



UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION DURING PANDEMIC (COVID-19) IN INDIA

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Abstract

This paper examines unemployment in India its current scenario. it also discusses the situation of unemployment and his poverty, the covid-19 induced economic disruption up to 135 million jobs could lost and 120 million people might be pushed back into poverty. This paper aims to describe the impact of covid-19 an unemployment in our study domain. For examine this research we mostly relied on secondary data collected through books, journals, newspaper and authentic internet sources etc. The efforts of this research will be supporting for researcher, academicians related studies.

The covid-19 pandemic is an unprecedented and unimaginable occurrence for people around the world. The covid-19 pandemic makes people feel fear and panic about the risks that could cause the virus SARS-cov2, but likewise also for social welfare standard of living workplace, salary and other aspects of people social life.

Index Terms GDP, Pandemic, Unemployment Covid-19.

Introduction

All over world facing problem of covid -19 pandemic to be out of this situation. The covid-19 pandemic has had a significant effect on the labour market metrics for every stare, economic sector, and major demographic group in India perspective the covid-19 pandemic has disrupted the whole world an most of the economics have very badly affected in sphere of GDP growth rates. Unemployment poverty and living standard of the people which laborer middle class income groups family, the economic and labourer crisis, created by the pandemic(covid-19). Could increase global unemployment by almost 25 million (UN ILO REPORT). The ILO based on different scenario for the impact of covid-19 and global GDP growth, the estimates indicate a rise in global unemployment b/w 5.3 million (lie scenarios) and 24.7 million (high scenario) from a base level of 188 million in 2019.

The first case of the pandemic in India was reported on 30 Jan 2020 as of 25 may 2020 the ministry of health and family welfare has been confirmed a total of 138845 cases,57721 recovery (including 1 migration) and 420 deaths in the country. India currently has the fourth largest numbers of confirmed cases in Asia with number of cases reaching the 1 lakhs mark on 19 may 2020. India's case fatality rate relatively lower at 3.09 percentage against the global 6.63 as of 20 may 2020.

India reported its first cases of covid-19 in the state of Kerala on jan30 with the time of growing seriousness the central govt. Made it a notifiable disease to the stop it's spread through imposition of section 188, 269and 270 of the ipc , Lakshadweep is the only region which has not reported a covid~cases .On the evening of 24 march 2020 , the govt. Order a nationwide lockdown for 21 days limiting moment of entire 138 crore population of India is a preventive measures against the covid-19 pandemic in India. Service acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) A viral respiratory disease caused by a SARS associated coronavirus. SARS is a first time identified end of the February 2003 during an outbreak that emerged in china And spread to 4 other countries. The case fatality among person with illness meeting the current WHO case definition for probable and suspected cases of SARS is around



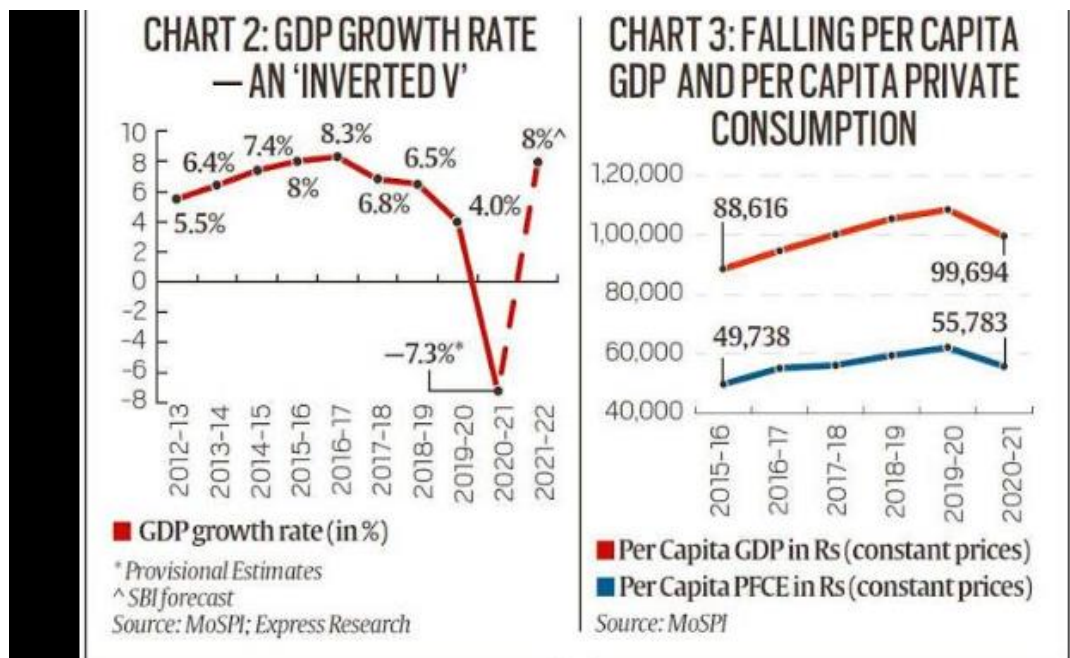
3%. Coronavirus disease 2019 (covid-19) is a contagious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus -2 (SARS cov-2) the first known case was identified in Wuhan china in December 2019.

Economic Impact

India has already been experiencing a long-term economic slowdown. The GDP growth rate has fallen from 8.2% in January - march 2018 to 3.1% in January- march 2020. In the first quarter of the financial year 2020-2021, this number went into negative.

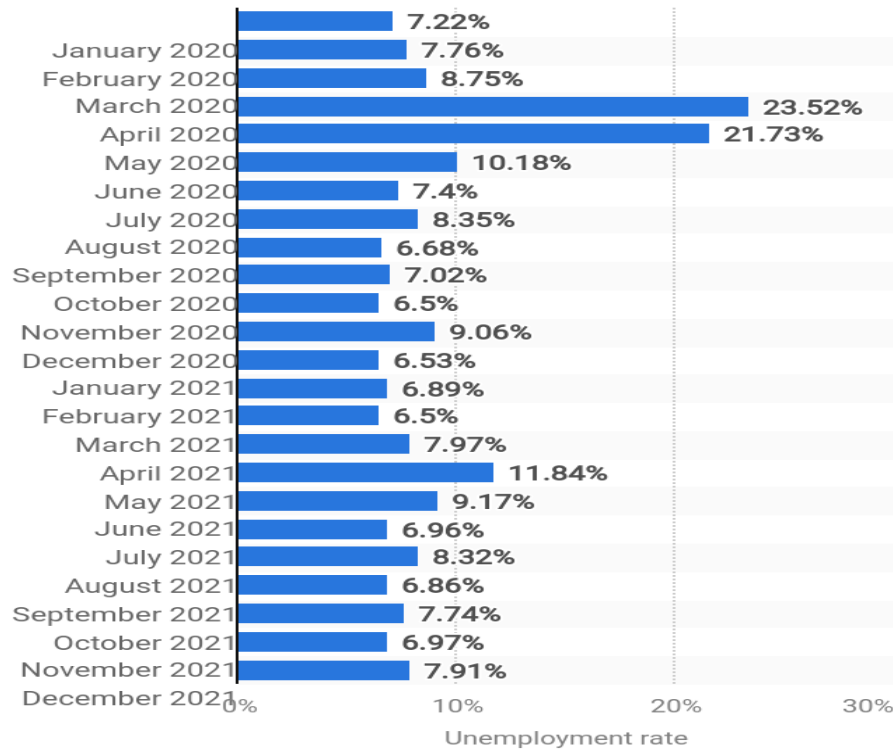
The GDP growth rate for April - June 2020 was -23.9 percentage which happened to be the worst ever in history. Crucial parameters like manufacturing construction, trade, hotel industry saw a decline and slid into negative. MFC. Growth at -39.3 percentage mining growth at -23.3 percentage, construction growth at - 50 percentage trade & hotel industry growth at -47 percentage more ever, the effect of the lockdown has been disastrous in terms of household’s debt.

Source: The Indian express



Covid-19 Impact on Unemployment India 2020

As on Dec 2021, the unemployment rate in India was recorded near about 8 percentage, in this unemployment rate was high compare to the previous month. While the unemployment rate had significantly fall in over the course of 2021 since having peaked in April 2020, the breakout of new coronavirus (delta, omicron) variant coupled with recurring lockdowns resulted in a fluctuating trend of unemployment gripping the all over world .



Source- Statista 2022

Unemployment-2020

As per Indian govt.Periodic labour force survey (PLFS) data. Country's unemployment rate was 6.1 percentage in 2017-18, in 45 year high while that slope headlines, the rate dipped to 5.8 percentage in 2018-19, but is confirmed to have gone upto a much higher level in 2020-21. The national statistical office (NSO) has been conducting PLFS since April 2017 to estimates the key employment and unemployment indication.

According to the ILO database, India's unemployment rate rose b/w 2008 (5.36%) and 2010(5.65%) and then fell b/w 2013 (5.67%) and 2019 (5.27%). It than rose sharply to 7.11 percentage in 2020.

Globally, the average of unemployment rate was 6.47 percentage. In 2020, up from 5..37 percentage in 2019 In 1991 , the average global unemployment rate was 4.8 percentage .

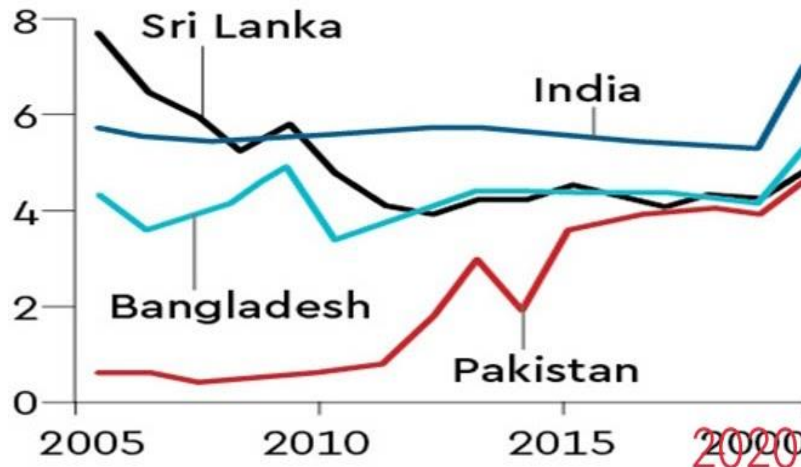
Sri lanka had the higher unemployment rate at 5.85 percentage in 2009 compared with India's 5.61 percentage, but since then the island nation has improved on the most important parameter of the labour market that group’s ability of an economy to generate employment.

In 2020,the unemployment rate of Bangladesh was 5.3 percentage , 4.48 percentage in srilanka 4.65 percentage in Pakistan . 4.44 percentage in Nepal and 3.74 percentage in bhutan.



Unemployment rate

% of total labour force



Source: Centre for Economic data & Analysis

Review of Literature

1. Dr Jahangir Chauhan , Dr Aslam khan , (2018), conclude in her paper about the global crisis of the covid-19 virus has impacted on economic growth and unemployment are the most significant variables in the sense that all economic are choosing and implementing polices.
2. G.L Parvathamma,(2019). In this review literature, this article has made an attempt to insight the impact of covid-19 on employment in India.The pandemic induced economic disruption, upto 135 million jobs could be lost and 120 million people might be pushed book into poverty.
3. International labour organization ,(2020).adjustment to in his policies initiatives or actions taken to mitigate the effect of covid-19 pandemic. During the initial weeks and months of the pandemic crisis . G-20 countries moved rapidly to provide unprecedented level of emergency support to keep household and companies afloat , protect jobs and income and to stop the economy from collapsing in the upcoming months , as the peak of the covid-19 pandemic subsides and G20 countries increasingly turn to re-opening their economies , policymakers need to maintain this activity, maintain and adjusting the compositions and characteristics of helpful packages received by the government.
4. Digvijay Dilip bhujbal, Najla Shadibhi,(2021). this review summarized the relevant research on the unemployment situation during pandemic. In this research is to learn more about India's unemployment condition and how the country's GDP and inflation rate influence unemployment during the pandemic period.
5. Anzlelika Antipora, (2021). In their study "analysis of the covid-19 impact on employment and unemployment across the multi-dimensional social advantaged areas", this is the study of economic impact in context of social disadvantage .It specifically considers economic conditions in various region with pre-existing inequalities and examine labour outlet outcome in already socially



vulnerable areas . The economic outcomes remain relatively unexplored by the studies on the covid-19 impacts.

Objective

This paper aims to study the effect of pandemic (covid-19) - which started in China Wuhan city dec.2019 and spread throughout the world. The novel coronavirus pandemic is considered a natural crisis. Which very excessively affects human psychology thus it can be considered that the covid-19 pandemic is having an important effect on unemployment. Hence the study tries to demonstrate the effects of the covid-19 pandemic on unemployment, also this study will provide a base for further researcher.

Findings of This Study

In this research paper, the technological innovation in the sector have made it possible to navigate through such difficult times. the times of pandemic is a unprecedented global crisis of covid-19 has made the labourer sector faced many challenges.

1. The finds of this study the impact of unemployment during pandemic
2. The findings of this study indicate that the connection between unemployment gross domestic products and price rises the all goods is services rate has only a little impact on each other.
3. It has been observed that the unemployment is especially concentrated in some specific regions.
4. The finding of this study explains the negative relationship between economic growth and unemployment.
5. this paper is important for economy as it evaluate the Government's move to protect country's financial soundness in order to strike a balance between valuing the life of our human resources and pace of economic progress.

Conclusion

Today the World is under threat of three biggest problems I.e.Climate change, nuclear war and a deadly pandemic. The unprecedented global crisis of covid-19 has made the labourer sector face many challenges. India is a developing country. There has been enmoures improvement in the unemployment scenario since the time it was recognized as challenge the govt. Is implementing various kinds of prepare planning for increasing the unemployment rate has succussed too great extant. Participation of women and the marginalized groups speaks about success of policy measures.

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