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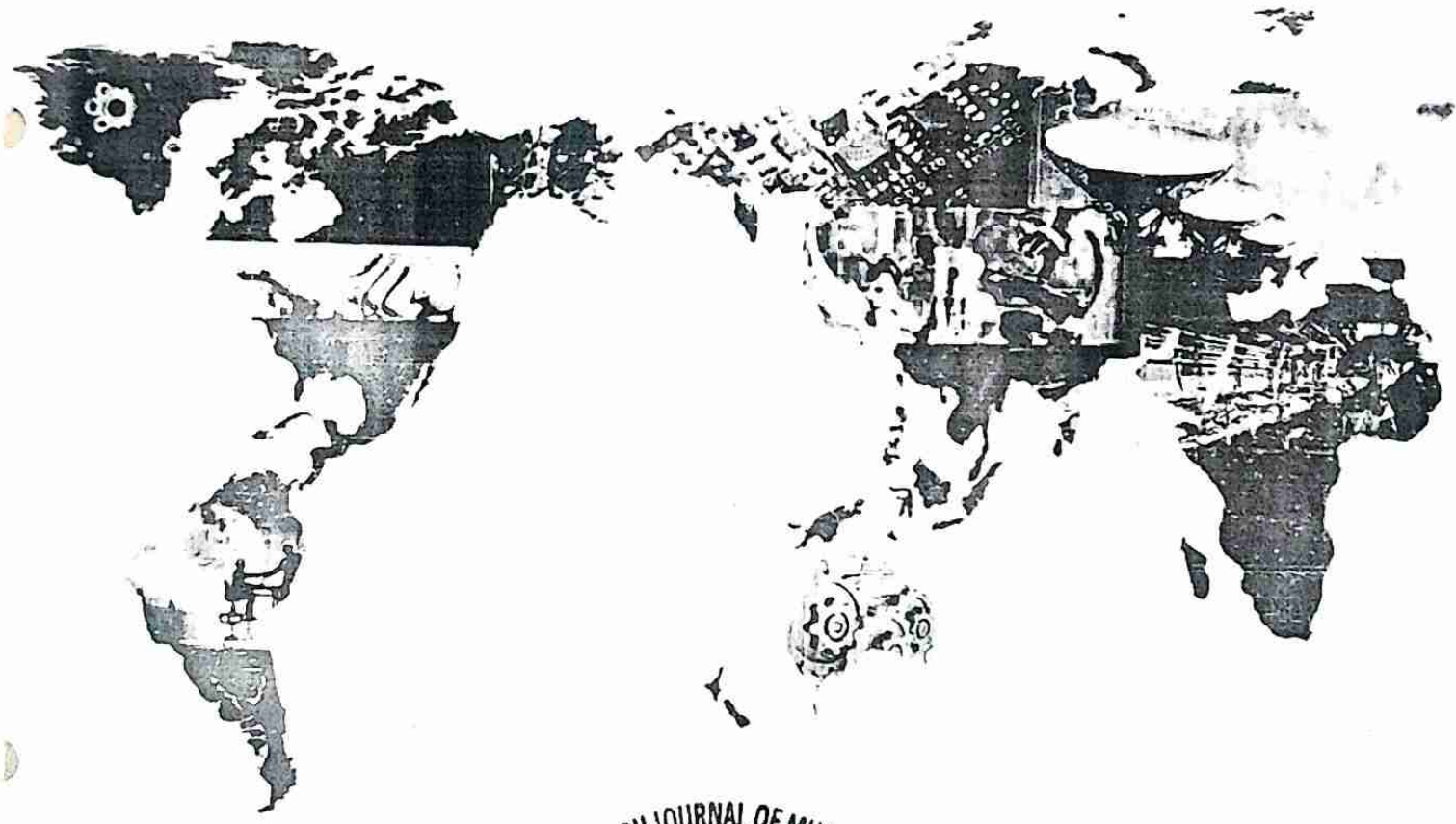
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IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON EMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

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Abstract:

Employment is the major issue in every country. As per the Keynes only 5% unemployment is natural unemployment rate of the every country. India is the one of the country which is not reached at the full employment point. Indian economy is continuously facing problem of unemployment. Covid-19 is the incidence where in the large size of employment became unemployed in India and all over the world. Government of India, State and other local Governments implement the lockdown policy. And cause of it creates massive unemployment in the economy.

Key Words: Covid, CMIE

Introduction:

There are two phases of covid-19 in India. Both the phases effected the employment in India. In the lock down and pandemic period most of the business units are closed. Specifically hotels, tour & Travels, real estate, multiplexes theaters, manufacturing units, local retailers are mainly affected in the employment. In other hands essential services like health care, pharmaceuticals, food grain, IT sectors, online sellers sustain in the employment. Unorganized labour moreover affected largely. Gender wise most of the female lose their jobs in the pandemic and lockdown period.

• Covid-19 and impact on employment in India:

First phase of Covid-19 and Employment

First phase of covid-19 was started in the end of the March and beginning of the April, 2020. Central Government announced the lock down and restriction policy in the economy. Developed states faced the migration issue. State like Maharashtra, Tamilnadu etc. having most of the unorganized work force from other state. These work force in the first lock down phase migrated in the own state. It means these employment totally either lose their jobs or they didn't want to do jobs and want be go back at native places.

Second phase of Covid-19 and Employment

Second phase was started in the March 2021. In this phase Central Government declared that State Government takes initiatives of the lockdown and restrictions. Second wave of the covid-19 was very worst. So majority of the State declared the lock down. Second wave of the lock down also affected the employment. Second wave of the covid-19 virus spread to fast and much more affected the lives. At same time it takes less time to control the virus as compare to first wave of the covid-19.



Covid-19 and Fully Affected Business and Employment:

1. Real Estate:

In the history of the real estate business fully restricted the business to operate in the lockdown period. Maharashtra and some of the other states had example of the restrictions on the operations of real estate business because of lack of water. It was in exceptional case. The real estate business for a long period more than one and half years totally closed in the pandemic period. With the context of Maharashtra real estate most of the work force from the other state. These worker lose the jobs and return back to the own state. It had a sector where almost employees lose the jobs. Real estate related business and workers are also affected by the lock down period.

2. Cinema Industry:

Cinema industry includes shootings, Theater and multiplex business. It is one of the most effected businesses in the covid-19 period. Those workers engaged in this business they lose the jobs. Permanent and temporary staff loses the jobs. Major film and serial production houses closed shooting in the pandemic period.

3. Beauty Parlors and Salons

This industry beauty parlors as well as salon closed in the both wave of corona virus. The beauty parlor and salon industry is directly providing services through the personal touch. The Corona virus spread through personal touch. This industry totally banned by the Government in the pandemic period. The people avoiding the salon and beauty parlor services due to fear. With harsh rules and regulations to prevent the spread of the virus, salons had to be shutdown, which also led to the loss of jobs.

4. Tourism and Hospitality:

As the number of infected cases rising throughout the nation, and with the implementation of certain measures like lock down and campaigns like social distancing, community lockdowns, work from home, stay at home, self- or mandatory-quarantine, curbs on crowding, etc., pressure is created for halting the tourism industry. Government restricted to functioning of tourism industry in the covid-19 period. The employees engaged in this industry lose the jobs.

5. Travels and Transport Industry:

Travels industry like passenger and commercial affected by the Covid-19 virus. Government totally restricted the operations of travel business public as well as private apart from essential transport. Mainly road, railway, airline all types of the transport restricted by the Government. One of the biggest impacts has been the reduction in passenger transport demand, due to a combination of government lockdowns and fears of contracting and spreading the virus when using mass transport modes. This industry again suffers the loss of jobs.

Covid—19 effect on the Employment:

In the first wave of the covid-19 and lockdown-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and people severely impacted workforce capacity and disrupted supply chains, bringing nearly all manufacturing activity to a stand-still. Temporary employees of this sector lose the jobs. The manufacturing industry was affected in several ways due to the pandemic leading to low-scale operations, and eventually, a negative impact on production volumes as well as on employment.



According to Mahesh Vyas, CEO, Centre 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 2nd wave of corona pandemic. The unemployment rate stands at 12.4%, urban 15.1% and rural 11.2% on 3rd June 2021. We noted that small towns and rural areas were not very affected by COVID 19 pandemic last year.

The measurement of employment lost in the covid period is considered the pre covid and in the covid period. In the pre-period of covid-19 at end of March 2021, employment is estimated at 399.7 million. One year after the onset of Covid, India was left with a shortfall of 6.3 million jobs. Note that this is not the loss of jobs during the year of the Covid pandemic. That is a much bigger number as earlier. Many of the lost jobs came back in the beginning of the year of 2021. As per the CMIE report find that all jobs could not be recovered. The net shortfall is of 6.3 million jobs implying a loss of 1.5 per cent of the jobs by the effect of covid.

The second wave of Covid hit India exactly a year after the first. This one cost India an additional loss of 13.3 million jobs. Employment dropped from 399.7 million in the quarter ended March 2021 to 386.4 million in the quarter ended June 2021. So, compared to the pre-Covid March 2020 quarter India today faces a loss of a massive 19.6 million jobs and which affected the all kinds if the jobs.

It is not entirely fair to compare the 13.3 million jobs lost in the second wave with the 6.3 million jobs lost in the year since the first wave. Experience shows us that many of the jobs lost initially do come back eventually. Employment at the end of the quarter ended June 2020 was a whopping 78 million lower than it was in the March 2020 quarter. But, that massive shortfall has been largely made up leaving a shortfall of only 6.3 million as of the quarter of March 2021. Similarly, the 13.3 million shortfall seen in the first quarter of the second wave will be narrowed in the coming quarters.

Conclusion:

First and second wave of the covid affected the loss of jobs. End of the 2020 and beginning of the 2021 period was the recovery period of the jobs. But recovery of the jobs not took place as much lost jobs in the period of first wave of covid. Second wave moreover affected on the employment in India. This wave affected not only the jobs but lives also. The few sectors showed the opportunity for jobs in the covid period, like pharmaceuticals, hospitals and essential services in the covid period.

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