

FUTURE OF INDIA'S EMPLOYMENT AFTER THE PANDEMIC

INTRODUCTION

The novel coronavirus COVID-19 originally identified in December 2019, based on the data issued by March 30th,2020 daily report. Referring to the data reported, World Health Organization declared the outbreak a pandemic.

The decline in manufacturing and rising of unemployment is analysed. The lockdown will have a huge impact in Indian economy. The suggestions and measures that has to be taken care of to boost the Indian economy after the lockdown is over.

IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT AFTER COVID

India is facing the challenge in a better way than the rest of the world. It is quite difficult to handle the situation as India has large number of population but still precautions have been taken. COVID-19 has had an impact on businesses. Many businesses are at loss, it has also impacted on tourism, travel businesses.

Unemployment went up to 24% on 17th May,2020. World Bank have predicted the world economy could view a negative growth at a mere 1.5-1.6% in India. As India does not completely rely on exports and itself has an enormous domestic demand therefore, it may lead the growth to be static.

GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

Prime Minister announced the first lockdown on 24th March for 21 days. While he was addressing to the nation he said, “*Jaan hai to jahaan hai*” (transl. Only if there is life there will be livelihood).¹20 The fifth of Prime Minister with the Chief Ministers on 11th May, the Prime Minister said that Indians must prepare for the post coronavirus pandemic world, just as the world changed after the world wars².

¹ Khanna, Utpal Bhaskar, *Economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in India* (Apr. 16, 2020), https://googleweblight.com/i?u=https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_impact_of_the_COVID-19_pandemic_in_India&hl=en-IN

² “*Slowly increase public activities, PM throws challenge to CMs*”, *Outlook India*, (May. 11, 2020), https://googleweblight.com/i?u=https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_impact_of_the_COVID-19_pandemic_in_India&hl=en-IN

CAUSES

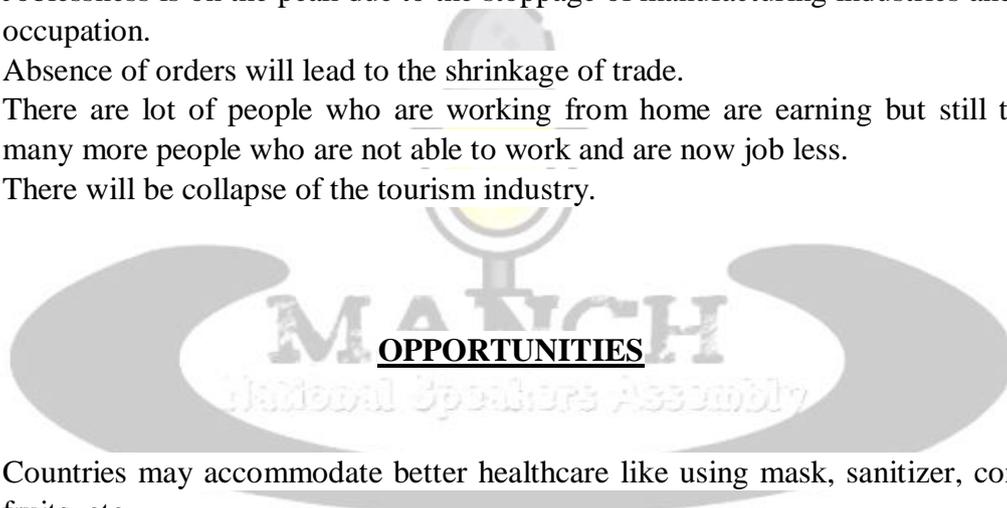
The covid-19 pandemic is having a cataclysmic effect on earnings and working hours. A new report of ILO call attention to the worst hit of sectors and regions.

“Geneva, International Labour Organization (ILO)- The COVID-19 crises, expected to slaughter the 6.7 per cent of working hours globally in the second quarter of 2020, which is equivalent to 195 million full time workers.”³

The ILO monitor 2nd edition: COVID-19 and the world of work, which narrates COVID-19 as “the atrocious global crises”; updates an ILO research note published on 18th March.

There are various causes:

1. The hampering of supply chains is the major one.
2. Joblessness is on the peak due to the stoppage of manufacturing industries and service occupation.
3. Absence of orders will lead to the shrinkage of trade.
4. There are lot of people who are working from home are earning but still there are many more people who are not able to work and are now job less.
5. There will be collapse of the tourism industry.



1. Countries may accommodate better healthcare like using mask, sanitizer, consuming fruits, etc.
2. The result of COVID-19 will make a country to be prepared in future to tackle another such intricacy.
3. Using the technology, it can help one to gain more knowledge and will also help in various ways like trade, working from home, education, training, etc.
4. After the pandemic, E-Commerce and new value chains may reserve their seats, which will help in new methods of trade.
5. Individuals will realize the importance of insurance and against such unexpected events for health and overall protection of an individual or family. Insurance companies will be the service provider.

³ COVID-19: Stimulating the economy and employment, *Pandemic in the World of Work* (Apr. 07,2020), https://googleweblight.com/i?u=https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_740893/lang-en/index.htm&hl=en-IN

MEASURES

- Employers should be encouraged to keep workers on the payroll and must pay them the normal wage to live a basic life.
- There should be an investment in infrastructure to boost the economy and create jobs. This opportunity should be taken to increase the employment.
- Funds should be provided to the farmers and the other groups who are not able to earn their livelihood.
- There should be a support for migration as many workers travelled back to their villages which led many to call for reducing migration.
- A portable Inclusive Growth Development (IGD) is likely to boost incomes as well as aggregate productivity by encouraging workers to seek the best possible livelihood in any part of the country.

CONCLUSION

There were concerns as to where would the government find the funds to cure the disease and keep the economy alive.⁴ Experts suggested measures such as looking into NPA norms, tax payments and income support to those who are in the unorganised sector. A financial emergency has never been imposed in the history. If lockdown continues for an extended period then more than half of the jobs will be at risk and would not be able to survive. Everyone is sailing on the boat but not on the same boat. There are few employees having the ability to work from home therefore, some sectors are less affected than others. A continued lockdown is economically unsustainable, it's a position where country will have to work again. NR Narayana Murthy said that if the lockdown continues, people will die due to hunger than from the disease.⁵

⁴ Rajeev Dubey, "Where will Modi govt find money to fight coronavirus?", Business Today, (Mar. 23,2020), https://googleweblight.com/i?u=https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_impact_of_the_COVID-19_pandemic_in_India&hl=en-IN

⁵ Krishnan, Raghu, "Hunger will kill people than pandemic: NR Narayan Murthy", The Economic Times, (Apr. 30, 2020), https://googleweblight.com/i?u=https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_impact_of_the_COVID-19_pandemic_in_India&hl=en-IN