**INTRODUCTION**

An ongoing outbreak of pneumonia associated with a novel corona virus, was reported in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China in December 2019, in the following weeks, infections spread across China and other countries around the world, resulting in a pandemic. COVID-19 is having major consequences on the world economy, and experts have predicted that the virus will lower global gross domestic product growth by one-half a percentage point for 2020 from 2.9% to 2.4%.

The economic consequences of the pandemic have not fallen with equal severity on all shoulders. Existing vulnerabilities have not been exposed, and inequalities entrenched. Humanity will never forget December 2019 when the strange virus emerged. Since then, it threatens to become one of the most difficult tests faced by humanity in modern history with huge potentiality to take lives, overwhelm health systems and trigger lasting socio-economic change.

Around 40% of households in rural and urban areas do not have any economically active individuals aged 15 to 54, these households are also more like to receive remittances. However, the increasing spread of the COVID-19 across countries has prompted many governments to introduce unpresented measures to contain the pandemic. These measures have led to many businesses being shut down temporarily, widespread restrictions on travel and mobility, financial market turmoil such as disruption of remittance channels

**Research Method**

This part of the research furnishes the research methodology was used in this study. The review of the research was recorded manually by asking people questions on the economic/financial situation in their life due to pandemic .The people who are chooses for research belongs to different gender, locality, age, occupation and income for getting more scatter and efficient data.

**Review of Literature**

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The COVID-19 outbreak has forced many businesses and stores to close, leading to an unpresented disruption of commerce in most industry sectors. Retailers and brands face many short-term challenges, such as those related to health and safety, the supply chain, the workforce, cash flow, consumer demand, sales and marketing. Private electricity Companies increased the cost of bills due to dependent on fuel imports from foreign countries.

In addition to its impact on public health, coronavirus disease 2019 has caused a major economic shock. The pandemic had already caused massive dislocation among small businesses just several weeks after its onset, approximately 25% of businesses had temporarily closed and nearly all of these closures were due to COVID-19.

However, the government has imposed partial restrictions and lock downs on vast majority of businesses and economic activities in the nation, pushing thousands of people to lost their jobs and increase the unemployment rate for example the social distancing and movement restriction measures brought to close both public and private schools, sports and entertainment centers . Providers of private and public employment services have been placed under a severe stress test as demand for their services sky-rocketed in the first few months of the crisis while their capacity was severely constrained by the need to curtail face-to-face contact with job seekers.

**Analysis of response**

We asked peoples about their employment in global pandemic COVID-19.

**Person 1:**

**Age: 39**

**Gender: Male**

**Occupation: Daily wage worker**

He said “In the starting everything was fine but as covid started spreading our project manager shut down the project. They paid us for some days but after that manager advice us to return the village because he can’t pay us for more days. Now we don’t have any work we are managing our expenses with help of our friends and government policies.”

**Person 2:**

**Age: 31**

**Gender: Male**

**Occupation: Business Man**

“I started my business 2 months before lockdown. Everything was fine in starting but as months passed our conditions become worst. I have responsibilities of my workers. I was paying them, paying rent of shop, paying electricity bill and all the other bills. After sometime when my savings was about to over i didn’t have any option other than closing the business. Now i am in a huge loss. Don’t know how i can start it again. ”

**Person 3:**

**Age: 39**

**Gender: female**

Occupation: employee in an IT company

“My company fired around twenty percent of my colleagues in Covid. Thank god i was not in those who got fired. I am doing my most of the work from home and getting half salary. But i am happy i am getting half salary at least many of my friends do not have any job.”

**Person 4:**

**Age: 39**

**Gender: female**

**Occupation: government employee**

“Our jobs are safe. We are not facing any such issue financially in this pandemic. Hopes everything get fine soon.”

**Person 5:**

**Age: 27**

**Gender: male**

**Occupation: Works on a shop on fix monthly income**

“Our boss is very good. He is taking care of my family from starting of Pandemic. He is helping in every possible way but no one knows about tomorrow because my boss is in very much loss right now and i am also not feeling good in getting salary for the work i am not doing. I just want that pandemic get over soon.”

**Person 6:**

**Age: 22**

**Gender: male**

**Occupation:student**

“Last year i was in my final year of Btech. I was preparing for placements, suddenly this pandemic started and covid start spreading. I had online placements but very few companies took interview so me and most of my collegemates didn’t get a job. I tried so much but since there was not enough openings in companies i didn’t get a job.”

**Person 7:**

**Age: 40**

**Gender: male**

**Occupation: runs a hostel for students**

“Coaching got shut down in march last year and students returned to their home. It’s been around one year now but since coaching and colleges are close our hostel is empty.”

Person 8:

Age: 52

Gender: male

Occupation: chef in hotel

“As pandemic start i lost my job because very few peoples used to come to hotel. I was worried in starting but after thinking a lot i started my YouTube channel where i give daily a new recipe. Now i am earning very well from YouTube.”

Person 9:

Age: 64

Gender: female

Occupation: teacher

“Currently i take live classes my salary got deducted but i have my job. For extra income i also started teaching students on online teaching platform and having a good part of income from there.”

Person 10:

Age: 45

Gender: male

Occupation: entrepreneur

“ I got an idea in starting of lockdown. I used to call people and ask them what things they need for there daily usage . After getting there responses i buy the whole things from market and with the permission of police i used to deliver items to people. I made huge profit in starting months so i released my website where everyone can book their groceries and daily use items and we use to deliver in local area.

**Findings and conclusion**

Unemployment is a serious issue for any economy. It creates negative affects to unemployed as they are jobless and suffer from worse prospects to find new job and those who are employed feel less secure to keep their jobs in future.

We observe that few people have found better alternative for income after losing their jobs in this pandemic situation but still many of them are facing many problems to fight against unemployment.

The unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed persons in the labor force. Unemployment adversely affects the disposable income of families, erodes purchasing power, diminishes employee morale, and reduces an economy’s output.

How can we create more opportunities in rural and urban areas?

1. Invest in basic industries which provide mass employment.
2. Improve local and inter-city transportation so that more people can be employed to work in the transportation industry.
3. Increasing vocational education courses, so that people educated for a vocation get jobs easily.

* Improve quality of education.
* Invest in technology.
* Invest in physical infrastructure.
* Structural reforms by lower taxes.
* Lower interest rates.