

# EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON THE GIG ECONOMY WORKERS IN VISAKHAPATNAM, ANDHRA PRADESH

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## ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 outbreak is having a serious effect on the economy. This study's objective is to assess COVID-19's effects on the gig economy in the Andhra Pradesh state, with an emphasis on the Visakhapatnam district. This investigation's main goal is to ascertain the impact COVID has had on gig workers. The main goal of this study is to identify the most significant obstacles faced by gig workers during the course of their employment and to ascertain whether the type of their work has a substantial impact on these challenges. The study's findings, which were based on responses from 100 different gig workers employed by a range of organisations, showed that while most gig workers experience difficulties or issues with the difference between the wages they expect to earn and the wage they actually receive, gig workers generally receive appropriate compensation based on their level of expertise. Implications are drawn for policy formulation.

***Keywords: Gig-economy, Informal workers, Health Disaster, COVID-19.***

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## 1. Introduction

In the 1920s, when it is thought to have started, the word "gig" was first used in the United States. The phrase "gig economy" refers to a flexible work arrangement in which a client (service seeker) connects with a gig worker (service provider) to complete a specified task. Gig labour is need-based or task-based employment that involves connections or interactions between many parties, including an employer and an employee via a digital platform.

One of the distinctive features of the gig economy is its flexible work schedules, which are based on the freedom of the individual to select their own line of work and entail the completion of tasks via an online platform. Gig workers encountered considerable challenges in 2020 and 2021 as a result of the first three COVID-19 waves as well as other economic problems. The bulk of gig economy workers were consequently forced into risky financial situations as a direct result of a decrease in their prospective earnings. This is due to a multitude of factors, including the second COVID wave, an increase in fuel prices, the lockdown, and other factors. The year 2021 was particularly challenging for those who

worked as gig labourers due to COVID-19 (Mukhopadhyay, et.al, 2020).

For the first time in a century, the vast bulk of humanity is under lockdown, which limits their freedom of movement. As a result, billions of people have less access to health care, transit, education, and other services that Covid does not offer. We must therefore consider the concerns of gig workers in particular in this context (Nair, 2020).

## **Covid and Gig Economy**

Any developing country's largest portion of the workforce is employed in the unorganised or informal sector. The on-demand or gig economy has grown significantly in recent years and now employs a sizable portion of the unorganised work force. In India, between 85% and 90% of the workforce works in unofficial capacities (Mukhopadhyay, et.al, 2020). In any country, disasters often disturb daily life for the populace and households. Disasters often only impact a few homes and one or two locations. But most recently, the global viral calamity expanded. It is sometimes referred to as a human life or death situation and a health crisis. India is the fifth-largest economy in terms of gig workers (Nair, 2020).

The gig economy, which refers to the labour market where jobs are characterised by temporary contracts or freelance work rather than permanent employment, has been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The epidemic has had both positive and negative repercussions on a lot of gig workers (Nair, 2020).

One benefit of the epidemic was that there was a rise in demand for specific gig services. For instance, when more individuals stayed at home and placed online orders for food and supplies, the demand for delivery and transportation services like Uber, Ola, and Rapido increased. Some gig workers as a result made more money than they did prior to the epidemic as a result of this (Free Press Journal, 2020).

However, the gig economy also suffered some drawbacks. Due to the pandemic, many gig workers lost their employment or had their hours shortened since businesses closed and customers stayed at home. Furthermore, a lot of gig workers lack access to benefits like health insurance, paid time off, or unemployment insurance, which might increase their vulnerability in times of crisis (Galvani, et.al, 2020).

The pandemic has, in general, brought attention to the precarious nature of gig labour and the need for more rights for gig workers. Governments and businesses have taken some action to solve this, including giving financial aid and some perks, but much work remains to be done before gig workers receive the same level of protection and benefits as regular employees (Galvani, et.al, 2020).

## **IV- Literature review:**

The field of research pertaining to on-demand platforms and their impact on labor markets is relatively limited, primarily due to its nascent nature. The concept of on-demand platforms revolves around the digital connection between service providers and end consumers, creating two-sided markets for various services (Hall & Krueger, 2015; Smicek, 2017). These platforms serve as intermediaries, facilitating the connection between workers and customers, thus enabling the provision of services in a digitally mediated manner.

Parwez (2015) suggests that when on-demand employment is acknowledged by platform aggregators, it brings about a reconfiguration of both the nature of on-demand work and the associated institutions. This recognition prompts a shift in how on-demand labor is perceived and organized within these platforms. However, the occurrence of precautionary on-demand labor cannot be adequately explained by a single theory alone, as highlighted by (2016) the International Labour Organization.

Examining the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Indian economy, Mahendra Dev and Sengupta's (2020) research suggests that the implementation of lockdown measures could potentially result in a deceleration of the nation's economy. The widespread restrictions imposed to contain the virus and ensure public safety have had profound effects on various sectors, leading to economic disruptions and challenges.

As organizations navigate the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, there is an increasing likelihood that gig workers will be deployed more extensively. This shift is driven by the risks associated with interpersonal interactions in traditional employment arrangements, prompting organizations to seek alternative labor models that can mitigate these risks. Gig workers, who operate on a project basis and often work independently, offer flexibility and reduced exposure to potential health hazards in a post-pandemic landscape.

The aforementioned factors highlight the evolving nature of on-demand platforms, their impact on labor markets, and the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on employment trends. Further research in this field is crucial to gain a deeper understanding of the dynamics at play and inform policy decisions that can address the challenges and opportunities arising from these developments.

## **Research Gaps**

There are several research gaps in the gig economy, and here are some of them:

One of the main challenges in researching the gig economy is the lack of comprehensive data on gig workers. Many gig workers are not officially registered, and there is a lack of standardized methods for collecting data on gig work.

Most research on the gig economy has focused on a few platforms and sectors, such as ride-sharing and food delivery. However, the gig economy encompasses a wide range of activities and industries, and there is a need for research that covers the full diversity of gig work.

There is limited research on the working conditions of gig workers, such as their pay, working hours, and health and safety. Research is needed to understand how these conditions vary across different types of gig work and how they impact the well-being of gig workers.

While there is some evidence that the gig economy has created new opportunities for workers, there is also concern about its impact on traditional employment and labour markets. More research is needed to understand how the gig economy is affecting employment and wages in different sectors and regions.

There is a lack of research on the policy implications of the gig economy, particularly in terms of labour laws, social protections, and taxation. More research is needed to understand the potential impact of different policy options and to inform policy decisions.

Thus, the gig economy is a rapidly evolving area, and there is a need for more research to understand its implications for workers, businesses, and society as a whole.

## **Rationale of the research study**

In developing economies, a significant portion of the workforce is employed in the informal or unorganized sector. However, in recent years, there has been a notable growth in the on-demand economy, often referred to as the gig economy. This phenomenon has attracted a large number of individuals who seek employment on an hourly or contract basis, working flexibly and taking on various gigs or assignments. The term "gig economy" has gained popularity across multiple industries, including transportation services, health and beauty services, handcrafted goods, private security services, travel, and hospitality.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had far-reaching effects on various sectors, including the gig economy. Against this backdrop, the aim of this essay is to examine the impact of the pandemic on gig workers specifically in the state of Andhra Pradesh, with a focus on the Visakhapatnam District. By analyzing the experiences of gig workers in this particular region, we can gain insights into the challenges they faced and the strategies they adopted to cope with the unprecedented disruptions caused by the pandemic.

The essay seeks to explore the unique circumstances and dynamics surrounding gig work in Andhra Pradesh, taking into account factors such as the local labor market, the prevalence of gig platforms, and the types of gig jobs available. By examining the effects of COVID-19 on gig workers' livelihoods, income stability, and overall well-being, we can gain a deeper understanding of the vulnerabilities and resilience within the gig economy in this specific context.

This research is significant as it sheds light on the experiences of gig workers, a segment of the workforce that has become increasingly prevalent in recent years. Understanding the challenges they face during times of crisis, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, can inform policy and support measures to protect their rights, enhance social security, and promote inclusive economic growth. By focusing on the Visakhapatnam District, the study aims to provide region-specific insights that can contribute to a broader understanding of the gig economy's dynamics and its resilience in the face of unforeseen circumstances.

## **The Present Study**

The COVID-19 pandemic has had profound and far-reaching effects on the global economy, leading to a critical need for research in understanding its impacts. The pandemic has caused severe recessions in many countries, with lockdowns, travel restrictions, and business closures resulting in a sharp decline in economic activity. Industries such as hospitality, tourism, retail, and manufacturing have been particularly hard hit, underscoring the urgent need to examine the extent and duration of these effects.

Job losses have been widespread as businesses struggled to survive, leading to a surge in unemployment rates worldwide. The disruption of international trade and supply chains has further exacerbated the economic impact, resulting in shortages of goods and increased prices across various industries. Financial markets experienced significant volatility, reflecting investor uncertainty and prompting governments and central banks to implement stimulus measures to stabilize the economy.

Governments worldwide have introduced large-scale fiscal stimulus packages, but these measures have come with a substantial increase in national debt levels. The pandemic's impact on supply and demand dynamics, production disruptions, and distribution challenges has also raised concerns about inflation and deflation, with varying effects observed across countries depending on factors such as monetary policies and government interventions.

Consumer spending patterns have undergone significant changes, with a surge in online shopping and digital services while sectors like travel, entertainment, and hospitality faced a sharp decline in demand. The pandemic has magnified existing socio-economic inequalities, disproportionately affecting low-wage workers, informal sector workers, and individuals in vulnerable industries. It has also accelerated pre-existing trends such as remote work, digitalization, and automation, potentially leading to long-term shifts in industries, employment patterns, and business models.

Within the context of these global impacts, it is essential to focus on the challenges faced by gig workers during the pandemic. Gig workers, who rely on short-term or temporary jobs as independent contractors or freelancers, encountered numerous difficulties. Their

job opportunities were significantly reduced as gigs were cancelled or put on hold due to lockdowns and economic uncertainties. The lack of access to benefits like paid sick leave, health insurance, and unemployment benefits added to their financial hardships.

Moreover, depending on the nature of their work, gig workers faced higher health and safety risks and often lacked the necessary protective measures. Access to government support programs designed for traditional employment structures was challenging, leaving gig workers without adequate financial assistance. Additionally, gig workers often lacked social support networks, equitable access to technology and digital platforms, and experienced mental health strains due to the uncertainties and stresses of the pandemic.

These challenges underscore the urgent need for research to understand the vulnerabilities and difficulties specific to gig workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. Such research can inform policy and advocacy efforts aimed at promoting fairer labor practices, extending social protections, and creating inclusive support systems for gig workers. By examining their experiences, the research can contribute to the development of comprehensive and targeted measures that address the unique challenges faced by gig workers and ensure their well-being and livelihoods are adequately supported in times of crisis.

## **Objectives of the study**

- i. To examining the variations in Major Challenging faced by Gig Workers according to their nature of Job.
- ii. To explore the Variations in the consequences of Covid-19 on the Jobs of Gig Workers according to their nature of Job.

Hypothesis: The hypothesis tested in the study was the COVID-19 affected the gig economy in Andhra Pradesh and especially in Visakhapatnam. Gig workers face livelihood challenges due to COVID. The following are the null hypotheses that are formulated and tested in the following sections.

- i. There is no association between Major Challenging faced by Gig Workers according to their nature of Job.
- ii. There is no association between Covid-19 induced consequences affecting Jobs of Gig Workers according to their nature of Job.

## **Research Method**

Using a descriptive research design, the present study was conducted in vishakapattanam district of Andhra Pradesh. Contacting Drivers, Loaders, workers in salons, food delivery workers, on-line goods delivery workers, women domestic workers , nursing etc was needed to collect the data from this life experiences during covid-19.

## Sampling

Using convenient sampling technique, 100 participants representing diverse gig works were contacted to have personal interviews from them. They were asked to give their impressions about their struggles during and post pandemic times. The details of the sampling units are presented in table 1.

**Table 1: Sampling Details**

S.No	Gig Workers	Frequency	Per cent
1	Drivers	18	18.0
2	Food Delivery Workers	12	12.0
3	Loaders	18	18.0
4	Nursing	11	11.0
5	On-Line Delivery Workers	12	12.0
6	Women Domestic Workers	12	12.0
7	Workers In Salons	17	17.0
	Total	100	100.0

## Method and Tool of Data Collection

The study use both primary and secondary data for the purpose of analysis. Using interview method, the data were collected from the participants. The interview schedule included three main sections. Section an included questions related to their profile. Section B included six questions relating to the major challenges faced by the participants. And lastly, section C includes questions relating to the eight outcomes of challenges. All of these scale items were measured with five point likert type scaling (where 5=strongly agree and 1=strongly disagree). Statistical tools like indices, Chi-Square test was used to test the null hypotheses formulated in the study. Having collected the Data, it was processed with the help of statistical software called SPSS. Frequency tables and cross-tabulations of the study variables were made, followed by computation of chi-square to test the hypotheses.

Limitation of the study: The is limited to cover only 100 randomly selected respondents of gig workers belongs to the different categories of works like Driving services (Uber, OLA), Delivery services (Food and Grocery) and Domestic services( servant made and Nursing) from Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh.

## Results

In this section, the results of the study are presented systematically. To begin with the profile of the gig workers is presented in table1, followed by the challenges of Gig workers in



table 2. Lastly, the outcomes or consequences of challenges faced by the gig workers are presented in table 3.

**Table 1 : Profile of the Respondents**

<b>Base</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Age	Below 25	31	31.00
	25-35	26	26.00
	35-45	22	22.00
	45 and above	21	21.00
		100	100.00
Gender	Male	72	72.00
	Female	28	28.00
	Total	100	100.00
Marital Status	Married	52	52.00
	Unmarried	48	48.00
	Total	100	100.00
Education	Up to X class	22	22.00
	Inter	29	29.00
	UG	14	14.00
	PG	20	20.00
	others	15	15.00
	Total	100	100.00
Experience	<-3 years	34	34.00
	3-7 years	45	45.00
	>-7 years	21	21.00
	Total	100	100.00
Earnings	< Rs. 10,000	34	34.00
	Rs. 10,000-20,000	32	32.00
	Rs. 20,000-25,000	20	20.00
	Rs. 25,000	14	14.00
		100	100.00
Work nature*	Driving services	24	24.0
	Delivery services	36	36.0
	Domestic services	40	40.0
		100	100.00

Source: primary data

\*Driving services- Uber, OLA, Delivery services- Amazon, Swiggy, Zomato.

Domestic services- Nursing, servant made Beauty services.



Nearly one third of them is below 25 years of age (31.0%), followed by a little over one fourth is in between 25 and 35 years of age (26%). The remaining of them either in between 35 and 45 years (22%) or above 45 years (21%). As regards gender, a majority of them is male (72%). The remaining 28 per cent is female. Regarding marital status, majority of them is married (52%). Nearly one third of them studied up to intermediate level of education (29%), followed by nearly one fourth studied up to 10 classes (22%). The remaining few either studied UG (14%), or PG (20%) or others (15%).

A large number of them worked for 3 to 7 years (45%), followed by a little over one third worked less than 3 years (34%). Remaining worked for more than 7 years (21%). A little over one third either earn less than Rs.10k (34%) or a little less than one third earn between Rs10 and Rs20k (32%). the remaining few earn above Rs25k (14%). A large number of them offer delivery services (46%), followed by a little over one third of them offer driving services (37%). The remaining of them offer domestic services (17%). To sum up, The socio-economic characteristics of the respondents who were chosen for this research study are displayed in the table that can be found above. Male respondents are more than female. There are more workers in the under-25 age group than in any other age group. According to this study, there is no difference between being almost married and being unmarried. The majority of those who responded to the survey are qualified. Out of 100 respondents, the biggest number is earning less than Rs. 10,000/only, while 14% of respondents are getting more than Rs.25, 000. 45% of the respondents have experience ranging from 3-7 years. 46% of those selected for the sample participate in the gig economy as delivery service employees.

**Table 1: Major Challenging faced by Gig Workers according to their nature of Job**

Challenges	Gig Services	N	Mean	S.D	F-value df=3,97	P=
Financial Problems (shortage of incomes, increase loans)	Driving	36	3.00	1.394	0.845	0.433
	Delivery	24	2.58	1.248		
	Domestic	40	3.00	1.414		
Insurance Problems (no insurance coverage for 60%of workers )	Driving	36	3.00	1.394	0.421	0.658
	Delivery	24	2.71	1.268		
	Domestic	40	3.00	1.377		
Income Fluctuations (remunerations, wages are not Proper)	Driving	36	3.06	1.453	1.479	0.233
	Delivery	24	3.67	1.308		
	Domestic	40	3.35	1.292		
Health related factors (Fear about virus and infections)	Driving	36	3.17	1.404	1.312	0.274
	Delivery	24	3.29	1.367		
	Domestic	40	2.75	1.515		

Safety & Security factors ( No safety and security in COVID)	Driving	36	3.25	1.538	0.257	0.774
	Delivery	24	3.29	1.546		
	Domestic	40	3.05	1.431		
Personal & Psychological factors ( Due to virus fear feelings)	Driving	36	3.06	1.393	0.513	0.600
	Delivery	24	3.25	1.595		
	Domestic	40	2.88	1.399		

Source: primary data

The outbreak of COVID-19 forced workers in the gig economy to experience financial troubles. Gig workers who participated in the study were negatively impacted not only by the lack of earnings they brought in, but also by the fluctuations in their incomes. Gig workers are not greatly affected by health-related factors because they take efforts to protect themselves, such as utilising sanitization products, maintaining social distance, and wearing masks. Consequently, health-related factors do not have a large impact.

The findings shown in table 3 suggest that there is a significant relationship between the employment held by the respondents and the fundamental requirements for living that they have in their life. The fact that the derived value is lower than the value in the table suggests that there is a connection between all service gig workers (driving, delivery, and domestic), as well as the issues brought on by COVID-19. As a result of this investigation, it has been determined that all of the gig workers have been exposed to difficulties that are diverse in character as a result of the release of Covid-19. Gig workers, on the other hand, did not materially vary with regard to any of the six obstacles that they faced. This indicates that the challenges posed by COVID-19 are consistent and common across all of the experiences of gig workers. As a result, the hypothesis of no effect is adopted. That is to say, the difficulties brought on by the epidemic are universally experienced by gig workers. In addition, an analysis of the effects such difficulties have is performed below, and the results are shown in the table.

**Table 2: Consequences of Covid-19 Challenges of Gig Workers**

Sno	Consequences of Covid Challenges	Gig Services	N	Mean	S.D	F-value df=3,97	P=
1	Financial Problems (shortage of incomes, increase loans)	Driving	36	3.00	1.394	0.845	0.433
		Delivery	24	2.58	1.248		
		Domestic	40	3.00	1.414		
2	Driving is difficult due to COVID-19	Driving	36	2.53	1.424	2.364	0.099
		Delivery	24	2.29	1.122		
		Domestic	40	2.98	1.250		

3	Special protection to Drivers are very less	Driving	36	3.31	1.390	0.733	0.483
		Delivery	24	2.88	1.361		
		Domestic	40	3.03	1.476		
4	My company provides the insurance policy	Driving	36	2.72	1.406	0.169	0.845
		Delivery	24	2.92	1.530		
		Domestic	40	2.73	1.358		
5	Uncertain job timings are caused to not participate in home works	Driving	36	2.69	1.369	0.615	0.543
		Delivery	24	3.08	1.381		
		Domestic	40	2.73	1.536		
6	Employee allow me to take leave	Driving	36	2.56	1.340	1.125	0.329
		Delivery	24	2.96	1.488		
		Domestic	40	3.00	1.340		
7	Lack of fixed wage face income fluctuations	Driving	36	3.06	1.453	3.245	0.043
		Delivery	24	3.50	1.319		
		Domestic	40	2.63	1.254		
8	Face stress related issues	Driving	36	2.78	1.551	1.369	0.259
		Delivery	24	3.33	1.167		
		Domestic	40	2.78	1.476		
9	Uncertain position of orders due to lockdowns	Driving	36	2.81	1.618	0.254	0.776
		Delivery	24	3.08	1.472		
		Domestic	40	2.90	1.355		

Source: Primary data (Significance at 5% level)

The analysis of the effects that COVID-19 has on gig workers in the Visakhapatnam area of Andhra Pradesh may be seen in the table that was just shown.

According to the data presented in the table that is located above, it is clear that the experiences of gig workers did not vary in regard to the following issues: difficulties in working due to COVID-19, less special protection, the company provides the insurance policy, uncertain job timings are the cause of not participating in home works, and the employer allows me to take leave. Surprisingly, the f-values that have been shown in the tables imply that the variances in their mean scores on all of these outcomes have reached statistically significant levels.

There was a significant amount of variation among gig workers' experiences with relation to the absence of a fixed wage and the associated revenue swings. The drivers and those who worked in domestic service were less likely to be affected by it than those who worked in delivery services. The f-value provides further evidence that the variation in question is one that warrants statistical attention.

According to what was presented, the experiences of the gig workers did not considerably differ from one another in areas such as "Face stress related issues" and "Uncertain position of orders due to lockdowns."

## **Discussions**

As a result of the fact that gig workers frequently do not have the same protections and benefits as typical employees, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on the lives of gig workers. Gig workers, who are also known as independent contractors, are employed in a diverse array of fields, such as ride-hailing, food delivery, and freelance labour, amongst others. Because the companies they work for often do not consider them to be employees, they are not eligible for benefits such as health insurance, sick leave, or unemployment benefits.

The demand for the services of gig workers has decreased, which is one of the key ways that COVID-19 has harmed employees in the gig economy. As a result of individuals remaining indoors and numerous businesses closing their doors, the income of many people who have gig jobs has significantly decreased. In addition, many people who operate in the gig economy have been unable to do their jobs because of illness or quarantine restrictions, which can further diminish their income.

During the pandemic, gig workers also face the additional challenge of being exposed to the COVID-19 virus. Many people who work in the gig economy have occupations that require them to connect with customers, which put them at a greater risk of becoming infected with the virus. Because many gig workers do not have access to paid sick leave, they may be more likely to continue working even if they are feeling ill. This risk is heightened by the fact that many gig workers do not have access to paid sick leave.

In conclusion, COVID-19 has had a substantial influence on the lives of gig workers due to the absence of safeguards and benefits they receive, the decreased demand for their services, and the increased danger of being exposed to the virus.

## **Implications**

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on gig workers around the world. Many have lost their jobs or experienced reduced income due to the economic downturn, and others have faced health risks due to the nature of their work. Here are some implications for helping gig workers who have been affected by COVID-19

Gig workers who have lost income due to the pandemic may require financial assistance to meet their basic needs. Governments can provide financial assistance through programs such as unemployment benefits, grants, and loans. Non-profits and community organizations

can also offer financial assistance and support.

Gig workers are often frontline workers who are at a higher risk of exposure to COVID-19. Employers and governments should take measures to ensure the safety and health of gig workers, including providing personal protective equipment (PPE), enforcing social distancing measures, and offering paid sick leave.

The pandemic has forced many gig workers to find alternative ways to make a living. Providing training and education programs can help gig workers acquire new skills and transition to different types of work. Governments and non-profits can offer online training and education programs that are accessible and affordable.

Many gig workers lack job security and benefits such as health insurance and retirement savings. Governments and employers can work to provide job security and benefits to gig workers, such as paid sick leave, health insurance, and retirement savings plans.

Gig workers often lack the support networks that traditional employees have, such as colleagues and managers. Non-profits and community organizations can offer support networks for gig workers, such as mentorship programs and networking events.

Overall, helping gig workers who have been affected by COVID-19 requires a multi-faceted approach that addresses their financial, health and safety, training and education, job security, and support network needs. Governments, employers, non-profits, and community organizations all have a role to play in supporting gig workers during this challenging time.

## **Conclusion**

The widespread illness brought on by COVID-19 is having a huge negative effect on the economy. The objective of this research is to assess the influence that COVID-19 has had on the gig economy in the state of Andhra Pradesh, with a specific emphasis on the Visakhapatnam district as the primary locus of investigation. The fundamental objective of this inquiry is to figure out what kind of impact COVID has had on people who make their living as gig workers. The findings of the study, which were based on responses from one hundred different gig workers employed by a variety of organisations, indicated that gig workers earn an appropriate compensation based on their level of expertise; despite this, the majority of gig employees come across difficulties or issues with the wage they anticipate earning and the wage they actually receive. The major objective of this study is to discover which of the numerous obstacles that gig workers encounter throughout the course of their employment are the most significant, and whether or not the nature of the work that these individuals undertake has a significant role in the development of these challenges. Therefore, policymakers may draw key conclusions about this impact on the gig economy and identify solutions to the issues experienced by gig workers, such as employment uncertainty, well-

being, and safety. This is because the gig economy has had an impact on the gig economy. Now is the moment to focus on building the regulatory framework that will be essential to ensure the safety of gig workers on these digital platforms in every possible way.

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