PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt / Egyptology

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN RAWALAKOT

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Saima Aftab, Nighat Younas, Isbah Nisar. Impact Of Covid-19 On Employment Status In Rawalakot--Palarch's Journal Of Archaeology Of Egypt/Egyptology 19(4), 966-987. ISSN 1567-214x

Keywords: COVID-19, Social Status, Functional Well-Being, And Unemployment.

ABSTRACT:
This study aims to look into the relationship between COVID-19 and their undesirable influences on unemployment, functional well-being, and social status.Covid-19 has wreaked havoc all over the world. The current situation was critical at the time, and not just one area was susceptible to infection, but virtually every state, including the world's largest economy, was affected. This study was unique in its nature in its attempt this study looks at different parameters in COVID-19 scenarios. Analysis was made on SPSS 23 software. Data were collected from 190 individuals. And we found a direct positive relationship between COVID-19 and unemployment. Functional wellbeing and social status were also found negative relationships with COVID-19. Theoretical and practical implications are provided followed by conclusions.

INTRODUCTION

Covid-19, also known as Corona Virus, has caused widespread devastation. At that time, the situation across the planet was urgent, although not only one region which was vulnerable to infection, but almost every state, including the world's largest economy, has been affected. Even though the World Health Organization (WHO) has issued different procedures to ensure that the general population is not worried. So, taking all those factors into account, the governments of each country went into lockdown mode, taking the same precautions as the country where the disease originated. Because disrupting the chain was so important to the countries, they decided to suspend all international and local flights as well as prevent people from moving from one place to another. Due to this the movement of people came to a standstill. On the other hand, the government has ordered the public not to gather as a large number of

deaths can occur even in a modest gathering. The limits imposed to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic and to relieve stress on regional health services appeared to be effective. As a result of their quarantine procedures, most countries have seen a reduction in new cases. Despite these limitations, COVID-19 has an impact on many aspects of economic activity around the world. For example, the pandemic has disrupted supply chains and global trade around the world. Retail, business, leisure, hospitality and transportation were all facing hardship. In most sectors, these industries employ more than a quarter of the workforce.

According to WHO (2020) (Rida Waheed, 2020), COVID-19 was a novel infectious coronavirus disease, which first appeared in the city of Wuhan, China in December 2019. The first death was confirmed on January 11, 2020 (WHO 2020). Despite the defensive efforts of the city of Wuhan, travelers resulted in the virus spreading to cities across China and then to other countries around the world. On March 11, 2020, WHO (World Health Organization) acknowledged that COVID-19 is a global pandemic and raised concerns for the rest of the world to take appropriate precautions. The COVID-19 pandemic has wreaked havoc on our lives in a way we never imagined. Because of both individual and social structural variables, there are increased risks to health and well-being for people with intellectual disabilities.

As firms lose revenue, unemployment is expected to rise dramatically, turning a supply-side shock into a large demand-side shock to the economy. As a result, lakhs of people were facing the risk of losing their jobs and mostly did. Global tourism is also suffering due to local and international border restrictions. For example, China's air passenger traffic has decreased by about 85% year on year, and the same is true in neighboring countries such as Vietnam and Sri Lanka. Long-term limits on international travel are expected to have a significant negative impact on the local economy which relies on tourists as a primary source of foreign exchange revenue.

Tourism accounts for about 20% of GDP and nearly 60% of foreign exchange revenues in the Bahamas, Cabo Verde, Maldives, and other Caribbean islands dropdown. Furthermore, SMEs provides 123 million people and contribute to 80% of the worldwide tourism sector were also mostly affected. Many tourism-dependent countries, like the Caribbean, increasingly depends on tourists visiting from the United States, the same would be true everywhere.

Unemployment in these countries would increase to such an extent that the livelihoods of low-skilled workers would be severely affected if their only source of money were visitors. Emerging regions with strong trade ties with the European Union, the United States and other developed countries are particularly vulnerable to slow growth. Cabo Verde and Sao Tome and Principe, for example, ship 90% of their goods to Europe. In Morocco and Tunisia, it is over 60%. As a result, if demand from Europe declines, these economies will suffer major declines. The Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico are in the same boat, with more than half of their exports going to the United States.

Similarly, a sharp decline in purchasing power in Europe and the United States may result in a decrease in imports from underdeveloped countries. In addition, several automotive manufacturers in Europe and the United States have announced a halt to mass production. Many companies across the world, especially in the automotive, electronics and telecommunications industries, are facing component shortages as China's exports declined by 17.2% year-on-year in January and February 2020. In addition, tight financial conditions can force businesses to liquidate quickly. Adding to the negative pressures of the credit market, banks may be forced to cut lending. As commercial and retail loan defaults increase, bank balance sheets can deteriorate, limiting the ability of banks to lend and therefore increasing the vulnerability of local banking institutions.

This study is valuable for both managers and subordinates, who want to identify factors that can improve workers performance, minimize job loss after the reopening of organizations. It is also useful for institutes to enhance leader support towards subordinates, through professional development and intensive care. Research on working organizations is important due to their role, that guarantees the welfare and quality of human social life. Additionally, it is a fact that every sector is affected due to COVID-19, but the working sector needs special attention, to know what workers status of Rawalakot citizens is after reopening of societal routines. This study intends to investigate the most basic social capital development. This study will investigate what is the unemployment status of students after the reopening of societal routines after the COVID-19 pandemic waves. Organizations and workers need to know what immediate attempts are needed to do. How they manage their selves to be on track, how they minimize the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic, and institutes may facilitate with full support from workers.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Under various sections, this chapter presents a literature review of factors such as COVID-19, their impact, social status and functional well-being. It also addresses the explicit relationship between several theoretical aspects, as well as covers parts of the theoretical framework and hypothesis formulation. COVID–19 has quickly spread over the world. Many medical experts have researched in this area to investigate its biological structure and features. They have made numerous attempts to find a cure or vaccination for it. Similarly, several economists have studied COVID-19 to assess its impact on many domains such as banking institutions, unemployment, financial markets, industries, and education, among others (Abouk, & Heydari, 2021). Investigate the reasons for unemployment and the extent to which people were affected by pandemic singularities.

Researchers can use the COVID-19 pandemic to define and characterize how precarious work creates physical, relational, behavioral, intellectual, economic, and emotional vulnerabilities that impact the aftermath of disasters such as the COVID-19 pandemic (Acemoglu, Chernozhukov, Werning & Whinston,2020) (e.g., unemployment, psychological stress). For example, studies can examine how problematic work in multiple sectors creates vulnerabilities that indicate the consequences of a COVID-19 pandemic such as unemployment and mental

health (Munywoki, 2020). This could include large-scale cohort studies examining how the COVID-19 problem has fueled a generation of financial insecurity among those who leave school and find work. Researchers could also explore how government and nonprofit programs can help adapt quickly and cushion the impact of precarious work on a wide variety of outcomes. For example, direct cash assistance is becoming increasingly popular as an inexpensive way to help poor people (Evans & Popova, 2014).

Everyone is affected by the COVID-19 outbreak, but those who are already at risk are the hardest hit (e.g., already depressed individuals). During and after the COVID-19 pandemic and the effects of isolation and quarantine, we can see an increase in depression and behavior among people at risk. While it is unclear whether this surge will be short-term or long-term (or both), the mental health community should be prepared for it and can use this difficult time to improve suicide prevention (Metcalfe & Rasooly,2020).People can talk about depression and anxiety more than ever before. Sharing negative emotional experiences seems fewer stigmas than before. Causalities have become a topic that was easily discussed by any age, and it might be easier for individuals and psychiatrists to ask directly about attached risks. People today recognize the value of social support in times of crisis and generally agree that it saves lives.

As businesses suffer financially, underemployment is likely to spike, converting a rise in prices into wider market volatility for the economy. As a result, millions of people are at risk of losing their jobs (Blustein et al., 2020). The closing of national and international borders also has a significant impact on global tourism. China's air passengers, for example, fell by almost 85 percent compared to the previous year, and this also applies to other surrounding countries. Long-term restrictions on international flights are expected to harm financial systems that rely on tourism as the primary source of external foreign exchange income.

Many tourism dependent countries are heavily reliant on tourist arrivals. Such economies would prefer to increase underemployment to such an extent that the livelihoods of low-skilled workers are seriously affected when their income is derived solely from tourism-related sources (Kawohl & Nordt 2020). In addition, the sharp drop in consumer spending could cause developing countries to reduce their exports to the rest of the world.

According to Acs & Karpman, (2020), unemployment has already risen from 3.9 percent to 6 percent and is set to continue to rise. So, the coronavirus crisis has the potential to exacerbate social inequalities and particularly endanger young people, women, and people with a lower level of education or professional qualifications (Acs & Karpman, 2020). Consequently, workers under 30 are more than twice as likely to work in closed industries as over 30, and the same is true for those without qualifications.

Swine flu, SARS, Ebola, MERS and most recently the COVID-19 pandemic were all some of the worst epidemics and pandemics in human history (Kaur et al., 2020). The COVID-19 has impacted virtually all areas of the economy, seriously affecting daily life. Low-income and emerging countries as well as

industrialized countries are among the countries hardest hit by the pandemic. The economy has suffered significant job losses as a result of the lockdown. The relationship between pandemics and unemployment has a simple theoretical basis. The recent outbreak is a good example of this. Whenever there has been a large-scale outbreak in human history, preventive efforts have been made to mitigate the effects of the pandemic (Kelly, 2020). In the most recent pandemic, for example, a lockdown was introduced worldwide (Habicht, Pate, Varotto & Galassi 2020). With industrial plants closed, the extensive shutdowns are becoming one of the main causes of the economic slowdown.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the study was to look at the impact of COVID-19 on unemployment and functional well-being in the post-COVID-19 era. i.e., government strategies to lessen the economic damage and get the economy back on track. The study's research design, research approach, demographic, sample, and sampling technique are all discussed. According to Sekaran (2003), in a problem situation, the first step is to determine the determinants and establish a theoretical foundation, followed by creating the investigation to acquire data and analyze it in order to find a solution. As a result, this part covers the general research strategy as well as data gathering methodologies and data analysis strategies. The key components of research and how to get started with different research methods. Study techniques and data collection methods are also provided for better documentation. In addition to explaining the dimensions of relations, the statistical techniques will examine the relationships between various variables and define how they are linked.

This study is causal as it aims to define the relationship and influences among several parameters. In addition, the study describes the basis of several factors that are theoretically and practically related, resulting in a research equation. For this investigation, the “deductive technique” was used, in which the hypothesis is derived from the existing theory. The aim of this study is to discover and review the factors that contribute to unemployment and negatively affect the functional well-being of those who do not lose their jobs.

The goal of the research is to determine the impact of the COVID-19 on unemployment in Rawalakot. This city has its own distinct culture and economic traits that distinguish it from others. Furthermore, data is designed to be acquired from citizens in order to capture the genuine reference and spirit of data (which were locals are working individuals). All hurdles and obstacles are expected to somehow lead to unemployment and functional well-being. So, our study has been purely based on these two related things. Unemployment and functional well-being in recent times are stitched due to the COVID-19 crisis. Quantitative research methodology has been prominent in the social sciences in recent times, as it uses well-defined tools and methodologies to obtain verifiable and reliable data (de Vous, 2001). Quantitative study uses data to interpret facts and evidence and can also identify links, causes, and effects (Wiersma and Jurs, 2005).

This design is considered quantitative because it employs quantitative data to examine the relationship between variables. Data were collected through a questionnaire technique that involved the use of questionnaires that included questions about age, education, and status. On-line questionnaires, self-administered questionnaires and phone interviews are all examples of questionnaire types that can be used (Creswell and Creswell, 2017). Self-administered questionnaires were implemented in this study even though they have many benefits, such as saving time while collecting data.

The study focuses on the impact of COVID-19 on the amount of job options available. Our research is seeking for the most closely related term that can also refer to a person's functional health. Unemployment and functional well-being were the two variables examined in this study. A systematic questionnaire in English was used to collect information. A total of 23 questions were asked in a questionnaire. Before starting the demographic information, they were first asked about their desire to participate in this study and the aim of the study. Data protection was guaranteed, and all ethical guidelines were taken into account in the data collection. The demographic questions include gender, age, education, marital status, employment status and annual income. In most cases, social science research is divided into two types: qualitative research methods and quantitative research methods. Quantitative techniques have been used in this research paper. According to De Vaus and De Vaus (2013), quantitative research is more reliable, consistent, and effective, and is more chosen because it measures the nature as well as the strength of various postulated linkages in theoretical frameworks. In addition, Chase,Teel,Thornton-Chase,and Manfredo, (2016) claimed that quantitative study design assists in producing more reliable results.

This research paper primarily analyzes the impact of COVID-19 on unemployment, functional well-being, and social status, as well as some of the new COVID-19 outcomes. It also looks at a number of factors that can contribute to the decline in job prospects. This research is a 'causal investigation'. Such studies are used by researchers to look for answers to questions aimed at describing causal relationships between interventions (Baxter et al., 2008). As a result, this description includes program implications and implementation (Yin, 2003). This type of research is done when a particular phenomenon requires a deeper explanation.

Although the respondents were called to fill out questionnaires at their workplaces, where it was possible, a field study was conducted. Respondents have the option of answering whether provided in the workplace or through an online platform. Closed and structured questionnaires were employed in this investigation. Furthermore, because the study setting was non-fictional, that is, the natural environment, it is ensured the confidentiality of their data, allowing them to reveal their true feelings. The respondents completed their questionnaires at work in a natural setting (Brennan,Chugh,& Kline, 2002). In the questionnaire distribution, the amount of researcher influence is minimal. The investigation is done in a natural setting. We also keep in mind all the COVID-19 SOPs. The restrictions and SOPs of COVID-19 were also some of the constraints, making access more difficult for respondents than in previous

years. As a result, the participation of the researcher in questionnaire delivery is minimal.

Citizens or various things can be used as units of analysis, in which researchers analyze their characteristics to arrive at a conclusion. Individual people, teams, organizations, triads, regions, and societies are examples of units of analysis from which researchers collect data. Individuals are really the unit of analysis for this study. The cross-sectional research design was used in this study. This was summed up with the data are taken one at a time. Timely data was collected by the researcher. So conclusively at is briefed that data was collected at one time.

According to Sekaran (2003), a population is a collection of objects, events or people that the researcher wishes to study. Due to several constraints and limitations, such as time, money, study design and COVID-19 limitation, it was impossible to study the entire population. As a result, the researcher used facility sampling to collect data from staff employed in Ravalkot. Data was collected from Rawalkot residents until the required sample size was reached. We all know how important the hospitality and tourism industries are to the global economy (Breitsohl & Garrod, 2016). It is also clear that COVID-19 mostly affects those sectors which are mostly based on the revenue of the tourism sector.

The study's targeted respondents include Rawalakot workers in government and private institutions, as well as the general public. Employees from the public and private sectors made up the study's population. Sampling is the practice of selecting only a small number of examples to help draw any conclusions about the study population (Singleton, Straits, and Straits, 2005). Since it is almost difficult to collect data from the entire population, sampling was necessary. As a result, a significant percentage was chosen from the population to ensure that the results could be generalized. This study employed a sample of residents of Rawalakot to obtain results whether they were infected with COVID-19 or not. Workers and general citizens of Rawalakot city will make up the study's sample. For their responses, 230 students will be contacted. The sample has a drawback in terms of the study's generalizability, because this research was conducted on individual workers in specific COVID-19 situations. As a result, the variables, such as selection bias, worker maturity, and family income situations, may differ in any other identical study. This study uses a handy sampling technique, which is a non-probability sampling method. So, this study applied a convenience sampling method and also employed a snowball sampling technique. Data collection is critical and serves as the heart of the research project. For the development of the study, it was necessary to collect data using different methods. To recap, primary and secondary data are the two types of data that are most likely to be used in different studies. General facts and opinions on the research area, data collection area, and empirical data are included in the primary data. Research articles, academic papers on various subjects, and books are examples of secondary data. Similarly, in our case, data was collected from Rawalakot citizens or working people who were there during COVID-19. So, our data was primary in nature.

Due to the COVID-19 SOPs being introduced across the country to create social distance and curb the spread of disease, it was not possible to personally do engagement with the community. That is why we decided to conduct an online questionnaire using all available methods to reach the public. The sample size of our study was 230 and 190 respondent's responses were somehow useful. And other 40 respondents were those where responses have major missing areas. Based on important demographic information some responses were also eliminated from this study. The general population of Rawalakot was enrolled in the study using a convenience and snowball sampling approach. The participants were contacted via a web-based questionnaire based on Google forms. The questionnaire link was distributed to the general public via WhatsApp, Facebook, and email addresses.

Before the main study, a pilot study was conducted as a trial. The pilot project aims to see if the research tools are viable. Before conducting a pilot study, researchers must have a clear understanding of research questions, techniques, and topic to assess how well they will function and, if necessary, adjust them (Hughes,&Tight 1996).Experimental testing is important for determining the usefulness of a questionnaire because it can identify flaws in questionnaire design. According to Wellman and Kruger (1999), it is also an important study, as it helps to measure processes as well as detect defects in the explanation of ambiguous items in the questionnaire.

Its purpose is to determine whether traditional approaches, materials and methods are effective, as well as to warn of the need to adapt them if necessary. Although pilot testing is expensive, it can save a significant amount of time, effort and effort that would otherwise be wasted on questionnaires that produce unreliable and inaccurate results (Oppenheim, 2000). A pilot research was conducted among Rawalkot residents (55 respondents). Face validity (i.e., cultural validity) of the factor structures of the measure is the goal of this pilot project (Avey, Wernsing, & Palanski, 2012; Aycan, Kanungo,and Sinha, 1999). In the pilot test, the comments of 55 people were collected.

But fortunately, pilot study results were according to our expectations. Pilot study result ensures that this study instruments has good reliability. So, these pilot study results were not only satisfying but it clears some of the questions in our mind. So, we adopted the same ways which were discussed in the above part of the methodology section.

RESULTS

The data in this study were analyzed with SPSS. The measurement model was used to test reliability and validity. Regression analysis was used to test hypotheses. And no mediation and moderation analysis needs exploration to test their hypothesis. So, this study has a clear direct relationship only.

Statistical Analysis:

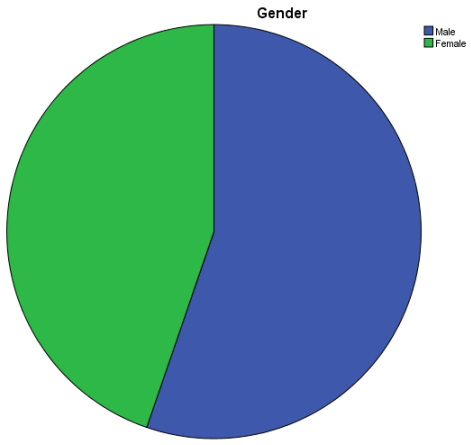
In the structured questionnaires, there were almost no blank values, neither in demographics nor in other items. The questionnaire was available to the respondents through online platforms. And it was provided through accessible

and easy ways. The mean and standard deviation of variables were calculated (SD). Reliability and correlations analysis were applied. The below table represents the minimum and maximum values provided by our respondents:

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Mean**	**S. D**
COVID-19	190	1.00	5.00	3.12	.43
Functional Well-Being	190	1.00	5.00	3.66	.76
Social Status	190	1.00	5.00	3.03	.67

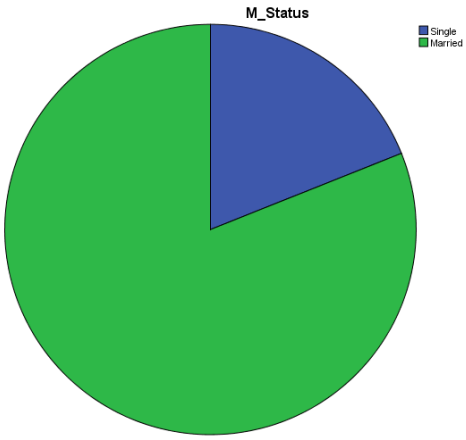
Demographic Details

Gender Frequency and Percentage					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	105	55.3	55.3	55.3
	Female	85	44.7	44.7	100.0
	Total	190	100.0	100.0	



The above table and chart present the gender details in this study. The above table presents frequencies of male and female. Male frequency was 105 and female frequency was 85. 55% of our respondents were male and 44% of our respondents were female.

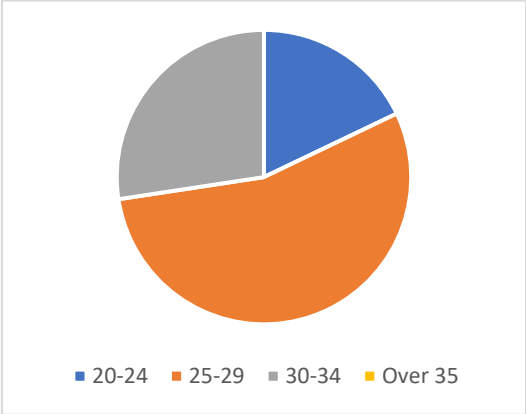
Marital Status					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Single	36	18.9	18.9	18.9
	Married	154	81.1	81.1	100.0
	Total	190	100.0	100.0	



The Marital status shows single and married individuals. The widow was also our third option for this question. It can be considered as a good societal aspect that not a single case was found that were separated. 36 individuals were single and 154 of our respondents were married. Married individuals were high. It might be the reason that our society encourages early marriages. Only 18% of our respondents were found single. The remaining 154% were those individuals who were married.

Age Frequency and Percentage

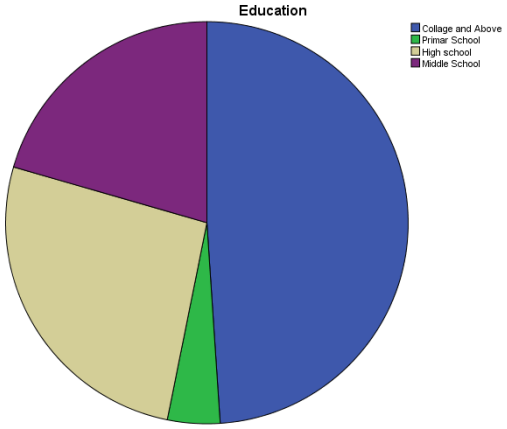
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	20-24	34	17.9	17.9	17.9
	25-29	104	54.7	54.7	72.6
	30-34	52	27.4	27.4	100.0
	Total	190	100.0	100.0	



The section contains the age details of our study respondents. Which indicate our responders' age percentage and frequency.34 of our respondents were from an age range of 20-24. The second age range of our respondents was 25-29, which were 104. The third age category in our questionnaire was 30-34. And under this age range, our respondents were only 52. And the percentage of these categories was 17%, 54% and 27% respectively.

Education level Frequency and Percentage

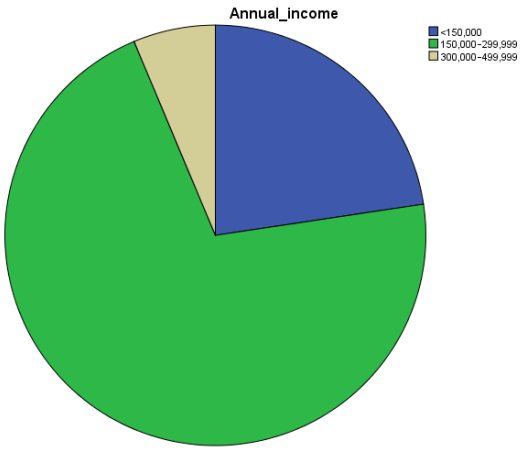
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Collage and Above	93	48.9	48.9	48.9
	Primary School	8	4.2	4.2	53.2
	High school	50	26.3	26.3	79.5
	Middle School	39	20.5	20.5	100.0
	Total	190	100.0	100.0	



The education level table is placed above which contains frequency and percentage details. Collage and above qualified respondents were 93. Primary school qualified individuals were only 8. High school qualified individuals were 50. And lastly, 39 of our respondents were from middle school qualification. The percentage of our respondents 48.9%, 4.2%, 26.3% and 20.5% were their percentages in a total of 100. The total number of our respondents was 190.

Annual Income Details

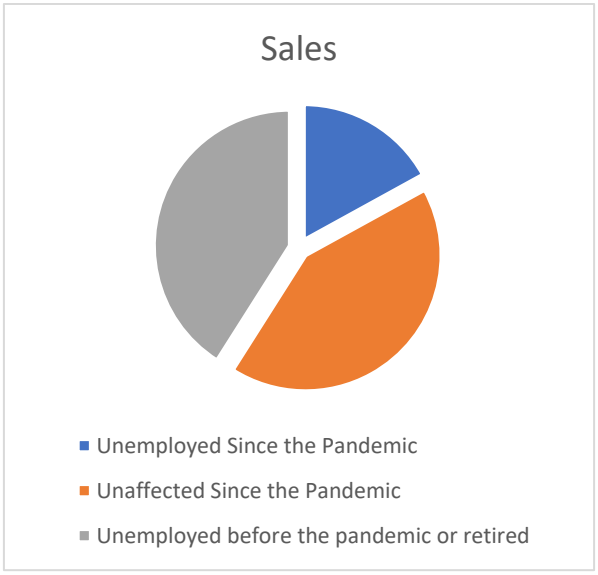
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	<150,000	43	22.6	22.6	22.6
	150,000–299,999	135	71.1	71.1	93.7
	300,000–499,999	12	6.3	6.3	100.0
	Total	190	100.0	100.0	



Annual income was also considered as demographic in this study which only shows the percentage and frequency of our sample. The annual income was only their personal income. Not overall family income was asked. In our societies still, we have the joint family concept. But every individual needs to contribute to the day-to-day activities of the family. And we also observed that individual was more concerned about their personal income rather than a decline in the overall family lifestyle. This was the main reason we only ask their personal income.

Employment Status

Characteristics	Unemployed Since the Pandemic	Unaffected Since the Pandemic	Unemployed before the pandemic or retired
Total 100% (190)	17%	42%	41%



DATA SCREENING

All the factors like data screening, looking for missing values, outliers, distribution, and linearity were taken into account while analyzing the data.

DATA CLEANING

The collected data were considered to detect missing values, profiling, and normality, as some researchers have proposed this step (see, Hare et al., 2006). According to these academics, it is important to clean the data to ensure the correctness of the results. Consequently, data cleaning was also performed in this study.

Missing Values

Missing values occur when a respondent, knowingly or unknowingly, does not provide the required information. This problem is especially common in questionnaire-based research. In this study, therefore, the missing value problem has been taken into account. And it is fortunate that this study did not contain any missing values.

Normal Distribution

For SPSS-based analysis, normality is a strict assumption. As a result, Bollen (1989) proposed to use skewness and kurtosis to determine univariate normality. According to Skew, the distribution should be skewed around the mean. Positive skewness suggests that most scores are below average, while negative skewness indicates most scores are above average (Thomson, 2004). The presence of kurtosis suggests that its distribution has reached its peak (Thomson, 2004). Positive kurtosis has a large peak with short tails while negative kurtosis has a smaller peak with long tails. Positive kurtosis is called leptokurtic while negative kurtosis is called platykurtic (Tabachnick and Fidell, 1996).

Significant skew, significant kurtosis or both can be found in data distribution. The default skew index (z-score) is 3.0; positive skew is greater than 3.0 while negative skew is less than -3.0. (Tabachnick and Fidell, 1996). Furthermore, normality can be assessed using both graphical and statistical methods. This study found no significant skew or kurtosis. All variables had a predetermined range of values and were evenly distributed.

Outliers

An outlier is a case with scores that differ from other data cases (Barnett, 1994). Outliers defy the assumption of normality and therefore have the potential to skew the results. Univariate outliers have extreme scores on only one variable, while multivariate outliers have excessive scores on multiple variables. Box plots are used to analyze outliers, and in this work, they were also used to investigate univariate outliers. The term "box plot" refers to a graphical representation of data distribution that includes the upper and lower quartiles and the median.

An outlier is a case that is not in the box (Barnett, 1994). In addition, because box plots depend on the median, they can be used even if the data is not distributed regularly. The proposed model was examined both with and without multivariate outliers. According to the findings, multivariate outliers did not significantly affect the fitness of the model. In big data sets, there are usually few outliers, and the original metric is more important for confirming findings than the modified metric (Kline, 2005). As a result, the data was reviewed to ensure it was within our acceptable range and only a limited number of outliers were retained. No data transformations were used in this study.

RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

Variabls	Items	Cronbach's alpha
Functional Well-Being	7	.825
Social Status	7	.786

CORRELATION ANALYSIS

The purpose of correlation analysis is just to illustrate the relationship that exists between variables. Correlation analysis is a necessary step in every study. Correlation analysis only indicates whether identical or opposing variables this study has. Somewhat correlation is necessary to found among the dependent variables. But the correlation results do not explain the essential relationships. Negative and positive values only indicate the nexus of relationship among variables. Correlation analysis is used to assess coefficients between variables; Pearson correlations are the most broadly used approach for measuring interrelationship between two variables. If the correlation value is zero, there is no dependency between variables, and the values range from -1 to +1.

Correlation Analysis			
	1	2	3
COVID-19	1		
Functional Well-Being	-.492**	1	
Social Status	-.435**	.389**	1
**= P<.001			

These results provide initial support to our hypothesis. COVID-19 was found in negative relation with functional wellbeing and social status. on the base of these correlational results, we are expecting that it might leads us to accept our hypothesis.

REGRESSION ANALYSIS

To predict and assess the causal link between the independent and dependent variables, regression analysis is performed. Each variable index was created by adding up all of the questions for each variable and determining the mean. The following table shows the R-square, R-square change, and beta-coefficient values.

Regression Analysis						
	Functional well Being			**Social Status**		
Predictors	**β**	**R^2**	**ΔR^2**	**β**	**R^2**	**ΔR^2**
COVID-19	**-.338*** **	**.114**	**.111**	**-.435*** **	**.237**	**.234**
N=190, *=p<.05, **=p< .01 and ***=p<.001.						

Above table results show thatCOVID-19 was strongly influencing functional well-being and social status. And these regression results confirm this study hypothesis 2 and 3. Which were about that COVID-19 is negatively influencing functional well-being and social status? COVID-19 causes changes in functional well-being and social status, which supports our hypothesis. The value of p indicates a substantial level, indicating strong support for our hypothesis.

4.1.1. Hypothesis Summary		
NO	Hypothesis statement	**Results**
1	COVID-19 has a positive relation with Unemployment.	Accepted
2	COVID-19 has a negative relation with Functional Well-Being.	Accepted
3	COVID-19 has a negative relation with Social Status of individuals.	Accepted

Due to the ongoing nature of the COVID-19 pandemic, it has been impossible to fully understand the short- and long-term effects of this global disruption on the careers of men and women in every field. This study found significant changes in construction divisions and types of jobs, careers, productivity, promotion, mentorship and networking ties, and mental health and wellness after collecting preliminary data. The above discussion represents those parts of the investigation that the committee agreed was supported by preliminary data, evidence, and information.

Pandemics do not happen randomly. Pandemics affect communities as a result of people's established relationships with the environment, other animal species and each other. While the exact timing and location of the coronavirus epidemic that led to this pandemic was difficult to predict, it was not so for the development of a new respiratory virus and the threat it would pose to urbanized countries with significant transport links and underfunded public health systems.

Finally, in the event of a pandemic, authorities should always be ready to adapt and refine public health signals as circumstances change. Putting on a mask is a good example. Initially, public health professionals argued that masks should be reserved for medical personnel and that only the sick should wear them. When new evidence emerged about the need to wear a mask to reduce community transmission of the virus, those officials changed their advice, but many of the country's political leaders clouded the message.

DISCUSSION:

Unemployment is a serious problem that most countries around the world are grappling with. Unemployment is similar to a giraffe in that it is easier to see than to describe. The unemployment crisis has been going on for a long time. Nonetheless, it was observed in its most severe form in affluent countries during the Great Depression (1930s), while it was witnessed in underdeveloped countries after World War II (1945). Despite the economic recovery, employment growth has slowed in recent years. Meanwhile, the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown is having a serious impact on Rawalakot's unemployment rate as most private companies lay off their staff. Informal sector workers were hardest hit by the lockdown as most of them lost their jobs while construction projects were suspended (South,Diz,& Chappell, 2020). Thousands of people fled cities in the absence of a capital and marched hundreds of kilometers back home without a functioning public transport system to demonstrate their pain. The aim of this study was to determine the influence of COVID-19 on unemployment in our research area.Similarly, our study results are in line with the previous research. Previous research scholars also indicate that there is a direct relationship of COVID-19 devastation on unemployment (Yelin et al., 2020). Because whatever influences COVID-19 have on the manpower and on the revenue of the companies. It eventually gives results in shape of unemployment (Fiorillo,& Gorwood,2020). Our study aims were to findthese influences and to gauge how many these results can be dangerous for the citizens. This study also came to know that every country is influenced, and again every country can minimize the effects by quickly recovering from these crises. It will be only possible when governments are in joint hands with public and private.

Unemployment appears to be the most difficult macroeconomic problem in Kashmir. The problem cannot be solved with a single golden touch; the burden on the unemployed can only be reduced through long-term planning. Unemployment is seen as a scourge of progress in Kashmir, especially among the unemployed alphabets. The size of job prospects in a country is strongly influenced by its level of development; So as a country moves forward and its production expands, employment opportunities also increase (Vindegaard,& Benros,2020).According to studies, COVID-19 outbreaks have been linked to a variety of psychological issues that may persist even after the outbreak has ended. It is therefore crucial to assess the exposure to mental disorders and to identify high risk groups in the population who may need psychological help after this crisis.

CONCLUSION:

This study aimed to determine the influence of COVID-19 on unemployment in our research area. This study also found that every country is impacted, and any country can minimize the impact by recovering quickly from this crisis. Recovery might be in the shape of a cash support system to the organizations and every individual citizen. The size of job possibilities in a country is strongly influenced by its level of development. So, every country moves forward. Expansion needs its production to grow, so does employment opportunities. The underdeveloped country should focus on the basics of the economy. Improving lifestyle and decreasing the number of poor people is not an easy task for a country that is continuously under an uncertain environment. But this study recommends that a minimum emergency cash service can also give the desired results.

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