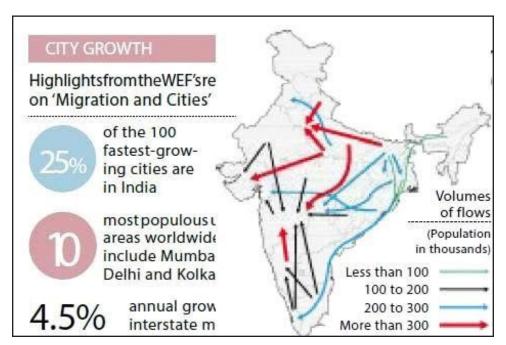


Impact of COVID19 crisis on migrant workers in Tamil Nadu and the response from civil society

Himakiran Anagula

Tamil Nadu being a heavily urbanized state with a large degree of industrialization has attracted workers from all parts of the country in search of livelihoods. The spread ranges widely both in terms of geographical origin and the educational qualifications. People from the North Eastern states come to work in the BPO, hospitality and beauty care sectors. Educated youth from across the country throng the IT/ITES, MNC, industrial sectors and blue collar workers from the Northern and Eastern states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Bengal come to work in the construction/infrastructure, restaurant sectors as well as in several small and medium level enterprises. Recently, there is a small percentage of farm labour too.



Source: World Economic Forum report on Migration and its impact on cities.

Apart from Chennai, the industrial clusters of Ranipet, Sriperumbudur-Oragadam-Chengalpattu in the Northern region, Coimbatore, Tirupur, Erode, Namakkal in the Western parts of the state, Tiruchy, Madurai and Kanyakumari hosted a substantial population engaged in various contractual jobs. Conservative estimates range from 15-20 lakh migrant workers being present in Tamil Nadu with over 5,00,000 in Chennai region alone.

Early days of the crisis

In an already tottering economy, the arrival of a potent virus spreading at a pace beyond the capabilities of our preparedness was the proverbial death blow. The failure of the Union Government to recognise the enormity and virulence of the pandemic by not closing the borders of the country in early to mid-February and not shutting down inter/intra state transport till the third week of March led to Tamil Nadu especially Chennai region becoming a hotspot quite early. During the period of January 18 to March 23, an estimated 15 lakh people arrived in India from other countries.

Chennai being an international hub and Tamil Nadu being a state with a large volume of international arrivals was hit badly with many hotspots. The first lockdown was announced by the Tamil Nadu Government on the 23rd of March for a period of 8 days starting midnight on the 24th till 31st of March. This set off a panic movement of people in the cities towards their native places within Tamil Nadu. When the Union Government announced a 3-week lockdown on the 24th of March with just 4 hours' notice, everything was shut down with zero movement of people, goods in any direction, with exceptions being essential goods including food and medicine.

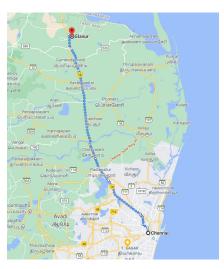
Most of the migrant workers here are tied to contractors who get orders from larger contractors or companies to execute various work. People are housed in temporary accommodation on the project sites or nearby low-cost housing, often in crowded conditions. In most cases, the contractors provided some food assistance during the first lockdown. Civil society volunteers, NGOs who are well networked and experienced in relief work due to the work done from Tsunami times to the 2015 Chennai floods stepped up and started food distribution measures.

This coupled with access to inexpensive food through Amma canteens in the urban areas helped in mitigating the impact of the crisis in the short term. When the lockdown was extended to the first week of May, things started heading downhill. Contractors and house owners started asking the workers to leave the housing as rents were not being paid. Most of the contractors themselves were not paid for the previous 2-3 months by their clients. Tamil Nadu Government announced a token relief measure of Rs. I,000 per ration card holder. This, in a state like Tamil Nadu with a higher cost of living, did not amount to much.

Response by Local Civil Society Volunteers

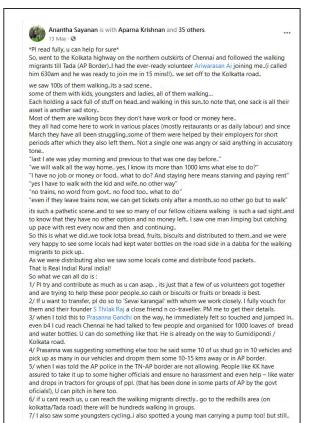
When the lockdown was relaxed on the 4th May, people started moving towards their hometowns in Tamil Nadu as well as other states. Migrant workers started moving towards the northern end of the state - Thiruvallur district which borders Andhra Pradesh.

On April 22nd, a group had crossed Elavur, a border town about 50 kms from Chennai. Our colleague, S. Thilak Raj who runs Sevai Karangal (https://sevaikarangal.org.in) an NGO in the region chanced upon them and gave them some food and water. By the first week of May, they had reached their homes in the district of Visakhapatnam, 715 kms away.



Himakiran, who farms in the region and visited his farms every day, saw workers on the highways headed out of Chennai towards Andhra during the first ten days of May. The numbers were increasing daily with police stopping people and sending them back. Thilak had set up a relief centre at Elavur providing food and water by tying up with local volunteers from Arul Jothi Vallalar Arakkattalai and Uravu Palangal a team of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees in the Gummidipoondi camp for the workers.

On the I2th May, Anantha Sayanan of Safe Food Alliance, Tamil Nadu had posted on Facebook that he along with a few others was visiting the area to meet and express solidarity with the walking workers. He reported at the end of the day that the situation was getting worse with about I500-2000 people walking and that we had to initiate relief work. Apart from Thilak and Anantha Sayanan, many from our network of volunteers, activists like Ariwarasan, Raveen Carr, Prasanna Gandhi, Parthasarathy, Krishna Kumar decided to get involved in relief work. The Elavur relief centre was the hub for all the on-field coordination while there was a backend team of volunteers led by Subha Bharadwaj, Radhika Rammohan of Restore who set up a call centre to register migrant groups with technical support from Dilip Srinivasan. Nityanand Jayaraman collected data to be used in the PIL filed by a team member asking the Madras High Court for a direction to the government to take steps to mitigate the situation. Suresh Lakshmipathy of Organic Farmers Market helped maintain accounts, monitor fund collection and disbursal.





Himakiran suggested that we connect to the network of civil society activists, agro ecological organisations along the three main routes out of Tamil Nadu heading into the Northern, Eastern states.

Chennai to Bengal and the Northeast via Coastal Andhra, Coastal Odisha.

Chennai to Eastern UP/Bihar via Coastal Andhra, Telangana, Chhattisgarh.

Chennai to Delhi via Coastal Andhra, Telangana, Vidarbha, Madhya Pradesh, UP.







The plan was to have a relief centre every 50-60 kms along the route manned by volunteers. With careful planning and coordination, the team set up a network along these routes, with help from Kavitha Kuruganti of the Alliance for Sustainable and Holistic Agriculture who connected with many volunteer groups across the country. Akshay, John, Samuel from Krea University in Sri City, Andhra, Asha Kranti at Vijayawada, Sai Pallavi at Nellore, Rythu Swarajya Vedika in Andhra and Telangana, Living Farms in Odisha and many more such groups stepped up to manage the situation along the way.



Some of the team members at the Elavur relief centre.

Registration

Initial relief work involved stopping the workers, giving them bread, biscuits, glucose, and water. Pain balms were also given to some of them. Registration was done with the following details collected; names, location from where they started, which district and state they were headed to, number of people including men, women, and children. Apart from this, depending on the size of the group, mobile numbers of one or two people in the group as point of contact with instructions to keep only one of the phones powered on, to save battery power. The workers were also given phone numbers of any one of the volunteers they had met with instructions to call them in case they faced any issue down the road. We had assured them that, we have talked to our friends in different states and they would be met with food and water every 50-60 kms. Once registration details were noted on paper, photos of the same were taken and sent by WhatsApp to the backend team for entry into the database.

The forms used to collect, collate information, and track relief work, status of the migrant groups.

Occupation of Head of Family *	
Auto/Taxi Driver	
Gardener	
Electrician	
Security personnel	
Self Employed/ Business	
Plumber	
Mechanic	
Other	
What is needed? Amount or article that can hell Please enter the amount that would be of help in INR or article.	
Short-answer text	
Other Remarks	
Any other detail which needs attention or immediate action	

Control Contro	Destination state *					
Entry Form - TN Migrant Relief	Destination state *					
Details of Migrant Groups From Chennai	Andhra Pradesh					
*Required	Assam					
Delay control of the	Bihar					
Primary contact name *	Chattisgarh					
Your answer	Jharkhand					
	Karnataka					
Primary contact mobile number *	☐ Madhya Pradesh ☐ Maharashtra					
Your answer	Manarashtra					
	Nepal Orissa					
Primary contact number network provider *	Tamil Nadu					
Airtel	Telangana					
○ Jio	Uttar Pradesh					
○ Vodafone	☐ West Bengal					
O Idea	Other:					
Other:						
	Destination Address *					
Primary contact Aadhar number *	Destination Address *					
Your answer	Your answer					
Destination village / town / city *	Occupation					
Your answer	Your answer					
	No of people in group *					
Destination District *						
Your answer	Your answer					
	No of women in group (fill as 0 if none) *					
Current stay in Tamilnadu *	Your answer					
Where they used to reside earlier						
Moved to shelter home	No of children(under 16) in group (fill as 0 if none) *					
Road						
Other:	Your answer					
Decidence address 7 miles	For how many years did the group stay in Tamilnadu? *					
Residence address in Tamilnadu *	○ <1 year					
Your answer	Other:					
If shifted to shelter home or some other place, mention the address below	Did the group register in Tamilnadu portal for train journey? *					
Sames to stretch from our some other place, mention the address below	○ Yes					
Your answer	○ No					

If yes, acknowledgement number? Your answer	If yes, what is the distress? No food No shelter Issue with landlord			
Did the group start their journey back home? * Yes No	Police trouble Other: Monetary assistance required? *			
If yes, mode of journey? () Walk	Yes No			
Cycle Truck Train Other:	If yes, for what? Food To go back home Mobile recharge Grocery			
Any distress? Yes No	Comments (if any)			
Migrant workers Account Details Covid19 To help in relief and rehabilitation of migrant workers and others affected by Covid 19 pandemic. ENSURE CAPS IS ON. To Avoid Errors Do not Cut & paste from External Sheet, MANUAL ENTRY please. *Required	Member Serial Number * Eg: If the case has 10 members and assume that details of 2 members are filled already using this form, you mention as 3 while filling the form for 3rd member. Your answer			
Case Number * Mention as 0 if it is a new case, else fill in existing case number Your answer	Member Name * Ensure that CAPS LOCK IS ON Your answer			
State * Choose	Bank Account Holder Name * Ensure CAPS LOCK IS ON Your answer			
Phone Number * Phone Number of the Migrant Worker Your answer	Bank Account Number * First character should be apostrophe and ensure absence of space Your answer			
Volunteer Name * Choose	IFSC Code * Ensure that CAPS LOCK IS ON & Check Validity of IFSC Code https://ifsc.bankifsccode.com/ Your answer			



Registration and relief material being given.

Government machinery and the realities of ground level administration

All arrangements were done by the team with food being made available for a few hundred people on a short notice by Ravin, Prasanna and Thilak. Himakiran, Thilak, Krishna Kumar, Parthasarathy, Ariwarasan and Vedhan Shiva spent time tracking groups of migrants on the roads and collecting initial details, assigning case numbers, and registering them in the backend. The backend team would upload all information to the database and a volunteer who spoke the language of the group was assigned to them. They served as the point of contact for the group till they reached home, and sometimes even after. Many a friendship was made this way.





The reality of the unplanned lockdown in an image.

After we started guiding workers to the border, we realised that the Tamil Nadu police, and the Andhra police were not allowing people to cross over. The border is close to a lagoon and many workers tried wading through water and walking in the night to cross into Andhra.



We went up to the check post to demand the police let people cross over, but they refused. The Andhra police was even picking up workers who had walked 30-40kms into the state and dropping them back at the border. From the border the Thiruvallur district police were chasing people away or sending them in vehicles to be dropped off at the Chennai District police limits. The same was seen between local police station limits. The approach taken by the officials was to move the workers outside their jurisdiction, thereby making it a problem for someone else to deal with.

The officials did not have a clue on how to handle the situation, which was also complicated by the workers not knowing English/Tamil and the officials not knowing Hindi. On May 13th and 14th this situation escalated with thousands being chased away in either direction. It was quite frustrating for the volunteers to see their efforts being wasted as the workers were being sent back. A lot of the images and videos were sent to friends in the media and posted on social media with a request to highlight the same for the authorities to see. On the very day we had registered 700 workers within a five hour period, the Chennai Corporation commissioner replied to a question from the media stating, a few people might have left due to anxiety.

https://twitter.com/ahmedshabbir20/status/1261247917471367174

Public Private Partnership

It was decided that this matter would be taken up with the higher officials in the Tamil Nadu government. The Tamil Nadu government had appointed a nodal officer for migrant worker movement, Mr. Atulya Mishra IAS. The team got in touch with him and Special Coordinator for Chennai region, Mr. Pankaj Bansal IAS to take cognisance of the situation and provide relief. We requested that they set up relief centres to house the workers and arrange for trains for them to go back home. On the night of the I5th, the police were taking away many of the workers and the team pursued them and demanded to know where they were being taken. After a lot of pressure, the police arranged for them to be housed at TJS Engineering College for a few days.



Workers being registered at the TJS Engineering College RC.

After a day or so, we were given a list of 25 relief centres (RCs) that had been set up in Thiruvallur district. The team split into two groups of 2-3 people each and visited each RC on the 20th of May. At each RC, we would ask the officials for state wise details of workers who have left the previous day, who will be leaving that day and currently staying. Apart from this, the

available capacity and food needs were noted down. In most cases, the revenue officials who were handling the RCs sought help for food and this was provided with over 1000 meals being sent to different RCs three times a day.

Once this system was effective, we urged the administration to replicate the same in Chennai, Chengalpattu, and Kanchipuram districts which together with Thiruvallur district form the KTCC Greater Chennai region. Over the next few weeks, we set up a system where workers identified in any part of the districts would be added to the database, volunteer assigned, and revenue officials of the block informed. The backend volunteer team would follow up to ensure the workers were registered at an RC and travel arrangements had been made over the next few days. Trains were being run from Chennai Central, Egmore, Thiruvallur, Chengalpattu stations with a frequency of 4-5 per day, apart from other cities of Tamil Nadu. This helped streamline the process of sending workers back home.

Impact and Reach



We had used Sevai Karangal as the official entity to collect and disburse funds. A total of Rs.37,31,672/- was collected and spent during the process. The full details can be seen here: https://sevaikarangal.org.in/migrant-workers-expense-accounts/



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Date	Description of Expense	Beneficiary Count	Unit Cost	Amount	Category	Paid From	METRICS
02-Apr-20	Korattur Migrant workers	9	₹ 1,100.00	₹ 9,900.00	FOOD	Thilak account	₹ 37,31,672.99 Tota
14-Apr-20	Ramachandrapuram	6	₹1,100.00	₹ 6,600.00	FOOD	Sevai Karangal account	₹ 37,31,672,99 Tota
22-Apr-20	Kulathu Medu	21	₹1,100.00	₹23,100.00	FOOD	Seval Karangal account	
22-Apr-20	Peddakuppam	7	₹1,100.00	₹7,700.00	FOOD	Sevai Karangal account	₹ 0.00 Bala
08-May-20	Mask	470	₹5.00	₹ 2,350.00	MEDICAL	Cash	17123 No o
08-May-20	Migrants from Lucknow	2	₹1,100.00	₹ 2,200.00	FOOD	Cash	
08-May-20	Migrants from Vizainagaram	12	₹1,100.00	₹ 13,200.00	FOOD	Cash	
08-May-20	Biscuit packets for Migrant workers	500	₹ 10.00	₹5,000.00	FOOD	Cash	
08-May-20	water Bottle	500	₹12.00	₹ 6,000.00	FOOD	Cash	
08-May-20	Transportation			₹1,516.00	TRANSPORT	Thilak account	
11-May-20	Transportation			₹2,134.00	TRANSPORT	Thilak account	
13-May-20	Food Through ARULJOTHI VALLALAR ARAKATTALAI	100	₹20.00	₹ 2,000.00	FOOD	Cash	
13-May-20	Biscuit packets for Migrant worlers	192	₹4.50	₹864.00	FOOD	Cash	
13-May-20	Water dispenser		₹125.00	₹ 250.00	FOOD	Cash	
13-May-20	Transportation			₹ 2,272.00	TRANSPORT	Thilak account	
13-May-20	Ready to drink milk to Migrant workers	30		₹ 2,700.00	FOOD	Sevai Karangal account	
16-May-20	Breakfast Groceries for Migrant workers	100		₹ 1,400.00	FOOD	Cash	
16-May-20	Stationary			₹ 440.00	OTHERS	Cash	
16-May-20	Transportation		-	₹2,210.00	TRANSPORT	Thilak account	
16-May-20	Groceries for Lunch for Migrant workers	250		₹ 2,000.00	FOOD	Cash	
16-May-20	Groceries for Dinner for Migrant workers	200		₹1,600.00	FOOD	Cash	
16-May-20	Transportation of Food			₹ 500.00	TRANSPORT	Cash	
16-May-20	Refreshmants to volunteers	20		₹ 350.00	FOOD	Cash	1
17-May-20	Water Bottle	94	₹ 15.00	₹ 1,410.00	FOOD	Cash	1
17-May-20	Groceries for Breakfast and Dinner	150	₹765.00	₹ 1,465.00	FOOD	Cash	
17-May-20	Transportation of Food			₹ 500.00	TRANSPORT	Cash	
17-May-20	AdvanceTravel charges for 3 Vans to Orrisa	30		₹ 20,000.00	TRANSPORT	20k Thilak account	1
17-May-20	AdvanceTravel charges for 3 Vans to Orrisa	30		₹ 28,000.00	TRANSPORT	Spent through Suresh/UPI	
18-May-20	Groceries for Breakfast and Dinner	200	$\overline{}$	₹ 1,750.00	FOOD	Cash	1
18-May-20	Transportation of Food			₹ 500.00	Transport	Cash	1
18-May-20	Food to Sona Gauda & Group	21	$\overline{}$	₹ 4,200.00	FOOD	paid through Suresh	1
19-May-20	Groceries for Breakfast and Dinner	150		₹ 1,640.00	FOOD	Cash	
19-May-20	Transportation of Food			₹ 500.00	TRANSPORT	Cash	
19-May-20	Food & water For Padi Migrants	30	₹1,495.00	₹ 1,495.00	FOOD	Cash	
19-May-20	Transportation			₹1,700.00	TRANSPORT	Thilak account	
19-May-20	Balance Travel charges for 3 Vans to Orrisa	30		₹ 29,400.00	TRANSPORT	Thilak account	
	Groceries for Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner	400		₹ 3,500.00	FOOD	Thilak account	_
	Food for 21 people, 2 days at 100/meal	21	\vdash	₹ 4,200.00	FOOD	Spent through Suresh/UPI	1
-	Grocery for 5 people	5	\vdash	₹ 500.00	FOOD	Spent through Suresh/UPI	1
	Transport costs for 4	4	\vdash	₹ 4,000.00	TRANSPORT	Spent through Suresh/UPI	1
	Food for 10 ppl at Lucknow	10	\vdash	₹1,000.00	FOOD	Spent through Suresh/UPI	1
	Unable to reach, so recharged	1	\vdash		OTHERS	Spent through Suresh/UPI	1
_	Unable to reach, so recharged	- 	-		OTHERS	Spent through Suresh/UPI	_

A total of 4600 workers were impacted by the efforts in the form of food and medicine relief, transport support, rental support. After the peak period of May 12- May 31 was over, it was decided to continue coordination with the government to register and send migrant workers by the Shramik trains and also to disburse remaining funds to the families of the workers. A separate team was set up to handle the same and a team of volunteers who were mostly North Indian students in Chennai stepped up and helped call migrant workers, get detailed information including Aadhaar and bank accounts, verify the same and submit it to the finance team for fund transfers. Each family got anywhere between Rs.1000-2000 depending on the size and need. An additional 1215 people were helped this way.

A baby was born in Itarsi to a couple we sent to Uttar Pradesh. They were fortunate enough to get a space in the Shramik trains run by the government.

Radhika Rammohan

1 hr

Since around the 19th of this month, we have been in touch with two families. Both very young women pregnant, and one, Prabha was into her 9th month of pregnancy, with one two year old child. Bama Govindarajan who volunteered to support this group through their need to get back to their home in Sonbhadra UP, worried a lot about her traveling in advanced stages of pregnancy. The stress of the family, I imagine, was extreme... not having an income for two months, and stuck in the "kuppam" of Ambattur Chennai. The baby was officially due Jun 5th

Relentless follow up by Bama, trying to get them train seats, and we provided monetary support for grocery and food allowance. She also found that their deadline to move from their rented space here was May 31 (rent advance deducted), and they were not prepared to consider staying back in Chennai. A very helpful policeman, Mr. Himanshu Bhat of Ambattur helped in securing train seats on Tuesday 26th night and they set off with all of our prayers.

Last evening after the train crossed Nagpur the labour pains began. At Itarsi junction, police got the family off the train and she delivered a baby boy at Itarsi railway hospital yesterday at 11 pm. Yet to be named, this beautiful child was born right in the middle of India, to "migrant workers", helped along in the process by two decent and helpful officers of the much-maligned police force, and one loving, caring Chennai lady calling the family every few hours for the last ten days.



