

A STUDY ON IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of
Commerce.

By

**S.ABHINAYA
(39740042)**

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**DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES**

SATHYABAMA

**INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)**

Accredited with Grade “A” by NAAC

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Project Report is the bonafide work of **S.ABHINAYA (39470042)** who carried out the project entitle **“A STUDY ON IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA”** under my supervision from JANUARY-2022 TO MARCH-2022.

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DECLARATION

I S.ABHINAYA (39740042) hereby declare that the Project Report entitled **A STUDY ON IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA** done by me under the guidance of **Dr. M. SUDHA PAULIN MBA, PhD.** Is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of commerce.

DATE:

PLACE: CHENNAI

S.ABHINAYA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am pleased to acknowledge my sincere thanks to Board of Management of SATHYABAMA for their kind encouragement in doing this project and for completing it successfully. I am grateful to them.

I convey my sincere thanks to Dr. BHUVANESWARI G., Dean, School of Business Administration and Dr. PALANI A., Head, School of Business Administration for providing me necessary support and details at the right time during the progressive reviews.

I would like to express my sincere and deep sense of gratitude to my Project Guide Ms. SUDHA PAULIN, Assistant Professor of the Department, School of Management for his valuable guidance, suggestions and constant encouragement paved way for the successful completion of my project work.

I wish to express my thanks to all Teaching and Non-teaching staff members of the School of Business Administration who were helpful in many ways for the completion of the project.

S.ABHINAYA

Abstract

Unemployment is a serious problem which is being experienced by most of the countries throughout the globe. Unemployment is like a giraffe which is easier to make out than to describe. The crisis of unemployment has been in existence for a long time. Nevertheless, in the developed nations it was experienced in its severe form at the time of the great depression (1930's) while in the developing nations it was after the Second World War (1945). The past few years, there has been a slowdown in the growth of employment in India despite the boost in the economic sector. At the same time due to this COVID-19 pandemic lockdown, there had been a devastating effect on the unemployment rate in India as most of the private companies have fired their employees. The main sufferers of this lockdown are the informal sector employees as the majority of them started losing jobs since construction works were closed. With no capital, thousands of people deserted cities, marching to their homelands for several hundreds of miles away in the absence of government transportation, which showed their intensity of anguish. This paper aims to delineate the impact of COVID-19 on unemployment in our study area. For analyzing this research we mostly relied on secondary data collected through books, journals, newspapers, authentic internet sources, etc. The outcome of this research will be helpful for academicians, researchers, and policymakers in related studies.

Keywords: Unemployment, COVID-19, lockdown, employees, informal sector.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER NO.	TITLE	PAGE NO
i.	ABSTRACT	3
ii.	TABLE OF CONTENTS	4
iii.	LIST OF TABLES	6
iv.	LIST OF CHARTS	8
1	INTRODUCTION	10
	1.1. Introduction	10
	1.2. Need for the Study	11
	1.3. Scope of Study	11
	1.4. Objectives of the Study	11
2	REVIEW OF LITERATURE	12
3	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	13
	3.1. Research Methodology	13
	3.2. Research Process	13
	3.3. Type Of Research	13
	3.4. Data Collection	14
	3.5. Questionnaire Preparation	14
	3.6. Sample Size	14
	3.7. Period of study	14
	3.8. Percentage analysis	15
	3.9. Research Hypothesis	15
4	DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	16
	4.1. Survey Analysis of Data	16
	4.2. Chi Square Test	37

5	FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	40
	5.1.Findings of the Study	40
	5.2. Suggestions	41
	5.3. Conclusion	42
	REFERENCES	43
6	APPENDIX – I (Questionnaire)	44

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NO :	PARTICULARS:	PAGE NO:
4.1	Age of respondents	16
4.2	Gender of respondent	17
4.3	Educational Qualifications	17
4.4	Marital status	18
4.5	What cause of Unemployment?	29
4.6	If you are unemployed what you want to do?	20
4.7	Is Govt. providing employment opportunities?	21
4.8	Our system of education cause of unemployment because our students are not getting practically work they are getting education that is theoretically so when they come in world market they get fail.	22
4.9	The main reason of unemployment is government is not keen in providing jobs to the fresh graduates?	23
4.10	Do you think in India we are facing unemployment problem continuously.	24
4.11	Young people don't want to do work on a very low wage so they remain unemployed?	25
4.12	System of reference so much indulged in our society to get the job?	26
4.13	Are you personally afraid of unemployment?	26
4.14	The government is not involving in capital expenditure which creates job?	27
4.15	Is Our educational system also responsible for the high unemployment rate among the educated youth?	28
4.16	Unemployment increases suicide rates?	29
4.17	Have you faced any problems by unemployment?	30

4.18	Unemployment affects common people's life?	31
4.19	Employed person have higher status than unemployed?	31
4.20	Unemployment affects the Socio-economics status of the family?	32
4.21	Rapid mechanization and computer technology are also causing unemployment?	33
4.22	Unemployment leads to corruption, dishonesty, crimes and sins?	34
4.23	Unemployment problem has increased in this pandemic time. What do you think about the statement?	34
4.24	Are you currently facing any problem of unemployment?	35
4.25	The problem of unemployment gives rise to the problem of poverty.	36
4.26	Chi Square Test	37

LIST OF CHART

CHART NO :	PARTICULARS:	PAGE NO:
4.1	Age of respondents	16
4.2	Gender of respondent	17
4.3	Educational Qualifications	17
4.4	Marital status	18
4.5	What cause of Unemployment?	29
4.6	If you are unemployed what you want to do?	20
4.7	Is Govt. providing employment opportunities?	21
4.8	Our system of education cause of unemployment because our students are not getting practically work they are getting education that is theoretically so when they come in world market they get fail.	22
4.9	The main reason of unemployment is government is not keen in providing jobs to the fresh graduates?	23
4.10	Do you think in India we are facing unemployment problem continuously.	24
4.11	Young people don't want to do work on a very low wage so they remain unemployed?	25
4.12	System of reference so much indulged in our society to get the job?	26
4.13	Are you personally afraid of unemployment?	26
4.14	The government is not involving in capital expenditure which creates job?	27
4.15	Is Our educational system also responsible for the high unemployment rate among the educated youth?	28
4.16	Unemployment increases suicide rates?	29
4.17	Have you faced any problems by unemployment?	30

4.18	Unemployment affects common people's life?	31
4.19	Employed person have higher status than unemployed?	31
4.20	Unemployment affects the Socio-economics status of the family?	32
4.21	Rapid mechanization and computer technology are also causing unemployment?	33
4.22	Unemployment leads to corruption, dishonesty, crimes and sins?	34
4.23	Unemployment problem has increased in this pandemic time. What do you think about the statement?	34
4.24	Are you currently facing any problem of unemployment?	35
4.25	The problem of unemployment gives rise to the problem of poverty.	36

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. INTRODUCTION:-

The most complicated socio-economic aspect in India is unemployment the problem can't be removed by a golden touch instantly; the pressure on the unemployed could only be minimized by durable planning. In India Unemployment is considered a curse of development particularly the literate unemployed. In India, any person working about 8 hours a day for 273 days annually is considered as employed on a standard person-year basis. Thus, a person to be called an employed person must get meaningful work for a minimum of 2184 hours in a year. The person, who does not get work for this duration, is known as an unemployed person (Arun Khurana 2018). The magnitude of job opportunities in a nation depends to a large extent on the echelon of its progress, therefore when a country is making progress and its production is expanding, employment opportunities will be increasing. Over the past four decades, India is expanding its production in all sectors (primary, secondary, and tertiary) of the economy, but unfortunately in the initial phase, unemployment within supreme conditions has amplified. That was because, during the first three decades of economic planning, the growth rate was significantly lower than the targeted. Hence, jobs in a satisfactory number have not been produced. Furthermore, economic growth only cannot solve the unemployment problem. It's a known fact that how COVID-19 pandemic has incapacitated the global labor market and governments around the globe. However, they're not thinking about how they're going to outfit such mass unemployment. However, they're not thinking about how they're going to outfit such mass unemployment. The same is the position of India as; its income in the coming years 2021- 22 and 2022-23 will be much lower than in the years 2019-20. There will be a huge economic pain ahead, both politics and policymaking have to work together to get the edge out of it (Parul 2020). The report of the International Labor Organization (ILO) estimates that more than 2.5 core jobs have been threatened worldwide as a result of the spread of the novel coronavirus. It has been seen that four out of five, which is about 81% of the 3.3 billion people worldwide, have been affected either by partial or full closure of their workplaces. The United Kingdom, the United States,

Canada, and various European and Asian countries have registered a huge loss of employment, which increases their unemployment rate (Parul 2020).

1.2. NEED FOR THE STUDY:-

- The study is focused on the impact on unemployment.
- The main need is to make a clear view on unemployment in our country.
- The data acquired from the questionnaire is imperative to our studies at the same time it does not give a full onset of the view of the people and is obtained from a close but approximate reliable sample.

1.3. SCOPE OF STUDY:-

- The study helps to have a practical exposure in this specific field.
- The study helps the respondents to disclose their opinion and view above the increase in unemployment.

1.4. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:-

A. PRIMARY OBJECTIVE:

The objective of this study was to determine the impact of covid-19 pandemic on unemployment in India.

B. SECONDARY OBJECTIVE:

- To study Covid impact on unemployment.
- To study how common people are affected by these unemployment.
- To understand the reason why unemployment is rising in India.
- To find a better and relevant solution for this problem.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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- Admin, h. (2020, July 21). Byjus. Retrieved April 10, 2020, from <https://byjus.com/>
- Akhter Ali, mohd & kamraju, m. & wani, muzafar. (2020) an analysis of covid-19 lockdown 5.0 unlock 1.0, India. International journal of scientific research in engineering and management (ijsrem) vol.04(06),1-7
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CHAPTER-3

3.1 RESEARCH METHADODOLOGY:-

Research is the process of systematic and in- depth study of any particular topic, subject or any are of investigation backed by collection, compilation, presentation and interpretation relevant data's in detail.

3.2 RESEARCH PROCESS:

In research process, the first and foremost step is defining and selecting a research problem. A Researcher should at first find the problem. Then he should formulate it so that it becomes susceptible to research. For a systematic presentation, the process of research may be classified under three stages- primary stages, secondary stage, and the tertiary stage.

THE PRIMARY STAGE INCLUDES:

• Observation • Interest • formulating research problems • Documentation • Research designs

THE SECONDARY STAGE INCLUDES:

• Project planning • Data collection • Questionnaire preparation • Analysis of data • testing of hypothesis • Interpretation • Questionnaire preparation.

3.3 TYPE OF RESEARCH:

DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH:

Descriptive research has been used, it involves survey and fact finding enquiries if different kinds, the purpose of descriptive research are the descriptive of stage of affairs, as it exists at present.

PROJECT PLANNING:

Project planning is the first step in actually conducting & directing a research Project. It is one of the most important tasks of researcher. This includes formulation of the researcher objectives & goals and determining ways of achieving them.

3.4 DATA COLLECTION:

Data collection is one of the most important aspects of research. The information research methodology must be accurate and relevant, the data collection method can be classified into two methods.

PRIMARY DATA:

Questionnaire method have been used as a tool for a data collection in this research.

SECONDARY DATA:

Secondary data means data that are already available i.e., they refer to data which has already been collected and analyzed by someone else. The secondary data for the study was collected Google scholar website and magazines.

3.5 QUESTIONNAIRE PREPARATION:

The basic requisite of any research study is the appropriate data which can be collected with the help of a schedule or questionnaire. With the help of questionnaire it is easy to determine the involvement level of so many employees in the organization.

3.6 SAMPLE SIZE:

The sample size for this survey is 50.

3.7 PERIOD OF STUDY

The period of study is from December 2021 to March 2022 with is four month of study.

3.8 PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

Research questions are always answered with a descriptive statistic: generally, either percentage or mean. Percentage is appropriate when it is important to know how many of the participants gave a particular answer. Generally, percentage is reported when the responses have discrete categories.

3.9 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS:

For the purpose of this study the following hypothesis have been formulated:

Null hypothesis (H0): There is no significant relationship between age of the respondents and faced any problems by unemployment.

Alternative hypothesis (H1): There is a significant relationship between age of the respondents and faced any problems by unemployment.

CHAPTER-4

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The following consist of the data analysis and interpretation of my questionnaire.

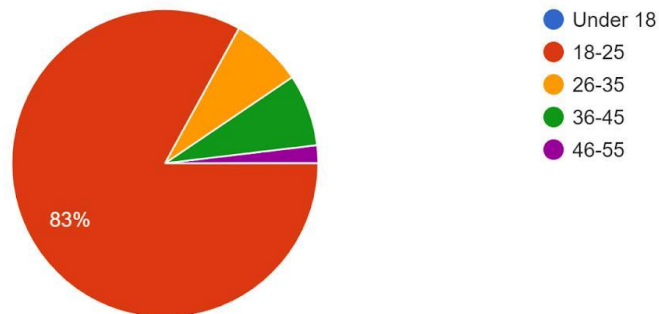
4.1 SURVEY ANALYSIS OF DATA:

TABLE 4.1

AGE OF RESPONDENTS:

AGE	PERCENTAGE
Under 18	----
18-25	83%
26-35	7.5%
36-45	7.5%
46-55	1.9%

Age
53 responses



INTERPRETATION:

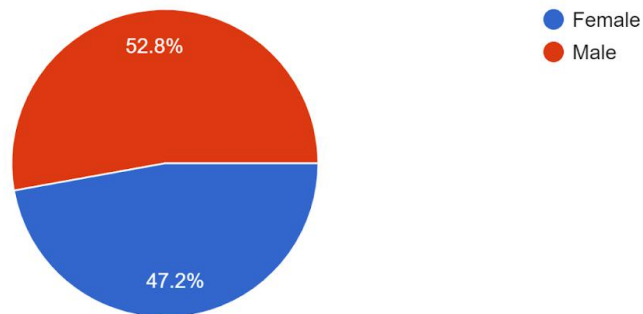
From the above table interpreted that 83% are between 18-25 ages, 7.5% are between 26-35 ages, 7.5% are between 36-45 age, 1.9% are between 46-55 age, majority of 83% respondents are between the age of between 18-25.

TABLE 4.2

GENDER OF RESPONDENTS:

GENDER	PERCENTAGE
MALE	52.8%
FEMALE	47.2%

Gender
53 responses



INTERPRETATION:

From the above table interpreted that 52.8% was respondent male, 47.2% was respondent female. Majority 52.8% respondents was male.

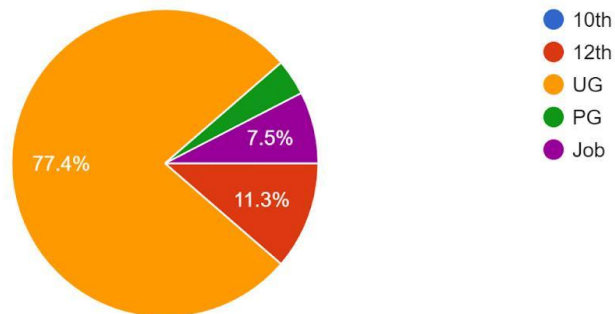
TABLE 4.3

Educational Qualifications:

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS	PERCENTAGE
10TH	----
12TH	11.3%
UG	77.4%
PG	1.8%
JOB	7.5%

Educational Qualifications

53 responses



INTERPRETATION:

From the above table interpreted that 67.45 respondent degree person and 13.5% was respondent 12th , and 13.5% was respondent 10thu, majority of respondent 67.4% is degree person.

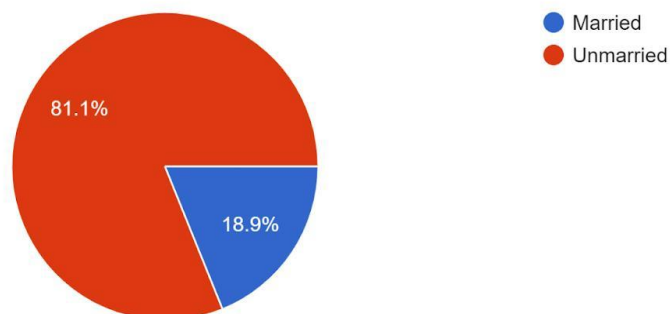
TABLE 4.4

Marital status:

MARITAL STATUS	PERCENTAGE
MARRIED	18.9
UNMARRIED	81.1

Marital status

53 responses



INTERPRETATION:

From the above table interpreted that respondent 81.1% are unmarried, and 18.9% are married, majority of respondent 81.1% are unmarried.

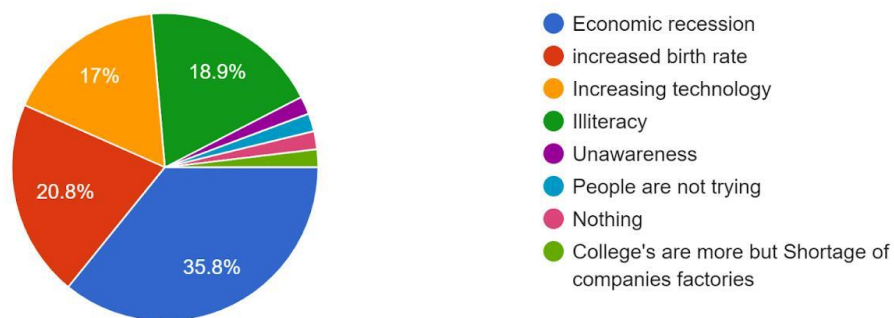
TABLE 4.5

What cause of Unemployment?

OPTION	PERCENTAGE
ECONOMIC RECESSION	35.8%
INCREASED BIRTH RATE	20.8%
INCREASING TECHNOLOGY	17%
ILLITERACY	18.9%
OTHER	7.5%

What cause of Unemployment?

53 responses



INTERPRETATION:

From the above table interpreted that respondent 35.8% says economic recession, 20.8% says increased birth rate, 17% says increasing technology, 18.9% says illiteracy and 7.5% says other, majority of respondent 35.8% says economic recession.

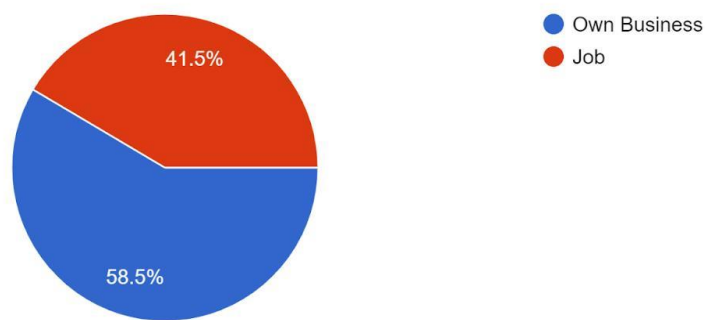
TABLE 4.6

If you are unemployed what you want to do?

OPTION	PERCENTAGE
OWN BUSINESS	58.5%
JOB	41.5%

If you are unemployed what you want to do?

53 responses



INTERPRETATION:

From the above table interpreted that respondent 58.5% own business and 41.5% says job, majority of respondent 58.5% own business.

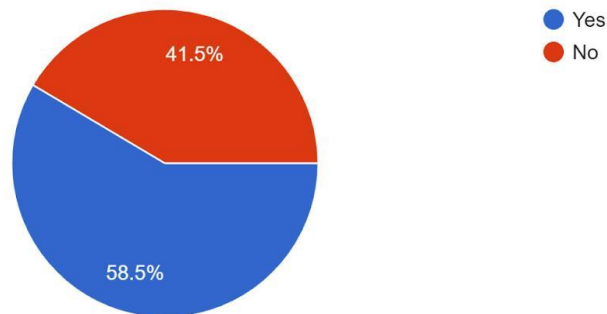
TABLE 4.7

Is Govt. providing employment opportunities?

OPTION	PERCENTAGE
YES	58.5%
NO	41.5%

Is Govt. providing employment opportunities?

53 responses



INTERPRETATION:

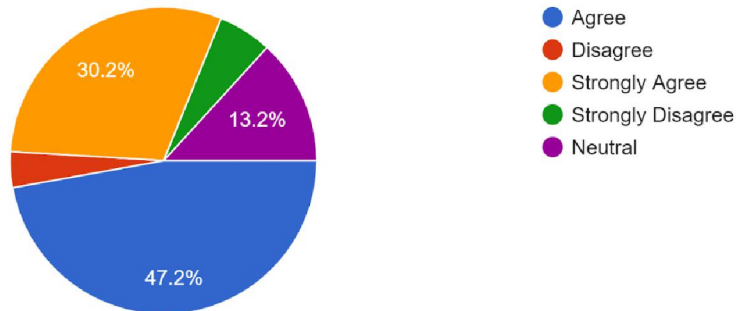
From the above table interpreted that respondent 58.5% yes and 41.5% says no, majority of respondent 58.5% yes.

TABLE 4.8

Our system of education cause of unemployment because our students are not getting practically work they are getting education that is theoretically so when they come in world market they get fail.

OPTION	PERCENTAGE
Agree	47.2%
Disagree	3.8%
Strongly Agree	30.2%
Strongly Disagree	5.7%
Neutral	13.2%

our system of education cause of unemployment because our students are not getting practically work they are getting education that is theoretically so when they come in world market they get fail.
53 responses



INTERPRETATION:

From the above table interpreted that respondent 47.2% agrees, 3.8% disagrees, 30.2% strongly agrees, 5.7% strongly disagrees and 13.2% neutral, majority of respondent 47.2% agrees.

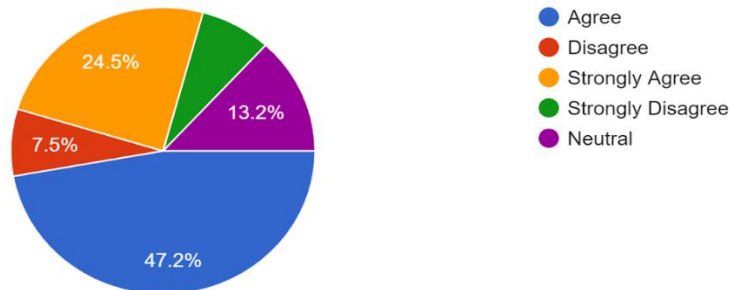
TABLE 4.9

The main reason of unemployment is government is not keen in providing jobs to the fresh graduates?

OPTION	PERCENTAGE
Agree	47.2%
Disagree	7.5%
Strongly Agree	24.5%
Strongly Disagree	7.6%
Neutral	13.2%

The main reason of unemployment is government is not keen in providing jobs to the fresh graduates?

53 responses



INTERPRETATION:

From the above table interpreted that respondent 47.2% agrees, 7.5% disagrees, 24.5% strongly agrees, 7.6% strongly disagrees and 13.2% neutral, majority of respondent 47.2% agrees.

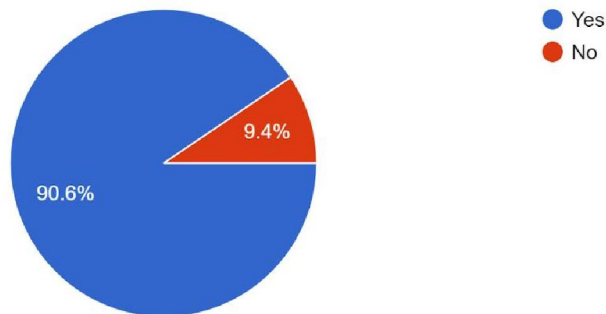
TABLE 4.10

Do you think in India we are facing unemployment problem continuously.

OPTION	PERCENTAGE
YES	90.6%
NO	9.4%

Do you think in India we are facing unemployment problem continuously.

53 responses



INTERPRETATION:

From the above table interpreted that respondent 9.6% yes and 9.4% neutral, majority of respondent 90.6% yes.

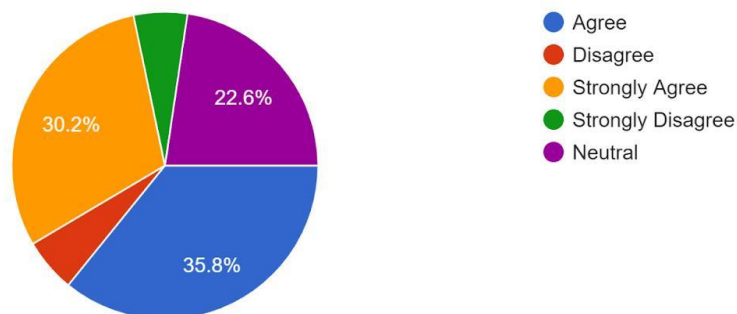
TABLE 4.11

Young people don't want to do work on a very low wage so they remain unemployed?

OPTION	PERCENTAGE
Agree	35.8%
Disagree	5.7%
Strongly Agree	30.2%
Strongly Disagree	5.7%
Neutral	22.6%

Young people don't want to do work on a very low wage so they remain unemployed?

53 responses



INTERPRETATION:

From the above table interpreted that respondent 35.8% agrees, 5.7% disagrees, 30.2% strongly agrees, 5.7% strongly disagrees and 22.6% neutral, majority of respondent 47.2% agrees.

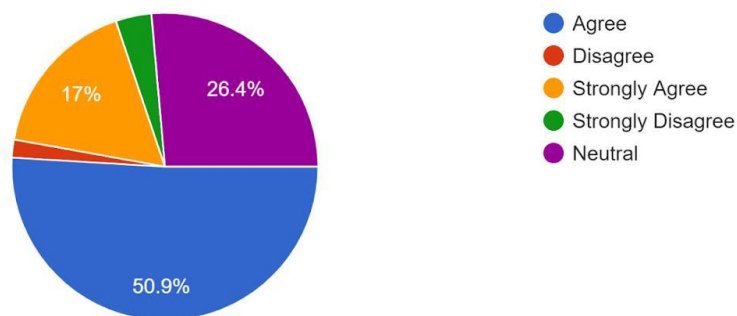
TABLE 4.12

System of reference so much indulged in our society to get the job?

OPTION	PERCENTAGE
Agree	50.9%
Disagree	1.8%
Strongly Agree	17%
Strongly Disagree	3.9%
Neutral	26.4%

System of reference so much indulged in our society to get the job?

53 responses



INTERPRETATION:

From the above table interpreted that respondent 50.9% agrees, 1.8% disagrees, 17% strongly agrees, 3.9% strongly disagrees and 26.4% neutral, majority of respondent 50.9% agrees.

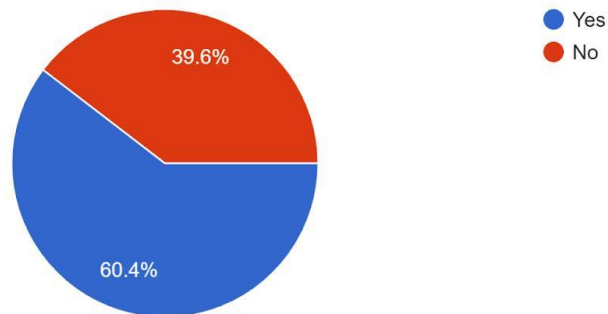
TABLE 4.13

Are you personally afraid of unemployment?

OPTION	PERCENTAGE
YES	60.4%
NO	39.6%

Are you personally afraid of unemployment?

53 responses



INTERPRETATION:

From the above table interpreted that respondent 60.4% yes and 39.6% no, majority of respondent 60.4% yes.

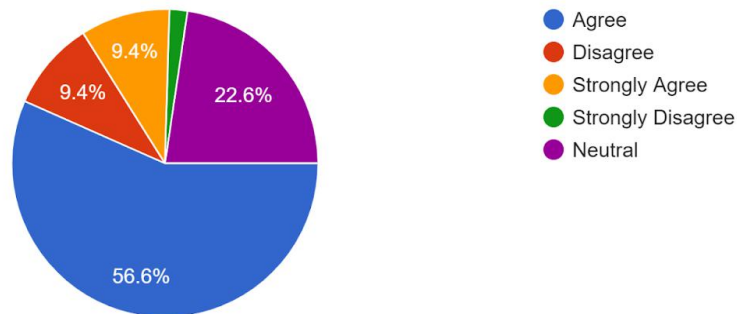
TABLE 4.14

The government is not involving in capital expenditure which creates job?

OPTION	PERCENTAGE
Agree	56.6%
Disagree	9.4%
Strongly Agree	9.4%
Strongly Disagree	1.9
Neutral	22.6%

The government is not involving in capital expenditure which creates job?

53 responses



INTERPRETATION:

From the above table interpreted that respondent 56.6% agrees, 9.4% disagrees, 9.4% strongly agrees, 1.9% strongly disagrees and 22.6% neutral, majority of respondent 56.6% agrees.

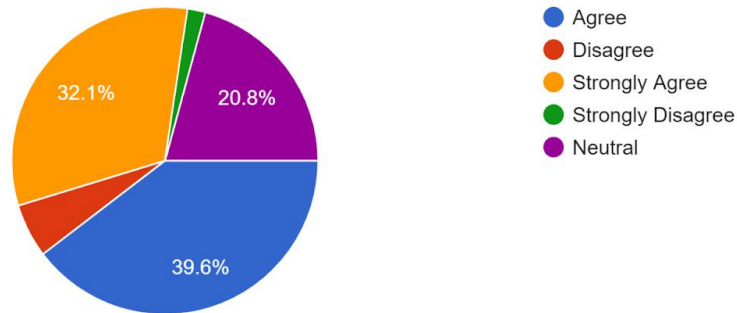
TABLE 4.15

Is our educational system also responsible for the high unemployment rate among the educated youth?

OPTION	PERCENTAGE
Agree	39.6%
Disagree	5.9%
Strongly Agree	32.1%
Strongly Disagree	1.9%
Neutral	20.8%

Is Our educational system also responsible for the high unemployment rate among the educated youth?

53 responses



INTERPRETATION:

From the above table interpreted that respondent 39.9% agrees, 5.9% disagrees, 32.1% strongly agrees, 1.9% strongly and 20.8% neutral, majority of respondent 39.9% agrees.

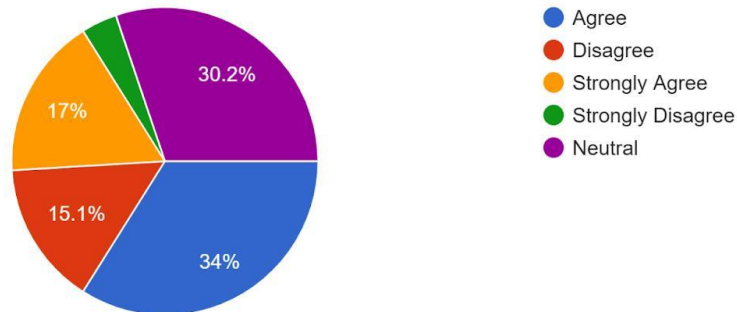
TABLE 4.16

Unemployment increases suicide rates?

OPTION	PERCENTAGE
Agree	34%
Disagree	15.1%
Strongly Agree	17%
Strongly Disagree	3.8%
Neutral	30.2%

Unemployment increases suicide rates?

53 responses



INTERPRETATION:

From the above table interpreted that respondent 34% agrees, 15.1% disagrees, 17% strongly agrees, 3.8% strongly and 30.2% neutral, majority of respondent 34% agrees.

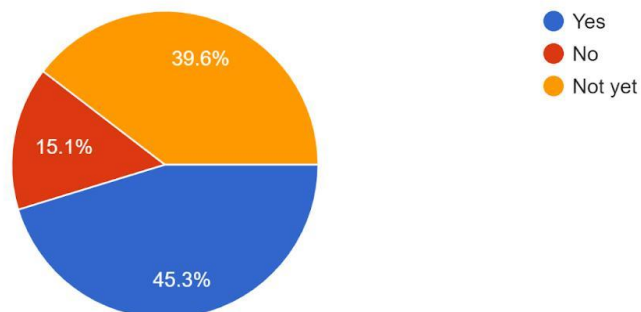
TABLE 4.17

Have you faced any problems by unemployment?

OPTION	PERCENTAGE
YES	45.3%
NO	15.1%
NOT YET	39.6%

Have you faced any problems by unemployment?

53 responses



INTERPRETATION:

From the above table interpreted that respondent 45.3% yes, 15.1% no and 39.6% neutral, majority of respondent 45.3% yes.

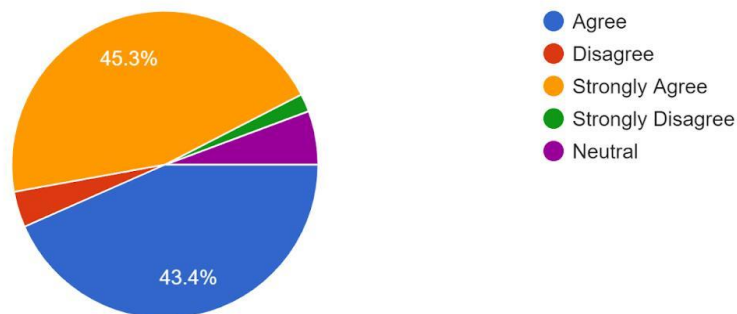
TABLE 4.18

Unemployment affects common people's life?

OPTION	PERCENTAGE
Agree	43.4%
Disagree	3.8%
Strongly Agree	45.3%
Strongly Disagree	1.9%
Neutral	5.7%

Unemployment affects common people's life?

53 responses



INTERPRETATION:

From the above table interpreted that respondent 43.4% agrees, 3.8% disagrees, 45.3% strongly agrees, 1.9% strongly and 5.7% neutral, majority of respondent 45.3% strongly agrees.

TABLE 4.19

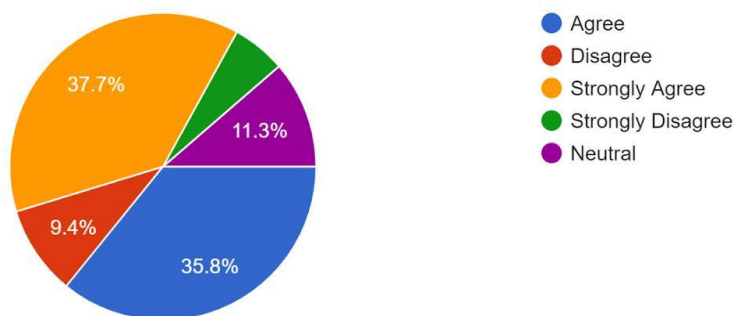
Employed person have higher status than unemployed?

OPTION	PERCENTAGE
Agree	35.8%
Disagree	9.4%
Strongly Agree	37.7%

Strongly Disagree	7.8%
Neutral	11.3%

Employed person have higher status than unemployed?

53 responses



INTERPRETATION:

From the above table interpreted that respondent 35.8% agrees, 9.4% disagrees, 37.7% strongly agrees, 7.8% strongly and 11.3% neutral, majority of respondent 37.7% strongly agrees.

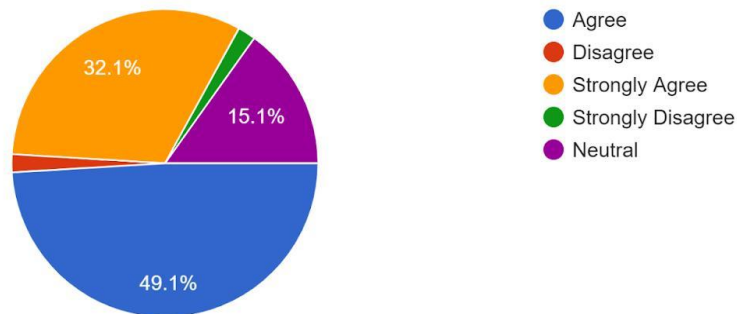
TABLE 4.20

Unemployment affects the Socio-economics status of the family?

OPTION	PERCENTAGE
Agree	35.8%
Disagree	9.4%
Strongly Agree	37.7%
Strongly Disagree	7.8%
Neutral	11.3%

Unemployment affects the Socio-economics status of the family?

53 responses



INTERPRETATION:

From the above table interpreted that respondent 49.1% agrees, 9.4% disagrees, 32.1% strongly agrees, 7.8% strongly and 15.1% neutral, majority of respondent 49.1% agrees.

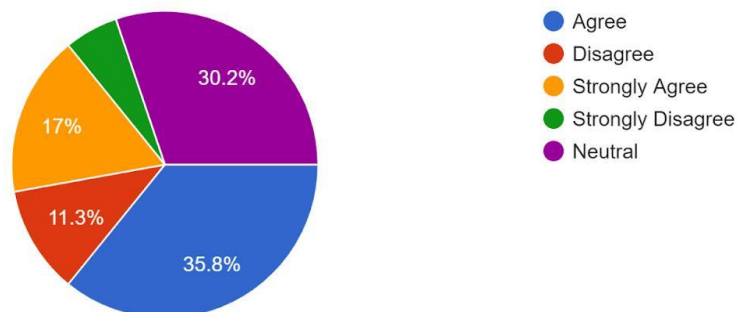
TABLE 4.21

Rapid mechanization and computer technology are also causing unemployment?

OPTION	PERCENTAGE
Agree	35.8%
Disagree	11.3%
Strongly Agree	17%
Strongly Disagree	5.7%
Neutral	30.2%

Rapid mechanization and computer technology are also causing unemployment?

53 responses



INTERPRETATION:

From the above table interpreted that respondent 35.8% agrees, 11.3% disagrees, 17% strongly agrees, 5.7% strongly and 30.2% neutral, majority of respondent 35.8% agrees.

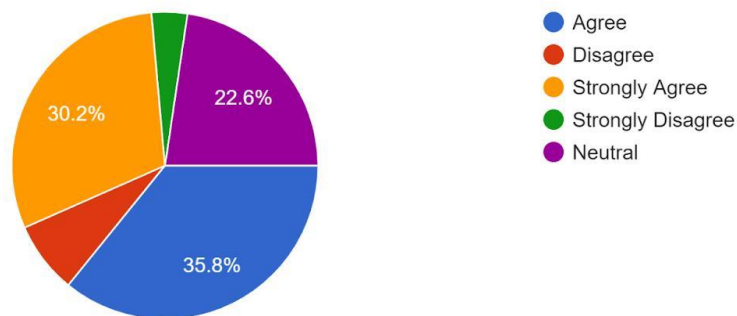
TABLE 4.22

Unemployment leads to corruption, dishonesty, crimes and sins?

OPTION	PERCENTAGE
Agree	35.8%
Disagree	7.5%
Strongly Agree	30.2%
Strongly Disagree	3.8%%
Neutral	22.6%

Unemployment leads to corruption , dishonesty, crimes and sins?

53 responses



INTERPRETATION:

From the above table interpreted that respondent 35.8% agrees, 7.5% disagrees, 30.2% strongly agrees, 3.8% strongly and 22.6% neutral, majority of respondent 35.8% agrees.

TABLE 4.23

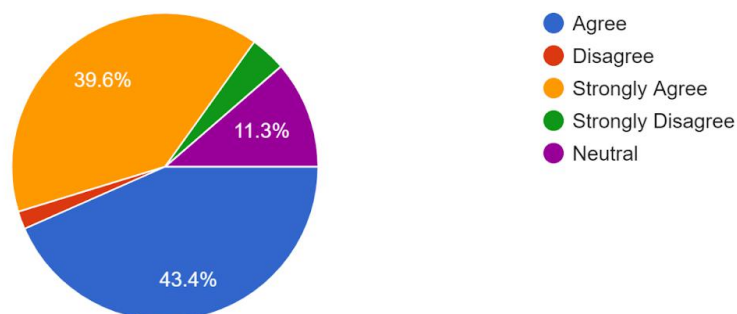
Unemployment problem has increased in this pandemic time. What do you think about the statement?

OPTION	PERCENTAGE
Agree	43.4%
Disagree	1.9%

Strongly Agree	39.6%
Strongly Disagree	3.8%
Neutral	11.3%

Unemployment problem has increased in this pandemic time. What do you think about the statement?

53 responses



INTERPRETATION:

From the above table interpreted that respondent 43.4% agrees, 1.9% disagrees, 39.6% strongly agrees, 3.8% strongly and 11.3% neutral, majority of respondent 43.4% agrees.

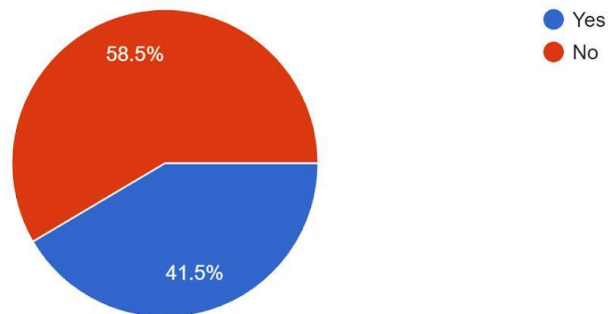
TABLE 4.24

Are you currently facing any problem of unemployment?

OPTION	PERCENTAGE
YES	58.5%
NO	41.5%

Are you currently facing any problem of unemployment?

53 responses



INTERPRETATION:

From the above table interpreted that respondent 41.5% yes and 58.5% no, majority of respondent 58.5% no.

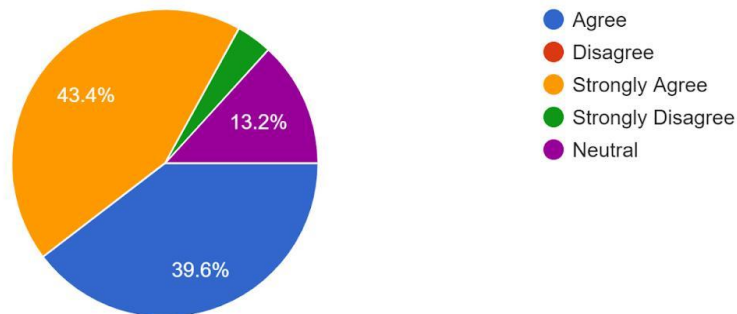
TABLE 4.25

The problem of unemployment gives rise to the problem of poverty.

OPTION	PERCENTAGE
Agree	39.6%
Disagree	---
Strongly Agree	43.4%
Strongly Disagree	3.8%
Neutral	13.2%

The problem of unemployment gives rise to the problem of poverty.

53 responses



INTERPRETATION:

From the above table interpreted that respondent 39.6% agrees, 0% disagrees, 43.4% strongly agrees, 3.8% strongly and 13.2% neutral, majority of respondent 43.4% strongly agrees.

4.2. Chi Square Test

Null hypothesis (H0): There is no significant relationship between age of the respondents and faced any problems by unemployment.

Alternative hypothesis (H1): There is a significant relationship between age of the respondents and faced any problems by unemployment.

TABLE OF OBSERVED VALUE

Age/Faced any problems	18-25	26-35	36-45	45-55	Total
YES	22	3	1	1	27
NO	6	1	1	0	8
NOT YET	18	1	1	0	20
TOTAL	46	5	3	1	55

TABLE OF EXPECTED VALUE

Expected value = row total X column total/ grand total

Age/Faced any problems	18-25	26-35	36-45	45-55
YES	22.5	22.4	1.4	0.4

NO	6.6	0.7	0.4	0.1
NOT YET	13.7	1.8	0.1	0.3

CALCULATION OF χ^2

Observed values	Expected values	(O-E)	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ² /E
22	22.5	-0.5	-0.25	-0.011
6	6.6	-0.6	-0.36	-0.054
18	13.7	4.3	18.49	1.349
3	22.4	-19.4	-376.36	-16.801
1	0.7	0.3	0.09	0.128
1	1.8	-0.8	-0.64	-0.355
1	1.4	-0.4	-0.16	-0.114
1	0.4	0.6	0.36	0.9
1	0.1	0.9	81	810
1	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.5
0	0.1	-0.1	-0.01	-0.1
0	0.3	-0.3	-0.09	-0.3

$$\sum (O-E)^2/E$$

$$\chi^2 = 796.142$$

Significance level = 5% = 0.05

Degrees of freedom = (column-1) (row-1)

$$= (4-1) (3-1)$$

$$= 6$$

χ^2 tabular value = 795.03

χ^2 calculated value = 796.142

X^2 calculated value $>$ X^2 tabular value

So that null hypothesis rejected and accept the alternative hypothesis.

CHAPTER-5

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:-

From the questionnaire, the following points are found and noted

- Majority (83%) of the respondents of my questionnaire belong to the age group of 18-24.
- Majority (52.8%) of the respondents of my questionnaire are male.
- Majority (77.4%) of the respondents are Under Graduates.
- Majority (64.5%) of the respondents of my questionnaire are students.
- Majority (81.1%) of the respondents are unmarried.
- Majority (35.8%) of the respondents agreed that economic recession is the main cause of unemployment.
- Majority (58.5%) of the respondents agrees to do job.
- Majority (58.5%) respondents agrees with Govt. providing employment opportunities.
- Majority (47.2%) respondents responded that our system of education is the main cause of unemployment.
- Majority (47.2%) respondents agrees with the main reason of unemployment is government is not keen in providing jobs to the fresh graduates.
- Majority (90.6%) respondents thinks in India we are facing unemployment problem continuously.
- Majority (35.8%) respondents feel young people don't want to do work on a very low wage so they remain unemployed.
- Majority (50.9%) System of reference so much indulged in our society to get the job.
- Majority (60.4%) respondents are personally afraid of unemployment.

- Majority (56.6%) respondents agreed that the government is not involving in capital expenditure which creates job.
- Majority (39.6%) respondents thinks that our educational system also responsible for unemployment.
- Majority (34%) respondents said that unemployment increases suicide rates.
- Majority (45.3%) respondents has faced the problems of unemployment.
- Majority (45.3%) respondents agrees with unemployment affects common people's life.
- Majority (37.7%) respondents agreed that employed person have higher status than unemployed.
- Majority (49.1%) respondents thinks that unemployment affects the Socio-economics status of the family.
- Majority (35.8%) respondents said that rapid mechanization and computer technology are also causing unemployment.
- Majority (35.8%) respondents unemployment leads to corruption, dishonesty, crimes and sins.
- Majority (43.4%) respondents agrees with unemployment problem has increased in this pandemic time.
- Majority (58.5%) respondents said that they are not currently facing any problem of unemployment.
- Majority (43.4%) respondents the problem of unemployment gives rise to the problem of poverty.

5.2 SUGGESTIONS:

- ❖ 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.

5.3 Conclusion

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 for 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.

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APPENDIX

A STUDY ON IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

QUESTIONNAIRE FRAMEWORK:

1. What cause of Unemployment?
 - Economic recession
 - increased birth rate
 - Increasing technology
 - Illiteracy
 - Other
2. If you are unemployed what you want to do?
 - Own Business
 - Job
3. Is Govt. providing employment opportunities? *
 - Yes
 - No
4. Our system of education cause of unemployment because our students are not getting practically work they are getting education that is theoretically so when they come in world market they get fail. *
 - Agree
 - Disagree
 - Strongly Agree
 - Strongly Disagree
 - Neutral
5. The main reason of unemployment is government is not keen in providing jobs to the fresh graduates? *
 - Agree
 - Disagree
 - Strongly Agree
 - Strongly Disagree
 - Neutral

6. Do you think in India we are facing unemployment problem continuously. *

- Yes
- No

7. Young people don't want to do work on a very low wage so they remain unemployed? *

- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly Agree
- Strongly Disagree
- Neutral

8. System of reference so much indulged in our society to get the job? *

- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly Agree
- Strongly Disagree
- Neutral

9. Are you personally afraid of unemployment? *

- Yes
- No

10. The government is not involving in capital expenditure which creates job? *

- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly Agree
- Strongly Disagree
- Neutral

11. Is Our educational system also responsible for the high unemployment rate among the educated youth? *

- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly Agree
- Strongly Disagree
- Neutral

12. Unemployment increases suicide rates? *

- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly Agree
- Strongly Disagree
- Neutral

13. Have you faced any problems by unemployment? *

- Yes
- No
- Not yet

14. Unemployment affects common people's life? *

- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly Agree
- Strongly Disagree
- Neutral

15. Employed person have higher status than unemployed? *

- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly Agree
- Strongly Disagree
- Neutral

16. Unemployment affects the Socio-economics status of the family? *

- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly Agree
- Strongly Disagree
- Neutral

17. Rapid mechanization and computer technology are also causing unemployment? *

- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly Agree
- Strongly Disagree
- Neutral

18. Unemployment leads to corruption, dishonesty, crimes and sins? *

- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly Agree
- Strongly Disagree
- Neutral

19. Unemployment problem has increased in this pandemic time. What do you think about the statement? *

- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly Agree
- Strongly Disagree
- Neutral

20. Are you currently facing any problem of unemployment? *

- Yes
- No

21. The problem of unemployment gives rise to the problem of poverty.

- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly Agree
- Strongly Disagree
- Neutral