

# Challenges Before India During Covid-19

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## Abstract

The factory is closed tomorrow due to the lockdown. Employment of crores of workers in the world and in our country is gone. In addition, many ordinary people who did business in some way also became unemployed. Thousands of these people are dying of starvation. What a terrible crisis has come in the lives of migrant laborers. There are several crore migrant laborers in our country. The term migrant laborer has come up recently. There is no employment in the village. Millions of poor people are migrating from villages for food. They are sometimes running here, sometimes there, sometimes this city, sometimes that city, sometimes this state, sometimes that state, sometimes abroad. Wherever one finds employment. They run, there is no stability in their jobs. There is no time limit for his work, nor is there any fixed home. All people are at the mercy of the owners or contractors. If data is collected, it will be seen that the number of starvation deaths is higher than the deaths from corona disease. If Oxfam figures are taken into account then 7000 people die of starvation every day in our country. Last year, India was ranked 102 out of 117 countries in the Global Hunger Index. However 73% of the country's wealth is owned by 1% of the country's rich. MukeshAmbani replaced Asia's richest person during this crisis. On the one hand they are making progress, on the other hand crores of poor, exploited and hungry people cry!

Keywords- Indian economy,employment,starvation,labor law

## Introduction

Migrant labourers are among the most vulnerable parts of the “informal sector of economy” which make up around 80 percent of India’s workforce. There are estimated 10 crore (100 million) internal migrant workers in the country. They build malls, multiplexes, hospitals, apartment blocks and hotels as construction workers on contract basis at throwaway remuneration in most hazardous working condition. They work as factory hands, delivery boys, sweepers, conservancy workers, loaders, coolies,

cooks, hand-painters, rickshaw pullers and so on and so forth. Many of them stand the whole day by the side of the road selling fruits, vegetables, tea, flowers and balloons. They are forced to come to the cities—even hundreds of miles away from their homes- to look for work, because they cannot make a living in the villages. If there are 5 people on average in each family of the 10 crore migrant workers, then, around 50 crores people are dependent on their earnings. Most of these workers live on high-risk worksites: cramped and poorly ventilated, where they sleep. Many of them spend their entire days—near old, hazardous, second-hand industrial machines, including metal cutters, power-presses, and drilling machines. Their dwelling place is mostly an informal rental space. 15-20 workers cram themselves into single, unventilated rooms—the most premium of which are 10×12 feet in size normally going at the rate of Rs.500 per worker. Many of the workers sleep on the tin roofs of the rooms, while others squeeze themselves in the hollows of the walls meant for storage. To expect even a semi- normal life is a luxurious dream for them. These migrant labourers are not factored into any legislation or scheme on social security available at least on paper for unorganised workers. They are not treated at par with other workers in the destination states and deprived of portability of welfare schemes, access to healthcare and allied benefits, whatever little of those are available. Their sub-human life condition bereft of least of social security is a damp squib on the ‘Preamble of Indian Constitution’ which speaks of ‘equality of status and opportunity’ and ‘fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual’.

#### Objective of study

1. Impact on the Indian economy in the Corona period
2. Impact in employment during the Corona period
3. Impact on labor law in the Corona period
4. conclusion

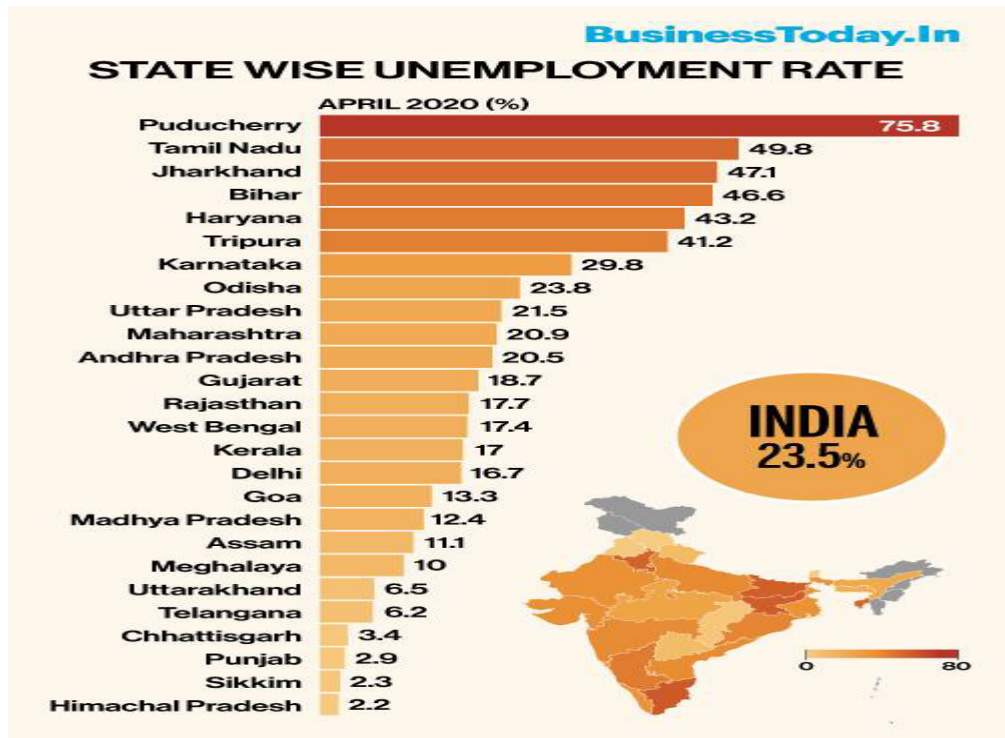
#### Impact on the Indian economy in the Corona period

The CORONA epidemic has had a very bad impact on economies around the world, including India. According to IMF estimates, some countries will have a contraction in 2020-21 growth rate. According to the IMF, the economic growth rates of India and China will be 1.6% and 1.2% respectively in 2020 - 21. India's growth rate was estimated to be 4.9% in the current budget. Recently, the credit rating agency Moody estimated that India's growth rate to be ZERO in 2020. Many economic analysts believe

that India's growth rate will also be negative. According to Nomura, it will remain at -5.2%. The impact of the economic slowdown has drastically reduced the purchasing power of consumers. And even the middle class people are not able to buy what they need. According to Criminal Research, home sales declined by 45% in passenger car sales by 25%, commercial vehicle sales by 24%, two-wheelers by 24%, sustainable palaces by 17%. The central government could not take any concrete steps to increase the purchasing power of the consumer and to arrange new employment. RaghuramRajan has suggested giving incentives to micro small and medium scale industries. To raise funds for this, a report was prepared by three senior officials of the Indian Revenue Department, which suggested a tax of 40% on those with income above Rs 1 crore annually. At present, no steps have been taken in this.

#### Impact in employment during the Corona period

Corona has also severely affected the employment of the world, according to the IMF, today's global recession is the most severe recession since the Great Recession of 1930s. As a result of this recession, around 56% of the unorganized sector in the world will lose their jobs. The worldwide work force is around 3.3 billion, of which around 2 billion work in the informal unorganized sector. According to an estimate, 60% of the income of the unorganized sector workers decreased in March 2020. In the US too, about 22 million jobs were lost a month. Unemployment rate also increased significantly in India. According to the survey conducted by CMIE, between 22 March and 5 April 2020, 12.4 million people lost their jobs. The unemployment rate, which was 7% by mid-March 2020, increased to 27.11% by 3 May. The rate was 29.22% in urban areas and 26.69% in rural areas. 75.80 percent in Pondicherry 49.8 percent in Tamil Nadu, 47.1 percent in Jharkhand, 46.6% in Bihar. According to an estimate, due to the steep decline in industrial production tourism areas, in the near future, the jobs of 20 croreunorganized laborers will be lost. Recently the figures for manufacturing sector were published. In March 2020 the area had a pam of 51.4. Decreased to 27.8 in April.



Impact on labor law in the Corona period

Along with this kind of partisan attitude of the government amending labor laws, some states also amended the labor laws on the request of the builder Dhabhi on 15 April 2020 when the state Rajasthan government announced 12 hours of work per day, Narendra Modi identified it as an exemplary model in the Chief Ministers meeting. After this, the industrialists of Gujarat demanded the abolition of the right to form a union for 1 year, then the BJP-ruled Uttar Pradesh Madhya Pradesh took a major step to suspend most of the labor laws in Gujarat. For one, there has been a violation of labor laws in our country. These steps of the state governments will also take away some of the rights of the working class. In Uttar Pradesh, all labor laws were banned for 3 years. At the same time, the law will be applied half-way. Action will not be taken under the Labor Department Information and the change team of the Labor Department will not go to them for compliance with labor laws. For 1000 days, the state labor laws changed significantly in favor of industrialists, so far there will be complete freedom to restore the places according to the needs of the workers. Registration of keep-away contractors will not be done. Now no factory check will be done for three months. No investigation will ever be conducted in a farm with less than 50 laborers. With this, the third party investigation has been allowed, the

registration of factories will be completed in 1 day to issue the license. Factory license will be done once a year, startup companies will get license. Working hours were increased from 8 hours to 12

### Conclusion

Corona has pushed the entire world into deep abyss by intensifying the contradictions of already troubled world capitalism. The industry is closed, and production is at a standstill. Due to which unemployment and starvation are directly impacting the workers. The worst-case scenario is from migrant laborers from small and large cities in a province to migrant laborers spread across metros and industrial centers, and those who live by doing small business, spending time in all metros without pay and income. All these people, who are victims of heavy government neglect, have now traveled hundreds of crores of hungry thirsty hundreds of kilometers to come to their village. What will be the economic development of the village they are returning to? What is the economic condition of those who have reached their village? We know and can easily guess it.

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