

A Survey on Impact of Covid-19 on Working Class-An Analysis

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Abstract

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a contagious disease caused by a virus, the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The first known case was identified in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. The disease quickly spread worldwide, resulting in the COVID-19 pandemic. COVID-19 are variable depending on the type of variant contracted, ranging from mild symptoms to critical and possibly fatal illness. Common symptoms include coughing, fever, loss of smell and taste, with less common ones including headaches, nasal congestion and runny nose, muscle pain, sore throat, diarrhea, eye irritation, and toes swelling or turning purple, and in moderate to severe cases breathing difficulties. People with the COVID-19 infection may have different symptoms, and their symptoms may change over time. Three common clusters of symptoms have been identified: one respiratory symptom cluster with cough, sputum, shortness of breath, and fever; a musculoskeletal symptom cluster with muscle and joint pain, headache, and fatigue; a cluster of digestive symptoms with abdominal pain, vomiting, and diarrhea. In people without prior ear, nose, and throat disorders, loss of taste combined with loss of smell is associated with COVID-19 and is reported in as many as 88% of symptomatic cases. 81% develop only mild to moderate symptoms (up to mild pneumonia), while 14% develop severe symptoms dyspnea, hypoxia, or more than 50% lung involvement on imaging) which requiring hospitalization and 5% of patients develop critical symptoms (respiratory failure, septic shock, or multi organ dysfunction) requiring ICU admission. At least a third of the people who are infected with the virus do not develop noticeable symptoms at any point in time. These asymptomatic carriers tend not to get tested and can still spread the disease. Other infected people will develop symptoms later, called "pre-symptomatic", or have very mild symptoms and can also spread the virus. There is a delay between the moment a person first becomes infected and the appearance of the first symptoms. The median delay for COVID-19 is four to five days possibly being infectious on 1-4 of those days. Most symptomatic people experience symptoms within two to seven days after exposure, and almost all will experience at least one symptom within 12 days.

Keywords: *Pandemic, Coronavirus, Lockdown, Gender, Nature of work, Work experience, Income, Health, Working Hours.*

Introduction

On December 31, 2019, the China Health Authority alerted the World Health Organization (WHO) to several cases of pneumonia of unknown aetiology in Wuhan City in Hubei Province in central China. The cases had been reported since December 8, 2019, and many patients worked at or lived around the local Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market although other early cases had no exposure to this market. On January 7, a novel coronavirus, originally abbreviated as 2019-nCoV by WHO, was identified from the throat swab sample of a patient. This pathogen was later renamed as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) by the Coronavirus Study Group and the disease was named coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) by the WHO. As of January 30, 7736 confirmed and 12,167 suspected cases had been reported in China and 82 confirmed cases had been detected in 18 other countries. In the same day, WHO declared the SARS-CoV-2 outbreak as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC).

Review of Literature

According to the National Health Commission of China, the mortality rate among confirmed cases in China was 2.1% as of February 4 and the mortality rate was 0.2% among cases outside China. Among patients admitted to hospitals, the mortality rate ranged between 11% and 15%. COVID-19 is moderately infectious with a relatively high mortality rate, but the information available in public reports and published literature is rapidly increasing. The aim of this review is to summarize the current understanding of COVID-19 including causative agent, pathogenesis of the disease, diagnosis and treatment of the cases, as well as control and prevention strategies.

Clemens and Veuger (2020) focus on the declines in government sales and income tax collections across US states. According to the authors, COVID-19 has led to a substantial decline in consumption levels compared to income levels. This pattern is unlike the case in previous recessions, during which income decreased more than consumption. The authors find that the COVID-19 pandemic will reduce the states' tax collections by \$42 billion in the second quarter of 2020. For fiscal year 2021, the authors anticipate an overall decline in sales and income tax revenues of \$106 billion with heterogeneous losses across US states.

McKibbin and Fernando (2020) estimate the aggregate economic costs. Using a hybrid DSGE/CGE global model, the authors model COVID-19 as a negative shock to labor supply, consumption spending, financial markets, but as a positive shock to government expenditure, particularly stemming from health-related expenditures. The authors outline seven different scenarios and provide a range of estimates of the increase in mortality and the fall in GDP for a number of countries across the world. In the case of the most contained outbreak, the number of deaths reaches around 15 million, while the reduction in global GDP is around \$2.4 trillion in 2020.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the pandemic situation during covid-19
2. To assess the major problem faced by the working class during covid-19
3. To offer suitable suggestions to improve working environment

Hypotheses of the Study

- The degree of work has been declined compare to pre-Covid period
- The income of the people has been declined in the pandemic period

Methodology of the Study

To conduct a comprehensive study on the survey on impact of covid-19 on working class both primary data and secondary data has been used. The primary sources nearly 50 samples has been collected. In regard to the secondary data various sources has been collected from various University and Research institute libraries. Basically the data for the study have been collected from the various publications. The major sources have drawn from newspapers, books, journals, magazines, WHO reports and official web sources.

The Pandemic Situation During Covid-19

The World Bank in 2020 global GDP in 2020 relative to 2019 is forecasted to fall by 5.2%. Similarly, the OECD in 2020 forecasts a fall in global GDP by 6 to 7.6%, depending on whether or not a second wave of COVID-19 emerges. In its latest forecast, the International Monetary Fund in 2020 projected a contraction of 4.4% in light of the stronger than expected recoveries in advanced economies which lifted lockdowns during May and June of 2020.

The economic implications will be wide ranging and uncertain, with different effects expected on labor markets, production supply chains, financial markets, and GDP levels. The negative effects may vary by the stringency of the social distancing measures (e.g., lockdowns and related restrictions), their length of implementation, and the degree of compliance with them. In addition, the pandemic and the subsequent interventions may well lead to higher levels of mental health distress, increased economic inequality, and particularly harsh effects on certain socio-demographic groups. Studies documenting the socio-economic consequences of COVID-19 and the ensuing lockdowns. Social distancing and lockdown measures have been shown to adversely affect labor markets, mental health and well-being, racial inequality, and gender-related outcomes. The environmental implications, while likely to be positive overall, also deserve careful analysis.

The implementation of lockdown policy adversely affected public mental health, loneliness and depression. While it is thought that prior recession typically affected on men more than women many studies provide evidence that Covid-19 has largely negative effects on women's labour market outcomes while men increased their participation in household work and childcare duties during lockdowns, the burden of these tasks fell disproportionately on women. Women with school-age children faced greater declines in employment and work hours compared to men between April and August 2020. The reduction in work hours and employment can be explained by additions childcare responsibility job and skill characteristics and lower number of women involved in "Essential" industries. The spread of Covid-19 has resulted in a considerable slowdown in economic activities.

The Major Problem Faced by the Working Class During Covid-19

Table-1 Age Group of the Respondents

SI No	Age Parameters	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	18-25	08	16
2	25-50	37	74
3	50-60	05	10
4	60 above	00	00
Total		50	100

Source: Field study, Bangalore, Sept-Oct-2022.
Articles from various news papers and magazines.

It is evident from the table-1 majority of the respondents 74% belongs to the age group of 25-50 and very few respondents belongs to the age group of 18-25 i.e 16% and 50-60 10%. There are no respondents available in the age group of 60 and above.

Table-2 Gender of the Respondents

SI No	Gender	Male	Female	Total
1	Respondents	35	15	50
2	Percentage	70	30	100

Source: Field study, Bangalore, Sept-Oct-2022.
Articles from various news papers and magazines.

Graph-1 Gender of the Respondents

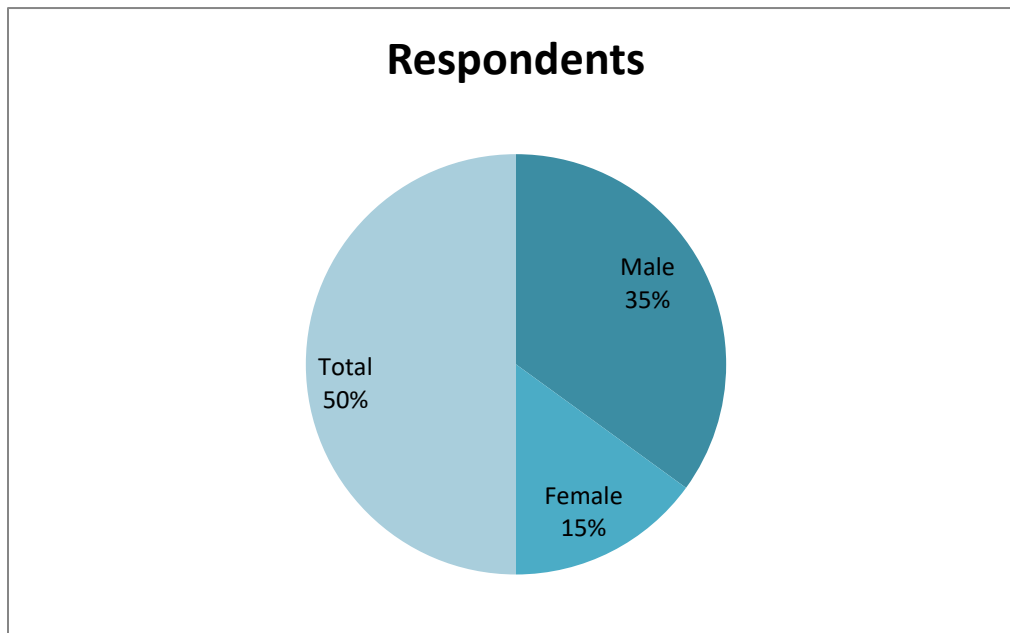


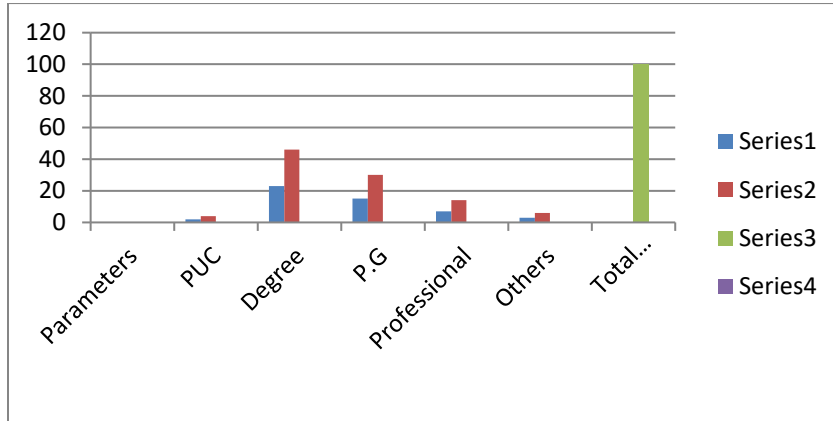
Table-2 that in regard to the gender information of the survey respondent 70% are male and 30% are female category.

Table-3 Educational Qualification of the Respondents

SI No	Parameters	No of Respondents	Percent
1	PUC	02	04
2	Degree	23	46
3	P.G	15	30
4	Professional	07	14
5	Others	03	06
Total		50	100

Source: Field study, Bangalore, Sept-Oct-2022.
Articles from various news papers and magazine

Graph-2 Educational Qualification of the Respondents



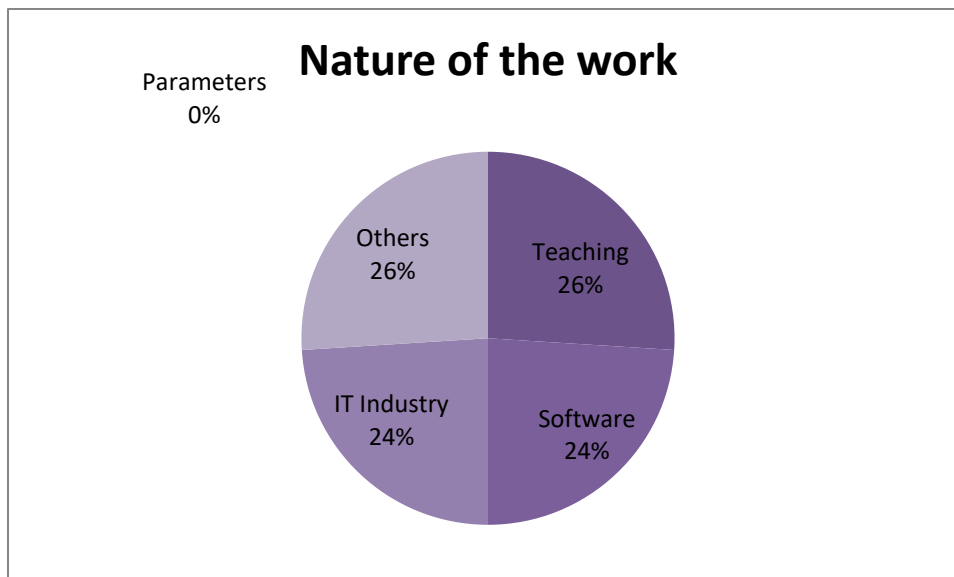
With regard to the educational qualification of the survey respondents majority have qualified upto degree level 46% followed by this 30% have secured post graduation degree. It is also observed that nearly 14% of the observed respondents have professionally qualified. Whereas only 4% are pre-university course and 6% are other category include S.S.L.C, Diploma, computer short term courses, ITI holders.

Table-4 Nature of the work of the Respondents

SI No	Parameters	No of Respondents	Percent
1	Teaching	13	26
2	Software	12	24
3	IT Industry	12	24
4	Others	13	26
Total		50	100

Source: Field study, Bangalore, Sept-Oct-2022.
Articles from various news papers and magazine

Graph-3 Nature of the work of the Respondents



The respondents of the survey are very limited to few category of the working profession. The respondents selected are belong to Teaching, Software, IT sector and others. In regard to teaching category nearly 26% have been interviewed. Similarly software and IT sector 24% each has been interviewed. Apart 26% are belong to other category includes according to survey reports microbiologist, tele-caller, Banking sector, police department reports, non-teaching staff, counseling psycho-social rehabilitation.

Table-5 Work experience of the Respondents

SI No	Years	No of Respondents	Percent
1	0-5	16	32
2	5-15	18	36
3	15-30	15	30
4	30-35	01	02
5	More than 35	00	-
Total		50	100

Source: Field study, Bangalore, Sept-Oct-2022.
Articles from various news papers and magazine

In regard to work experience the table-5 clearly shows that majority have experienced from 0-5 years, 5-15 years and 15-30 years. Whereas beyond 30 years nobody was available except one person. So therefore the opportunity is limited to only younger's, more than 35 years work experience people not available.

Table-6 Monthly income of the Respondents

SI No	Rs in Thousand	No of Respondents	Percent
1	Less than 10	01	02
2	10-20	08	16
3	20-30	14	28
4	30-50	17	34
5	More than 50	10	20
Total		50	100

Source: Field study, Bangalore, Sept-Oct-2022.
Articles from various news papers and magazine

In order to know the monthly income of the respondent, the survey clearly shows that majority of the respondents 34% are in the monthly income bracket of Rs.30.000 to Rs.50.000, 28% are in the income bracket of Rs.20.000 to 30.000 and 16% are in the group of Rs.10.000 to 20.000/-. Only one person falls in the income category of less than Rs.10.000/-.

Table-7 Working hours of the Respondents

SI No	Hours	No of Respondents	Percent
1	08	22	44
2	10	26	52
3	12	00	00
4	More than 12 hours	11	22
Total		50	100

Source: Field study, Bangalore, Sept-Oct-2022.
Articles from various news papers and magazine

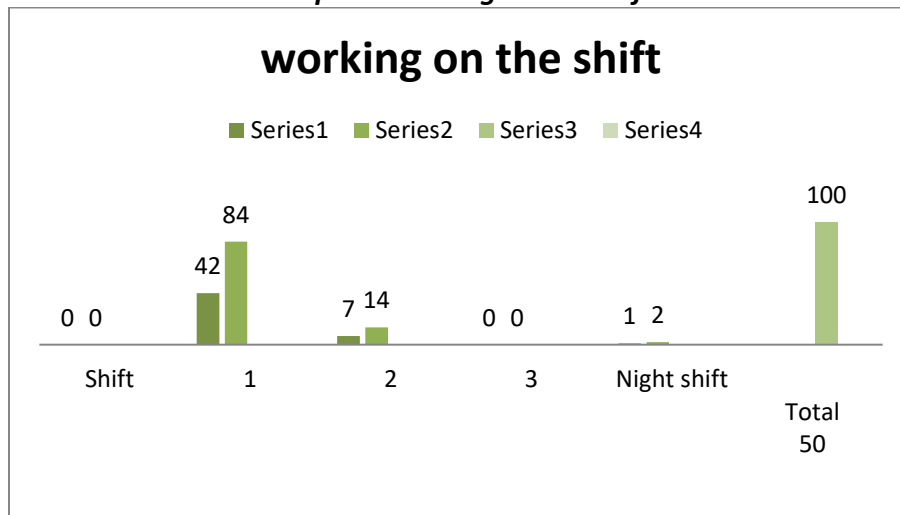
With regard to the assessment of working hours, majority of the respondent 52% are falls in the category of working upto 10 hour per day. Followed by this 44% are opined that they work upto eight hours a day. However, it is very interesting to note that 22 percent of the respondents reveals that they work more than 12 hours per day during lockdown period.

Table-8 Working on the shift

SI No	Shift	No of Respondents	Percent
1	1	42	84
2	2	07	14
3	3	00	00
4	Night shift	01	02
Total		50	100

Source: Field study, Bangalore, Sept-Oct-2022.
Articles from various news papers and magazine

Graph-4 Working on the shift



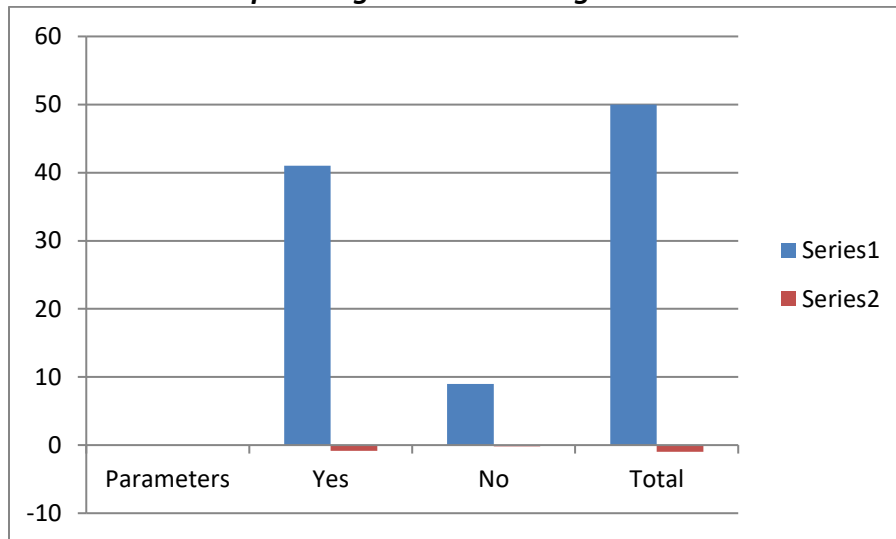
In view of the corona pandemic season the work was almost stall in every organization. However as per the direction from the government and the companies the workers are advised to work from the home. In regard to the working shift of the respondents nearly 84% of the survey respondents are working for the first shift only. There are only 14% of the respondents opined that they work for 2nd shift. However, it has been observed that our respondent agreed that he works in the night shift for the work.

Table-9 Regular work during covid-19

Parameters	Yes	No	Total
Did you get regular work during covid-19 period	41 (82%)	09 (18%)	50 (100%)

Source: Field study, Bangalore, Sept-Oct-2022.
Articles from various news papers and magazine

Graph-5 Regular work during covid-19



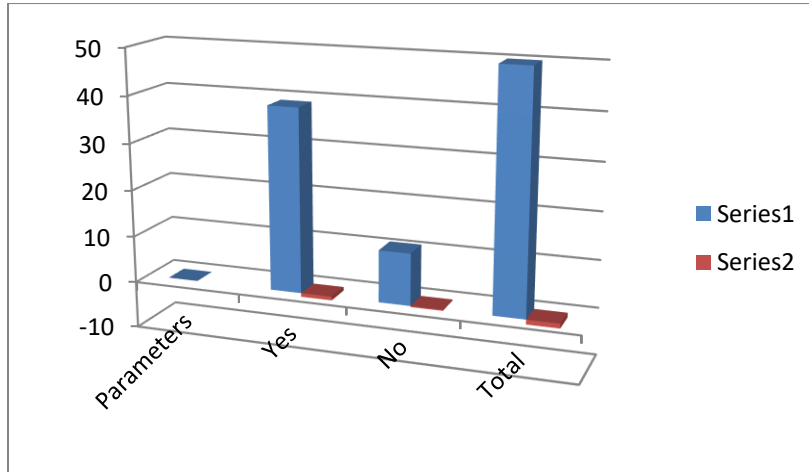
Although the entire economy have been stalled during the pandemic season. It is the advise of the company workers are allowed to work regularly on work from home basis. In this regard 82% of the respondents opined that they have been assigned regular job during the covid-19 and covid-20 season. Only 18% revealed that they did not get regular job.

Table-10 Full salary during covid-19

Parameters	Yes	No	Total
Did you get full salary during covid-19 period	39 (78%)	11 (22%)	50 (100%)

Source: Field study, Bangalore, Sept-Oct-2022.
Articles from various news papers and magazine

Graph-6 Full salary during covid-19



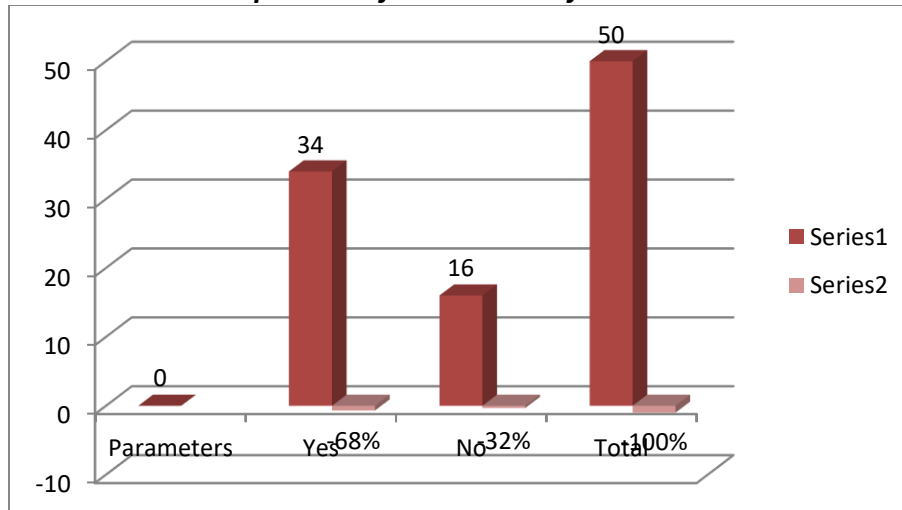
Although the economy was passing through a tough situation the companies made the workers to work from home. Hence the salary was dispersed accordingly. In this regard nearly 78% of the respondents have agreed that they have been paid full salary and only 22 percent of the respondents have come out with their salary was not only declined but also not regular.

Table-11 Comfortable work from home

Parameters	Yes	No	Total
Did you find any difficulties in work from home	34 (68%)	16 (32%)	50 (100%)

Source: Field study, Bangalore, Sept-Oct-2022.
Articles from various news papers and magazine

Graph-7 Comfortable work from home



The situation was very critical during the pandemic situation. The Economy face a severe financial crisis, many were lost their jobs. The degree of month income has been declined to the unorganized working category. In spite of this, few companies able to offer jobs during this period. It is witnessed from the table-

11 nearly 68% of the respondents agreed that they have been regular in availing job in work from home and they are also very comfortable in doing so.

Table-12 Difficulties in work from home

SI No	Parameters	No of Respondents	Percent
1	Mental stress	17	34
2	Work pressure	07	14
3	Lack of web facility	07	14
4	Technical problem	07	14
5	Unable to carry out the work	02	04
6	None of the above issues	10	20
Total		50	100

Source: Field study, Bangalore, Sept-Oct-2022.

Articles from various news papers and magazine

In regard to the technical difficulty is carry out the job majority of the workers who work from home are facing few limitation. It was a common opinion that they home mental stress, work pressure and lack of internet facilities. Apart nearly 4% gave opined that they are unable to carryout their job for various reasons. Among 20% workers opined that there is no any issues and they are enjoying their work during lockdown.

Table-13 Health issues during work from home covid-19

SI No	Parameters	No of Respondents	Percent
1	Head ache	13	26
2	Sleeplessness	04	08
3	Back pain	06	12
4	Eye stress	02	04
5	Others	09	18
6	Nothing any health issues	16	32
Total		50	100

Source: Field study, Bangalore, Sept-Oct-2022.

Articles from various news papers and magazine

In continuation of the table 12, it is very clear from the table-13 26% of the respondents have come out with head ache to continuous work with the computer. Similarly 8% and 12% respondents complaint about sleeplessness and back pain again 04% respondents suffering from eye stress according to survey others include personnel health issues 18%.

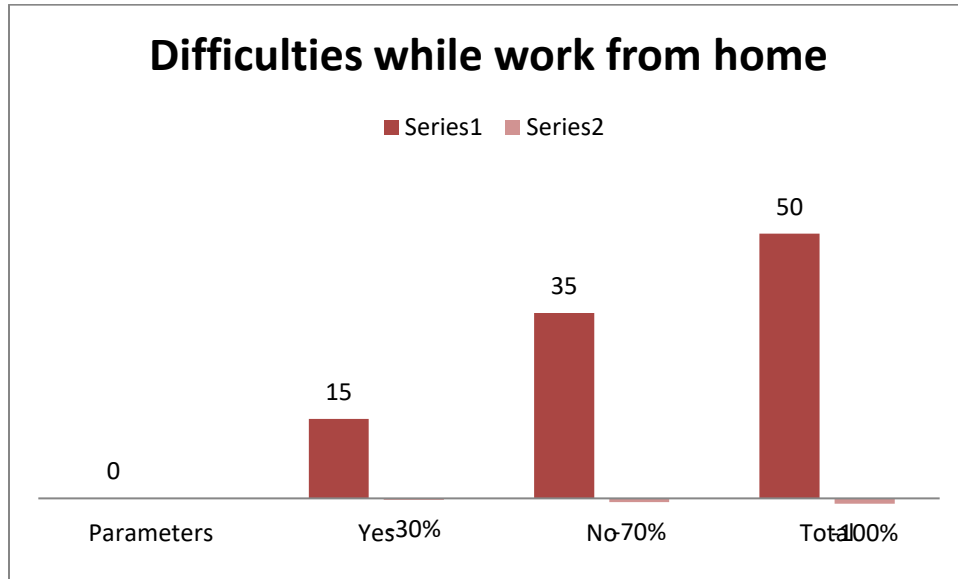
Table-14 Difficulties while work from home

Parameters	Yes	No	Total
Did you face any difficulties while work from home	15 (30%)	35 (70%)	50 (100%)

Source: Field study, Bangalore, Sept-Oct-2022.

Articles from various news papers and magazine

Graph-8 Difficulties while work from home



Majority of the respondents 70% opined that they do not find any difficulty in work from home. However, 30% have agreed that they find the work from home is difficult.

Table-15 Happy in work from home

Parameters	Yes	No	Total	Women		Men		Total
				Yes	No	Yes	No	
Did you feel happy in work from home	25 (50%)	25 (50%)	50 (100%)	08 (16%)	08 (16%)	18 (36%)	16 (32%)	50 (100%)

Source: Field study, Bangalore, Sept-Oct-2022.
Articles from various news papers and magazine

It is evident from the table -15 there is a equal majority of the respondent belong to 50%. Among that 25% likes work from home remaining 25% respondents dislikes work from homes due to various causes. There is a equal response between women and men i,e 16%. 16% women likes work from home due to freedom of work, Stress less, work time adjustment, free from travel and traffic, child care duties, health issues etc. Again 16% women respondents dislikes work from home duties due to continuous work, more stress etc. In the same way 36% men respondent likes work from home the reason is no commitment of the work, freedom of work, no travelling and traffic, no office schedule, meeting and extra work etc. Meanwhile 32% men respondent dislikes work from home due to work pressure, no coffee and tea break etc. While concluding this table men is greater 36% likes work from home than women 16%.

Table-16 Happy with the salary

Parameters	Yes	No	Total
Are you happy with the salary paid during covid-19	38 (76%)	12 (24%)	50 (100%)

Source: Field study, Bangalore, Sept-Oct-2022.
Articles from various news papers and magazine

Graph-9 Happy with the salary

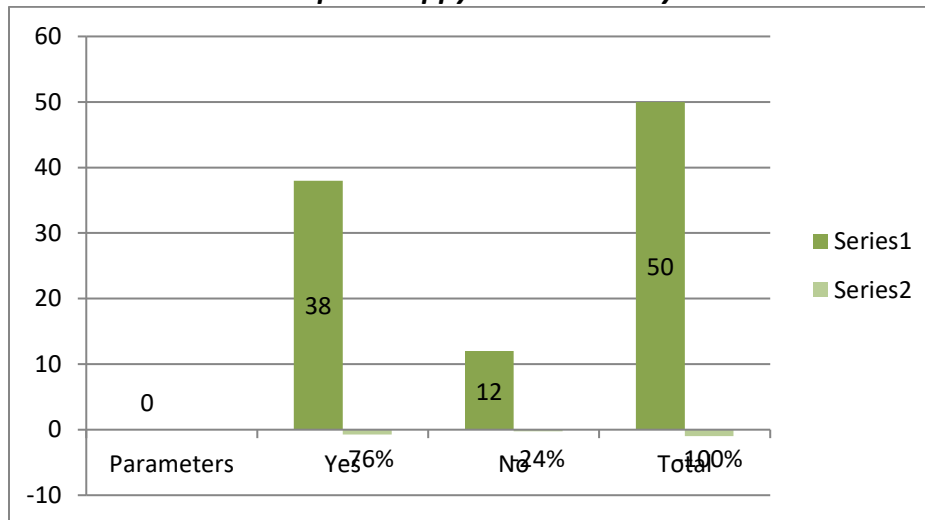


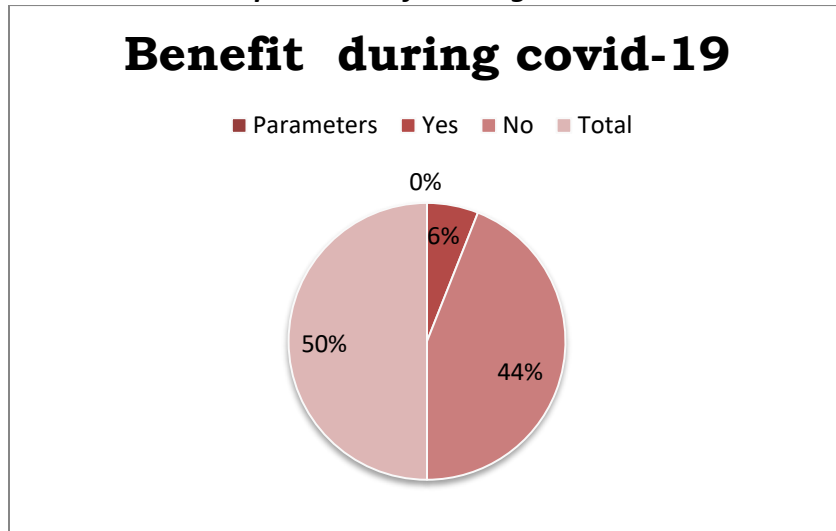
Table-16 shows that 76% of the respondents are happy with their salary during pandemic season and remaining 24% they are not happy with their salary due to commitment and high expectation.

Table-17 Benefit during covid-19

Parameters	Yes	No	Total
Did you benefit during covid-19	06 (12%)	44 (88%)	50 (100%)

Source: Field study, Bangalore, Sept-Oct-2022.
Articles from various news papers and magazine

Graph-10 Benefit during covid-19



The table-17 shows that during lockdown 88%. They are not benefit during this period due to personnel causes and 12% respondent benefited during lockdown.

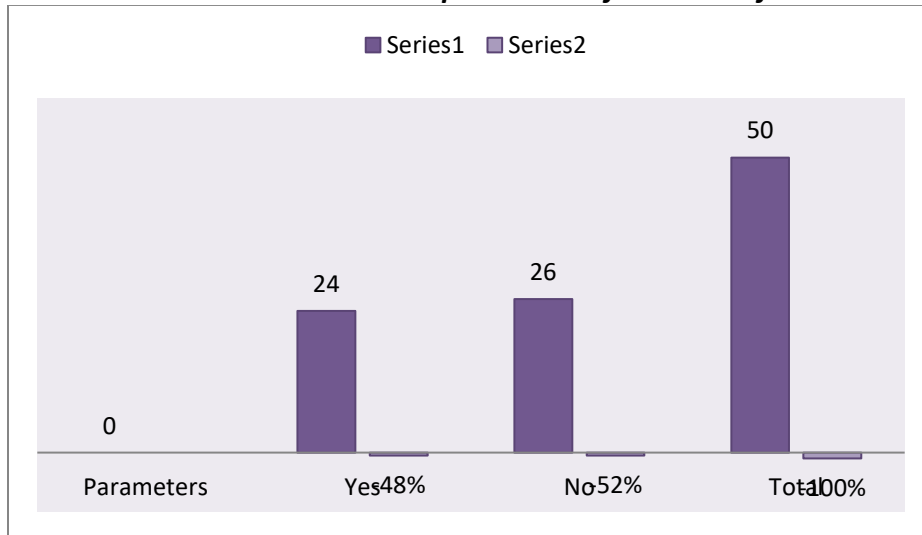
Table-18 Work from home for ever

Parameters	Yes	No	Total
Are you willing to work from home for ever	24 (48%)	26 (52%)	50 (100%)

Source: Field study, Bangalore, Sept-Oct-2022.

Articles from various news papers and magazine

Graph-11 Work from home for ever



While concluding table-18, 48% positive respondent willing to work for ever, majority of the respondent 52% are not interest work from home for ever. Due to their own causes.

Major Findings

- The work has been declined compare to pre-covid-19 period.
- The income of the people has been declined in the pandemic period.
- While conducting this survey the age group of 60 above respondent is not available.
- Among 100% gender respondent, 70% male responded. In that, only 30% female responded.
- During lockdown period only one respondent work less than 10,000/- salary i.e 2% out of 100%.
- Out of 50 samples nobody worked 3rd shift during covid-19 period.
- Among 100%. 82% respondent regularly worked, other 18% respondent semi-worked during pandemic season.
- Only 78% employees received full salary another 22% employees received only half of the salary during lockdown.
- In survey 20% respondent enjoyed their work from home. The respondent are free from mental stress, work pressure, lack of web facility, technical problem and unable to carry out the work out of 100%.
- In 100% survey majority of the workers suffering from various health issues among that 32% respondents nothing any health issues.
- Out of 100% men is greater 36% likes work from home than women in 16% according to survey report
- 88% employees not Benefit during lockdown due to personnel causes only 12% people Benefited during pandemic season.
- Among 52% employees dislikes work from home other 48% likes work from home for ever out of 100%.

Suggestions

- Government should setup more health center especially around in bangalore to mitigate the problem.
- Government should raise funds for Covid-19 kits.
- Government should direct municipal authorities to take necessary pre-cautionary methods to control the more number of cases.
- The municipal authority should ensure cleanliness in and around the residential area.
- To advice use of compulsory mask as a pre-cautionary measure in particularly in crowded area example Train, buses, school and colleges, government offices etc.

Conclusion

So in this way during pandemic suddenly the size of production decline than gradually raises productivity in service sector majority of the working class people satisfied with their work and salary during lockdown season. Somehow very low class working people they are not satisfied their work due to mental stress, technical problem salary, limited opportunity etc according to my observation.

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