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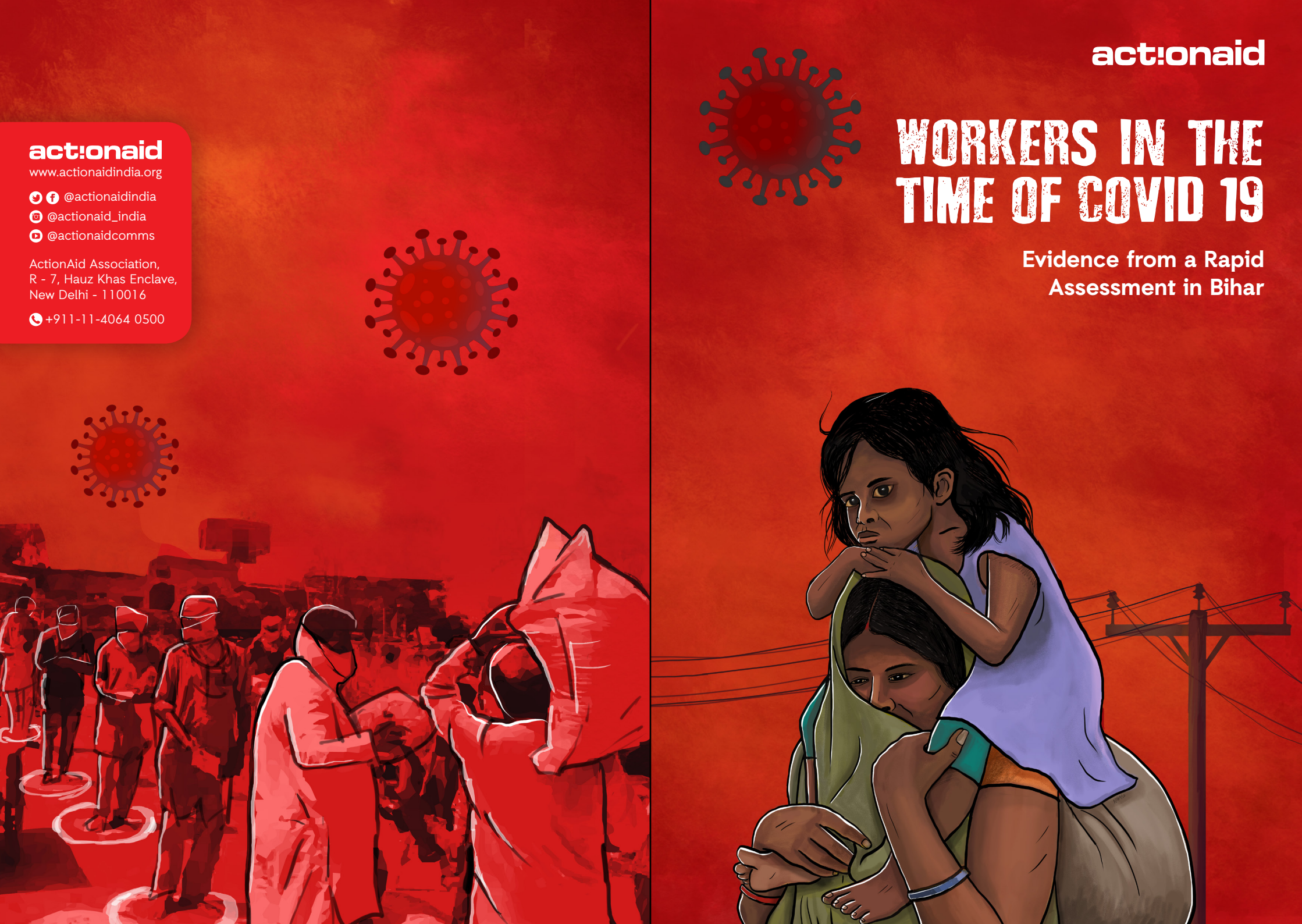
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# WORKERS IN THE TIME OF COVID 19

**Evidence from a Rapid  
Assessment in Bihar**





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## Evidence from a Rapid Assessment in Bihar

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## Foreword



he vast majority of workers in India are in the informal sector and remain out of the purview of labour legislations and welfare schemes. Their lives and livelihoods are characterized by deep insecurity, deprivation and exploitation. For several decades ActionAid Association (AAA) has been working with informal workers who are engaged in various categories of work in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. Our work on the issue of urban homelessness specifically deals with the city maker, or the worker who has come to contribute their labour to our towns. In recent years we have worked extensively with people dependent on the informal economy including domestic workers, street hawkers and vendors, piece rate workers, contract workers in garment and other industries and construction workers.

Never before have the collective trials and tribulations of informal workers been more evident and visible. The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent containment measures including the lockdowns, have cost millions of workers their jobs and incomes. Workers are even now struggling to access essential services and goods, and have been subjected to discrimination and violence, while both the spread and the fear of the disease have been on the rise. They, especially the migrant workers, have found themselves stranded, away from their home states and unable to access relief measures.

It is with the aim of understanding the plight of informal workers, especially migrant workers and the specific hardships they are facing and will be facing as they are on the long path home and once they reach their native places, that AAA is undertaking a detailed assessment of various disruptions and hardships that workers have faced and will face across 18 States of India. In all more than 8000 workers will be covered in a longitudinal study over a period of the next six months, with a view to generate data for informed policy making.

This rapid assessment report, a result of a pilot survey, presents a snapshot of the extent of distress in a few districts of Bihar, and is the first in a series of reports which would similarly attempt to look at the conditions, challenges, and coping strategies of workers in different states across India.



I would like to thank ActionAid Association's Bihar & Jharkhand Regional Team for the leadership displayed in undertaking this assessment in a short amount of time. All team members deserve our deepest gratitude especially the colleagues who have worked on the survey which include Ajay, Anupama Kumari, Aquib Khan, Arbind Kumar, Arvind Kumar, Ashish Kumar, Keshav Murari, Md Meraz Danish, Mohd Ekram, Md Tafweej, Nazish Ahmad, Nutan Mishra, Pankaj Shwetabh, Pranav Kumar, Pritam Mishra, Pushpa Dahanga, Rajesh, Rajkumar, Rakesh, Ram Kashi, Saurabh Kumar, Shambhu Das, Dr Sharad Kumari, Shatrughan and Shiv Shankar Pathak.

I would also like to thank Dr Rahul Suresh Sapkal, Divita Shandilya and KT Suresh for inputting into the design of this assessment and writing this report. Dr Sapkal is Assistant Professor, Centre for Labour Studies, School of Management and Labour Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai. KT Suresh leads ActionAid Association's work on workers and urban issues and Divita works in our Policy Unit. We would like to thank Roshni Chakraborty for her support with the data presentation and editing of the report. I express our gratitude to Prof Praveen Jha and Prof Pushpendra Kumar Singh for their guidance and support to the design of the study. I would like to thank Varsha Rani Tirkey for her skilful translation of the survey form and other support. Joseph Mathai supervised the editing, design and publishing of the report, Nabajit Malakar designed the cover and inside pages, with M V Rajeevan executing the layout.

I look forward to all comments and suggestions as we share this and other reports emerging from this ongoing study. I seek the co-operation of all concerned to make popular any insights this study may have on how we can move towards a more responsive policy framework and one that considers the needs of the vast majority of our workers.

In solidarity,

**Sandeep Chachra**

*Executive Director*

ActionAid Association



# 1

## Introduction

Crises foreground the fissures that already exist in society. It exposes the multi-layered vulnerabilities and deprivation which remain concealed in more generalized accounts of the growth and achievements of an avowedly developmental state such as our country. The COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing lockdown has not only cast a spotlight on how vulnerable India's population is but has also had devastating social and economic impacts in tandem with the public health crisis. The present containment strategies, while necessary, are causing immense hardship and are not sustainable without effective policy interventions in terms of providing safety nets to the most vulnerable and precarious workers who derive their livelihood from migration and the informal economy.

In the absence of a database on assessing the impacts of the lockdown, various surveys have highlighted the quandary of informal and migrant workers while they return to their hometowns (SWAN, 2020), losses of livelihood and earnings (CSE, 2020), economic hardship and distress (Afridi, Dhillon and Roy, 2020). However, less (if anything at all) is known about how the source districts, which witness out-migration in search of livelihoods to other states and districts, and informal workers in smaller towns are faring in the time of lockdown due to the ongoing crisis.

The study and this report seeks to rapidly discover and briefly document the lived experiences of informal workers, especially migrant workers, who are struggling to cope with the loss of wages and livelihoods; disruption in access to food, water, healthcare, and social security as well as their plight in returning to their home since the announcement of lockdown. With an aim to conduct a multi-round study across 18 states of India, we conducted a pilot study of 177 sample workers of 15 districts of Bihar, 96 per cent of whom were migrant workers who have returned to their home with severe difficulties, to do a rapid assessment of the situation. The survey was conducted between 9th and 10th May 2020 in source districts, in some cases through personal visits of ActionAid Association's (AAA)



teams while providing food and other relief but mainly through telephonic interviews.

In doing so, we were unable to reach out to any significant number of women for the survey. This has been a limitation of this effort, one that we have taken steps to rectify in the coming rounds.

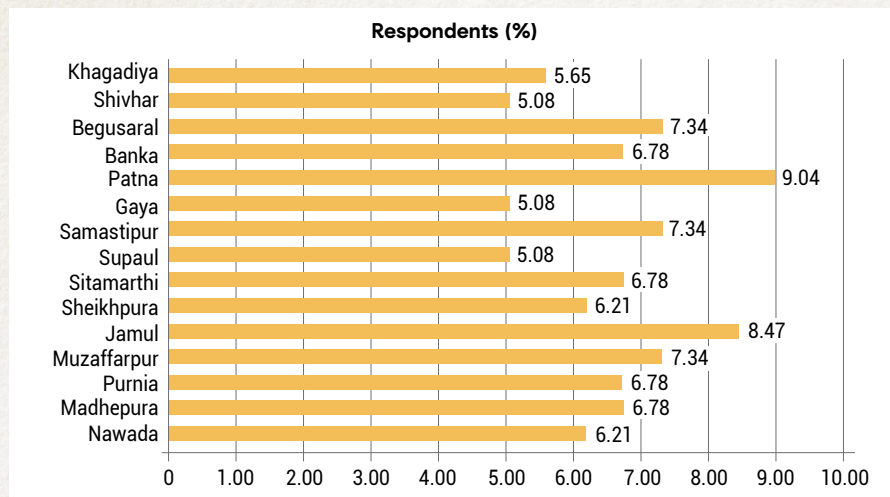
This survey has focused on the impact of COVID-19-induced lockdown on work and working conditions of precarious informal workers, with emphasis on their location of work, migration pattern, livelihoods, income, consumption, indebtedness, social security, access to welfare measures, housing, and legal entitlements. The 15 districts where we spoke to workers together account for 63 per cent of out-migration of workers from the state of Bihar (Census, 2018).

Our rapid assessment from the state of Bihar shows us that around 82 per cent of respondents lost their jobs and returned to their home districts. More than 60 per cent of them returned home without receiving any wages from their last employer in their destination cities. The average wage loss per worker was around Rs. 6400 per month. Due to the sudden and drastic loss of income and lack of access, the level of food considered to be sufficient steeply dropped from 72 per cent to 8 per cent as reported by 66 per cent of the respondents. As compared to pre-lockdown, 71 per cent of respondents used to have access to sufficient water, but that too has declined to 38 per cent during the lockdown. The return journey was excruciating for almost all returnee migrant workers. They reported being stranded in destination cities on an average of 18 days before they could journey back to their home districts. Their loss of jobs is accompanied with a surge in indebtedness in the lockdown period. We find that the intensity of indebtedness has been exacerbated for two-thirds (68 per cent) of the respondents. At the same time, access to relief measures and government schemes during the lockdown has been a serious challenge and has been further aggravated by procedural hurdles. For example, 89 per cent of intended beneficiaries reported not being to avail the benefits of government schemes due to a lack of linking of documents and bank accounts with Aadhar.



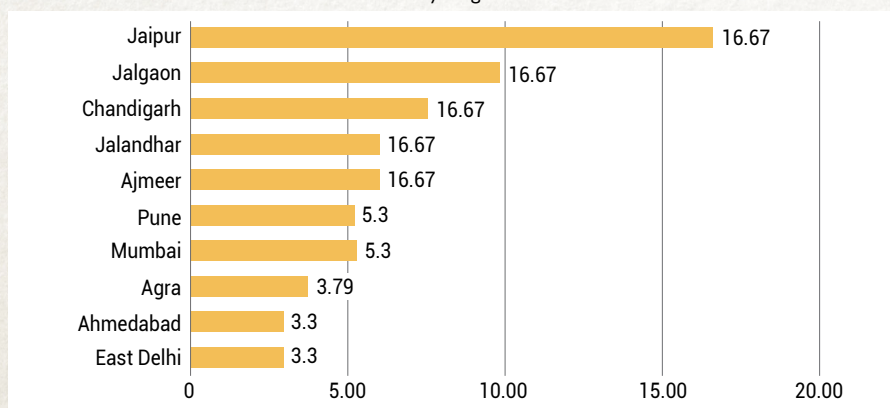
This report presents data emerging from the pilot study on livelihoods, indebtedness, on being stranded, the inability to access food and essentials and the experience of securing relief and government entitlements. Drawing from this data this report tries to outline the implications of what we have learnt from workers on creating a more responsive policy framework.

**Figure 1:** Source districts of Bihar – Districts from where the respondents said they come



Source: Field survey 9-10 May 2020 (Bihar)

**Figure 2:** Destination Cities (Top Ten) – Cities that the respondents said they migrated to



Source: Field survey 9-10 May 2020 (Bihar)



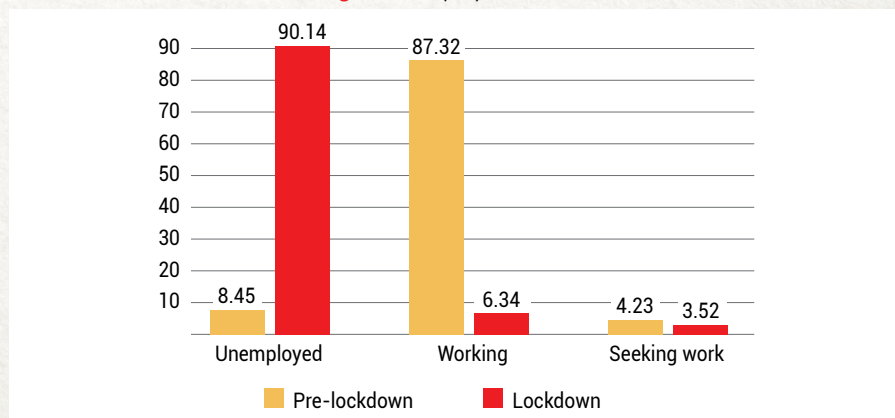
# 2

## Impact on Livelihoods

Out of the 177 respondents, 96 per cent reported to have migrated to urban cities in other states in their last employment prior to the lockdown. According to Kannan (2020), it is estimated that around 128 million workers are at high risk of losing jobs in the category of casual and self-employed workers. However, if we include the segment of “non-workmen”, as construed in various judicial pronouncements and ineligible under the definitional criteria of Factories Act of 1948, then close to 161 million workers are at high risk of job loss during the ensuring crisis (Sapkal, 2020). Our survey finds that around 82 per cent of respondents lost their jobs and returned to their home districts. At the aggregate level, two-thirds (67 per cent) of workers reported having lost their employment in 12 states of India (CSE, 2020). Around 66 per cent of the migrants returned home with no wages, 14 per cent received full wages, and 21 per cent received partial wages after the lockdown was announced.

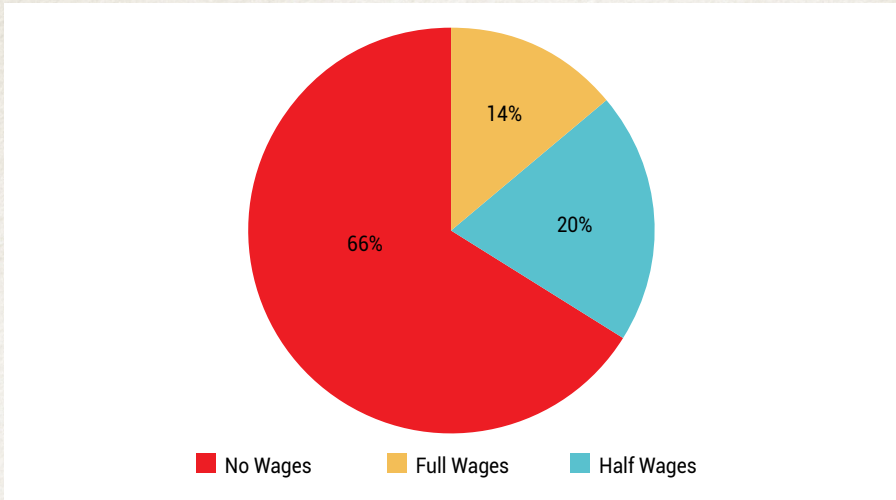
As a result of the widespread job loss, more than 60 per cent of the respondents reported that the income loss since they were last employed is in the range of ₹4300 to ₹7600 and the average per worker loss was around ₹6400 per month.

**Figure 3:** Employment (in%)



Source: Field survey 9-10 May 2020 (Bihar)



**Figure 4:** Wages paid (in % of respondents)

Source: Field survey 9-10 May 2020 (Bihar)

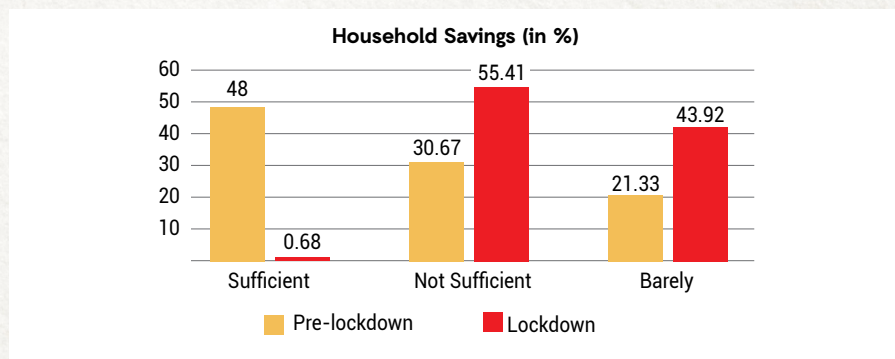


# 3

## Impact on Savings and Indebtedness

As compared to pre-lockdown financial health of the households, the percentage of workers who consider their savings to be sufficient has dropped steeply from 48 per cent to less than 1 per cent, exacerbating their financial insecurity. Many of these workers continue to depend majorly on their meager savings currently, but it is uncertain how long they would be able to do so. There is substantial rise in indebtedness during the lockdown period. Prior to the lockdown, approximately 40 per cent of respondents reported to have an average debt of ₹53,000 per person in our sample. However, in the lockdown period, the intensity of indebtedness has been exacerbated for two-thirds (68 percent) of the respondents. The debt amount ranges from Rs 40,000 to Rs 2,80,000. The rise in indebtedness has been reported on account of household expenses, health emergencies and any other family emergency, and to meet expenses related to agriculture such as taking land on lease (batai) and buying fertilizers/inputs etc. for upcoming kharif season.

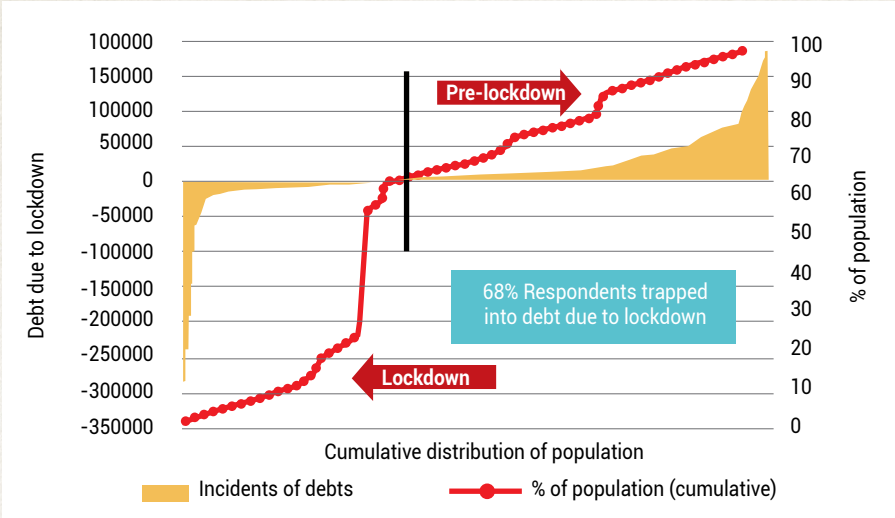
**Figure 5:** Reported Satisfaction with Household Savings



Source: Field survey 9-10 May 2020 (Bihar)



Figure 6: Transition into Debt Due to Lockdown



Source: Field survey 9-10 May 2020 (Bihar)

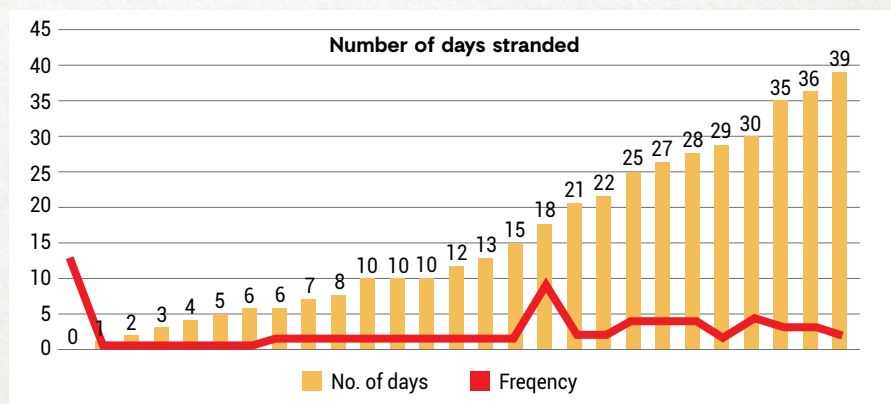
# 4

## Stranded Amidst the Crisis

The returning migrant workers reported to have been stranded in their destination cities on an average of 18 days before they could journey back to their home districts. At the time when our respondents were stranded, many of them had to vacate their housing, including rental housing and worksites. 96 per cent of the respondents had to vacate their homes in destination cities due to forced eviction by the landlord (28 per cent), loss of job (26 per cent), closure of factory (23 per cent) and inability to pay the house rent due to loss of livelihood (19 per cent). The remaining 4 per cent had returned home prior to the announcement of the lockdown.

Despite announcing a slew of relief measures, the destination states are grappling to ensure its effective coverage to all stranded workers during the lockdown. On their return journey, 85 per cent of the workers did not receive any form of assistance (either for travel/food/housing) from the government and the remaining 15 per cent of workers reported to have at least food assistance in their destination states. Approximately 87 per cent of respondents incurred travel expenses on their own for return journey between the ranges of ₹1200 to ₹7600. The average money spent on the

**Figure 7:** Number of days stranded

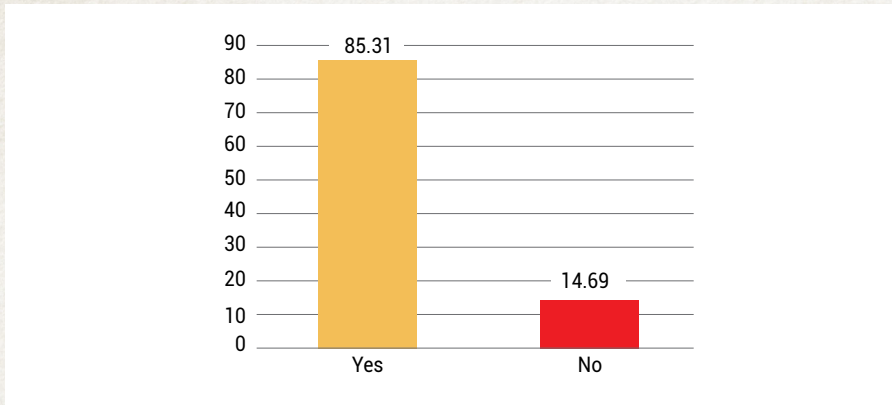


Source: Field survey 9-10 May 2020 (Bihar)



return journey was ₹2800 per person (excluding the amount spent on food consumption while travelling).

**Figure 8:** Assistance received on route from Government sources (in % of respondents)



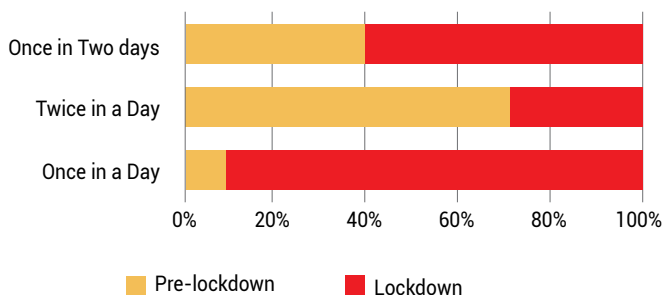
Source: Field survey 9-10 May 2020 (Bihar)

# 5

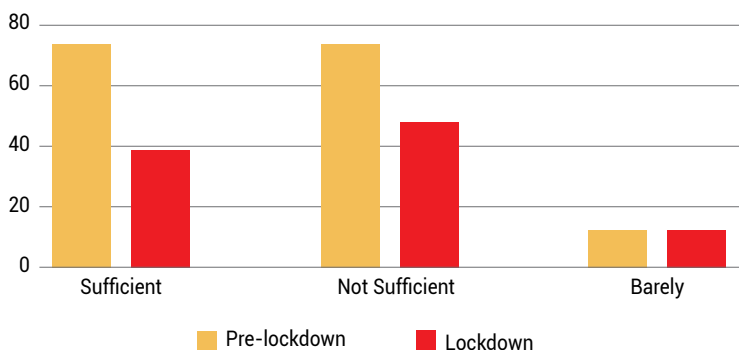
## Impact on Food, Water and Other Essentials

During the lockdown period, 59 per cent of the workers reported that they are unable to meet their daily family expenses, since the majority have lost their main sources of livelihood. Due to lack of income, more than 50 per cent of workers reported to have reduced their food consumption to once in a day. Our survey asked the respondents about their perception of their level of food sufficiency in the pre-lockdown and during lockdown period given their limited income. At the aggregate level, it is estimated that the crisis would severely impact the overall consumption trend and consumer spending both in urban and rural areas (Singh, 2020). We find that the level of food considered to be sufficient steeply dropped from 72 per cent to 8 per cent as reported by 66 per cent of the workers, and the remaining 34 per cent reported that they are managing barely in source districts both in rural and urban areas. If such situation persists for few more weeks, then this will further expose them to starvation and other forms of vulnerability. We also observe a decline in availability of water in the source state. In the pre-lockdown period, 71 per cent of respondents used to have access to sufficient water, but it has now declined to 38 per cent during the lockdown. According to the WHO (2020) access to clean water is crucial to prevent COVID-19, and both nutritious food and water are associated with robust immune systems. This implies that not only maintaining hand hygiene is difficult in present circumstances, people's reduced access to food and water are making them more vulnerable to Covid-19 and other diseases.

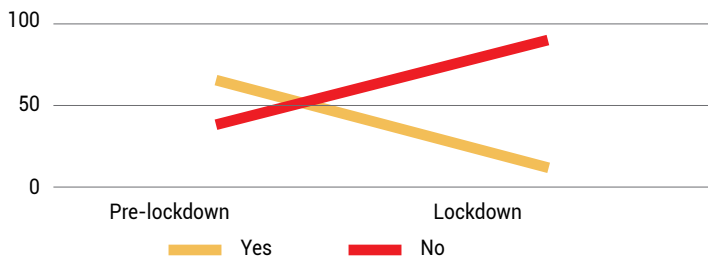


**Figure 9: Food Consumption**

Source: Field survey 9-10 May 2020 (Bihar)

**Figure 10: Availability of Water (in % of Respondents)**

Source: Field survey 9-10 May 2020 (Bihar)

**Figure 11: Ability to meet family expenses as reported (in %)**

Source: Field survey 9-10 May 2020 (Bihar)

# 6

## Accessibility of Relief and Entitlements

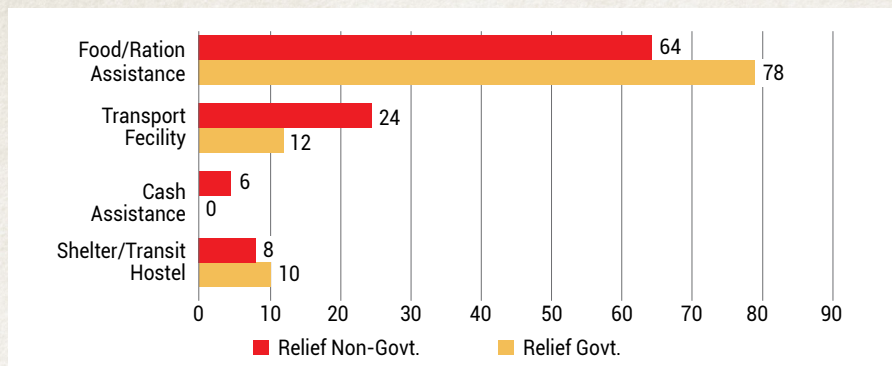
Access to relief measures and government schemes during the lockdown has been a serious challenge. Of those 15 per cent of workers who reported receiving at least one benefit, the frequency of receiving food/ration assistance from government sources was reported 78 per cent of the times and from non-government sources was reported 64 per cent of the times. We also found that the frequency of receiving travel assistance from government sources in the destination states was reported 12 per cent of the times and from non-government sources was reported 24 per cent of the times. The frequency of assistance in case of shelter and transit hostel from government sources was reported 8 per cent of the times and from non-government sources was reported 10 per cent of the times. None of the workers reported receiving any kind of cash assistance during the lockdown while they were stranded in the destination states.

Around 49 per cent of workers reported problems in accessing public healthcare during the lockdown for various reasons. 56 per cent of times workers could not avail public health care facilities because the OPD was closed in their source districts. Approximately 24 per cent of times they reported that restriction on movement had prevented their access to public health care. And 10 per cent of times they reported that they were refused admission on the condition of producing a COVID-19 test result report.

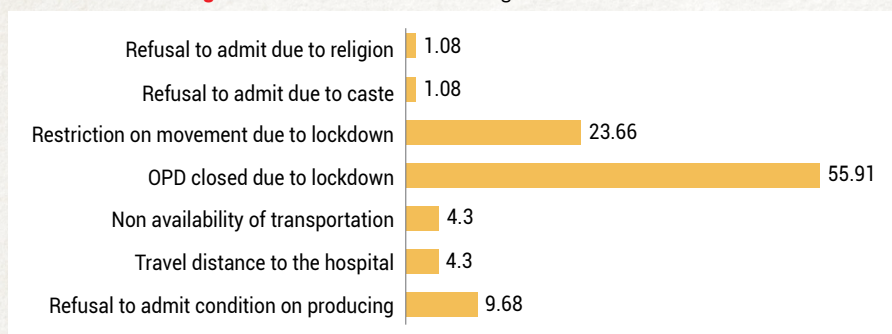
Due to Aadhar-related issues, there is a real possibility that the government's relief package may not reach its intended beneficiaries (Khera and Somanchi, 2020). We find that in source districts, 89 per cent of intended beneficiaries could not avail the benefits of government schemes due to lack of linking of documents and bank accounts with the Aadhar. 83 per cent and 36 per cent of the intended beneficiaries could not avail these benefits due to migration from the source district and due to lack of information about the announced schemes respectively.



**Figure 12:** Relief by Government and non-Government sources during the lockdown (in frequency)

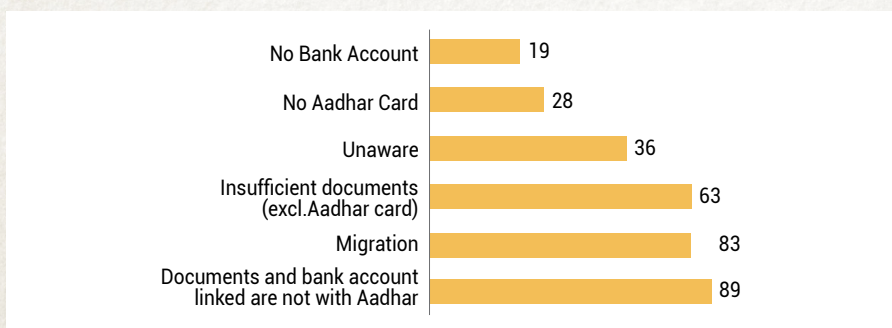


**Figure 13:** Reasons for not having access to healthcare



Source: Field survey 9-10 May 2020 (Bihar)

**Figure 14:** Reasons for not being able to avail of Government schemes



Source: Field survey 9-10 May 2020 (Bihar)

# 7

## **Towards a Responsive Policy Framework**

This pandemic has exposed structural fault lines and deepened existing inequities. An effective response would require a departure from staid governance approaches and concerted and coordinated efforts from all stakeholders.

The magnitude of social and economic fall-outs due to the pandemic are expected to be higher for those states which have higher numbers of out-migration workers and have lesser capacity to absorb economic shocks as compared to other states due to differences in resources and infrastructure at the state level. The policy responses would have to, therefore, focus on both returning migrant workers and other informal workers accordingly.

In this context, the government of Bihar urgently needs to focus on providing income security to workers, including migrant workers returning to their source districts. It also needs to strengthen its social safety net and enable access to entitlements for vulnerable communities. Limiting criteria and administrative processes which inhibit their access such as insistence on linking documents with Aadhar should be suspended. The sudden loss of jobs is already leading to an increase in the level of indebtedness amongst workers. The government should prioritise the agricultural sector and MSME sector for its interventions in order to stymie the prevalence of joblessness and indebtedness, including through lending schemes. It should promote collective agriculture and rural industries through women's self-help groups. It should also expand the MNREGA and extend it to urban areas.

The government should also closely work with civil society organizations, trade unions, informal workers' unions and networks, and women's collectives to reach out to workers with relief and support. Such collectivization would be critical to lessening the hardship faced by people in the near future and building resilience beyond.



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## **Annexure: Survey Schedule**

### **ActionAid COVID-19: Situation Analysis of Informal Workers in India**

This multi-round survey aims to collect primary information about the impact of COVID-19 induced lockdown on the nature of work and working conditions of workers in the informal sector, with focus on their location of work, livelihoods, income, consumption, sources of debts, social security, access to welfare measures, housing, and legal entitlements. This survey will be used to provide state-specific intervention strategies to address the livelihood issues of workers who are severely affected due to the lockdown.w

**Disclaimer:** All of the information that you provide will be treated as confidential and will only be used for research purposes. Your comments will not be identified as belonging to you, instead, they will be combined with those gathered from other survey participants, and will be analyzed as part of a group. We do not use any of the information you provide for other than the stated objectives of this study.

If you have any questions about this survey please email us at:  
[email address redacted]

1. We invite you to participate in a research study titled, “Situation Analysis of Informal Workers in India: Shifting Livelihood Terrains in the Covid-19 Outbreak and Beyond”. This is a multi-round study aiming to assess the impact of COVID-19 and its lockdown on the life and livelihood of Informal Workers across Indian states. Your participation in this research project is completely voluntary. You may decline altogether, or leave blank any questions you don’t wish to answer. There are no known or anticipated risks to participation beyond those encountered in everyday life. Your responses will remain confidential and anonymous. Data from this research will be kept under lock and key and reported only as a collective combined total. No one other than the researchers will know your individual answers to this questionnaire. If you agree to participate in this project, please answer the questions on the questionnaire as best you can. It should take approximately 20 minutes to complete. If you have any questions about this project, feel free to contact us ActionAid Association COVID-19 IMPACT ASSESSMENT TEAM at [email id redacted].

Thank you for your assistance in this important endeavour. Sincerely AAA Research Team. Do you agree to participate in the survey?

☐ Yes ☐ No

2. Location of the respondent at the time of the interview

Source City/Village/ Town	Destination City/Village/ Town	Enroute City/ Village/Town	Not Applicable
---------------------------------	--------------------------------------	-------------------------------	----------------

- ☐ Relief Camps  
☐ Quarantine Shelters  
☐ Worksite  
☐ Own shelter

### Block A: Identification of Sample Units

---

3. Survey Round:

Round 1

Round 2

Round 3

Round 4

Round 5



Round 6

Round 7

Round 8

Round 9

Round 10

Round 11

Round 12

4. Respondent ID (Mobile Number):
5. Date of survey:
6. Investigator Code:
7. State Code:
8. State:
9. District:
10. Sector:
 

☐ Rural
 ☐ Urban

### Block B: Individual and Household Characteristics

---

11. Gender:
 

☐ Female
 ☐ Male
 ☐ Prefer not to say

 Other
12. Age (in years):
13. Social Groups:
 

☐ Scheduled Caste
 ☐ Scheduled Tribe
 ☐ Other Backward Class

 Other
14. Religion:
 

☐ Hinduism
 ☐ Islam

- ☐ Christianity
- ☐ Sikhism
- ☐ Jainism
- ☐ Buddhism
- ☐ Zoroastrianism

Others

15. Total Persons in Household:
16. Total Male Members in HH:
17. Total Female Members in HH:
18. Total Children (Below 14 years):
19. Total Elders (Above 60 years):
20. Total Earners in a Household:
  - ☐ Only Male   ☐ Only Female
  - Both Male and Female
21. Membership of any associations:
  - ☐ Trade/Labour Unions   ☐ NGO/CBO/SHG
- Any Local collectives
  - ☐ (Biradari/Caste/Bhavaki/Sectarian)   ☐ None
22. Agriculture Land Ownership:
  - ☐ Yes   ☐ No   ☐ Untitled Section
23. If Yes, what is the size of land (in acres):
  - ☐ Less than 1 acres
  - ☐ More than 1 but less than 3 acres
  - ☐ More than 3 but less than 5 acres
  - ☐ More than 5 but less than 10 acres
  - ☐ More than 10 acres
24. If no, then whose land do you work?:
  - ☐ Leased land
  - ☐ Batai system land (Share basis)
  - ☐ Collective land



☐ Private landowner

Other

25. Do you have an Aadhar card?

☐ Yes

☐ No

26. Do you have Antodaya Anna Yojana card?

☐ Yes

☐ No

27. Do you have a ration card?

☐ Yes

☐ No

28. Do you have a ration card and which category? (by location)

☐ Extreme Poor

☐ Below Poverty Line

☐ Above Poverty Line

☐ Middle Class

☐ Source

☐ Destination

### Block C: Nature of Migration

---

29. Source District:

30. Source State:

31. Destination District:

32. Destination State:

33. Nature of Migration (Source-Destination) in your last employment:

☐ Rural to Urban

☐ Rural to Urban

☐ Urban to Rural

☐ Urban to Urban

34. Migration Pattern in your last employment:

☐ Seasonal (agriculture related)

☐ Permanent

35. Period of Stay in Destination in your last employment (in months):

36. Frequency of Migration in the last one year

☐ Multiple times in a year

☐ Once in a year

37. Destination (Frequency):

☐ Same City/Town/Village

☐ Multiple Cities/Towns/Village

38. Sectors/industries your workers in your last migration period

☐ Same Sector/Industry

☐ Multiple Sectors/Industries

☐ Depend on Availability of Work

39. Sectors/industries you worked in your last migration period in the destination
- |                        |                             |                          |                |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Same Sector/           | Multiple Sectors/Industries | Depend on Work           | Not applicable |
| Same city/town/village | Multiple city/town/village  | Availability of Industry |                |
40. Do you migrate with your family?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No
41. If you migrate with family, then how many dependent members travel with you?
42. Duration of Migration period if a multi-state in your last employment (in total number of months)
43. How many days were you stranded in your last employment (in Days) in the post 25th March 2020?
44. Where were you stranded in your last employment in the post 25th March 2020?
- ☐ Destination city/town/village
- ☐ Enroute city/town/village
- ☐ Source city/town/village
- ☐ Reached source city/town/village but not home
45. What was the mode of transportation?
- ☐ By walking
- ☐ By government arranged vehicles
- ☐ By taking lift from private public transport trucks and vehicles
- By bicycle
- ☐ Yes ☐ No
46. How much money did you spend for your transport to return home?
47. Total Wages Earned (in INR) in your last employment Prior 25th March 2020
48. Total Wages Earned (in INR) in your last employment Post 25th March 2020
49. Total Wages Saved (in INR) in your last employment Pre 25th March 2020
50. Total Wages Saved (in INR) in your last employment Post 25th March 2020



51. Total Wage Losses (in INR) in your last employment Post 25th March 2020
52. Status of Work Prior to 25th March 2020  
☐ Working      ☐ Seeking for Work      ☐ Unemployed
53. Status of Work Post to 25th March 2020  
☐ Working      ☐ Seeking for Work      ☐ Unemployed

### Block D: Nature of Employment

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54. What is the status of work in your last employment?  
☐ Self Employed      ☐ Casual Labour      ☐ Regular Labour  
☐ Own Account Worker
55. In the last employment-Sector worked-Primary (Major time in a year) More than 180 day  
☐ Agriculture      ☐ Manufacturing/allied industry  
☐ Construction      ☐ Service
56. In the last employment-Sector worked-Secondary (Minor time in a year) Less than 180 days  
☐ Agriculture      ☐ Manufacturing/allied industry  
☐ Construction      ☐ Service
57. Type of Occupations (Agriculture Sector)  
☐ Ploughing / Tilling workers  
☐ Ploughing/Sowing (including Planting / Transplanting / Weeding)  
☐ Weeding Workers  
☐ Harvesting-Winnowing Threshing  
☐ Picking Workers (including Tea, Cotton, Tobacco and Other Commercial Crops)  
☐ Horticulture Workers (including Nursery Growers)  
☐ Fishermen — Inland/Coastal/ Deep-sea  
☐ Loggers and Wood Cutters  
☐ Animal Husbandry Workers (including Poultry Workers, Dairy Workers and Herdsman)  
☐ Herdsman/grazers

- ☐ Packaging Labourers-Agriculture
- ☐ General Agricultural Labourers (Watering /irrigation Workers/ Well Digging etc)
- ☐ Plant Protection Workers (applying pesticides, treating seeds, etc)
- ☐ Cane/Stone Crushing/ Miners/Shot-Firers/Stone Cutters/ Carvers
- ☐ Handicrafts

58. Type of Occupations (Non-Agriculture Sector)

- ☐ Carpenters      ☐ Blacksmiths      ☐ Masons      ☐ Weavers
- ☐ Beedi Makers      ☐ Bamboo, Cane Basket Weavers
- Handicraft Workers in Wood, Textile, Leather and Related Materials
- ☐ Plumbers Electricians/Forman Technician (Civil)
- ☐ Construction Workers (for roads, dams, industrial & project construction work and well diggers)
- ☐ LMV 8 Tractor Drivers/ Motor Vehicle Drivers
- ☐ Non-Agricultural Labourers (including Porters, Loaders)
- ☐ Unskilled Labourers (Sweeping / Cleaning Workers)
- ☐ Cobbler
- ☐ Domestic Workers/Helper
- ☐ House Keeping and Restaurant Services Workers
- ☐ Personal Care and Related Workers
- ☐ Street Vendors and Related Workers
- ☐ Textile, Garment and Related Trades Workers
- ☐ Manufacturing Labourers
- ☐ Shoe Cleaning and Other Street Services
- ☐ Elementary Occupation Shop Salespersons and Demonstrators
- ☐ Transport Labourers and Freight Handlers
- ☐ Sex Work
- ☐ Waste Workers

59. Nature of Operation in your establishment in the last employment Perennial (if the activity of the establishment carried out 12 months in a year)

Non-Perennial (Seasonal) (if the activity of the establishment carried out fixed months in a year)



60. Intensity of Work (Agriculture and Allied Sectors) in Weekly Hours (Prior to 25th March 2020)
- ☐ 1-10 hours in a week
  - ☐ 11-20 hours in a week
  - ☐ 21-30 hours in a week
  - ☐ 31-40 hours in a week
  - ☐ 41 -50 hours in a week
  - ☐ Above 50 hours in week
61. The intensity of Work (Manufacturing and Allied Sectors) in Weekly Hours (Prior to 25th March 2020)
- ☐ 1 -10 hours in a week
  - ☐ 11-20 hours in a week
  - ☐ 21 -30 hours in a week
  - ☐ 31 -40 hours in a week
  - ☐ 41-50 hours in a week
  - ☐ Above 50 hours in week
62. The intensity of Work (Construction) in Weekly Hours (Prior to 25th March 2020)
- ☐ 1 -10 hours in a week
  - ☐ 11-20 hours in a week
  - ☐ 21 -30 hours in a week
  - ☐ 31-40 hours in a week
  - ☐ 41-50 hours in a week
  - ☐ Above 50 hours in week
63. The intensity of Work (Service) in Weekly Hours (Prior to 25th March 2020)
- ☐ 1-10 hours in a week
  - ☐ 11-20 hours in a week
  - ☐ 21-30 hours in a week
  - ☐ 31-40 hours in a week
  - ☐ 41-50 hours in a week
  - ☐ Above 50 hours in week

64. The intensity of Work (Agriculture and Allied) in Weekly Hours (Post 25th March 2020)
- ☐ 0 hours in a week
  - ☐ 1-10 hours in a week
  - ☐ 11-20 hours in a week
  - ☐ 21-30 hours in a week
  - ☐ 31 -40 hours in a week
  - ☐ 41-50 hours in a week
  - ☐ Above 50 hours in week
65. The intensity of Work (Manufacturing and Allied) in Weekly Hours (Post 25th March 2020)
- ☐ 0 hours in a week
  - ☐ 1-10 hours in a week
  - ☐ 11-20 hours in a week
  - ☐ 21-30 hours in a week
  - ☐ 31-40 hours in a week
  - ☐ 41-50 hours in a week
  - ☐ Above 50 hours in week
66. The intensity of Work (Construction) in Weekly Hours (Post 25th March 2020)
- ☐ 0 hours in a week
  - ☐ 1-10 hours in a week
  - ☐ 11-20 hours in a week
  - ☐ 21-30 hours in a week
  - ☐ 31-40 hours in a week
  - ☐ 41-50 hours in a week
  - ☐ Above 50 hours in week
67. The intensity of Work (Service) in Weekly Hours (Post 25th March 2020)
- ☐ 0 hours in a week
  - ☐ 1-10 hours in a week
  - ☐ 11-20 hours in a week
  - ☐ 21-30 hours in a week
  - ☐ 31-40 hours in a week



- ☐ 41-50 hours in a week
- ☐ Above 50 hours in week
68. Total numbers of workers worked along with you in your last enterprise/ company/establishment/worksites
- ☐ Less than 6
- ☐ Above 6 but less than 10
- ☐ 10 & above but less than 20
- ☐ 20 And above
- ☐ Not known
69. Location of your workplace in your last employment
- ☐ Own dwelling unit structure
- ☐ Attached to own dwelling unit
- ☐ Employer's dwelling unit
- ☐ Street with fixed location
- ☐ Construction/Factory site
- ☐ No fixed workplace

### Block E: Security of Wages and Livelihoods

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70. Were you employed through a contractor/agent in your last employment?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No
71. Is your contractor/agent in your last employment registered with the government?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know
72. Do you have an employment card registered under the Inter-State Migrant Workers Act in your previous employment?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No
73. Do you have a written job contract of your last employment?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No
- ☐ Regular weekly payment
- ☐ Daily payment
- ☐ Piece rate payment
- Other methods

76. Availability of social security benefits in your last employment

Provident Fund	Health Insurance (ESIC)	Maternity Benefits	Other social security	Pension	None
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☐ Yes ☐ No

77. Were wages paid when lock-down was announced in your previous employment?

☐ Yes (Full wages) ☐ No (No wages) ☐ Partial wages

77. Any Social Security benefits delayed or not being delivered in your last employment (Post 25th March 2020) (in INR)? :

## Block F: State of Housing

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78. What form of housing do you live in?

Kuchha (Own House)	Semi-pakka (Own House)	Rented room/house	Community housing
-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------------	----------------------

☐ In Destination ☐ In Source

79. Do you share the rented accommodation with others who are not family members during your previous employment?

☐ Yes ☐ No

80. How many other workers share accommodation with you during your last employment?: -

81. How many rooms are there?

1

2

3

4

5

5 and above

82. How many bathrooms are there?

1

2

3



4

5

5 and above

Public/Community Toilets

83. Do you have access to water for drinking and cleaning?

☐ Yes ☐ No

84. Do you have a rent agreement or patta?

☐ Rent Agreement ☐ Patta☐ Others

85. Did you have to vacate your worksite/shelter/house in the destination after the lockdown was announced?

☐ Yes ☐ No

94. If yes, kindly provide the reason

☐ Unable to pay rent ☐ Evicted by landlord/employer☐ Factory Closed ☐ Job loss ☐ Other

95. Do you still pay housing rent for accommodation in the destination city in the post lockdown period?

☐ Yes ☐ No96. If yes, then how much are you paying for a month in INR?  
(Post lockdown)

97. Daily Utilities (Food ration) Pre-25th March 2020

☐ Sufficient ☐ Not sufficient ☐ Barely

98. Daily Utilities (Food ration) Post-25th March 2020

☐ Sufficient ☐ Not sufficient ☐ Barely

99. Daily Utilities (Water) Pre—25th March 2020

☐ Sufficient ☐ Not sufficient ☐ Barely

100. Daily Utilities (Water) Post—25th March 2020

☐ Sufficient ☐ Not sufficient ☐ Barely

101. Savings Pre-25th March 2020

☐ Sufficient ☐ Not sufficient ☐ Barely

102. Savings Post-25th March 2020

- ☐ Sufficient      ☐ Not sufficient      ☐ Barely

103. Frequency of access to food for consumption (Pre-25th March 2020)

- ☐ Once a day      ☐ Twice a day      ☐ Once in two days

104. Frequency of access to food for consumption (Post-25th March 2020)

- ☐ Once a day      ☐ Twice a day      ☐ Once in two days

105. Sources of access to food (Pre—25th March 2020)

- ☐ Self-procured      ☐ Relief Camp/Govt      ☐ PDS  
☐ Distributed by NGOs/CSOs      ☐ Employer      ☐ Langar

106. Sources of access to food (Post—25th March 2020)

- ☐ Self-procured      ☐ Relief Camp/Govt      ☐ PDS  
☐ Distributed by NGOs/CSOs      ☐ Employer      ☐ Langar

107. Expenditure on Food Consumption (in INR) (Pre-25th March 2020) in a month

108. Expenditure on Food Consumption (in INR) (Post-25th March 2020) in a month

109. Expenditure on Non-Food Consumption (in INR) (Pre-25th March 2020) in a month

110. Expenditure on Non-Food Consumption (in INR) (Post-25th March 2020) in a month

## Block G: Incidence of Debt

---

111. Were you able to meet your monthly expenditure? (Pre lockdown)

- ☐ Yes      ☐ No

112. Are you able to meet your monthly expenditure? (Post lockdown)

- ☐ Yes      ☐ No

113. Did you borrow a large sum for any of the following expenses?

- ☐ Marriage      ☐ Funeral      ☐ Leasing out land      ☐ Health  
☐ Other Family Emergencies To meet the expenses due to lockdown

114. Do you have any outstanding total debt prior to lockdown?

- ☐ Yes      ☐ No



115. Are you struggling to pay it?

☐ Yes ☐ No

116. Total Debt prior to lockdown (in INR)

117. Total Debt (in INR) due to lockdown

## Block H: Access to Entitlements

---

118. Are you enrolled in government social security schemes?

☐ Yes ☐ No

119. Name of the government schemes in which you are enrolled

☐ PDS ☐ ICDS ☐ Aayushman Bharat  
☐ PM Kisan Samrudhi Yojana ☐ Govt. Pension Schemes  
☐ Antyodaya Anna Yojana ☐ Jandhan Yojana  
☐ Ujjawala Yojana ☐ None

120. Who receives the benefit?

☐ Self ☐ Spouse ☐ Other Family Members

121. Do you receive any form of support through a state scheme when you are in their destination city in the last employment?

☐ Yes ☐ No

123. Have you managed to access these schemes announced by the government during the lockdown?

☐ Cooked food ☐ Ration ☐ Cash transfer to Jan dhan account ☐ NREGA wages ☐ Shelter  
☐ Childcare (Mid day meal) ☐ Pension Scheme ☐ PM KISAN ☐ Ujjwala ☐ NA

124. Did not access these schemes announced by the government during the lockdown for reasons listed below.

☐ Cooked food ☐ Ration ☐ Cash transfer to Jan dhan account ☐ NREGA wages ☐ Shelter  
☐ Childcare (Mid day meal) ☐ Pension Scheme ☐ PM KISAN ☐ Ujjwala ☐ NA

Insufficient documents excl. Aadhar card)

- ☐ Documents and bank account are not linked with Aadhar
- ☐ No Aadhar Card
- ☐ No Bank Account
- ☐ Migration -Unaware

125. Sources of Information

- ☐ Print Advertisements
- ☐ Government mobile messages
- ☐ Public announcements
- ☐ NGO networks
- ☐ Other

126. Do you have a smartphone?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

127. Do you have access to digital payments such as BHIM UPI etc?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

128. Did you receive benefits from the government announced during the lockdown?

- ☐ Food Assistance
- ☐ Shelter
- ☐ Cash Assistance
- ☐ Transport
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

129. Did you receive benefits in the absence of government during the lockdown?

- |                          |                          |                                   |                          |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Food Assistance          | Cash Trade/              | Transport Workers Unions NGO/CBOs | Not applicable           | Assistance               | Shelter                  |

Other local collectives such as SHG's/Mandats etc

- ☐ Employer
- ☐ Other

130. Did you or any person in your family experience any illness since the lockdown was announced?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No



131. Were you able to access public healthcare?  
☐ Yes ☐ No
132. If not, then what are the reasons for not accessing public health care?  
☐ OPD closed due to lockdown  
☐ Refusal to admit condition on producing COVID 19 test certificate  
☐ Refusal to admit due to religion  
☐ Refusal to admit due to caste  
☐ Non availability of transportation  
☐ Restriction on movement due to lockdown  
☐ Travel distance to the hospital
133. What is your opinion about the future course of action for livelihood?  
☐ Stay back in your source place after lockdown  
☐ Go back to your destination place in post lockdown
134. How much time do you think it may take to return to your job in the post lockdown?  
☐ Immediately  
☐ One to Three Months  
☐ More than three months  
☐ Don't know.
135. How much time do you think it would require a full-fledged economic recovery?  
☐ Short Term (less than three months)  
☐ Medium Term (3 to 12 Months)  
☐ Long Term (more than 12 months)  
☐ Don't know.