

# The Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Indian Employment

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## ABSTRACT:

The purpose of this research paper is to better understand the impact of COVID-19 on Indian employment. COVID-19 has caused economic disruption, as many as 135 million jobs could be lost and 120 million people could be brought back into poverty.

All these factors are expected to affect consumers' incomes, expenses, savings and living standards. The worst of Covid-19's impact would be felt by India's most prone in terms of job loss, poverty boom and decreased in keeping with capita income, which, in flip, will in a steep decline inside the Gross domestic Product.

**KEYWORDS:** Employment, Unemployment, COVID-19, Lockdown, Employees, Informal sector.

## I. INTRODUCTION:

The corona virus pandemic has disrupted the whole world and most of the economies were badly hit inside the sphere of GDP growth quotes, employment, poverty and living requirements of human beings with lower earnings companies. The most complicated socio-monetary element in India is the unemployment hassle. Increasing the army of unemployed has a numerous variety of outcomes on households, societies, and economies. At the household stage, unemployment reduces the intake level of the family because of a loss of profits. At the social level, people who have been unemployed for a long time are forced to devote crimes.

On the monetary degree, unemployment reduces savings, output, and the amount of tax levied via the government, and as an end result, the budget deficit grows inside the financial system.

Showing State-wise Growth Rate of Unemployment in India During Covid-19

Sr.No	State	Percentage
1	Pondicherry	75.8%
2	Tamil Nadu	49.8%
3	Jharkhand	47.1%
4	Bihar	46.6%
5	Maharashtra	20.9%
5	Maharashtra	20.9%
6	Haryana	43.2%
7	Karnataka	29.8%
8	Uttar Pradesh	21.5%

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To investigate India's current unemployment situation.
2. To investigate the state-by-state growth rate of unemployment during the Covid-19 period.
3. To examine job losses by industry during the post-Covid and covid periods.

## HYPOTHESIS:

**H1:** In India, the total number of COVID-19 cases causes an increase in unemployment.

**H0:** The total number of COVID-19 cases in India does not cause an increase in unemployment.

## NEED OF THE STUDY:

To understand situation after and before covid-19 and how covid-19 is Effect on employees and human lifestyle, this study shows what exact situation during and after covid-19. And in future how deal with this situation.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The study is a literature-based investigation into the problem at hand. In parallel, we also used secondary information from a variety of books, journals, and reliable websites. used to analyses our data Statistical Package for the Social Sciences and Microsoft Excel 2010 were the tools we employed.

### II. LITERATURE REVIEW:

As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic situation, employment rates are decreasing, and unemployment is increasing. The prolonged duration of the pandemic and social distancing measures has reduced consumer confidence, "keeping consumers at home, ready for discretionary spending and pessimistic about the long-term economic outlook." Financial market shocks and their impact on the real economy also have an indirect impact in the situation of the Covid-19 pandemic. Household wealth, savings and consumer spending declined. On the supply side, disruptions were observed as the Covid-19 pandemic halted production, negatively affecting supply chains, labor demand, and employment, leading to long periods of layoffs and rising unemployment. In India, there are fears that the economic downturns of the pandemic will take an additional "human toll" that could go beyond the temporary loss of income for unemployed workers. Previous research on recessions has shown that job losses during recessions can lead to unemployment and lower wages for longer periods of time and increase the health of the unemployed as well as decrease it. also, the level of poverty. Papadimitriou et al(2010).

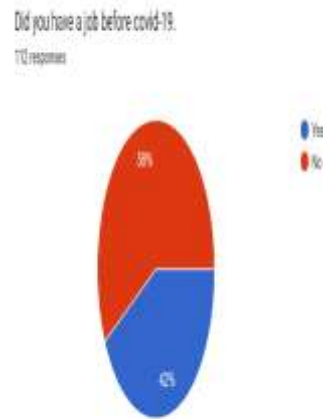
### DATA COLLECTION METHOD:

The survey approach was used to acquire the data. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data for the survey approach. The study's goals and important variables were taken into consideration when creating the questionnaire. The questionnaire was written so that it could be simply understood by the respondents, and it was formatted in a single way to save the respondents' time. Secondary information is collected from e-newspapers and a few carefully chosen websites. For the study of the Review of Literature, the secondary data was helpful because it allowed us to learn more about viewpoints of various researchers that helped us understand the previously covered issues and the conclusions made as a result.

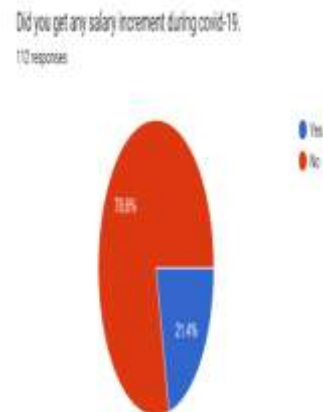
### QUESTIONARIES TO COLLECT DATA FOR RESEARCH:

The Questionnaire for the survey was as follows:  
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### ANALYSIS OF DATA COLLECTED:

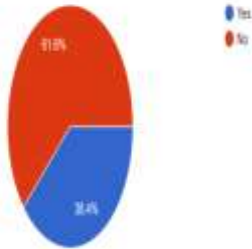


To understand employment before covid pandemic. As these responses only 42% of samples have jobs before pandemic and 58% are unemployed.



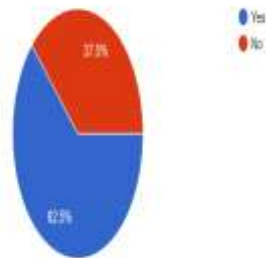
To recognize during covid-19 only 21.4% employees get salary increment and 78.8% of employees stuck on their past salary.

Did you get job according to your educational qualification.  
 112 responses



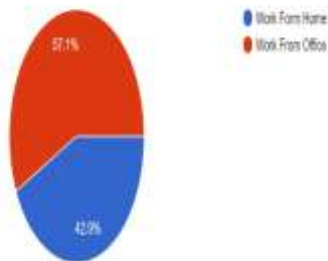
This figure shows only 38.4% employees get job according to their education qualification. Only 38.4% of employees satisfied with their own job and 61.6% employees are not satisfied.

Do you think, after Covid-19 pandemic IT Sector is in boom.  
 112 responses



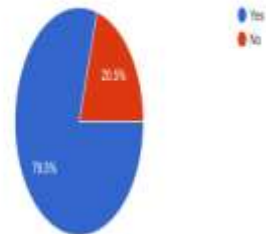
To understand 62.5% of employees said after covid-19 pandemic IT sector is highly and fastly boom and 37.5% of employees said no growth in IT sector.

What is better?  
 112 responses



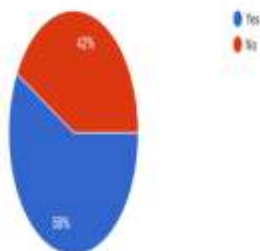
To recognize 57.1% employees are happy with work from office and only 42.9% of employees are happy with work from home.

Do you find any difference between pre Covid-19 and post Covid-19 situation  
 112 responses



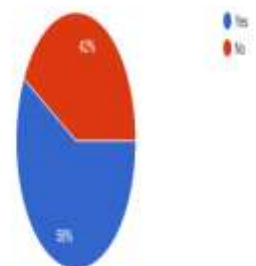
This figure shows 79.5% of employees said pre covid-19 and post covid-19 situation is very different and only 20.5% of employees said pre covid-19 and post covid-19 situation is same.

Covid-19 affect your monthly income?  
 112 responses



Only 42% of employees are said during covid-19 noeffect on their monthly income and 58% of employees effect on their monthly income.

Do you think after Covid-19 companies increased there placement criteria?  
 112 responses



Only 58% employees said after covid-19 companies increased their placement criteria and 42% of employees said no increment in their placement.

### III. FINDINGS:

Regarding to survey of questionnaires of the

- According to the pie charts above, the IT sector is booming for 62.5% of the people, but 37.5% of the people are experiencing an increase in unemployment.
- According to this question, 64% of people give a positive response, while 25% give a negative response.

### IV. SUGGESTIONS:

It has been determined that the small-scale industry, which comprises the cottage and village sectors, is the most effective way to address the rising unemployment issue. The only way to end unemployment is through self-employment.

There needs to be a significant revision to the current educational approach. Admission to colleges and universities should be given to those who are interested in higher education. Vocational education needs to be emphasized. Engineers who are qualified should launch their own small businesses.

The vast majority of individuals in India work for themselves. They work with cattle, conduct business, run small-scale manufacturing operations, etc. Such individuals need to be helped financially, with raw materials, and with preparedness from professionals.

### V. CONCLUSION:

This paper describes India is a developing country, moving on the path of progression. It is necessary, in this process that available resources should be used to the full extent possible. Unemployment is a grave problem for any economy. Covid-19 pandemic has affected many people's lives and livelihoods in our country, and around the world. Nonetheless, steps must be taken to increase efficiency and boost living conditions for sustainable economic growth by the government and individuals.

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