

Pandemic to Unemployment and Poverty Crisis in India

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ABSTRACT

The Indian economy was headed for development and India was going to be the 5th economy in the world. India's budget is one of the top nations of the world. During this time, a global epidemic called Corona started in Wuhan city of China and it took the form of a terrible epidemic in a short time. This epidemic knocked almost all the countries of the world and along with such turmoil in life, it engulfed the economy of almost every country. The same is happening with India, due to which there is an increase in unemployment and poverty in the country.

INTRODUCTION

The Indian economy is a semi-developed economy. Efforts have been made to improve it from the initial five-year plans. India has one of the world's poorest inhabitants and unemployment is also high in our country.

The nation facing poverty and unemployment has always tried to rise above this problem with its capacity. The Indian economy is run by agriculture, cottage industry businesses and small scale industries. Income and employment from many types of small industries in the country has a high position in the economy of the country, with the help of which inequality of income distribution in India is also removed. Employment from cottage industry businesses comes under the category of easy and easy employment. The artisans and laborers working in these industries have an important contribution in the GDP of the country, the development of the country starts by them. The outbreak of the Covid-19 epidemic has caused the most damage to the cottage, small scale industries. Millions of crores of laborers working in these industries are facing livelihood and hunger. The country's economy is suffering a lot. The epidemic has caused the closure of old and new types of jobs. India is an agricultural country, the workers engaged in agricultural work are many times more. Rural laborers from cities and towns are returning to their homes due to epidemics and there is a problem of livelihood in front of them. The economy of the country is declining significantly. In such a situation, there are small workers who are hitting it at double speed.

OBJECTIVE

The epidemic Corona (Covid-19) in India has tried to shed light on the effects of unemployment and poverty due to worsening conditions and through its research paper, it has been attempted to find out the reasons for the Indian economy collapsing. There is widespread migration of laborers from cities to villages. Due to this reason, all types of industrial businesses running in the cities have also closed.

Unemployment is at a high level in the country since Covid-19, laborers are facing poverty starvation. It is very important to solve the above problem.

RESEARCH METHOD

Second data and some primary figures have also been taken in this paper. The second score is compiled from magazines, newspapers, books, etc.

RAPID GROWTH OF POPULATION GROWTH IN INDIA

According to the latest UNO data, India's population has increased from 2010 to 2019 at an average annual rate of 1.2 to 1.36 billion, more than double the annual growth rate of China. 94.22 crores in the year 2019 and 54.15 crores in 1969. The world population has increased to 771.5 crores in 2019, from 763.3 crores last year.

According to the report of the United Nations Population Fund, India's population grew by an average of 1.2 percent between 2010 and 2019. Along with this increase, some significant improvements have also been observed in India, such as life expectancy at birth was 47 years in 1969, which has increased to 60 years in 1994 and 69 years in 2019. According to the report 2019, 27.27 percent of the country's population is in the age group of 6-14 years and 10-24 years. While 67 percent of the country's population is in the age group of 15-64. 6 percent of the country's population is above 65 years of age.

Seeing signs of improvement in the quality of India's health care system, the report said that the maternal-mortality rate (MMR) in the country came down to 174 deaths per one lakh births in 1994. UNF Paía director Geneva Monica Farrow said the figures are 'worrying' and that it is extremely important to raise the level of consent and access to critical health services for millions of women worldwide, with the above report preceding the corona virus. The subsequent reports of corona virus are even more worrying.

The population of the world is increasing at a rapid pace, but the matter of concern is about the population of India. Along with population growth, there is also an increase in unemployment, poverty and hunger.

Many efforts have been made by the Indian government and state governments to reduce and eradicate poverty in the country, but due to the rapid pace of population growth, all efforts for development have proved inadequate. The unemployment situation is the same as above.

There is a huge difference between the rate of growth of population and the rate of development, which we will try to know from the following numbers.

$$\text{Rate of development} = 1+2+3+4+5+6+7+\dots$$

$$\text{Rate of population growth} = 1^2+2^2+3^2+4^2+5^2+6^2+7^2+\dots$$

There is a big difference in both the growth and development process. This difference has been seen for many decades. Due to which there is no balance between development and population growth, today the problems like uninterrupted poverty, unemployment have taken a terrible form in front of the country.

The number of laborers in the country is continuously increasing, unskilled and agricultural laborers are increasing continuously. Distressed by the problem of livelihood in rural areas, unskilled laborers migrate towards the cities, due to which the graph of population increases in the cities.

Workers migrating to the cities have faced the most problems due to the Covid-19 epidemic. Development work is done in these cities only. Most of the industries provide momentum from these workers.

Migrant laborers have traveled from the cities to their rural homes on a large scale due to Covid-19, due to which most of the industries in the cities have shut down and the process of development has slowed and unemployment has increased. During this time, the growth rate has come down to its lowest level.

INCREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

The United Nations International Labor Organization (ILO) report unemployment has emerged as a major problem this year for the whole world. The International Labor Organization (ILO) report of the United Nations says that in the year 2020, the number of unemployed people worldwide will increase by 2.5 million. The total number of unemployed in the world will be 18.8 crore.

The sluggishness in the global economy means that new workers have increased around the world but new jobs have not been created, so that people can get jobs. ILO Director General Gata Ryder says that it will be difficult for millions of ordinary people to lead a better life in the coming years due to their employment.

Things will worsen in developing countries. The ILO says that in the year 2020-21 in developing countries, the poverty rate of working people will increase. This will have an effect on ending poverty everywhere by 2030 under the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal.

Worker poverty is assessed on the basis that a person's earning of one day should not be less than 227 rupees 77 paise. In such a situation, a total of 6.3 crore people will be affected and even one in five people around the world will struggle with poverty. In this way, about 2.67 crore youths between 15 and 24 years are not in the midst of jobs, education or training, while some are forced to work less in their qualifications.

Prior to January, the United Nations had said in an economy report that the economy of developed countries will slow down and the economy of some African countries will remain stagnant. The result will be that new workers will not get jobs and the income of African countries will decrease and the rate of poverty will increase.

The above report is from the time that Corona has completely affected the economy and employment at a rapid pace until she has spread her legs completely. Many rudimentary nations like India have created many problems.

UNDERNOURISHED CHILDREN AND HUNGER FIGHT

The pace of economy in India was gradually leading to development. Some of such situations have been hindering the pace of development, due to which the Indian economy remains developing. For some years, the fight against poverty and hunger has not been successful.

India's ranking at 102nd in the list of 117 countries in the Global Hunger Index tells the story of its backwardness in the Human Development Index, India's ranking is the worst among Asian countries. India has been awarded 30.3 points, which means there is a severe hunger crisis. More than 90 percent of the children do not get the minimum diet. Indian children are at the bottom in terms of height and weight.

The number of undernourished children is decreasing worldwide and in India too, but according to a report, the number of undernourished children under five in India is more than 15 million.

Country	Undernourished child figures in percentage
1. Brazil	2.2%
2. China	3.4%
3. South Africa	8.7%
4. Nepal	29.1%
5. India	29.4%
6. Pakistan	31.6%
7. Afganistan	31.9%
8. Bangladesh	32.9%

Sources : Indiaspeade

CORRECTIVE MEASURES (SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING)

The Indian economy is ranked 5th in the world, but the pace of the economy is slow due to Corona, migrant laborers from cities to their villages, industries and other work are in progress. There is such a major problem in front of the country, which the government and all the Indian manpower will have to work together to get rid of. Some corrective measures are as follows-

1. Workers and laborers can get work at local level. This type of policy has to be made. The government will have a special role in this task.
2. Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Scheme will have to make stringent rules to make it corruption-free, so that workers can get more days of employment and timely payment and transparency from top to bottom.

3. The income of the poor will increase, only then the economy will automatically see a boom. When money comes in the hands of the poor, they demand all kinds of things. The increase in demand will increase the production, only then will the demand for laborers increase to increase the production. The country's economy will accelerate.
4. A stimulus package has been announced by the government to give impetus to agriculture, small and industrial industries at the village level. This is a good move by a government. Along with this, some industries which have not been in good financial condition have closed down. They will also have to pay attention.
5. The population of the country migrates intensively along with the growth. Due to this, the burden of overpopulation on the cities has increased. To improve this further, migration from the villages will have to be stopped, it will be possible only when the laborers get employment in their villages.
6. National Rural Livelihoods Mission is a good program for women as a ray of hope. Women are self-reliant and linked to employment through this program. Through this program, groups formed in the country will have to pay special attention by the government.
7. Government is directly helping the accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana. The government should continue this help so that some purchasing power of women is increased.
8. There are some states from which most of the migrant laborers go to other states, governments of those states will have to provide special employment for laborers in their state.
9. India has more unskilled manpower. For this, in order to increase the skills, the workers will have to arrange training so that the workers can play an important role in the industry after training.

CONCLUSION

The world-wide macroeconomic corona has created havoc in human life along with affecting the economy as a whole. The entire population of India has suffered directly and indirectly from this epidemic and the Indian economy has come down to a low level.

Some industries closed down and migrant laborers went under compulsion from some industries. Unemployment poverty is at its highest level in the country, prior to Corona, in December 2019, the Human Development Report gave a figure of 36.4 percent of poverty in India, which is 28 percent of the world's poorest population residing in

India. India ranks 102nd in the list of 117 countries in the Global Hunger Index. It is clear from this report that the situation in India was not right even before Corona. Today, the situation remains more worrying in the Corona era, due to which unemployment, poverty and hunger are at their highest level. From the above situation, the central and state governments will have to fight these problems together. Good steps have been taken by the Government of India to remove poverty from the past.

The Central Government has seen improvement in the lives of women through the world's biggest scheme 'Initiative' and other schemes like Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, National Lifelong Mission, Ujjwala Yojana etc.

To accelerate the economy, the income of the poor will have to increase, so that they can get money in their hands. They will increase the demand to meet the requirements of their daily life with that rupee only then it will be possible and the production will increase, to increase the production, labor force and employment will have to increase. Thus the economy will improve from below level. The entire human race contributes to the development of the country. Development will happen only when all citizens contribute to the development of the country and there is a feeling of cooperation, only then the economy of the country will be at a high level.

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