

Sri Lankan Labour Market during Covid 19: Overview

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Coronavirus has impacted a large portion of the monetary exercises from one side of the planet to the other. Supply chains have been upset and whole economies are imploding. Numerous nations have secured their economies to save lives and to contain and control the spread of COVID 19 pandemic. At the same time, the economies will be injured and it appears to be that these economies will require a lot more months if not years to recuperate. Sri Lanka also isn't an exemption in such manner. Sri Lanka has had the option to contain and control the 'primary flood' of the pandemic effectively. However, these equivalent measures have upset the monetary exercises in the nation, and deterred the procuring chances of the majority. The means taken by the public authority to re-open agribusiness area including tea, elastic and fisheries while shielding the lives according to wellbeing perspective are praiseworthy and altogether affect creation, business, and vocations in that area undeniably.

Nonetheless, modern and administrations areas have nearly turned into a stop. No commodities with the exception of tea and wellbeing related items are occurring attributable to none or

absence of interest and because of failure of bringing in unrefined substances from the remainder of the world. The travel industry area which was attempting to get by later Easter Sunday assault in 2019 has dropped further, without really any sign of when it could return to predictability.

Settlements which were contributing from 8 to 9% of GDP is definitely declining and it is normal that countless transient labourers will return because of non-accessibility of interest for their work in objective nations. Accordingly, the diminished interest for commodities, the travel industry, and traveller labourers combined with loss of jobs will seriously influence the outer and inner areas and the work market of Sri Lanka. This situation will bring about laying off labourers because of shutting of business, prompting uncommon degrees of joblessness. Physical separating and proceeded with check in time has confined the pay acquiring chances of the day by day wage labourers and own record labourers as well. It is should have been careful that with proceeded physical removing measures set up, recovery of all out business won't happen in the short term. Also, the deficiency of pay procuring openings for right around two

months have prompted the conclusion of a huge level of little and medium scale ventures. In outline, one might say that Sri Lanka has been fruitful in battling the principal wave of Covid 19 pandemic, while incurring adverse consequence to the economy, as has occurred in various nations.

Work Market of Sri Lanka Estimates of the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) show that in the fourth quarter of 2019, the monetarily dynamic populace was at 8.6 million, with 64.5 % guys and

35.5 % females. Further, the isolation of work in significant areas shows 46% of work in administrations area, with 37% in enterprises and 27% in agribusiness. Administrations area incorporates 13 out of 21 key word related groups including the discount and retail exchange, fix of engine vehicles and engine cycles, transportation and capacity, convenience and food administrations exercises, instruction, policy implementation and safeguard. Assembling and development are remembered for the enterprises area.

Effect of Covid 19 preventive measures on the Labour market

Sri Lanka initiated embracing severe measures in containing and controlling the spread of Covid 19 since 15 March 2020. These actions included shutting of lines for inbound traveller traffic, import limitations, implementing island wide check in time and requesting to take on telecommuting rehearses for both private and private area. Constant police time limit implemented in the Western area and Puttlam region was not loose just from 11 May 2020, while the time limitation in the Districts of Colombo and Gampaha was lifted distinctly on the 26 May 2020. . The public authority of Sri Lanka has initiated to help the overall population who has lost their day by day pay through close to home awards of 5000 LKR per family. It has been Page | 5 proclaimed that for the period of April, 1.7 million people have been given this 5000 LKR remittance based on loss of pay. This praiseworthy demonstration of the public authority likewise shows the deficiency of occupation of 1.7 million Sri Lankans too. Evaluating the circumstance, it very well may be summed up that the work market of Sri Lanka has experienced a comparable destiny to that of different nations battling to contain the spread of 'Coronavirus'. In this specific situation, work assurance has been compromised and the deficiency of pay and organizations has undermined the business congruity Since 85.7% of the businesses are in the non-horticulture area, the degree of the weakness and the subsequent effect on the work can be grave.

Table: Status of employment in comparison to industry

Industry Nature	Number of employee in February 2020	% of employee from total employment	not in work in May 2020	% from the employment in February
Manufacturing	376388	63.15%	263612	70.04%
Other service activities	64188	10.77%	37109	57.81%
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	32849	5.51%	20048	61.03%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	30268	5.08%	4026	13.30%
Accommodation and food services activities	24324	4.08%	19730	81.11%
Financial and insurance activities	14478	2.43%	8937	61.73%
Information and communication	14015	2.35%	2834	20.22%
Administrative and support service activities	11447	1.92%	6911	60.37%
Construction	8509	1.43%	7463	87.71%
Education	6589	1.11%	2967	45.03%
Transportation and storage	4741	0.80%	3303	69.67%
Human health and social work activities	3526	0.42%	1844	73.00%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2166	0.36%	1632	75.35%
Real estate activities	1390	0.23%	1259	90.58%

Source: Survey, May 2020, Department of Labour

Conclusion

The level of representatives who are in the 'not in work classification' in contrast with the all-out work in February 2020 is a faltering 64.26%. Rehashing the past pattern, fabricating area has recorded the most noteworthy volume of 'not in work' representatives. Thought of worker rates inside the enterprises demonstrates that the 'land exercises' has the most noteworthy level of not in work representatives, 90.58%. (It ought to be noticed that the businesses with under 1000 all out work in February 2020 have been ignored for this reason) trailed by Construction and Accommodation and Food administrations exercises. 'Agribusiness, ranger service and fishing' has recorded the most minimal level of 'not in work' status at 13.13%. The data and correspondence industry has additionally recorded a low 20.22 % of 'not in work' representatives. Both these areas demonstrate more elevated levels of employer stability inferable from the idea of the business, and the fundamental idea of the business during the pandemic circumstance in the country.



Reference

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