

Analysis on Unemployment During Covid -19

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Abstract—At the time of covid -19 there was severer unemployment and that impacted not hundred but thousands of people in India and around the world, in this research paper we focus on the trend of unemployment during the time ,its impact in global economics and difference policies that impacted several companies and individuals, the impact was noticed on wages, low income people and how it affected every individual present in the world, not just financially but also mentally, it was a time of crisis where the world changed for good and bad too, it's a short summary on how this research paper works through the trend of time and how the market recovered later on, this research tried to contribute a more in depth understanding of world labour reform ,its vulnernlity and a potential Solution to it

Keywords— unemployment, financial, labour, employment, necessities,

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Global economies have been significantly impacted in the COVID-19 pandemic, which changed labor market dynamics and impacted different industries. Businesses encountered lower demand, operational difficulties, and closures as governments imposed travel restrictions, social distancing measures, and lockdowns to slow the virus's spread. Widespread unemployment was brought on by these exceptional unexpected events, which had an impact on many industries and civilizations.

The severity of the problem is made clear via the International Labour Organization's (ILO) 2020 forecasting that 255 million full-time jobs were lost worldwide, or 255 million working hours. Pre-existing disparities in employment prospects and income distribution have been made worse by the disproportionate impact on individuals who are vulnerable, especially women, young adults, and workers with low salaries. Though some industries, including technology and healthcare, proved resilience or growth. during the pandemic, others, like hospitality, retail, and manufacturing, saw severe contractions..

India's labor market had greatly and severely influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic, that affected livelihoods and made already hard employment conditions harder. India, one of the largest economies in the world, saw a sharp decline in its economic output when the lockdowns still put in place to stop the virus's spread. Millions of workers endured job losses, decreased wages, and future uncertainty, particularly those who work in the unorganized sector. With a concentrate on the main sectors that were impacted, demographic inequalities, and the efficacy of governmental interventions, this paper investigates how the pandemic impacted the pattern of employment in India.

Job losses and its affect on Economics With a decrease in gross domestic product (GDP) of 23.9% in the very first quarter of 2020, India's economy had its worst decline in

decades. The Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) states that throughout the earliest phase of the pandemic, several businesses shut down, contributing to a peak of 23.5% unemployment in April 2020. Labor- intensive businesses whose depend on interaction in person, such manufacturing, retail, construction, and hospitality, was most adversely affected by the crisis. Lockdown norms allowed industries that used migrant labor to pause operations, disproportionately affecting urban regions. Nearly 80% of Indian workers are employed in the informal economy, which suffered terrible repercussions. Many small business owners, street vendors, and daily wage workers were forced to go back to rural areas as a result of their sudden loss of revenue streams. The risks of urban-centric growth and the lack of strong social safety nets for informal workers were made clear by this reverse movement of millions of people.

With cutbacks and hiring freezes becoming the norm, young workers and recent graduates entering the workforce also faced grim prospects. Due to restricted access to remote learning and reskilling possibilities, especially in rural regions, the education and skill gap grew even more. On the other hand, certain industries showed growth or even resistance throughout the epidemic. In response to the growing demand for digital services, online shopping, and medical supplies, the technology, e-commerce, and healthcare industries grew. However, there was an imbalance in the labor market recovery as a result of these sectors' inability to take in the high number of displaced workers from other industries. In order to give needy people rapid assistance, the Indian government started the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) in March 2020. Direct cash transfers to farmers, women with Jan Dhan accounts, and older citizens were all included in the program. Furthermore, the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) provided free food grains to more than 800 million people, guaranteeing food security throughout the lockdown.

As migrant laborers returned to their villages during the epidemic, the government's plan to assimilate them was based in large part on the growth of MGNREGS. Previously, many of these people worked in metropolitan areas, mostly in industries like retail, hospitality, and construction, all of which were negatively impacted by the lockdowns. For these laborers, MGNREGS offered a vital safety net by generating employment in rural infrastructure projects. In order to create jobs in rural regions, programs like the Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyan were also implemented, with an emphasis on public worksprojects. But these approaches have a number of drawbacks that diminished their overall effectiveness. Millions of workers' reverse movement during the epidemic put a strain on local economies and rural infrastructure, creating a need for jobs.

As online services and remote employment became more popular during the pandemic, digital skilling programs became a crucial area of concentration. Training in digital and technology skills was added to programs like the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), preparing people for new possibilities in industries like IT, healthcare, and e-commerce. However, a major obstacle to these programs' success was the digital divide. Many workers were unable to take advantage of online skilling programs because of restricted access to cellphones, dependable internet, and basic digital literacy in rural regions and among economically disadvantaged groups. Thus impacting a great part of the economy, which changed the thorough resulting in a collective proven influence throughout the days

2.0 Literature Review

Research Name	Author's	Year	Outcome
Pandemic induced Employment challenges	Chen, R., & Park, L.	2021	It investigated the global employment challenge caused by covid 19, the research specially focused on informal sectors.
Unemployment Trends During COVID-19 in rising Economies	Gupta, A., & Mehta, P	2020	The author analyzed emerging economic like brazil and indiaand induced how the experienced job losses in the informal sector during covid -19
Gender Disparities in Employment During Economic Crises	Lee, J., & Zhang, Y.	2018	The women fased a significant job loss during panadamic as compared to men in ratio, the autor also calls policys promoting gender equalities
The Role of Social security Nets in Mitigating Unemployment	Kumar, N., & Patel, S.	2019	Proposes advanced hydrometallurgical and pyrometallurgical methods to maximize material recovery efficiency from PCBs in e-waste.
Urban Employment Programs: A Comparative Analysis	Singh, V., & Thomas, G.	2020	Explores the use of bioleaching with bacteria for environmentally-friendly metal extraction from e-waste materials.
Migrant Labor increment During the COVID-19 Pandemic	Ahmed, S., & Banerjee, T.	2021	Assesses the environmental impacts of different recycling processes,

			promoting low-energy and low-emission methods.
Employment Recovery After Pandemic	Harrison, L., & O'Connor, D.	2015	Shows that public awareness campaigns increase e-waste recycling rates, suggesting a need for educational outreach by governments.
Digital Skills and Employment During COVID-19	Kumar, A., & Pant, K.	2021	Develops green chemistry methods for extracting rare earth metals, reducing environmental risks and improving resource recovery.
The poors in the pandemic and their survival	Olsen, R., & Vainikka, J.	2021	Evaluates the economic potential of extracting metals from e-waste, demonstrating that profitability can drive sustainable recycling.
Sustainable resource planning during the covid	Chen, H., & Rao, K.	2022	Highlights the need for a circular economy in e- waste to reduce landfill impact, focusing on reuse, refurbishment, and recycling.

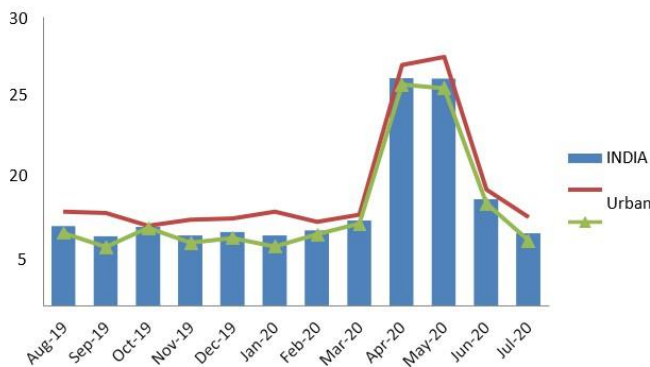
3.0 METHODOLOGY

A serious socioeconomic problem that impacts people individually, in groups, and across countries is unemployment. Its sources, effects, and mitigation techniques must all be understood through a methodical analysis process. This essay explores unemployment's many dimensions and provides a methodical approach to its efficient examination. There are many different causes of unemployment, which are frequently divided into structural, cyclical, and frictional aspects. When some skills become outdated due to industrial or technical changes, there is a mismatch between job seekers' talents and market demands, which leads to structural unemployment. When job losses result from a decline in the demand for products and services, economic downturns are linked to cyclical unemployment. Conversely, frictional unemployment is a reflection of short-term changes in employment. Unemployment rates may be made worse by additional elements including globalization, demographic shifts and governmental regulations.

Unemployment has implications that go beyond monetary losses. In terms of the economy, it hinders GDP growth, lowers consumer spending, and destroys productivity. Socially, unemployment can result in psychological discomfort, social unrest, and higher rates of crime. It also worsens poverty and inequality. Furthermore, prolonged unemployment feeds a vicious cycle of poverty by diminishing people's abilities and future earning potential. Higher unemployment compensation and lower tax collections also put more financial strain on.

4.0 DATA ANALYSIS

Unemployment rate of India July, 2019- June 2020



Significant changes in India's unemployment rates occurred between July 2019 and June 2020, largely due to the start of the COVID-19 epidemic. This article looks at the patterns of unemployment over this period, evaluates the reasons and effects, and make recommendation solutions.

India's unemployment rates, which ranged from 7% to 9%, stayed comparatively constant between July 2019 and February 2020. Because of the structural difficulties in urban labor markets, unemployment rates were constantly higher in urban areas than in rural ones. This discrepancy is frequently ascribed to the concentration of informal and precarious work in metropolitan areas, as well as a mismatch between the classes. However, the COVID-19 pandemic and the statewide lockdowns used to stop its spread caused a significant shift in the circumstances starting in March 2020. Unemployment rates jumped precipitously in April and May 2020, with urban unemployment hitting 27% and the national rate approaching 25%. The recovery began in June 2020 as lockdown restrictions were gradually eased, unemployment rate declined to around 10%, also driving a revival in rural employment due to the agricultural sowing season and government interventions like MGNREGA. However, urban unemployment remained higher, reflecting a slower recovery in industrial and service sectors.

4.1 RECOVERY AND EFFECTS

How the world responded and overcame the effect of unemployment in the time of crisis that resulted in severe economical impact, the major factors that played role and their causes were analyzed through out the citation.

Economic Stimulus Packages.

In order to address growing unemployment, particularly in the months following the outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic, the government launched a number of stimulus efforts. These included increased food security initiatives, direct financial assistance to low-income households, and

funding for small and medium-sized enterprises under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan and Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana. The government also extended jobless benefits, improved social security programs, and offered interest-free loans to workers and companies

Employment Support Programs.

The goal of India's employment assistance initiatives is to reduce unemployment and generate employment. Important programs include the PMEGP, which encourages entrepreneurship by providing small company subsidies, and MGNREGA, which ensures 100 days of paid work in rural regions. The government also introduced programs like the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan to create jobs in important industries like infrastructure and manufacturing.

Support for Vulnerable Groups.

Financial assistance, food security, and job possibilities are the main goals of India's assistance for disadvantaged populations in order to reduce unemployment and poverty. Low-income households can get direct cash transfers and free food grains through programs like the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana.

International Cooperation.

Through partnerships with international institutions such as the World Bank, International Labour Organization (ILO), and United Nations, India participates in international cooperation to address economic recovery and unemployment. These collaborations help with projects like job creation in rural areas, skill development, and the expansion of digital infrastructure. Additionally, India engages in knowledge-sharing forums such as the G20, emphasizing labor market resilience and sustainable job development.

Recycling and Processing

Components that cannot be reused are sent to recycling and used for processing. Advanced recycling technology extracts materials such as metals, plastics and glass. Extracted materials are used as input for new manufacturing processes. That means lesser environmental destruction and there is lesser dependence of virgin raw materials.

Promotion of Entrepreneurship.

India encouraged entrepreneurship during COVID-19 in order to promote job creation and economic recovery. While Startup India gave tax exemptions and help for entrepreneurs, programs such as Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan provided financial aid and loans to MSMEs. Digital India helped companies during the outbreak by accelerating up access to digital platforms and e-commerce. Programs for skill development gave potential owners of businesses needed training, while focused assistance for industries like healthcare and agriculture promoted creativity

4.2 CONCLUSION

To sum up, unemployment is still an important issue with a broad impact on the economy, society as a whole and mind. The problem has been made harder by elements such worldwide crises like COVID-19, technology advancements, and economic downturns, which have resulted in a large number of job losses and unstable finances. Proactive actions, however, can lessen its effects and promote healing. To combat unemployment, governments and organizations throughout the world have put in place a variety of tactics, such as financial trigger, job creation programs, skill development efforts, and entrepreneurship India's strategy, shown by initiatives like Startup India, MGNREGA, and Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, emphasizes the significance of customized solutions for the informal sector and disadvantaged populations.

Efforts to increase sustainable practices, digitalization, and recycling also help create jobs. In order to combat unemployment and create a resilient workforce, policy innovation, international collaboration, and diversity must be prioritized consistently. Countries may attain long-term economic stability and social justice by encouraging flexibility and generating possibilities.

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