND CONFIDENT TO NAVIGATE THE COMPLEX MIGRATION CHALLENGES THEIR FULL POTENTIAL.

TO PROMOTE MIGRANTS RIGHTS AND STRENGTHEN SOCIAL COHESION IN LEEDS. TO HELP MIGRANT MAKE INFORMED POSITIVE CHOICES THROUGH THE PROVISION OF INFORMATION, GUIDANCE AND SUPPORT.

PROVIDE ADVOCACY SUPPORT FOR MIGRANTS ESPICALLY FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE TO ENSURE THEIR RIGHTS ARE PROTECTED.

FACILITATE ACCESS TO MAINSTREAM PROVISION INCLUDING HEALTHCARE, EMPLOYMENT.

# INTRODUCTION

❖ WHEN LOOKING AS COUNTRIES AT A MORE ADVANCED STAGE OF THE COVID-19 CRISIS (CHINA SOUTH , KOREA ITALY , LARGE EFFECTS ON OUTPUT GROWTH RATE AND SMALL BUSINESS REVENUE WERE IDENTIFIED. IN ASIA THE PROSPECTS OF RECOVERY ARE STILL VERY UNCERTAIN.

IN THE SHORT RUN , MACROECONOMIC DAMAGES FROM COVID-19 ARE IMPLIED BY MECHANICAL EFFECTS AND UNCERTAIN BEHAVIORAL RESPONSES (1) MORTALITY AND LABOR SUPPLY AND THE PRODUCTIVITY OF WORKERS. (IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD DISRUPTING GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAIN INDUCES CONTAMINATION. (3) THE PUBLIC HEALTH CRISIS ALONE CAN GENERATE PANIC AND CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL BEHAVIORS.

DURING THE LOCKDOWN , GENEROUS BUDGET SUPPORT POLICIES ARE UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDED AND HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED TO RELIEVE CORPORATE CASH FLOW AND HOUSEHOLD INCOME.

MANY WORKERS IN LOCKDOWN INDUSTRIES WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL TRADE OR ACCOMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES ACTIVITIES CAN INCUR INCOME LOSSES. FISCAL MEASURES ARE NEEDED TO COMPENSATE FOR THEIR LOSSES.

LIKE MILLIONS OF MIGRANTS WORKERS LEFT JOBLESS BY INDIA CORONAVIRUS LOCKDOWN SWAIN WAS LEFT PENNILESS AND FACING AND STARVATION



## IMPACT OF THE CRISIS ON MIGRANT WORKER

➤ IMMEDIATE CONCERNS FACED BY SUCH MIGRANT WORKERS RELATE TO FOOD, SHELTER, HEALTHCARE FEAR OF GETTING INFECTED OR SPREADING THE INFECTION LOSS OF WAGES, CONCERNS ABOUT THE FAMILY, ANXIETY AND FEAR. SOMETIMES THEY ALSO FACE HARASSMENT AND NEGATIVE REACTIONS OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITY.

ABOUT 80% OF THESE MIGRANT WORKERS ARE MEN WHO SEND THEIR EARNINGS BACK TO THEIR VILLAGES TO SUPPORT THEIR FAMILIES. REPORTS COMPILED BY AID WORKERS SHOW THAT MORE THAN HALF OF THE STRANDED WORKERS WHO CONTACTED THEM IN DISTRESS DURING THE LOCKDOWN WERE OUT OF FOOD AND MONEY WITH NEARLY FOUR OF FIVE NOT PAID BY THEIR EMPLOYERS.

THE CRISIS AFFECTED NOT ONLY OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT BUT ALSO JOBS WITHIN THE TWO COUNTRIES. HOWEVER, THE OPEN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DOES NOT ACCURATELY REFLECT THE IMPACT OF THE CRISIS ON DOMESTIC LABOR MARKETS.

THE ROLE OF PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENTS IN BRIDGING THE INFORMATION ASYMMETRY BETWEEN MIGRANT LABOUR DEMAND ABROAD AND MIGRANT LABOR SUPPLY IN HOME COUNTRIES CANNOT BE DENIED.



# policy

➤ POLICY WHICH IS BENEFICIARIES FOR MIGRANT WORKER THAT IS LAUNCHED BY MODI GOVERNMENT THROUGH PRADHANMANTARI GAREEB KALYAN YOJNA.

IN PANDEMIC SITUATION THE SCHEME LAUNCHED FOR POOR HOUSEHOLD PRADHANMANTRI GAREEB ANNA YOJNA WHICH IS PROVIDED FOOD FREE OF COST TILL NOVEMBER.

MIGRANTS WORKER POLICY IS INTENDED TO PROTECT WORKERS WHO MAY BE VULNERABLE TO EXPLOITATION DURING DOMESTIC AND OR INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION.

OUR POLICY SETS STANDARD WE UPHOLD IN RELATION TO OUR OWN EMPLOYEES AND FOR OUR OWN EMPLOYEES AND FOR OUR SUPPLY CHAIN PARTNERS TO UPHOLD IN RELATION TO ALL THEIR WORKERS, NOT JUST THOSE WHO HAVE MIGRATED TO WORK.



THE POLICY PROMOTES WORKERS RIGHT IN RELATION TO RECRUITMENT , REMUNERATION IDENTIFICATION, DOCUMENTS, REPATRIATION AND LIVING TERMS.

UNDER THE SCHEME THE BASKET OF A WIDE VARIETY OF WORKERS IS ABLE TO GET AN OPPORTUNITY OF EMPLOYMENT ACCORDING TO HIS SKILL IN THE COMING 125 DAYS, IT SAID ADDING THAT THE PROGRAMME WILL ALSO PREPARE FOR EXPANSION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LIVELIHOOD OVER A LONGER TERM.



# spillover

- Spillover to the travel industry
- Spillover to the hospitality industry
- Spillover to the sports industry
- Spillover to oil-dependent countries
- Spillover to import dependent countries
- Spillover to the financial sector: banks and fetch
- Spillover to financial markets
- Spillover to the event industry
- Spillover to the health sector

# Recommendation

## ❖EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY AND TREATMENT.

TO VISIT THE COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE OF HIS FAMILY DURING THE PAID ANNUAL HOLIDAY TO WHICH HE IS ENTITLED UNDER THE NATIONAL LAW AND PRACTICE OF THE COUNTRY.

EACH MEMBER SHOULD IN CONSULTATION WITH REPRESENTATIVE ORGANIZATIONS OF EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS FORMULATE AND APPLY A SOCIAL POLICY APPROPRIATE TO NATIONAL CONDITIONS AND PRACTICE WHICH ENABLES MIGRANTS WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

## PROTECTION OF THE HEALTH OF MIGRANT WORKERS

MEMBERS SHOULD APPLY THE PROVISION OF THIS RECOMMENDATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF A COHERENT POLICY ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FOR EMPLOYMENT.



# conclusion

DON'T WASTE THE CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK AND THE SPILLOVER TO THE GLOBAL ECONOMY WHICH TRIGGERED THE GLOBAL RECESSION. POLICY MAKERS IN MANY COUNTRIES WERE UNDER PRESSURE TO RESPOND TO THE CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK. AS A RESULT MANY GOVERNMENTS MADE FAST POLICY DECISION THAT HAD FAR REACHING POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON THEIR RESPECTIVE ECONOMY MANY COUNTRIES PLUNGED INTO A RECESSIONS. SOCIAL DISTANCING POLICIES AND LOCKDOWN RESTRICTIONS HURTS THE ECONOMY THROUGH A REDUCTION IN THE LEVEL OF GENERAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND THROUGH ITS NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON STOCK PRICES