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## Crisis of Indian Rural economy in the era of COVID 19

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### Abstract

Today, everyone is talking about the impact of COVID-19, but only from a national point of view or an urban-centric point of view. Unfortunately, little is known about the impact of COVID-19 on the rural sector, which constitutes the bulk of the economy in the country and overall consumption across product categories. For the record, according to the UN report published in 2019, 69% of India's population lives in rural areas, including more than 700 million people, including farmers, housewives, SMEs, government employees and youth.

In new situations, when the country is moving towards financial inefficiency, how will it provide employment opportunities for migrants returning home? What will be his appearance? 69% of the people in the state are engaged in agro-based system, the rest in other works. That is why the question arises that if these workers are to be given temporary work, where is the possibility, because the number of employees employed in government jobs is decreasing by 10% every year?

**Keywords-** Rural economy, unemployment, covid-19, agrarian society

### Introduction

An epidemic is a macabre disease of nature. Which spreads on a wide scale. The highest impact of this epidemic get to see in the villages. Epidemic infection occurs in most cities or dense populations. But its worst effect is seen in the village. Especially in the village, it effects social and economic sectors. The social ill effects in the village are due to the illiterate population while hidden unemployment is the reason for the economic consequence people in rural areas of india pay less attention to health and believe in witch craft etc. Due to which epidemics or more spread here. The epidemics affects the most social and economic areas of the village, due to which people have differens in mutual relations and the economy of the village begins to collapse. India is a country of villages, most of its population is uneducated and superstious. People often believe in witch craft system to prevent any disese from spreading. Whereby the disease spreads widely and takes the form of on epidemic. Due to illness, people are also becoming a distance of mutual brotherhood, this distance is currently getting to see the time of the COVID-19 epidemic. Its second effect is seen in economic sectors. The raw materials are produced in the village and sent to the cities which brings money to the village due to the epidemic the exports from the village to the cities are reduced and economic activity in the villages is reduced which causes the village economic to stagger. Due to the epidemic, employment opportunities

in rural areas also end, the wage labor is forced to sit at home. The epidemic is not only India but quadruples the rural economy of many countries of the world. An example of COVID-19 can be given here, not only Indian rural economy but the economic of all the countries in the world has been destroyed. Epidemics yes reduce the growth rate of the country economy as well as correction gives rise to unemployment etc. Due to the epidemic, there is also an impact on the agriculture and arrival of farmers. Due to the current epidemic, the economy of the farmers has collapsed.

Objective of study:-

1. The study of economical crisis and labor migration during covid-19.
2. The study of impact change rural employment pattern.
3. The study of Role of agrarian society in rural employment during covid-19.

4. Conclusion

5. Suggestion

#### 1. Economical crisis and labor migration during covid-19

The World Health Organization (WHO) has declared the COVID-19 as Public Health Emergency throughout the world on January 30, 2020. Half of the world's population of more Than 3.9 billion people has fallen under the lockdown. India has also undergone in lockdown 4.0 After subsequently completing the third phase of lockdown. The Google Community Mobility Report has reported that movement near the residential place increased up to +21% in India Compared to a fixed baseline. All types of public transportation services and industrial sectors are Suspended until the lockdown deadline. The human beings related to any professional are Economically affected due to COVID-19 fatality. The "Work from Home" trends have become An alternative solution to boost up the economic condition but limited to certain professionals. According to the 2011 census, the literacy rate of India is only 74.04%. The agriculture and Allied activities are covered the 56.6% of India's population as a primary earning source. Due to The lack of modern types of equipment and weather forecasting information, the agriculture field Has become an unprofitable business in mostly remote areas. So, the rural residents' people have Started to migrate towards industrial areas to employ as labor. This is widely believed that Bihar And Uttar Pradesh are responsible for growing the migration rate. According to the Census 2011, 20.9 million people migrated outside the state from the two states and Delhi and Mumbai are Widely accepted migrant magnets. The COVID-19 fatality has explored the unseen migrated population in India. The migrated Economy of India is based upon the fact that poverty will prevail on the activity of rural Based activities that provide employment to more than 70% of population not be channelized and If not becomes more profitable. Covid-19 influence these activities and reduce the income to the level that government has to Pour into the relief fund into their kitty for the survival, not only from covid-19 disease but to Feel the Starving stomach of the poor especially senior citizens, women and children. That Clearly shows the marginal income of the marginal labourer and marginal agriculturist unless and Until provided, their survival of the household are at stake. Slogan "Jaan Hai To Jahan Hai", which is given by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi, is not Only noticeable but also, if relief funds were not provided to the people could have created more Destruction and it will kill more people than the Corona-19 disease. The people of India is observing the activity of government whether it is central or state Government who are putting their lot of effort to normalise the situation through the rational People have started to face the problem of economic crisis and started to return their home by Using foot walk. This is very difficult to cover up more thousand kilometers traveling with the Unavailability of any type of transportation services and also lack of food. Towards the welfare Of the human being, the Indian Railways has run more than 1,600 'Shramik Special' trains since May 01, 2020, and ferried over 21.5 lakh migrants to the home. According to the availability of Data, more than 900 trains permitted with Uttar Pradesh, 428 trains with Bihar, and more than 100 trains with Madhya Pradesh. According to a press released by the Railway Ministry, as on May 14, 2020, the total 800 Shramik Special train services have been operationalized from Various states across the nation. More than 10 lakh passengers have reached

their home state by Traveling through these Shramik Special trains. The passengers have to follow some necessary guidelines while traveling such as maintains the social distance, properly health checkup before, and AarogyaSetu application in smartphone.

## 2. Change rural unemployment Pattern

The COVID-19 epidemic is the first and foremost human disaster in 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic has brought the entire nation to a halt. With an increasing number of coronavirus cases, the government has locked down transport services, closed all public and private offices, factories and restricted mobilization. Based on recent studies, some economists have said that there is a job loss of 40 million people (MRD report) in the country, mostly in the unorganized sectors. Unorganized sector covers most of the rural labour and a substantial part of urban labour. Slowed down economic activity in urban areas has an effect on rural areas as well. Numerous studies and experience from the field indicate that a significant proportion of rural household incomes comes from migration and daily-wage labourers. The informal industry in cities being badly affected has resulted in loss of rural income. Three types of labour from rural areas have gone for jobs in urban areas i.e. self-employed, skilled labour or semi-skilled labour and unskilled labour. Due to lockdown in whole country self-employed, and skilled or semi-skilled labours, when they are coming into the rural economy, then they will definitely have an impact in the rural economy. A self-employed labour would definitely want to do something different. And Skilled worker will also do some different kind of work, because he has learned something from the urban area. Therefore, there will be a possibility of changing the structure of employment and work in the rural economy. And it may happen that after the Covid-19, the structure of the village intersection in the rural economy has changed somewhat.

## 3. Role of agrarian society in rural employment during covid-19

Economy of India is based upon the fact that poverty will prevail on the activity of rural based activities that provide employment to more than 70% of population not be channelized and if not becomes more profitable. Covid-19 influence these activities and reduce the income to the level that government has to pour into the relief fund into their kitty for the survival, not only from covid-19 disease but to feel the Starving stomach of the poor especially senior citizens, women and children. That clearly shows the marginal income of the marginal labourer and marginal agriculturist unless and until provided, their survival of the household are at stake. Slogan "Jaan Hai To Jahan Hai", which is given by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi, is not only noticeable but also, if relief funds were not provided to the people could have created more destruction and it will kill more people than the Corona-19 disease. The people of India is observing the activity of government whether it is central or state government who are putting their lot of effort to normalise the situation through the rational activity and providing relief funds of twenty lakhs Crores by the central government has provided to the nation. Meanwhile controlling GDP growth of the country that has becomes unmanageable and declining rapidly. While controlling the situation migrant labourer movement to their home village or state has critically increased the number of covid-19 patients. Thus, Covid-19 moved from Urban area to Rural area in India, which will worsen the situation. Rural Employment is backbone of Indian economy. In India 70% of Indian population are from rural area and generates sustainable livelihood of many households residing in rural belt of India. In rural employment, agriculture and allied contribute maximum which covers 50% of Indian population contribute almost 16 to 17 percent of GDP. It is a financial depression period for Indian economy due to Novel Coronavirus lockdown, which is spreading throughout the world. Among most affected countries are developed countries that contributes maximum of total infected patient around the world. Although testing per million is also maximum in these countries as compared to rest of the countries. Developed countries can manage their money and expenditure for testing which is possible to maximum extent, but in India, it will increase gradually because other priority are there, one of them is feeding the poor citizens of India during lockdown. **A MGNREGA, NRLM, NBA, NSAP, NRHM, SSA/RMSA etc.** are the programs is commonly known as poverty alleviation programmes. These programs will help rural people get rural employments. In this uninviting situation this paper will analyse the importance of getting employment to reduce the government stress on relief funds Rs..Twenty lacs crore is proposed to be released for

stopping further damage in Indian economy and decline of GDP. 'Aatmnirbahar Bharat' will be added opportunities for rural employment. Vulnerable economic class need immediate attention during NCovid-19 lockdown. Major sufferer are mainly marginal and landless agriculturist, migrant labourers, youth and women of the rural society.

#### 4. Conclusion

Rural Employment is backbone of Indian economy. In India 70% of Indian population are from rural area and generates sustainable livelihood of many households residing in rural belt of India. In rural employment, agriculture and allied contribute maximum which covers 50% of Indian population contribute almost 16 to 17 percent of GDP. It is a financial depression period for Indian economy due to Novel Coronavirus lockdown, which is spreading throughout the world. Among most affected countries are developed countries that contributes maximum of total infected patient around the world. Although testing per million is also maximum in these countries as compared to rest of the countries. Developed countries can manage their money and expenditure for testing which is possible to maximum extent, but in India, it will increase gradually because other priority are there, one of them is feeding the poor citizens of India during lockdown. **A MGNREGA, NRLM, NBA, NSAP, NRHM, SSA/RMSA etc.** are the programs is commonly known as poverty alleviation programmes. These programs will help rural people get rural employments. In this uninviting situation this paper will analyse the importance of getting employment to reduce the government stress on relief funds Rs..Twenty lacs crore is proposed to be released for stopping further damage in Indian economy and decline of GDP. 'Aatmnirbahar Bharat' will be added opportunities for rural employment. Vulnerable economic class need immediate attention during NCovid-19 lockdown. Major sufferer are mainly marginal and landless agriculturist, migrant labourers, youth and women of the rural society.

#### 5. Suggestion:-

1. Panchayats should be empowered to generate rural employment.
2. Manrega budget should be increased
3. Financial relief should be provided to all workers in the unorganized sector who have lost their jobs
4. In order maintain employment should be given to the MSME sector as per their requirements
5. Constant increase in purchasing power of working people and other poor sections

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