

**A PROJECT REPORT ON**  
**A Study On Impact Of COVID-19 Pandemic On Unemployment In**  
**India.**

**A Project Submitted to**  
**University of Mumbai for Partial Completion of the Degree**  
**of Bachelor in Commerce (Accounting and finance)**  
**Under the Faculty of Commerce**

**By**

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**Diwali Maa College of Science**  
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**Dr. R.T. Doshi College of Computer Science**  
**NAAC Re-Accredited Grade 'A+' (CGPA : 3.31) (3rd Cycle)**

Sector-19, Airoli, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra 400708



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**CERTIFICATE**

**This is to certify that Miss Ashlesha Sunil Gauri has worked and duly completed her Project work for the degree of Bachelor in Commerce (Accounting and Finance) under the Faculty of Commerce in the subject of Management control and her project is entitled, “-”. Under my supervision.**

**I further certify that the entire work has been done by the learner under my guidance and that no part of it has been submitted previously for any Degree or Diploma of any University.**

**It is his own work and fact reported by her personal finding and investigations.**

**Guiding Teacher,  
ASST. PROF. DR. KISHOR CHAUHAN.**

**Date of submission:**

## **DECLARATION**

**I the undersigned MR. here by, declare that the work embodied in this project work titled “”, forms my own contribution to the research work carried out by me under the guidance of ASST. PROF. DR. KISHOR CHAUHAN is a result of my own research work and has been previously submitted to any other University for any other Degree/ Diploma to this or any other University.**

**Wherever reference has been made to previous works of others, it has been clearly indicated as such and included in the bibliography.**

**I, here by further declare that all information of this document has been obtained and presented in accordance with academic rules and ethical conduct.**

**Ashlesha Sunil Gauri**

**Certified by: ASST. PROF. DR. KISHOR CHAUHAN.**

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## **A Study on impact of covid-19 pandemic on unemployment in India.**

### **Abstract**

The global pandemic named “Covid-19 “ across the world has been originated from the Wuhan Institute of Virology, China and has enveloped the entire world impacting all major economies adversely in the fields of aviation, tourism, retail, education, restaurants, oil and gas sector resulting in severe employee layoffs. Post the first wave of pandemic a hesitant and uneven recovery started to take place from an unprecedented steep fall. Government of India and Reserve Bank of India calibrated stimulus intervention process into various sectors of economy appears to positive recovery. Second wave caused by more lethal virus variants from March 2021 onwards has forced authorities to impose stringent lock down procedures by all state government halted economic recovery resulting in further fall in business activity and employment .



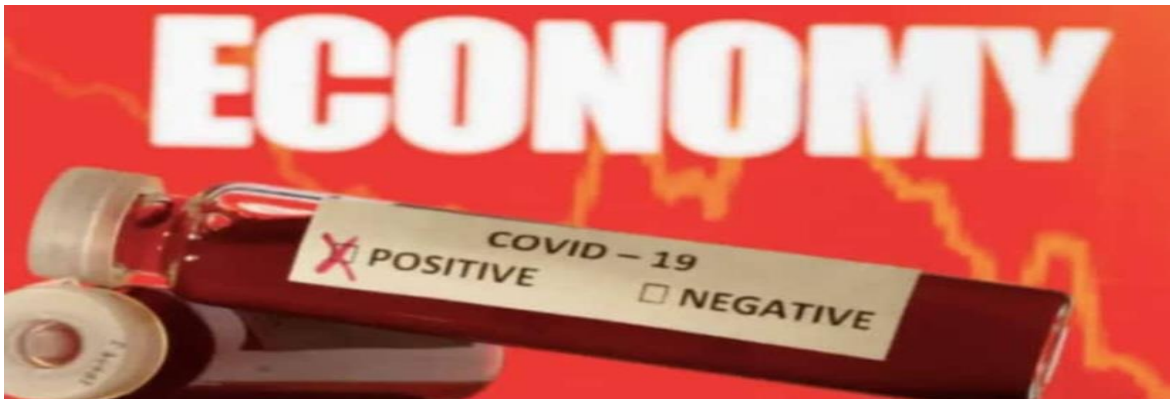
## Chapter 1. Introduction

A cluster of cases of pneumonia in Wuhan of Hubei Province, China have been reported by Wuhan Municipal Health Commission. Eventually covid-19 has been identified in December 2019 which was originated from Wuhan Institute of Virology, China. The World Health Organization (WHO) has declared covid-19 as pandemic on 11<sup>th</sup> March 2020. During 1<sup>st</sup> wave of pandemic, several European countries such as Spain, Italy, Belgium, France, Germany and USA bore the major brunt of virus. United Kingdom authorities reported SARS-Cov-2 variant to WHO in December 2020.

In India 1<sup>st</sup> case of covid-19 was reported in Kerala, among 3 Indian students those who had returned from Wuhan. Kerala has announced 1<sup>st</sup> lockdown on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2020 followed by rest of country 2 days later. Recoveries in Covid cases exceeded compared to infected cases by June 10, 2020. Five of the highest industrialized cities accounted for around half of all reported cases in the country Mumbai, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Chennai, Thane. Daily cases picked mid September with 90000 cases reported per day. Dropping to below 15000 in January 2021. Country began a phased lifting of restrictions on 8 June. This phased lifting of restrictions continued in a series of unlocks which extended in November 2020. 2<sup>nd</sup> wave of covid-19 pandemic started from mid March 2021 and rapidly spread in almost big states in country. As the active infected cases started to fall at rapid speed, several states has started implementing unlock procedure from 2<sup>nd</sup> week of June 2021.



National Expert Group on vaccine Administration for covid-19 (NEGV AC) was constituted in August 2020 to draw strategy for the vaccine deployment. The Indian government provided around 65.5 million doses of Covid vaccines to 95 countries between 20 January 2021 and late March 2021. 10.5 million doses were gifted while remaining were commercial and COVAX obligations. Based on scientific data and experience from other nations and discovery of delta and dental plus variant, several scientists including principal scientific advisor to government announced that Corona pandemic phase 3 is inevitable and not too far away. As of 22<sup>nd</sup> June 1 2021, India has administered 28,87,66,201 vaccines with a world record of vaccinations of 8.5 million on 21<sup>st</sup> January 202



## **1.1 Meaning & Definition of Unemployment**

Unemployment may be defined as ‘A person is willing to do and has capacity to work but not getting job or employment’.

In other words Unemployment means only involuntary unemployment wherein a person who is willing to work at the existing wage rate does not get a job.

## **1.2 Features of employment**

- A Study on the employment types and living style of people gives an information on following areas:
- National income
- Employment structure

- Management of human resources etc.
- Study helps us to analyze the different levels of employment and yke leves of income generated by different sectors that contribute to national income.
- On the basis of employment study we can address the persistent social issues such as poverty, child labour, exploitation,etc.
- when we calculate all goods and services produced in a year it is known as GDP (Gross Domestic Product).
- When we add all earning of exports and deduct the amount paid for import the final number is known as Gross national product (GNP).
- If the export is greater than import then GNP's measurement is on positive side and if export is lesser than import then it is on negative side.

### **1.3 Trends of employment**

#### **●AI and Machine learning job demand estimated to grow:**

With rapid tech adoption across industries and entirely tech-enabled sectors such As IT and BFSI, the role of AI and Machine learning will only continue to grow in 2022, with a significant Increase in the demand for related roles:  
Industry reports further suggest that AI/Machine Learning investments in India will Continue to grow at a CAGR of 33.49% till 2023.

#### **●habits to empower customer support services**

To enhance customer engagement, more and more organisations are adopting

Chat-Bots which are forecast to empower approximately 45% of organizations ' customersSupport services by 2022

Roles in Learning and Development, Travel, Consumer Analysis, and Lead Nurturing

Would witness Q spike in demand, in this regard.

### **●Growth of FinTech in 2022**

The Indian FinTech market expanding rapidly, and is estimated to become the third Largest market in the world by 2025

The future holds increased digitization and digital adoption opportunities across the Industry, with a positive outlook for talent demand in the sector.

### **●Continued spike in IT talent demand**

Indian IT has continued to hire through é the course of the pandemic, and will

Exhibit similar trends in 2022

It is encouraging to note that the IT industry is forecasted to grow 7% in the current Year, and likely to see a gross employee addition of around 450,000 in the second half Of FY22.

### **●Big Data Analytics roles to witness huge demand**

Basis reports, 96% of companies are definitely planning or likely to plan to hire

New staff with relevant skills to fill future big data analytics related roles in 2022.

This is most likely going to be the most in-demand role in 2022. Data Science, Cloud Computing and Machine Learning roles captured most of the e-recruitment market.

### **●Skilled manpower to be the future of the workforce**

The demand for skilled manpower or professionals adept in digital skills is likely to witness a surge in industries such as BFSI and new sectors such as crypto.

The top skills organizations are on the lookout for are data science, cloud computing, Artificial intelligence, block chain, and machine learning.

### **• Sales professionals in demand**

The demand for sales professionals is estimated to increase especially in industries such as Fin Tech, Retail, E-commerce, and Social Commerce.

### **• Location-agnostic future**

The future of working is certainly hybrid. Location-agnostic working goes hand-in-hand with this, especially for tech companies with large workforces.

With a number of employees preferring remote working and staying in their hometowns, more and more organisations are considering setting up smaller offices in Tier-2 cities or utilizing co-working spaces to provide employees with better resources and access to technology.

This would, in turn, lead to an increased demand to hire across Tier-2 cities in the coming months.

### **• Optimistic outlook for fresher hiring**

Hiring for fresher has picked up over the last three months of the year, and is estimated to increase considerably in 2022.

The continuing emergence of start-ups will further contribute to the demand for entry-level professionals across industries.

## 1.4 Types of Service Sector

Service sector is categorised into following:

- **primary sector** : It includes agriculture and other related works.
- **secondary sector**: It includes mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas, water supply, etc.
- **Tertiary sector** : It includes trade, transport and storage, services.

### • Primary Sector

- primary sector has maximum percentage of work force I.e. about 66% in rural area and 9% in urban area.
- In primary sector men account to about 43% and women account to about 62.8% of workforce.
- The total percentage of workforce in primary sector accounts to about 48.9%.

### • Secondary Sector

- Secondary sector has 16% of workforce in rural areas and 31% of the workforce in urban areas.

- In secondary sector women account to about 20% of workforce and men account to about 25.9% of workforce.

- Total % of workforce in secondary sector accounts to about 24.3%

- **Tertiary Sector**

- Tertiary or service sector has 17.4% of workforce in rural areas and about 60% of workforce in urban areas.

- In tertiary sector, women account to about 17.2% of workforce and men account to about 30.5% of workforce.

- Total % of workforce on tertiary sector is about 26.8%

## **1.5 Types of Unemployment In India**

- **Open Unemployment**

Open unemployment is a situation where in a large section of labour force does not get a job that may yield them regular income. This type of unemployment can be seen and counted in terms of no. of unemployed persons. The labour force expands at a faster rate than growth rate of economy. Therefore all people do not get jobs.

- **Disguised Unemployment**

It is a situation in which more people are doing work than actually required. Even if some are withdrawn, production does not suffer. In other words it refers to a situation of employment with surplus manpower in which some workers have zero marginal productivity. So their removal will not affect volume of total production. Overcrowding in agriculture due to rapid growth of population and lack of alternative job opportunities may be cited as main reasons for disguised unemployment in India.

- **Seasonal Unemployment**

It is unemployment that occurs during certain seasons of year. In some industries and occupations like agriculture, holiday resorts, ice factories, etc production activities take place only in some seasons. So they offer employment for only a certain period of time in a year. People engaged in such type of activities may remain unemployed during off seasons.

- **Cyclical Unemployment**

It is caused by trade cycles at regular intervals. Generally capitalist economies are subject to trade cycles. The down swing in business activities results in unemployment. Cyclical unemployment is normally a short run phenomenon.

- **Educated Unemployment**

Among the educated people apart from open Unemployment many are underemployed because their qualification does not match the job. Faulty education system, mass output, preference for white collar jobs, lack of employable skills and dwindling formal salaried jobs are mainly responsible for Unemployment among educated youths in India. Educated Unemployment may be either open or underemployed.

- **Technological Unemployment**

It is the result of certain changes in techniques of production which may not warrant much labour. Modern technology being capital intensive requires less labourers and contribute to this kind of unemployment.

- **Structural Unemployment**

This type of unemployment arises due to drastic changes in the economic structure of country. These changes may affect either supply of a factor or demand for a factor of production. Structural unemployment is a natural outcome of economic development and technological advancement and innovation that are taking place rapidly all over world in every sphere.

- **Underemployment**

It is a situation in which people employed contribute less than their capacity to production. In this type of unemployment people are not gainfully employed. They may be employed either on part time basis or undertake a job for which lesser qualification is required. For example a post graduate may work as a clerk for which only s.s.i.c is enough.

- **Casual Unemployment**

When a person is employed on a day to day basis, casual unemployment may occur due to short term contracts, shortage of raw materials, fall in demand, change of ownership etc.

- **Chronic Unemployment**



If unemployment continues to be a long term feature of a country, it is called chronic unemployment. Rapid growth of population and inadequate level of economic development on account of vicious circle of poverty are the main causes for chronic unemployment.

- **Frictional Unemployment**

Frictional unemployment is caused due to improper adjustment between supply of labour and demand for labour. This type of unemployment is due to immobility of labour, lack of correct and timely information, seasonal nature of work, etc.

## **1.6 Measurements of Unemployment**

- **Usual Status Unemployment**

Also known as open unemployment or chronic unemployment. This measure estimates the no. Of persons who remained unemployed for a major part of the year. This measure gives lowest estimate of unemployment. This concept used to determine usual activity status of a person as employed or unemployed or outside labour force. This person's covered may be classified into those working or available for work in their principal activity sector and subsidiary sector.

- **Weekly Status Unemployment**

The estimate measures unemployment with respect to one week. A person is said to be unemployed if he is not able to work even for an hour during the survey period. In other words according to this estimate a person is said to be employed for week even if he/she is employed only for a day during that week.

- **Current Daily Status Unemployment**

It considers the activity status of a person for a each day of preceding seven days. The reference period here is a day. If a person did not find work on a day or some days during survey week, he/she is regarded as unemployed.

Normally if a person works for four hours or more during a day he or she is considered as employed for the whole day. The daily status unemployment is considered to be a comprehensive measure of unemployment.

## **1.7 Cause Of Unemployment In India**

- **Cause of rural unemployment**

- **Rapid Growth Population**

Population of India has been increasing at a rapid rate. Job opportunities do not keep pace with rise in population this result in unemployment.

- **Heavy pressure of population on land**

Due to lack of alternative employment opportunities people in rural areas depend on agriculture for their livelihood. This results in disguised unemployment. The seasonal nature of agriculture in India also result in seasonal unemployment.

- **Outdated methods of production in agriculture**

Agriculture in India is still backward in nature. Use of traditional methods lead to low production and low productivity. Hence many people are not productively employed in agriculture.

- **Decline of village industries**

The decline of village industries like handicrafts has also contributed to unemployment.

- **Poverty**

Due to poverty people are not able to educate themselves and acquire skills. This lack of literacy prevents them from getting gainful employment.

- **Shortage of capital**

Shortage of capital prevents people from having self employed. People may be having entrepreneurial skill to start their own enterprise but non availability of capital poses a limitation on using these skills.

- **Joint Family System**

In rural areas joint family system prevails. Unemployment people are protected by others who are employed. Sometimes they share work in lands leading to disguised unemployment.

- **Fragmentation and division of lands**

Due to law of inheritance land is divided among sons and daughters. Division, sub division and fragmentation of land leads to small land holdings. This makes agriculture a non viable proposition leading to unemployment.

- **Cause of Urban Unemployment**

- **Increase in population**

Number of people living in urban areas has increased over a period of time. Jobs are not available adequately leading to unemployment.

- **Migration of labour from rural to urban areas**

When migration of labour takes place urban population swells in size leading to Unemployment.

- **Increase in the number of educated people**

Due to increase in the number of schools and colleges the number of educated people is increasing in India. However they are not able to get suitable jobs resulting in educated unemployment and Underemployment. Inadequate training facilities to make them employable in industries also contribute to urban unemployment.

- **Industrial sickness, strikes & lockouts**

Industrial sickness results in the closure of industrial units. This results in unemployment. Moreover strikes and lockouts lead to frictional unemployment.

- **Introduction of new technology**

When new technologies or labour saving techniques are introduced, then labour will be displaced leading to unemployment.

- **Slow rate of industrialisation**

The industrial sector has not grown at a rapid rate. The slow growth of the Industrial sector resulted in less absorption of labour resulting in unemployment.

- **Inadequate supply of inputs**

Inputs like raw materials power transport facilities etc. are not available adequately. This also leads to urban unemployment.

- **Lack of mobility of labour**

Though labour is said to be a mobile factor of production , it is not seen in reality Often people are reluctant to move from their original place in search of new jobs. Sometimes people are willing to move but they are not aware of the Available elsewhere. These factors lead to unemployment in the urban.

- **Cause of Rural unemployment**

- **Rapid growth of population**

Population of India has been increasing at a rapid rate. Job opportunities do not Keep pace with the rise in population this result in unemployment.

- **Heavy pressure of population on land**

Due to lack of alternative employment opportunities people in the rural areas Depend on agriculture for their livelihood. This results in disguised unemployment. The seasonal nature of agriculture in India also results in seasonal unemployment.

- **Outdated methods of production in agriculture**

Agriculture in India is still backward in nature. Use of traditional methods lead To low production and low productivity. Hence many people are not productively Employed in agriculture.

## **1.8 Covid19 Pandemic History**

A cluster of cases of pneumonia in Wuhan of Hubei Province, China have been Reported by Wuhan Municipal Health Commission. Eventually Covid-19 has been Identified in December 2019 which was originated from Wuhan Institute of Virology, China. The World Health Organization (WHO) has declared Covid-19 as a pandemic on 11<sup>th</sup> March 2020. During the first wave of the pandemic, several European countries such as Spain, Italy, Belgium, France, Germany, and the USA bore the major brunt of the virus. United Kingdom authorities reported a SARSCoV-2 variant to WHO in December 2020. The United Kingdom referred to this variant as SARS-CoV-2 VOC 202012 (Variant of Concern). On 18 December 2020, national

Authorities in South Africa announced the detection of a new variant of SARS-CoV-2

Later on, Covid-19 pandemic is continuously evolving, as mutations are taking place in the virus and the resultant severity of the virulence is constantly changing depending upon the type of variant and its structure. The proliferation of Covid-19 is not the same in all countries. Covid-19 outbreak of most affected countries for a 7-day moving average preceding 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2021. A comprehensive database of the virus

Variants compiled by global initiative o sharing all influenza data (GISAID) sourced

From genomic sequencing organizations of several countries is available. According

O a report by Nature and Indian SARS-CoV-2 Genome Sequencing Consortia

(INSACOG), B.1.1.7, B.1.618, B.1.618 and B.1.351 virus variants are dominant in

India which are further undergoing mutations On the vaccine front, major methodologies employed for their development and manufacture are m-RNA, DNA, Viral vector, Protein based and inactivated virus. Currently, 82 vaccine candidates are under clinical development and 182 vaccine candidates are in the pre-clinical development phase.

In India, the first case of COVID-19 was reported in Kerala, among 3 Indian students Those who had returned from Wuhan. Kerala has announced first lockdown on 23 March 2020 followed by the rest of the country two days later. Recoveries in Covid Cases exceeded compared to infected cases by June 10, 2020. Five of the highest Industrialised cities accounted for around half of all reported cases in the country. Mumbai, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Chennai and Thane. Daily cases peaked mid-September With over 90,000 cases reported per-day, dropping to below 15,000 in January 2021. The country began a phased lifting of restrictions on 8 June. This phased lifting of Restrictions continued in a series of “unlocks” which extended into November 2020.

Second wave of Covid-19 pandemic started from mid-March 2021 and rapidly spread In almost all big states n the country and is still ongoing. Stringent lockdown Measures were re-imposed to tackle the worsening health care situation and to areas the spread of the infection. As the active infected cases started to fall at rapid speed, several states had started implementing the unlock procedures from the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of June 2021.

The National Expert Group on Vaccine Administration for COVID-19 (NEGVAC) Was constituted in August 2020 to draw strategy for the vaccine deployment. The Indian government provided around 65.5 million doses of Covid vaccines to 95 Countries between 20 January 2021 and late March 2021. 10.5 million doses were Gifted while the remaining were commercial and COVAX obligations. Based on the scientific data and experience from other nations and discovery of delta and delta plus variants, several scientists including the Principal Scientific Advisor to the Government announced that “Corona” pandemic Phase 3` is inevitable and not too far away. As of 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2021, India has administered 28,87,66,201 vaccines with a world record of vaccinations of 8.5 million on 21 January 2021.

## **1.9 Impact of Covid 19 On employment**

Indian economy with reference

The impact of coronavirus pandemic on India has been largely disruptive in terms

Of economic activity as well as a loss of human lives. Almost all the sectors have been adversely affected as domestic demand and exports sharply plummeted with some notable exceptions where high growth was observed. An attempt is made to analyze the impact and possible solutions for some key sectors.

As per the official data released by the ministry of statistics and program implementation, the Indian economy contracted by 7.3% in the April-June quarter of this fiscal year. This is the worst decline ever observed since the ministry had started compiling GDP stats quarterly in 1996. In 2020, an estimated 10 million migrant workers returned to their native places after the imposition of the lockdown. But what was surprising was the fact that neither the state government nor the central government had any data regarding the migrant workers who lost their jobs and their lives during the lockdown.

The government extended their help to migrant workers who returned to their

Native places during the second wave of the corona, apart from just setting up a

Digital centralized database system. The second wave of Covid-19 has brutally

Exposed and worsened existing vulnerabilities in the Indian economy. India's \$2.9 trillion economy remains shuttered during the lockdown period except for some essential services and activities. As shops, eateries, factories, transport services, business establishments were shuttered, the lockdown had a devastating impact or slowing down the economy. The informal sectors of the economy have been worst hit by the global epidemic. India's GDP contraction during April June could well be above 8% if the informal sectors are considered. Private consumption and investments are the two biggest engines of India's economic growth. All the major sectors of the

Economy were badly hit except agriculture. The Indian economy was facing headwinds much before the arrival of the second wave. Coupled with the humanitarian crisis and silent treatment of the government, the covid-19 has exposed and worsened existing inequalities in the Indian economy.



The contraction of the economy would continue in the next 4 quarters and a recession is inevitable. Everyone agrees that the Indian economy is heading for its full-year contraction. The surveys

Conducted by the Centre For Monitoring Indian Economy shows a steep rise in

Unemployment rates, in the range of 7.9% to 12% during the April-June quarter of

2021. The economy is having knock-on effect with MSMEs shutting their businesses.

Millions of jobs have been lost permanently and have dampened consumption. The government should be ready to spend billions of dollars to fight the health crisis and fast track the

Economic recovery from the covid-19 instigated recession. The most effective way out of this emergency is that the government should inject billions of dollars into the economy.

The GDP growth had crashed 23.9% in response to the centre's no notice

Lockdown. India's GDP shrank 7.3% in 2020-21. This was the worst performance of the Indian economy in any year since independence. As of now, India's GDP growth rate is likely to be below 10 per cent.

Controller General of Accounts Data for the centre's fiscal collection indicates a gross-tax revenue (GTR) of rupees 20 lakh crore and the net tax revenue of rupees 14 lakh crore for 2020-21. The tax revenue growth will be 12 per cent, which would mean the projected gross and the net tax revenues for 2020-21 would be rupees 22.7 lakh crore and 15.8 lakh crore respectively. This suggests some additional net tax revenues to the centre amounting to rupees 0.35 lakh crores as compared to the budget magnitudes. The main expected shortfall

May still be in the non-tax revenues and the non-debt capital receipts. If we look down in the past, the growth rate for the non-tax revenues and non-debt capital receipts have been volatile, but if we add them together, they average to a little lower than 15% during the five years preceding 2020-21.

## • **Hospitality Sector**

As many states have imposed localised lockdowns, the hospitality sector is facing

Repeat of 2020. The hospitality sector includes many businesses like restaurants, beds and breakfast, pubs, bars, nightclubs and more. The sector that has contributed to a large portion of India's annual GDP has been hit hard by restrictions and curfews

Imposed by the states.

### • **Food & Agriculture**

Since agriculture is the backbone of the country and a part of the government Announced essential category, the impact is likely to be low on both primary agricultural production and usage of agro-inputs. Several state governments have Already allowed free movement of fruits, vegetables, milk etc. Online food grocery Platforms are heavily impacted due to unclear restrictions on movements and Stoppage of logistics vehicles. RBI and Finance Minister announced measures will Help the industry and the employees in the short term. Insulating the rural food Production areas in the coming weeks will hold a great answer to the macro impact of COVID-19 on Indian food sector as well as larger economy.

### • **Aviation & Tourism**

The contribution of the Aviation Sector and Tourism to our GDP stands at about 2.4% and 9.2% respectively. The Tourism sector served approximately 43 million People in FY 18-19. Aviation and Tourism were the first industries that were hit significantly by the pandemic. The common consensus seems to be that COVID will hit these industries harder than 9/11 and the Financial Crisis of 2008. These Two industries have been dealing with severe cash flow issues since the start of the pandemic and are staring at a potential 38 million lay-offs, which translates to 70 percent of the total workforce. The impact is going to fall on both, White and Blue collar jobs. According to IATO estimates, these industries may incur losses of about 85 billion Rupees due to travel restrictions. The Pandemic has also brought about a wave of innovation in the fields of contact less boarding and travel technologies.

## • **Telecom**

There has been a significant amount of changes in the telecom sector of India even before the Covid-19 due to brief price wars between the service providers. Most essential services and sectors have continued to run during the pandemic thanks to the implementation of the 'work from home' due to restrictions. With over 1 billion connections as of 2019, the telecom sector contributes about 6.5 per cent of GDP and employs almost 4 million people. Increased broadband usage had a direct impact and resulted in pressure on the network. Demand has been increased by about 10%. However, the Telco's are bracing for a sharp drop in adding new subscribers. As a policy recommendation, the government can aid the sector by relaxing the regulatory compliances and provide moratorium for spectrum dues, which can be used for network expansions by the companies.

## • **Pharmaceuticals**

The pharmaceutical industry has been on the rise since the start of the Covid-19 Pandemic, especially in India, the largest producer of generic drugs globally. With a Market size of \$55 billion during the beginning of 2020, it has been surging in India, exporting Hydroxychloroquine to the world, esp. to the US, UK, Canada, and the Middle-East. There has been a recent rise in the prices of raw materials imported from China due to the pandemic. Generic drugs are the most impacted due to heavy reliance on imports. Disrupted supply-chain, and labour unavailability in the industry, caused by social distancing. Simultaneously, the pharmaceutical industry is struggling because of the Government-imposed bans on the export of critical drugs, equipment, and PPE kits to ensure sufficient quantities for the country. The increasing demand for these drugs, coupled with hindered accessibility is making things harder. Easing the financial stress on the pharmaceutical companies, tax-relaxations, and addressing the labour force shortage could be the differentiating factors in such a desperate time.

## • **Airports**

Second wave has threatened India's air recovery traffic. The domestic passenger

Traffic has decreased by 75% of the pre-Covid levels. The traffic recovery in the worst case scenario could be 10% lower than what is predicted. Weaker traffic hits the cash flows of the airports. There will be a sharp recovery in road traffic after a short

Disruption. The commercial vehicle traffic will see better resilience as it supports Logistics and essential services.

### • **Automobile sector**

The automobile sector is expected to remain under pressure in the near term due to the covid-19 situation in India.

### • **Oil and Gas**

The Indian Oil & Gas industry is quite significant in the global context -it is the Third-largest energy consumer only behind USA and China and contributes to 5.2% of The global oil demand. The complete lockdown across the country slowed down the demand of transport fuels (accounting for 2/3<sup>rd</sup> demand in oil & gas sector) as auto & industrial manufacturing declined and goods & passenger movement (both bulk & personal) fell. Though the crude prices dipped in this period, the government Increased the excise and special excise duty to make up for the revenue loss, additionally, road cess was raised too. As a policy recommendation, the government May think of passing on the benefits of decreased crude prices to end consumers at Retail outlets to stimulate demand.

Stringent lockdown measures have seriously impacted the world economy as well as Indian economy causing adversely in the fields of aviation, tourism, retail, Education, automotive, restaurant, and oil and gas sector resulting in severe employee Layoffs. According to International Labour Organization (ILO) in 2020, 8.8 percent Of global working hours were lost relative to the fourth quarter of 2019, equivalent to 255 million full-time jobs which are also equivalent to approximately four times

Greater than during the global financial crisis in 2009. At present during second wave, in India it is estimated by Standards & Poor's that about \$210 million daily output loss in April-June quarter period.

World Bank report estimates 4.3 percent contraction in global economy in 2021

Because of COVID19 pandemic, and it estimates that 3.6 % contraction in U.S. GDP, 7.4% GDP contraction in European Union, 5.3 % GDP contraction in Japan and 2.6% contraction in aggregate GDP of emerging and developing economies. India, the world's sixth-largest economy also had been hit hard by the pandemic last year as its GDP contracted by 7.9%. Country braced the first wave of pandemic outbreak and made some impressive recovery but onset of more severe second wave in April 2021 has wiped out the previous economic gains and dented the economic recovery government of India has given more freedom to State Governments to take appropriate decisions based on local situations like imposing lockdown. Etc. unlike the centralised decision which happened last year. This has allowed agriculture and heavy industry manufacturing sector to keep operating. Nevertheless, 100 million jobs were lost during the nationwide April-May 2020 lockdown, and at the present, during

The month of May 2021, 15.3 million jobs were lost. This has resulted in an 18%

Obsess rate in urban areas of India, which is an additional burden on unemployed

Educated youth and which is now having an inverse relationship with their education

Background.

### **Recent report STATE OF WORKING INDIA 2021: One year of Covid-19 (Azim Premji University)**

highlights that an average household of four members, used to have Rs. 15,989 monthly per capita income in Jan 2020 which has come down to Rs. 14,979 in Oct 2020. Unemployment is more pronounced in young workers (15-24 years age group) who failed to recover employment. Azim Premji report further observes rapid increase in informal employment sector during the pandemic 2S

Salaried workers shifted towards self-employment and daily wage activities. Further, it is reported that Covid-19 has made huge damage on women employment opportunities and 46.6% of jobs of women were not recovered Table-2. It is foregone conclusion hat increasing health expenses and reduced employment

Opportunities have further worsened the economic situation of poorer households,

Increased poverty level and contributed to wealth disparities.

On the other hand, Motilal Oswald Financial Services Ltd., found that India's Household savings dropped to 22.1% of GDP from 28.1% during April-June 2020 Which is an alarming issue. The depleting household savings and falling incomes will Have an adverse effect on household member's health care expenditure, school Expenditure and standard of living including domestic consumption, which accounts For about 60% of GDP.

### **1.10 Measures taken by government During Covid-19 Pandemic**

The Government of India announced a variety of measures to tackle the Situation, from food security and extra funds for healthcare and for the states, to Sector related incentives and tax deadline extensions. On 26 March a number of Economic relief measures for the poor were announced totalling over ₹170,000 Crore The next day the Reserve Bank of India also announced a number of Measures which would make available ₹374,000 crore to the country's Financial system. The World Bank and Asian Development Bank approved Support to India to tackle the coronavirus pandemic.

On 19 March, 2020 the formation of the COVID-19 Economic Response Task Force Was announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi during his live address to the nation. The task force was led by the finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman. Though not formally constituted or no official date for relief packages being made, the consultation process with concerned parties had begun immediately. The Ministry of Finance immediately started consultations with the RBI and ministries to take stock of most affected sectors like aviation, hospitality, and MSMEs.

On 21 March 2020, the Union cabinet approved incentives worth ₹ 40.995 crore for electronic manufacturing.

Various state governments announced financial assistance for the poor in the Unorganised sector. On 21 March the Uttar Pradesh government under Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath decided to give a direct money transfer of ₹ 1,000 to all daily wage Labourers in the state and the following day Punjab announced ₹3,000 each for all Registered construction workers in the state. On 23 March it was announced that Haryana labourers, street vendors and rickshaw pullers will be provided an assistance of ₹1,000 per week directly deposited into their bank accounts. Below Poverty Line families would be provided rations (including rice, wheat, mustard oil, sugar) free of cost for the month of April.

On 24 March in his address to the nation, the Prime Minister announced a ₹15,000 crore fund for the healthcare sector.

On 24 March the Finance Minister made a number of announcements related to the Economy such as extending last dates for filing GST returns and income tax returns. The due dates for the Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution) Scheme 2019, customs clearances and for compliance matters under the Customs Act and associated laws was extended to June 2020.

### **Lockdown Phase 1 (25 March – 14 April)**

On 25 March the Modi government announced the world's largest food security Scheme for 800 million people across the country. Cabinet Minister Prakash Javadekar Made the announcement in a press conference that the ration would be 7 kg every month (which would include wheat at a cost of ₹2 per kg and rice at ₹3 per kg).

On 25 March the Uttar Pradesh government banned people from doing the Manufacture and sale of pan masala, stating in the order that “spitting pan masala can help in spreading Covid-19”. Following this, other states such as Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat also banned spitting in public places.

On 26 March the Finance Minister announced a number of economic relief measures for the poor. Hungry amidst the lockdown. Pradhan Mantri Jijwala Yojana

Beneficiaries will get free cylinders for at least three months. This will benefit over 80 million Below Poverty Line families. The government would expedite payment of the first installment (₹2,000) due in 2020-21 in April itself under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN). For the organised sector worker, the government will pay the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) contributions of both sides for 8 million employees of small companies who earn up to ₹ 15,000 a month. The raise in the threshold from ₹ 100,000 to ₹10 million for triggering insolvency proceedings under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) was done to help MSMEs. State governments were given various instructions and guidelines such as diverting district

Mineral funds for health needs relating to the pandemic.

On 26 March India participated in the virtual 'Extraordinary G20 Leaders' Summit'. The G20 nations decided to inject over \$5 trillion into the global economy to

Counteract the pandemic's impacts. They agreed to work together, to strengthen the World Health Organisation, develop a vaccine and make it available. They decided to share timely and transparent information, materials for research and development and data. Besides expanding manufacturing capacity for medical supplies, they agreed to ensure smooth flows of critical supplies.

On 27 March the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Governor Shaktikanta Das made

A number of announcements including EMIs being put on hold for three months and reducing Repo Rates. Other measures introduced will make available a total

₹374,000 crore to the country's financial system. Delhi government announced that

From the 28<sup>th</sup> they will be providing free food to 400,000 every day. Over 500 hunger Relief centres have been set by the Delhi government.

On 27 March the Rajasthan government decided to deduct the salaries of all its Officers and employees from one to five days, with the money going into the Chief Ministers Fund.



On 28 March the Prime Minister launched a new fund called PM CARES fund for combating coronavirus-like situations.

On 30 March it was announced that the UP government would transfer ₹ 611 crore to 2,715,000 workers under MNREGA scheme.

On 1 April the RBI announced more measures to deal with the economic fallout of COVID-19. WMA and short-term liquidity was increased to provide relief to state Governments; exporters have also been granted some relief in the form of relaxed Repatriation limits.

On 2 April the World Bank approved US\$1 billion emergency financing for India to tackle coronavirus labelled 'India COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health Systems Preparedness Project.

On 3 April the central government released ₹17,287 crore to different states to help combat coronavirus. The Ministry of Home Affairs approved ₹ 11,092 crore for states as relief under the State Disaster Risk Management Fund.

On 6 April a 30% salary cut for one year was announced for the President, Vice President, Prime Minister, Governors, Members of Parliament and Ministers. It was also decided to suspend the MPLADS for two years and transfer the money, about < 7,900 crore, into the Consolidated Fund of India.

On 8 April the Department of Expenditure, Finance Ministry, allowed states net market borrowings of ₹320,481 crore between April to December. ₹ 3,000 crore of funds under the PM Garib Kalyan Yojana were given to over 20 million workers engaged in construction work by the various states and UTs. To provide relief to tax payers amid the COVID-19 crisis, the government decided to release ₹ 18,000 crore.

On 10 April the Asian Development Bank (ADB) assured India of ₹ 15,800 crore Assistance in the COVID-19 pandemic fight.

On 14 April at 10 am the Prime Minister made a public speech in which he announced the extension of the nationwide lockdown, as well as a calibrated reopening. “From the economy’s point of view, the lockdown undoubtedly looks costly right now, but compared to the lives of Indian citizens, it is nothing”. A new set of guidelines for the calibrated opening of the economy and relaxation of the lockdown were also set in place which would take effect from 20 April.

- **Lockdown Phase 2 (15 April-3 May)**

On 15 April as part of the new lockdown 2 guidelines, the Ministry of Home Affairs announced, among other things, that all agricultural and horticultural activities will remain fully functional. Information technology companies can function with 50% staff. The partial lift of restrictions would take place from 20 April.

On 17 April, RBI announced more measures to counter the economic impact of the pandemic including ₹50,000 crore special finance to NABARD, SIDBI, and NHB. Providing more relief to state governments, WMA limits have been increased by 60 per cent.

On 18 April, India changed its FDI policy to protect Indian companies from “opportunistic acquisitions” during the COVID-19 pandemic.

On 20 April limited economic activity is expected to resume outside of the COVID-19 containment zones. During this selective relaxation of restrictions, numerous activities will remain prohibited such as educational institutions, passenger movement by trains, cinema halls, malls, shopping complexes and gymnasiums. Telangana was the first state to extend the lockdown to 7 May, beyond the national lockdown date of 3 May.

On 21 April it was announced that a team from “The Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council” (TIFAC)” under the Department of Science and Technology are preparing a white paper on the revival of the India economy. TIFAC has a “mandate to think for the future”.

On 23 April The Kerala government has decided to defer one month’s salaries of

Employees. The government will reduce the salaries of all categories of government Employees including teachers, university officers and employees in all PSUs, Equivalent to a six days' worth salaries every month.

On 23-24 April banks from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) agreed Upon a "joint road map for economic recovery".

On 25 April the Ministry of Home Affairs allowed the re-opening of some shops under certain restrictions. As per the "national directives for COVID-19 management" liquor and other shops would remain closed. These relaxations do not apply to hotspots.

On 28 April the ADB approved a ₹ 10,500 crore loan to India to combat the Pandemic. The Punjab government formed A group of experts for reviving the economy following the pandemic led by Montek Singh Ahluwalia and with former Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh to provide guidance.

On 4 May India went into its third stage of lockdown. The country was divided into various zones (green, orange, red, containment) and as per the zone the economy has been opened up.

### • **Lockdown Phase 3 (4 -17 May)**

On 5 May Maharashtra put a hold on capital works till March next year and imposed a 67% cut in development spend for 2020-21 This is the largest cut in expenditure since the state was formed.

On 7 May in a telephonic conversation with Indian External Affairs Minister, the

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan “requested cooperation for the resumption of activities by Japanese companies in India.’ Japan has around 1440 companies in India.

On 11 May the Prime Minister, in a meeting with the Chief Ministers, asked the Minister’s to each come up with a plan for resuming activity following the third Extension of the lockdown on 17 May. The Prime Minister emphasized the need to Start reopening the economy, while some of the Chief Ministers had their doubts Related to the nature of relaxations.

#### • **Lockdown Phase 4 (18-31 May)**

On 20 May the Cabinet of India cleared some proposals of the economic package. Including a free food grain package and collateral free credit for MSMEs.

On 22 May the RBI Governor held an unannounced press conference in which he Extended the moratorium on loans and cut repo and reverse repo rates among other Things. The RBI Governor said that food inflation will be a stressor, but added that the forecast for normal monsoons and positive growth in the next quarter would be a positive, and that “the combination of fiscal, monetary and administrative measures will create conditions that will enable a gradual economic revival going forward.” RBI also allocated funds for Exim Banks and an extension to SIDBI. The measures were a result of the meeting of the Monetary Policy Committee on 22 May.

On 25 May domestic flights resumed with limited operations.

On 30 May new lockdown guidelines were announced by the Ministry of Home Affairs which would come into effect in a phased manner from 1 June onwards. Many Of the new guidelines “have an economic focus”.

## ● **Unlock 1**

In June Delhi allowed all industries and markets to reopen including barber 1 shops and salons, curfew time changed to 9 pm to 5 am while educational institutes Were to remain closed. Numerous public utilities, businesses and activities such as Gymnasiums, cinema halls and the Delhi Metro to remain closed.

On 2 June mobile manufacturing incentives were offered by the government to mobile manufacturers. This included a ₹ 50,000 crore production-linked incentive on goods made locally in India. Five Indian firms would also be selected for the scheme.

On 8 June religious places, malls and restaurants were permitted to open all over India, except in the containment zones.

On 20 June the Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan was launched to tackle the impact of COVID-19 on migrant workers in India. In rural public works scheme with an Initial funding of ₹ 500 billion covering 1 16 districts in 6 states.

## ● **Unlock 2**

On 1 July new guidelines came into place related to the lockdown. While there were certain relaxations; schools, colleges, gyms, movie halls, metros etc. will remain Closed.

On 29 July, the Cabinet of India passed the National Educational Policy 2020 aimed At strengthening India's education sector and in turn the economy.

- **Unlock 3**

From 5 August onwards gym and yoga centres could begin opening.

On 11 August, in a video-conference between the Prime Minister and states, the states asked for more funding to fight COVID-19.

On 23 August, the government announced economic measures to tackle effect of COVID-19.

On 30 August, the government announced more economic measures.

- **Unlock 4**

On 1 September new guidelines were announced by the centre as well as the states in the graded re-opening of the economy and society timings.

- **Unlock 5**

In October, unlock 5 began seeing more of society and the economy open up.

In October, cinemas reopen as a part of Unlock 5 as India bends the COVID-19 Pandemic curve.

On 12 October, the government announced a ₹ 73,000 crore worth economic stimulus package, labelled as Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan 2.

- **November**

In 12 November, the government announced a ₹ 2.65 lakh crore worth economic stimulus package, labelled as Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan 3.

- **2021Second wave**

On 22 February, the district administration of Amravati imposed curfew restrictions until 1 March. This was extended to 8 March.

On 15 March, the district administration of Nagpur imposed a week long lockdown. These restrictions were extended to 31 March and lifted on 1 April. Following a surge in cases in Maharashtra, a number of cities in the state imposed restrictions again including Nagpur from 9 April.

On 2 April, the district administration of Pune imposed restrictions for at least a week following a rise in the number of cases.

On 4 April, Maharashtra imposes a weekend lockdown and night curfew among other restrictions.

On 9 April, PM Modi made a statement that there is no need of a strict national Lockdown.

On 23 April, measures for free food grains was announced once again under the PM Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana, similar to those in 2020.

On 2 May, tax compliance measures were once again eased.

By 9 May, nearly all states and union territories in India had some form of restriction or the other.

On 29 May, Delhi partially eased restrictions for construction and manufacturing businesses and allowed partial resumption of work with precautions.

On 7 June, the PM extended free food grains until November.

### **1.11 Package for Agriculture**

The government announced the following measures for agriculture in May, 2020 as part of 'Atmanirbhar package

- Rs.1 lakh crore Agri Infrastructure Fund for farm-gate infrastructure for farmers.
  
- Rs. 20,000 crores for Fishermen through Pradhan Mantri Matsya Samparke Yojana .
  
- Rs. 10,000 crores scheme for formalisation of Micro Food Enterprises.
  
- Rs. 15,000 crores Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund.
  
- National Animal Disease Control Programme for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis launched with total outlay of Rs,13,343 crores.



- Rs.4000 crores for promotion of Herbal Cultivation.

- Rs. 500 crores for Beekeeping initiatives.

- Rs. 500 crores for improving supply chains for all fruits and vegetables.

- **Agricultural Reforms**

Amendments to Essential Commodities Act to Enable better price realisation  
For farmers.

Agricultural Marketing Reforms to provide marketing choices to farmers.

Agriculture Produce Price and Quality Assurance: Facilitative legal  
Framework will be created to enable farmers for engaging with processors  
Aggregators, large retailers, exporters etc. in a fair and transparent manner.  
This reforms basically relates to contract farming.

The policy package including agricultural reforms are in the right direction. There  
Has been demand for there reforms in the last few decades. Government has already  
Brought the ordinances for implementation of the reforms. However, the infrastructure  
Development funds and reforms are helpful in the medium term and may not be  
Useful in the short run.

## **1.12 Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (Economic package)**

On 12 May the Prime Minister, in an address to the nation, said that the Coronavirus crisis should be seen as an opportunity, laying emphasis on domestic Products and “economic self-reliance”, an Atmanirbhar Bharat through a Atmanirbhar Sharat Abhiyaan. The following day the Finance Minister started laying out the details F the Prime Minister’s vision which would continue into the next few days. Though Finance Minister stated that the aim was to “spur growth” and “self-reliance”, adding That, “self-reliant India does not mean cutting off from rest of the world”. The law and ‘T minister, Ravi Shankar Prasad, also said that self-reliance does “not mean isolating Away from the world. Foreign direct investment is welcome, technology is welcome Elf-reliant India... translates to being a bigger and more important part of the global Economy. “Shashi Tharoor called the ‘Self-reliant India Mission’ a repackaged version Of Make in India.

### **• Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan 1.**

India’s overall economic package was announced as ₹ lakh crore , 10% of India’s GDP. The package, though announced on 12 May by the Prime Minister, included Previous government actions, including the RBI announcements. The previous RBI Announcements included around ₹8 lakh crore liquidity. The economic package also Included the Finance Minister announcement of a package totaling ₹ 170,000 crore ON 26 March. The strategy of combining fiscal and monetary, liquidity measures w as Defended by the government. Sitharaman explained that other countries had also done The same. Estimates of the size of India’s fiscal stimulus as a percentage of GDP varied Between 0.75% to 1.3%. The Finance Minister, for five days, between 13 and 17 May, Held press conferences in which the details of the economic package was explained.

The economic package consisted of a mix of reforms, infrastructure building, support to stressed businesses and a certain amount of direct cash support. The “collateral-free Owns” that the package provided aimed to “resume business activity and safeguard Jobs”. Changes in FDI policy, privatization of the power sector, provident fund Contribution and ease of doing business measures were also announced. Land reforms At the state level which were not mentioned in the economic package are also part of The overall changes

Reports though stated the economic package did not address short term demand Concerns, which may in turn pull down the economy even more; with most of the Announcements bring related to supply. It was also reported by economists such as Sonal Varma, Nomura Global Market Research, that “long pending politically Sensitive reforms” have been pushed through during this time and with this Package. While the economic package was criticised on various fronts, it was also Given neutral to positive responses on other fronts such as for the necessary caution The government showed in its spending .

### ● **Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan 2**

On 12 October 2020, the finance minister announced another economic stimulus Package which aimed at boosting demand This package has been launched keeping in Mind the upcoming festive season. ‘The package includes perks for central government Employees to spend more on consumer durables during the festive season and a much Higher capital expenditure for both the centre and states. Interest free loans for state To boost capital expenditure has been made available.

### ● **Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan 3**

On 12 November 2020, the government announced ₹2.65 lakh crore worth of Economic stimulus. Sectors such as housing and infrastructure were targeted in the Third package, Stimulus for provided for domestic defence manufacturing and greener Energy.

Economic package use

By 7 September 2020, PM Garib Kalyan Yojana provided support to the tune of ₹ 68.820 crore In December 2020, a Right to Information petition revealed that less.

Only 10% of the package had been actually disbursed, chiefly in the form of Emergency credit.

RBI's policy actions

The “Atmanirbhar package” also included monetary policy actions introduced by the RBI earlier. For instance, on 27 March, 2020 RBI announced a number of major Initiatives to combat the crisis.<sup>29</sup> In particular, Four bold measures were taken, Following an “out of cycle” i.e., unscheduled Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) Meeting:

The repo/reverse repo rates were cut by sizeable amounts, to 4.40/4.00% from 5.15/4.90%. The 91-day Treasury bill rate, which measures the de facto stance Of monetary policy, dropped to 4.31% from 5.09% on 26 March. Subsequently In April the repo rate was further cut to 4%.

Ordinarily, banks can borrow on a short-term basis from the RBI using the Repo window. To supplement this facility, a new ‘targeted long-term repo Operations’ (T-LTRO) mechanism, with limit of Rs. 1 trillion, was announced. Banks may find this attractive because they do not have to mark to market the Investments made with these borrowed funds for the next three years. However, there is a condition: the money that is borrowed here must be Deployed in investment-grade corporate bonds, commercial paper, and non-Convertible debentures, over and above the outstanding level of their Investments in these bonds as on March 27, 2020. Subsequently RBI

Announced another round of such targeted repo operations

The cash reserve ratio (CRR) was reduced by percentage point, bringing it

Down to 3% of deposits

(“net demand and time liabilities”). This is the first time the CRR has been

Changed in the last 8 years.

Banking regulation requires banks to recognise and provide for a loan when

There is a delay in payment. According to the Prudential Framework for

Resolution of Stressed Assets, banks are required to classify loan accounts in

Special mention categories in the event of a default.

Classified as SMA-0, SMA-1 and SMA-2, depending on whether the payment

Is overdue for 1-30 days, 31-60 days or 61-90 days, respectively. RBI has now

Modified this regulation, so that banks can offer a moratorium of 90 days

(subsequently extended to 180 days) for term loans and working capital

Facilities for payments falling due between 1 March, 2020 and 31May, 2020.

If a firm applies for and receives a moratorium, the loan account in

Consideration will continue to be recognised as a standard asset and the SMA

Classifications will no longer apply

Interest on the term loans will continue to accrue during this period.

### **● Change in FDI policy**

On 18 April 2020, India changed its foreign direct investment (FDI) policy To curb “‘opportunistic takeovers/acquisitions’ of Indian companies due to the current Pandemic”, according to the Department \_for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade. With the fall in global shares prices, there is concern that China could take Advantage of the situation, leading to hostile takeovers. While the new FDI policy does Not restrict markets, the policy ensures that all FDI from countries that share a land

Pored with India will now be under scrutiny of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

### **1.13 Role And Initiatives Taken By Government To Handle Unemployment INDIA**

Unemployment in India remains a subject of concern since it was first recognized in 1950s. During that period, the Government of India had only few Initiatives of employment generation until the first Five Year Plan was drafted in the Year 1950-1951. This plan laid the foundation for overall and sectorial development in medium-term prospective for achieving the goal of employment growth and increasing the labour force. For the first time, in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985- dimensions of state policy with others being quality of life and regional balance.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007- 2012) mainly focused on ,inclusive” growth and conceived employment as the key element of the same even in twelfth five year plan. However, Centre”s top think-tank Niti Aayog thinks unemployment is not as big a problem for India as it is often claimed. Instead, the policy think-tank believes the bigger problem is “underemployment” In its hree-year action agenda released on Thursday, the Aayog said, Indeed, unemployment the lesser of India’s problems. The more serious problem, instead, is severe underemployment. Job that one worker can perform is often performed by two or more workers. In effect, those in the workforce are employed, but they are overwhelmingly stuck in low-productivity, low-wage jobs.”

**The following steps have been taken by Govt, to increase employment opportunities**

- **Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)**

In 1978-79, government of India introduced IRDP to create full employment Opportunities in rural areas. Under this programme agriculture, animal husbandry, Forests, fisheries, small and cottage industries, construction of roads and canals etc. are to be developed in all the 5111 development blocks. Moreover, to provide more employment, in the Seventh Plan a sum of Rs. 312 crores was spent on this programme. It benefited 182 lakh Families. In 1995- 96 about 21 lakh families have been benefited.

### • **Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)**

This programme was launched in 70 such districts of 13 states as were prone To drought. The programme has proved fruitful particularly in removing seasonal Unemployment. In Sixth Plan, the programme provided 17 crore and 70 lakh man-days of employment. In the same period, a sum of Rs. 301 crores was made on the programme. In Seventh Plan, Rs. 474 crores has been spent for the programme.

### • **Training for Self-Employment**

This programme was launched on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1979 by the Government of India. It is called National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM). The main objective of this programme is reduce unemployment among the youth. During Seventh Plan about 11.6 lakh youth were imparted training under the programme.

### • **Jawahar Rozgar Yojana**

The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana was started on 28<sup>th</sup> April 1989. The objective of This Yojana is to provide employment to at least one member of each poor rural Family for fifty to a hundred days a year at a work place near his residence. A special Feature of the scheme is that 30% of the employment generated will be reserved for Women. The Central government will finance 80% of the programme and the state government will have to bear only 20% of the expenditure of this scheme. In 1989, National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programmes were merged in the yojana.

### • **Self-employment to Educated Unemployed Youth**

In 1983, a scheme namely self employment of educated unemployed was Initiated. Under this scheme, loans up to Rs. 25,000 are given to those educated Unemployed who have no other financial resources. This scheme is enforced by District Industries Centre's. Government will give 25 percent as subsidy of the loans Given by the banks under this scheme.

### • **Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY)**

This Yojana was started in 1989. There are three schemes under it. Under the First scheme, subsidy is given to urban poor to set up micro enterprises. In 1995, under This programme, 1.25 lakh families have been benefited. Under the second scheme Arrangements have been made for wage-employment to labourers in cities with less Than 10 lakh population by providing Indian Economic Development and Elementary Statistic 'them basic facilities. In 1995, under this scheme 93 lakhs man-days of employment have been provided. Under the third scheme, urban poor in the cities are to be provided employment opportunities in jobs like house repairing etc.



### • **Small and Cottage Industries**

In order to reduce unemployment, government has made special efforts to develop small and cottage industries. In 1995-96 about 33 lakh persons were employed in these industries.

### • **Development of Organized Sector**

Many people are getting employment in organized public and private sectors. In 1995-96, nearly 340 lakh persons got employment in large industries. In 1961 organized public sector provided employment to 70 lakh persons; now it provides employment to 1 crore and 92 lakh persons. Likewise, in 1961 organized private sector provided employment to 50 lakh persons; in 2000 it provided employment to 89 lakh persons.

### • **Employment Exchanges**

Government has set up about 890 employment exchanges offering information on the possible vocational avenues. These exchanges do not provide employment directly but are of great assistance in directing the job-seeker to have possible areas of employment.

### • **Employment Guarantee Scheme**

This Scheme has been launched in main states such as Maharashtra, West

Bengal, Kerala, Rajasthan etc. Under the scheme unemployed persons are given Economic assistance.

- **Employment Assurance Scheme**

The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) was launched in 1994 in 1752 Backwards blocks in the country. The main objective was to provide 100 days of Unskilled manual work to the rural poor who are seeking employment.

- **Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Program (PMIUPEP)**

This programme has been implemented in 1995-96. This programme aims at to Provide employment to the urban poor. It will cover 50 lakh urban poor living in 345 Towns. The central government will incur an expenditure of Rs. 800 crores this Programme during a period of Five years.

- **The Swaran Jayanti Rozgar Yojana**

This plan began on December 1, whereas launching of this yojana, previous programmes neant for providing employment to urban unemployed like Nehru Rozgar Yojana and Prime Minister Integrate Urban Poverty Eradication Programme were merged into it. It aims at providing self-employment or wage employment to urban unemployed and under-employ persons. It comprises of two plans: (i) Urban self- Employment Programme-(USE and (i) Urban Wage Employment Programme

(UWEP). Of the total expenditure on 'Yojana, 75 percent will be borne by the centre and 25 percent by the state governments. In the year 1997-98, a sum of Rs. 125 crore was spending on this yojana. 15. Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana:

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been restructured as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana with effect from April 1999. This Yojana has been formulated to improve the quality of life of the rural poor by providing the additional gainful employment.

### • **Other Programmes**

Govt. of India launched other employment and poverty alleviation programme as under:

- (i) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)
- (ii) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana-Rural Drinking water project.
- (iv) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
- (v) Aatmanirbhar Anna Yojana.
- (vi) Jai Prakash Rozgar Guarantee Yojana (JPRGY).

• **The Modi government initiated many new schemes to boost employment in India.**

However, these schemes have not so far yielded the expected results.

### • **Make in India**

The main aim of the Make in India programme was to generate employment in the manufacturing sector. The target was to increase the share of manufacturing to 25% of GDP by 2020 from 15% under the PA-led government. However, the

Parliamentary standing committee of commerce(2017) indicated manufacturing sector has grown only by an average of 1.6% in the last 5 years till 2015-16.”Some economists believe stringent land acquisition laws and inflexible above regulations make it difficult for India to attract investors in the manufacturing

Sector. Others believe the lack of support to local manufacturers has led to the failure

Of the project. Local apparel, footwear, textiles and leather industries did not receive any support from the government in the form of funding. This suggests that although the government aimed to ease the process of business and create more jobs, it could not achieve either.

### • **Digital India**

The government aimed to stress on automation through the introduction of Digital India. As a result, major IT companies such as WIPRO, Tech Mahindra and HCL Technologies hardly hired any new employees from 2015-16. Additionally, de-Monetisation and the switch to online transactions resulted in the closing down of Many local kirana stores that accepted only cash payments. In many ways, India is not Yet equipped to transition to Digital India. At present, there isn't enough spectrum or Wired connectivity to support the initiative. Through the project, the government had Aimed to create home based jobs and encourage more entrepreneurs to start online businesses. However, due to poor digital infrastructure, it has failed to achieve its goals.

### • **Start-up India**

Under this programme, the Modi government encouraged banks to provide Finance to young entrepreneurs to start their own business ventures.However, lack of innovation and lack of skilled labour resulted in the shutdown of many new start ups In the last two years, a total of 25 start ups have shut down. Start ups such as Tiny Owl, Dazo and Pepper tap had to close down due to lack of funds and appropriate Skill set. In particular, due to Start up India, many existing employees left their

Present jobs and turned entrepreneurs. However, since many of the start ups failed, They are now unemployed. It could be suggested that not only did Start up India fail to create more it may have actually resulted in a lot of individuals losing their jobs.

### • **Options for youth**

With the level of rising unemployment and given India's high youth population, it

Is important for the government to create gainful opportunities. With three years now

Behind it, unemployment has emerged as a major challenge for the Modi government.

Additionally, all its major schemes together have not been able to create jobs. In this context, the government should focus on the key factors of unemployment, as well as develop alternatives that will generate employment for the unemployed youth in India.

## **Chapter 2. Research & Methodology.**

Regression analysis is a method for determining the relationships between two or more variables. Unemployment is the dependent variable in this study. The elements that may impact (might affect) the dependent variable are known as independent variables. There are

Two independent variables in this study. India's GDP is the first, while the country's annual consumer price inflation rate is the second. We'll use regression analysis to see how India's GDP and inflation rate influence the country's unemployment rate.

Regression analysis may help us understand how the dependent variable changes when one of the independent factors changes, and it can also help us figure out which of those variables has the most effect mathematically

## **2.1 Objective**

This paper aims to study the effects of COVID-19 -which started in China in December 2019 and spread throughout the world. The novel coronavirus pandemic is considered a natural crisis, which extremely 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 reveal the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on unemployment. Also, this study will provide a base for further researches.

- To examine the current scenario of unemployment in India.
- To analyze the government initiatives for reducing unemployment.
- To suggest ways to reduce unemployment
- To achieve these goals, governments use policy tools which are under the control of The government.

- Government and central banks are limited in the number of goals they can achieve in the short term.
  
- The main objective was to plunge Indian Economy in to the arena of ‘Globalization’ and to give it a new thrust on market orientation.
  
- The NEP intended to bring down the rate of inflation
  
- It intended to move towards higher economic growth rate and to build sufficient foreign exchange reserves.
  
- It wanted to achieve economies stabilization and to convert the economy into a market economy by removing all kinds of un-necessary restrictions.
  
- To find the reasons and coming up with feasible solution to improve the present.
  
- To study relevant literature with respect to management education in India.
  
- To examine the structure of management education system in India.
  
- To study the major causes for unemployment with respect to management education in India.
  
- To explore significant factors for the improvement in the quality of management Education.

## **2.2 Scope**

The present study is focused to identify the factors influencing unemployment and Also to study\_ the methods to curb unemployment with reference to management education in the Indian context only, this study addressed and suggested ways to control the problem of unemployment in management education with respect to present trends with reference to the catastrophes of the past. No future trends of unemployment in management education are taken into consideration.

### **2.3 Hypothesis**

HO: Quality of Management studies in India has an effect on Unemployment of Management Students.

H1: Quality of Management studies in India has no effect on Unemployment of Management Students.

### **2.4 Scope of the study**

You will need to come up with a plan for an effective job search. Our job database is Updated daily and contains thousands of jobs that are currently available in your area.

You may have to learn a new skill. Many unemployed workers decide to go back In school, and being unemployed qualifies you .



## **2.5 Limitation of the Study**

Filing for unemployment is something you should do the right way. By clicking On the ‘ Begin filing process’ ou will gain access to file for unemployment, along With information about private resources available.

- **Sample size**

This survey form is conducted through google forms and 60 peoples

## **2.6 Sources of Data**

- **Primary data**

Primary data is collected through questionnaire consisting of 13 questions Distributed among 60 respondents.

- **Secondary data**

Secondary data is collected through internet. Various websites, books, magazines etc.

## **Chapter 3. Literature Review**

Undoubtedly the COVID 19 pandemic in India has very severely impacted rather negatively, the employment figures of India since early 2020. We have seen so many scenarios since March 2020 like corona infection in huge number, corona testing, containment zone, safe home, quarantine, mask, sanitizer, PPE kits, rushing of ambulances, neltering-skeltering of the health personnel, .. doctors, nurses, paramedical staff, other support staff, police personnel and most shocking helpless leaths. Side by side, we have also seen another type of scenarios like lockdown in industrial units, a beeline of the job loser labourers with hungry children, women, elderly family members carrying belongings heading towards their native villages.

Those who were lucky to get any public transport used it. But millions of hapless Migrant labourers including their families took to the street for their native places or Unknown places. The most intriguing scene which gave me unspeakable pain is that While crossing over hundreds of kilometres on feet along with the national highways These labourers lost their nationality. The factories where they have given their sweat And toil for years drove them away without making any arrangement for their shelter And food. These Indian nationals did not get any help from the government on the Way. Some of them when about to enter their own village was denied entry; they Looked vacant across the bamboo barricade! Police have grabbed them midway and put them wherever they liked. As if these migrant labourers were war evacuees. These pictures were not only about unemployment but have raised several questions which our welfare State could not answer.

Now we are facing the second wave of COVID 19 pandemic roughly since March 2021. I do not know why the corona infection flares up in India following the Financial year. This time pandemic situation is somewhat different from 2020. Around January, this year we built up an image of Data Karno of Mahabharata. We hired hundreds of flights for transporting tons of vaccines to different countries of the world. But the humorous God was smiling from somewhere. We hardly enjoyed one month of euphemisms from the foreign heads of states. As the COVID 19 second wave gained strength day by day we noticed scaring distress of humankind. The second wave threw away the whole health machinery out of gear. Now we started hiring the same flights to import from foreign countries oxygen cylinders, oxygen concentrators, ventilators, testing kits, PPEs, medicines and certain vaccines. I don't know whether these imports of life-saving devices and articles in huge quantity

Corroborate our Atmanirbhar.

However, the coronavirus this time compelled us set up oxygen plants at different hospitals. We could not fight the second wave effectively. Thousands of patients have died due to a shortage of beds, oxygen and medicines. In India, the number of new cases of infections alarmingly reached 414188 on 7<sup>th</sup> May 2021 and the highest number of death in a single day has been recorded on 18.05.2021 is 4529. It is assumed that it is the highest number in the world.

Hopefully, we are now witnessing a decline in new cases, though the number of Deaths is not declining proportionately. According to India Situation Report 70 Published by WHO on 02.06.2021 the new cases have gone down 69% over the last 25 days. The number of confirmed cases stands at 2,81,75,044 and total deaths at 3,31,895.

In spite of observing Covid protocol like using a mask, hand sanitizer and maintaining physical distance it has not been possible to check the spread of infection and resultant deaths. According to medical experts, the only viable option to save the huge population of India is to complete the vaccination of all the people. But the status of vaccination till now is not satisfactory leaving a wide gap between the number of target beneficiaries and the actual number of vaccinated beneficiaries. Since the beginning of COVID 19 vaccination from 16.01.2021, a total of 227,860,317 doses have been administered till 04.06.2021 including 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> dose.

• **Know let us have a look at how the pandemic has impacted the employment situation in India.**

Several state governments have been compelled to clamp lockdown around April this year in different modes and schedules to contain the onrushing pandemic. Almost all the commercial establishments, industrial units, transport systems, school colleges even government offices except emergency services, have come under lockdown. Though good results have started coming in due to these lockdowns, on the other hand, the industries have started bleeding.

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 2<sup>nd</sup> wave of corona pandemic. E also said that income of 97% households have declined since the outbreak of the pandemic last year. The unemployment rate stands at 12.4%, urban 15.1% and rural 11.2% on 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2021. We noted that small towns and rural areas were not very affected by COVID 19 pandemic last year. But during the 2<sup>nd</sup> wave, it has spilt over these areas also affecting employment situation. The manufacturing and engineering sectors have largely been affected by the lockdown during the 2<sup>nd</sup> wave.

The Index of actual hiring has come down from 132 in July-September, 2020 to 60 in January-March, 2021. Though the automotive and FMCG sectors in tier-2 cities have performed poorly, the recruitment situation in IT, Outsource, Technology E-commerce, Pharma and Health Care sectors in metro and tier-1 cities have started showing some improvements (HR Firm, CIEL). Sri Aditya Mishra, CEO, CIEL, has said that though the companies have the intent to hire in tier 2-3 cities, they have not been able to actually hire due to the spread of pandemic to these markets also. According to him, the gap between the intent of hiring and the actual hiring in these markets is 50%.

The Azim Premji University revealed in its study that the 1<sup>st</sup> wave of COVID 19 Pandemic has pushed 23 crore people below the poverty line (below the national Minimum wage threshold of Rs. 375.00 per day as recommended by the Anoop Satpathy committee). The report said that there has been a rise of 15% in poverty in Rural India and a rise of 20% in urban India during the last one pandemic year.

“Had the pandemic not occurred, poverty would have declined by 5 percentage points in rural areas and 1.5 percentage points in urban areas between 2019 and 2020, and 50 million would have been lifted above this line,” it added. It further stated that Mobility curbs resulted in income losses because of decreased economic activity. A 10% decline in mobility was associated with a 7.5% decline in income,” suggesting situation could get worse if more lockdowns are imposed in the future. The study

Found that nearly half of formal salaried workers moved into informal work, either as self-employed (30 per cent), casual wage (10 per cent) or informal salaried (9 percent) workers, between late 2019 and late 2020 and there was a decline in their

Income level as well.

In April and May, the poorest 20 per cent of households lost their entire income and the richer households suffered losses of less than a quarter of their pre-pandemic

Incomes, the report said. We want the government machinery to rise to the occasion to check the 2<sup>nd</sup> wave giving priority to the vaccination process instead of lockdown. We hope, very soon the people will rush for buses and trains, shops and markets will be buzzing, the hooters of the factories will blow again and the smoke coming out of the tall chimneys will mark the sky with sign of victory.

## ● **One Year Since COVID-19 Lockdown India Still Recovering From Unemployment Blow**

India is still not out of the woods as far as unemployment is concerned after a Year when the lockdown was imposed to contain the spread of deadly COVID-19 on March 25 last year as pandemic-induced job loss has not tapered off consistently.

The government had imposed a lockdown to curb the spread of the pandemic but this impacted economic and commercial activities and resulted in job loss and later on the exodus of migrant workers which rocked the entire nation.

According to the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) data, the Unemployment rate was recorded at 6.9 per cent in February 2021 which is slightly Better than 7.8 per cent in the same month last year and 8.8 per cent in March 2020, During which lockdown was imposed.

The data showed that the unemployment rate had peaked to 23.5 percent in April and remained at 21.7 per cent in May. It started tapering off from June onward when was recorded at 10.2 per cent in the month and further improved 7.4 per cent in July. However, the unemployment rate again rose slightly to 8.3 in August and improved to 6.7 per cent in September last year, as per CMIE data.

October, unemployment again rose slightly to 7 per cent and then eased to 6.5 Per cent in November last year as per the data.' The CMIE data showed that the Unemployment rate had risen to 9.1 per cent in December 2020 and improved in January to 6.5 per cent.

Experts said that the CMIE data indicated improvement in the unemployment scenario from July onwards, but there is a need for consistency which would only come after an increase in buoyancy in the manufacturing and services sectors.

They were of the view that the farm sector has done well which engages over 55 percent of the country's population but there is a need for improvement in hiring in urban and industrial areas.

They opined that the government has taken many steps to boost fresh hiring in the country but repeated policy interventions and monitoring of existing schemes and initiatives at the ground level are required to achieve consistent improvement in the employment scenario in the country.

According to labour ministry data, around 16.5 lakh people have benefited from the Atmanirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana (ABRY) which was launched in October to encourage hiring in the country amid the COVID-19 pandemic till March 9, 2021.

The scheme was introduced on October 1, 2020, to incentivise the creation of new employment along with social security benefits and restoration of loss of employment during the pandemic.

Scheme, being implemented through the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), reduces the financial burden of the employers of various sectors/ industries and encourages them to hire more workers.

Under the ABRY, Government of India is crediting for a period of two years both the employees' share (12 per cent of wages) and employers' share (12 per cent of wages) of contribution payable.

Under the ABRY, about 16.5 lakhs beneficiaries registered themselves with the Scheme from October 1, 2020 and out of this, approximately 13.64 lakhs are new

Opines with UAN (universal account number) generated on or after October 1, 2020 and approximately 2.86 lakhs are re-joiners who were rendered un-employed during the pandemic from March 1, 2020 to September 30, 2020, and rejoined from October 1, 2020, onwards.

The experts said that the government intends to create 50 lakh to 60 lakh jobs through the ABRY in two years' time, but it required close monitoring and well-planned implementation to achieve the desired objective.

Under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY), Government of India has Contributed both 12 per cent employer's share and 12 per cent employee's share under Employees Provident Fund (EPF), totaling 24 per cent of the wage for the wage month from March to August 2020, for the establishments aving up to 100

Employees with 90 per cent of such employees earning less than Rs 15,000.

Under the PMGKY scheme, Rs 2,567.66 crore was credited in EPF accounts of 38.82 Lakhs eligible employees.

The recently released latest EPFO payroll data showed that net new enrolments will The retirement fund body grew about 28 per cent to 13.36 lakh in January compared to the same month in 2020

The data also reflected a growth of 24 per cent for January 2021 over December last Year.

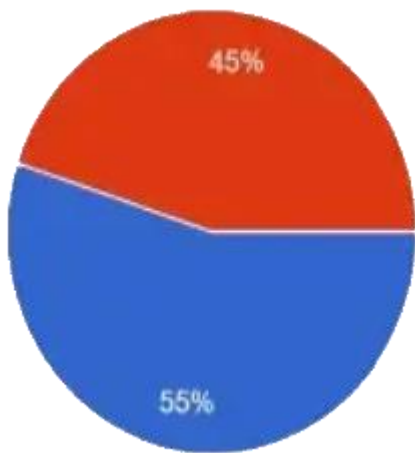
The EPFO added around 62.49 lakh subscribers during the first ten months of the ongoing fiscal year, the data showed

During 2019-20, the number of net new subscribers rose to 78.58 lakh as compared to 61.12 lakh in the preceding fiscal.

The EPFO payroll data also gives perspective about the employment scenario in the country.

## Chapter 4. Data Analysis, interpretation and presentation.

### Gender 60 Responses



### INTERPRETATION

From the above pie chart 45% females and 55% males have participated in the Questionnaire

Gender	No. Of Males	No. Of Females
Percentage	55%	45%



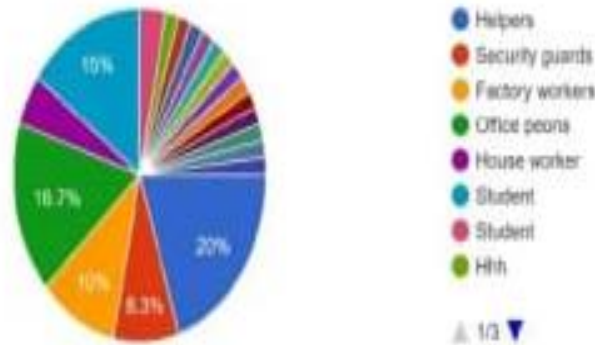
## **Occupation 60 Responses**

Occupation	Total percentage
Helpers	20%
Security guards	8.3%
Factory workers	10%
Office peons	16.7%
House workers	5%

### **INTERPRETATION**

In the below diagram shows that, 20% people are working as helper. 8.3% peoples are working 2e Security guards. 10% people are working as factory worker. 16.7% people are working as office peons. 5% people are working as house worker. This all occupation are comes under lower level job. And 40% people are working as Business Man, Service engineer, Student, Account executive, Private. These are comes under Middle or Higher level job.

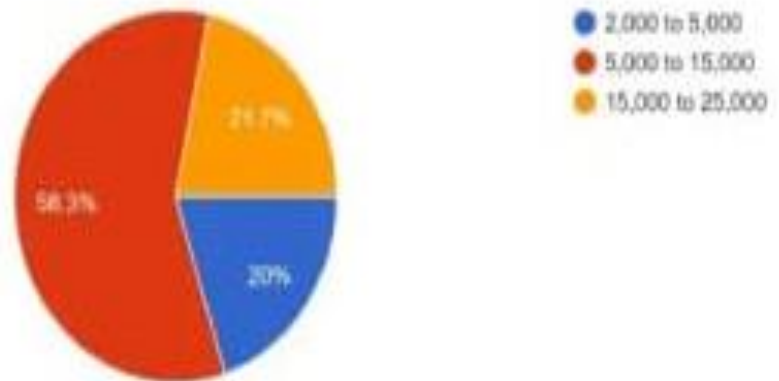
Occupation  
60 responses



## INTERPRETATION

In the above diagram shows that, 20% people are working as helper. 8.3%\_peoples Are working 2e Security guards. 10% people are working as factory worker. 16.7% People are working as office peons. 5% people are working as house worker. This all Occupation are comes under lower level job. And 40% people are working as Business Man, Service engineer, Student, Account executive, Private. These are Comes under Middle or Higher level job.

Monthly income  
60 responses



Monthly Income	Percentage
2000-5000	20%
5000-15000	58.3%
15000-25000	21.7%

### INTERPRETATION

In the above diagram shows that 20% people are getting income in the range of 2000-5000. 58.3% people are getting income in the range of 5000-15000 21.7%

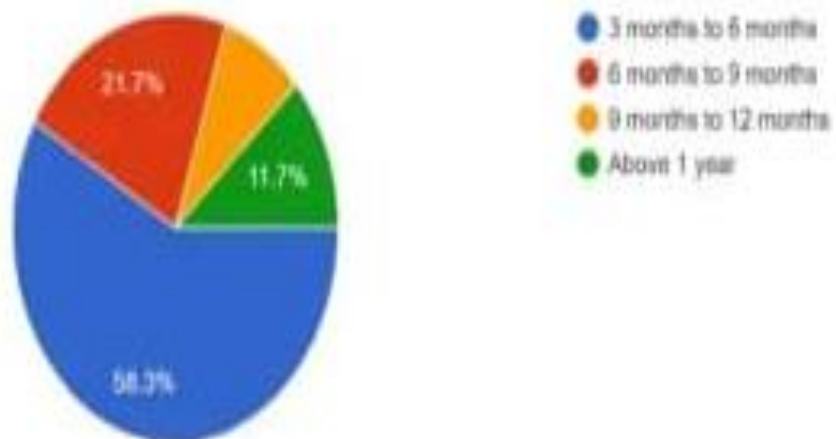
people are getting income in the range of 15000-25000

## Questionnaire

**1. During Pandemic how many months working from 19March,2020 to 31 December 2021?**

**60 responses**

1. During Pandemic how many months working from 19March,2020 to 31 December 2021?  
60 responses



No. Of working month	Total percentage
0 months	58.3%
6 - 9	21.7%
9 - 12	8.3%
Above 1	11.7%

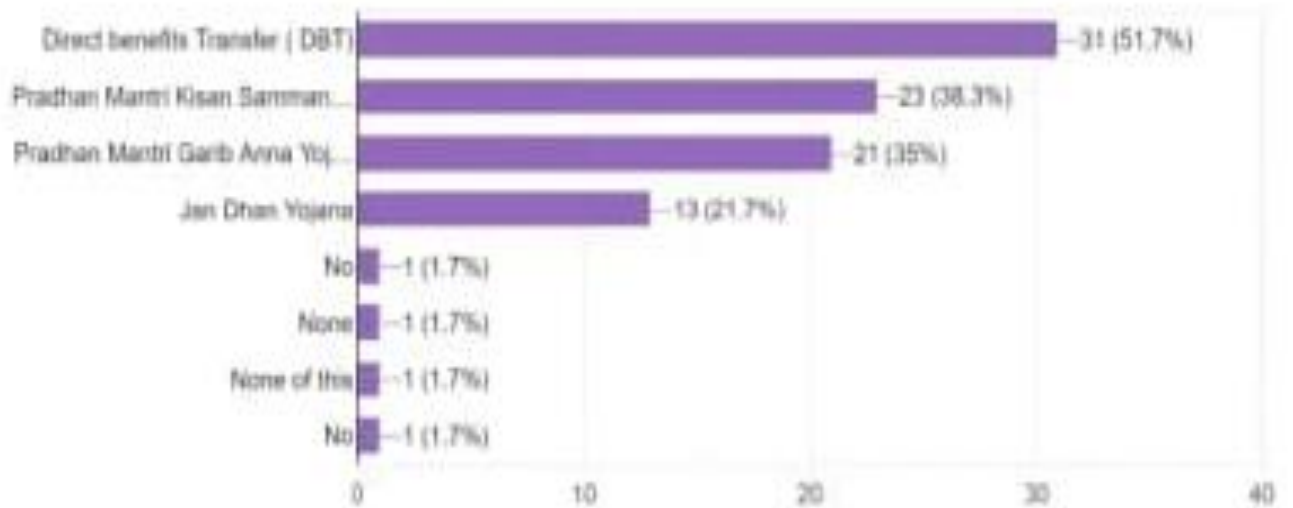
## **INTERPRETATION**

In the above diagram shows that 58.3% people are working in 3 to 6 months and 21.7% people are working in 6 to 6 months during lockdown. Where as in 9 months to

12 has 8.3% and above 1 year has 11.7% working months from 19 March to 31 December 2021.

## 2. Which government schemes benefit during lockdown ?

60 responses



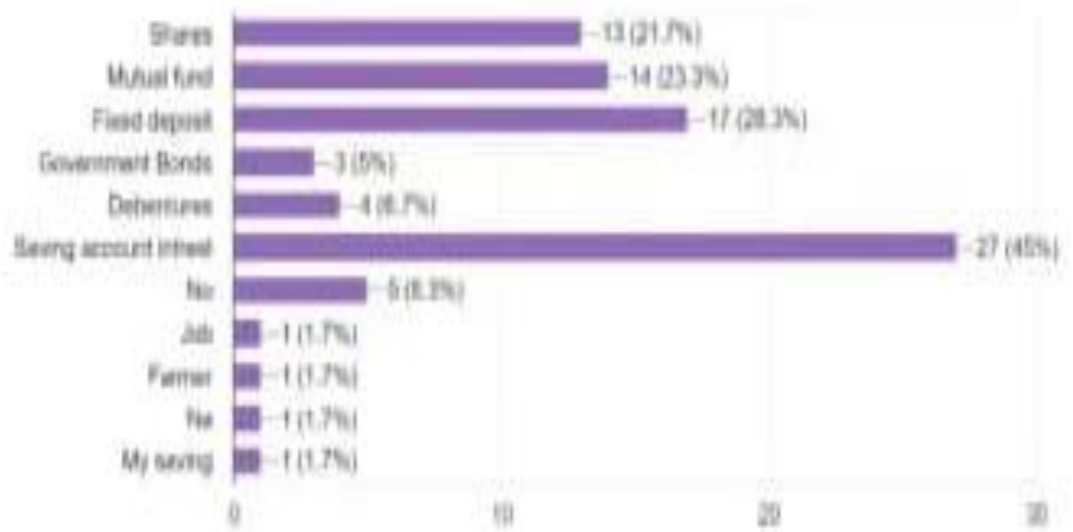
Which Govt. schemes	Total percentage
Direct benefits transfer	51.7%
Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi	38.3%
Yojana (PM-Kisan Yojana)	35%
Pradhan Mantri Garib Anna Yojana	35%
Jan Dhan Yojana	21.7%
No	3.4%
None	3.4%

## **INTERPRETATION**

In the above diagram shows that during Covid-19 Pandemic Situation The government providing Schemes to public. 51.7% people are getting benefit from DBT. And 38.3% people are getting benefit from Pradhan Mantri kisan samman Nidhi yojana. 35% people Are getting benefit from Pradhan mantri Garib Anna Yojana. 21.7% people are getting benefit from Jan Dhan Yojana this benefit is getting in direct heir account. Where as 6.8% are not getting benefit from any where schemes

### 3. Does you had any income source Apart from job during lockdown ?

(6) responses



<u>Source of income</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
<u>Shares</u>	<u>21.7%</u>
<u>Mutual fund</u>	<u>23.3%</u>
<u>Fixed deposit</u>	<u>28.3%</u>
<u>Government Bond</u>	<u>5%</u>
<u>Debentures</u>	<u>6.7%</u>
<u>Saving A/C interest</u>	<u>45%</u>
<u>No income</u>	<u>1%</u>
<u>Farmer</u>	<u>1.7%</u>
<u>My saving</u>	<u>1.7%</u>



## INTERPRETATION

In the above diagram shows that people are getting income apart from job.

21.7% people are getting income from share. In the mutual funds 23.3% getting come from mutual funds. 28.3% people are investing their money in fixed deposit And 5% people are getting income from government bonds.6.7% people are investing their money in debentures and they will get income from it. which is interest..45% people are getting income from saving account 11.7% people are not getting income from any where . Apart from that 1.7% people are doing agriculture business and they are getting income on it. 1.7% peoples are investing money in their own saving,

4. Does you faced Any difficulties regarding Availability or supply of the product in the market during lockdown ?

60 responses



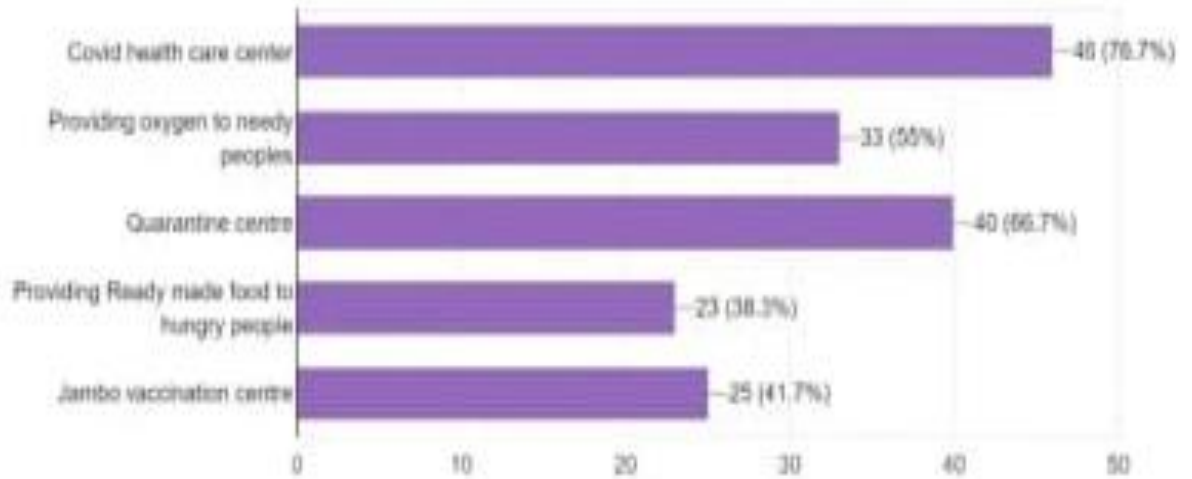
<b>Availability or supply during lockdown</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>No</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>26.7%</b>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>63.3%</b>

### **INTERPRETATION**

Above pie chart is represent that, in lockdown 63.3% people are facing problem related to availability of the product, 26.7% people are facing sometimes problem of Availability or supply of the product. And 10% are people are not facing problem of A availability or supply of the product in the market.

5. Which facilities was provided by government during Covid-19 Pandemic to General public ?

60 responses



Facilities provided by Govt	Percentage	
Covid health care centre	76.7%	
Providing oxygen to needy people	55%	
Quarantine centre	66.7%	
Providing ready made good to hungry people	38.3%	

**INTERPRETATION**

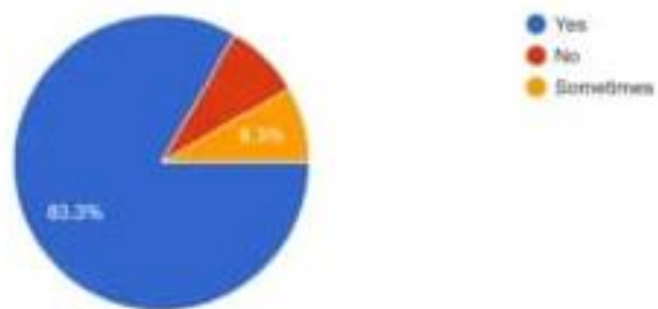
Above diagram shows that facility provided by government during Pandemic

Situation for public Covid health care centre 76.7%, providing oxygen to needy people

55% quarantine centre 66.7% wedding readymade food to hungry people 38.3%

Jumbo vaccination centre 41.7%

6. Does you faced any difficulties for Searching New jobs After Covid-19 Pandemic ?  
60 responses



### **Face difficulty for searching new job**

**Yes**

**No**

**Sometimes**

**Total percentage**

**83.3%**

**8.3%**

**3%**

<b><u>Face difficulty for searching new job</u></b>	
<b><u>Yes</u></b>	<b><u>83.3%</u></b>
<b><u>No</u></b>	<b><u>8.3%</u></b>
<b><u>Sometimes</u></b>	<b><u>3%</u></b>

## **INTERPRETATION**

In the above diagram shows that After Covid-19 Pandemic Situation is effected On .job. 83. 3% people are facing difficulty for searching new job and which is the Highest covid-19 situation. 8.3 % people are facing difficulties for sometimes and not Facing any difficulty new job.

## **Chapter 5. Conclusion, findings, suggestions.**

### **• Findings**

- The quality of management education offered by most of the universities, business schools and institutions do not help the management

Graduate to face the reality of today's world.

- This is also an absence of a hands-on orientation and clarity regarding the Objectives of the curriculums.

- There is a lack of motivation to adjust to the changing needs of the practicing World.

- Many institutions do not have great partnership with industries with regard to Management education and research.

- Management education focuses only on conceptual learning but this focus Must be shifted to skill development

- However, quality does not determine the level of unemployment with respect To management studies, there are other factors like lack of willingness to take Unchallenging jobs by management students, selection criteria of the Management institutions, lack of good human skills, etc.

## **• Suggestions**

- Hire better-qualified career-centre staff.
  
- Stop with the outdated advice: Too many college career centre's are providing Outdated advice.
  
- Teach students how to network
- iv. Help students understand that a degree alone will not get them a job.
  
- Teach students how to evaluate an employer.
  
- Start talking about careers long before graduation.
  
- Teach students how the interview process works.
  
- Explain the supreme importance of working during College.
  
- Developing a clearer understanding of the expected output and hence having Clearer inputs and transformation process
- + Faculty Selection and development
- <i. Greater collaboration between industries and institutions.
  
- Bringing in greater market orientation.

Despite the measures taken by the government, India remains a country Experiencing severe unemployment problems. This section seeks to propose strategies for reducing unemployment in India. It is desirable to reduce tax rates and increase government spending which will eventually increase.

The aggregate demand and the rate of economic growth. Lower tax rates increase the disposable income of people and thus increase consumption and purchasing power leading to higher aggregate demand (AD)

Interest rates should be decreased which would lower the cost of credit and encourage people to spend and invest. Also, the exchange rates would get reduced and which would lead to increase export. Reduction of income tax would work as an incentive for the unemployed as well as employed. It is an attractive proposition which motivates the unemployed to join the labour market and the existing workforce to strive harder. Lower Corporation Tax encourages the young entrepreneurs to start their own ventures.

Government should invest more in human capital development to increase the employability in our country. It should also emphasize more on imparting quality education to the people. Education should be imparted in such a way that it should empower the youth with the necessary skills which can make them employable.

The small-scale industry which includes village and cottage sectors is found out to be the best means to solve the growing unemployment problem. Self-employment is the only solution to the unemployment.

Educational pattern should be completely changed. Students who have liking for higher studies should be admitted in colleges and universities. Emphasis should be given on vocational education. Qualified engineers should start their own small units in India the majority of people are self-employed. They are engaged in livestock commerce, cottage and small-scale manufacturing, etc. Such people should be supported with financial aid, raw materials and professional preparation.

The primary aim of employment policy of the country should be to improve job prospects and labour productivity. Government should follow a policy which creates jobs for all. Increasing production in agriculture and industrial sectors is important to increase employment. Hence it will promote the growth of small and cottage industries. Education should be given more priority in five year plans. Programs such as irrigation, highways, flood control, electricity, agriculture and rural electrification would provide people with better jobs.



It is important to decentralize Industrial production to reduce unemployment. If industrial activities are centralized in one place, in the underdeveloped areas there will be less job opportunities. So government should implement such policies which

Encourage the decentralization of industrial activity. To solve unemployment, problem, population growth should be reviewed. Family planning policy should be uniformly and efficiently enforced.

## ● Conclusion

India is a fast growing economy. There has been enormous improvement in the Unemployment scenario since the time it was recognized as a challenge. The government succeeded about is the to a success implementing great of extent. The various policy Participation measures . Of for The women increasing wide and the spread skill employment marginalized development rate groups and

Has speaks programmes have gained popularity across the nation. With better enforcement of the strategies mentioned above, the employment level can be significantly improved.

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. This has adverse consequences

Or the unemployed because they become unemployed and suffer from poor prospects for seeking new employment and those who are working feel less confident in future to keep their employment. Covid-19 pandemic has affected many people's lives and

Livelihoods in our country, and around the world. While all \_sectors of the economy

\_ the working population have been adversely affected, those already a

Disadvantage on the labour market are at greater risk because of factors such as their

Status as migrant workers, lower wages, lower educational achievement etc.

Nonetheless, steps must betaken to increase efficiency and boost living conditions for sustainable economic growth by government and individuals.

According to our results, India's GDP has a substantial effect on unemployment, while the rate of inflation has a no significant impact. However, the findings of the study indicate that the connection between unemployment, GDP, and inflation rate has only a little impact on each other.

Lack of employment, GDP and inflation are issues in emerging nation's economies, And they have an effect on the average citizen's quality of life. Every growing Country's economy strives towards a low rate of lack of employment, price stability Etc. In different nations at different times, there is a trade-off between unemployment And inflation rates, particularly in the short term. As a result, it is suggested that the Indian government (policymakers) should concentrate on restructuring the Indian Economy, increasing rate of employment, and controlling price volatility. The Indian Government should examine a few measures suggested in this research. Instead of adopting foreign ideas in the Indian economy, the Indian government should focus more on local development. Second, the Indian government should provide funds to research and development so that India may develop sophisticated technologies that Will help generate more employment while simultaneously giving employees a good Salary.

Furthermore, the COVID-19 epidemic stunned the whole world's economy, including India's. During this crisis, many individuals all around the globe have lost their employment. The government must seek for methods to re-hire individuals who have been laid off as a consequence of the crisis.

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