

Impact of COVID-19 on Employment

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Abstract- The year 2019 brought with it a new Pandemic the COVID-19 that was first reported in the month of December as per the reports from world health organization (W.H.O) whole world in an unprecedented crisis that has pushed it into a state of lingering uncertainty. The corona virus disease 2019, commonly known as the COVID- 19 Pandemic corona virus-2 infection, has led to a global public health crisis innumerable death, generalized economic depression, redundancy, and quarantines. The virus brought a massive change to the existing systems and generated a whirl pool of handles that the people had never faced before or has no idea how to overcome.

I. INTRODUCTION

The year 2019 brought with it a new Pandemic the COVID-19 that was first reported in the month of December as per the reports from world health organization (W.H.O) whole world in an unprecedented crisis that has pushed it into a state of lingering uncertainty. The corona virus disease 2019, commonly known as the COVID- 19 Pandemic corona virus-2 infection, has led to a global public health crisis innumerable death, generalized economic depression, redundancy, and quarantines. The virus brought a massive change to the existing systems and generated a whirl pool of handles that the people had never faced before or has no idea how to overcome.

The Pandemic brought with its Lockdowns and travel-bans that were imposed by the governments all over the world as a necessity to tackle the Pandemic and to rein in its outspread.

However the Lockdowns upset the daily routines of the country people especially working class, daily wages were the worst sufferers of this Lockdown.

Enforcement of the Lockdown, not only were they without Jobs but also were frustrated because of the cessation of their daily income on which they survived.

The live hood came to a complete stand still as result, they could not meet theirs as well as their families daily needs. There were many reported cases of sickness, deaths, suicide and suicidal attempts especially by people from economically lower classes, as they were not able to cope with the problems stemming from the loss of job and income.

unemployment is a serious problem which is being experienced by most of the countries throughout the global. The COVID-19 pandemic in India has very severely impacted rather negatively, the employment figures of India since early 2020 the past five years, there has been as lockdown in the growth of employment in India despite the boost in the economic sector at the same time due to this COVID-19 pandemic lockdown there had been devastating effect on the unemployment rate in India as most of the private companies have fired their employees. The man sufferers of this lockdown are the informal sector employees as the majority of the started losing jobs since construction works were closed. With no capital, thousands of people deserted cities, marching to their home lands for several cities hundreds of miles away in the absence of government transportation which showed their intensity of misery. The I.M.F report in 2020 observes that in the face of COVID-19 pandemic, the global economy face its worst downturn since the great depression.

• Objectives

- 1) This study aims to examine the effects of COVID-19
- 2) To examine the implications of COVID-19 on unemployment
- 3) To investigate the impacts of unemployment on health, mental health & stress. To examine income profile and live hood & unemployment states.

II. METHODOLOGY

The study is based on literature, investigating the current issue, parallelly we also relied on secondary

data from various books, journals and authentic websites.

III. COVID EFFECT ON EMPLOYMENT

According to Mahesh Vyas CEO, center for monitoring Indian economy CMIE, the unemployment rate will be around 12% at the end of May 2021 which translates into a loss of job by 1 crore people during the period due to the wave of corona pandemic left he also said that income of 97% households have declined since the outbreak of the pandemic last year. The unemployment rate stands at 12.4% urban 15.1% and rural 11.2% on 3 June 2021.

We noted that small towns and rural areas were not very affected by Covid-19 pandemic last year. But during the second wave, it has spilt over these areas also affecting employment situation.

The manufacturing and engineering sectors have largely been affected by the lockdown during the second wave. The Azim Prem Ji university revealed in it study that the first wave of Covid-19 pandemic has pushed 23 crore people below the poverty line below the National minimum wage sold of Rs375.00 per day as recommended by the. Anoop Satpathy committee.

The report said that there has been a rise of 15% in poverty is rural India and a rise of 20% is urban India during the lost one pandemic year, The study found that nearly half of formal salaried works a moved into informal work. either as self-employment (30%), casual wage (10%) or informal salaried (9%) workers, between late 2019 and late 2020 and there was a decline in their income level as well as [source: Business Today]

CONCLUSION

The above results and analysis clearly show a negative impact of the Covid-19 containment measures on livelihoods and their employment. Two characteristics features of the Indian economy the predoninartly in formal nature of jobs and the low investment in state-funded social security nets appear to have played an important role to produce such an acute Import. The informal nature of jobs absolves the unprogress of legal responsibility, activity to provide secure

employment or learning's to their employees. the stoppage & economic activity on account of the lockdown, there five, directly employed. further given the low laves of learning and consequently, low savings in informal job even prior to the lockdown, the livelihood loss rapidly forced a vast proportion of the population into food and income in securities.

Despite the informal nature of jobs and hence, as absence of job-related social security, the impact on food and, income security could to some extend be integrated if the social security nets are publicly provided.

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