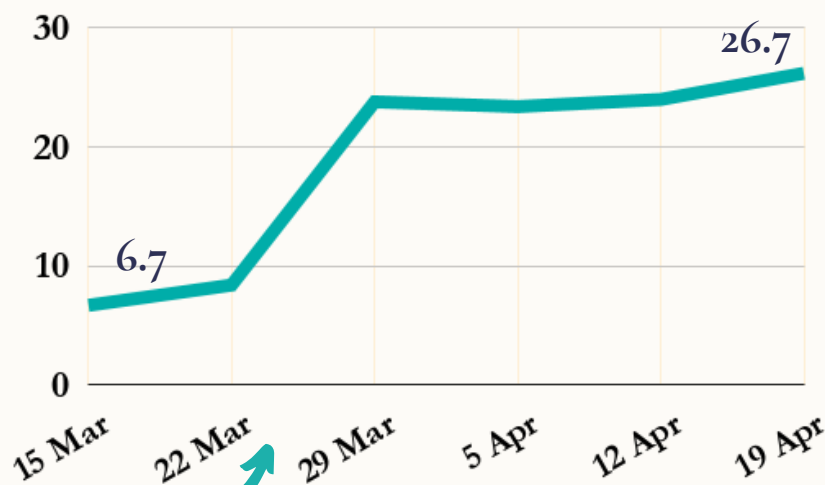




COVID-19: IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT

Rate of unemployment in India



Imposition of Lockdown: 25th March 2020

Source: Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy

Within the two-week period of lockdown 119 million workers have lost their jobs

*With almost 90% of the Indian labour force employed in the informal sector, the lockdown might push 400 million Indian informal workers deeper into poverty**

**International Labour Organisation*

Impact on Industries



Aviation

expected to lose **2 million jobs** and **USD 11.221 billion** in revenue, as per the *International Air Transport Association*

Make My Trip and IndiGo have already announced salary cuts



Textiles

expected to lose **10 million jobs**, as per the *Clothing Manufacturers Association of India*

USD 2 billion worth apparel exporters' payment is currently stuck, as per the *Apparel Export Promotion Council*



Tourism and Hospitality

facing possible loss of **20 million jobs** if recovery stretches beyond October 2020, as per the *Confederation of Indian Industry*

Migrant workers in Gulf countries laid off due to economic concerns including crash in oil prices, forced to reverse migrate to India

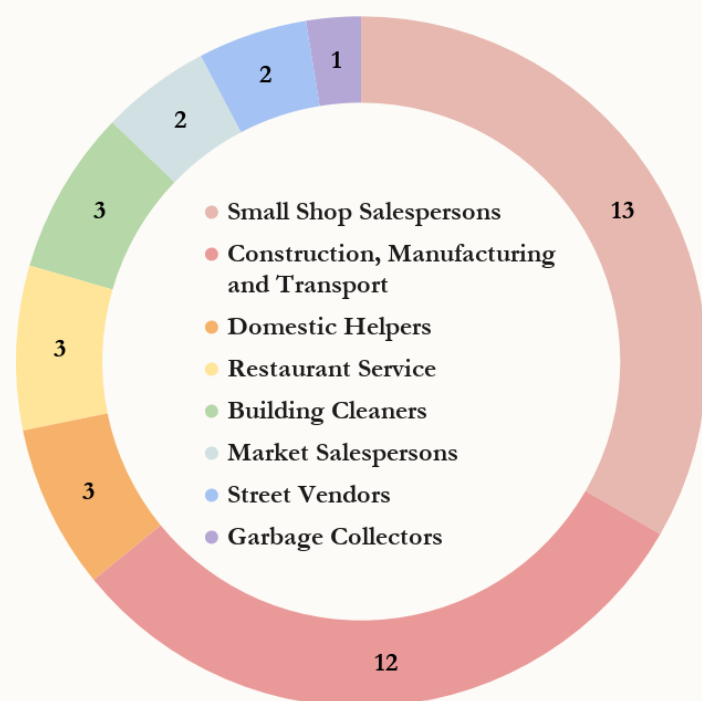
8 million Indians work in Gulf countries

41.4 million migrant workers in India

over 1 million migrant workers in relief camps

136 million workers employed in non-agricultural sectors without contracts remain the most vulnerable

Employment in Most Vulnerable Occupations in Urban Areas (in millions)



40 million casual or daily wage workers involved in vulnerable occupations in urban areas who may not get their jobs back for a long period

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2017-18

RECOMMENDATIONS: Post Lockdown



SUPPORTING ENTERPRISES

Tax exemptions / rebates or other relief measures for enterprises in distress to discourage lay off of workers and salary cuts



STIMULATING EMPLOYMENT

Investment in **skilling programmes** like Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

Relaxation of the eligibility criteria for skilling schemes

Matching the wage rate as provided for jobs such as construction work which prompt migration.

Central government direction to **manufacturing units** to employ a specified percentage of skilled and semi-skilled workers and to employ unskilled workers in plumbing, carpentry etc.

Prompt allocation of **MGNREGA work** and payment of all pending wages