

COVID-19 : Impact On Employment

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Abstract:--.

We are passing through very alarming and sensitive situation due to covid-19. . At present covid-19 is affecting 13 countries and territories around the world. The pandemic covid-19 has infected approximately 16 million people and death toll is 6,42, 751 on 25th July 2020 across the world. India too is facing a major challenge of covid-19 with cases of infected people increasing day by day. Till 25th July, 2020 India has 13, 36,861 covid-19 cases and 31,358 people had lost their lives due to this pandemic. The socio economic impact of covid-19 is likely to be more severe for India. It has affected the country's economy adversely. It has increased the poverty by pushing more people below poverty line. It has worsened the socio - economic inequalities. The World Bank and rating Agencies has revised India's growth for financial year 2021 with the lowest figures since India's economic liberalization in 1990's.

Introduction:--

Covid-19 virus is an infectious disease caused by a normal coronavirus, now called severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus (SARS-COV -2). It is a virus that causes infection in an upper throat , sinuses and nose. Covid-19 affects different paper differently. Most people affected by this virus experience mild- to- moderate symptoms and easily recover. The virus is transmitted through drop less developed when affected person sneezes or coughs. Anyone can be infected from this virus if he or she is in close contact with an infected person or inhale the virus or even touches the contaminated surface. Averagely it is five to six days for the symptoms of covid-19 to appear. However it can take up to 14 days for the symptoms to arise. regular and washing is the best way of prevention sanitizer containing more than 60% alcohol can be used as an alternative to soap and water. Scientist around the globe are working day and night to find the vaccine for (SRAS-COV-2). It would take around 12 to 18 months for the vaccines to come into the market if everything goes evenly.

COVID-19 : Impact On Employment In India :--

.. Covid-19 has increased unemployment in India as per the FICCI Survey in March 53% of business have reviewed a certain amount of impact of lock down due to COVID-19 in India. According to the centre of monitoring Indian economy the unemployment had reached 26% in India within a month till 24th April. It is estimated that during lockdown period 14 Crore people lost their jobs while other face salaries cut. More than 45% families across the nation reported an income drop as compared to the previous year.

India is a big market for tourism and Hospitality Goa, Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Ladakh, Uttrakhand are some of the favourite destination for the tourist. According to CII, ASSOCHAM & FAITH, a large number of workforce involved in tourism in India, faces unemployment. Covid-19 has collapsed to the tourism and hospitality industry. Indian retails sector is also badly affected due to COVID-19. This sector consists of US \$ 950 billion Dollars and in pre COVID-19 Era it was estimated to reach 1 trillion dollars in 2020. All the shopping malls are shut down to break the chain of COVID-19, This is the largest Industry that creates, employment in India, but this pandemic has given a hard blow to the sector.

Indian aviation industry is considered the fastest growing industry in the world. It is the third largest in the world. Earlier, it was estimated to grow to US \$ 136 billion dollars by 2021. Due to cancellation of national and international flights this industry has suffered very much. Various Airlines related of their employers and while other employees have to face cut on salaries. Revenue of transport companies purchase Ola Cabs went down by 95% in March and April.

According to a KPMG report venture capital in Indian Startups has fallen over 50% in Q1 2020 from Q4 2019. A study by the Public Health Foundation of India, Harvard TH Chan School of Public Health and the centre for Sustainable Agriculture claimed that during the first two weeks of May, 10% of farmers could not harvest of their crop in the first two weeks of May. Due to the COVID-19 northern states of India including Punjab and Haryana faced labour shortage of paddy crops in the months of June and July . Lockdown cause harmful chain of lost incomes if factory workers lost their jobs they will not buy food from Street vendors. Then Street vendors will be unable to buy their ingredients from the market and the market seller will have little or no money to buy produced from the farmer.

COVID-19 has adversely affected the economy of not only India but also the whole world. It is estimated that the global economy will be shrunk by about 3% in 2020 . COVID-19 virus is spread globally without borders. COVID-19 has impacted all aspects of our lives that are social economic and psychological. The Indian economy is facing a huge turndown in government revenues, growth of income from about two quarters lockdown will have a fairly large impact on the economy, mainly on conception which is the biggest component of GDP.

Due to an increased number of COVID-19 cases, the transport services, public- private offices, factories are locked down nearly 40 million people (MRD report), in the country. Unorganised sectors have lost their jobs. In this scenario, the trust within the countries and between countries is also likely to erode.

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth had been estimated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) at 6.2 % in 2019- 20. The International Monetary Fund however, lowered India's growth forecast by 1.3 % points to 4.8 % for 2019 -20 and stated that India's growth had slowed sharply. It is self-evident, therefore, that an economy already affected by slow growth in the previous fiscal year would be several affected by the lock down as a result of the pandemic.. The small and medium enterprises market ratings project that the nationwide lockdown is expected to increase your losses of over 35,000 crore everyday during the lockdown. The Healthcare Sector, the fourth -largest employer in the country, and especially the private sector which provides nearly 80% of out patient care and about 60% of inpatient care is currently facing 90% losses due to decrease in outpatient attendance , elective surgeries and international patients.

During the current pandemic, the economic downturn has greatly affected people from the lower socio-economic stratum (SES) . The distressing media visuals of migrant labourers going to their native places from the cities on foot during the lockdown has been critically debated. Remittance of money to the home country, which many migrant Indian workers popularly do , is another way of poverty reduction economic development and increase in GDP. The World Economic Forum is states that in the current pandemic situation, migrants in stock abroad trying to cope with the exigences will compromise to the adverse circumstances, by taking up low wage jobs, live in poor working conditions, restrict spending and thus, risk exposure to infections like the coronavirus.

Conclusion:--

The pandemic of COVID-19 has necessitated the need for attention to the under served and marginalized populations holistically, to prevent long- lasting adverse health outcomes. Economic stressors on the whole population will need mitigation and quick changes in policy would help. Finally, National Health programmes for communicable and NCDs must be re-vitalized and strengthened.

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