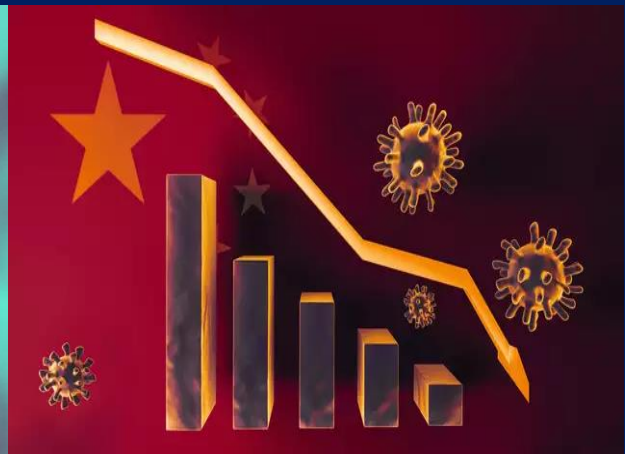
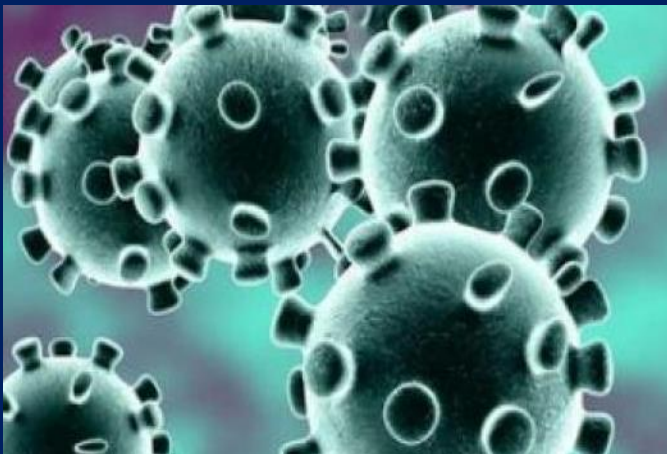




# MULTI-DISCIPLINARY NATIONAL E-CONFERENCE ON “COVID - 19 AND INDIAN ECONOMY”

Organized By  
Post Graduate, Department Of Commerce  
S.N.D.T. Women's University, Church gate, Mumbai - 20.  
In Association with  
S.N.D.T. College Arts & S.C.B. College of Commerce & Science For  
Women, Church gate, Mumbai - 20.



DATE: - 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> September, 2020

TIME: - 10:00 am to 1:00 pm

## PAPER PRESENTATION AND PUBLICATION

**Theme** - World is facing an ordeal due to covid-19. Many countries had gone for nationwide lockdown and the country borders are closed. The world is passing through a great uncertainty. Undoubtedly, the Coronavirus has put the world economy at a major risk. Coronavirus ravages the economic foundations of world trade and trade cannot flourish without commensurate policies to revive the economy. Although India has managed well till date in containing the spread of the virus, the COVID-19 pandemic has already disrupted normal economic activity and life in our country. India's trade has been severely impacted. People have a sudden loss of their income, causing a major drop in demand. To rescue the economy, India has announced impressive fiscal and monetary stimulus packages. This pandemic has strong foreign and trade policy effects. This e-conference is an attempt to unite the academicians and researchers nationwide to share their expert opinions, experiences, innovations and visions on dealing with the pandemic covid-19 and its lock down impact on Indian Economy.

### ❖ SUB THEME for Paper Presentation -- Impact of Covid – 19 on:

- |                           |                                     |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Education Sector       | 8. Employment in various industries |
| 2. Banking Sector         | 9. Foreign Trade                    |
| 3. Tourism Industry       | 10. FDI                             |
| 4. Medical Industry       | 11. Savings and Investments         |
| 5. Entertainment Industry | 12. CSR                             |
| 6. E – Commerce           | 13. Role of NGO& Societal Aspects   |
| 7. Retail Industry        | 14. Artificial Intelligence         |

### Guidelines for Submission of Research Paper: (Research Papers will be accepted in English & Marathi)

- Manuscript should be in A-4 Size, MS Word Format, Font Style- Times New Roman, Font Size: Heading-14, Text-12, Line & Paragraph spacing-1.5 with left and right margin justified.
- All references should follow APA style. Only standard papers will be accepted after plagiarism Check. Total length of full paper should not more than 6 pages.
- Research paper would be published in journal with impact factor.
- Research Papers will be accepted at email [commercemumbai@sndt.ac.in](mailto:commercemumbai@sndt.ac.in)

### Date for Submission of Research Paper:

Last date submission of registration form and fees payment: 1st September, 2020.

Last Date of Paper Submission: 3<sup>rd</sup> September, 2020.

Confirmation of acceptance of paper: 5<sup>th</sup> September, 2020.

#### Fees Details:-

Participation ₹ 100

Paper Presentation ₹ 200

Paper Presentation and E – Publication ₹ 500 (CD's will be provided)

### Bank Details:

Name: Department of Commerce, SNDT Women's University, Mumbai

A/C No. : 1389101070394, Canara Bank, New Marine Lines, IFSC Code: CNRB0001389

Registration Link: <https://forms.gle/6rYXdNeFYR2dUit68>

## Our PATRONS



**Prof. Shashikala Wanjari**

VC, SNDT Women's University



**Prof. Vishnu Magare**

PVC, SNDT Women's University



**Dr. Deepak Deshpande**

Registrar, SNDT Women's University

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Coordinator, PGSR, SNDT Women's University, Curchgate



**Dr. Rajendra Gurao**

Principal, SNDT College of Arts & SCB College  
Of Commerce & Science for Women, Curchgate

## E-CONFERENCE CONVENORS



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Mr. Rahul Shinde

Mrs. Meena Patil

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Ms. Sangeeta Kanojia

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# PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

Tuesday 15<sup>th</sup> September, 2020 – 10:00 am to 1:00 pm

Inaugural Function: (10 am – 11 am)

Chairperson: PROF. SHASHIKALA WANJARI  
Vice Chancellor, SNDT Women's University

Keynote Speaker: DR. S. G. BAPAT  
Chancellor, Tilak Maharashtra University

Technical Sessions: (11 am – 1 pm)

Session 1: DR. W. K. SARWADE  
Dean, Faculty of Commerce, BAMU, Aurangabad

Session 2: DR. MUNINARAYAN APPA  
Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Bangalore University

Wednesday 16<sup>th</sup> September, 2020 – 10:00 am to 1:00 pm

(10 am – 11 am)

Technical Session 1: Paper Presentation

Chairperson: DR. RASHMI HASAMNIS  
Head, Department of Commerce, SNDTWU, Pune

(11 am – 12 pm)

Technical Session 2: Research Paper Presentation

Chairperson: DR. ANAND JUMLE  
Dean Faculty of Commerce, SNDTWU

(12 pm – 1 pm)

Technical Session 3: Research Paper Presentation

Chairperson: DR. RAM SABLE  
Former Dean, Faculty of Commerce, SNDTWU

Valedictory Function

Chief Guest: DR. VISHNU MAGARE  
Pro – Vice Chancellor  
SNDT Women's University



**SNDT COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND SCIENCE**  
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**Report of Activity 2020-21**

<b>Name of Department/ Committee/ Club</b>	Department of Commerce
<b>Name of the Convenor/Coordinator/Assistant Coordinator</b>	<b>Dr. Nilendra Lokhande (Coordinator)</b>  Mr. Rahul Shinde (Assistant Coordinator)
<b>Title of the Event/ Programme</b>	<b>Organized 2 Days Multidisciplinary National E-Conference on' "COVID-19 &amp; Indian Economy"</b>
<b>Date /Period of Event/ Programme -</b>	15 and 16 September, 2020.
<b>Time/Duration</b>	2 days
<b>Objective of the event/Programme</b>	TO discuss the effects of COVID-19 on several aspects of Indian Economy & society.
<b>Methodology</b>	Online Google Meet
<b>Outcomes</b>	aching Faculties & Research Scholar presented Research Papers on various titles relating to the conference theme
<b>Sponsored Agency /Institute</b>	Self Sponsored
<b>Total No. of the Participant</b>	78
<b>Name of the Expert /Invitee/Lecturer (With Designation, Contact, Address &amp; email etc.)</b>	<p><b>Inauguration by-</b>  <b>Hon'ble Prof. Dr. Shashikala Wanjari,</b>  <b>Vice-Chancellor</b>  S.N.D.T. Women's University, Mumbai 20.</p> <p>• <b>Key Note Address by-</b>  <b>Dr. S.G. Bapat,</b>  Chancellor of Tilak, Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune.</p> <p>• <b>Resource Person-</b>  <b>Prof. Dr. W.K. Sarwade,</b>  Dean, Faculty of Commerce &amp; Management,  Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University,  Aurangabad. (Maharashtra state)</p> <p>• <b>Resource Person-</b>  <b>Prof. Dr. Muninarayan Appa,</b>  Department of  Commerce &amp; Management, Bengaluru.</p> <p><b><u>2<sup>nd</sup> Day of National E-Conference:</u></b></p> <p><b>Research paper presentation:</b></p> <p>• <b><u>Technical Session-I (Paper Presentation):</u></b></p> <p><b>Chairperson: Dr. Rashmi Hasamnis,</b>  Head-Department of Commerce,</p>

	<p>SNDT Women's University, Pune Campus.</p> <p>• <b><u>Technical Session-II (Paper Presentation):</u></b></p> <p><b>Chairperson: Dr. Anand Jumle,</b> Dean Faculty of Commerce &amp; Management, SNDT Women's University, Mumbai.</p> <p>• <b><u>Technical Session-III (Paper Presentation):</u></b></p> <p><b>Chairperson: Prof. Dr. Ram Sable,</b> Former Dean Faculty of Commerce &amp; Management, SNDT Women's University, Mumbai.</p> <p>• <b><u>Valedictory Function:</u></b> <b>Chief Guest: Prof. Dr. Vishnu Magare,</b> Pro-Vice Chancellor, SNDT Women's University,</p>
<b>Venue of the Event/ Programme Online mode</b>	Online Google Meet
<b>Funding Details if any</b>	Self
<b>Link of College Website</b>	-
<b>Report details – (Plz compile all these in one pdf file)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Letter of funding or collaboration if any</li> <li>2. Brochure/Invite/Creative/Notice/Flyer</li> <li>3. Invitation letter</li> <li>4. Thank you letter</li> <li>5. Programme Schedule</li> <li>6. Link/recording</li> <li>7. Photos Geo tagged</li> <li>8. List of participants</li> <li>9. Coverage in press/social media with details</li> <li>10. Feedback forms</li> <li>11. Feedback analysis</li> <li>12. Certificates</li> <li>13. Account statements</li> <li>14. Report in words (minimum 200)</li> <li>15. Any other</li> </ol>

Name of Coordinator  
with date

Name of Committee/Head

MAH/MUL/ 03051/2012

ISSN :2319 9318



July To Sept. 2020  
Special Issue

Editors

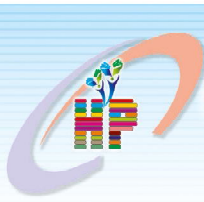
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Dr. Jyoti Thakur

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"Printed by: **Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd.** Published by **Ghodke Archana Rajendra** & Printed & published at Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd.,At.Post. Limbaganesh Dist,Beed -431122 (Maharashtra) and Editor **Dr. Gholap Babu Ganpat.**



Reg.No.U74120 MH2013 PTC 251205

**Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd.**

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Pin-431126 (Maharashtra) Cell:07588057695,09850203295  
harshwardhanpubli@gmail.com, vidyawarta@gmail.com

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Date of Publication  
16 Sept. 2020

# vidyawarta<sup>TM</sup>

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विद्यावार्ता: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal Impact Factor 7.041(IJIF)



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#### Message

I am happy to learn that Post Graduate Dept. of Commerce, SNDT Women's University, Mumbai in association with SNDT College Arts & S.C.B. College of Commerce & Science for Women, Mumbai is organizing a national e-conference.

The theme Covid-19 and Indian Economy of the e-conference is most relevant because of the impact occurring in all the sectors due to the pandemic Covid-19 situation. Many countries had gone for nationwide lockdown and have put the word economy at a major risk. The pandemic Covid-19 situation has today changed the way individuals learn, communicate and even socialize.

It will be the great opportunity for participants nationwide to share their expert opinions, experiences, innovations and visions on dealing with the Covid-19 lockdown on Indian Economy.

I wish the Conference a great success.

(Uday Samant)



**डॉ. मनीषा कायंदे**

पीएच.डी.  
विधान परिषद सदस्य - महाराष्ट्र राज्य

कार्यालय : ७२, चव्हाण बिल्डिंग, शेठ मोतीशहा मार्ग, माझगांव, मुंबई - ४०० ०१०. दूरध्वनी : ७९७४६६०८५ मोबाईल : ९८२०२३६२०४



## MESSAGE

Covid-19 has been one of the most challenging pandemic which has affected mankind globally. It has left humans devastated on frontiers of health, employment, industries, tourism, entertainment, real estate, education, banking and thus the overall economy. It has pushed the world behind, but yes, there is a silver lining to these black clouds.

History of the human race has ample examples showing that we have overcome such challenges with the help of our researchers, scientists, doctors, engineers and of course the academicians!

Particularly referring to India we have set examples of how the Indian economy has survived the global recession in the past by sheer determination.

I wish success to this much needed multidisciplinary National E-conference on Covid-19 and Indian economy organised by, Post Graduate, Department Of Commerce, S.N.D.T.

Women's University, Churchgate, Mumbai. And S.N.D.T. College Arts & S.C.B. College of Commerce & Science for Women, Churchgate, Mumbai. Research is the only tool and teachers are medium who can guide the world.

I extend my best wishes for this National Conference. The brain storming sessions would help find ways to overcome the aftermath of Covid-19 pandemic. Jai Maharashtra!

- Dr. Manisha S. Kayande

श्रीमती ना. दा. ठाकरसी महिला विद्यापीठ

१, एन. ठाकरसी रोड, मुंबई-४०००२०,

महाराष्ट्र, भारत

दूरध्वनी : ९१-२२-२२०३१८८१, २२०१४७७५

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*Dr. Shashikala Wanjari*

Vice-Chancellor



**MESSAGE FROM VICE-CHANCELLOR**

*It gives me immense pleasure to know that the Post Graduate Department of Commerce and Department of Commerce, SNDT Arts & SCB College of Commerce & Science for Women, Churchgate, conducted by SNDT Women's University has jointly organised Two-Days Multidisciplinary National E-Conference on the theme "COVID-19 and Indian Economy".*

*COVID-19 caused a serious impact on almost every society of the Earth. Due to the problems caused by this particular health crisis all over the world, the World Health Organisation (WHO) has declared it as a global pandemic. Not only that but because of rampant spread, countries were forced to stop international trade and travelling. Lockdown has been recognised as the only method to control the spread of the pandemic and almost every country has adopted this method. Amidst the lockdown in Indian society, multiple issues related to social, educational, economic, political, agricultural, psychological levels and many more have been noticed which has created the devastating impact on the lives of the people.*

*Impact of Covid-19 has been multiple and not only limited to society at large. From the perspective of the Indian Economy, both rural and urban have been impacted adversely. Everyone has seen the issues being faced by migrant workers. Will they be the same when Covid-19 ends? of course not. The migrant workers depend on daily earnings, they barely have savings which they could spend during any emergency. Because of Covid-19, the world came to stagnant position.*

*As India is recognised as land of diversity, the impact of Covid-19 is diverse and countless and Covid 19 has adversely impacted the society. This needs careful analysis and elaborate discussion. This E-conference on the topic "Covid-19 and Indian Economy" is therefore aims to provide a platform for faculty members, researchers and students in the field of commerce and economics and related subjects to share their research and impact in response to the forces of changes in the Indian Economy.*

*I appreciate & congratulate both Post Graduate Department Of Commerce, and Department of Commerce, SNDT College of Arts and SCB College of Commerce & Science for Women, Churchgate, SNDT Women's University, Mumbai for jointly organising and hosting this Multidisciplinary National E-conference. I wish the E-conference all success and hope it will be a starting point for close collaborations and relationships among the participants and organisational network in this field.*

(Prof. Dr. Shashikala Wanjari)

श्रीमती ना. दा. ठाकरसी महिला विद्यापीठ

१, एन्. ठाकरसी रोड, मुंबई ४०० ०२०

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*Prof (Dr.) Vishnu Magare (M.Sc., Ph.D.)*

Pro. Vice Chancellor



### **MESSAGE**

Human race in recent times got seriously impacted due to COVID 19. Owing to the problems caused by this peculiar health crisis all over the world, the World Health Organisation (WHO), has declared it as the Global Pandemic. Its rampant spread forced the countries world over to stop international travelling and get themselves locked up. Interestingly, the lockdown in different forms and measures has been recognised as a panacea to control the pandemic so long the vaccine is not found out. Almost every country adopted this method to which our country is not an exception. Amidst the lockdown Indian society faced multiple issues on social, political, economical, agricultural psychological, industrial and commercial fronts and suffered very dearly.

The impact of COVID 19 is multifarious. From the perspective of economy, both rural and urban, it has affected adversely. We have witnessed the sufferings of migrant workers. Their livelihood depends very much upon their daily earnings. They barely have any savings which they could spend during any emergency.

As India is recognised as the land of diversity, so the impact of COVID 19 is diverse and countless! But, if we see the other side of reality, the COVID 19 have impacted our society and that is for sure, but adversely! That is the thing we need to analyse carefully and can't be left without any brief discussion.

This 'e - Conference' on the theme of " COVID 19 and Indian Economy" is therefore provides a platform for faculty members, researchers and students reading in the field of Commerce and Economics and related subjects to share their research and understandings in response to the forces of changes in the Indian economy.

I appreciate and congratulate both the Department of Commerce and College of Arts and SCB College of Commerce and Science belonging to SNDT University, Mumbai for having jointly organized and hosted this e Conference. I hope that the Conference would be a great success and serve as a starting point for closed collaborations and relationships among the participants and organisational network in this field. I wish the organisers the very best of luck!

*V. Magare*  
(Vishnu Magare)





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### **Principal's message**

It is my privilege to welcome you all to this Interdisciplinary National E-Conference on **“COVID-19 and its Impact on Indian Economy”** jointly organized by Post Graduate Department of Commerce and Department of Commerce, SNDT Women's University and SNDT College of Arts & SCB College of Commerce & Science for Women, Mumbai.

Pandemic COVID -19 and subsequent lockdown imposed thereupon has increased the value of Virtual Platforms and Digital India. The world is moving towards being more advanced than any other time in recent history. COVID-19 pandemic has multiple murkier aspects but it can also turn into a blessing in disguise. In the last five to six years, India's goal of self-reliance has been paramount in the policy and practice of the Government. The COVID-19 crisis gave us lessons on how to speed up efforts in that direction. India is facing multiple challenges along with COVID-19, including floods, locust attacks, and earthquakes. We have to turn these crises into opportunities with the idea of being *atmanirbhar*. The *Atmanirbhar Bharat Campaign* can strongly contribute to improvements in current crises and the situation. If a person is self-reliant, then he does not need the help of others, in the same way, if the country is self-reliant, then it will not be dependent on other countries anymore. This COVID-19 Pandemic has shown various situations to us where we can strive to be self-reliant.

This Multidisciplinary National E-Conference organized by P.G. Department of Commerce and Department of Commerce, SNDT College of Arts and SCB College of Commerce and Science, SNDT Women's University is absolutely a commendable work. This E-Conference has provided a virtual platform to all the faculty members, researchers, scholars, & students in the education and research field to express their views and opinions.

I appreciate and extend my hearty best wishes to both the conveners of this E-Conference, Dr. Nilendra Lokhande, Head-Department of Commerce, SNDT College of Arts, & SCB College of Commerce & Science for Women and Dr. Jyoti Thakur Head, P.G. Department of Commerce, SNDT Women's University. I hope this Virtual Multidisciplinary National Conference gives the best experience to all the participants from across the country. I wish the organizing committee my best to commence this E-Conference Journey.

Dr. Rajendra G Gurao  
Principal



## PREFACE

We feel proud and happy to state that the Post Graduate Department of Commerce, SNDT Women's University, Mumbai and Department of Commerce, SNDT College of Arts and SCB College of Commerce and Science For Women, Churchgate is publishing Special issue of E-journal Vidyawarta entitled "Covid-19 and Indian Economy-A collections of all the research papers presented at the two days National Conference which is held through online platform Google Meet on 15th and 16th September, 2020.

During Covid-19, many countries had gone for nationwide lockdown and the country borders are closed. The world is passing through a great uncertainty. Undoubtedly, the Corona virus has put the world economy at a major risk. Corona virus ravages the economic foundations of world trade and trade cannot flourish without commensurate policies to revive the economy. Although India has managed well till date in containing the spread of the virus, the COVID-19 pandemic has already disrupted normal economic activity and life in our country. India's trade has been impacted. People have a sudden loss of their income, causing a major drop in demand. To rescue the economy, India has announced impressive fiscal and monetary stimulus packages. This pandemic has strong foreign and trade policy effects. This e-journal publication is an attempt to unite the research work of academicians and researchers nationwide which included their expert opinions, experiences, innovations and visions on dealing with the pandemic **covid-19 and its impact on Indian Economy.**

It is compiled in nature, as we added the research contributions of many researchers who submitted their work in various aspects. The basic aim of this E-journal is to enable the readers to enlighten that knowledge in various aspects. This is very useful and plays a vital role in research of Social Science, Arts and Commerce. The economy of India is based on many aspects in which commerce and management play an important role. Various issues are covered by the main and sub themes of Conference and research work of researchers and academicians are now assembled in this special issue of E-journal Vidyawarta, International Multilingual Referred Research Journal with impact factor 7.041.

Dr. Nilendra Lokhande.

Dr. Jyoti Thakur.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are greatly indebted to the following luminaries - Our vice-Chancellor, Prof. Dr. Shashikala Wanjari, Vice Chancellor, SNDT Women's University, Pro Vice Chancellor Prof. Dr. Vishnu Magare, Dr. S. G. Bapat Chancellor, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, and dignitaries like Dr. W. K. Sarwade, Dean, Faculty of Commerce, BAMU, Aurangabad, Dr. Muninarayan Appa, Chairperson, Faculty of Commerce & Management, Bengaluru Central University, Dr. Rashmi Hasamnis Head, Department of Commerce, SNDTWU, Pune, Dr. Anand Jumle, Dean Faculty of Commerce & Management, SNDTWU, Dr. Ram Sable, Former Dean, Faculty Of Commerce, SNDTWU.

We are very much grateful our Registrar Dr. Deepak Deshpande, Dr. Anubha Khale, Dean, Faculty of Science & Technology, Finance officer Dr. Ruby Ojha of SNDT Women's University and principal Dr. Rajendra Gurav for their valuable guidance and help.

We also express our deep sense of gratitude to the Research Paper Review Committee- Dr. Jyoti Thakur, Dr. Nilendra Lokhande, Dr. Vilas Jadhav, Dr. Kishore Kadam, Ms. Sangeeta Kanojia and Mr. Shailendra Prabhu for their valuable contribution at every stage.

We owe special thanks to our colleagues and organising committee members, teaching and non-teaching staff and Research Scholars particularly Ms. Sangeeta Kanojia, Ms. Sharada Gaitonde, Ms. Sunita Salunke, Ms. Ruchita Kawatwar and Ms. Sayli Patil. We also thank all contributors for giving valuable input on the concept of "**Covid-19 and Indian Economy**"

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## A Study of Challenges Confronts by the Students in Online Teaching- Learning Activities in the Emergence of Pandemic Covid-19

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### Abstract

The outbreak of Covid-19 has drastically affected the every aspects of human life and the economy of the country as a whole. The education is also drastically disrupted by the spread of Covid-19 in all over the world. According to the UNESCO report, Covid-19 has affected nearly 68% of total world's student population as per the data taken during 1st week of June 2020. In the emergence of pandemic Covid-19, the schools and colleges/ universities were closed, has brought many challenges and drawbacks in the Education sector. The Covid-19 pandemic taught the entire society on how the necessity is the mother of invention by allowing educational institutions to adopt online learning but this has brought different challenges associated with it to the teacher and the students.

**Keywords:** Online Teaching- Learning, Pandemic Covid-19, Higher Education, Challenges

### 1.1 Introduction:

"There are 34 crore students in the country, more than America's population. They are our biggest treasure. Safety of students and teachers is of utmost importance to the

government (during this Covid-19 pandemic)" – Ramesh Pokhriyal, Union HRD Minister.

India is facing the Novel Corona Virus (Covid-19) pandemic, as the world. Since the lockdown was announced on 25<sup>th</sup> March by the Prime Minister of India in view of safety of the Indians, the teaching-learning activities have also temporarily suspended. During this pandemic hour, education institutes are shut and students are quarantine at home, with limited contact with friends and no physical activity, with almost all recognized boards having postponed or cancelled examinations. Thus the student community is facing serious uncertainty as to their future because their further education and careers. Higher education plays an important role in the building of a nation and paving the way for overall development of a nation. Ensuring learning continuity during the time of schools/ colleges/ institutions closures, the government has asked the teachers/ professors to move to online delivery of the classes. Before the Covid-19 pandemic, the Indian education has never implemented the online learning on this massive scale. The Teachers and students were largely unprepared to support continuity of learning and adapt to new teaching and learning methodologies. The paper is an attempt to study the various barriers confronted by the students as they tried to adapt to online learning in this emergence of Covid-19 pandemic. Barriers like technological barriers, individual barriers, domestic barriers, Institutional barriers, community barriers, etc.

### 1.2 Objectives of the Study

The following objectives are framed for research study.

1. To study the challenges faced by the students in online teaching-learning activities during the Covid-19 spread in the country.
2. To study the perception of the students on Online teaching learning Process.
3. To suggest some suitable measures for effective online teaching and learning activities.

### 1.3 Research Methodology

For the purpose of research, both primary and secondary sources of data are used. Data analysis is done by using statistical tools to draw suitable conclusions and suggestions.

#### a) Sources of Data

##### Primary Data

Survey method is used to collect primary data for the study. Survey is conducted through a structured questionnaire. Survey is a systematic collection of the data from the beneficiaries through the questionnaire. Survey is the most widely accepted method for the research.

##### Secondary Data

The study is also based on the secondary data. The secondary data is collected from the guidelines of the Government of India, MHRD, etc

#### b) Sample Size

The researcher has used convenience sampling technique for the selection of the respondents for the study. The Sample size is 126 students for the data collection.

### 1.4 Review of literature:

Some of the review of Literature is presented below

**JhaPravat Kumar, (2020)**, the author has outlined various impact of Covid-19 on Higher education in India. Virtual education is the most preferred mode of education at this time of crisis due to the outbreak of Covid-19. He says that the post covid-19 education seems to be an education with widely accepted online/virtual education which may perhaps be a parallel system of education.

**GohiyaPoorva, Ashish Gohiya**, highlights about the Teaching learning in the times of Covid-19 pandemic needs to be revamped in order to follow the norms of social distancing. The main hindrance in online learning was internet connection.

**Prof. Arup Barman Mr. Das Karan**, they make an attempt to study the re- casting of the e- learning and E- education during covid-19 Pandemic. The paper throws light on the e- learning initiatives at the global level.

### 1.5 Data Analysis and Interpretation:

The research study is based on the primary data collected through survey questionnaire and the secondary data collected through different sources. Below, the primary data collected from 126 students Arts, Science and commerce faculties of UG and PG program all over from Mumbai, Thane, Navi Mumbai is analyzed for deriving the conclusion and suggestions.

#### I) General Profile and Perception of the Students on Online Teaching Learning Process:

**Table 1**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Frequency	%
1	Male	35	27.0
	Female	91	73.0
2	Commerce	94	75.0
	Arts & Social Science	15	12.0
	Science & medicines	17	13.0
3	Online Classes started by the institutions after lockdown:	108	86.0
	Yes	18	14.0
	No		
4	Prior Experience of students of online learning mode before covid-19		
	Fresher	65	52.0
	Good Experience	22	17.0
	Some experience	39	31.0
5	Basic orientation raining to the teachers required:		
	Strongly Agree	28	22
	Agree	59	47
	Neutral	28	22
	Disagree	11	09
6	Study Plans in light of Covid-19:		
	Continue Studies	82	65.0
	Postpone studies	15	12.0
	Cant say	24	19.0
	Cancel studies	05	04.0
7	Availability of Materials/ Equipments with the students for online Teaching Learning:		
	Available	64	51.0
	Not Available	62	49.0
8	Quality of online lectures delivered		
	Very Good	32	25.0
	Acceptable	55	44.0
	Need Improvement	39	31.0

#### Analysis:

1. Out of total student respondents, 73% are female students and 27% are male students.
2. 75% students are commerce students, 12% are arts and social science students and 13% are science and medical students.

3. 86% of the students have attended online classes after lockdown.
4. 52% of the students are nil knowledge of online mode of teaching learning before covid-19, 31% have some experience and only 17% have good experience.
5. 69% of the students agree that basic orientation to be provided to the teacher on online teaching learning, only 9% disagree on this.
6. 65% of the students have continued their studies in the covid-19 pandemic situation, 12% postpone their studies and 4% discontinued their studies.
7. 51% of the students said that Materials/ Equipments for online Teaching Learning are not available with them.
8. 44% of the students says that quality of the online lectures delivered is acceptable and 31% says it need improvement and only 25% are satisfied with the quality the online lectures delivered.

## II) Problems and Challenges faced by the students in Online teaching Learning Process:

**Table 2**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Frequency	%
1	<b>Higher Studies affected due to fund availability:</b> Badly No Effect Neutral	66 24 36	52.0 19.0 29.0
2	<b>Online Classes has increased the expenses in terms of equipments and Broadband connections:</b> Yes No Not Sure	84 21 21	67.0 16.0 16.0
3	<b>Emotional and psychological Stress due to transmission:</b> Yes No	76 50	60.0 40.0
4	<b>Experience of Barriers on online learning mode by Students:</b> Difficulty in adjusting learning style Lack of technical skill Unreliable or no internet access Poor communications with educators Limited space conducive for studying Power Interruptions Job commitments No device/ Gadget sharing Economic and financial Distress Time Constrains and Heavy assignments Inadequate skill of educators Physical and mental health difficulties Gap in knowledge and skills from current teaching methods Large class size	65 75 90 56 98 42 36 90 56 45 40 76 80 85	52.0 60.0 71.0 44.0 78.0 33.0 29.0 71.0 44.0 36.0 32.0 60.0 63.0 67.0
5	<b>Migrations/returning home town has affected the active participations of the students in online teaching learning</b> Agree Disagree May be	62 21 43	49.0 17.0 34.0

## Analysis:

1. 52% of the students expressed that their studies has been affected due non availability of funds in covid-19.
2. 67% of the students told that Online Classes has increased the expenses in terms of equipments and Broadband connections:
3. 60% of the students are facing Emotional and psychological Stress due to transmission.
4. Experience of Barriers on online learning mode by Students:
  - a. 52% students experience difficulty in adjusting learning style.
  - b. 60% students experience lack of technical skill
  - c. 71% students experience unreliable or no internet access
  - d. 44% students experience poor communications with educators
  - e. 78% students experience limited space conducive for studying
  - f. 33% students experience power Interruptions
  - g. 29% students experience job commitments during online teaching learning
  - h. 71% students experience no device/ Gadget sharing
  - i. 44% students experience Economic and financial Distress
  - j. 36% students experience time constraints and Heavy assignments
  - k. 32% students experience inadequate skill of educators
  - l. 60% students experience physical and mental health difficulties
  - m. 63% students experience gap in knowledge and skills from current teaching methods
  - n. 67% students experience large class size in online classes due which disturbance come in the teaching and learning.



5. 49% of the students said that the migrations/returning home town has affected the active participations of the students in online teaching learning.

### III. Satisfaction Level of the students on Online Teaching Learning Process:

**Table 3**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Frequency	%
1	Possibility of encouraging active learning interaction, participation and collaboration among students in online Teaching Process: Always Sometimes No	51 56 19	40.0 45.0 15.0
2	Need of Physical space (traditional teaching) where queries can be resolved and practice with real tools. Yes No	108 18	86.0 14.0
3	Overall satisfaction on with online teaching learning during covid-19 outbreak: Highly satisfied Satisfied Neutral Dissatisfied Highly Dissatisfied.	17 36 44 16 13	13.0 29.0 35.0 13.0 10.0

#### Analysis:

- 40% students says that there is Possibility of encouraging active learning, interaction, participation and collaboration among students in online Teaching Process, 15% students says that there is no possibility.
- 86% students say that there is need of Physical space (traditional teaching) where queries can be resolved and practice with real tools.
- 42% of the students are overall satisfied with online teaching learning during covid-19 outbreak, 35% are neutral and 23% students are dissatisfied.

#### 1.6 Suggestions

The researcher has made an attempt to provide certain suggestions which will help in improvements in Online learning in this emergence of pandemic COVID-19 areas below:

- Educators and the students should be provided with basic training before switching to online learning classes and effective utilisation of the technology in teaching learning process.

- The severe challenge to online learning is the financial crises therefore the government under RUSA should adopt a policy/ scheme which provide free internet and free digital gadgets through institutions to all learners in order to encourage online learning and remain safe during pandemic.
- Extend leniency to students who bear additional responsibilities at home.
- As students have undergone a mental stress and anxiety during this pandemic period, the Educational institutions should organise or develop online mental wellness programs and provide psychosocial support for the students.
- Avoid cognitive overload. As with classroom teaching ensure that assessment measures are aligned with desired learning outcomes.
- Online learning courses should be carefully designed and developed so that it can be effectively communicated to the students.

#### 1.7 Conclusions:

- It is studied that most of the Institution/ University had converted their classes/ activities into online Teaching-Learning mode after lockdown announcements.
- It is studied that most of the respondents agree that basic training is required before switching to online learning mode, as many of the respondents are fresher in this regard.
- It can be said that most of the respondents are in favour of continuing their studies
- It is studied that most of the students attend the online learning daily and followed by 2 or days weekly.
- Most of the students say that Covid-19 pandemic has affected badly their ability to fund their higher studies.
- It is studied that most of the students agree that attending the Online Class has

increased the expenses in terms of internet connectivity, buying technical equipment, etc.

7. Most of the students says that online learning have brought emotional and psychological stress (pressure) due to sudden transition to new learning environment.
8. It is studied that most of the students encounter challenges in online teaching-learning activities during the pandemic Covid-19
9. Most of the students face technological difficulties, less of technical skills, non-availability of adequate resources, financial distress, power interruptions, etc.
10. It is studied that most of the students face Physical or mental health difficulties.
11. It is studied that migration / returning home towns of the students has impact on the active students participation in Online learning.
12. It is studied that most of the students say that it is sometime not possible in Online Teaching-learning process to encourage active learning, interaction, participation & collaboration among student
13. Most of students says that there is a need of a physical space where queries can be resolved and practice with real tools.
14. It is studied that most of the students are overall satisfied with the online Teaching-learning during the Covid-19 pandemic lockdown.
15. Thus the effective digitalisation of the education systems possible only after removal of the barrier like internet coverage, low technical skills, limited resources, etc. faced by the students in online learning during the pandemic Covid-19. And it can be concluded that the effective and efficient use of ICT (Information Communication Technology) in the teaching-learning process is a very

important part of an education in this lockdown period.

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## REPERCUSSION OF COVID - 19 ON INDIAN BUSINESS SECTOR : POLICY FOR SURVIVAL & RECOVERY

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### Abstract :

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has brought social and economic activities nearly to a standstill and driven to global crises. The study is to focus on assessing the impact on affected sectors such as tourism & aviation, media & entertainment, retails, consumer durable, and automobiles of India's key industries whose economic activities have suffered enormously and put forward to rethink on the development paradigm. COVID-19 has provided some unique opportunities and reforms the policies to begin again. The study emphasized to reframe the revival policies that will help to participate in global supply chains, fore sighting the further business direction towards the depression caused due to COVID-19.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, Economic impact, GDP, Sectorial impact, Policies & relief measures.

### Introduction:

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted all the nations in a colossal way, especially the nationwide lockdowns which have brought social and economic life to a standstill. A world that forever buzzed with activities has fallen silent and everyone the resources are diverted

to meet the never-experienced before the crisis. There's a multi-sectoral impact of the virus because the economic activities of countries have over-involved. What's astonishing and price noting is an alert which was rung in 2019, by the World Health Organization (WHO) about the world's inability to fight a worldwide pandemic. A 2019 joint report from the WHO and therefore, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development estimated the impact of such a virus at 2.2 percent to 4.8 percent of world GDP.

The misfortune caused by upholding a lockdown in the nation was assessed at 26 billion U.S. dollars and a critical decrease in GDP development is additionally expected in the June quarter of 2020. Indian GDP during April to June quarter, 2020 is -23.9% is expected to grow. With the inconvenience of limitations on transportation around the world, the exchange area additionally endured a shot. Fares and imports saw a radical decrease in the nation particularly on account of fundamental products, for example, oil, food yields, and coal, among others.

The economic and labour crisis created by the COVID-19 pandemic could increase global unemployment by almost 25 million ILO (International Labour Organization report) based on different scenarios for the blow on overall GDP growth due to COVID-19, estimate towards increase in worldwide unemployment from base level of 188 million in 2019 is of between 'low' & 'high' scenario. 2 pact and policy responses' by the ILO, it had been explained that the crisis has already transformed into an economic and labor market shock, impacting not only supply side but also demand side.

International Monetary Fund's (IMF) chief said that the "World is faced with extraordinary uncertainty about the depth and duration of this crisis, and it had been the worst economic fallout since the fine Depression." The tangential needs of financing for rising

economies and emerging markets in trillions of dollars are IMF predictable. India too is grunted under the burden of the pandemic and as per news reports in Economic Times published on 23 March 2020; economists are pegging the price of the COVID-19 lockdown at US\$120 billion or 4 percent of the GDP (The Economist, 2020). This COVID-19 pandemic influenced the assembling, and benefits area —neighborliness, visits, and voyages, medical care, retail, banks, inns, property, schooling, wellbeing, IT, entertainment, media et al. The economic stress has started and can grow rapidly. While lockdown and social distancing lead to productivity loss, on the one hand, they cause a pointy decline in demand for goods and services by the consumers within the market on the opposite, thus resulting in a collapse in economic activity. However, lockdown and social distancing are the sole cost-effective tools available to stop the spread of COVID-19.

The proactive measures taken by the Government of India to curb the spread of virus and adverse economies repercussion are learning by doing because it was within the case of the accomplishment of control procedure in India, the financial dangers of shutting the economy stay in any case. COVID 19 pandemic has ravaged the global economy and poses a risk to augment the current socio economic issues such as inequality, poverty, and gender disparity. India has been especially influenced seriously because of a previously easing back economy. The Indian government is attempting to restore the economy crushed by COVID 19 pandemic by presenting a huge number of financial and monetary strategy measures. It is, thusly, fundamental to see how policymakers are intending to handle this emergency adequately. The reactions of the policymakers have been isolated into seven subjects examined further in this segment.

#### **Objectives of the study:**

1. To study the repercussion of the COVID-19 Pandemic on different business sectors.
2. To study the worst-hit sectors.
3. To recommend specific alternative policies to fill the gap in Economy post-COVID-19.

#### **Hypothesis of the study:**

H0 : There is a significant change in different business sectors during the COVID-19 pandemic.

H1 : There is no significant change in different business sectors during the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### **Research Methodology:**

This study is based on secondary data which has been collected from official websites of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, Research Articles, and various Survey Reports leading daily newspapers-Economics Times, Times of India, Indian Express, and Loksatta daily newspaper. 3

To analyse data has been considered for the COVID-19 pandemic period from January to June 2020, worldwide including India and sectoral impact on business.

The data collected from various sources are analysed, interpreted and findings & conclusions are drawn, and accordingly, recommendations are made.

#### **Significance of the study:**

This study will highlight the current downturn of the country's economic order different from recessions. This paper will also study the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on different business sectors and its effects on the economy. This study will also suggest possible solutions to overcome the situation and to frame the policies and alternative measures for the recovery and survival of the business during and post COVID-19 pandemic.

#### **Limitations of the study:**

1. This study is concerned only with rigorously affected business sectors during the COVID-19 pandemic.
2. In this study data relating to business sector slump growth is considered for the pre-

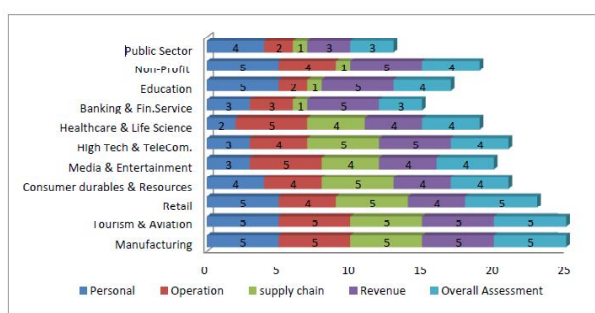
COVID-19 FY 2019 and FY 2020 COVID-19 pandemic period.

3. This study has been undertaken only for recommending the revival policies and sustainable survival applicable for specific business point of view.

#### Analysis of the Data:

#### Graphical presentation of COVID-19 impact index by industry and dimension

5-point scale from minor impact to severe impact (minor (1) to severe (5)) in 2020\*



Graph 1.1 showing impact index by industries by a 5-point scale

[Source <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1106302/coronavirus-impact-index-by-industry-2020/>] 4

The above graph 1.1 shows the COVID-19 Pandemic impact shown under on a 5-point scale ranged from minor impact to severe impact: [5-Severe, 4-major, 3-significant, 2-moderate, 1-minor impact] the outbreak of the COVID-19 Pandemic has worst affected many sectors of Indian Economic Framework some of them are Manufacturing, Tourism & Aviation, Retail (including import and exports), Media & Entertainment. The ranged is showing the destructions of sectors on personal, operation; supply chain, revenue and overall assessment by all the sectors are set to be severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### Impact on Key Industries:

We examine into a sector-wise analysis of each, and exploring possibilities of economic consequences of Covid-19 pandemic.

#### Manufacturing Industry:

The Manufacturing sector was affected worst due to COVID-19 pandemic across the globe, it consist of the automobile, energy, chemical, electronics, airline industries has negative effect, resulting to cut down the production, factory closure and unemployment.

The business of manufacturing sector in India of Merchandise export decreased 4.78% to reach USD \$ 314.31 billion in FY20, IBEF (Indian Brand Equity Foundation)

#### Tourism & Aviation Industry:

There has been a reduction in public transport with International and domestic travel closed due to resultant fall in activities due to partial/full lockdowns. There has been a large scale cancellation taking place and surge in private vehicles arising from the perceived potential health risks arising from availing crowded transportation alternatives.

Indian Association of Tour operators estimates a combined loss of USD \$ 1.13 billion in hotels, aviation and tourism. Worldwide tourism i.e. International and domestic tourism decline by 60 to 80% this year, resulting in a revenue loss. The personal, operation, supply chain, revenue from tourism industry stand still.

#### Retail Industry:

The Indian Retail industries consist of essential and non-essential items i.e. food & grocery, garments, saris, electronics, mobile phones, furniture, hardware etc. Even retailers of essential items are facing losses as they aren't allowed to sell non-essential items, which would bring them higher margins.

The Retail Industry has more than 15 million retailers, employ more than 6 million consist of small and big, traditional and modern trade, equalling to almost 12 per cent of the total Retail consumption of the country. The Indian Retail sector contribution to consumption is about 40% and to India's GDP is 10%.

The month's long lockdown has affected the revenue of Q2, according to Confederation of All India Traders (CAIT), the Country's retail

sector has faced losses of up to USD \$30 billion over the past fortnight. Non-essential retailers reporting on 80% to 100% reduction in sales.

### The Business Sectors slump in growth in India during COVID-19:

**Table 1**

Sector	Q4 FY2019-20 Jan-Mar 2020 (in %)	Q1 FY2020-21 Apr-Jun 2020 (in %)
Manufacturing	1.4	-39.30
Construction	2.2	-50.30
Financial Service	2.4	-5.30
Trade & Commerce	2.6	-47.0
Mining	5.2	-23.30
Public Administration	10.1	-10.30
Agriculture	5.9	3.40

[Source :<https://www.thequint.com/news/business/india-gdp-numbers>]

Table 1.1 shows that there is a decline in business sectoral growth in India. The table indicates the negative growth in manufacturing, construction, trade & commerce, financial service. Whereas agriculture shows downfall but positive effects i.e. 3.4% compares to other sectors during COVID-19 pandemic. The Construction sector has been badly affected by this pandemic shows the highest negative decline rate of -50.3%, whereas Manufacturing Sector is the next sector that has drastically affected shows the declining rate of -39.3%. On a chronological basis, the quarterly growth rate has gradually declined from 5.2% in Quarter 1 of 2019-20 to 4.4% in Quarter 2, 4.1% in Quarter 3, and 3.1% in the last quarter of 2019-20.

### World's GDP of the most advanced Economies sliced by during the COVID-19 Pandemic:



The above graph 1.2 shows the G20 (Group of Twenty) is an International forum member countries economy is smack by the COVID-19 pandemic, whereas the China is the

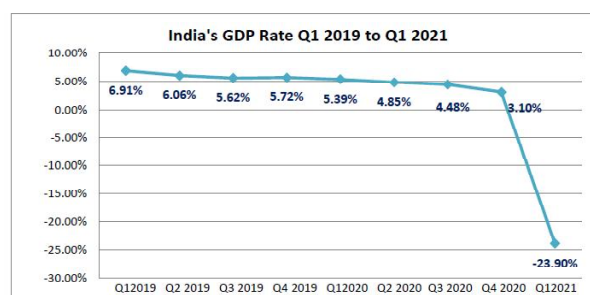
only country that resumed its growth trajectory in the April-June 2020 period, while the other like India, UK, France, Italy, Canada, Germany, US and Japan suffer the fizzling into recession.

Indian GDP is worst hit by negative GDP i.e. -23.9% compared to China which shows positive GDP i.e. 3.2%. The other countries like UK, France, Italy, Canada, Germany, US, Japan shows chronologically negative growth i.e. -20.4, -13.8, -12.4, -12, -10.1, -9.5, -7.5 respectively.

The COVID-19 pandemic has seriously damaged the global economy of developing nation, bringing in new challenges for future to rebuild the constructive economy for growth and prospects.

### India's GDP Growth Rate during the COVID-19 pandemic period:

#### India's GDP Rate Q1 2019 to Q1 2021



**Graph1.3.**

India's GDP Rate sharpest fall during the Covid-19 pandemic.

[Source:<https://www.thequint.com/news/business/india-gdp-numbers>]

The above graph 1.3 shows the Indian economy has been facing steepest fall in GDP growth, the chronological growth rate has observed declining in the fourth quarter in Jan-March FY2019-20 i.e. 3.10% and negative GDP rate continue i.e. -23.90% in first quarter in April-June FY2020-21. The COVID-19 pandemic has seriously damaged the global economy, bringing in new challenges. Implementations of continued lockdowns have almost put a halt on continuous economic activity, affecting macro-

economic variables such as consumption, investment, imports and exports.

**Table 2 :** Inference from analysis predicting that each of these sectors that can be summarized as follows:

Spiked and months of recovery	Effects on Business Sectors
Spiked in short-term keeps growth momentum in long-term about 3-6 months	E-Commerce, Online healthcare, Personal care, Entertainment, Online education, Media.
Spiked in short-term, stabilizes in long-term about 6-9 months	Retailers, Food retailers, Telecommunication, Utility Service, Offline Pharmacy, Pharmaceuticals.
Significantly hit in short-term, will recover in 9-12 months	Apparel, Beauty products, Beverages, Insurance, Agriculture, Chemical, Metal & Mining, Service Industries, Offline Retail.
Significantly hit in short-term, will recover in 12-24 months	Restaurants & food services, Tourism & Aviation, Logistics, Entertainment, Offline Education, Auto ancillaries, Consumer durables, Real Estate.

### Policy Recommendations:

The Policy recommendations is a key factor for the business sector to overcome the impact of COVID-19 and to make a positive sustainable, equitable, post-COVID era in the following table indicating three broad reformation policy heads, recommended measures and the industries they cater to, the broad policy heads are as follows -

Fiscal Policy Measures

The Financial Policy Measures

Safety and Promotional Policies

Role of Governance

Industry Protocol

**Table 3 :** A tabular version of Policy Recommendations and sectors they are applicable to furnish.

Policy Heads	Measures concentrated	Business they furnish to
<b>Fiscal Policy</b>	i) Manufacturing and retailing industries avail GST Relief ii) Reduction of taxes and compliance in the short run	? Manufacturing, Retail, Tourism and Aviation ? Transport ? Consumer durables and E-Commerce Trading Products
<b>The Financial Policy</b>	i) Reform in Solvency Guidelines ii) Accelerated approval process by bureaucratic bodies iii) Working-capital and Loan repayment support iv) Lowering Repo Rate of Banks for the Long-Term	? Tourism and Aviation ? Manufacturing & Retail ? Transport ? Consumer and E-Commerce Trading Products ? Banking and Financial Sectors
<b>Safety and Promotional Policies</b>	i) Improve hygienic travel standards. ii) Reviving the 'Incredible India' campaign	? Tourism and Aviation ? Transport ? E-Commerce & Trade
<b>Role of Governance</b>	i) Role of Government ii) Paramount for the revival of Industries in Post-COVID-19	? Manufacturing, Retail, Tourism and Aviation ? Hygiene & sanitization
<b>Industry Protocol</b>	i) New norms followed by industries to facilitate the restart ii) Resilience in the likelihood of similar or worse crises	? Manufacturing & Retail ? Transport ? Consumer and E-Commerce Trading Products

### Threats and Challenges of Business in India:

The going on COVID-19 pandemic has brought about unprecedented challenges to all the business sectors. It has further attacked the global economy, bringing in new challenges to slow down the growth, treats especially for the innovations and the early-stage ventures. It is no longer which business sector has affected worst by this situation, but rather to what extent it has suffered severe damage. From the perspective of damage, the travel & aviation sector has suffered losses and it will be the longest damage to re-emerge due to new normal.

The closure has already affected the Economy, the investment of individuals in business and facing bankruptcy or reduction in production capacity leads to higher unemployment and underemployment. If the lockdown prolonged period will also increase the huge risk of corporate debts which will ultimately create a financial imbalance that is sustained post-COVID-19 pandemic.

### Findings of the study:

All the business sectors had suffered rigorous damages due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Even if the global economy is in the slowdown, some sectors show an increase in values like essential commodities, health & hygiene being one of them. COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted global supply chains & international trade, which is likely to decrease the global economy. The decision and policies framed by the Government of India help to curb the spread of infection.

Therefore the finding is important to rebuild and substantial growth of business sectors. The policies are primarily focused on certain sectors their effects on short-term, long-term, and corporate based on sectors need to be examined.

With the positive approach and proper planning for the smooth functioning of policies for survival and growth of the business sector

Government can obtain revenue and growth in the economy. Therefore, we assume that the longer the pandemic will last, the more challenges for survival and growth of the business can up-heal with suitable modifications and policies.

#### **Recommendations:**

The outcome of the study suggests that in the drastic situation of COVID-19 the business perception, change in trends of online business are continuously adapting, and subsequent lockdown, people prefer to use online services comparatively faster than before the epidemic outbreak.

In this section of the paper, we put forth three core propositions for the government to act upon once the outbreak is subdued using prompt emergency measures. To encourage an economic bounce-back the government needs to embrace new policy measures. Assessing the global trends and the momentum 9. The Indian labour force has acquired, moving towards the fourth industrial revolution, the emphasis of our propositions lies in – 1. Promotion of Exports by subsidizing home industries to boost domestic manufacturing. 2. Providing financial support to individuals and businesses who have suffered the remote blow of the pandemic through alteration of the tax-structure. 3. To review the industries can be made through banks and special financial aid packages should be provided by the Government. 4. To focus on Supply chain and Logistics by facilitating the barrier-free movement of goods and services, so that timely delivery can be accomplished within the country. The focus should be to overcome intra-country barriers. 5. For the short-term upliftment of India at large, the Union Budget 2020-21 needs to be reshuffled with the extra provision of funds that must be mitigated as subsidies & transfers for the primary sector and social security. 6. With proceeds from domestic and foreign earnings to up-skill the labour force to prepare the economy for large-

scale secure investors looking for setting up a business in India, which will avoid the concentration of their supply chain in a particular region.

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## Study of COVID-19's Impact on Employment in Different Industries in India

Swati & Parupudi V S Raghu Ram Kishore

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### Abstract

In India, due to the dominance of informal employment, employment data is hard to obtain. Therefore, Index of Industrial Production (IIP) was used as a proxy for employment, as industrial production directly involves labour. Whether IIP is actually a proxy was verified, a strong negative correlation was present between IIP and unemployment. The classification of industries was done on use-case basis as provided by the Indian Government. The impact of COVID-19 on employment in various industries in India was studied; the impact was found to be overwhelming. The impact was found to be statistically significant by use of Student's t-test. It is also observed a 'V' shaped recovery pattern, hinting at a possibly quick recovery.

### 1. Introduction

The COVID-19 crisis has unfolded with devastating effect on the Indian economy, the latest GDP numbers being a grim testimony. It has particularly hit the labour market hard. The nation went into a recessive spiral, with job losses resulting in a fall in demand, which in turn caused production to fall, which resulted in further job losses. World over, the pandemic has pushed countries into recessions, even advanced economies like Australia. Therefore, in a country like India, which probably has the most number of people vulnerable to be pushed into poverty or extreme poverty, it is imperative

to monitor the situation. This study used Index of Industrial Production (IIP) as a proxy to employment for the lack of categorised data on employment. In order to make sure it is a relevant proxy, we measured correlation between overall IIP and overall unemployment and they had a strongly negative correlation of -0.99, which means IIP and employment are strongly positively correlated.

The objective of the study is to analyse the impact of COVID-19 on different industries in India. In their article, Dutta Et al (Dutta Et al, 2020), give a descriptive impact of COVID-19 on the global employment sector with reference to India. This study is a further improvisation using categorisation, apart from quantitative analysis, this study attempts to study the recovery pattern too

### 2. Data

Data on IIP was obtained from Indian Government's monthly press releases (Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, 2020). Data on unemployment, used for verifying IIP was indeed a valid proxy, was sourced from CMIE website (CMIE, 2020). No transformation has been done on data

### 3. Research Methodology

We compiled data from the above-mentioned sources. The first step was to verify if IIP can be used as a proxy for employment. Pearson's correlation coefficient between CMIE's unemployment data (CMIE, 2020) and the Indian Government's IIP data (Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, 2020) was found to be -0.99, going by this, it is safe to say unemployment is inversely related to IIP and conversely employment is directly related to IIP.

Moving on, plots of IIP of the following types of industries against time were obtained. The types of industries were Mining, Manufacturing, Electricity, Primary Goods, Capital Goods, Intermediate Goods, Infrastructure Goods, Consumer Durables, Consumer Non-Durables. The study used data

from Jan 2020 to Jun 2020 for the graphical analysis.

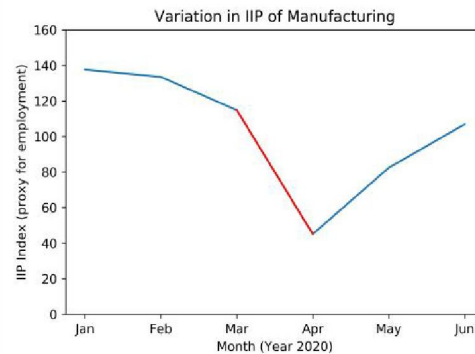
The idea was to see if the IIP values after lockdown (April values) were statistically significant from the pre-lockdown distribution. For this purpose, data from April 2019 to February 2020 was used to construct the distribution for each type of industry. We avoided March 2020 data for constructing the distribution as it was the transition month. Then we employed the Student's t-test to determine if the April values were statistically different from the underlying original distribution. This involved calculation of t-statistic and corresponding p-value, at 10 degrees of freedom, as we have 11 data points from April 2019 to February 2020 in the construction of distribution. We also looked at the values in May and June, to get a rough estimate of the recovery pattern.

#### 4. Results & Interpretation

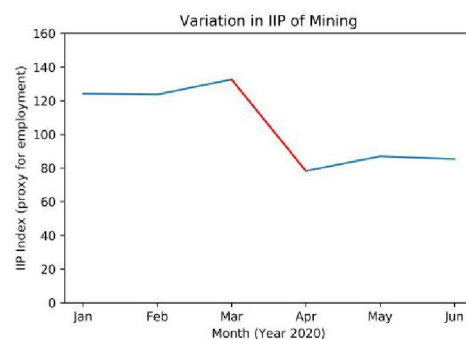
Sector	t-statistic	p-value
Mining	3.206	0.008
Manufacturing	28.305	0
Electricity	3.727	0.003
Primary Goods	8.295	0
Capital Goods	21.431	0
Intermediate Goods	19.519	0
Infrastructure Goods	25.796	0
Consumer Durables	25.518	0
Consumer Non-Durables	10.997	0

**Table 1**

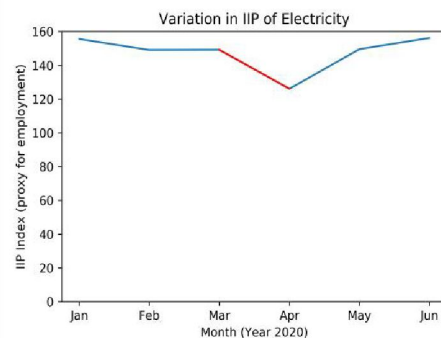
Table 1 shows the t-statistics and corresponding p-values at 10 degrees of freedom for each sector. We see that for each sector, the p-values are very low, which means we can reject the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) that the April value belongs to the underlying distribution. This means the change is indeed statistically significant, even at a very conservative level of 1%.



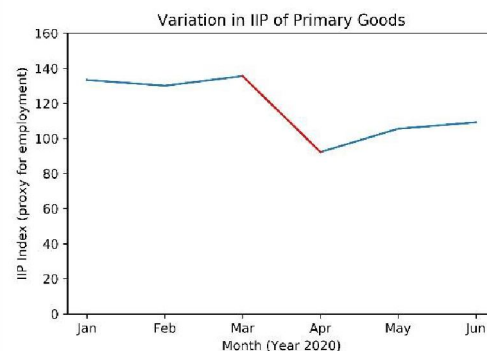
**Fig 1**



**Fig 2**



**Fig 3**



**Fig 4**

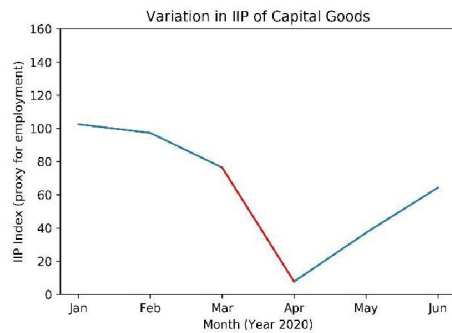


Fig 5

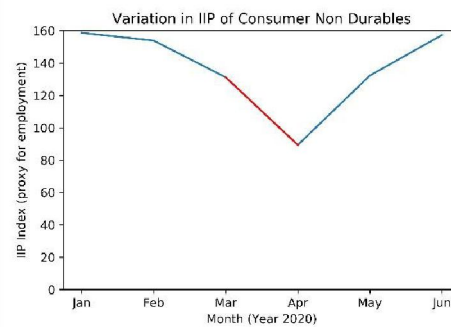


Fig 9

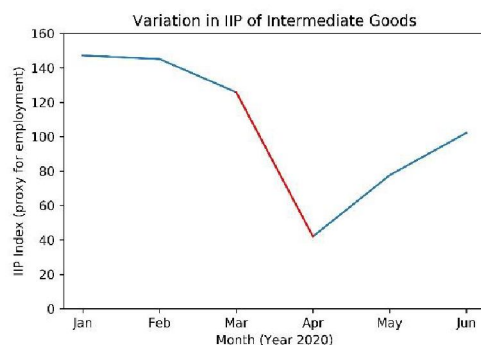


Fig 6

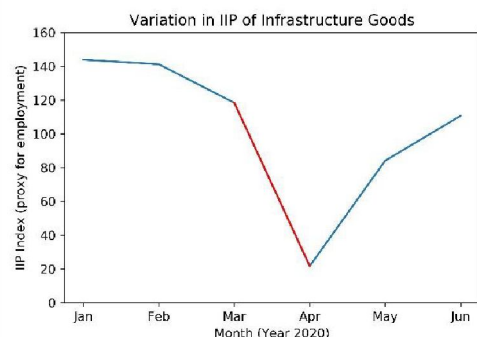


Fig 7

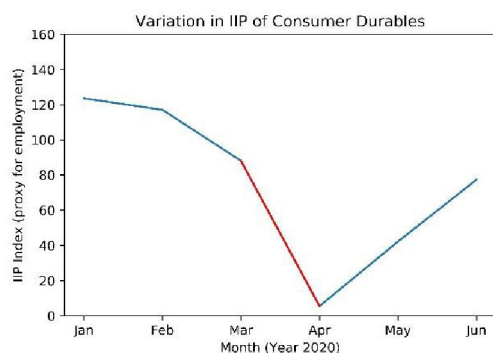


Fig 8

It is seen from the above figures 1-9 that for every sector, the March to April drop in IIP, indicates a significant drop in employment (marked by the red segment). In addition, there was a 'V' shaped recovery in the numbers in the subsequent months.

## 5. Conclusion

The study examined the effect of COVID-19 on employment in various industries in India. IIP was established as a proxy for employment and used for subsequent analysis. Across the nine sectors studied, all of them showed a statistically significant drop in the IIP numbers, indicating a drop in employment. The recovery was quick, at least until latest data, and was an optimistic 'V' shaped recovery. This also points to the fact that the disruption may be temporary.

## 6. References

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## कोविड १९ महामारीचा भारतातील अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रावरील परिणाम

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भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र हे विशाल क्षेत्र असून त्यात जवळपास ९० टक्के श्रमिककार्यरत आहेत आणि ते एकूण जीडीपीमध्ये ४५ टक्के पेक्षा जास्त योगदान देत आहे. या अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रातील श्रमिकांच्या कार्यावरच अर्थव्यवस्थेची साकलिक प्रगती अवलंबून आहे. कोरोना महामारीच्या नियंत्रणासाठी घोषित केलेल्या सध्याच्या टाळेबंदीमुळे भारतातील अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रातील कोट्यवधी कामगार आणि त्यांच्या कुटुंबियांना उपासमार, उपजीविका, रोजगाराचा अभाव, वाढते मृत्यू आणि भविष्यातील अंधारमय परिस्थितीच्या समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. देशातील कोरोनासंसर्गाचा प्रसार मर्यादित ठेवण्यासाठी आर्थिक व्यवहार थांबणे, आवश्यक आदानांचा तुटवडा, प्रभावीमागणी अभावी उत्पादन कमी झाल्यामुळे अनेक उत्पादनसंस्थाना धक्का बसला आहे. टाळेबंदीचा अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील सर्वात मोठा परिणाम म्हणजे उपभोगाखर्चातील लक्षणीय घट होय. अनौपचारिक क्षेत्राच्या बळकटीकरणासाठी

त्वरित धोरणात्मक उपायांची व अंमलबजावणीची नितांत गरज आहे.

१. प्रस्तावना :

जागतिक कोविड —१९ महामारी ही जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या एकूण वस्तू व सेवांचा पुरवठा, एकूणमागणी आणि त्यासंबंधीची बाजारपेठयासाठीचा अभूतपूर्व धक्का आहे. २०१९ मधील जागतिक महामंदीला जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्था सामोरे जात असताना सद्यःस्थितीतील महामारीच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर आता जागतिक मंदीचा धोका अधिक पटीने वाढला आहे. कोविड १९ महामारीच्या संकटा आधीच, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला आर्थिक वृद्धीची घसरण आणि मंदावलेला रोजगार दराचा अनुभव येत होता. आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणेनिधीच्या मते, २०१५ ते एप्रिल २०२० पर्यंत भारतातील आर्थिक वृद्धीचा दर ८.० टक्के वरून १.९ टक्के पर्यंत मंदावला होता. कोविड महामारी व टाळेबंदीमुळे तरही समस्या अधिकच बिकट होईल. या आधीच्या नोटाबंदी आणि वस्तू व सेवा करांच्या अंमलबजावणीच्या परिणामांना भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था सामोरे जात असतानाच कोविड १९ अर्थात कोरोना महामारीच्या नियंत्रणासाठी घोषित केलेल्या सध्याच्या टाळेबंदीमुळे भारतातील अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रातील कोट्यवधी कामगार आणि त्यांच्या कुटुंबियांना उपासमार, उपजीविका, रोजगाराचा अभाव, वाढते मृत्यू आणि भविष्यातील अंधारमय परिस्थितीच्या समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. ही महामारी म्हणजे केवळ आरोग्याचे संकट नसून अनेक गंभीर सामाजिक व आर्थिक संकटे निर्माण करणारी आहे की, जे भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देशांसाठी अत्यंत गंभीर आणि आव्हानात्मक आहे. सध्याच्या महामारीच्या काळातील आर्थिक मंदीचा परिणाम निम्नसामाजिक—आर्थिक स्तरातील लोकांवर मोठ्या प्रमाणात झाला आहे. तसेच भारतातील नागरी भागातील झोपडपट्टीवासीयांसमोर आणि विशेषतः ग्रामीण भागातील गरीबांसमोर आरोग्याच्या असुरक्षिततेचा प्रश्न आवासून उभा आहे. कोरोना विषाणूचा परिणाम नियंत्रित करण्यासाठीचा प्रभावी उपाय म्हणून केंद्रसरकारने संपूर्ण देशभरात २४ मार्च २०२० रोजी २५ मार्च २०२० ते १४ एप्रिल

२०२०या २१ दिवसांसाठीची पहिल्या टाळेबंदीची घोषणा केली होती. कालांतराने १५एप्रिल २०२०ते ३१मे २०२० या कालावधीसाठी तीन वेळा असे एकूण ६८ दिवसांसाठी चार वेळा टाळेबंदी करण्यात आली. या एकूण ६८ दिवसांच्या टाळेबंदीचा अर्थव्यवस्थेवर विशेषतः अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रावर होणारा परिणाम अफाट व गंभीर स्वरूपाचा आहे आणि राहिल. संपूर्णआर्थिक व्यवहार थांबले आहेत, कारखाने, आस्थापने आणि बहुतेक बाजारपेठा बंद आहेत. पर्यायाने भारतातील कोट्यवधी कामगारांचे रोजगार थांबले आहेत. रोजगार, वेतन, उत्पन्न आणि उपजीविकायांचा परस्पर संबंध असल्याने यासमस्यांनी उग्र रूप धारण केले आहे. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील जवळजवळ श्वटक्के श्रमिक अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रात कार्ये करतात की ज्यावर अर्थव्यवस्थेची साकलिक प्रगती अवलंबून आहे. देशातील कोरोनासंसर्गाचा प्रसार मर्यादित ठेवण्यासाठी आर्थिक व्यवहार थांबणे, आवश्यक आदानांचा तुटवडा, प्रभावीमागणी अभावी उत्पादन कमी झाल्यामुळे अनेक उत्पादनसंस्थाना धक्का बसला आहे. टाळेबंदीचा अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील सर्वात मोठा परिणाम म्हणजे उपभोगाखर्चातील लक्षणीय घट होय.प्रस्तुतलेखातभारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील विशेषतः अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रातील रोजगाराचेचित्र, गरीब आणि सीमांत कुटुंबांचे उत्पन्न, त्याचेसंभाव्य परिणाम याविषयीचीचर्चा केली आहे की जी पूर्णतः उपलब्ध दुय्यम माहितीवर आधारित आहे.

## २. अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र :

भारतातील अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र हेविशाल क्षेत्रअसून त्यात जवळपास ९० टक्के श्रमिक कार्यरत आहेत आणि एकूण जीडीपीमध्ये ४५ टक्के पेक्षा जास्त योगदान देत आहे. २०१७—१८ या वर्षात एकूण रोजगारात कृषी व कृषी सहाय्यकारी क्षेत्राचा वाटा ४३ टक्के, बांधकाम क्षेत्राचा वाटा १२ टक्के, घाऊक व किरकोळ व्यापार आणि वाहन दुरुस्ती उद्योगाचा वाटा १० टक्के आणि वाहतूक व दळणवळण क्षेत्राचा वाटा ६ टक्के याप्रमाणे होता. भारतातील एकूण रोजगारात अनौपचारिक क्षेत्राचा

वाटा ९१ टक्के इतका आहे. २०१७—१८ यावर्षात एकूण ४६५दशलक्ष श्रमिकांपैकी ४२२ दशलक्ष अनौपचारिक श्रमिक होते. बिगर शेती क्षेत्रात अनौपचारिक श्रमिकांचाहिस्सा सुमारे ८४ टक्के होता.

औपचारिक आणि औपचारिक क्षेत्रातील कामगारांमध्ये लक्षणीय विषमताआहे. अनौपचारिक श्रमिक कोणत्याही सामाजिक सुरक्षा लाभांसाठी पात्र नसतो आणि त्यांना कामाच्या अनिश्चिततेचा सातत्याने सामना करावा लागतो. एकूण श्रमिकांपैकीस्वयंरोजगार, हंगामी आणि नियमित श्रमिकांचे प्रमाण अनुक्रमे ५१.३टक्के, २३.३ टक्के आणि २३.४ टक्के इतके आहे. बहुतेक स्वयंरोजगार आणि हंगामी श्रमिक अनौपचारिक श्रमिकआहेत. कोविड १९ महामारी पूर्वी देखील अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रातील श्रमिकांना कमी वेतन आणि उत्पन्नाची समस्या होती. या महामारीचा परिणाम समाजातील सर्व स्तरांवर झाला आहे. परंतु अनौपचारिक श्रमिकांवरीलपरिणामांची तीव्रता जास्त जाणवते आहे. विशेषतः शहरी भागातील जवळजवळ सर्वच आर्थिक व्यवहार थांबल्याने या श्रमिकांना रोजगार व उत्पन्नाचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात नुकसान झाले. एप्रिल २०२० ये १२२ दशलक्ष रोजगारांचे नुकसान झाले आहे. त्यापैकी, छोटे व्यापारी आणि रोजंदारीवरील श्रमिकांनी आपले श्वदशलक्ष रोजगार गमावले. रोजगाराचा दर २२ मार्च २०२० रोजी ३९.१ टक्के होता. तो २६ मे २०२० रोजी २६.४ टक्केपर्यंत घसरला. अझीम प्रेमीजी विद्यापीठाच्या सर्वेक्षणातून असे दिसून आले आहे की, ५७ टक्के ग्रामीण श्रमिक आणि ८० टक्के शहरी श्रमिकांनी टाळेबंदीच्या दरम्यान रोजगार गमावले. पूर्वीच्या तुलनेत सुमारे ८८ टक्के कुटुंबांनीकमी प्रमाणात आहार घेतला. अशा प्रकारे, कोट्यवधी श्रमिकांच्या उपजीविकेवर परिणाम झाला असूनया आर्थिक धक्क्यापासून बरे होण्यासाठी त्यांना जास्त वेळ लागेल. नागरी भारतातील नियमित वेतन व पगारदार श्रमिक यांच्यापैकी सुमारे किं ८८ टक्के श्रमिक अनौपचारिक श्रमिक आहेत, त्यांनानागरी भागातील विविध उपक्रम थांबल्यामुळे अनिश्चित उत्पन्नाचा सामना करावा लागणार आहे.

भारतात सुमारे ४० ते ५० दशलक्ष हंगामी स्थलांतरीत कामगार आहेत. ते शहरी बांधकामात मदत करतात. इमारती, रस्ते, फॅक्टरी उत्पादन आणि अनेक सेवा उपक्रमांमध्ये भाग घेतात. टाळेबंदी काळात त्यांना कोणतीही सुरक्षा योजना उपलब्ध नसल्या कारणाने अनेक राज्यांतून आलेल्या हजारो श्रमिकांनी सुरक्षेच्या शोधात आपापल्या गावी परत जाण्यासाठी कित्येक शंभर मैलांचा प्रवास पायी चालत जाणे नाईलाजास्तव पसंत केले. जागतिक बँकेच्या मते, भारतात जवळपास अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रातील ४० दशलक्ष श्रमिकांनी देशांतर्गत स्थलांतर केल्याचा अंदाज आहे. यातील बहुतेक स्थलांतर व्यवसाय आणि आस्थापने बंद झाल्यामुळे झाले आहे. या स्थलांतरीतांना सरकारकडून फारसा पाठिंबा मिळाला नाही. अन्नाच्या अभावी काही स्थलांतरीत वाटेतच मरण पावले. या श्रमिकांना वाटते की आपापली मूळ गावे त्यांच्यासाठी चांगली आहेत. कारण ते कुटुंबासोबत राहू शकतात. तथापि ते स्वतःचे आणि त्यांच्या कुटुंबाचे पालनपोषण करू शकतील की नाही हे शंकास्पद आहे.

टाळेबंदीच्या विश्रांतीनंतर काही स्थलांतरित शहरी भागात पुन्हापरतले आहेत. परंतु त्यापैकी बरेच अजूनही ग्रामीण भागात रोजगाराच्या शोधात आहेत. कुशल आणि अर्ध-कुशल श्रमिकमनरेगाच्या कामात काम करत आहेत. मात्र अनौपचारिक स्थलांतरित श्रमिकांसाठी भविष्यातील अनिश्चितता आणखीनच वाढेल हे निश्चित आहे. अनौपचारिक क्षेत्राची प्रगती हे लोकांच्या रोजच्या मागणीवर निर्णायकपणे अवलंबून असते. अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रातील मोठा श्रमिक वर्ग सध्या घरीच आहे. उत्पन्नाअभावीत्यांची निर्णायक मागणी कमी झाली आहे. पर्यायाने उत्पादनही थांबले आहे. कारखानदारी क्षेत्राने नव्याने उभारी घेणे अत्यावश्यक आहे.

### ३. रोजगाराची स्थिती :

आर्थिक सुधारणोत्तर कालावधीत विशेषतः अलीकडील दोन दशकातील रोजगाराच्या निर्मितीचा प्रभाव फारसा सकारात्मक नाही. उदा: २००० च्या दशकात राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नातील वाढ ७ टक्क्यांपर्यंत होती. परंतु त्याच वेळेस रोजगार दरात एक

टक्क्यांपर्यंत घट झाली आहे. याव्यतिरिक्त, २०१२ ते २०१८ या काळात ६.१ दशलक्ष रोजगार गमावले. २०१९ च्या सार्वत्रिक निवडणुकांपूर्वी बेरोजगारीचे ६.१ टक्क्यांनी वाढ झाली होती की ४५ वर्षांतील उच्चांकी होती.

भारतात ३० जानेवारी २०२० रोजी पहिला कोरोना रुग्ण आढळला. २७ ऑगस्ट २०२० पर्यंत ही संख्या ३३.१० लक्ष पर्यंत वाढली तर ६०४७२ रुग्णांचा मृत्यू झाला आहे. कोरोना महामारीमुळे भारतातील श्रम बाजाराला मोठा धक्का बसला आहे, रोजगाराची स्थिती चिंताजनक आहे आणि कोट्यवधी श्रमिक आणि त्यांच्या कुटुंबाचे अस्तित्व धोक्यात आहे. सेंटर फॉर मॉनिटरिंग इंडियन इकॉनॉमीच्या (CMIE) सर्वेक्षणानुसार, २९ मार्च २०२० रोजी संपलेल्या आठवड्यात बेरोजगारीचे एकूण प्रमाण ८.४ टक्क्यांवरून २३.८ टक्क्यांवर गेले आहे. बेरोजगारांची संख्या ३२ दशलक्षांवरून ३८ दशलक्षपर्यंत वाढली आहे. नागरी आणि ग्रामीण भागातील बेरोजगारीचे प्रमाण अनुक्रमे ३० टक्के आणि २१ टक्के आहे.

एकूण कार्यकारी लोकसंख्येच्या जवळजवळ एक चतुर्थांश, २८५ दशलक्ष व्यक्ती पहिल्या टाळेबंदीच्या आठवड्यात काम करीत होते. टाळेबंदीपूर्वी ही संख्या ४०४ दशलक्ष होती. याचा अर्थ टाळेबंदीच्या सुरुवातीच्या आठवड्यातच ११.९ दशलक्ष व्यक्तींनी रोजगार गमावले आहेत. या अनुषंगाने भारतातील सुमारे एक तृतीयांश कुटुंबे निरंतर रोजीरोटीच्या संकटांना सामोरे जाऊ शकतात. जानेवारी २०१६ मध्ये रोजगाराचा दर ४०.७ टक्के होता आणि फेब्रुवारी २०२० पर्यंत हा दर जवळपास ४० टक्के इतका म्हणजे स्थिर होता. परंतु मार्च हजेरा मधील टाळेबंदीच्या पहिल्या आठवड्यात हा दर २९.९ टक्क्यांपर्यंत तर एप्रिल २०२० मध्ये २७ टक्क्यांपर्यंत घटला आहे.

### ४. श्रमिकांचे स्थलांतरण :

सीमांत श्रमिक हा भारतातील असंघटित क्षेत्रातील रोजगारशक्तीचा मोठा भाग आहे. भारतात स्थलांतरीत श्रमिकांच्या नोंदणीसाठी कोणतेही अडि कृत स्रोत नसल्याने एकूण स्थलांतरीत कामगारांची

संख्या सांगणे कठीण आहे. मात्रकाही अंदाजानुसार, भारतात सुमारे ४० ते ५० दशलक्ष हंगामी स्थलांतरीत श्रमिक आहेत. सद्यःस्थितीतील कोविड संकटात जवळपास ३० दशलक्ष श्रमिक स्थलांतरीत झाले आहेत. नवी दिल्ली आणि मुंबई या महानगरातील कामगारांचे स्थलांतरण हे त्यांच्या उदरनिर्वाहाच्या समस्यांचे प्रकटीकरणच आहे. यातील बरेच श्रमिकांनी आपले रोजगार गमावले. पर्यायाने उत्पन्न कमी पडल्याने आणि आपला जीव वाचविण्याच्या आशेने हा श्रमिक वर्ग टाळेबंदीच्या काळात हजारो मैल चालत आपापल्या मूळ गावी परतला. त्यातकाहींचा मृत्यू झाला आहे. स्थलांतरित श्रमिकांना दररोज अन्नधान्य पुरवण्यासाठी काही राज्य सरकारांकडून तातडीने पावले उचलली गेली असली तरी बेरोजगार असणाऱ्या परंप्रांतीय श्रमिकांना जगणे अधिकच कठीण जात होते.

जनसाहसया स्वयंसेवी संस्थेने स्थलांतरीत श्रमिकांना मिळणाऱ्या अपुरी मदतीच्या समस्येचे सर्वेक्षण केले आहे. श्रमिक आणि रोजगार मंत्रालयाने राज्यांच्या मुख्यमंत्र्यांना आणि राज्यपालांना इमारत व अन्य बांधकाम कामगार कल्याणकारी मंडळाने वसूल केलेला उपकराचा वापर करून बांधकाम कामगारांच्या खात्यात निधी देण्यास सांगितले आहे. मात्र या स्वयंसेवी संस्थेच्या मते, जवळपास ९४ टक्के बांधकाम श्रमिकांकडे इमारत व अन्य बांधकाम श्रमिक BCOW (Building and Other Construction Workers Cards) पत्रिका नाहीत. १४ टक्के श्रमिकांकडे शिधापत्रिका नाहीत तर १७ टक्के श्रमिकांचे बँक खाती नाहीत. बांधकाम क्षेत्रात कार्यरत ५५ दशलक्ष श्रमिकांपैकी ५१ दशलक्षाहून अधिक श्रमिकांना कोणत्याही प्रकारचा लाभ मिळालेला नाही असा दावाही या स्वयंसेवी संस्थेने केला आहे. जोपर्यंत रेशनकार्डच्या समस्येचा प्रश्न आहे, ज्यांच्याकडे त्यांच्या मूळ राज्यांची शिधापत्रिका आहेत आणि इतर राज्यात अडकले आहेत त्यांना शिधा देण्याची सुविधा उपलब्ध करून दिली पाहिजे. तसेच शिधापत्रिका नसलेल्यांना पुढील सहा महिन्यांसाठी मोफत शिधावाटप मिळावी असे या संस्थेने म्हटले आहे.

जनसाहस संस्थेने म्हटले आहे की, समाजातील स्थलांतरीतांची सर्वसाधारण स्थिती अशी आहे की त्यांना सर्व सामाजिक सुरक्षा यंत्रणेचा कोणताही लाभ झालेला नाही. स्थलांतरीत श्रमिकांच्या कल्याणाबाबत राज्य सरकारने निर्देश जारी केलेले असतानाही अत्यंत हलाखीच्या परिस्थितीत मोठ्या संख्येने श्रमिक वर्ग स्थलांतरित होत असताना त्यांना कोणत्याही कल्याणकारी योजनांचा लाभ झालेला दिसून येत नाही.

#### ५ घरगुती उत्पन्नावरील परिणाम :

टाळेबंदीच्या दरम्यान देशभरात दररोज सुमारे ३५००० कोटी रुपयाचे नुकसान होण्याची शक्यता वर्तवली जात आहे. संपूर्ण देशव्यापी टाळेबंदीमुळे साहजिकच श्रमिकांच्या कौटुंबिक उत्पन्नावर नकारात्मक परिणाम झाला आहे. सर्व आर्थिक व्यवहार बंद झाल्याने, वस्तू व सेवांचे उत्पादन आणि पुरवठा विस्कळीत झाल्याने, अनेक उद्योग व उपक्रम बंद झाल्याने रोजगार गेल्यामुळे वेतन व उत्पन्न घटले आहे. प्राथमिक, द्वितीयक आणि तृतीयक व्यवहार क्षेत्रात कार्यरत तसेच प्रादेशिक दृष्ट्या ग्रामीण आणि शहरी भागात कार्यरत असणाऱ्या सर्वच श्रमिक वर्गाच्या कुटुंबांच्या उत्पन्नात घट झाली आहे तर काहींचा उत्पन्नाचा स्रोतच थांबला आहे. सद्यःस्थितीत वेगाने विकसित होणाऱ्या सेवा क्षेत्रावर जास्त प्रमाणात अवलंबून असणाऱ्या अनौपचारिक क्षेत्राचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात नुकसान झाले आहे. CMIE ही संस्था 'उत्पन्न न बदलणे', 'उत्पन्नातील घट' आणि 'उत्पन्नातील वाढ' या अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत कुटुंबांच्या परिमाणांचा त्रैमासिक अंदाज पुरवते. जानेवारी २०२० नंतर 'उत्पन्नातील घट' नोंदविणा—या कुटुंबांच्या प्रमाणात मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ होत असल्याचे आकडेवारीवरून दिसून आले आहे. एप्रिल २०१९ मध्ये हे प्रमाण केवळ १२ टक्के होते. तर एप्रिल २०२० पर्यंत त्यात ४८ टक्के पर्यंत वाढ झाली आहे. 'उत्पन्ना मध्ये कोणताही बदल नाही' या प्रकारात एप्रिल २०१९ मध्ये हे प्रमाण ५३.३ टक्के होते. तर एप्रिल २०२० पर्यंत त्यात ४४ टक्के पर्यंत घट झाली आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे टाळेबंदीनंतरच्या काळात 'उत्पन्नातील वाढ' नोंदविणा—या कुटुंबांच्या प्रमाणात

मोठ्या प्रमाणात घट होत असल्याचे आकडेवारीवरून दिसून आले आहे. एप्रिल २०१९ मध्ये हे प्रमाण केवळ ३५ टक्के होते. तर एप्रिल २०२० पर्यंत त्यात घट टक्के पर्यंत घट झाली आहे. या उपलब्ध आकडेवारीवरून असे निदर्शनास येते की, टाळेबंदीच्या काळात आर्थिक व्यवहार ठप्प झाल्याचा परिणाम अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रात कार्यरत कोट्यवधी श्रमिकांच्या उत्पन्नात घट होण्यावर आणि परिणामी त्यांच्या कुटुंबियांच्या रोजीरोटीवर झालेला दिसून येतो.

#### ६. आरोग्य आपत्ती :

भारतात आरोग्य सेवा क्षेत्र हे देशातील चौथ्या क्रमांकावरील रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देणारे क्षेत्र आहे. खाजगी आरोग्य सेवा क्षेत्र जे जवळजवळ ८० टक्के रुग्णांची देखभाल करते. सद्यःस्थितीत या खाजगी आरोग्य सेवा क्षेत्रास रुग्णांची उपस्थिती, निवडक शस्त्रक्रिया आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय रूग्ण यांची संख्या घटल्याने आर्थिक फटका बसला आहे. भारतातील ग्रामीण आरोग्य सेवा कोविड -१९ चा प्रसार थांबविण्यास पुरेसे सक्षम नाही, डॉक्टरांची कमतरता, रुग्णालये, उपकरणे, खाटांची संख्या, चाचणी सेवांची कमतरता, आणि सर्व प्रकारच्या अत्याधुनिक वैद्यकीय सेवांच्या कमतरतेमुळे आरोग्य आपत्तीचे निराकरण करण्याचे विशेष आव्हान आहे. या महामारीचा परिणाम आणि विशेषतः टाळेबंदी रणनीतीचा परिणाम बहुआयामी स्वरूपाचा आहे. सदर महामारीने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेसाठी आरोग्यविषयक आणि आर्थिक जोखमी या दोन्ही बाबत अनेकगंभीर आव्हाने निर्माण केली आहेत. टाळेबंदी, रोजगार व उत्पन्नातील अनिश्चिततेमुळे या संकटाचा संपूर्ण परिणामांचे मापन करणे लगेच शक्य नाही. त्याचा प्रभाव येणार्या काळातच दिसून येण्यास सुरवात होईल.

#### ७. उपाययोजना :

कोरोना विषाणूचा प्रसार रोखणे आणि आर्थिक मंदीच्या परिस्थितीतून बाहेर पडण्यासाठी धोरणात्मक प्रतिसादांच्या बाबतीत सज्जता आवश्यक आहे. केंद्र सरकारने या अनुषंगाने पाऊले उचलली आहेत. जसे— लक्षित रोख हस्तांतरण आणि कर लाभ, आरोग्य सुविधा यंत्रणा, मोफत उपचार इत्यादी.

मात्र यासारख्या बहुतेक उपायांमध्ये अनौपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्थेतील श्रमिकांची विशाल सेना वगळली आहे. अशा परिस्थितीत केवळ एक सार्वत्रिक स्वयं—लक्षित कल्याणकारी योजना राबविणे हा प्रभावी उपाय आहे. सार्वत्रिक किमान उत्पन्न आणि राष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील रोजगार हमी योजनायशस्वी झालेल्या मनरेगाच्या धर्तीवर गरीब आणि सीमांत लोकांवर होणाऱ्या महामारी खर्चाला प्रभावीपणे प्रतिसाद देण्यासाठी सरकारने बळ दिले पाहिजे. विशेषतः अनौपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्थेतील सीमांत श्रमिक व त्यांच्या कुटुंबांचे उत्पन्न वाढ, आरोग्य संरक्षण, पुरवठा आणि मागणी यांचे पुनर्स्थापन, लहान व मध्यम उद्योजकांचे उत्पन्न वाढ, श्रमिकांच्या नोकऱ्या याकरिता आर्थिक पॅकेजेस आणि इतर धोरणात्मक बांधणीची आवश्यकता आहे. ग्रामीण, शेती आणि अनौपचारिक क्षेत्राच्या विकासासाठी शासकीय खर्च करण्याला प्राधान्य, त्याचे पुनर्वितरण आणि पुनर्वापर करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. ग्रामीण भागात सुधारीत प्राथमिक आरोग्य सेवा बळकट करण्यासाठी त्वरित पावले उचलण्याची गरज आहे.

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## RESPONSE OF INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE TO COVID- 19 PANDEMIC.

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### Abstract

The Novel Corona virus that arrived in December 2019, affected the whole mankind. It has cast it's ruining hands over every section and sector of the continents and their countries. The year 2020 heralded the arrival of this killer virus which reformed the course of trading history over the globe. The entire world is struggling to survive and compress the effects of Covid -19, hence this study is undertaken to demonstrate the volume and extent of impact of corona virus on India's foreign trade. Secondary data is employed to showcase the variations that have surfaced in the exports and imports with special reference to selective commodities. The study is concluded with the impressive and effective Government measures taken to curb and lighten the impact of Covid-19 on the International trade of India.

**Keyword:** Foreign trade, Export, Import, Covid-19 Pandemic.

### Introduction

Foreign trade, well known as international trade, includes exports and imports, that is cross border economic transactions. It is considered as backbone for any country's economic growth and development. Exports comprise of those products and services in which the country has cost advantage and import those in which they lack self sufficiency. Apart from these criteria there are still some countries that are able to produce and provide what is in demand inspite of having challenges of resources availability.

India's current export and import trade system is very powerful and growing at fast pace, due to usage of modern production techniques, well structured infrastructure, advanced transport facilities, fast growing industries, presence of multinational national corporations, and high end service providers. Foreign trade has progressed, flourished and grown over the past decades.

### Growth of India's foreign Trade.

Over the years, India's international trade has proven to be crucial for the country. It forms a portion of the gross domestic product and reflects the financial position of the country. Exports and imports of India includes innumerable commodities and services and in huge good quantity.

### Literature Review

1. **Dr Gupta S,(2019) " An Analysis of Indian Foreign Trade in Present Era"** in his paper have discussed the importance of foreign Trade in India and comments on the high tariff rates compared with other countries. He argues that though India appears to be growing rapidly, its economy still follows the theory of protectionism. To overcome this barrier to trade, the new foreign trade policy (2015-20), which is more liberal and consumer friendly is included in the study. The changes in volume of foreign trade are the major objective, along with composition and direction of foreign trade of India is highlighted in the study by the researcher.

2. **Dr Botre.P,(2018) " A Study on Foreign Trade in India: An Overview"** A very comprehensive study by the researcher which include the meaning, types, need, importance of foreign trade. It foreign Trade policy is discussed at length and the performance of foreign trade is analysed and suggests that exports exceed imports as it increases the inflow of foreign exchange. Also light is thrown on Balance of Payment, Trade deficit and Disequilibrium of

Balance of Trade, its causes and measures to rectify them.

3. **Banerjee.S (2017) in "Analyzing the Balance of payment position of India"** profound that balance of payment indicated the state of any economy and over the past years since 2012 till 2017 the current account deficit has narrowed down. The major conditions are inflow of foreign direct investment and foreign portfolio investment. It has outweighed the increased outflow of overseas repayments and the fall in capital with the banks. The reserve of foreign exchange has risen, thereby the capital and financial markets have become much stronger than before. And so now the country is in a better position to face the crisis that is facing the whole world.

4. **Chhikara R and Singh.K,(2008) "India's Foreign Trade And Impact Of Exports On Foreign Exchange Reserves Of India"** The paper examined the adversity of trade balance of the country and the prime reason being imports of Oil besides the other commodities that are imported. The results were derived using number of statistical tools and techniques and the conclusions were drawn on the basis of those data. Measures like energy conservation, import substitution, more capital formation and increasing the expenditure in the sector of research and development were suggested to overcome this adversity and to improve the health of our country.

#### OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

To study the volume of exports in the pre and the post covid-19 period of three months with reference to select 10 commodities.

To study the volume of imports in the pre and the post covid-19 period of three months with reference to select 10 commodities.

To study the measures to overcome the effect of Covid-19 by Indian Government.

#### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is descriptive in nature and uses Secondary Data and information, which was collected from different sources, like online news channels, official government websites, news papers and other papers of various types to show the emphasis of the grave effect of Corona virus attack on India's foreign trade.

#### FOREIGN TRADE IN PRE- COVID 19 PERIOD.

Following the trend of Globalization and with the boost and support given by Foreign Trade policies, the international trade of the country was at its peak and showing signs of further growth and development. The growing export sector, on the advent of corona virus, suddenly had a tragic halt and saw a downfall in the current financial year 2020-21, that is, the months from April 2020 to June 2020.

#### FOREIGN TRADE IN POST- COVID 19 PERIOD.

In December 2019 the outbreak of Corona virus was known to the world when China informed the WHO of the severe attack of this virus in their Wuhan City. This disease gradually and slowly spread its blanket over the whole world, which made the WHO to declare it as 'Covid -19 Pandemic' and now no country is spared without experiencing its devastating effects.

In response to this health hazardous pandemic, Asia's Third largest economy, India, went into the first Lockdown on 25 March 2020. In order to protect the nation from this dangerous virus, the free movement of the people of India was restricted. The lock down continued till 3 May 2020. The news papers and channels flashed with innumerable news and updates about increasing number of infected cases of corona virus, with death tolls rising day by day.

April 2020. April 2020	Value(\$Bn)	Growth (%) on year
Export (\$ b)	10.36	-60.28
Import (\$ b)	17.12	-58.65
Trade Deficit	6.76	

Source: ET-Economics Times.

The pandemic not only posed a risk to health and life but it also gravely affected the

financial market, trade market, capital market and the economy as a whole. According to Economic Times the immediate and direct impact of the lockdown due to pandemic fell on exports as well as imports in the first month of the financial month itself, that is in April immediate and sudden shock in the international trade is shown above. Exports declined showing negative growth of (-60.28%) and imports also plunged by (-58%).

Stern lockdown, which barred the overseas export and import of goods and services, restrictions of heavy basis on imports, slowing down of the domestic industry all are the factors for the fall in the trade market locally as well as internationally. Apart from the above causes the decline in exports is constituted due to ongoing global slowdown, which got more aggravated because of the presence of Corona virus disease.

To demonstrate the strong impact of the Covid 19, data of selected 10 commodities of export section and import section, each is presented below.

### Three months Exports of India during Pre and Post Covid -19. (Values in Rs.Lacs.)

Three months Exports of India during Pre and Post Covid -19 (Values in Rs.Lacs.)	HE CODE	ITEM	2019	2020	%growth
COTTON	(52)		33885.34	31334.33	-7.38
DAIRY PRODUCTS	(04)		485,911.56	482,821.57	-0.64
IRON AND STEEL	(72)		28,365.15	27,005.15	-4.76
MODIFIED AND UNMODIFIED CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	(28)		1,021,595.35	1,021,595.35	0.00
PHARMACEUTICALS	(30)		1,021,595.35	1,021,595.35	0.00
TIMBER AND WOOD	(44)		1,021,595.35	1,021,595.35	0.00
MINERAL FUELS, OILS AND MINERAL WAXES	(27)		1,021,595.35	1,021,595.35	0.00
AVIATION	(88)		1,021,595.35	1,021,595.35	0.00
ARMED AND AMMUNITION	(93)		1,021,595.35	1,021,595.35	0.00
OTHERS			1,021,595.35	1,021,595.35	0.00

It is vivid from the above table that the month immediately after the lockdown, that is, April 2020, registered a negative growth in majority of the items of India's exports like in cotton, dairy produce, cereals, iron and steel, chemicals, tobacco, mineral fuels and oil and aircraft and parts. It is noteworthy to mention that Pharmaceutical and Antibiotics were the few among the many which did not get affected and instead showed the signs of positive growth. To join the team of these two Iron and steel

picked up Exports and turned green from red in May 2020.

The Month of June2020 above displays the positive growth in all the commodities except mineral oil and Aircraft. This is because the unlock process had begun by this time and the economy was shifting gradually towards normality. Infact exports of Iron and steel soared and reached a growth above 100% to 120% in comparison to last year's month of June2019.

### Three months Imports of India during Pre and Post Covid -19. (Values in Rs.Lacs.)

Three months Imports of India during Pre and Post Covid -19 (Values in Rs.Lacs.)	HE CODE	ITEM	2019	2020	%growth
EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS	(08)		1,021,595.35	1,021,595.35	0.00
ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS	(15)		1,021,595.35	1,021,595.35	0.00
ORGANIC CHEMICALS	(29)		1,021,595.35	1,021,595.35	0.00
COCOA AND COCOA PREPARATION	(18)		1,021,595.35	1,021,595.35	0.00
FERTILISERS	(31)		1,021,595.35	1,021,595.35	0.00
RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	(40)		1,021,595.35	1,021,595.35	0.00
NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND MECHANICAL APPLIANCES	(84)		1,021,595.35	1,021,595.35	0.00
PLASTIC AND ARTICLES THEREOF	(39)		1,021,595.35	1,021,595.35	0.00
NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS	(71)		1,021,595.35	1,021,595.35	0.00
ARMED AND AMMUNITION	(93)		1,021,595.35	1,021,595.35	0.00
OTHERS			1,021,595.35	1,021,595.35	0.00

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Similar to exports, Imports were also affected during the lockdown and all the above, organic chemicals, cocoa, fertilizer, rubber articles, nuclear reactors, plastic articles, natural pearl and arms and ammunitions, showed negative growth except edible fruit and nuts and animal or vegetable fats in the period of three months of lockdown and corresponding months of 2019.

This negative factor in imports is in fact desirable because reduction in imports reduces the national cost and narrows trade deficit.

### Measure by Indian government:

Following are the measures taken by the Indian government for the Economic revival of the international trade and to save the country from this economic and financial shock.

The Pushing of the 'Make in India' program by the Government with a dual strategy of fiscal and policy incentives to present investors whether domestic or international.

Impose of duty protection to curb imports of finished goods and to encourage local producers by giving incentives, tax holiday and subsidies.

Making the best of the opportunity by attracting the multinationals who are moving away

from China and simplifying the regulations of mergers and acquisitions, relaxed FDI policies.

Simplification of foreign exchange rules and regulations. Introduction of MEIS – merchandise export from India scheme, SEIS – Service export from India scheme, EPCG – Export promotion capital goods scheme.

Trade facilitation and business procedure made easy, thereby allowing for online transactions, encouraging digitalization and e - governance.

Increasing the investment in the infrastructure, so as to give a pathway for smooth movement of goods from within the city and states to the ports.

Along with these there are numerous other steps like duty exemption, forum for quality complaints and trade disputes, DFPT – Duty free tariff preference schemes development of town of export excellence at Vishakhapatnam and Bhimavaram and adding two new ports for the purpose of export and import at Calicut (Kerala) and Arakoram ICD (Tamilnadu)

### Conclusion

Indian foreign trade has been attacked by Covid -19 and the effect of it is felt widespread and no economy is aloof from its effect be it European union (EU), USA, Japan or South Korea. But fortunately India ranks 15th among these countries and is less affected as compared to others. Moreover the reasons for impact apart from Covid 19 directly are the slowdown in the manufacturing industry of China and it is disrupting not only India but the world trade as a whole.

In the past and over the years the Government has always promoted the international trade with its policies, incentive schemes and necessary subsidies. But the present condition that is prevailing requires rethinking about the way the government designs and formulates its foreign trade policy. A revival of the present institutional trade mechanism is needed and introducing such policies that are more

integrated, coherent and inclusive. The foreign trade and investment is counterpart to each other. India needs to liberalize its trade further thus government should follow the motto of Self reliant and self sufficient by promoting the slogan “Make in India” more aggressively that will check the imports and thereby improve India’s Foreign Trade Position.

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6

## A STUDY ONE–COMMERCE FRAUDS DURING COVID – 19 PANDEMIC

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### Abstract

The outbreak of COVID – 19 has slowed down the global economy and the customers preference have also shifted towards digitalization and they have started purchasing more from e-commerce sites which has led to a number of frauds. The researcher in this paper has tried to focus on e-commerce frauds which has aroused during COVID – 19.

Keywords: Frauds, E-commerce, E-commerce Frauds, COVID – 19.

### Introduction

The world is going through a pernicious and devastating situation due to novel coronavirus which has created a chaos and several industries got an exposure to a plethora of risks with vulnerabilities seeping across. There is a fear amongst the citizens of every country in the globe about the disease and also the fraudsters who have become more active as they prey on vulnerable individuals and companies during crisis and try to exploit the situation for their own benefit. With the increase in the number of infected people there is also a great number of increase in the frauds during COVID – 19 pandemic. COVID – 19 has opened a back door for the fraudsters and has created a fraud risk for every individual/organisations. The stringent lockdown due to coronavirus

outbreak has brought the economy to a standstill. With economic uncertainty which has caused financial anxieties, and large numbers of the population are forced to go digital and they are also performing from home with slower and fewer secure IT networks, in these circumstances cyber fraudsters have tailored their crimes.

The study aims to determine E – commerce frauds which are prevailing during COVID – 19 pandemic. The frauds which have been encountered by individuals and organisations are also focused.

### Objectives of the Study

The present study proposes to study E – commerce frauds which have taken a pace during this pandemic situation of COVID – 19. The study will also focus on all types of E – commerce frauds encountered by individuals and organizations. The objectives of the study are:

1. To explore the present status of E – Commerce frauds during COVID – 19 pandemic.
2. To study the types of E – Commerce frauds evolved during COVID – 19 pandemic.
3. To suggest suitable measures to the stakeholders.

### Significance of the Study

The COVID – 19 virus has taken the top most place and created a threat in the minds of people of getting infected but that's not the only threat that people should keep in mind. Cyber criminals have started using newer ways to do fraud using COVID – 19 cover. With the rise in COVID – 19 related cases there is also a rise in the cybercrime frauds. Most of the COVID – 19 related frauds are easily executed due to lack of awareness and have a simple modus operandi of taking advantage of the victims fear.

The increase in technology, stringent lockdown and moving towards the digitalization, has given a great boost to the organizational crime and cybercrimes, which has put a pressure

on the minds of individuals and organisations to identify the evidence of financial abuses.

This study will help to provide some indications to the stakeholders on the types of E – commerce frauds which will create an awareness amongst all. The study will also give an insight to the government, corporates, individuals and regulatory authorities and help them to remove the threat of cybercrime and remain vigilant.

## Review of Literature

**1. Nigam C.,** in her article “Beware! COVID cure frauds boom in Delhi” discussed about frauds which were seen in Delhi throughout COVID and wanted to create awareness about the frauds among the citizens. The author also discussed some case studies in which she told the stories of frauds which actually happened among the citizens of Delhi and how they fall prey to quacks. The author discussed frauds associated to plasma donation, bogus treatment, coronavirus vaccines, cheap tests, phishing lures, scams, assuring people to be free from the prey of coronavirus by doing puja and hawan, network intrusions, malware infections and disinformation campaigns.

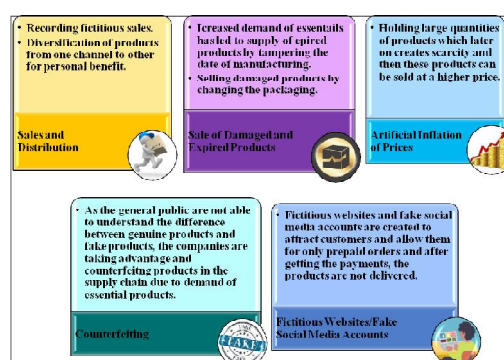
**2. Asian News International** in the article “Online frauds like phishing increasing in India during lockdown, especially threats masked as COVID-19” discussed about the current situation of coronavirus and due to which the countries globally has moved towards digitisation. Everywhere technologies are used like drones, chatbots, virtual call centres, and relationship management has also digitalized. With the individuals every organization is moving from paper to digital and which has increased phishing frauds in India as everyone has a fear and threat of coronavirus. The author stated that every organization is focusing more and technology during COVID – 19 pandemic and that is the reason everyone expects security too. But one interviewer said that technology and security goes hand in hand.

## Research Methodology of the Study

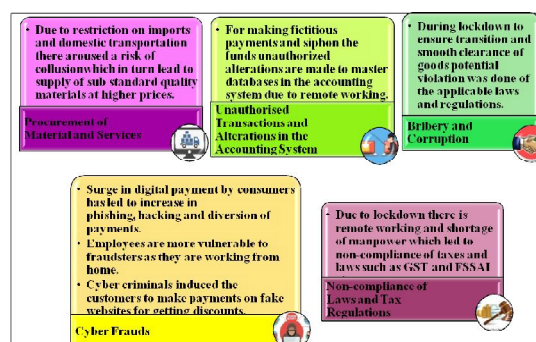
The researcher proposes to study E – commerce frauds prevailing during lockdown due to COVID – 19 pandemic. For the purpose

of the study secondary data is utilized according to the objectives of the study to arrive at particular inferences. The secondary source of data collection will be taken from different sources like reference books, journals, professional magazines, paper publications, newspaper articles, reports and electronic delivered information. Data analysis will be done by using statistical tools to draw suitable conclusions and suggestions.

## Types of E-commerce Frauds

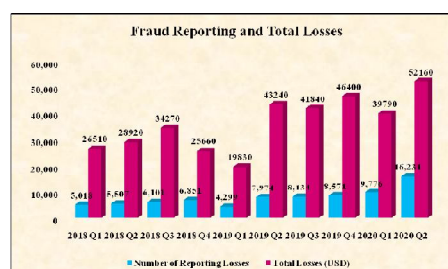


Source: KPMG Report



Source: KPMG Report

Graph 1



Source: Federal Trade Commission's Consumer Sentinel Network

From Graph 1 it can be clearly seen that over the years number of reporting losses due to frauds have increased and with it the total losses have also increased but since the COVID – 19 outbreak the number of reported losses in the first quarter of 2020 were 2,829 more, than in 2019 but the total loss occurred were less by USD 6,610. In the second quarter of 2020 the number of reported losses were increased by 4,744 and total loss occurred increased by USD 12,370. The figures show that after COVID – 19 pandemic in the second quarter the losses have increased.

### Conclusion

The COVID – 19 outbreak has shaken the world economy as well as the citizens, the people have the fear of getting contracted and with there is also a threat of frauds which is increasing tremendously. As the world has gone more towards digitalization due to which e-commerce frauds has increased and most of the consumers are unaware and easily get induce by the fraudster tricks and face losses. There is a need to create awareness of different types of frauds which have arisen during COVID – 19.

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7

## Impact of Covid-19 on CSR Activities of Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises

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### Abstract

Coronavirus(Covid-19)or SARS-2, an infectious viral disease has devastated the lives of millions of people all over the world in a period of nine months since the first case is believed to have been traced in November last year .Corporate Social Responsibility are the different activities a company may undertake towards all its stakeholders since it uses resources belonging to society. Micro, small and medium enterprises find it difficult to contribute to CSR even in normal circumstances. This paper attempts to study the impact of Covid-19 on MSMEs worldwide ,the measures by Governments to help them cope up with the challenges and CSR contributions of individuals and corporate in general to cope with the economic, social and emotional effects which are unprecedented and there is uncertainty as to when this crisis will end. Researchers have suggested some mechanisms both for individuals as well as businesses for survival, though the process would be slow and painful. Some relief will be possible only when a vaccine is created successfully for this disease. Key words-Covid-19, Corporate Social Responsibility ,Micro Small and Medium Enterprises.

### 1.1 Introduction:

Corona virus(Covid-19)is caused by SARS2 which was traced to a large number of people from the wet animal market in Wuhan city, China.(Rothan.S&Byrareddy.S)It is believed that the first case was traced in November 2019(Bryner.J) It is of zoonotic origin-caused by an infectious disease that has jumped from an animal to a human being. It is transmitted from one person to another through droplets when people talk, sing or cough. Some preventive measures suggested for slowing down the spread of the disease are use of face masks, social distancing hand washing with soap. The disease primarily affects the lungs. United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)- "Corporate social responsibility is a management concept whereby companies integrate social and economic concerns in their business operations and interactions with stakeholders."

There is no well accepted definition of Corporate Social responsibility (CSR) but since the 1990's corporate have accepted albeit reluctantly that social and environmental concerns have to be integrated into their business activities as it affects their corporate image. Regulations are also being made more stringent and Government asks for report on Environmental Impact Assessment in accounting terms. The Government of India has made CSR mandatory for companies fulfilling certain conditions as per the Companies Act 2013 which became operational from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014. CSR is not mandatory for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as per this Act.

### 1.2 Objectives of the study:

1. To study the concept of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).
2. To study Corporate Social Responsibility according to Companies Act 2013.
3. To study the review on impact of Covid-19 on CSR activities



4. To study the impact of Covid-19 on the CSR activities of MSMEs.

### 1.3 Research Methodology:

The information has been collected from secondary sources -research journals, website of MSME, newspaper reports and internet.

### 1.4 Review of Literature

This study has been conducted by six academicians from the Universities of Harvard and Chicago (Barkit.A.et al2020) in April to determine how small businesses in USA were coping with the pandemic of Covid-19, how the CARES ACT would impact their decision and their future prospects. Small firms employ 50% of American workers. An online survey was conducted with a business network called Alignable which concentrates on small business after obtaining consent from respondents that they were participating voluntarily in the survey. 5800 small businesses were surveyed in ten states. Industries surveyed included retail, arts, entertainment food services and hospitality, financial services, real estate and professional services. The definition of a small business for the purpose of the survey was a business with less than 500 employees as this is the base considered in the Census data. The expenses of firms as on as on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2020 was considered as the base of the study along with the amount paid towards their salaries. Financially businesses are in a delicate situation where a median firm with expenses of ten thousand dollars a month had enough cash for two weeks only. 43% of businesses had temporarily closed down, most of them due to Covid. 64% of business had less than five employees and 18% had between 5-9 employees. The number of full time and part time employees had come down by 36% and 56% respectively compared to January end. Problems were rated numerically as well as by descriptive text. Change in demand was rated as the most important problem with a rating of 78%, employee health concerns at 57% and supply

chain challenges at 35%. Impact has not been uniform across all industries. Entertainment, retail, art, food, hospitality and personal services reported decline in employment by more than 50% whereas professional services, finance and real estate were less affected. Less than 25% of the firms had funds to meet a month's expense, ½ had enough to cover expense of 1-2 months. Firms with more cash on hand were more confident about survival. Restaurants, tourism and personal services will find it more difficult if the crisis lasts for more than four months. Estimates suggest that if 72% of firms take up loans 410 Bn would be needed -90 Bn more than what has been allocated by the Government. Employment levels were lower by 40% than in Jan. 2020 before availability of benefits provided by the Government. Limited cash levels led to shutdowns and lay-offs. When respondents were asked whether they would avail of a grant /loan a number of reasons were given by firms for not applying for such loans- such as the associated bureaucratic hassles and doubts about being eligible for such a loan, doubts about the loan being forgiven-repayment of loan would be waived. Respondents were asked when the crisis would end but since there was no precedent the answers initially were the beginning of May and the end of July. Firms would have to cut expenses, borrow more or file for bankruptcy if the crisis did not end soon. The following were the recommendations made by the researchers-Streamlining the application process for applying for the loan, clarity about eligibility for the loan and information about loan waiver /forgiveness would help small businesses to decide about availing of loan/grant to tide over the present situation.

Robinson.J .and Kengatharan N(2020) from Jaffna University conducted a study about the impact of Covid-19 on SMEs in Sri Lanka since this subject was unexplored earlier. Sri Lanka has a population of 21.7 million people and an estimated GDP of US \$4030. A business with less

than 300 employees and having an annual turnover not exceeding 750 Mn are termed as SMEs. They account for 75% of all business, employ 45% of the population and contribute 52% to the GDP. A qualitative analysis was conducted by using N. Vivo software.

Fourteen telephone interviews were conducted with SME operators engaged in production of apparel, food, operating restaurants. Purposive sampling was done because of the pandemic and a semi-structured questionnaire with open and closed end questions was used for collecting information. All businesses were not affected to the same extent-most businesses had cash to pay less than one month of expenses but gave masks and PPEs to health workers. 70% of the raw material used by these units is imported from India and China. Two months salaries were paid to employees who remained at home during this period. The apparel industry did not dismiss its permanent staff though some had stopped coming for work. 70% of employees are vulnerable. SMEs cannot work from home. Restaurants, hospitality, tourism and theatres were affected the most. Employees were provided with masks, gloves and handwashing with soap was followed. If the lockdown continues for two more months, they will be unable to pay salaries. The Government took a number of preventive measures such as stoppage of all flights to their country from 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2020-Therefore the number of Covid 19 cases from 2<sup>nd</sup> March to till 3<sup>rd</sup> May were 708 only. The Government has postponed repayment of loans by SMEs and payment of utility bills. It also provided financial assistance of 5000 KL to vulnerable sections of the population like senior citizens, kidney patients and food supplies. All these firms need Government help to pay employees' salaries, utility bills and finance for repayment of loans.

230 SMEs surveyed by Lightcastle Partners & Sheba. XYZ in late April a month after

lockdown was initiated on" Covid-19's impact on SMEs in Bangladesh" 48.4% of respondents were involved in provision of grains, dairy, poultry, fisheries and retail trade and 51.6% were from services like restaurants, catering, laundry, beauty salons and electrician services SMEs contribute 25% to the GDP and employ 31.2 million and a day's closure leads to a loss of Tk23,000 crores. If the lockdown lasts for four more months 68% of SMEs will close down permanently. Only 6% of SMEs related to staple foods and emergency medicines reported that they would be able to survive for 8-12 months. 52% had halted operation. due to unavailability of raw materials and had no avenues for their output. The following leeway has been given to SMEs 525 will be soft loan, some banks will not charge interest for the next three months (May to July). Digitalisation is suggested for SMEs for survival but may not materialise immediately

Scaling -up Business Network(SBN) is a dedicated network of Nigerian SMEs which commenced on 21<sup>st</sup> April, 2016, with 114 members and is a part of the World Food Programme. It reported that they were facing difficulties in accessing raw materials and agricultural produce required for producing and processing nutritious food and were finding it difficult to repay loans. The interest rate had been reduced to 5% by the Bank of Industry. Impact funds have been made available without collateral for loans below 10 Mn Naira.

Hongwei He and Lloyd Harris have described the impact of Covid-19 which is unprecedented since the Spanish flu of 1918 and the depression of 1930's. The UN has called for a more inclusive and sustainable post Covid economies which can face challenges like climate change. Some firms may not be willing to spend on CSR due to shortage of funds-funds being used for survival. On the other hand, prevailing circumstances may force them to spend on CSR to fulfil social/economic

obligations. Some firms engaged in profiteering but others have proactively shifted to produce sanitisers, PPE kits, have donated these products. They also observed changes in behaviour of consumers such as panic buying and stockpiling of necessities and hoped that more responsible consumption patterns would be followed in developed countries. A shift has been observed towards consumption of health and wellness products. Another important decision countries would have to make would be regarding purchase of goods from China and also shifting to use of domestic goods. Semi collapse of globalisation has taken place due to supply chain disruptions.

Prof Fernandes. N.(2020) has studied the economic impact of Covid-19 across industries worldwide and attempted to forecast potential global costs under different scenarios. The IMF declared new estimated rates of growth in February 2020. He has forecast that service-oriented economies will be affected more and that health and economic risks are not correlated. The following are the observations-the pandemic is global, interest rates are at an all-time low, since the global economy is integrated all countries are affected economically. International sporting events like the Tokyo Olympics has been postponed, airlines are operating at skeletal levels, borders are being re-instated in the European Union. Comparison with any other pandemic is not possible due to lack of adequate knowledge. The first case of Covid-19 was reported by China in early January of this year. China's share amounts to 16% of global economy and is a major player in global trade. There have been lockdowns worldwide, quarantine hospitals have been constructed and enhanced public health measures undertaken in most countries. Effects in the second quarter would be worse than the first. People are working from home/not working depending on the nature of their work. Supply chains are affected due to lack of transport and stock markets are affected too. Duration of crisis is unknown. The first forecast is of a mild scenario of 1.5-month

shutdown country-wise forecast with estimated GDP growth containment measures are removed economy returns to normal. Recession depends on policies taken by each Government. Young less educated workers will lose jobs. 2.5-3.5% of global GDP will be affected for each month of lockdown.

#### **Discussion on Literature Review-**

A common observation from all the above information is that the corona virus has had an adverse impact on millions of people in different countries worldwide in a period of nine months since November last year. The impact has been felt on every aspect of human life health, employment, economy, agriculture, sport, tourism. Since there is no precedent countries are learning to cope on the basis of knowledge acquired on a day to day basis. The impact has not been uniform on all countries, industries. Developing countries have had a more difficult time due to inadequate health services except Taiwan, Korea and Sri Lanka were quick steps by the government restricted the transmission of the disease. The second aspect is when the crisis will get over is unknown till a vaccine becomes available. Therefore, decisive action regarding containment measures cannot be taken. Even if a vaccine becomes available-the practical difficulty of vaccinating population worldwide has to be considered-the actual production, transportation, who will be vaccinated on a priority basis eg The Indian Government has declared that preference will be given to the Armed Forces and health workers. Experts have forecast that the curve may be U shaped or V shaped depending on the economy of each country.(Fernandes.N.2020.)The third aspect is that all the countries worldwide do not have a common definition of SMEs. Most definitions consider the number of persons employed whereas India and Sri Lanka consider the turnover of units. Also researchers have found that service sector will be affected more adversely than the manufacturing sector.(Fernandes.N.2020)( Hwong He & Lloyd.

H.2020)(Barkit.A.et al 2020) SMEs will have to adapt to digitalisation to survive in the present circumstances though it may not be feasible for all SMEs depending on their geographical location and nature of product/service

### 1.5 MSMEs are defined as follows under the MSME Act of 2006-

Manufacturing units	Investment in Plant&Machinery	Service units	Investment in Plant&Machinery
Micro units	25 lakhs	Micro units	10 lakhs
Small units	5.0 crores	Small units	2.0 crores
Medium units	10.0 crores	Small units	5.0 crores

The definition of MSMEs have been revised with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2020.

Manufacturing units	&Service units	Investment in Plant&Machinery	Turnover of the unit
Micro unit		1.0crore	5.0 crores
Small unit		10.0crores	50.0 crores
Medium unit		50.0 crores	250.0 crores

The definitions in operation prior to 1<sup>st</sup> July are applicable to this study. There are 6.33 crore MSMEs in India which form 95% of all businesses, provide employment to 120 Mn person and account for 50% of exports. The manufacturing units manufactured 33.4% of total output and contributed 6.1% of GDP. Service units contributed 24.63% of GDP in 2019(CII).

The following were the welfare measures made available to MSMEs:

1) Banks and NBFCs will offer 20% Of outstanding credit on 29/2/2020 to Units with 25 crores outstanding and a turnover of 100 crores are eligible for a four-year loan having a moratorium of 12 months on principal and can be availed of till 31/10/2020.

2). 20,00crores declared as subordinate debt will be given to MSMEs declared as NPAs and will be eligible for equity support.

3.)50,000 crores for equity infusion in MSMEs-through Fund of funds with a corpus of 10,000 crores to MSMEs having growth potential and urge them to be listed on Stock exchanges.

4)Global tenders less than 200 crores will be disallowed to avoid competition from foreign firms.

5)Government and Public Sector units will release outstanding dues within 45 days .e-Market will help MSMEs develop linkages to replace Trade fairs and exhibitions.

### 1.6 Special efforts to fight against Covid-19

On 22/3/2020 the Government declared that contribution made by corporates to Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance And Relief in Emergency Services Fund (PMCARES)for Covid-19 will be treated as CSR vide circular No.10/2020 and be eligible for 100% tax exemption under Sec. 80g

The different Technical Centres (TCs) of MSME are actively engaged in production of sanitisers, face masks, ventilators, gowns, hospital furniture and equipment besides hardware for Corona kits and some Technical centres are also designated as shelter homes and isolation centres. All the TCs have jointly contributed 22 lakh rupees to the PM CARES Fund. Contribution of Rs. 100 lakhs made by National Small Industries Corporation to PM CARES Fund from its CSR fund. Its employees also contributed Rs. 15 lakhs.

Coir Board employees raised Rs. 4.00 lakhs approximately for donating to PM CARES Relief Fund contributed Rs. 15 lakhs. COCOMANS: Rs 3.00 lakhs approximately collected from Coir Industries towards contribution to PM CARES Relief Fund.

### 1.7 Corporate Social Responsibility under the Companies Act 2013

The Companies Act was amended in 2013 and came into force from 12<sup>th</sup> Sept.,2013. A special aspect of the Sec 135 of Companies Act 2013 is that CSR spending was made mandatory for specific companies. The European Union had made it mandatory for certain companies to make public disclosures of certain information whereas India is the first country in the world to make CSR spending compulsory for certain companies.

Further Sec 467(1) mentions the different areas and activities which are considered in the CSR list.

G.S.R. 130(E).-In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 467 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments to Schedule VII of the said Act, namely :

(i) In Schedule The Companies Act 2013 has made it mandatory for a select category of companies to undertake up CSR projects. Sec 135 species:

Companies having a net worth of 500 crores or more or a turnover of 1000 crores or more or a net profit of 5 crores or more during a financial year shall spend 2% of the average net profits made during the three immediately preceding financial years

for items (i) to (x) and the entries relating thereto, the following items and entries shall be substituted, namely:

(i) eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting preventive health care sanitation and making available safe drinking water

(ii) promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly, and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects

(iii) promoting gender equality, empowering women, setting up homes and hostels for women and orphans; setting up old age homes, day care centres and such other facilities for senior citizens and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups

(iv) ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water

(v) protection of national heritage, art and culture including restoration of buildings and sites of historical importance and works of art; setting up public libraries; promotion and development of traditional arts and handicrafts

(vi) measures for the benefit of armed forces veterans, war widows and their dependents;

(vii) training to promote rural sports, nationally recognised sports, Paralympic sports and Olympic sports;

(viii) contribution to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or any other fund set up by the Central Government for socio-economic development and relief and welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes, minorities

(ix) contributions or funds provided to technology incubators located within academic institutions which are approved by the Central Government

x) rural development projects."

2. This notification shall come into force with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2014.

The profit will be calculated as per Sec. 198 of the Companies Act and for this purpose the Profit before tax is to be considered (PBT)

A CSR committee has to be formed for the purpose, which will decide the activities to be carried out. It has specifically mentioned that CSR can be carried out in areas directly related to the company's core business. The Act also mentions that if a company has not spent the requisite amount in a particular year the reason/s for not spending it has to be mentioned the unspent amount need not be carried forward in the next year.

The areas in which CSR can be implemented is only a broad guideline and does not restrict companies from undertaking participation in other areas.

The activities can be carried out by the company itself, in association with a NGO or registered trust having at least three years

experience of such activities, or by a company formed as per Sec 8 of the Act or can collaborate with another company for doing this activity.

The activity has to be carried on only in India and preference has to be given to the local area of operation of the company. Activity carried on to benefit only its employees or their families will not be considered as CSR donation. Donation to any political party will not qualify as CSR spend. No exemption /benefits are provided for undertaking such activity.

The information about CSR activity has to be displayed on the company's website. The annual report on CSR should be a part of the Board's report in the Annual report of the company.

Prior to 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014, CSR was not mandatory but the companies Act 2013 has made it mandatory for companies fulfilling certain conditions. Prior to this companies were voluntarily spending on CSR -eg the Tata Group, Mahindra & Mahindra, the Birla group whereas now companies have to spend at least 2% of average profits. The Government has also suggested the areas in which CSR can be undertaken. Initially there were adverse reactions from the corporate sector that the 2% CSR spend would be an additional burden but unlike tax, the advantage in case of CSR is that companies have control over the funds being spent. An observation of the total amount spent by companies since 2014 shows that the level of compliance as well as the total amount spent on CSR is increasing. All the areas are not receiving funds but education, health and poverty alleviation programmes received more funds. Some companies have motivated their employees to volunteer for CSR activity -ie employees of Tata group, Infosys and IT companies. Employees of Tata companies have also contributed a day's salary voluntarily as CSR contribution and a matching amount was contributed by the company in. Stricter reporting and monitoring has led to a more structured approach to allocating funds for social development. Also, the Act is being amended with inputs from experts.

The CRISIL report shows that more companies are complying and fulfilling their CSR obligations in 2015-2016 amount spent was 950 crores which rose to 1688 crores in 2017-2018. The amount of unspent funds which was 57.66% in 2015-'16 came down to 30% in 2017-'18. 37% of the funds were spent on education, vocational skill development, health and sustainability. Due diligence by companies is necessary before funds are allocated for CSR activity. Most companies are not spending on CSR as a business strategy.

### **The following amendments were made to the Act in 2019**

The Companies Amendment Act 2019 became operational from 31/7/2019 and replaced the Companies (Amendment) Second Ordinance 2019 with certain additional amendments. Turnover limit is now Rs 100 crores instead of 500 crores earlier. **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):** Under the Act, if companies which have to provide for CSR, do not fully spend the funds, they must disclose the reasons for non-spending in their annual report. Under the Bill, any unspent annual CSR funds must be transferred to one of the funds under Schedule 7 of the Act (e.g., PM Relief Fund) within six months of the financial year.

However, if the CSR funds are committed to certain ongoing projects, then the unspent funds will have to be transferred to an Unspent CSR Account within 30 days of the end of the financial year, and spent within three years. Any funds remaining unspent after three years will have to be transferred to one of the funds under Schedule 7 of the Act. Any violation may attract a fine between Rs 50,000 and Rs 25,00,000 and every defaulting officer may be punished with imprisonment of up to three years or fine between Rs 50,000 and Rs 25,00,000, or both.

2. Recategorisation of offences from offences from criminal to civil list. (ET 27/9/201.

### **-Conclusion**

All businesses will have to adapt to the changed circumstances created by Covid-19. Businesses will have to be more agile-MSMEs

started producing sanitisers, face masks, PPE, ventilators, hospital furniture -products which were vital both for the country as well as for the MSMEs to survive. All firms will have to consider a change in their mission statement as there is no knowledge of when the pandemic will end. Companies have to contribute to employee welfare as a strategy towards survival and cross training of employees has become a necessity with enhanced use of digitalisation. Supply chains will have to shift from global to regional to reduce the dependence e.g. Indian automobile companies and pharma companies faced problems of obtaining components and raw material from China. The Government has suggested changes in policy for MSMEs.

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## COVID-19: Impact on Indian Economy with special reference to Government Revenue – GST

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#### Abstract

COVID-19 Pandemic created havoc in every country. It disseminated in such a way that within two months it closed down the whole world almost for a period of six months. Each and every country, its economy, its industries and its people & their lives got severely affected. Pandemic left its dire effects on a developed, developing as well as under-developed economies. India is a developing country. India also faced severe impact on the whole country and economy. The Government of India declared complete lockdown in country which ceased each and every sector's working. Due to complete lockdown the whole economy was shut and all sectors were closed. As a result, people lost their jobs, labour migrated to their homeland, Production stopped, income stopped and it all impacted on Government's revenue collection. Taxes are the major source of revenue for the government. Government faced severe deficit and couldn't collect taxes from public. In the first quarter of Financial Year 2020-21, Government couldn't collect GST. As a result, government faced huge deficit. The GDP for Q1 of



FY 2020-21 declined compared to earlier years. This study is mainly focusing on Impact of COVID-19 on GDP and Revenue collection (GST) of Government during this period.

**Key Words:** COVID-19, Indian Economy, GDP, Government Revenue—GST.

### Introduction

India is a developing country with huge population. India got independence in 1948 from British rule and then India had faced extreme struggles. Low GDP, Unemployment, Balance of Payment issues, Poor Infrastructure, Unstable Government Poverty etc. In the year 1991 under the able leadership of the then Hon'ble Prime Minister Narsimha Rao India opened its Economy with LPG policies. After 1991 Indian economy has seen many ups and downs. Every Government who was in power had seen the dream of Developed Economy, Double Digit GDP, Full Employment etc. With great struggle India has become Fifth Largest Economy by GDP and Third Largest by Purchasing Power Parity.

India has a federal government system where the Centre as well as the State government has power to levy taxes. There are two types of taxes one is Direct Tax & the other is Indirect Tax. Income Tax, Property Tax, Wealth Tax are some examples of Direct Taxes and Excise Duty, Custom Duty, Entertainment Tax etc. are Indirect Taxes which are levied by the Government. Taxes are the biggest source of revenue for the government. To manage all the expenditure whether its capital or revenue government spends the money from tax collections. If the government couldn't receive surplus taxes then it faces Fiscal Deficit. To avoid it the Government, impose taxes.

On 1st July, 2017 India took a major step in the Indirect Tax system and introduced Goods & Services Tax where the government removed 17 indirect taxes from the system. The aim was to improve government revenue, bring transparency, remove cascading i.e. tax on tax, problem of tax evasion & tax avoidance etc. With many obstacles the government successfully implemented GST in

India. After the introduction of GST some positive changes were seen where many people registered their business and the system became little transparent.

Before implementation of GST government had announced demonetization to curb black money from the system where the government cancelled notes of Rs. 500, Rs. 1000 and brought new currency in the economy. The step had a huge negative impact on the economy. Slowly economy was trying to settle then the government announced introduction of GST where again to adjust with the new tax regime economy suffered and GDP decreased. These two big shocks had already weakened the economy and suddenly in December, 2019, COVID-19 Pandemic – a contagious disease spread in the world such a way that it closed not only Indian Economy but all the economies of the World whether its developed, developing or under-developed economy. Its dissemination started in China and within a period of 2 months it spread all over the world. Its impact was so strong that almost every country declared forceful lock down. To protect the lives and to maintain social distancing Indian Government also declared sudden lock down in the month of March, 2020. The whole economy was closed and each and every sector, industries faced severe losses due COVID-19 Pandemic. Many people lost their jobs, people lost their family members, incurred heavy losses, production was completely stopped, labour migrated to their homeland and India faced huge losses which it has never seen.

As the industries were closed the Government was unable to earn Revenue in fact the Government spent a huge amount of its funds on public to provide them food and other services. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of country declined compared to earlier years. In the first quarter of Financial Year 2020-21 government faced huge losses.

### Review of Literature:

1) Rajeswari Sengupta, Impact of Covid-19 on the Indian Economy: An Analysis

**of Fiscal Scenarios (2020)**, in this study researcher has concluded that the analysis shows 5% contraction in GDP in 2020-21 and 6.2% of fiscal deficit of union government. Government spending and domestic borrowing has increased.

**2) Dr. Simmi Khurana, Impact of COVID-19 on the Indian Economy, (2020)** in this study the researcher has concluded that the country is facing extra ordinary challenging time in this financial year. India has to find urgently the way to cushion demand side shocks induced by potential lockdowns and other ongoing containment measures. Developing countries like India has more fragile economic and social fabric and the present situation will create more suffering for the unorganized sectors and migrant labour.

**3) Monika Chaudhary, P. R. Sodani, Shankar Das, Effect of COVID-19 on Economy in India: Some Reflections for Policy and Programme, (2020)** has concluded in the study that COVID-19 has caused a great damage to the economy especially in the period of lockdown. The risk of a global recession due to COVID-19 in 2020 and 2021 would be extremely high, as it has been observed globally that the shutdown of all economic activities—production, consumption and trade—to control the spread of COVID-19 is imminent. The nature of shutdown is unique in case of COVID-19 due to a supply shock, a demand shock and a market shock. The recovery in economy depends on the timings and magnitude of government support as well as the level of corporate debt and how the companies and markets cope with lower demand. Government assistance to those most in need (largely constituted of unorganised sector, migrants and marginalised communities) is a critical measure to save many lives.

V' Objectives of the study:

1. To study the Impact of COVID-19 on GDP.
2. To study Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Government Revenue – GST.

**Limitations of the study:**

1) This study is mainly focus on GST Collection of COVID-19 Pandemic Period & First Quarter of Financial Year 2020-21.

2) GDP of F.Y. 2017-18, F.Y. 2018-19, F.Y. 2019-20 & First Quarter of F.Y. 2020-21 is studied.

#### Research Methodology:

This study is based on Secondary Data which has been collected from official websites of GST Portal, GST Council, Ministry of Finance Government of India, Reserve Bank of India, Survey Reports, Business Magazines and leading daily newspapers- Business Standard, Economic Times, Times of India and Indian Express.

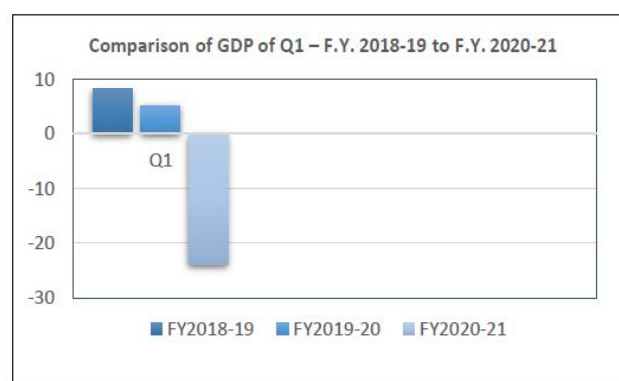
#### Analysis and Data Interpretation:

**Table 1.1** Source: <http://gstcouncil.gov.in/gst-revenue>

Comparison of GDP of Q1 – F.Y. 2018-19 to F.Y. 2020-21					
Q1	? Cr.	%	? Cr.	%	? Cr.
F. Y. 2018-19	F. Y. 2018-19	F.Y. 2019-20	F.Y. 2019-20	F.Y. 2020-21	F.Y. 2020-21
33,59,162	8.2%	35,35,267	5.2%	26,89,556	-23.9%

Table 1.1

Source: <http://gstcouncil.gov.in/gst-revenue>



The Table 1.1 and Chart 2.1 shows GDP of India for Q1 of F.Y. 2018-19 to F.Y. 2020-21. It shows the GDP of Q1 of F.Y. 2018-19 was <sup>1</sup> 33,59,162 Cr. It was 8.2% for the year which was great achievement for the economy. Later, in the next Q1 of F.Y. 2019-20 the GDP was <sup>1</sup> 35,35,267 Cr. Which was showing the rate of 5.2%. Though the GDP in <sup>1</sup> terms was showing Chart 2.1

**Source:** <http://gstcouncil.gov.in/gst-revenue> better, in percentage terms it was not up to the mark compared to Q1 of F.Y. 2018-19.

In the year 2020-21 GDP severely impacted and declined to negative 23.9% which is extreme

decline of GDP of a decade. The analysis strongly depicts that the decline in GDP is a result of COVID-19 which impacted adversely on Indian economy.

### Trend Analysis of GST Collection of Q1 - F.Y. 2017-18 to F.Y. 2020-21.

**Table 1.2 Source:** <http://gstcouncil.gov.in/gst-revenue>

Comparison of GST Collection				Comparison of GST Collection (%)			
Month	F. Y. 2018-19	F. Y. 2019-20	F. Y. 2020-21	Month	F. Y. 2018-19	F. Y. 2019-20	F. Y. 2020-21
April	1,03,459	1,13,865	32,294	April	100	110	31
May	94,016	1,00,289	62,009	May	100	107	67
June	95,610	99,938	90,917	June	100	105	95
Total	2,93,085	3,14,092	1,85,220	Total	100	107	63

Table 1.2

Source: <http://gstcouncil.gov.in/gst-revenue>

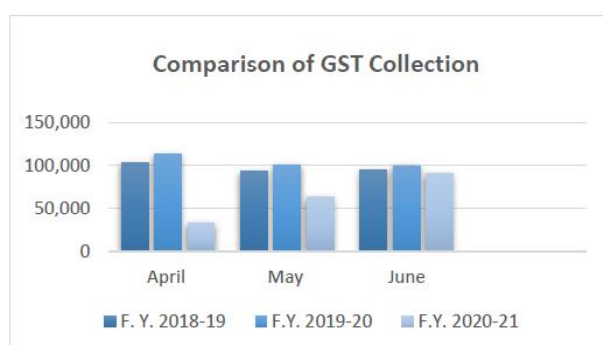


Table 1.2 & Chart 2.2 shows the Trend Analysis of GST Collection of Q1 of F.Y. 2018-19 to F.Y. 2020-21. GST introduced on 1st July, 2017 and so the data of Q1 of F.Y. 2017-18 is unavailable. F.Y. 2018-19 is considered as base. The trend shows in Q1 of F.Y. 2019-20 the GST collection had increased 107% compared to F.Y. 2018-19. In Q1 of F.Y. 2020-21 shows that the trend has declined.

### Chart 2.2

It shows 63% GST collection compared to Source: <http://gstcouncil.gov.in/gst-revenue>

Q1 of F.Y. 2018-19. It clearly depicts that it is an impact of COVID-19 and Lockdown due to which GST Collection declined. In April 2020 the trend is 31% only which was much stressed situation for the economy. Later, gradually it shows the improvement in rate. In May 2020 it shows 67% and in June it improved to 95%. This was the period when Government of India declared complete lockdown. As a result, government couldn't collect revenue for that period. Various news articles say government couldn't collect revenue in this period and later after to their native

land. All the activities of economy, production, trade, commerce stopped in this period. It impacted adversely on GDP. Due to loss of jobs people couldn't earn their daily wages or monthly salaries. This has resulted in Purchasing Power of people which directly influenced on the government revenue (GST) during COVID-19 Pandemic. On the other hand, Government has spent huge part of revenue in the economy. As revenues decreased and expenditure increased government is facing deficit. COVID-19 empty the vault of the government in period of 4 months. The repercussions of COVID-19 will be long term on economy. Though Indian economy is robust and will surely fill this gap but it will also create burden on public through various taxes and price hikes. GDP reduction, decline in revenue collection, loss of employment and lives will leave its imprints on country as well as its economy. To come out from the situation, to improve GDP & to increase revenue, Indian Government must take necessary steps. Strategic planning will be helpful for the government to fill the gap. Government must consider various external sources also to recover losses than external debt like Foreign Direct Investments & Foreign Portfolio Investments.

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## Impact of Covid-19 on Education Sector in India

Mrs. Kshama Joshi

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### Abstract

Covid-19 pandemic has forced governments across India to shut down schools and colleges. Even after 6 months, there is uncertainty on when will educational institutes reopen. Unfortunately, it has also coincided with multiple entrance and competitive examinations of various universities, jeopardizing the educational advancements of approximately 50 crores students.

However, everything is not as bad as it seems though. Lockdowns in pandemic have created opportunities too for online education even at the school level. This was considered applicable only to distance learning until now.

This paper tries to find the positive and negative impact of the pandemic on the education sector.

### Introduction

The education sector of India as well as the world are badly affected. It has enforced the world wide lockdown creating a very bad effect on the student's life. Approximately 50 crore students between the age group of 5-24 in India are affected by the pandemic. The lockdown has severely affected the career path of every student.

The pandemic situation has forced to deal with a new lookout and approaches. Though it is an exceptional situation in the history of education, Covid-19 has created many opportunities to come out of the traditional classroom teaching model to e-learning or distance education. The lockdown has

compelled many educational institutions to abandon their classroom teachings, examinations, internships, etc. to choose the online model. Initially, it was hard and difficult to cope up with this sudden situational change. Online education or e-learning has given hope for teachers and students to continue their educational activity. The teachers assigned work to students via the internet, live videos using different apps like zoom, google meet, YouTube, Skype, etc. There are WhatsApp groups of guardians and teachers for effective communication through which they are always in touch and share the difficulties.

### Objectives

This paper focuses on the following objectives.

- To understand various initiatives taken by the government of India for the education sector during this pandemic.
- To highlight the positive and negative impact of Covid-19 on education.
- To study the role of teachers during this pandemic situation.
- To give suggestions for continuing education during the pandemic situation.

### Methodology

A secondary source of collection of data is adopted. Data and information presented in this study are collected from various reports, journals, websites, research journals, and various online resources.

### Initiatives

Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has come up with a unique ICT platform that combines all digital resources for online education. Some of the initiatives for secondary as well as higher education are listed below.

- Diksha portal contains curriculum information for students, teachers, and parents. It includes video lessons, worksheets, textbooks, and assessments. The portal can also be accessed offline which reduces dependency on internet availability all the time.

Website: <https://diksha.gov.in>.

- e-Pathshala is multi-lingual portal created by NCERT having content for classes from 1 to 12 standard in most of the Indian languages including Hindi, Urdu, and English. NCERT has also created a mobile app for same.

Website: <https://epathshala.nic.in/>

- NROER, National Repository of Open Education Resources, portal hosts various resources for students and teachers in multiple languages such as books, interactive modules, videos and even STEM-based games.

Website: <http://NROER.gov.in/>

- Numerous courses for 9 to 12 standards, undergraduates and postgraduate programs in all subjects including Humanities, Social Sciences, Law, Engineering and Management are compiled in a platform called Swayam. The unique feature is that it is integrated with conventional education.

Website: <https://swayam.gov.in/>

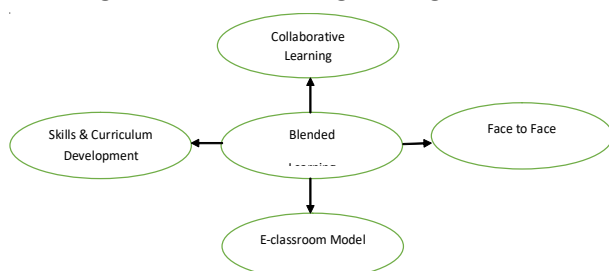
- Swayam Prabha is another initiative which delivers training through nation wide DTH TV channels transmitting educational content 24 x7. These channels are available through DD Fresh Dish and set-top box. These channels cover school education, higher education, degree, medicine, and agriculture. In rural area, Swayam Prabha is used as it works with the Dish antenna to address problem with internet availability.

Website: <https://swayamprabha.gov.in/>

### Positive impact

#### • Blended learning.

Blended learning delivers face to face e-classroom learning incorporating various skills and curriculum development. It is a total transformation for teachers from classroom teaching to virtual teaching. As digital and social



media becomes more prevalent, it is only a matter of time where blended learning will enrich collaborative learning.

### Implementing new learning norm

- Microsoft Teams has developed new learning e-teaching skills and methods which bring together everything a team needs such as chat, calls, video calls, and meetings.
- Google Classroom is a free service for schools, non-profit organizations, and anyone with a personal Google account. It helps classes communicate, saves time, and stay organized.
- Other apps like Byju's, EDX, SoloLearn, Quizlet, and Udemy are some of the educational apps delivering personalized learning experiments.

#### • Learning through fun

Faculty and teachers can streamline and make their system more innovative and effective through games, quizzes, plays, puzzles, interactive science adventure. The main objective is the overall well being of the students.

#### • Globalization and education

Globalization creates "Global Village". The impact shows that students are endowed with knowledge, skills, values and blend of various academic programs. It creates virtual transnational education which does not require students to leave their home country for dual degree programs.

#### • Opportunities

Teleconferencing opportunities will likely see an exponential rise. A large number of academic lectures, seminars, and conferences will move online and there is a possibility that a reform in the education sector will go through a major transformation. (Article by prof. Kamlesh Misra)

### Negative impact

#### • Migration

The cross border movement of students has also been affected, which is going to pose a major financial risk for many colleges and universities.

#### • Passive Learning by students.

Our curriculum in India is designed for classroom teaching. Immediate change to

digital learning without any planning is going for a toss. Children lose interest, attention secreation is low and the feedback is poor, creating the risk of passive learning.

- Teacher's role

Getting accustomed to new learning systems to deliver training is not something which traditional classroom teachers can really get onto quickly. Few teachers have managed to cope up with it quickly, while others who are not able to manage this change are unable to draw a conducive classroom and with that the result for students may not be achieved.

- Physical effects

- Students complain for frequent headache and poor eyesight due to continuous eye contact with computer monitors and smart phones.

- Continuous sitting in the same posture leading to obesity.

- Provoking depressive behavior leading to poor learning outcomes.

#### Urban-Rural impact in Maharashtra

After the lockdown from March 25, 2020 all schools and colleges remained closed. With further notice and government guidelines, schools assumed their new academic year from June 2020 via digital medium like webinars, video calls etc.

Urban schools and institutions could cope up with digital medium of learning. Initially, parents face the problem of devices to connect for online learning. Second hand laptops, tabs and mobiles were taken to meet the needs of student, but there is still shortage of these devices.

Rural schools lack behind in infrastructure such as computers, internet connectivity, and electricity. Total shift to digital platform was a greatest challenge for all. The grave situation persisted among financially weak students who did not posses the basic gadgets and internet facilities.

Certain initiatives taken by grampanchayats and zilla parishad helped in reducing some amount of gravity. In few areas to maintain continuous learning loud speakers were used and teacher

imparted lessons. Group clubbings helped students to catch-up with the notes and complete their assignments. Taking help of various foundations and NGOs, availability of computers and internet has made few villages help children in uninterrupted learning.

#### Need for Teacher training

In the long run, technology must function beyond mere facilitation, and work with different types of learners to deliver more customized solutions based on the competency of the student.

- Video Broadcasting Tools

It includes virtual learning like -recording, live video, audio, Live Q&A chat,-via mobile app or website.

- Asynchronous learning programs (Digital library)

- Social media channels

Facebook, WhatsApp, YouTube to create online learning opportunities to guarantee education at student's doorstep. It will boost to embrace,' learning anytime, anywhere'.

- Online Assessment

Student's performance plays a crucial role. Assessment through online mode facilitates immediate feedback through multiple-choice questions, aptitude-based questions etc.

#### Suggestion & Conclusion

The pandemic situation has created fear in everybody's mind. It is not clear as to when the situation will come to normalcy. Online education is not sustainable long term - whether for teachers, students, and parents. However, we do see the positive impact that has made parents and society realize the role of a teacher to impart education effectively using the e-learning platform. What we are learning from Covid-19 is, to be prepared or shape up your crucial situation, try to cope up or survive when crises hit, minimizing the negative impact, and recover to move ahead to regain the lost time.

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## A STUDY ON IMPACT OF COVID 19 ON EMPLOYMENT IN INDIAN REAL ESTATE SECTOR

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### ABSTRACT

The impact of the COVID-19 on Indian real estate has been unprecedented to an extent that it has brought construction activities to a standstill and has severely eroded the market of its potential buyer-base. Due to real estate transactions dropping to near-zero as a result of the nation-wide lockdown, the sector is looking at challenging times ahead. The cost overruns, migration of labourers, liquidity constraints and interdependence of supply chains are some of the alarming challenges. The Coronavirus crisis and its impact on Indian real estate is such that it is being considered as the third 'Black Swan' event for the realty sector in the last five years, the first two being Demonetisation and the implementation of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 and rules made thereunder (**RERA**). This paper helps to understand the contribution of real estate industry in Indian economy and analysing the impact of Coronavirus on Indian real estate industry. It also presents the threats and opportunities available to real estate market.

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

The ongoing pandemic has had an effect on economies of different countries in the world and India is not an exemption. The IMF projected Indian growth rate at 1.9 percent for the financial



year 2021 which was previously estimated at 5.8 percent. This poses a great threat for Indian economy. This impact of Coronavirus will be experienced by the entire sector in the country rather than the whole world. The Real Estate Sector in India which was already facing challenges due to demonetization, liquidity crisis and policy changes is now facing another challenge and that is the impact of coronavirus on Indian economy and its implication for the real estate industry. The real estate sector in India is the second largest employment generator in the country after agriculture and as a result of this it is going to affect the people working with this sector. The Indian real estate should prepare itself to brace for a post Coronavirus world and should prepare itself to utilise various new and tech-driven steps to come back on track. This article deals with understanding the contribution of the real estate industry in Indian economy and analysing the impact of Coronavirus on Indian real estate industry. It also presents the threats and opportunities available to different real estate market participants.

## 1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the concept of Indian Real Estate Sector.
2. To study the Impact of Coronavirus on Indian Real Estate Sector.
3. To study the threats and opportunities to various real estate participants.
4. To study the Employment in Real Estate.
5. To understand the potential impact of Coronavirus on Real Estate Sector.
6. To provide suggestions and conclusion.

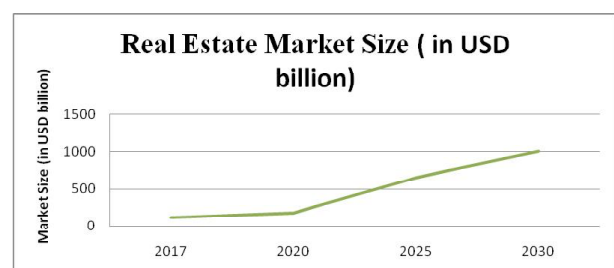
## 1.3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. **Research Type:** The research type is descriptive
2. **Scope:** The scope of the study is limited to the study of the Real Estate Sector and impact of Coronavirus on the sector.
3. **Data Collection:** Secondary data is collected from online journals and websites.

## 1.4 OVERVIEW OF REAL ESTATE MARKET IN INDIA

### 1.4.1 Real Estate Market Size

In the world, India is in the top 10 major economies. The Indian real estate after facing various challenges in the form of demonetisation, reforms and GST was expected to grow and become stronger than before. If we look at the projections before this pandemic in 2017 the market size of the industry was USD 120 billion and it was projected to grow to 180 billion in 2020. Further to USD 650 billion in 2025 and to USD 1000 billion till 2030.



Source: International Journal of Management and Humanities (IJMH)

This industry was contributing 6 percent to GDP of India and was estimated to contribute to 13 percent in 2025. The industry was providing employment to 40 million people in 2013 which increased to 52 million in 2017 and was projected to employ as much as 67 million by 2022, which shows that there is 28.84 percent increase from the year 2017 to 2022.

Participant	Threat	Opportunity
Buyers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delayed delivery</li> <li>• Pay cuts</li> <li>• Threat to jobs post Coronavirus may impact their ability to purchase</li> <li>• Middle and lower class will feel the impact.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction in home loan interest rate</li> <li>• Exemption of 3 month in home loan EMIs</li> <li>• Various discount deals by builders</li> <li>• More time to pay property tax</li> <li>• Opportunity to bargain</li> </ul>
Builders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Projects getting delayed due to suspended construction and labour migration to their hometown.</li> <li>• Liquidity crisis</li> <li>• Economic slow down</li> <li>• Reduced FDI</li> <li>• Buyers waiting for the prices to fall in anticipation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Force majeure</li> <li>• Exemption from penalties in delayed delivery</li> <li>• Possible extension in delivery deadlines</li> <li>• Bring technology to the rescue example virtual site visits</li> <li>• Buyers will prefer finished projects.</li> </ul>
Workforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of employment</li> <li>• Lack of work compared to before</li> <li>• Possible Pay cuts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After the construction activity starts those who did not migrate will be benefitted.</li> <li>• Social security packages announced by government.</li> <li>• Brokers engage in real estate can go for e- brochure, virtual tours and walk through the property which is cheaper preferable and safer in a post Coronavirus world.</li> </ul>

#### 1.4.2 Threats and opportunities to various real estate participation

Everything is not bleak, every event lays out some challenges but also provide opportunities. The following table try to line out the threats and opportunities presented to buyers, developers and workforce.

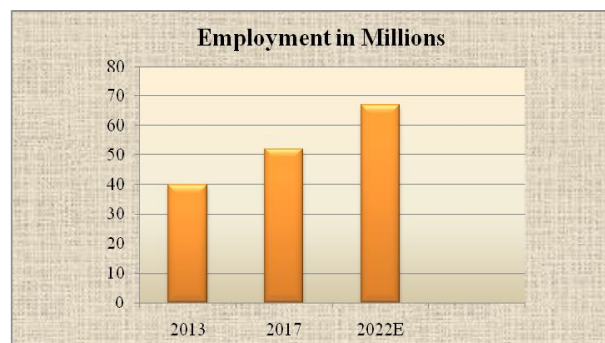
Tapered sales	Labour Shortage	Inventory Pile-up	Technology driven changes	Pressure on co-living and student housing operators
<b>1.4.4 Potential impact of COVID 19 on Real Estate Sector</b>				
Pre-Coronavirus challenges connected to subdued demand and liquidity pressures will go on creating hold back in sales in the short and medium term. As social distancing and lockdown methods reduce site visits, project launches approvals and closures this will lead to Poor recovery outlook in the short term.	Low-income workforce migrated to their hometown from key activity hubs during lockdown which has created labour shortage. At post lockdown construction works will pick up gradually in the short term this anticipates the Bleak scenario in the economy. Labour deficit and slow pace of site work growth to increase project delays for under construction projects and new launches.	Weakening sale velocity, deferred purchase decisions, spending contraction owing to looming possibilities of job cuts and pay cuts, bringing forth negative credit implications will have impact on Cash flows. Credit crisis impact to credit residential sales drop down; this will in turn bring down sales from 41akh-31akh units in 2020-21 across in top 7 cities in India.	Conventional 'in-person' sales and marketing interaction due to unclear timelines for easing of lockdown and social distancing restrictions. Compensating the experience touch point for buyers and developers from safe confines and without the need to visit the project sites with the help of Technology driven modes expected to reduce the gap through Augmented, 3D visualisation, drone-based survey, online sales platforms and Virtual Reality (AR/VR), etc.,	Shared accommodation model-based businesses such as student housing and co-living real estate have affected the due to health safety concerns and social distancing norms. Short-term impact evidenced by drastic reduction due to reverse migrations and health concerns expressed by students and professionals availing such novel spaces.

Source: PropEquity database as of February 2020 for top 7 cities of India. KPMG in India analysis.

#### 1.4.3 Employment in Real Estate

According to the estimates of the industry, As per industry estimates, 10% is involved in completion of building work, electrical, other installation services, plumbing, finishing the work, demolition and preparation of site, while the rest which is, 90% of the workforce employed in real estate and construction sector is engaged in the construction of buildings. Over 80% of the employment in real estate and construction constitutes of minimally skilled workforce, while skilled workforce accounts for over 9% share,

and the remaining are spread across work classes such as clerical, technicians and engineers. As per the Economic Survey 2017-18, employment is expected to grow at a compounded rate of 5%. These figures are mainly for construction and development.



Source: ANAROCK Research.

#### 1.5 FINDINGS

1. In the opinion of Mr. Satish Magar, President of Confederation of Real Estate Developers' Associations of India (Credai), most of the sites are running at just half of the usual run rate. As a result of increasing infection of caronavirus the attendance of workers' is less than 70 per cent. He also stated that not much can be done as these are extraordinary situations and we need to understand concerns of the workers too.
2. According to Credai, there are around 20,000 ongoing projects across the country, and construction work is being undertaken around 18,000 of them. Therefore the total number of workforce engaged in construction work alone is about 8.5 million.
3. Developers are providing all the necessary support to workers, from undertaking precautionary measures such as avoiding group formation, providing sanitizers and face masks, and fumigating the site and labour camps, to providing medical assistance. Still large numbers of workers are not willing to rejoin the site work.
4. Most developers are running against time to finish already delayed projects and face cost escalation besides likely heavy penalties in case of further delays. But that seems

inevitable now, according to state industry insiders.

5. Mr. Niranjan Hiranandani, National President of National Real Estate Development Council (Naredco) opined that, because of the prolonged disruptions and new uncertainty in the form of Coronavirus now, this may bring this sector to standstill which was already under pressure. Mr. N. Hiranandani further added that the He added that, "deliberate step back of construction workers, which is inevitable, is complicating things more. Hopefully, the authorities will factor in this".
6. This would also result in loss of daily wages for workers though some labour contractors are seeking a minimum weekly allowance to tide over their immediate needs.
7. Finance Ministry vide its circular dated 19.2.2020 and 13.5.2020 has treated Coronavirus pandemic as 'Force Majeure' event.

#### 1.6 SUGGESTIONS

1. Nonetheless, if essential services and select sectors are permitted to restart work, even gradually, the realty sector can bounce back strongly. However this will be dependent on the supportive measures from the authorities in the form of ensuring sufficient liquidity in the market.
2. To boost liquidity, the RBI needs to lower the repo rate further and mandate banks to pass on these benefits to consumers quickly.
3. The importance of institutional support for realty cannot be overemphasized. The real estate sector has multiple upstream and downstream linkages with 250 allied verticals, which help them to become the nation's largest employment generator, who provides employment opportunities to unskilled and skilled laborer.
4. Consequently, ameliorative measures are needed on a war-footing. This should consist of reduction in RERA compliance norms for residential projects and waiving repayments (including the interest component) for developers up to three months and, thereafter, increasing this period as per

ground realities. A lower lending rate should also be offered for real estate development and the Non-Performing Asset (NPA) classification for stressed projects extended beyond the current 90 days.

5. Given the country's dire employment and economic landscape, a revival in the real estate sector can help usher in a pan-India upsurge across varied verticals. This will act as an incentive for the workers migrated in getting them back to work at the earliest.
6. The wage subsidy and cash transfer to small enterprises should be included in the effective labour market which in turn help to reduce the impact of Coronavirus on the employment and livelihoods of the people affected in India," Alakh N. Sharma, Director, Institute for Human Development said during the conference.

#### 1.7 CONCLUSION

The Real Estate Industry in India needs to prepare itself for a much more dreadful effect than recently suspected. With the danger of disease influencing human lives, the Real Estate part is now observing a decrease in property visits and purchaser intrigue. Be that as it may, the world has confronted comparative flare-ups, for example, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) infection, bird flu and so forth in the past as well and has effectively recuperated. Each calamity is a chance to scale new statures. Real Estate ventures must find out encouragement in the situation and improvement by expanding creation and local development. The authorities would do well to stop further expansion of the infection and handhold the business in the hours of emergency. Pause and Watch is certainly not the correct procedure for the real estate industry. Taking cognisance of the way that buyer needs and opinions are of most extreme significance for an industry to flourish, the organizations should obviously approach with some shrewd answers to gather shopper intrigue.

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## Impact of COVID – 19 on Banking Sector

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### I. ABSTRACT:

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has already been tremendous economically, and it will have more effects as the situation worsens. Though banking system seems to be one of the active sector, there has been increasing pressure building up due to the wealth drain in the economy. With reducing deposits consistently happening and moratorium stopping cashflow, banks have certainly hit a roadblock. Generally banking systems seems adequate to uncertainties. But whenever the situation turns to normal, if banks are to support an economic recovery, they must definitely rethink the way they were doing the business.

### II. INTRODUCTION:

It is true to say that Banks have their hands full in light of the coronavirus outbreak. Investors, Borrowers and businesses facing job losses, low business, and low profits as the virus continues to spread around the world. And hence customers are expecting financial relief, and regulators are encouraging banks to help them. Early measures to improve the liquidity (infusing injection), capital position (setting dividend payout limit), asset quality (setting minimum provision level), earning (avoiding price pressure) and cost (controlling exchange losses) profile of banks will have paramount importance for sustainable soundness of the private banking system. The impact can be seen as follows:

## 2.1 Declining Revenue:

As the consumption and transactions have seen decline, revenue from retail and commercial banking is falling sharply. While national banks the world over cut loan costs, banks are diminishing respects produce business, hence fundamentally lessening net premium edges. Pay from installments and other charge based administrations are hit by an overall decrease in financial movement. With measures like ban periods gave on credits, banks' income have additionally endured a shot. We anticipate a general drop of up to 10% in banks' installments incomes, which implies a USD 150 billion top-line decrease for the business internationally, as request in segments like retail and amusement falls pointedly or moves to online channels, 2

## 2.2 Digitisation:

As a result of social distancing, an increasing number of consumers are using online banking channels to manage their money. This is likely to result in a more permanent shift in customer preferences to digital channels and an increased demand for digital services.

## 2.3 Operating Model Adjustments, Cost Elasticity and Innovation:

Throughout the following hardly any quarters, the banking sector will confront a misalignment between momentary expenses and incomes because of the monetary effect of Coronavirus. Banks would need to reconsider and channelize resources to current ventures to guarantee assignment of assets to the most squeezing needs. Banks ought to likewise zero in on putting resources into projects that will outlast the current pandemic, including ventures and activities that keep up or improve the client experience, for example, a paperless utility, start to finish computerized warning and loaning abilities, expanded misrepresentation and cybersecurity examination and recognition, and so forth.

## 2.4 Moratorium - Credit Management:

Indeed, even with the Indian government's schemes and RBI's liquidity measures, banks can expect an expansion in advance defaults as borrowers across client bunches battle to make installments notwithstanding a financial emergency coming about because of lost business and positions. Other than the moratorium facility reported by RBI for all term advances, as a major aspect of the Coronavirus relief, moneylenders ought to consider proactively rebuilding loans to diminish the income trouble in the close to term, consequently lessening defaults in the short term. The business must cooperate to make the budgetary alleviation measure fast and simple. Banks ought to proactively start credit avoidance and alteration programs utilizing an information driven way to deal with comprehend which clients need assistance and afterward quickly connect with customized, significant arrangements. Indeed, even with these projects set up, a few clients may in any case not have the option to make their next installments. Thus, 3 banks ought to get ready for misfortunes and construct ability to manage an expansion in deficient advances.

## 2.5 Growth of life insurance policies:

A loss to someone is always gain to someone else, that has been the case as with Insurance industry gaining advantage with investors diverting banking funds to Insurance. Insurers believe the fear around covid-19 has pushed people to buy health insurance. The report said inquiries about health insurance policies have increased by about 30-40%. But the issue now is the lack of data related to patient profiles, morbidity rates, and the course and cost of treatment which is required to underwrite risk and determine the premiums for products that are designed specifically for covid-19.

## III. OBJECTIVES:

Our business environment is actually in process of getting acquainted to uncertainties.

Banks though has been benefitted from various development, but is in the process of fast adaptation. This study has been undertaken with the objective of finding the effects of global shock on banking sector.

#### IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

##### Sampling:

40 bank branches across Mumbai city was selected for study. These banks were considered as representative banks since these were largest in their own segment (i.e. public sector and private sector). It was important to gather data from both the end i.e. Service provider & receiver (clients). The respondents branch managers as they have the first source information as well as customers, to understand the recent trends in terms of business & sustainable growth and their experience about bank service based on advanced technology. Their point of view was recorded through primary data collection instrument and efficiency of public and private sector banks after automation was determined.

##### Tools for data collection and analysis:

Secondary data were collected from sources like- journals, books, Internet, newspapers, business magazines etc. For primary data collection, a questionnaire containing 12 questions 4 to Branch managers on Likert five point scale was used. The collected data was tabulated in Excel sheet and analyzed by applying z-test for testing hypothesis.

##### Z-test:

For applying z-test, we work out the value of test statistic and then compare with the table value of z (based on 'z' distribution) at certain level of significance for given degrees of freedom (i.e. .05). If the calculated value of 'z' is either equal to or exceeds the table value, we infer that the difference is significant, but if calculated value of z is less than the concerning table value of z, the difference is not treated as significant.

##### Hypothesis:

Hypotheses were formulated and tested for significance to prove the objectives in scientific manner:

H01 – There is no significant decrease in bank revenues

H02 – There is no significant digitisation

H03 – There is no significant impact of Operating Model Adjustments, Cost Elasticity and Innovation.

H04 – There is no significant impact of moratorium.

H05 – There is no significant impact of insurance.

The above hypotheses were tested and results were drawn.

#### V. LIMITATION OF STUDY:

The study was confined to banks & insurance organisations of Mumbai city. The findings of study should not be generalized for all the branches of banks and all the cities. Further study can be done on a large sample size and comparison across various parameters can be done. Demographic variables of customers can also be delved into.

#### VI. REVIEW LITERATURE:

##### Weathering COVID-19 Impact on Banking in India – Deloitte

Banks and capital markets institutions have no choice but to remain hypervigilant and rewrite the pandemic playbook as circumstances with COVID-19 evolve. While it is reassuring to see some aggressive fiscal and monetary policy responses around the world already, clarity on how these actions will stabilize markets and accelerate the path to normalcy is yet to emerge.

##### Financial Reporting impact of COVID 19: Sector wise analysis - KPMG

COVID 19 outbreak is expected to significantly disrupt the operating environment of the financial institutions in India, in particular banks. Liquidity and asset liability management has been severely hit by the current situation.

##### Financial Stability Report Issue No. 21 - RBI

This report matches with a developing separate between the developments in specific fragments of banking sector and genuine part movement. The pandemic hit India in a time of development control. Going ahead, when we enter the post-pandemic stage, the attention would be on adjusted loosening up of administrative and different allotments. Monetary go-betweens should attempt reappraisal of their plans of action. Resource markets need to adjust to another typical in a non-troublesome way. Disease chances warrant consistent cautiousness by all partners in the budgetary framework.

## VII. DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION:

### Results of z-test:

On applying z-test, hypotheses H04 and H05 were rejected and H01, H02, and H03 was found to be accepted at 0.05 level of significance. It can be inferred that there is a significant difference in terms of banking operations, and overall performance of banks before and after the advancement of technology. However, in terms of scope of banking services, speed of banking transactions and security issues there is no significant difference when it comes to pre and post advancement. Overall banks can sense opportunities in this scenario. See the following tables:

Results of z-test at 0.05 level of significance Null Hypothesis	Statement	Calculated Value	Results of z-test
H01	no significant decrease in bank revenues	1.513	H01 not rejected (accepted)
H02	no significant digitisation	1.014	H02 not rejected (accepted)
H03	no significant impact of Operating Model Adjustments, Cost Elasticity and Innovation	1.134	H03 not rejected (accepted)
H04	no significant impact of moratorium	2.651	H04 Rejected
H05	no significant impact of insurance	2.364	H05 Rejected

Table III: Statistics related to variables Variable	Mean	Std. deviation	Std. mean error
H01	1.23	0.982	0.089
H02	1.54	0.975	0.0886
H03	1.65	0.921	0.8372
H04	1.45	0.914	0.0830
H05	1.50	0.934	0.0849

## VIII. CONCLUSIONS:

Banks need to effectively think about the prompt needs of their economy and all the while the numerous close, short-, and medium-term operational, monetary, hazard, and administrative consistence suggestions. They have a chance to help market and financial action and to encourage a brisk re-visitation of soundness. In the event that banks and capital business sectors firms react well to these exceptional difficulties, they won't just assist the economy, yet additionally increment trust and the notoriety of the financial services over the long haul.

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## Impact of COVID-19 on Tourism Industry: Perception from India

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### Abstract

COVID -19 is one new disease found in 2019. This new pandemic spread very fast though the contact with an infected person when they have cough or sneeze. First time COVID-19 starting in China then it spreading to worldwide that contributes large number of death. The aim of the study is, to discuss impact of the COVID -19 on tourism industry in India and finding the solution to recovery of tourism industry. The study utilized journals, historical records, newspaper articles, webinars, world health organization publication, government data, World Tourism Organization publication, Indian Chamber of Commerce publication, online websites on COVID -19 impact on tourism. India has also experienced an adverse impact outbound tourism activates have also been banned. Airlines have cancelled flights, while hotels are almost completely vacant and result is tourism agencies are facing large economic losses and employment cutoff in India. The expansion of COVID-19 is predicted to cause a long term adverse effect on the tourism in India. This also guide future studies in addressing challenges for the tourism Industry.

### Keywords

COVID-19, Pandemic, Novel Corona,  
Impact, Tourism, India, Employment

### 1.1 Introduction

Tourism industry is a fastest growing industry of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In the service industry tourism plays highest role, tourism industry gets more affected due to any external or internal shocks or stresses.

A corona virus originated from the Wuhan province in China during December 2019 which pose an international public health emergence and had acquired the position of an awfully high risk infection virus. The result of COVID-19, the disease caused by the novel corona virus, has expand its roots to 195 countries with more than 10 million cases across the world recorded as corona virus positive as of this writing. The below table showing Indian COVID-19 cases increased rapidly by May to June 2020.

**Table 1: COVID-19 cases in the world and India**

Source:Worldometers(2020); Corona Tracker(2020)

Date (2020)	World		India	
	Total Cases	Total Death	Total Cases	Total Death
February 15	69,479	1,669	3	0
March 10	137,649	4,299	62	0
April 10	1,723,304	109,369	7,600	249
May 10	4,128,625	288,712	67,161	2,212
June 10	7,440,575	426,412	287,155	8,107
July 10	12,372,402	567,923	822,603	22,144

As per COVID-19 reports, came to know from across the world the Indian government took preemptive steps to screen the passengers at the airports. Indian people returning from different countries were being evaluated for clinical symptom tasted for COVID-19 and quarantine for two weeks. Till the 16 March the government started imposing the flight bans and visa restriction by which time it was obvious that the aviation and tourism industries were going to be heavily impacted. The March 24<sup>th</sup> the Indian government had announced a complete lockdown in country to control the situation to prevent the further spread of the virus. This lockdown continued till the end of May, in some form of Covid-19 to considerable extend even though it came at the cost of economic output. Most impact on the migrant and daily wage

workers of all classes due to pandemic Covid-19, the recreation, the travel and tourism might be the most impacted in the Indian economy, while some industries have been 'unlocked' early June the restriction on travel and tourism might be continue for quite some time to mitigate the risk of infection in cities, towns and villages. The objectives of the search into gather the status of impact of virus on national international tourism that is inflow, policies, outflow and tourism sector as a whole.

**i) Tourism Industry in India:**

India is huge market for travel and tourism and integrated business. Tourism industry offers a heterogeneous portfolio of niche tourism products, adventure, medical, cruises, wellness, sports, eco-tourism, and film, rural and religious tourism for domestic and international tourists. Past few decades it has seen India had experienced exponential growth in travel and tourism aided by different kinds of tour and travel. India has significance potential for becoming a major source of tourist place. Before the onset of the pandemic the sector was growing very rapidly as it supports a large employment base and rakes in huge profit. Today India has large number of destination for both domestic and international travels. The world travel and tourism council (WTTC) reported that tourism in India generated Rs. 16.91 lakh crores or 9.2% of India's GDP in 2018 and supported 42.673 million jobs which is 8.1% of its total employment (source by wtcc.org). As per WTTC report, India has ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> among 87 countries in terms of travel and tourism total contribution to GDP in 2018.

**1.2 Objectives of the Study:**

The objectives of the search into gather the status of impact of virus on national, international tourism that is inflow, policies, outflow and tourism sector as a whole.

1) To study Covid-19 pandemic impact on tourism industry in India.

2) To study tourism unemployment during pandemic in India

**1.3 Research Methodology:**

The research paper is based on secondary data. In this study accomplished the analysis by reviewing different article, news paper, webinars, world tourism organization(WTO) published data, World Health Organisation (WHO) published data, Indian Chamber of Commerce (ICC) reports, world travel and tourism council (WTTC) reports, literature of tourism books, and websites etc.

**1.4 Findings and Discussion:**

**i) Impact of Covid-19 on Tourism Industry in India:**

Covid-19 is impacted on Tourism industry to incur Rs.1.25 transaction revenue loss in 2020. As per the Indian Chamber of Commerce (ICC) report travel and tourism alone for 9.2% of India's GDP (2018). The tourism industry generated 267 lakhs jobs in 2018. The measure effect of the corona virus has been found to cripple the India tourism and hospitality industry at large form. According to ministry of civil aviation report, inbound visitors to India drop by 25% to 30% due to novel corona. As per the ministry of tourism government of India Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTA) has been found to be down by about 67% annually in January to March quarter in occupancy levels as compared to same period in 2019 (Indian Chamber of Commerce); while domestic tourist notched a much lower figure by about 40% FTA, while against 10.87 lakh in February 2019 and 11.18 lakh in January 2020. As per the report of industrial body branded hotel groups are faced loss as much as 1.10 lakh crore, online Travel agencies Rs 4,312 cr., Inbound and domestic tour travel operators Rs. 25000 cr., adventure tour operator Rs. 19000 cr. and as new cruise in coastal area have faced loss of Rs 419 cr.

**Table 2: Forecasted Effect of COVID-19 on the Tourism Industry in India**

Source: [www.financialexpress.com](http://www.financialexpress.com)

Tourism Sector	Numbers of Loss (In Crores)
Branded Hotels Groups	1,10,000
Online Travel Agencies	4,312
Tour operators (Inbound & Domestic)	25,000
Adventure Tour operators	19,000
Cruise Tourism	419

Mode of transportation: at least of year people will travel inside their own country. They will have a fear of stepping in some other country for wandering people will also fear travelling in flights, cruises, public transport, eventually they will have to reduce the packages to attract customers. Airline industry will have to tie up with tourism sector to bug up their losses.

#### i) Tourism unemployment during Covid-19 in India:

The tourism industry growth approximately to 10% on GDP and provides more than 50% million jobs till January 2020. There will be reduction of 12% to 14% in the industry. All the people these associated in tourism industry will get affected. Impact of pandemic would be felt on both white and blue collar jobs. It will take around 1 year to recover from this situation. Tourism value chain across, hotel, travel companies, tour operators, destination, restaurant, family entertainment venues and air, land and sea transportation will get into slump.

Total tourism business activities of India upwards of Rs.2 lakh croe in the domestic tourism activity and estimated at USD 28 billion plus in forecast which will be at economic risk though the year. Thus, in excess of Rs. 5 lakh crore of direct tourism industry almost at high risk of total economic activity

#### 1.5 Suggestion

Expert suggested public should start at a gradual or in fact slow recovery scenario of the tourism industry in India. However the important thing to focus on is there is hope of recovery after post COVID-19. Within the industry, mutual collaboration, sharing of information and linking up efforts towards common goals, have perhaps never been as important as they are today. "The only things

we can currently does is to stay united and remain safe and stand strong because we are all in this together", said by Riaz Munshi, President, Outbound Tour Operators Association of India (source by www.otoai.org). We believe that problems such as the current situation are not stop signs. In pandemic situation we need to stay positive and be ready with new ideas to bounce back. Now our required priority has to be safe guarding everyone against Covid-19, and to care for each other. Some key factor can be help to overall travel time:

- Safety: personal safety about perception and reality will matter in pandemic
- Health: Government is started Covid-19 centre most affected area in India its helps to increase recovery cases.
- Hygiene: Hygiene should be high priority.
- Brand: Tourism business should provide high quality because quality will win.
- Value: If give good value will return good money. There is no substitute on quality best quality best return this is new mantra.

As per the center for monitoring report of Indian Economy, India overall unemployment rate for the month of July stood at 7.43% down from nearly 24% during the month of April. The As per the CMIE report, its overall unemployment rate by conducting a survey that includes more that 174,000 households over a four-month period. As per the report of Federation of Associations in India Tourism & Hospitality (FAITH) tour, travel agencies and hotels should be a support fund direct transfer to the affected tourism employees.

#### 1.6 Conclusion:

This study showing background of the pandemic Covid-19 outbreak and evaluate the impact of this pandemic in Indian travel and tourism industry. Covid-19 is heavily effect on the domestic as well as international tourist inbound and outbound. Many domestic and international bookings were cancelled; however travel restriction in different countries has (UNWTO- International Tourist Numbers could

fall 60-80% in 2020, UNWTO report) huge loss. Hence, for reason, core business and integrated business are losing their revenue, and employment. In the post pandemic government should manage the dynamic behavior of economic sector in tourism industry, simultaneously government policy need to address a proper solution in preventing the spreading of Covid-19 and elevating the status of economy activity in tourism industry and employment.

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13

## Review of health and medical infrastructure with reference to covid-19 pandemic in Mumbai

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### Abstract :

In India government expenditure is low on health and medical infrastructure. In India majority of population is dependent on public health facilities. Present papers reviews the existing infrastructure at centre and state level. It focuses health infrastructure in Mumbai in order to understand how it has been expanded in challenge of COVID 19 epidemic. Mumbai corporation has responded this challenge by maximum utilization of exhistng medical infrastructure in public and private domain. and also by creating new infrastructure models like jumbo field hospitals in short period of time. Public health facilities related with COVID has been categorized by government at three tiers Dedicated Corona Hospitals DCH, Dedicated Corona Health Centres DCHC and Dedicated Corona Care Centres DCCC. Ward level control rooms, monitoring private hospitals, online bed allotment services, epidemic cell control, creation of jumbo hospitals and recruitment through bidding for medical services are some of the responses of local body government. Expenses on health infrastructure has became priority of MCGM.

**Key words : Health infrstructure, DCH, DCHC,DCCC, jumbo field hospitals, COVID 19**

achieve highest economic growth, India has been insisting on speedy infrastructure development

in India. We have started spending immensely on growth of physical infrastructure like roads, railways. But, we are much much behind on spending on health and medical inf astructure. According to World Health Organization (WHO) data in India total healthcare spending (including public and private) is at 3.6 % of GDP. It is much lower than other countries like USA (16.9%) and China (5%). India has ranked 178 out of 188 rank which is based on government health expenditures as a percentage of total GDP as per the Global Health Expenditure Database which has been published by WHO in 2016. Doctor and population ratio in India is 1 :1456 WHO has suggested 1:1000. World Bank data report reports 0.7 bed per 1000 for India for year 2011 which includes beds available in public private general and specialised hospitals and rehabilitation centres. This ranking shows there is pressure on medical service providers and medical and health infrastructure.1

In 2018 fiscal year public health expenditure was estimated to be around 1.28 % of the India's GDP National Health Policy (NHP )2017 has been prepared and published in a form of report by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Mof H and FW) Government of India.2 2. This policy aims to raise expenditure on public health services up to 2.5 % of the country's GDP by 2025. If we see the figures given in The Economic Survey 2020 amount spent on healthcare as percentage of total expenditure has remain at 5.3 % which is quite low. Government expenditure on health and medical infrastructure has remained low. The situation is not different instate of Maharashtra as well.

### Health and medical infrastructure In Maharashtra and Mumbai

Statistics In India, by Ministry of Health and family Welfare on Rural Health Statistics 2014-15 shows Maharashtra has 10,580 sub centres, 1,811 primary health centres and 360 community health centres.3 Over the years a slight increase has been noted in these figures. In Maharashtra Rs. 850 per capita has been spent on health which is low then national average of Rs. 1217. In Maharashtra Mumbai is the major city which has facing the challenge of COVID 19. In war against COVID it

became important to review how this capital of state is fighting with epidemic. In this fight strong and expanding health and medical infrastructure has remained crucial. In 2019 Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai MCGM budget 15% hike is noted in money for the healthcare than previous years figures.<sup>4</sup> The budget allocation of Rs. 4151 crore is there in 2019-20. Healthcare allocation is 30% of the overall budget of 2019-20 of BMC. In MCGM 2019 budget document this fund is allocated for infrastructure upgradation and reconstruction of major hospitals of MCGM. It clearly underlines need of infrastructure upgradation of 17 peripheral hospitals 5 maternity homes and 179 dispensaries. Budget document has also marked to spend Rs. 230 crores to upgrade major hospitals such as KEM, Nair and Sion municipal hospitals. Separately Rs. 1055 crore rupees have been kept aside for machinery for major hospitals under BMC. Quick review of the above mentioned data and statistics indicates government whether it is Central State or Local bodies like BMC has heavily invested and spent on development of physical infrastructure side lining the development of health and medical infrastructure. Not only in India but also in Mumbai heavy percentage of population is dependent on public health services. Considering these two matters challenge of covid-19 pandemic has questioned the capacity/development of health and medical infrastructure to face this challenge. Temporary health infrastructure development has been initiated by BMC. In this paper attempts to review this contingency temporary provisions done by BMC to enlarge the health and medical services.

#### **Health and Medical Infrastructure in Mumbai and COVID 19 epidemic challenge**

Health and medical infrastructure with reference to covid-19 includes primarily hospitals, ICU beds, medical machinery, drugs/medicines availability, availability of medical staff, technicians and doctors, nurses, ward attendants, medical labs/tests, ambulance, sanitization process and disposal of dead bodies. Time and again Central government and Maharashtra state government have issued guidelines regarding this medical and health infrastructure facilities, based

on these guidelines and Indian Council of Medical Research ICMR guidelines BMC has provided services. As per the guidelines of Government of India (issued from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on 10<sup>th</sup> May 2020) public health facilities for covid-19 has been divided into three categories 1. DCH Dedicated Corona Hospitals 2. DCHC Dedicated Corona Health Centres 3. DCCC Dedicated Corona Care Centres.<sup>5</sup>

The DCH is the first category offering comprehensive care primarily for those who have been clinically tested COVID positive patients with severe infection, need of treatment. DCHC offers care for all cases that have been clinically assigned as moderate while the third category that is DCCC offers care only for cases that have been clinically assigned as mild cases for covid cases. DCCCs are makeshift facilities which may be set up in hostels hotel, schools, stadiums, lodges (both public and private). These facilities shall have separate areas for suspected and confirm cases every dedicated covid care centre is mapped to, referred to one DCH/DCHC.

To provide health facilities in response to COVID 19 pandemic MCGM has responded in two ways 1. Maximum utilization of available health and medical infrastructure

2. Creation of new health and medical infrastructure in short time for COVID 19.

#### **1. Maximum utilization of available health and medical infrastructure**

With increase in number of covid positive patients there is immense need to expand the test facility medical services facility, availability of bed. In March BMC hospital infrastructure included 16 BMC medium size hospitals and 5 major hospitals besides that BMC has around 200 medical clinics. In fight against covid-19 BMC has taken over 145 private hospital assistance besides that state hospitals like JJ and another one hospital of Central Government in Mumbai region. This has resulted in increase in availability of beds for the covid patients. For maximum utilisation of these hospitals BMC has created online dashboard for the bed allotment to covid patients. Bed allotment process has been implemented through ward level control rooms working 24/7 at 24 BMC wards. Availability of beds in government and private

hospitals is visible in this dashboard to monitor the distribution of beds. Government has also ensured that every half an hour availability of the bed needs to be displayed/updated on dashboard from each and every hospital this has resulted in zero deaths due to in-availability of bed in Mumbai region. To ensure support from private hospitals to monitor services there, BMC has appointed IAS level officers. MCGM has ensured at regularized government rates issue of bills for COVID patients in private hospitals which has been audited by municipal principal auditors to have fair bill policy. Secondly, to avail the maximum services of existing medical staff like doctors nurses BMC has provided insurance and financial incentives to the front-line warriors. Those who are working as medical interns/residential doctors their stipend has been increased from monthly Rs. 11,000 to Rs.50,000 per month. Special allowance also been provided to front-line workers. Hotel accommodation, free meals and transportation facilities are provided to doctors, nurses and paramedical staff. Government of India has announced 50 lakh rupees insurance cover to frontline health workers besides that BMC has finalized 50 lakh rupees one time compensation to the family of deceased working for covid related services.

Third point is utilization of available medical services and machinery. Many covid patients require dialysis, oxygenated bed and ICU services. In quick time to book slot for dialysis a separate portal has been created for booking dialysis slots with help of software engineers from IIT Powai. Aggressive testing policy has been used, 23 labs including government and private labs are doing COVID tests. In Mumbai every day 11000 tests have been conducted this does not include thousands of rapid tests conducted every day. Recently home testing is permitted and test without prescription is also allowed. For COVID 19 tests lab results need to be uploaded at everyday at 0.00 hours on the epidemic cell data dashboard which further distributes this data to 24 ward level covid control rooms. Based on that data received on every morning at 8.00 am ward level medical teams take action. They visit corona patients, decide on his status and as per infection

level allot bed on case basis. Fourth point is availability of ambulances. In March BMC has around hundred ambulances but considering the increase in the number of patients covid patients BMC converted best mini buses into ambulances.

## **2. Creation of new health and medical infrastructure in short time for COVID 19**

In an interview report in the Hindu dated 27 may 2020 Mr Chahal (MCGM commissioner) said that the city has 75000 hospital beds in all of which 44000 are indicated to covid positive patients. But considering the increasing need of beds for Corona patients and monsoon season approaching requirement of more beds is realised. Isolation is needed for COVID patients, considering these factors BMC decided to create Jumbo field hospitals on open grounds. In a short period of time Jumbo field hospitals are built on open grounds at Mahalaxmi race course, Worli, National Sports Complex of India (NSCI) dome, Worli Bandra Kurla complex (BKC) phase I and phase II and NESCO at Goregaon.<sup>6</sup> These Jumbo field hospitals have also help to ensure that bed availability is there for the non covid diseases especially diseases erupting during monsoon season in Mumbai. Managing these jumbo centres is not possible for existing medical service providers. To meet this shortage, BMC floated an expression of interest in July inviting bidders to provide beds and maintain them for at least 6 months. At 6 Jumbo facility centres as a part of bid contractor will have to provide staff for management of ICU facility one senior associate consultant, 6 resident doctors, 10 nurses, 2 technicians, 8 support staff for care of covid-19 patient for every 10 ICU beds. A separate cost head has been created under BMC budget 2020-2021 to keep Jumbo centres. Media reports have stated that BMC has spent till date around 630 crores rupees on jumbo health centres for covid-19 relief. Secondly, BMC is constantly in dialogue with the private practitioners they have been encouraged to open up their clinics sanitization of those clinics has been taken care by BMC. It has worked and given the results in fighting with Corona in dharavi. To acquire more services from doctors and nurses massive recruitment drive has been carried out. Technicians and medical service staff outside the

district even outside the state have been recruited heavily. Online portals, dashboards have been used to avail timely provisions of medical machinery, services across the 24 wards in Mumbai. In Mumbai 404 fever clinics have been set up in a city and approximately 1.9 people have been screened through fever clinics and NGO workers. To meet the increasing demand of ambulance services Uber App services are acquired. To stress the patient and to acquire his exact geographical location Uber app has been useful. Few Uber taxis have been converted into ambulance facilities. Above discussed points can be summarised and put in table format to understand expansion of health and medical infrastructure in Mumbai from May 2020 to August 2020.

**Table 1 : Expansion of health and medical infrastructure in Mumbai from May 2020 to August 2020.**

Criteria	As on 01/05/2020	01/08/20
1. Total COVID Beds	29282	88953
a. DCH/DCHC	3747	16398
b. CCC 1 and 2	725	25539
2. Total ICU Beds	480	1755
3. Beds with Oxygen Supply	2739	10811
4. Dialysis machines for COVID patients	12	48
5. Ambulance	80	750

### Summary

Review of health and medical provisions discussed above indicates low government expenditure on health infrastructure development and upkeep. Since covid 19 epidemic has thrown us in emergency situation governments are trying its best to maximum utilization of existing health infrastructure. MCGM model shows need to have public private partnership seeking support from private sector, community leaders to expand health services. Jumbo health centres and other health services are majorly supported by private corporate and non government organisations in Mumbai. It also underlines the role of government in the governance as a key player we cannot sideline state. Jumbo hospitals, uber app, portals and dashboards are helpful in quick expansion of medical services in short period of time in Mumbai. Though last but not least online facilities, portal availability and allotment of bed mechanism which has been supported by e-

services have resulted in optimum utilisation of available infrastructure. I would like to conclude this paper with a note of caution when we are thinking of infrastructure development we need to think of health infrastructure as well. Covid-19 pandemic has strongly underlined this.

### Notes :

1. World Health Organization (WHO) has published on its website status report and country and technical guidance with reference to COVID 19, this information is majorly derived from this. ([https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019?gclid=CjwKCAjw4H6BRALeIwAvGfzq761g-CtTsrcG8382x0ZIZvi56aNtRFDe6jWlc3pHIN9g2cPB4MhVBoC\\_GgQAvD\\_BwE](https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019?gclid=CjwKCAjw4H6BRALeIwAvGfzq761g-CtTsrcG8382x0ZIZvi56aNtRFDe6jWlc3pHIN9g2cPB4MhVBoC_GgQAvD_BwE)) Global Health Expenditure Database is available on WHO in this link <https://apps.who.int/nha/database>
2. National Health Policy 2017 draft can be accessed on this link ([https://www.nhp.gov.in/nhpfiles/national\\_health\\_policy\\_2017.pdf](https://www.nhp.gov.in/nhpfiles/national_health_policy_2017.pdf)). National Health profile is published by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, data used here on national level health infrastructure is borrowed from this. (<https://www.thehinducentre.com/resources/article29841374.ece/binary/8603321691572511495.pdf>)
3. Niti Ayog also publishes reports on health infrastructure on states in comparison manner, it can be accessed on following link (<https://niti.gov.in/content/health-infrastructure>)
4. Figures and details about MCGM budget have been collected from MCGM website (<https://portal.mcgm.gov.in/irj/portal/anonymous/qlbEsti2021>) and reports on budget published by Praja Foundation which an organization working civic issues in mumbai and delhi. Praja reports on MCGM budget can be accessed on this link ([https://praja.org/praja\\_docs/praja\\_downloads/Praja%20Newsletter\\_](https://praja.org/praja_docs/praja_downloads/Praja%20Newsletter_)



- Feb%202018\_English.pdf ) MCGM and BMC words are used to connote Municipal Corporation of Mumbai.
5. Information about DCH DCHC and DCCC is derived from the GoI report by Press Information Bureau (<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1622631>) and Govt. Of Maharashtra Orders ( <https://www.mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/MHA%20Order%20Dt.%201.5.2020%20to%20extend%20Lockdown%20period%20for%202%20weeks%20w.e.f.%204.5.2020%20with%20new%20guidelines.pdf> )
  6. Details about jumbo field hospitals built and operated by MCGM has been gathered from stories published in newspaper The Hindustan Times, The Mirror. NMCGM has published Interest of Expression about management of these hospitals and beds on 26<sup>th</sup> June 2020 this can be accessed on this link ([https://portal.mcgm.gov.in/irj/go/km/docs/documents/Tenders/ETH/ETH\\_28062001\\_010720.pdf](https://portal.mcgm.gov.in/irj/go/km/docs/documents/Tenders/ETH/ETH_28062001_010720.pdf))
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## REVITALIZING MSME SECTOR IN INDIA: CHALLENGES AND THE ROAD AHEAD OF COVID-19

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### Abstract:

With the COVID-19 pandemic forcing extensive lockdowns across nations, the uncertainty throughout the crises has a massive hit on the global economy. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is particularly grim for their business survival, it is need of the hour for MSMEs and the government to come jointly to countermeasures towards revitalizing the business plans, restarting operations, and protect the business, employees, and workers, as most MSMEs are gradually fraught to pay salaries and runs daily essential operations. Indian Economy has barely managed to have growth of 0.5% after unlock started, but also faces nearly 3% to 5% negative growth in Q1 and Q2 of FY2020. This impact is severe in trade, manufacturing and service sectors of the MSME. This study focuses on the existing condition of MSMEs and initiatives by government packages and policies to revive the business activities and proposed suitable recommendations for the benefit of the MSME sector.

**Keywords:** MSMEs, GDP, Economy, Business Performance.

### Introduction:

The COVID-19 Pandemic has given the wreaked havoc on the Indian economy. As all business is reeling under the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak, the MSME sector is an important pillar of the Indian economy and has emerged as one of the most vibrant parts of the Indian manufacturing sector. MSMEs are the backbone of the Indian economy and act as ancillary units to large industries. They play a crucial role in the socio-economic development of the country through their significant contributions to employment generation being labor-intensive and economic empowerment of backward areas. They are spread all over the economy and promote inclusive industrialization in the country.

According to Annual Report 2018-19 of Department of MSMEs, about 6.34 crore MSME sector accounts for nearly 33.4% of manufacturing output, employing about 11 crores and generating export about 45% activities across the country. Despite challenges, MSMEs have made significant contributions to the exports and economic development of the country and emerged as one of the key drivers of the Indian economy over the past five decades.

Recently, due to COVID-19 Pandemic and extended lockdown, the Indian economy has witnessed a six-year low growth rate of 4.5% in the quarter of July-September 2019. The structural changes in the economy caused a short to a medium-term liquidity crunch in the economy and the worst hits were cash-dependent MSMEs. It is argued that this liquidity crunch also caused changes in the structural composition of the economy as many MSMEs couldn't survive the muddled state of demand in the economy. The lockdown resulted to freeze 60% of economic activities that were carried out by the MSME Sector in India. Further, a few organizations, because of the little size and restricted assets requirements don't arrive at the post-catastrophe stage.

Here is an assessment of the likely fall out of lockdown and restrictive policy measures owing

to the pandemic on India's Gross Value Added (GVA), manufacturing, trade, and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) sector, due to lack of insufficient governmental support, most MSMEs face financial decline and even go bankrupt. MSMEs have limited resources and capability to recover from such a crisis with economic, social, and political instability. Therefore the primary aim of the research study is to explore the existing condition of MSMEs and initiatives by the government packages and policies to revive the business activities and proposed suitable recommendations for the benefit of the MSME sector in India.

#### **Review of Literature:**

1. Sonia Mukherjee (2018) aim to study the challenge faced by MSMEs in India, which focus on the participation of the government in terms of a larger investment in the decline of the infrastructure gap, impart digital knowledge and increase human resources. The author believes that by paying attention to these measures, MSME will have access to the global market.
2. (Ozili & Arun, 2020) aimed to study the expected to contemplate the joblessness caused because of the Corona virus Pandemic influenced the huge number of crossways around the world. He likewise portrays the mounting pressure from supply side as the lock-down in India and around the world has given a serious stun to the store network.
3. (P. Sahoo and Ashwani, 2020) aimed to find the monetary effect of the Covid-19 pandemic is gigantic and it would require a humongous exertion with respect to the public authority, industry, common society, and all critical partners to guarantee that the Indian economy recuperates adequately at the more disaggregated level.
4. (Esra Sipahi, 2020) aimed to study the improvement scope of the public authority should focus on the casual laborers of MSMEs that is an emergency with an unforeseeable pandemic; the public authority and organizations ventures in each area need to cooperate and furthermore need to help each

other for the expedient recuperation of the undertakings just as the economies

#### **Objective of the study:**

1. To study the impact of Covid-19 (Nationwide Lockdown) on Indian MSME Sector.
2. To identify the implications of appropriate measures by the authorities on Indian MSME sector.
3. To suggest remedial measures to overcome the crisis of Indian MSME sector.

#### **Research Methodology:**

This study is based on secondary data which has been collected from official websites of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, Research Articles, National Account Statistics and various Survey Reports, Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy and Monthly Bulletin, Reserve Bank of India, Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), leading daily newspapers- Economics Times, Times of India, Indian Express, Financial Express and Loksatta daily newspaper. The data collected from various sources are analyzed, findings and conclusions are drawn, and accordingly, recommendations are made.

#### **Significance of the study:**

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector has emerged as a crucial sector of the Indian economy, contributing significantly to employment generation, innovation, exports, and inclusive growth of the economy (<https://www.rbi.org.in/>). It contributes 28.77% of India's GDP and closes to half of the country's total exports. Due to this, MSME is called the backbone of the Indian economy. COVID-19 pandemic has caused adverse impact of the entire sector, unable them to survive the business under this critical situation. This pandemic is a challenge to the Governments to implement monetary and financial policies that support credit markets and sustain economic activities; the MSME sector is one of the many that require immediate attention. This study will also explore the existing condition of MSMEs and initiatives by government packages and policies to revive the business activities and

proposed suitable recommendations for the benefit of the MSMEs sector. This initiative of the study will no doubt contribute significantly to the increase and improvement of E-marketing in Indian MSMEs.

#### Limitations of the study:

1. This study is based on secondary data and there is further scope for conducting a detailed survey by using primary data.
2. This study has limited to Impact of Covid-19 pandemic small sector and ignored the effect on large scale industries.
3. This study has not classified MSME business either by type, number of assets, or employees.

#### Analysis and Interpretation of Data:

#### Graphical presentation of Adverse Impact of Nationwide Lockdown on MSME Sector:

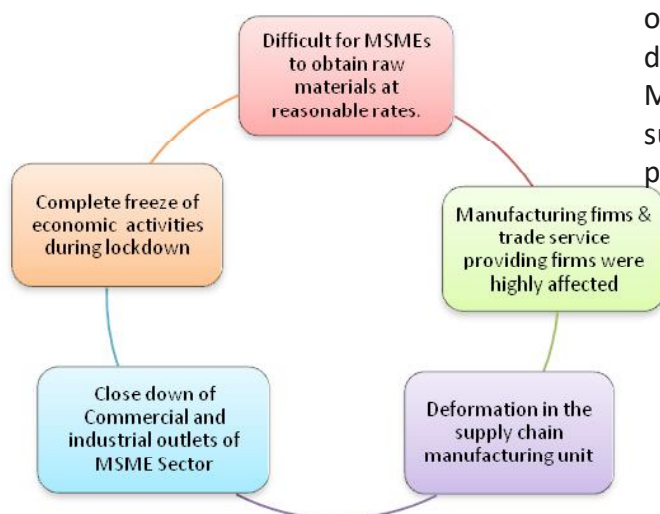


Figure 1.1 Adverse impact of nationwide lockdown on MSMEs in India

[Source : <https://www.omnicoreagency.com/covid-19-affect-on-micro-small-and-medium-enterprises-msmes>]

Figure 1.1 shows the adverse impact of nationwide lockdown on MSMEs in India. The declaration of nationwide lockdown dragged MSMEs owners, employers, and external stakeholders into unexpected times, where no one had the experience to handle this kind of

situation. Extended lockdown during April to June 2020, had difficult for MSMEs business manager to obtain raw material at reasonable rates, sector faced challenges related to debt repayments, non-availability of wages/salaries to employees, supply processes, statutory dues, etc. On the other hand, the nationwide lockdown led to a complete freeze of economic activities to a large extent. The firms providing manufacturing and service were extremely affected in the Covid-19 pandemic. Conversely, the agriculture firms under the MSME sector production were least affected by the lockdown, which resulted in a freeze of economic activities nearly 60% carried by MSMEs in India. The disruptions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic have impacted MSMEs earnings by 20-50%, micro and small enterprises faced the maximum heat, mainly due to liquidity crunch. Majority of Small business outlets was shut down due to this pandemic, the distortion in the supply chain difficult time for MSMEs business manager due to interrupted supply chain systems and intrastate lockdown provisions.

Quarterly growth in GDP for the period 2018-19 to 2020-21 (Q1 & Q2 of 2020-21):  
Table

Year	Quarter	% of Indicators showing acceleration	GDP Growth(%)
FY 2018-19	Q1	59.00%	6.00%
	Q2	66.00%	6.80%
	Q3	64.00%	7.70%
	Q4	73.00%	8.10%
FY 2019-20	Q1	65.00%	8.00%
	Q2	64.00%	7.00%
	Q3	63.00%	6.60%
	Q4	47.00%	5.80%
FY 2020-21	Q1	35.00%	5.00%
	Q2	27.00%	-7.50%

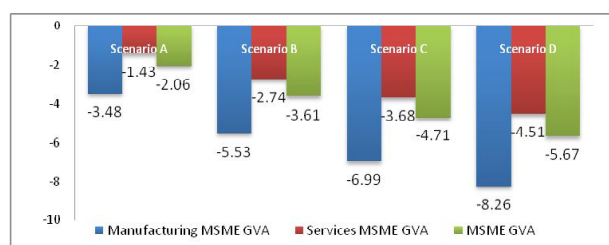
Table : Quarterly Growth in GDP 2018-19 to 2020-21 (Q1 & Q2 of 2020-21)

[Source : [https://sbi//Newstaffpics/gdp-growth\\_110419032957.jpg](https://sbi//Newstaffpics/gdp-growth_110419032957.jpg)]

The table shows the quarterly development in GDP is least, as indicated by information delivered by the National Statistical Office in India demonstrating declining patterns during the 2018-19 to 2020-21 periods. Accordingly in sequence, we can observe rising trend from 2018-19 shows 6% GDP, 2019-20 to 8% & 2020-21 shows decline growth Q1 FY2020-

21 is 5%. Further due to freezing of economic in Q2 FY2020-21 of demonstrating negative development of GDP shows -7.50% indicating an increasing speed in August 2020, as identify by the SBI report. Domestic economic activities have been highly impacted severely by the lockdown which we can observe in GDP growth of 2020-21 which estimated to remain negative with some pickup in growth by MSMEs and other sectors in the second half of 2020-21 onwards.

### Decline (%) in GVA of MSME Sector due to Covid-19 (March to August 2020)



**Figure 1.2** Decline in GVA of MSMEs due to covid-19 (%).

Source [<https://www.institute of economy growth>]

Figure 1.2 shows that there is a decline in growth in the Gross Value Added (GVA) of the MSME Sector due to the Covid-19 Pandemic. We can observe Scenario A period of the lockdown of 40 days is negatively affected in which manufacturing and service sector of MSME GVA was 2.06 compared to Scenario B period of unlocking from 3rd May 2020 is 3.61 with 50% capacity utilization for Service sector followed by Scenario C from 30th June 2020 with 70% capacity utilization shows 4.71 for the service sector in MSME & Scenario D with 90% capacity utilization of different sectors upto August 2020 shows nearly 5.67 for MSME sector.

It is marked from the figure that aggregate impact on Manufacturing and Service section of Indian MSME sector shows negative growth, in Manufacturing MSME GVA from 3.48 to 8.26 & Services MSME GVA in the scope of 1.43% to 4.51%. Thus policy and recommendation are required for recovery and survival for this sector by the central authority.

### Revitalizing Schemes announced by the Government of India for MSMEs:

In a move to curb the economic impact of the virus, the government has announced a series of measures in assistance to micro and small businesses that are facing shortage of cash/ credit, & steps to boost liquidity for Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and offering tax measures for individuals and corporate.

The Finance Minister had declared financial measures under the Rs 20 lakh crore "ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT" Abhiyaan to restore the economy of India in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. The bundle includes strong changes to help organizations with the significant spotlight on the MSME area.

- Ø Collateral free automatic loans Rs 3 lakh crores for businesses including MSMEs: Emergency Credit line to MSME from Banks and NBFCs up to 20% of entire outstanding credit as on 29.02.2020
- Ø Borrowers with up to Rs. 25 crore outstanding and Rs. 100 crore turnover eligible.
- Ø Four year tenor with freeze of 12 months on Principal repayment on Loans.
- Ø Interest to be capped with 100% credit assurance cover to Banks and NBFCs on principal and interest amount.
- Ø No guarantee fee, no fresh collateral and subordinate debt for stressed MSMEs this scheme can be availed till 31<sup>st</sup> October 2020.

### Partial Credit guarantee scheme 2.0 for NBFCs:

- Ø With low credit rating of NBFCs/HFCs/MFIs require liquidity for fresh lending to MSME.
- Ø Existing PCGS plan to be stretched out to over borrowings, for example, essential issuance of Bonds/CPs (obligation side of monetary records) of such substances
- Ø First 20% of loss will be borne by the Guarantor i.e. Government of India. AA paper and beneath including unrated paper qualified for speculation results in liquidity of Rs 45,000 crores.

### Stressed MSMEs need equity support:

- Ø Government will provide a support of Rs. 4,000 Cr. to CGTMSE and facilitate a provision of Rs. 20,000 crore as subordinate debt. .



- ∅ Partial Credit Guarantee support i.e. CGTMSE will provide to Banks. The MSME will be given obligation by banks, which will then be infused by promoter as equity in the unit.

#### **Liquidity Facility for NBFCs/ HCs/ MFIs:**

- ∅ The NBFCs/HFCs/MFIs are finding it not easy to raise money in debt markets. The public authority will dispatch a Rs 30,000 crore Special Liquidity Scheme.
- ∅ This scheme will provide speculation for both the essential and auxiliary market exchanges in business enterprise grade compulsion for the paper of NBFCs/HFCs/MFIs.

#### **Liquidity through TDS/ TCS rate reduction:**

- ∅ In order to provide more funds the rates of TDS for non-salaried precise payments at disposal of the taxpayers, TCS for the predetermined receipts will be decreased by 25% of the present.
- ∅ Installment for the agreement, proficient expenses, premium, lease, profit, commission, financier, and so forth will be qualified for this decreased pace of TDS.
- ∅ In FY 2020-21 from 15th May to 31st March, 2021 the reduction shall be applicable. This measure will release liquidity of Rs. 50,000 crore.

#### **Interest Subvention for MUDRA-Shishu loans:**

- ∅ MUDRA have been disrupted the most small business & have also impacted their capability to pay EMIs. Loan freeze has already been granted by RBI.
- ∅ The current arrangement of MUDRA-Shishu credit is Rs 1.62 Lakh crore. Government will provide prompt financial support of 2% for a period of 12 months.
- ∅ Relief of Rs 1500 crore to MUDRA-Shishu loaners.

#### **Threats and Challenges:**

Due to outbreak of Covid-19 the entire economy goes under a challenging situation and no country is left from this situation. Out of the numerous challenges faced by MSMEs owed to COVID-19, here are few of the foremost challenges that are being faced by MSMEs:

- Demand has plunged for the businesses and entrepreneurs, delay in payments for order

placed even in commodity sectors. MSMEs have small cash reserves, and therefore go out of business first in liquidity shock.

- Managing inventory and accessing inputs for MSMEs frequently source of supply from other states & even from abroad, so as a result of Covid-19 supply chains have been destructed to turn into longer and more complex.
- Administration of the work environment for manufacturing MSMEs in lockdown situations, remaining open is challenging as factory floors are not designed for social distancing.
- Ineffective marketing strategies, market identification and adoption of E-Marketing are also major threats for the Indian MSMEs.
- Lack of awareness among Indian MSMEs of various Government Schemes, Subsidies, and special policies for survival of MSME sector.

#### **Finding of the study:**

The progressing COVID-19 pandemic has made the MSME area face unordinary challenges since this area has a lot of lower stores of liquidity and less admittance to credit. The cross country lockdown since 24th March 2020 is, subsequently, surely bound to crush the spirit of the MSME area. Many enterprises have put their business expansion and growth plan on hold to better strategize and many have found innovative methods of diversifying into new business activities to cope with the crisis. The major finding of the study is the adverse impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on MSME sectors are temporary closedown of their enterprises, ultimately affecting the income, negative economic growth of GDP in FY2020-21 and decline in the percent of GVA of Indian MSMEs shows the need of immediate action plan by the government in terms of monetary, fiscal and financial policies. The Government Scheme is not enough to fill the gap of the revitalized MSME sector. The need to precedence the MSME

sector's survival and revival needs a concerted effort from the government and the businesses to be able to survive and revive post the crisis.

### Recommendation:

Overcoming these difficulties is paramount for the MSME area needs to restart its assembling and supplies rapidly. Nobody knows when the COVID-19 emergency will end, However, what is clear is that the organizations and the public authority need to meet up to pursue repurposing strategies, restarting business activities, and secure representatives and laborers to guarantee their endurance.

Therefore, the recommendation and suggestion will help improve the confidence among MSMEs as well as the employees. This help empowers the MSMEs during this crisis.

1. The ease on the cash liquidity flow for managing working capital requirement and tax relief for safeguarding the interest of the entrepreneurs of MSMEs during this Covid-19 pandemic.
2. The Indian Government should disburse the Credit Guarantee Scheme to MSMEs, as massive assets were drained out for generating liquid cash and survival of business.
3. Provision of subsidies to MSME Sector to overcome the losses and continue their business operations. Subsidies should boost the economy growth by motivating the commerce activities.
4. The government should impose regulations regarding extended tenures for the repayment of loans by the MSMEs as key for the financial support to the entrepreneurs.
5. The dearth of liquid cash requirement can be immediately satisfied by providing a scope for borrowing cash from multiple informal channels, NBFCs to leverage optimally for liquidity.
6. Government should impose some restriction for on multinational business activities for

controlling the competitiveness of foreign multinational for time being. Which ultimately help for domestic business to survive and enlarge the MSME sector.

7. Curtailed the tax rates and evade or lower interest rates on loans for individual and business, will help economy to grow at some extent.

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## **A STUDY ON CUSTOMERS PERSPECTIVE TOWARDS SECURITY MANAGEMENT DURING COVID – 19**

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### **Abstract**

At present in the COVID -19 situation, there is increase in number of frauds, hacking, cybercrimes and so on, to reduce such issues security tools is important to protect from damages. The usage of digital tools made life easier but simultaneously increases the number of crimes. Security tools have advantages and disadvantages but effective usage of it is necessary, as a technician who has expertise, knowledge in this area should handle it. Majority of the people have moved towards digitalization in this pandemic situation and do online shopping to save time, energy, better options and fear of getting exposed to corona virus. But, people should be alert while making payments as hackers can hack our banking information. The authorized password restrictions are necessary for saving confidential information in online database. Security Management has become need of the hour to prevent from physical and digital losses. In this paper the researchers have collected primary data from the respondents who has knowledge and using digital technology.

### **Introduction**

After the outbreak of COVID- 19 the world has seen an increase in number of frauds, crimes, hacking of online banking transactions, online shopping frauds, data hacking and so on. To reduce such mishaps it is better to install a security tool, which will prevent unwanted damages. As solving such issues is not at all an easy task, even though the cyber cell have well equipped technologies to find the hackers. A common person should be alert and should be aware about the malpractices & frauds, which happens while making payments at various places with credit card or debit card and any other online payment platform because anyone can misuse it. If unknown person does online payment from our account, we get immediate messages from the bank, which help us to stop such transactions. Therefore, security management is needed to solve such malpractices.

Security Management means managing the safety of physical and digital resources of the people. It is a systematic, repetitive set of interconnected activities which helps in reducing the risks to an extent. The purpose of security management is similar to risk management, which avoid problems or negative impacts on resources.

Security management tools are quite expensive but everyone wants to have a secured life at present. Hence, we can see that people fix CCTV in their housing complex, keep valuables at bank lockers, save their important data on online database, alert towards online transactions to reduce frauds, install true caller in mobile to know details about unknown person, even in official laptops restrictions is set as no one can misuse the official data and so on.

### **Types**

- Physical Security - It is used to protect physical items, objects or to protect from unauthorized access.



- Personnel Security – It is used to protect individual or group who authorized to access the organization and its operations.
- Operational Security – It is used to protect the details of particular operations or series of activities.
- Communication Security – It is used to protect communication media, technology and contents.
- Network Security – It is used to protect networking components, connections and contents.
- Information Security – it is used to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information assets, whether in storage, processing or transmission.

#### Advantages

- Network Security protects data from unauthorized access. It prevents unknown to hamper the confidential details of clients.
- Network Security prevents from cyber-attacks, as there are expert hackers to harm the computers with virus attacks.
- Certain confidential data can be protected by password for security purpose. The authentication of the user followed by authorization technique to check the user has authorized access or not.

#### Disadvantages

- The network security is quite expensive as purchasing a software, installing it protects the networks & computers which has huge data.
- It is a time consuming activity as managing the software, installing network is tedious and requires authentication of passwords to ensure security as and when we have to alter the data.
- Skilled technicians is needed to handle the security issues and for smooth working of the network. He should be adequately trained person.

#### Objectives of the Study

1. To study the concept of security management in general.
2. To study the need of security management.
3. To identify the customers perspectives towards security management tools during COVID – 19.
4. To suggest suitable measures to the stakeholders.

#### Hypothesis of the Study

$H_0$ : There is no significant difference between fraud risk and security management tools.

$H_1$ : There is significant difference between fraud risk and security management tools.

#### Research Methodology of the Study

The researchers propose to study the frauds during COVID – 19 and the customer's perspective towards security management tools. For this purpose "Descriptive", type of research methodology is used and primary as well as secondary data is collected.

#### Sources of Data

**1. Primary data** was collected by questionnaire survey method, which included male and female respondents who had at least some knowledge about the technology. To complete the survey telephonic interview survey mode was used. The sample size of the research is **100**.

**2. Secondary data** was collected from conference proceedings, online journals, to support the research.

#### Data Analysis

For the purpose of the proposed study the collected data is processed, classified and analyzed to draw a proper conclusion for research by using appropriate statistical tools. The other tools used for presentation of data is tables, diagrams using line, bar, column, doughnut graphs and pie diagram.

**TABLE1**

#### Awareness about Fraud and Security Management Tools

Questions	Yes Percentage	No Percentage
1. Are you aware about frauds occurred during COVID – 19?	37	63
2. Are you aware about security management tools?	83	17

GRAPH 1



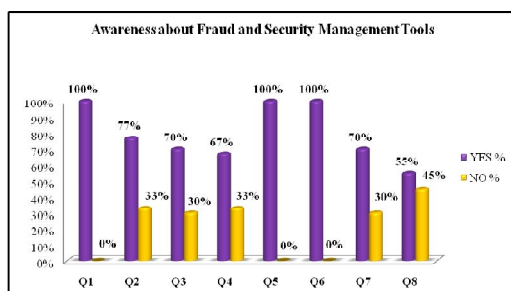
Table 1 shows that 63 percent of the customers are not aware about frauds related to COVID – 19 and only 37 percent are aware. On the other hand 83 percent are aware about security management tools and only 17 percent are not aware.

TABLE2

### Customer's Perspective towards Fraud Risk and Security Management Tools

Ques. No.	Statements	Yes Percentage	No Percentage
Q1.	Do you think security management tool is necessary for your safety?	100	00
Q2.	Does your housing complex security management tools like CCTV, security guard etc.?	77	23
Q3.	Do you feel online shopping provide you better security towards payment?	70	30
Q4.	Do you feel bank provides better security facility as number of frauds increasing day by day through internet banking?	67	33
Q5.	Do you think cyber cell should provide more security facilities in order to reduce online crimes?	100	00
Q6.	Do you think an individual should be alert while making payment online?	100	00
Q7.	Did you face any incident like loss of money online during COVID - 19?	70	30
Q8.	According to you there is always fraud risk while using digital payment platforms	55	45

GRAPH NO 2



### Testing of Hypothesis

1. The stated null hypothesis "There is no significant difference between fraud risk and security management tools" is accepted on the basis of Table 2. It can be clearly observed that fraud risk and security management tools go hand in hand as fraud risks is increasing usage of security management tools also increasing.

Therefore, the stated alternative hypothesis

"There is significant difference between fraud risk and security management tools" is rejected.

### Conclusions

During COVID – 19 pandemic situation the usage of digital technology has increased and with it the number of crimes have also increased and hence people unsecured and the urge of using security management tools has also increased. The researchers found that still there is need to create awareness about current frauds, as due to lack of awareness many more people will fall prey to the tricks of fraudsters' quacks. As fraud risk and security management tool go hand in hand the need for security management tool has gained importance during the COVID situation and it will also help to protect us from risk of damages.

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## IMPACT OF COVID19 ON INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

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### Abstract:

This research paper proposes to discuss the concept of how COVID 19 pandemic had impact on the Education system of India. School closures in the world in response to the COVID-19 pandemic have shown paradigm shift in various sectors and the most important among them is the Education sector. According to a report by UNESCO, as of 4<sup>th</sup> sept. 2020 approximately 1.3 billion students were currently affected due to school closures in response to the pandemic. According to UNICEF, 46 countries implemented nationwide closures and 27 are implementing local closures, impacting about 80% percent of the world's student population. School closedown have affected the socio-cultural behaviour of the students which are required for the overall development of the personality & if this continue for long than it will threaten the right to education of the school children. As per the research by BNED, 55% of students are concerned about the lack of social interaction as they are more in online classes weakening their eyesight, less responsive to parents call & started showing irregular behaviours. Apart from all this, there has to be a strong internet connection to attend online classes throughout the day. Nearly 12% of students complain of low connectivity in their areas. India is world's second largest market after china with more than

600 million active internet user and close to 900 million people without internet connectivity. There are thousands of students in the interior villages without any internet connection or even smartphone whereas maximum numbers of students in the cities have smart phones & internet connections. Students in the city are able to attend the regular online classes whereas the village students are not able to get this opportunity creating a great digital divide between urban and rural students. This has created loss of interest in studies & curricular activities among these poor children. Many Indian students studying abroad are forced to rethink on their higher education choices in worst affected countries like America, Germany Australia & china. A survey by QS-British agency bringing world university ranking states that 7% students are planning to cancel their plan, 8% are choosing to move to another country & 61% are planning to defer their course. The Covid19 pandemic had both negative as well as positive influence on the education sector. Government of India took various initiative at different levels to curtail the negative impact at the same time Government is trying its best to bring new NEP 2020, healthcare practices, infrastructure & educational policies so as to bring the system in place.

**Key Words:** Pandemic, NEP 2020, Socio cultural  
**Introduction:**

Among the various sectors that affected by COVID 19, Education sector witnessed the severe pinch as it involved small children's, youngsters, who are said to be the future generation of the country and teaching community and non-teaching community of Education sector that comprises of maximum human resource of the country. More than 32 crore students have been affected by the various restrictions and the nationwide lockdown whereas 13 crore plus Students from classes 9 to 12 were most severely impacted.

It is rightly said that society is the mirror image of the schools. Students and parents across the country have now realised the importance of schools and Teachers as they have started experiencing the negative effect of not going to formal schooling. Working mother is most affected by this pandemic as in addition to going to work she has to look after the additional Teachers job. Some parents had to leave the job or lost their jobs making the family life more stressful. Due to lack of physical exercises, outdoor sports and games & social interaction, with all the schoolwork on computers, mobiles, laptop students have started losing interest in studies & with the introduction of new method of online teaching that was introduced all of a sudden without presence of teacher in classroom is something our Indian school children's not able to digest. As our students were used to old chalk and talk method. Students across India are just waiting to start the schools. Students who were especially answering the board exams had to go through stress as the exam dates had to be postponed & rescheduled. Some students were panic as they could not attend the Maths & science tuition class. The main aim of the research is to highlight the positive and the negative influence COVID had on the Indian education system and how this system struggled to come back on track in the process by taking the opportunity in the midst of difficulty. The objective of the study was to highlight the various initiatives undertaken by government of India during this pandemic and how these initiatives influenced the general public & our education system.

#### **Methodology:**

The methodology involved in the study was collection of secondary data from various sources like internet, journals, websites of various institutes like MHRD, UNICEF, UNESCO.

#### **Initiatives undertaken by Government of India:**

MHRD, Government of India issued an order of cancelling all Board and University Exams until 31st March keeping in view the safety and health of the students which is now extended till September. UGC NET exam held by NTA for Asst. Professors, and lectureship in college to be held from 16<sup>th</sup> Sept. was again extended. On 19 March, CBSE, JEE Main and NEET exams were postponed till 31 March. On 20 March, Almost all the state Governments postponed board exams for class 10 and 12 till 31 March and canceled examinations for classes 1 to 8 and promoted the students to the next classes, whereas examinations for classes 9 and 11 were postponed till 15 April. Cambridge International Examination (CIE) cancelled IGCSE, all other Levels & International Baccalaureate for the May/June 2020 series across all countries.

Government of India took various initiative during pandemic some of them include NEP 2020, Digital Education 2020, Diksha platform, MOOCs courses, SWAYAM & SWAYAM PRABHA TV channels. Online classes, online portals and educational channels through Direct to Home TV, are being held during this period for students to continue learning. Manodarpan an initiative under the 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan' to provide psychosocial support for mental wellbeing of the students during pandemic. Ministry of Education organized a webinar on Reimagining Vocational Education under Shiksha Parv Initiative with a focus on the process of implementation of New Education Policy 2020 that envisages introducing vocational education in the early stage of education - taking up fun courses in Classes 6-8, and giving opportunities to students.

#### **Conclusion:**

A multi-dimensional, well rounded, effective and sustainable strategy is necessary to manage the educational crisis and build a resilient Indian education system in the long term. Open-source digital learning solutions and Learning Management Software should be

adopted for the teachers across country to can conduct online teaching programme. The DIKSHA platform, could be utilised to reach across all states in India. The pandemic should be considered as an opportunity to introduce innovative teaching methods and e-learning platforms that can reach every child of the country, which will further make the education system of India more resilient. Blended learning should become part of every school, where schools will try blending different teaching models, Teachers will be trained and will become more tech-savvy and most important is that the students are able to enjoy their school life.

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## IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON RETAIL INDUSTRY

Sanju Bhalerao

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### OBJECTIVE:

STUDY TO UNDERSTAND IMPACT OF COVID 19 ON RETAIL INDUSTRY IN INDIA (DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 20 TO AUGUST 20)

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

- DISCUSSION WITH EXECUTIVES FROM LEADING BRANDS, MARKET OPERATORS AT APMC.

### REFERENCE AND LITERATURE REVIEW:

- INDIAN BRAND EQUITY FOUNDATION (IBEF) report on Indian retail Industry
- CUSHMAN AND WAKEFIELD INDIA LTD.: COVID 19 and Indian Real Estate
- UNION BUDGET yr 2019-20, 2020-21
- DEPARTMENT FOR PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND INTERNAL TRADE (DPIIT), FDI Policy on Retail Trading, 27-02-20.
- Editorial by R. RAMAKUMAR, *THE HINDU*, Mumbai edition, 11-09-2020

### RETAIL INDUSTRY INTRODUCTION

Retail Industry in India is broadly of two types:

1. Organised
2. Unorganised

#### Unorganized Retail

India has a biggest army of brick and mortar retail structure. The retailers are small time trader and business is managed by family members with 1 or 2 employees, Primary estimate of number of such shops in India is about 1.4 million.

#### Organised Retail

The organised Retail structure is characterised by entry of some of the largest corporates like Reliance, TATA and Aditya Birla Group. Retail organisation like future group has changed the Retail scenario and boosted organised retail. However the market share is about 10 % only. The organised retail

is growing at the rate of CAGR 10-12%

Retail industry reached 950 billion US\$ in 2018 and is grown at 13% CAGR and crossed 1 trillion \$ in 2019. It accounts for over 10% of the country's gross domestic products (GDP) and around 8% of the employment. According to Department of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) the Indian retail trading has received equity inflow totalling US \$2.12 billion during April 2019 – March 2020.

### STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

What is the Impact of COVID -19 on Retail Industry ?

### LIMITATION:

This study is for the period of April 2020 to August 2020 only. Widescale impact and its effect will be based on the availability of sufficient vaccination

### ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

The impact of COVID-19 on retail industry is on a wide scale. The onset of Covid in the month of March 2020 and the declaration of lockdown on 24th March 2020 had a deep impact of different sectors of retail

#### 1 Food:

Due to closure of transportation the supply chain servicing staples, vegetables and processed food ran out of stock within 1 week. Due to panic buying by customers stocks depleted fast and retailers were finding difficult to replenish in the earlier days. Perishables had biggest effect as the demand was multifold of the supply. Due to lockdown processed food companies were unable to operate and soon there was shortage of popular products and brands.

#### 2 Clothes and Apparel

April and May are characterised by buying of clothes for marriages. Due to cancellation of marriages retailers are left with huge stocks planned for season ahead. There were cancellation of tours and speciality buying along with luggage manufactures faced huge drop in sales

#### 3 Gold and Bullion

While gold ornaments are totally out of demand, prices of bullion is on steady rise.

#### 4 Fast moving consumer goods

Down fall in sales due to closure of markets.

#### 5 Durables and Electronics

While household items like washing

machines, ovens and vacuum cleaners had good sale, Smart phones and Computer sales increased due to work from home and Online education. This closure of market has cascading effect on the following

**1 Stock** : Huge pile up of stock of manufacturers and retailer. Huge wastage of goods for perishables. Due to limitation of transport and shortage of labour fruit and vegetable farmers faced huge loss as ready produce could not be transported to consumers

**2 Employment** : Movement of migrant labours and staff to hometown lead to shortage of staff for retailers. Additional precaution putting extra work load on available staff resulting into long working hours.

**3 Real Estate** : Unpaid rents due to closures and loss of revenue to landlords who had invested in Real Estate. Several retailers approached landlords for reduction / deferral or rent. Those Real estate operating on Lease rent discounting (LRD) with banks / FI faced shortfall in fulfilment of EMI

**4 Finance** : Lack of working capital resulting to underpaid or unpaid salaries, power bills, maintenance charges and vendor payments

The trader who is forefront has to bear the brunt of lost sales due to closure during lockdown, additional expenses of sanitization and other preventive steps

**FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION** : Emergence of Ecommerce and use of digital medium during this period has opened new avenues of the way retailers are operating.

**1 Payment method** : Cashless payment has seen 23% growth in first quarter after lockdown. Due to use of methods of cashless payment like Gpay and Paytm transfer of money was possible in contactless method. Hence people preferred this mode over regular paper currency or Card payment. Even small retailers have adopted to the methodology of payment which at the moment is free to users

**2 Delivery** : Retailers have adopted to serving customer at his doorstep. Contactless retailing and ordering process has taken over physical interaction between the seller and buyer. While e commerce companies like Amazon and Flipcart increased penetration, delivery partners like Zomato and Swiggy

also gained new customers.

**3 Social media presence :** Retailer have increased there focus on Social media like facebook pages and google ads

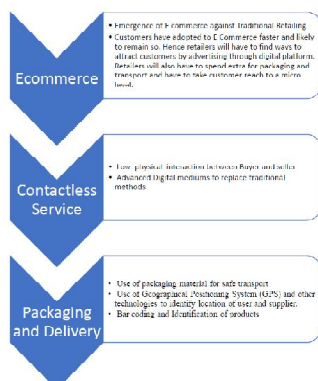
**Long term impact :** 1. Family owned shop use of technology for store operations. With basic features like ordering grocery through whatsapp or company owned apps retailers have learnt digital transaction more than any time in past.

2. Brand retailers, closer working for stock planning and management. Certain products like student edition laptops are short in market as several educational institutes have adopted to online learning. Closer stock planning and replenishment is done by suppliers

3. Malls are destinations for people gathering and shopping Reduced rentals due to fall in occupancy as the result of closure of stores. Additional expenses due to deep cleaning, Sanitisation and security requirement like temperature check have put more burden on Mall security and facility management.

**Learning :** Strengthening of supply chain. India would now look forward to improvement in Supply chains to handle the complexities. Storage and warehouse facilities especially for perishables with cold storage needs to be strengthened Use of technology in ordering and payment

## RECOMMENDATIONS



Post Covid survival of Retail industry will depend on Ability of retail industry to:

- 1 Accept new norms of living and use of technology
- 2 Reduction in frontline sales jobs
- 3 Financial support to restructure business post Covid.



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## A STUDY ON USAGE OF E-WALLETS SERVICES ADOPTED BY CONSUMERS – DURING COVID-19 WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THANE DISTRICT

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Associate Professor

HR. College of Commerce & Economics

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### ABSTRACT:

Electronic wallet (e-wallet), virtual wallet. It enables an open network, cashless, secure transaction through payment gateway. In today's digitalized world E-commerce is influencing the positive business environment especially in this pandemic. This change in environment resulted into efficient payment system named E-wallet. This research generates interest to study the adoption of e-wallet services and their usage by the consumers in thane district. Here the perception of users is observed and factor is analyzed. The researcher has tried to maintain his short views in this research.

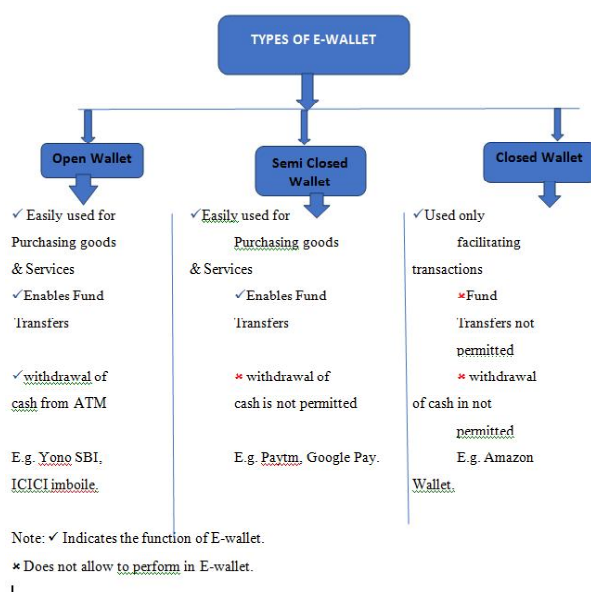
**KEY WORDS:** Virtual Wallet, payment gateway, E-commerce, Pandemic.

### INTRODUCTION:

Electronic Wallet means an electronic card/app, internet-based payment systems. It enables a customer to make payment in exchange of goods and services or transfer of funds online through integrated hardware and software systems. The hardware systems can



be a computer, mobile, pos machines, whereas software comprises of applications, e-money, information and security of data. This hardware and software are linked through internet-based communication system and payment gateway. Definition of E-wallets: 'E-wallet is a type of electronic card which is used for transaction made online through a smartphone. Its utility is same as a credit or debit card. An E-wallet needs to be linked with the individual's bank account to make payments' Source- Economic Times. E-wallet played a major role in lockdown period as the appetite of using electronic commerce have been increased due to their convenience. E commerce gives all the solution at your finger tip. This research paper also aims to study the distinguished journey of E-commerce. In India as per RBI there are only 3 systems prevail here, which are as follows



## REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Mamta., Hariom Tyagi, Dr. Abhishek Shukla (2016) "The study on electronic payment systems" has analyzed the efficient payment system which has benefitted the increase in national level competitiveness in the long run and also proved that e-payments is been succeeded if proper level of security and competence provided by service provider.

K. Suma vally, Dr. K. hema divya (2018) "A study on Digital Payments in India with perspective of consumers Adoption" here author has reviewed the positive impact of digitalization and the factors responsible for the growth of E-payments.

Jinimol P (2018) "A study on E-wallet" He explored the factors influencing the adoption of E-wallet services. He further discussed about the functions provided by the digital wallet and further concluded that E-wallet is a best payment system in India which offers security in transaction.

## RESEARCH GAP:

Many empirical studies have been conducted in subject to e-commerce, cashless transactions, digital payments, m-commerce, E Payments etc. However very few literatures are available regarding influences of E-wallet in Covid-19 Pandemic. In this research the researcher has tried to study the adoption and influence of E-wallets systems in their day to day life.

## OBJECTIVES:

- To analyze the customers opinion regarding usage of E-Wallet Services specially in Pandemic.
- To identify the awareness of E-payment systems in thane region.

## LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

- This survey has been collected only on 50 respondents from thane district.
- Some of the respondents were not agree to give information.
- The accuracy of findings depends on the correctness of responses provided by respondents.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

**Data Type :** Primary Data

**Sample Type :** Simple Random Sampling

**Sample Unit :** Students, Professionals, Service, Self Employed, Traders

**Sample Size :** 50

**Research Tool :** Survey

**Type of Research :** Descriptive Research



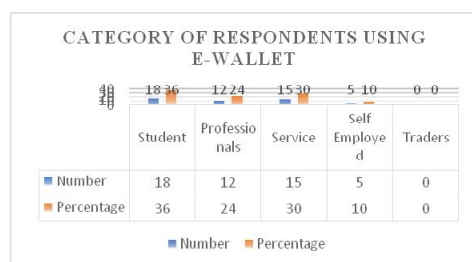
**Data Collection Method :** Questionnaire  
**Area :** Thane District

Note: Even secondary sources like books, newspaper have also been used for study

## DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

### 1. Demographic information:

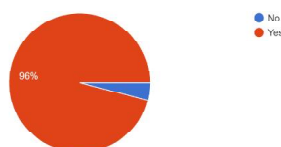
Here the survey is conducted on 50 respondents. Amongst them 29 respondents are female and 21 males respondents, which are further categorized as follows:



Source: Primary Data.

### 2. Classification on the basis of usage of E-wallet.

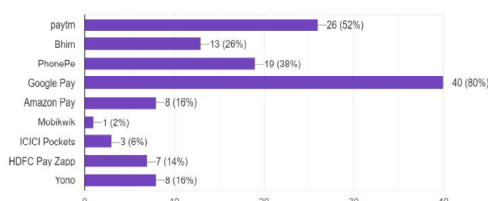
Have you ever used E-wallet (mobile banking, plastic money etc)  
50 responses



**Interpretation:** 96% of the respondents use E-wallet. It shows that maximum respondents use E-Wallet, which is a good sign in current pandemic scenario.

### 3. Evaluating the apps mostly preferred by consumers for E- wallet.

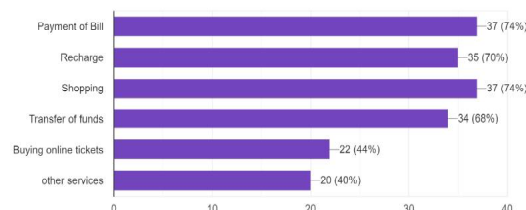
Services you prefer for doing digital transaction (multiple ticking is allowed)  
50 responses



**Interpretation:** Majority of respondents no. 80% Voted for Google Pay for their consumption. Then they ranked 52% for Paytm. further 38% of population use PhonePe then 26% of people use BHIM and remaining all other for Amazon Pay, Mobikwik, ICICI Pockets HDFC PayZapp and Yono. It presents that basic and simple payment and receipt is most favorable instead of many services on one screen. However, Google Pay also offers many other services like electricity bill payment, tickets booking, etc. but through different modes.

### 4. Analyzing on the various motive of using E- wallet.

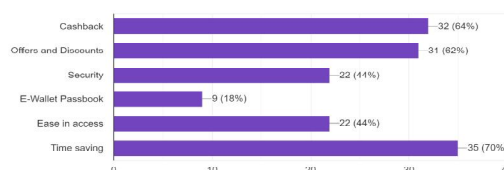
What is the purpose of using E-wallet services (multiple ticking is allowed)  
50 responses



**Interpretation:** As per the observation based on this survey maximum people which is equal to 74% of users opt E- wallet for Payment of bills as well as shopping. Approximate equal percent of respondents' i.e. 70% and 68% used to recharge and fund transfer respectively through E-wallets. 22% make use of E-wallet for online tickets bookings and 20% used for other services such as sending gifts, investment purpose.

### 5. Evaluating the Features of E-wallet.

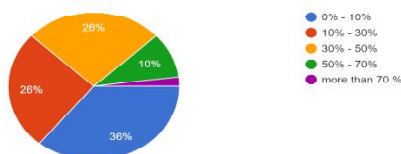
Which features of E-Wallet services that attracts you more for doing transactions (multiple ticking is allowed)  
50 responses



**Interpretation:** It represents that time saving is one of the biggest factors, which is followed by Cashback (64%) and Offers and Discounts (62%) which shows that these are also the major factors that influence users to use E-wallet.

## 6. Spending pattern of the monthly income through E-wallet.

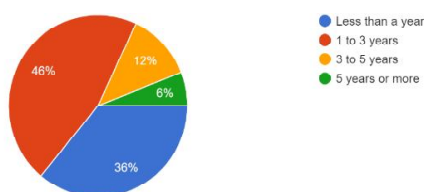
Approx what percentage of monthly income you spent by using E-Wallet  
50 responses



**Interpretation:** Out of the total majority 36% of the people spent approx. 10% of their monthly income, then equal no of respondents spent 26% lie between 10% to 30% and 30% to 50% whereas 10% of people spent approx. 50% to 70% and only 2% of people spent more than 70% of the income through E-wallet. Although discounts and cashbacks play major role but spending analysis shows that people are more concerned about security as most of users use less amount for E-wallet transactions

## 7. Duration of people using E-wallet services

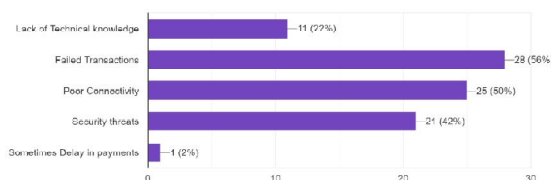
For how long you are using E- wallet services  
50 responses



**Interpretation:** There has been a major increase in users of E-wallet, as 46% users are between 1-3 years and 36% users are using for less than a year. It also. This indicates the increase in use of E-wallet services in this lockdown period and people are moving towards Tec friendliness.

## 8. Observation on the basis of problems faced by the consumers using E-wallet services.

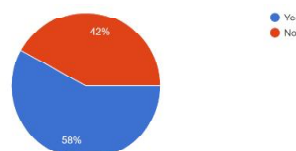
What obstacles do you face using E-wallet services (multiple ticking is allowed)  
50 responses



**Interpretation:** It is reviewed that 56% of the respondents faced problem of Failed transaction, 50% of them faced by Poor Connectivity, while 42% of people faced security threats and 22% of people faced problem by lack of Technical knowledge. However, E-wallets are preferred, but still there is need of more improvement in apps. Also, internet service provider plays a major role. As there is always a need of technological upgradation, user also possess security threat, which is inevitable.

## 9. Study on the basis of awareness of people regarding the usage of E-wallet

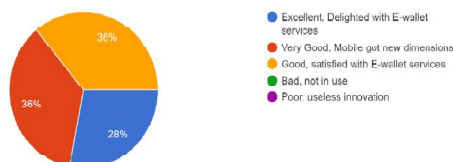
Are you aware about the laws regarding 'consumer protection rules for mobile wallets' or any other such  
50 responses



**Interpretation:** It has been analysis that 58% of the respondents are aware of law governing E-wallet. While 42% are not aware from any other law. However, people learnt about technologies, but still many are unaware about the rules and laws relating to Payment and Settlement System Act, 2007.

## 10. Analysis on the basis of satisfaction level of consumers using E-wallet services

How would you rate the services offered by the E-wallets  
50 responses



**Interpretation:** There is an equal no of the respondents i.e. 36% have commented Wallet is a very good and same as for good. Rest of them responded as an excellent service of an E-wallet. It shows that all those who use E-wallets are satisfied with their E-wallet apps.

#### FINDINGS:

1. Majority of people use E- wallet in their day to day life.
2. It is observed that Google Pay, Paytm, PhonePe, Bhim this service is mostly used by the consumers.
3. Most of the people use E-wallet services for Payment of bill, recharge, shopping, Transfer of funds etc.
4. Features like offers, Cashback, Ease in access, Time saving, E-wallet passbook attracts consumers to use E-wallet services.
5. Consumers spent 30% to 50% of their income through E-wallet.
6. E-wallet is been used by the people since 3 to 5 years but got constantly rise in this one year
7. It is been analyzed that E-wallet has become one of the important parts of life. Even E-wallet has been used for small transactions also.
8. People also have been suffering from failure of transactions, poor connectivity, security threats.
9. 58% of the respondents are aware of consumer protections laws related to E-Wallet services.
10. It is been review that people are satisfied with E-wallet services and expecting more add on innovation to it.

#### CONCLUSION:

E-wallet is one of the best services provided in this digital world. Here people are seeming to accepting the changes of changing virtual wallet to E-wallet specially in this lockdown period. And seems to become an important part of life, from analysis it is concluded that adoption of E-wallet services by customers have increased furthermore security measures and proper connectivity should be provided to enable an efficiency of transactions. It is even noticed that even though bank provide an open-ended E-wallet services that to it lack in capturing the customers on their behalf. So, more promotion even with add on features is required in order to delight customers.

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1. ICAI study material.

##### Newspaper:

1. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/markets/stocks/news/indias-leadership-in-e-payments-cemented-by-strong-rules-rbi/articleshow/69658988.cms>

##### Review of Literature:

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2. <https://acadpubl.eu/hub/2018-118-24/2/378.pdf>
3. [https://www.academia.edu/36976040/A\\_Study\\_on\\_E-Wallet](https://www.academia.edu/36976040/A_Study_on_E-Wallet)

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## A Study on Impact of Covid-19 on the Loan Repayment Behaviour of Salaried Individuals in Mumbai region

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### Abstract

The occurrence of Covid-19 is an unforeseen shock to the global as well as Indian Economy. The World Health Organisation declared Covid-19 outbreak a pandemic in March 2020, which resulted in global restriction on the movement of the people. The country wide lock down and disruption in demand and supply resulted in severe economic crisis. The present study is an attempt to understand the impact of covid-19 on the loan repayment behaviour of salaried individuals in Mumbai region. The study determines that the loan repayment behaviour is been affected by the ongoing pandemic and it may be adversely affected if the situations continues for the long period.

**Key words:** Covid-19, Pandemic, loan repayment, moratorium

### Introduction

The occurrence of covid-19 is an unforeseen shock to the global as well as Indian

Economy. The world Health Organisation proclaimed Covid-19 outbreak a pandemic in March 2020, which resulted in global constraint on the movement of the people. The nationwide lock down and disturbance in demand and supply resulted in severe financial calamity (PwC, 2020)<sup>1</sup>. In India this economic disaster has resulted in several individuals losing their jobs, pay reduction and suppression of various incentives and perks, this can have a serious impact on the financial behaviour of individuals with respect to loan repayment. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide its notification dated March 27, 2020 instructed all the banks and lending institutions including NBFCs and MFIs to permit their borrowers to defer their loan instalments payment between March 1, 2020 and May 31, 2020 which was further stretched for another three months till 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2020 vide the announcement dated May 23, 2020 (Garg Saurabh, 2020)<sup>2</sup>. This study is an endeavour to recognize the impact of covid-19 on the loan repayment behaviour of salaried individuals in Mumbai region.

### Literature Review

Bandyopadhyay and Saha (2011)<sup>3</sup>, studied the factors for default on housing loan, their study indicated that the borrower defaults on housing loan payment is due to changes in the market value of property and EMI to income ratio. The Bank Bazaar examined 1112 customers to study the impact of covid-19 pandemic situation on their personal finance management, the study underlined the top priority of the respondents is savings, investment and debt payment with 52% (Chakroborty Nilanjana, 2020)<sup>4</sup>. The BCCL led an online study with 938 borrowers after the end of the first moratorium, the study discovered that 33% of the borrowers availed for first moratorium and 81% of such borrowers are willing to also avail for extended moratorium where as 10% of the respondents who did not availed it earlier

are willing to opt for the second moratorium (DhanorkarSanket, 2020)<sup>5</sup>.

### Objectives of the Study

1. To understand the loan repayment behaviour of individual in covid-19 Pandemic situation and the reasons for non-repayment.
2. To understand the behaviour of individuals towards the exercise of loan moratorium option and the reasons for opting the loan moratorium option.

### Research Methodology

The study is descriptive in nature where both secondary and primary method of data collection is used for the said study. The secondary data is gathered from several books, research journals, newspaper and official websites. The primary data is gathered from the salaried individuals in Mumbai region. A well-defined questionnaire of google form was applied for data collection from 60 salaried individuals based on simple random method for the said research. Data analysis and interpretation were done using MS-Excel application, percentage, bar diagram and pie-charts.

### Limitations of the study

1. The study is restricted to Mumbai region, only 60 salaried individuals were studied as respondents for the said study.

### Data analysis and Interpretation

Data was collected from 60 salaried individual from Mumbai region with reference to the impact of Covid -19 on their loan repayment behaviour. The data is presented as follows.

<b>Table 1 Age group of Respondents</b> <table> <tr> <th>Sr. No.</th><th>Age Group</th><th>Percentage</th></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>18-25</td><td>20%</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>26-45</td><td>47%</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>46-55</td><td>30%</td></tr> <tr> <td>4</td><td>55 and Above</td><td>3%</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Total</td><td>100%</td></tr> </table> <p>Source: Primary Data</p> <p>Table 1 underlines that most of the respondents belongs to the age group of 26-45 years</p>			Sr. No.	Age Group	Percentage	1	18-25	20%	2	26-45	47%	3	46-55	30%	4	55 and Above	3%		Total	100%
Sr. No.	Age Group	Percentage																		
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2	26-45	47%																		
3	46-55	30%																		
4	55 and Above	3%																		
	Total	100%																		
<b>Table 2 Gender of Respondents</b> <table> <tr> <th>Sr. No.</th><th>Gender</th><th>Percent</th></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>Male</td><td>67%</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>Female</td><td>33%</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Total</td><td>100%</td></tr> </table> <p>Source: Primary Data</p> <p>Table 2 shows that most of the respondents are male with 63%.</p>			Sr. No.	Gender	Percent	1	Male	67%	2	Female	33%		Total	100%						
Sr. No.	Gender	Percent																		
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2	Female	33%																		
	Total	100%																		
<b>Table 3 Income Group of Respondents</b> <table> <tr> <th>Sr. No.</th><th>Income (INR)</th><th>Percent</th></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>Less than 10000</td><td>8%</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>10001-25000</td><td>17%</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>25001-50000</td><td>30%</td></tr> <tr> <td>4</td><td>50001-100000</td><td>33%</td></tr> <tr> <td>5</td><td>Above 100000</td><td>12%</td></tr> </table> <p>Source: Primary Data</p> <p>Table 3 and Figure 3 indicates that majority of the respondents belongs to the income group of Rs. 50001-100000.</p>			Sr. No.	Income (INR)	Percent	1	Less than 10000	8%	2	10001-25000	17%	3	25001-50000	30%	4	50001-100000	33%	5	Above 100000	12%
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<b>Figure 3. Income Group of Respondents</b> <p>Source: Primary Data</p>																				

### 3. Number of respondents availed loan and their loan repayment behaviour

<b>Table 4 Respondents availing loan and repayment behaviour</b> <table> <tr> <th>Sr. No.</th><th>Question</th><th>% Yes</th><th>% No</th></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>Loan Availed</td><td>68%</td><td>32%</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>Skipped Loan</td><td>22%</td><td>78%</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>Availed Moratorium</td><td>56%</td><td>44%</td></tr> </table> <p>Source: Primary Data</p>				Sr. No.	Question	% Yes	% No	1	Loan Availed	68%	32%	2	Skipped Loan	22%	78%	3	Availed Moratorium	56%	44%
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<b>Figure 4. Respondents availing loan and repayment behaviour</b> <p>Source: Primary Data</p>																			

Source: Primary Data

Table 4 and Figure 4 highlights that of the total 60 respondents 41 respondents availed loan with 68% whereas 32% of the respondents have not availed any loan. The table additionally highlights that of the 41 respondents who availed loan 9 respondents which is 22% have skipped their loan instalment repayment in this pandemic situation whereas out of the 9 respondents who skipped their loan instalment payment 5 respondents (56%) availed the facility of moratorium whereas 44% of the respondents who skipped the loan repayment did not even opt for the moratorium which may result into bad debt.

### 4. Cross-tabulation between income and number of respondents availed loan

<b>Table 5 Cross-tabulation between income and number of respondents availed loan</b> <table> <tr> <th>Sr. No.</th><th>Income Group (Rs.)</th><th>Percent</th></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>Less than 10000</td><td>0%</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>10001-25000</td><td>10%</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>25001-50000</td><td>41%</td></tr> <tr> <td>4</td><td>50001-100000</td><td>39%</td></tr> <tr> <td>5</td><td>Above 100000</td><td>10%</td></tr> </table> <p>Source: Primary Data</p> <p>Table 5 and figure 5 examines the relationship between the income group and the number of respondents availed loan. Most of the respondents (41%) who availed loan belongs to the income group of Rs. 25001 – Rs. 50000, trailed by 39% respondents belonging to the income group of Rs. 50001- Rs. 100000.</p>			Sr. No.	Income Group (Rs.)	Percent	1	Less than 10000	0%	2	10001-25000	10%	3	25001-50000	41%	4	50001-100000	39%	5	Above 100000	10%
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<b>Figure 5. Cross-tabulation between income and number of respondents availed loan behaviour</b> <p>Source: Primary Data</p>																				

### 5. Causes for skipping the loan repayment

The research study attempted to understand the causes of the respondents for skipping the loan repayment.

<b>Table 6 Causes for skipping the loan repayment</b> <table> <tr> <th>Sr. No.</th><th>Causes for Skipping Loan Repayment</th><th>Percent</th></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>Reduction in Income</td><td>56%</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>Irregular Salary</td><td>22%</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>Job Insecurity</td><td>11%</td></tr> <tr> <td>4</td><td>To conserve cash</td><td>11%</td></tr> </table> <p>Source: Primary Data</p>			Sr. No.	Causes for Skipping Loan Repayment	Percent	1	Reduction in Income	56%	2	Irregular Salary	22%	3	Job Insecurity	11%	4	To conserve cash	11%
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<b>Figure 6. Causes for skipping the loan repayment</b> <p>Source: Primary Data</p>																	

Table 6 Causes for skipping the loan repayment

Table 6 and figure 6 illustrates that the major cause of the respondents for skipping the loan instalment payment during the covid-19 situation is reduction in income with 56%. Whereas the further reasons are irregular salary (22%), job insecurity (11%) and to conserve cash (11%).

## 6. Cross-tabulation between income and number of respondents skipped the loan repayment

Table 7 Cross-tabulation between income and number of respondents skipped the loan repayment

Sr. No.	Income Group	Percent
1	Less than 10000	0%
2	10001-25000	22%
3	25001-50000	56%
4	50001-100000	11%
5	above 100000	11%

Source: Primary Data

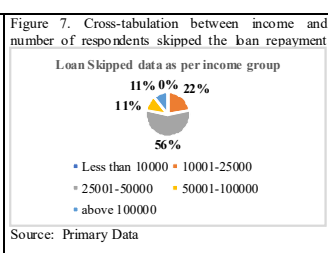


Figure 7. Cross-tabulation between income and number of respondents skipped the loan repayment Source: Primary Data

The table 7 and figure 7 highlights that majority of the respondents who skipped the loan repayment belongs to the income group of Rs. 25001- Rs. 50000 with 56%, while 22% respondents belong to the income group of Rs. 10001 – Rs. 25000 and 11% of the respondents belongs to the income group of Rs 50001 – Rs. 100000 and above Rs. 100000.

## 7. Causes for opting moratorium

Table 8 Causes for opting moratorium

Sr. No.	Causes for Opting Moratorium	Percent
1	Facing Cash Crunch	20%
2	Salary cut	40%
3	Other priority commitments	40%

Source: Primary Data

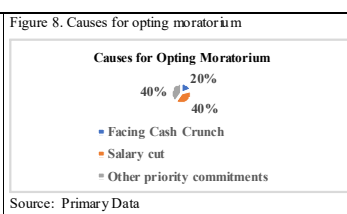


Figure 8. Causes for opting moratorium Source: Primary Data

The table 8 and figure 8 highlights that majority of the respondents that is 40% opted for the moratorium due to salary cutting and other priority commitments. While 20% of the

respondents opted for moratorium due to cash crunch.

## Conclusion

The study indicates that majority of the respondents belonging to the income group Rs. 25001 – Rs. 50000 have availed loan and the same income group respondents have skipped their loan repayment. This emphasizes it as the most vulnerable income group whose loan repayment behaviour is affected due to the covid-19 pandemic scenario. The study emphasized that among the respondents who skipped the loan repayment 56% of them opted for the loan moratorium. The study further underlines that the main reason for skipping the loan instalment is reduction in income whereas the major reason among the respondents for opting the moratorium is salary cutting. 44% of the respondents who skipped the loan repayment did not even opt for the moratorium which may further result into bad debt. The study determines that the loan repayment behaviour is been affected by the ongoing pandemic and it may be adversely affected if the situations continues for the lengthy period. Financial literacy and protective government measures are the need of the hour to combat the ongoing pandemic and its impact on the loan repayment behaviour of the salaried individuals.

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## Impact of COVID- 19 on Education Sector of Uttar Pradesh- Issues in Online Learning

Neha Goyal

A.M. Jose

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### Abstract

The education of the students suffered due to the lock down in different parts of India. The various educational institutions had no other option but to switch to the online methods of learning. As a result, the demand for the online education through various tools has increased manifold since the lockdown. The objective of this paper is to analyse the issues of the online education from the students' perspective in Uttar Pradesh, an Indian State. The paper intends to collate the knowledge that has been generated with respect to online learning so that a macro level understanding of online learning issues, particularly that of the State Uttar Pradesh in India. The study is based on an online survey (online questionnaire) which covered the students/parents at various levels of education. The secondary data are from government reports, online journals, and newspapers. The results of the research show that the student community is not happy at all as they face many issues while learning especially internet connectivity issues and health related issues due to continued sitting in front of computers and/or mobiles. Effective learning is the missing component of the entire process and therefore it is essential to think of solutions to the issues identified.

**Key Words-** COVID-19, Online Education, Lock down, Issues in Online Learning, Uttar Pradesh

### 1. Introduction

The education system in India largely uses the traditional ways i.e. face to face interaction, chalk & blackboard method to explain and impart knowledge to the students. However, a sudden outbreak of COVID-19 forced the entire education system to change and fulfill the norms of social distancing. The educational institutions had to change their traditional pedagogical approach to the online learning (Dhawan, 2020). Almost overnight the students, the teachers, the educational institutions; the parents had to ensure the normal educational activities to accomplish forgoing the formal school environment. The online learning has other names such as distance education, external studies, flexible learning etc. The common features of these forms of learning are the separation of teacher and students in terms of space or time or both and the use of technology to communicate and exchange ideas in the learning process despite the separation (UNESCO 2020). There are many advantages of online learning as it lifts-up the physical boundaries. The students can attend the classes in their comfort zones, and it is time saving mechanism as well. It is a new way of learning different from the traditional methods. The online learning also removes the barriers of the location and can be imparted to the students living in remote areas if provided the presence of required infrastructure. This shift in education can be beneficial for the environment as well as it does not require the commutation from home to school and saves paper to a great extent (Kasrekar and Wadhavane-Tapaswi, 2020).

There are many studies conducted related to the online teaching/education/learning at the time of crisis highlighting the methods adopted by various institutions to provide the online learning. However, the emphasis on the students' perspective is not

covered in most of the studies. In this paper the researcher tried to highlight the issues faced by the students of various age groups in online education in Uttar Pradesh (UP).

### 2. Objectives of the Study

It is intended in this paper:

- (i) To enlist the advantages/disadvantages of the online learning during the period of COVID-19, and
- (ii) To study the issues faced by the students in online learning in the State of UP and to find solutions to improve the learning environment.

### 3. Research Methodology

The data for this research consist of both primary and secondary sources. Primary data was collected with the help of questionnaire sent to 500 respondents (226 responded) in the form of Google forms. The respondents consist of the students (or their parents) studying in Uttar Pradesh. The sample size is chosen purposely depending on the availability of names and email ids (probabilistic sampling is constrained due to non-availability of email-ids of the entire student population of UP). Secondary data used are available on the websites of international and national institutions and the recent newspaper reports from various parts of the country including Uttar Pradesh. There are many studies prepared on Covid-19 and its impact are available on online media which have been reviewed and used in supporting the conclusions of this study.

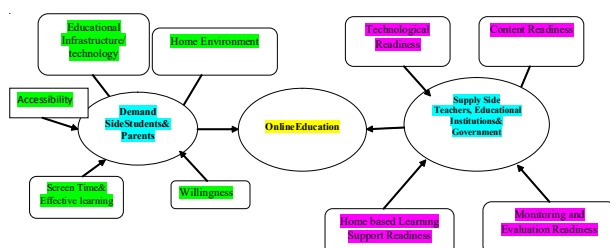
### 4. The Background to the Study

The researchers have advocated the full-scale online education from time to time. The full-scale online education is important because it provides greater educational access. The online education will become full scale by integrating with the mainstream education (Sener, 2010). Mackey et al., (2012) highlighted the importance of blended learning stating that blended learning along with online learning strategies in some cases replaced the face to face learning strategies. Soundly creative and



innovative education solutions are essential to maintain a robust academic programme. However, there should be willingness and capability on the parts of the teachers and students to adopt the digital solutions of learning. As stated in a case study by Ayebi-Arthur, (2017) the use of the communication tools familiar to the students can be adopted to carry out the e-learning at the time of crises. The importance of a sound IT infrastructure is central for online education. The motivated staff and students will help in the increases use of online education not only at the time of crisis but also possibly after aftermath of the pandemic.

**Figure: 1 Conceptual Framework- Dimensions in Online Education**



### (Footnotes)

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The online education has its demand and the supply side. The demand side of it consists of the students at various levels of education whereas the teachers and the educational institutions create its supply. The conceptual framework in Figure-1 highlights the factors that contribute for a better online education. The factors at demand and supply side of the online education matters in its reach to the final beneficiaries i.e. the students.

The properly planned online education is significantly different from the courses offered online at the time of crisis/disaster. The educational institutions should understand the difference between online teaching and emergency remote teaching. The emergency

online teaching consists of the remote online instructions or education that would be delivered face to face or in blended form in normal circumstances and will revert to its normal format once the crisis is abated. It may be a temporary solution to providing education to the students however we should refrain from equating the online teaching with emergency remote teaching (Hodges et al., 2020).

There are various advantages of online learning especially at the time of a pandemic as severe as COVID-19. They are: (i) The online learning can happen from the people's comfort zones (ii) The online education is cost saving technique of learning with an initial investment. (iii) Since the lectures can be recorded in online education, one can see the lectures repeatedly. (iv) It is easier to update any document quickly even at the time of ongoing class online. (v) The assessments can be very quick. (vi) Online learning is environment friendly as well due to less transportation and less paper use.

### 1. The Educational Scenario during Covid-19 in Uttar Pradesh

According to the EDUCATION - Statistical Yearbook India 2017 & 2018, the state has the largest number of students at school level (18.57%) in India and fairly large proportion of students at higher education (25%) respectively. Online learning is not a new phenomenon in the state. It existed long before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. Uttar Pradesh takes on 8% of the area of India and is the home of 16.51% of India's population. It has the highest proportion (18.57%) of the children in school education (Government of India, 2018) and fairly large proportion (25%) of students at the higher education (Government of India, 2017) (see Table 1).

The UP government has evolved a 5 steps plan to ensure the online learning of the students during COVID-19. They are: (i) by developing a free of cost mobile application to enable the parents of 3-8 years old children to

participate in their learning. (ii) UP's SCERT and content cell based in Lucknow are working on increasing the usage of DIKSHA by adding more than 3,000 relevant syllabus related videos using the QR codes to ensure the online learning. (iii) the education department is trying to channelize the educational content to students through their parents' smart phones using WhatsApp groups with the help of ePathshala. (iv) the parents without smart phones will be reached through Doordarshan UP. (vi) to ensure the equity in digital learning, the most difficult areas are being covered with the help of TV channels/radios. DTH-TV channels are made available on SWAYAM PRABHA. Community radio stations are also used to broadcast the educational programmes and activity-based learning. (Gupta, 2020)

Table: 1 Enrolment in School Education Institutions (2015-16) & Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education (18-23 YEARS) (2014-15)

Particulars	India (in Crores)	Uttar Pradesh (in Crores)
Enrolment in School Education Institutions (2015-16)	26.06	4.84 (18.57%)
Total No. of Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education (18-23 Years) (2014-15) Students at Higher Education	NA	25%

Source: (a) EDUCATION – Government of India, (2017) Statistical Yearbook India 2017, New Delhi: Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation. (b) Government of India, (2018) EDUCATION - Statistical Yearbook India 2018, New Delhi: Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation

## 2. Issues In Online Learning during COVID-19 in Uttar Pradesh

As the issues on demand side of the online learning are enlisted on 5 parameters: (i) accessibility, (ii) infrastructural issues, (iii) screen time issues, (iv) willingness of the student to attend online classes, and (v) home environment issues. Primary data were collected with the help of questionnaire sent to 500 students in UP at all levels of education in the form of Google forms questionnaire. The

responses received from 226. It consists of 20% respondents at school level while the rest at higher education. The study highlights that about 95% of the total respondents are aware about the online education and are attending the same through various mediums such as Zoom Microsoft Teams, Google Meet etc.

On the accessibility and infrastructural fronts, about 20% of them attend the online classes using laptop whereas the rest attend the same using either the mobile phone or I-Pad. The respondents do not find any problem in the accessibility of the online education (see Table 2). There is a mixed reaction on the awareness on the government's initiatives on providing online education through Television or radio. About 52% of them are aware of the same however only 6% of them have taken the online classes through television or radio once or twice. The 95% of the respondents claim that the self-help groups or NGOs never contacted them or their family to offer any support to improve the accessibility or infrastructure to boost the effectiveness of online education.

The data suggests that the internet connectivity is relatively poor while attending the online classes as about only 9% report that their online classes go seamless without any interruption in the network and 41% of the people report that the internet connection is very unstable while they attend the online classes. Approximately 25% of the students have one sibling at home who is also attending online classes. They and their siblings need to attend approximately 4-5 hours of online classes every day individually. They do not find issues in the home environment as they either have a spare laptop or smart phone to attend their own online classes. About 5% of them report that they must miss their classes due to unavailability of the spare device.

The data also highlights that approximately 85% of the students face health issues due to the increased screen time. Most

of them experience irritation in their eyes and others face anxiety and sleeplessness. The candidates do not seem to be willing to learn through this method as compared to offline classes as approximately 70% of the respondents find the offline mode of education better.

Table 2: Issues of Online Learning during COVID-19 in Uttar Pradesh

S. No	Parameters	Indicators	Highlights from the Study in %
1	Accessibility	Any device available to attend online classes	100% availability
		Awareness and attendance in online education provided by Government	Awareness 52% Attendance 6%
		Support of local Self-Help Groups and/or NGOs	5%
2	Infrastructure	Internet connectivity	Very Good- 9% Very unstable- 41%
3	Screen time and Effective Learning	The duration spent on online education each day; any health issues due to screen time	4-5 Hours Per day Irritation in the Eyes
		Effective Learning Takes place	Yes – 27%
4	Willingness	Willingness to continue with the online classes in future or for a long time	70% say No
5	Home Environment	The problems in attending online classes at home due to unavailability of device because of the online education of siblings.	5%

Source: the primary data collected from students in UP

Out of which 82% do not want online classes to continue in future. Because primarily they feel that the topics covered in online education are not understood properly and they feel as if they are watching some YouTube Channel while studying through online classes.

## 8. Conclusion

Though the online education is the need of the hour due to the outbreak of COVID-19, however the effectiveness of the online education is also very important when it is the primary medium of learning of the students for almost 6 months in India now. The study conducted to understand the reach and effectiveness of the online education primarily highlights that the families may have the resources to attend the online classes however it is not well appreciated by them because they find it less effective in terms of understanding and due to network issues and it is quite challenging for many of them due to the health issues they face. There is not much inclination

for the continuation of these classes. The students primarily face issues in the infrastructure, willingness, and the health-related problems due to increased screen time. The solutions mainly lie in reducing the screen time and use of better educational pedagogy to make the learning process more effective.

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## Inclination of Women Entrepreneurs towards E-commerce due to the effect of Covid-19.

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### Abstract:

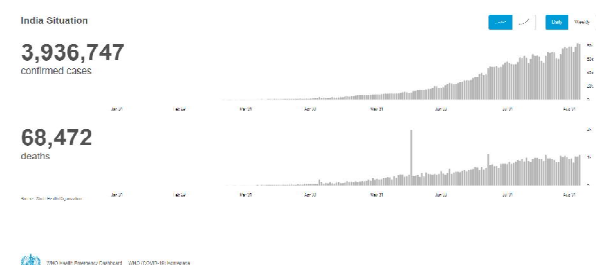
Covid-19 has made its impact on almost every aspect of our lives, it has impacted our family, work, social circle and business. The imposed lockdown by the government has added further to our plight. Over forty lac people have been affected in India and the number is still increasing. Business and workforce have been hampered to a great extent. To survive in this situation is the biggest challenge today. Our economy has been affected and our GDP has come down to an alarming state. According to Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) survey around 53 percentage business have been impacted in some way or other in India due to lockdown. Entrepreneurs have been struggling hard to stay afloat in the current economic crisis. E-commerce has been a boon to connect the business with their customers. Many women entrepreneurs from different parts of the country have shown survival amid the pandemic situation which had been possible because of implementing different digital media techniques, online marketing and selling strategies. The research paper aims to highlight the efforts shown by the women entrepreneurs towards their inclination in adopting to e-commerce in their business

models to move ahead in this unprecedented time of pandemic.

Keywords: Covid-19, E-commerce, Women entrepreneurs, business

### Introduction:

WHO has declared covid-19 as a pandemic which has led to lockdown in many parts of the world. In such a situation the restriction on movement of the people is either due to the government-imposed lockdown and social distancing norms or due to the non-reluctance and fear of the public to step out for work, travel, shopping, eating out, gymnasium or recreation. As the number of active cases in India is showing an upward trend public prefer to shop, buy and sell products online. This preference of the public is slowly becoming an adaptability in them as the pandemic situation is prevalent for the past six months and still continuing. A shift in the business models of the entrepreneurs is the need of the time. In such unprecedented situation women entrepreneurs are facing a lot of difficulty staying afloat as they were already burdened with facing entry barriers and working barriers in comparison to their male counterparts but many women entrepreneurs have paved a way through these barriers and developed their own way and came up with strategies not only to survive but to take advantage of the current scenario.



Source: WHO

### E-Commerce Meaning:

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) has defined e-commerce as “The production,

distribution, marketing, sale or delivery of goods and services by electronic means.”

“Electronic Commerce is a newly-emerging and fast-growing way of conducting business. It is the way of advertising, buying, selling, and, in some cases, delivering goods and services. At its broadest, e-commerce is any type of business transaction or interaction in which the participants operate or transact business or conduct their trade electronically. Potentially this could include activities that include use of the telephone or the fax as well as the Internet.” (Government of India; Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation)

### E-Commerce and Covid-19:

Covid-19 has changed the way we lived, it has brought social distancing, brand, quality and hygiene consciousness to a greater extent in our lives. Taking this into consideration consumers have moved towards the digital world i.e. e-commerce. Consumers have taken recourse to acquire goods and services online with the fear of being infected by the coronavirus disease. Goods include daily essential groceries including fruits and vegetables, clothing be it festive ethnic wear or daily wear, medicines, consumer durables including home appliances and selfcare items. Online services which have seen a spike in demand include online education, e-banking facilities, utility bill payments, online premium payments, installation of Wi-Fi or internet connectivity and online entertainment subscriptions. This shift of consumer pattern has given a boost to e-commerce.



Source: Turn the Tide Report, Facebook/OECD/World Bank

In March 2020, global retail website traffic hit 14.3 billion visits this gives us an insight about the trend of the use of e-commerce during the crisis times of Covid-19.

#### **COVID-19's impact on women entrepreneurs:**

As per the publication of ICRW on Women's Economic Empowerment, women are disproportionately affected due to the coronavirus pandemic (ICRW, CWEEE, 2020). Women entrepreneurs are more susceptible to vulnerabilities in the covid-19 situation in comparison to their male counterparts, different studies conducted worldwide have concluded this, recently a business survey reported that, women entrepreneurs led micro business experienced more closure percentage which was 7% more than men entrepreneurs as also women entrepreneurs shoulder domestic and social responsibility along with engaging in work more than men (Facebook/OECD/World Bank, 2020). The pandemic has affected many small and medium sized business around the world due to lockdown imposed on the public, many women entrepreneurs are engaged in SME's and having self employment had to face the tide. They found themselves struggling to connect with their customers. This is when e-commerce came to their rescue.

#### **Inclination of women towards e-commerce:**

In the situation of pandemic, e-commerce is proving to be useful for the women entrepreneurs. It is true that Covid-19 has affected businesses all over, some with a negative impact and while other with a positive impact. The positivity can be achieved with pivoting the business models towards online marketing and online branding. E-commerce is a service which can provide women entrepreneurs an equal chance to progress and develop their business specially in the developing countries as it gives an opportunity and freedom to manage work from home

(weforum, 2020). Women entrepreneurs are taking their business to the next level be in traditional business such as textile, handicrafts, food processing, agriculture or modern business related to retail, education, counselling, gym, cookery, consultancy services related to health, personal care, legal to name a few with the help of e-commerce to connect with their clients. E-commerce is also helping them to access larger markets with a broad variety of clients. Recently a survey conducted among small businesses on Facebook revealed that out of the total owners or managers 18 percentage belonged to women (Facebook/OECD/World Bank, 2020).

Many examples of successful women entrepreneurs can be taken as case study for the research paper, *Your Story's Pivot and Persist series* tells us about women entrepreneurs who took the current scenario positively and flourished, one such story is about Rakhi Khera who previously used to sell western wear and maternity wear through myntra, an online platform pivoted to selling domestic workers kits during covid-19 lockdown through Facebook ads or WhatsApp thus taking her business on a successful path. Same can be said for Ashudeep Chadha who is the Founder and CEO of OnDemand Agility, the IT company which used to provide customised solutions along with application development, data services, business process testing, and quality assurance in the pre-covid times, taking in light the Covid-19 situation her IT company started providing cloud solutions for technology adjustments to the companies to work in the current environment. Another story comes Aditi Amin who was into jewellery design business since 2012, covid-19 pandemic caused a complete standstill of her business until she moved online to sell her 'Micro Polki' segment to the willing customers. Her business soon reached new heights and she experienced a winning situation. Another inspiring story comes from Ayushi Kanoi Gupta, who is the owner of the fashion



bag brand 'Lovetobag' which was founded in 2011. This brand is one of the premium brands used by many well-known personalities, because of the pandemic she faced the challenge to market her product but by choosing digital media and social marketing strategy to sell her products she became successful in revenue generation. Another story follows of Mallika Valluru who founded the Radius Edutech for providing digital infrastructure to conduct online classes for schools, she had started this company in 2018. During lockdown Mallika introduced her digital tool called 'Octa' to 14 schools thus helping them out for smooth conduct of online classes. Same is for Bindu Chopra who turns 60, took up to digital marketing and communicating with her clients on whatsapp during lockdown. Bindu's sales were took a soaring high with the ease in lockdown and she experienced higher revenue. Laksheeta Govil followed the lines of social media to reach her customers, she gave weightage to her ecommerce channel fizzygoblet.com while working from home. This led to growth in her online sales which surpassed her pre-covid sales.

#### Conclusion:

There are many such inspiring stories to list which us an insight about the need to pivot and change during crisis situation. At the international level also such motivating stories of women entrepreneurs inspire people everyday. E-commerce is a blessing for those who wish to explore its boundaries. Women entrepreneurs who had the inclination to do business faced the challenges and created opportunities by developing their digital world.

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## Effect of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the Volume & Composition of Restaurant Business: A Case Study of Pune City, India.

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### ABSTRACT:

The Covid-19 pandemic has changed the way of operations of almost all businesses. Due to nationwide lockdown for six months that is from March to September 2020 the eateries & restaurants business has also been widely affected. The present study of restaurants in Pune City reveals that the small & medium size restaurants have suffered great losses, up to 10 times less than their normal business before Covid-19. Few restaurants have tried to cope up by reducing work force, though this measure has not proved to be successful. The area of service is also affected by the pandemic situation and fuel cost. The study shows that though the monetary values of orders have not changed much, people are ordering food for change and recreation rather than for necessity. If such conditions continue the restaurant owners are uncertain about their future.

**KEY WORDS:** Covid-19, Lockdown, Restaurants.

### A) INTRODUCTION:

The worldwide spread of Covid-19 pandemic is once in a life time phenomena and at several occasions it has been mentioned as the worst tragedy which has hit the world after second world war. Though cases like Sars pandemic were reported from china as early as



December 2019 it was in March 2020 that the Covid-19 pandemic is believed to have entered India. Within 6 Months from then it has spread at a galloping speed and present that is by 13<sup>th</sup> Sep 2020 about 1 Lack Covid-19 cases reported every day in the country. More than 70,000 deaths have been reported. In order to protect the general public a nationwide lockdown was imposed from 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2020. Since then almost all businesses and commercial establishments have been fully and partially closed. The economy has come to a near standstill and it has been estimated that the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country shall be -23percent from the previous year.

Among all other businesses the worst hit sector in the economy is the hospitality, business like Tourist Agency's, Hotels, Airlines & Restaurants have suffered huge impact since the mobility of people has been curved completely.

More over none of these businesses have an option of work from home. In this context the present paper attempts to take account of Covid-19 effect particularly on the eateries and restaurants in parts of Pune city. Which is a modern & cosmopolitan city has a huge Restaurant Business catering to the residents of the city as well as the migrants. In the software industry of Pune young work force gets employment from all parts of the country. These young employees generally stay alone or in groups and depend on local restaurants for their daily needs of foods. It is estimated that about n number of restaurant operate in the city and serve the customers. Since all these restaurants have been closed from almost 6 months now there have been long term impacts on their businesses and future business strategies. Though restaurants started functioning partially after June 2020. They were allowed only for food take a way purpose and not for visiting customers. The researcher in this paper attempts to summarize the impact of pandemic and the changes brought in to the

business in terms of earnings, composition and volume of business.

#### **B) LITERATURE REVIEW:**

Studies on impact of Covid-19 effect on various enterprises and businesses has been discussed in detail. Jennifer Bouey (March 10, 2020), Observed that Country like a China 50percent GDP was dependent on small and medium size Businesses. Even in India a large part of the GDP is contributed by this Sector. The Effect of lockdown has affected various supply chain in USA as well. A study of Nydia M Velazquez (March 10, 2020), the researcher observed that the decrease in hospitality industry was directly related to the supply chain nal function in the USA. Wayback in March, 2020 OECD in its interim report predicted that the GDP Growth was expected to drop by 2.4percent. Some studies on food ordering system in India were made in March, 2020 (M. Senthil, N. Gayathri, and K.S. Chandrasekar and Dr. A. Venkateswaran. & Dr. V. Uma) The very fact that these studies were taken up in the beginning of lockdown suggests the importance of online food delivery was realized as the lockdown was imposed most of these studies were conducted in beginning of lockdown, so They may not be able to exhibit the entire effect of 6 months lockdown. However a study taken up by Rahul Suryavanshi in April, 2020 has shown that small proprietors & businesses in the Maharashtra have been badly hit by the Lockdown. The present paper may add another angle in terms of specific industry study and the effect up to September, 2020.

#### **C) METHODOLOGY:**

In order to obtain information from the restaurant owners random sampling method was used. A questionnaire was designed and sent to about 100 restaurant of Pune city. Due to Covid-19 situation the physical moment was restricted; hence the questionnaire was emailed to the restaurant as google forms. Some was

the restaurants which was nearby and accessible were personally visited by the researcher and personal interview conducted. The information collected there by was analyzed through simple statistical methods to arrive at logical conclusions. Statistical diagrams were used to represent the facts.

#### D) OBJECTIVES:

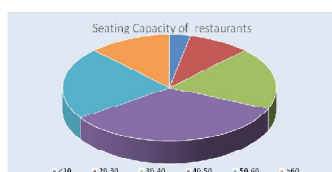
1. To understand and analyze the average characteristics of restaurants in terms of size and turnover.
2. To access the negative Monetary impact due to the lockdown.
3. To analyze the changes in the composition of orders due to lockdown.
4. Effect on restaurant employees.
5. To estimate long term changes in the business which may occur in future.

#### E) LIMITATIONS

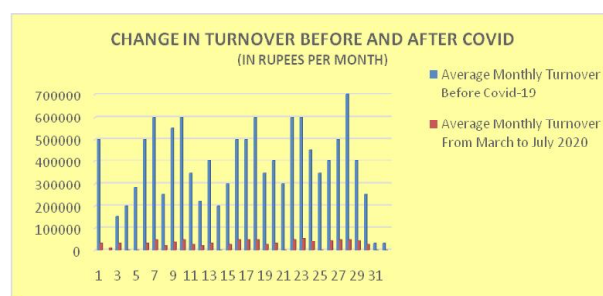
As compared to the total numbers of restaurants the sample size of 32 is very small. It was not possible to personally visit the restaurants so the scope of actual field work was very less, moreover out of 100 google forms sent only 20 respondents chose to reply. Many restaurant owners did not reply as the questions were related to their income. However the analysis of 32 responses can be taken as representative and future investigation may be carried out and large number once the lockdown lifted and normalcy is restored.

#### F) OBSERVATIONS AND FINDINGS:

1. Most of the restaurants and eateries have a permanent seating capacity of 30 to 60 customers. Almost 90percent of the restaurants were in this range. Only a few restaurants had a larger capacity which was about 100 customers at one time.

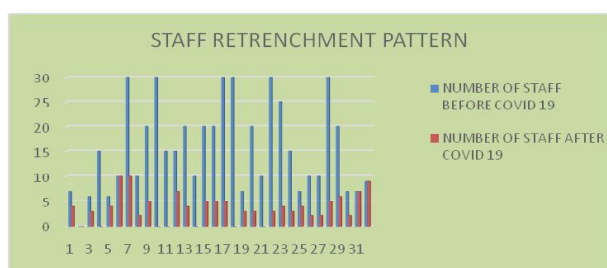


2. The average monthly turnover of the restaurants before the pandemic period was about 3,89,000/-. Means if an average customer spends half an hour for his meal, about 60 customers served in an hour. If the restaurants functioning hours are considered to be 9Hrs and including the slag period the actual occupancy may be only for 6Hrs. This would mean that daily footfall of the customers is 360. If an average customer food order is worth Rs.40, the daily turnover would be about Rs.14400 leading to an average monthly turnover about 4lacks as per the survey results the range of daily turnover ranges from 2Lacks to 6lacks per month with an average of 3,89,000. Though this Observations match the hypothetical expected value it may be observed that many of the surveyed Restaurants have capacity up to 60 or 70 this means that most restaurants have underreported their earnings for a period before covid-19.

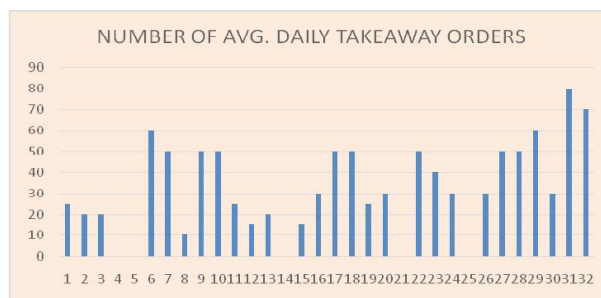


3. During the Lockdown period 21percent of the respondents reported a zero earnings which implies that the restaurants were closed or had zero sales. The rest 79% reported an average monthly earnings of about 30,000. Thus there is more than a 10 fold decrease in the average Turnover.
4. Out of the 30 Responses received only one eatery was serving customers only on online platform. Rest all the restaurants had permanent employees ranging from 6 to 30. On an average every restaurant had about 15 people serving in it. As responses to the pandemic several restaurant were forced to cut their

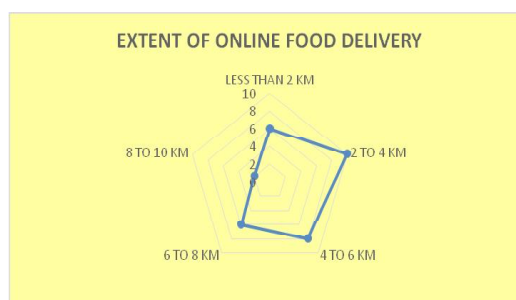
operating expenses of the total surveyed restaurants about 18percent. Respondents retained their employees while 82percent removed their employees fully or partially. Average number of retrenched workers was about 20percent. During the personal interviews it was revealed that the staff employed in actual cooking & few senior staff were retained. However there have been mixed responses to a question whether removal of staff was helpful in managing in operational cost. While 60percent felt that the retrenchment reducing the operating cost, 40percent respondent which are generally the large restaurants have reported that removing the workers has been helpful. Thus it can be said that the small businesses have been hit more as there was no reduction in the operational cost.



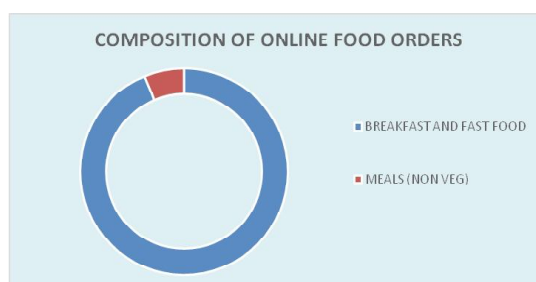
5. As the business is carried out in form of take away orders the volume of business has been reduced considerably. As stated previously in point no.3 (Observation & Findings) the monthly turnover has reduced up to 10 times. Out of the surveyed restaurants the average daily orders received were from 10 to 60, while most reporting about 30 orders a day. As against this the average daily sale is around Rs.3600. This shows that value of each order about Rs.120 which is 3 times more than daily value of order per customer before Covid-19 period which was Rs.40. Thus the order value has been tripled. However if seen in context this is logical as one order shall be for 3-4 family members thus the amount of Rs.40 per person does not change much.



6. The area of service coverage is about 5km in radius. Only 6percent of the vendors are able to supply order up to 10km distance. As the orders are generally delivered by bikes/ Motorcycle the cost of fuel is restrictions due to Covid-19 guidelines.



7. The composition of food items delivered shows that about 94percent respondents were dealing mainly in Breakfast & Fast-food items. Only 6percent reported that the orders were for meals. Even these suppliers have exclusively confirmed that the meals are nonveg. This shows the trend of the customers ordering online food as people were in indoors meals were generally cooked at home & only fancy items like fast food & nonveg were ordered from outside.



8. As regards future plans 90percent Respondents did not respond. This shows that the restaurant owners have not yet taken any permanent decision about continuing, changing or closing the Business. 5percent had decided to quit the business.

#### G) CONCLUSIONS:

1. Most Restaurants are small to medium size with an average turnover of about 4Lacks.
2. All Restaurants have been negatively impacted by Covid-19.
3. The Turnover has been reduced up to 10 times less than what it was before Covid-19.
4. Large Restaurants have taken to labor reduction for cost cutting. For small ventures removal of workers has not helped much.
5. The average value of order per person does not show much change before & during Covid-19 period.
6. Reduced mobility due to Covid-19& fuel prices acted as discouraging factor for expansion of online food business.
7. Most food order comprise of breakfast & fancy food ordering during Covid-19 is more for recreational purpose & change in taste rather than necessity.
8. Though the restaurant owners have not decided to shut down the business most are uncertain about the future.

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## A STUDY ON PERCEPTION OF THE INDIANS ON IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON EMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

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### 1.1. Introduction

Covid-19 which seems like a terrifying dream, is unfortunately a reality which has affected the people from all walks of life. Whether a rich or poor, officer or labor, skilled or unskilled, men or women all are undoubtedly impacted by the Covid-19-the pandemic (declared by WHO). First case of Covid-19 in India was found in the month of January, but we thought it's just like normal virus like others and soon it will just go away. But Coronavirus was not here to go so easily. It started spreading slowly and steadily and soon became a monster who grabbed a huge population of our country. Currently approx. 3.6 million Indians have been afflicted with this virus and has claimed approx. 65 thousand lives.

Covid-19 has not only affected health of people but also devastated them financially, and mentally which is not recoverable so easily. As this virus was new for all the scientists and people all over the world, all were trying to learn about it; so that we can fight against it, for which we were in need of some time. To flatten that increasing curve and to prepare our health infrastructure capability of fighting this pandemic, a complete lockdown of 21 days was declared pan India from 25<sup>th</sup> March, 2020 and was imposed very strictly. It was followed by

three more lockdowns further in phases which continued till the end of May-2020.

These lockdowns and their norms posed unprecedented challenges on people to earn their livelihoods and support their families. According to the survey by CMIE (Center for Monitoring Indian Economy) published in the article of BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) on 6<sup>th</sup> May, 2020; nearly 122 million of Indians lost their jobs till April-20 alone which included 91.3 million small traders & laborers, 17.8 million salaried workers and 18.2 million self-employed people. 45% of households across the nation have reported an income drop compared to last year. Approximately 40 crores Indians became poor during these lockdowns.

Industries such as Media, Aviation, Retail, Hospitality, Automobiles, Education and many more announced massive layoffs and paycuts in salaries which resulted in increase in unemployment from 6.7% on 15<sup>th</sup> March to 26% on 19<sup>th</sup> April, 2020 and further extended to 27.1% in the month of May. Revenues of transport companies such as Ola cabs went down nearly 95% in March-April resulting in 1400 layoffs, at least 5000 Mumbai Dabbawallas were unemployed since March during the lockdown, tourism industry estimated loss of Rs. 15000 crores in March-April, Live events industry saw an estimated loss of Rs. 3000 crores even the state and central government lost crores of tax revenues. With factories and workplaces shut down, millions of unorganized and migrant workers had to deal with loss of income, food shortages and uncertainty about their future and were seen walking or bicycling hundreds of kilometers to go back to their native villages, violating lockdown rules, dying either due to exhaustion, hunger or accidents on the roads.

### 1.2. Objectives Of the Study

The major objectives of this study were as follows:

- To understand the perceptions of Indians on impact of covid-19 on employment in various industries.
- To understand the impact of Covid-19 on employment in various industries.
- To understand the severity of increasing unemployment due to covid-19 on life of Indians.
- To find out which industries are going through tough times due to Covid-19.
- To find out the expectation of Indian citizens by their government under this covid-19 circumstances
- To find out various measures that can be taken by government and every Indian citizen to tackle this problem of unemployment due to Covid-19.

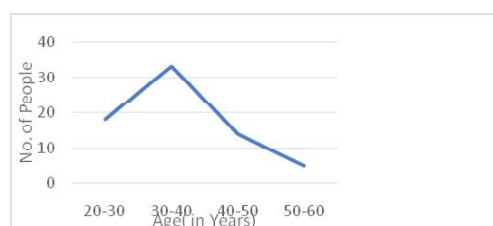
### 1.3. Research Methodology:

In this study researcher has taken the Primary survey report for which a questionnaire was prepared with the help of Google form related to this topic and send to various participants throughout the country, working in different industries. In the survey total 70 participants took part belonging to different places such as Mumbai, Thane, Gujrat, Delhi, Kolkata, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bangalore & Hyderabad and having different social & financial background. Also, researcher has studied some articles published in the "Hindustan Times" newspaper mostly published in the month of April-August and few surveys published by agencies such as CMIE and CRISIL.

### 1.4. Analysis and Interpretation of Data

From the 70 respondents that participated, the result and findings are as follows:

#### i. Age



The participants ranged between the age of 22-55 years. The majority of the participants are from age group 30-40 years and minimum number of participants are from the age group 50-60 years.

#### ii. Occupation

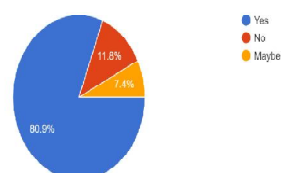
Out of 70 participants only 65 responded to this question, so the remaining are going to be treated as Not Applicable. It was found that nearabout 73.8% are from the service Industry, 16.9% are from Business field, 7.6% are Self-employed and remaining are housewives.

#### iii. Which Industry you belong to?

Out of 70 Participants, 68 responded to this question. The data collected here shows that 51.5% respondents are from Education Industry, 2.9% are from Entertainment Industry, 10.4% are from Hospitality, 1.5% from Agriculture, 4.4% from Textile, 5.9% from Health & Insurance, 4.4% from Information Technology, 2.9% are from Automobiles, 10.4% are from Finance Industry and remaining are House manager. It means the majority of the participants are from Education Industry and the minimum participants are from Agriculture. For the survey the researcher has tried to reach the people from all the important industries.

#### iv. Have you or any of your friend, relatives, neighbors witnessed pay cut, lay off during lockdown of Covid-19

Have you or any of your friend, relative, neighbour witnessed payout, layoff during lockdown of Covid-19?  
68 responses

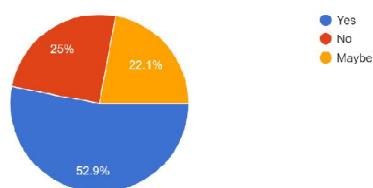


For this question 68 participants responded out of 70 participants. As the diagram shows that friends, relatives or neighbors of 80.9% witnessed layoffs or pay cuts during

lockdown, 11.8% said they have not come across any type of Layoffs or pay cuts whereas 7.4% are not sure about it. The data reveals that maximum people have witnessed layoffs or pay cuts in some ways, this shows that the job loss was very much evident due to Covid-19.

**v. Did you ever thought of losing your work due to Covid-19?**

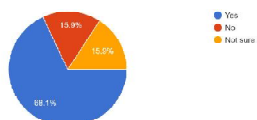
Did you ever thought of losing your work due to Covid-19?  
68 responses



68 respondents out of 70 participants answered this question. As the diagram makes it clear that 52.9% said 'Yes' whereas 25% respondent said 'No' and 22.1% said 'Maybe'. It means majority of people thought of losing their work during Covid-19.

**vi. According to you, did work from home or technology help to retain the employment of people of various industries?**

According to you, did work from home or technology help to retain the employment of people of various industries?  
69 responses

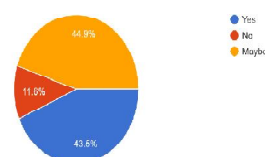


For this 69 out of 70 responded. Maximum people said that technology helped them to work from home or retain their employment, this was answered by people residing in Metro city but people living in rural

places i.e. 15.9% said 'No' and 15.9% are not sure about the role of technology in retaining the employment which was adversely impacted due to Covid-19.

**vii. According to you, Has the "Aatmanirbhar Bharat" initiative of Central government going to affect employment generation in various industries during Covid-19.**

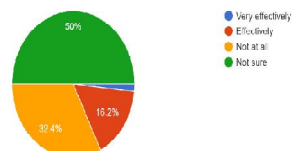
According to you, Has the "Aatmanirbhar Bharat" initiative of Central government going to affect employment generation in various industries during Covid-19?  
69 responses



This question was answered by 69 out of 70 Participants. As the diagram indicates 44.9% said 'Maybe' and 11.6% said 'No' which is actually a matter of concern for the government as it shows that these people don't believe in government policies, whereas only 43.5% said that the initiative taken by government will help in generating employment during Covid-19.

**viii. How are the financial reliefs provided by government and Finance minister to various industries are going to solve the problem of unemployment during the Covid-19?**

How are the financial relief provided by govt. and Finance minister to various industries going to solve the problem of unemployment during the Covid-19?  
68 responses



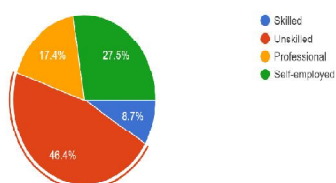
This question was answered by 68 respondents out of 70 participants. Here 50% people are 'Not sure' about benefits of financial reliefs. 32.4% participants said it will 'Not at all'



solve the problem of unemployment that means majority of people believe that reliefs provided by the government and Finance minister is not going to be helpful in solving the current problem of unemployment in various industries. Mere 16.2% and 1.4% people said it will work effectively and very effectively which is a matter of concern.

**ix. According to you, which segment of manpower are more affected due to Covid-19?**

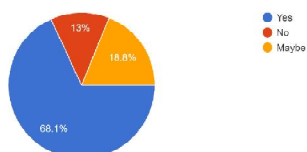
According to you, which segment of manpower are more affected due to Covid-19?  
69 responses



As the diagram shows maximum people i.e. 46.4% said that Unskilled people are more affected due to Covid-19 in case of employment. It's because they not trained in a particular task and earn their livelihood by doing odd jobs which are in unorganized sector and so have no interference from the government. 27.5% said that Self-employed are more affected. It's because during lockdown many of the sector such as Real estate, Parlors, mobile food trucks, retail traders etc. were not allowed to work. The least affected segment is Professional and Skilled as they work in an organized sector.

**x. Do you think migrant's workers returning to native place is going to burden on Rural employment?**

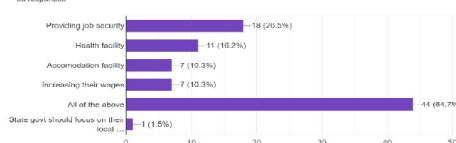
Do you think migrant worker's returning to their native place going to burden the rural employment?  
69 responses



During the lockdowns many workers from the Metro Cities who were from U.P, Bihar, Assam, Bengal etc. started to migrate back to their native places so that they can survive, this started burdening rural employment. The same is evident in the data where 68.1% people i.e. the majority agrees to it.

**xi. What measures can be taken by the state govt. to bring back the migrant workers to their work place?**

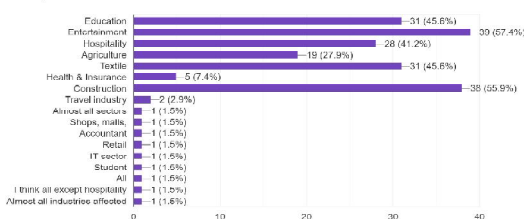
What measures can be taken by the state govt. to bring back the migrant workers to their work place?  
68 responses



During the Covid-19 many workers went back to their native places which stood like a hurdle in starting various industries as workers were not available to work, so the state government can take certain measures to bring them back. As the diagram shows 64.7% people said that government should provide them facilities such as Job security, Health facility, Accommodation, increase their wages lack of which was the major causes of workers going back as the lockdown was announced and many lost their work owing to it.

**xii. According to you in which industries employment is affected most adversely due to Covid-19?**

According to you in which Industries employment is affected most adversely due to Covid-19?  
68 responses



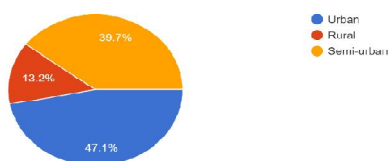
As the diagram indicates Entertainment (57.4%), Construction (55.9%), Textile (45.6%), Education (45.6%), Hospitality (41.2%) were the



worst affected industries and Health & Insurance, Agriculture, Information Technology are the least affected industries in terms of employment during Covid-19.

**xiii. In which areas employment is affected most adversely?**

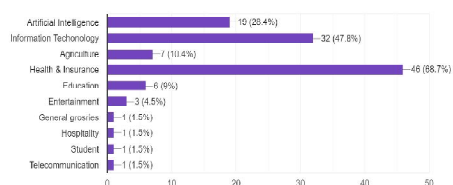
In which areas employment is affected most adversely?  
68 responses



As per the data collected in the survey, majority people who lost their employment due to Covid-19 are from Urban areas and Semi-urban areas which contributes major share of employment and faced strictest lockdowns.

**xiv. Which industries are witnessing increase in employment ratio due to Covid-19?**

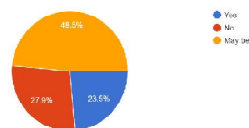
Which industries are witnessing increase in employment ratio due to Covid-19?  
67 responses



This question was answered by 68 out of 70 participants. The diagram shows that during Covid-19 there were also some industries which witnessed increase in employment. As per the data those major industries are Health & Insurance (68.7%), Information Technology (47.8%) and Artificial Intelligence.

**xv. Is the Unlock Process in phases going to solve the problem of loss of employment during Covid-19?**

Is Unlock Process in phases going to solve the problem of loss of employment during Covid-19?  
66 responses



As the diagram shows only 23.5% people said that Unlock process in phases can solve the problem whereas 48.5% people are not sure and 27.9% said No. It means majority of people believes that unlock process in phases is not enough and some more measures are required to solve the problem of Unemployment.

**xvi. How the problem of unemployment in various industries can be tackled during current scenario?**

This question was answered by 40 participants out of 70. Some suggestions given by them to solve the problem of unemployment in various industries in current scenario are as follows:

1. Encourage Manufacturing & buying of local products( Be Vocal For Local)
2. Being Web Adaptable i.e. use of technology
3. Lift the lockdown as fast as possible with adequate safety measures, so that all activities can run without any hurdle.
4. Government should provide cheap health insurance facilities and Job security to the migrant workers.
5. Decentralising industrial activities.
6. Government as well as private companies can take necessary measures to re-appoint their employees by taking all basic health precautions.
7. Providing better job opportunities in various industries.
8. Government should provide Financial-aids, tax reliefs, and cheap credit facilities to the new entrepreneurs for their start-ups.
9. Develop advanced health infrastructure to face any consequences in future.
10. Provide systematic, controlled platform for employment generation.

11. Providing good internet facility so that most people can work from home and safe transport facility so that people can travel without fear.

### 1.5. Conclusion

After analysing the data collected through primary source, it can be said that Indians are now ready to face the challenges which are caused due to Covid-19 in various industries which is speedily leading our country towards the condition of acute unemployment which may be very deep. If we do not act quickly to current situation more people will die due to starvation. People will suffer from mental issues, health issues which will lead to poor manpower and will further stringent this condition of Unemployment.

On 26<sup>th</sup> May, CRISIL had announced that year 2020 perhaps be India's worst recession since Independence. But Indians have a strong tendency of bouncing back even in the most critical conditions. We are able to convert threats into opportunities. In this pandemic where most of the industries are going through bad phase but at the same time there are some industries who are flourishing such as, Health & Insurance, Information Technology, Artificial Intelligence etc. To take the advantage of this condition Government and citizens both have to work unitedly and fight this problem of employment.

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3. <https://www.livemint.com/companies/start-ups/ola-to-fire-1-400-employees-as-revenue-down-by-95-in-2-months-11589961627720.html>
4. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india->.
5. Article Published in the news Paper "Hindustan Times" from April till August.

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## Study in the Change in Demand for Online Food Delivery Services During the Pandemic with Respect to Mumbai

Ms. Shruthi Jayaprakash Rejimon  
Research Scholar

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### Abstract:

The online food delivery services have proven to be vital to citizens during the lockdown of cities in the wake of the COVID – 19 pandemic. While there exist several literatures on the growth of online purchase, consumer buying behavior with respect to online purchase, as well as the impact that e-Commerce has on the economy, this study focuses more on the change in demand specific to online food delivery services during the COVID – 19 pandemic. The study will emphasize how the pandemic has impacted the buying behavior of the consumer, which in turn has created a change in demand. It will also bring to light the evolution of the food categories that are now being purchased by consumers, and hence the evolution of the services being provided by online food delivery services. The study aims to highlight concerns that consumers have, while ordering food online. This research will aid in the formulation of a consumer centric service marketing strategy, while addressing the concerns of the consumers.

**Keywords:** Online. Online Food Delivery, COVID, Pandemic, Demand, Mumbai

**Objectives of the Study:**

1. To understand the change in demand of online food delivery services during the pandemic
2. To highlight purchase frequency with respect to different food categories
3. To explore consumer concerns of food delivery services

#### Scope of the Study:

1. The research study will identify the impact of situational demand on services and the change in service strategy by online services. This in turn will highlight consumer behavior and help retailers formulate consumer centric service strategy.
2. The COVID – 19 pandemic considered in this study, would generate a scope for new entrants in the market, under this service category. Along with this, existing retailers, who had to close down their shops, have had an opportunity to diversify their business models. The findings of this research will create a scope for such new entrants and retailers.
3. The paper will also highlight the change in demand based on demographic factors, which in turn would help design online promotional strategies based on target audiences.

#### Introduction

We as an economy have evolved through the years from commerce to e – Commerce. With business models catering from B2B and B2C, we have also made O2O a component of business models. O2O (Online to Offline) is the form of business model, that finds consumers online, however the purchases occur in real time, at a physical store. This now includes online payment with the product being picked up at a physical location.

A quick growing area of the O2O business model is the online food delivery platform. Online food delivery services have existed in India since the beginning of 2014.

Though with a tumultuous start, the sector soon gained momentum as the country inched closer into the digital era. Startups like Foodora, Food panda, TinyOwl, and Ola Café, found the market merciless in terms of acceptance and logistics. With the existence of home delivery service provided by the selected restaurant/food outlet, a third – party delivery application made no sense. However, with Swiggy entering the arena, the founders were able to utilize the logistic format of Myntra (an online apparel shopping platform), and have a more successful run at the delivery service.

By now, with improved advertising strategies, the consumers understood the purpose of online food delivery services as well as the range of choice it provided when it came to ordering food. Several companies started sprouting over the years, with different formats of food delivery services, including packaged food items, vegetables, fish and meat. The online delivery service also helped in the improvement of employment, as there was now a requirement of delivery boys and customer representatives to handle a large number of consumers. With the development of mobile technology, and improvements in bandwidth as well as online payment security, online food delivery services have been seeing a considerable growth through the years, with an increase in reliability and customer loyalty.

#### COVID – 19 Pandemic

The Corona virus effectively shut down the world for a few months beginning from January, 2020. With the rise in paranoia, and the number of infected and death, countries around the world started going into lockdown mode from as early as 9 March, 2020. The lockdown meant that most, if not all, employees were expected to work from home. Since the virus is novel, and not much was known about it at the beginning, precautions were taken to ensure least to no contact, which meant social

distancing and restricted to no movement outside residences.

These precautions hit the marketplace as there were no more consumers to “walk-in”. Places of work were asked to shut down until further notice was given. Consumers now literally feared for their lives and preferred the safety of their homes and home cooked meals, rather than risk “take – a ways”. However, with the rise in home cooked meals and the fact that employees now worked from home, came the inevitable decline of groceries, which in turn led to increased frustration among people.

### **Impact on Online Food Delivery Services**

Consumers were worried about getting infected by unknown hands handling their food and its packaging, ordering food online was out of the question. The media coverage of a case where 72 families in South Delhi were quarantined because an infected delivery boy delivered pizzas from a well-known pizza outlet, to them in the span of 20 days, did not help their cause either. Due to the decline in food orders as well as the shutting down of restaurants, the revenue of food delivery services in India, like Zomato and Swiggy was impacted, which led to the laying off of employees.

### **Resurgence and Adapting**

As June rolled in, the Indian Government allowed the re-opening of restaurants with stipulations in favor of the safety of the consumers. This move brought about the advent of what is now being called the “New Normal”. Several restaurants and food outlets began to advertise the sanitization and the safety procedures being followed by them, in order to attract loyal customers. Though appreciated, this did not encourage customers to order food from these restaurants as home delivery wasn’t available in most of these places. Also adding to the chagrin of the restaurant owners was the low number of staff that were to be kept at during the working hours of the restaurant, and the fact

that they weren’t technologically equipped to handle digital payments.

However, online food delivery services found a ray of hope in this dark situation in the form of the contactless delivery, online payment options, and the wide array of restaurants they were already empaneled with. To take things to the next level, Online Food Delivery Services like Swiggy and Zomato, along with other online delivery services like JioMart, Amazon Prime and DMart etc. now included the delivery of groceries, vegetables, seafood and meat. This addition brought about the resurgence of online food delivery and the increased dependence of consumers on the online food delivery service.

### **Literature Review**

There are several literatures pertaining to the attitude and buying behavior of consumers, with respect to online purchase, also including research on the security concerns during online shopping and online payment. These literatures are researches done during what we would henceforth refer to as “Pre-COVID” time, and not limited to the Mumbai region. However, this research study focuses particularly on the evolution of the demand of online food delivery platforms in Mumbai, specifically during the COVID – 19.

(Sreekanth C. , 2016) mentions in his Thesis that “main reasons behind shifting the consumer from traditional to online buying includes convenience, better prices, gifts, saving of time and energy, customized and new product capabilities.”. His findings (Sreekanth C. , 2016) further highlight that, “the use of technology has opened new doors and opportunities that enable a more convenient lifestyle in the present day context” (p. 282).

(Poorna, 2009) states that, “the customers have no time to visit stores, select products and purchase them. Hence, they prefer companies that allow them to place order from home and get the products delivered at home.” (p.169). (Poorna, 2009) further states that,

"Customers are looking for solutions that enable them to serve themselves rather than depending on intermediaries" (p.169). (Kaur, 2017) states in her thesis that online grocery stores "spares the customers from the hassle of carrying their bags, prevents them to face parking and traffic problems, as well as the queues in their local markets or supermarkets" (p.151). In the research thesis of (Urvashi, 2018) it is shown that, "trust between consumer and the e-retailer is very important and that can lead to increase in the consumer volume visiting a particular site." (p.185). This literature affirms the benefits of and possibility of growth of the Online Food Delivery Services. It does not, however, outline the change in demand of the service during the COVID – 19 crises.

### Research Methodology

The research study was done on the basis of Quantitative technique. Primary as well as secondary data were collected. The study has been conducted on 116 respondents from the different areas of Mumbai city through online mode by using an online questionnaire using convenience sampling technique. After data collection it is analyzed using google forms and graphs.

### Data Analysis

1. A sample size of 116 in the Mumbai region were surveyed, of which 71.6% (83 respondents) ordered food using online delivery services and are hence eligible respondents for the research.
2. The vast majority (30.1%) stated that they order food online for the sake of safety during the pandemic, while 1.2% stated that being senior citizens they're restricted to their respective residences.
3. A majority (63.9%) responded that the availability of contactless delivery attracted them to use the online food delivery service, while 21.7% responded that reviews and images of the products attracted them to the service.

4. A majority of 67.6% of the respondents, order food online once a week, while 7.2% order food more than thrice a week.
5. Considering that 66.3% of the respondents ordered cooked food online prior to the lockdown, a majority of the respondents ranked the category of "Grocery" to be the highest ordered food category during the pandemic.
6. It must be noted that 61.4% of the eligible respondents responded in the affirmative when asked if they would continue ordering food online at the same frequency even after the pandemic.

### Conclusion

With the collected data, it can be said that a vast majority of the eligible respondents have taken up to online food delivery services for their food needs. It must also be noted that the grocery being a category that is now being ordered more frequently, goes to show that the strategy of the online food delivery services to include grocery items, is a success among this sample size and has in turn shown that the demand for the online food delivery services has in fact, increased. The nature of the pandemic being as viral as it is, has reshaped the consumer buying behaviour and the attitude towards online shopping. Such that, they would prefer to order their food and groceries from the comfort and safety of their homes.

It can be concluded from the study that, destructive though it may be, the COVID – 19 pandemic has forced the Indian market to evolve and become the futuristic version of itself that still has room to improve and develop. Considering that the primary concern of the consumer is the contaminant – free food and packaging, along with the security of online payment, Online food delivery companies could use this research to improve and address these concerns of the consumers. This would eventually lead to a productive, efficient, and

lucrative consumer centric, service marketing strategy.

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## E-Learning is Possible

Dr. Sonali Gopal Kale

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### Abstract:

In today's pandemic period E-learning concept has emerged. E-Learning is learning with the help of electronic technologies or to obtain learning outside of classroom in form of online. It can be also defined to a teaching delivered completely through online. E-learning also can be popular as online learning or learning with use of internet, or learning through electronic media like computers. Due to this pandemic period E-learning adopted by many institutions and they started using many software's Like Zoom, Microsoft Teams, Google Meets, and Google Classroom etc. for providing e-learning for their students. E-learning is basically learning through online mode other than attending anymore attending physical classroom.

### Key words: E-learning

### Introduction:

E-Learning is defined as teaching which is exclusively delivered via internet other than the classroom where the teachers are teaching. In e-learning students can also able to log in from anywhere in the world to obtain their notes, assignments, or any class materials and also interact with teacher and to obtain e-learning. In today's pandemic period many institutions are using many software's Like Zoom, Microsoft Teams, Google Meets, Google Classroom etc. for e-learning for their students. E-learning is basically learning through online mode. It is interactive sessions of e-learning communicate of teacher-students becomes possible due to technology. There are also options like raise your

hand in these softwares if any students want to interact with teacher or have any difficulty in understanding. In e-learning also there are assignments, question bank, online attendance, notes, ppts can be given and even test can also be conducted online.

Advantages: E-Learning

1. It is efficient, convenience and flexible way of learning.
2. Students can log in from anywhere in world and can attend lecture.
3. In learning that teaching can be recorded and can be seen many times by students.

Disadvantages: E-Learning

1. The test conducted in e-learning can be most objective types.
2. There is huge problem of speed , and connectivity of internet.
3. There is possibility of misconduct in class as no direct control.

#### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

It is a Research based on primary and secondary data for the proper finding and analysis. Primary data is collected with the help of the questionnaire and interview from different college students.

Secondary Data is collected from newspapers, periodicals, books, journals and website.

#### OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

1. To study e-learning over class room learning.
2. To study effectiveness and problems of learning.
3. To study advantages and disadvantages of e-learning.

#### SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

**FUNCTIONAL SCOPE:** Research area mainly focuses upon E-learning only, i.e. it considers only awareness, effectiveness, benefits, problems of E-learning in students.

**GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE:** This research is related with UG and PG students.

#### RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE QUESTIONS:-

It is the study about effectiveness, benefits, problems of E-learning in students of UG and PG and so generally question is based on E-learning.

#### SAMPLE SELECTION:-

Researcher had used the Google questionnaire form for data collection students of UG and PG , The survey was carried out on 50 respondents.

**SAMPLE UNIT:-** In this paper sampling unit consisted of the various students of UG and PG.

**SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:-** In this paper for the research convenient sampling technique was used.

#### LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

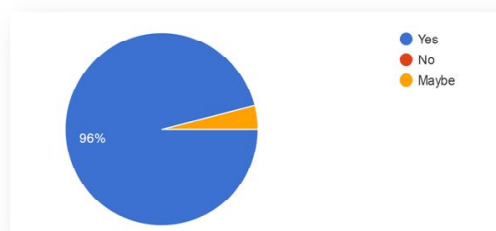
1. The study is limited to students of UG and PG.
2. E-learning as one of factor of effect has been taken for study.
3. A sample of 50 respondents was selected.
4. The time period of study was very limited

#### COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA AND STATISTICAL TOOLS:

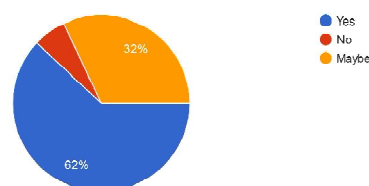
Here I deal with the presentation of data, its analysis using various statistical tools and the interpretation of the data. The information collected through the questionnaires and other sources is analyzed with the help of Microsoft Excel Sheets. The statistical tools like tabulation, average, Graph, Pie Charts, Bar Diagram and percentage are used for analyzing the data.

The few analysis of data is as provided under:

1. Awareness of E-learning:



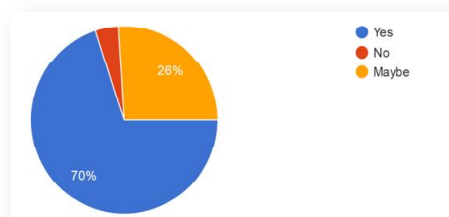
According to you, E-Learning is Effective?  
50 responses



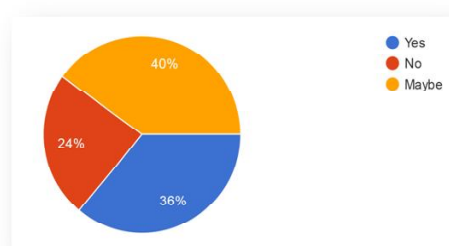
2. Convenience of e-learning



### 3. Benefits to all stakeholders:

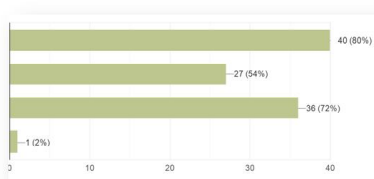


### 4. Attending e-learning is easy

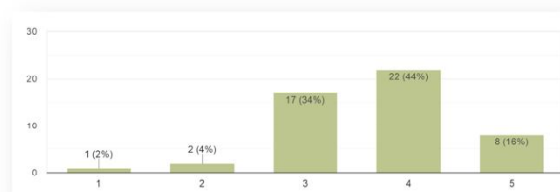


### 5. Problems faced in e-learning

In below graph 40 students out of 50 face problem of personal touch, 27 out of 50 students face problem of teacher-students interaction, 36 out of 50 students face problem of internet connectivity and speed, and one student out of 50 feel problems of misconduct where tracing is quite impossible.



### 6. Rating to e-learning



### Findings:

1. E-learning found effective over class room learning by students.
2. There are various benefits of e-learning like flexibility, access from anywhere
3. There are also demerits like reduce face to face support, motivation.
4. It is a very convenient and flexible option found by students.
5. There also limitation of technology in E-learning with internet connectivity and speed.
6. Maximum students found e-learning convenient and beneficial and rated high.

### Suggestions:

1. One or two common platform should be developed for e-learning as many options are available but one or two concrete platform should develop by educational authorities.
2. Confidence regarding e-learning should be developed in general public as there is fear of e-learning is there.
3. Government should take some measures to provide good internet with high speed and good connectivity.

**Conclusion:-** Thus we can be concluded from survey that though along with benefits there are also some problems in E-learning. About E-learning most students has positive preference and usefulness and convenience. It is concluded that it is necessary to adopt of new technology like E-learning to overcome the problems faced by today's world during this covid-19 pandemic period. In fact E-Learning has been proven to be a successful method of education and becoming a way of life.

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## Emerging New Digital Working Style in CIDCO during Current Covid19 Pandemic in Navi Mumbai- A study

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### ABSTRACT

The present study highlights the emerging digital technology in working style of City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd. (CIDCO). It mainly gives in detail the services provided by CIDCO through its online portal Samwaad which has started on the grounds of COVID19 Pandemic to provide all the services at a one place in Navi Mumbai Nodes. The research methodology followed is a descriptive research method. It describes the services provided by Samwaad Portal of CIDCO to the public so that they can apply for such services through online taking care of restrictions of COVID19 Pandemic. The study focuses on specifically services provided under Samwaad Portal and the procedure of applying such services online through this portal.

**Keywords:** digital technology, working style, COVID19, CIDCO

### Introduction

The year 2020 has been proven to drastically change the working styles of corporations all over the world. Pandemic COVID19 has changed the world we used to know before and thus have changed the working styles of corporations all over the world. Technically, it has given impetus to the use of new digital technologies in working styles. The Working

Environment all over the world has drastically changed after a hit of COVID19 Pandemic and it has become necessary to adopt new digital technologies in working styles to the most extent.

CIDCO as a public company is also changing its previous traditional working styles and adopting new digital technologies during this pandemic as a need of the hour.

The study is undertaken to know the use of emerging technologies in the working style by CIDCO during the COVID19 pandemic at its headquarters at CBD Belapur in Navi Mumbai.

### Literature Review

1. In their study, "The Cost of COVID-19: A Rough Estimate of the 2020 US GDP Impact", (2020) Makridis, Christos and Hartley and Jonathan has stated that industries can remain in business as per the proportion of their degree of digitalization. Accordingly, to measure digitalization, they use the share of information-technology-intensive workers in a given industry relative to the industry's total workforce.
2. Dan Drapeau (nd.), in his online blog "The Impact of COVID19 Pandemic on the Pace of Digital Transformation" states that as COVID19 has been spread across the country and all over the world, the ripple effects provided by this virus are far reaching. Thus, he states that companies are highly willing to invest in digital transformation as the need of the hour.
3. The Online Blog "Digital Transformation and COVID- Acceleration during and after the pandemic" states that measures to contain and mitigate the spread of the disease such as event cancellations, recommendations/obligations to work at home, school closures, and physical distancing have shown how digital applications and the infrastructure that powers them are essential these days. The increasing usage of digital technologies in times of crisis isn't new. Still, in this reality in which we now live, the scale is quite unprecedented and has accelerated digital transformation across several areas of society and business indeed. What will last and

what will prove to be less lasting is another question as the major disruption of the pandemic is still to be felt on various other levels that might reshape quite a bit that have nothing to do with transformation, let alone technology<sup>3</sup>.

The study of literature review shows that in current situation, it has become necessity of all the industries to change their working style into maximum use of digital technology as it is the need of the hour. On these grounds, CIDCO also has initiated provision of its services online through Samwaad Portal which enabled the people to apply for the services from home by following the restrictions of current COVID situation.

### Objectives of the Study

The objective of the present study is to study emerging digital working style of CIDCO in Navi Mumbai.

### Need and Significance of the Study

CIDCO is one of the leading corporations of Government of Maharashtra. It is known for Maker of the cities. Navi Mumbai is developed by CIDCO and has emerged as a Satellite City during these years. Headquarter of CIDCO is situated in Belapur node of Navi Mumbai. On the grounds of COVID19 Pandemic, CIDCO has started to provide most of its all services through online portal. Furthermore, it has started a portal named "Samwaad" where a user can apply for various services at one place. This initiative made by CIDCO is very useful and convenient for the people. The present study highlights the detailed information of the services provided online through Samwaad Portal by CIDCO.

### Limitations of the Study

The present study highlights only the emerging digital services provided by CIDCO through online Samwaad Portal in Navi Mumbai. The present study does not cover other services provided by CIDCO. Thus, it does not cover any services provided in other area of Maharashtra.

### Research Methodology

This is descriptive research. The data used is secondary data.

### Data Analysis

A descriptive analysis is used for analyzing the data collected. The secondary data is collected from the CIDCO website and described as follows:

#### CIDCO

City & Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (CIDCO) is a public company fully owned by the State Government of Maharashtra which was incorporated on 17<sup>th</sup> March 1970. CIDCO has earned a reputation as a premier Town Planning & Development Agency in the country during all these years. Its headquarters is situated in CBD Belapur in Navi Mumbai from where it operates all its work and operations. For the years, CIDCO has established a traditional working style for operating its various operations. However, due to COVID19 Pandemic, it has changed most of its working operations online.

#### Samwaad Online Portal:

On the grounds of COVID19 Pandemic, CIDCO has started Samwaad Online Portal on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2020 which provides various services online in one place. Through this portal, CIDCO has launched the provision of different services online to make it convenient for people. Under this portal, CIDCO provides the following services:

#### 1. Estate Department Services:

Under this department, people can apply for various estate related services. As per the requirement of people situated in Navi Mumbai can apply for any services related to their property. Here, CIDCO provides the various services under different schemes. Normally it provides the services related to:

- a. Change in Composition of Partnership Firm
- b. Change in Directors of Company
- c. Change in name
- d. Corrigendum Letter in case of withdrawal of suit
- e. Grant of Lease Deed
- f. Leave & License Agreement
- g. Mortgage NOC
- h. No due Certificate
- i. NOC for Amalgamation of Plots
- j. NOC for Society Formation
- k. Temporary permission for open spaces
- l. Permission for reconstruction

- m. Recording of Heirship
- n. Recording of Nominee
- o. Grant of Time Extension
- p. Transfer by Deed of Assignment

These are some of the services provided by estate department online. People can apply for these services online and keep a track of status of their application. Once application accepted, they can make online payment for the referred services. Thus, people can take the print of payment receipt. Thus, users can download the various related formats or undertakings under this section.

## 2. Online Grievance Service:

Under Online Grievance Services, a user can lodge online General and Engineering complaints. General Complaints include complaints against all estate, planning, administration, legal and marketing works. On the other hand, Engineering Complaints include all complaints against pipeline, electrical, building, road and concrete works. People can lodge a complaint and check its status online. Thus, one can check the old complaints made by people on this portal as well.

## 3. Online RTI Service:

Online RTI Service is the portal to file RTI application online. Online payment option is also available for this service unless applicant is below poverty line. People below poverty line can use the offline payment mode for the payment.

For the purpose of filing an RTI request user has to register online on this portal. After registering on the portal, user can file an RTI request and check the status of request. After making payment for the same, applicant can submit its first appeal.

## 4. Online Vigilance Service:

Under this portal, a user can apply for vigilance services and keep a track of applied services.

## 5. Online Payment:

Online Payment provides three types of Payment options:

### a. Water Charges Payment:

People can make online water charges payment through this portal under Online Payment.

### b. Service Charges Payment:

Online payment for service charges can be made by using this option.

### c. Water Challan Payment:

Under this option, online water Challan payment is available. By using online Water Challan Consumer No., people can make online payment for Water Challan.

**Notifications:** Users get the notifications regarding their applied services and their status. Thus, users get notified whenever their notification status gets changed.

## Conclusion:

As a leading public corporation, CIDCO has taken a very well initiative in Navi Mumbai by launching online Samwaad Portal for providing online services on the grounds of COVID19 Pandemic. As it is the responsibility of any government to provide the services to the people in the society, CIDCO has shown its efforts in reaching to the people through online through this initiative. It puts forth a very good example for other government corporations who could provide their services online by digital technology and make it easier to the people in such a pandemic situation

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## A Study the role of Service Sector on Indian Economy

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### Abstract

The key feature of Indian economy is one of rapidly growing major economy in the world. It is having more than 1.40 billion people with second largest populated country in the world as well as one of the huge customers base of market for the products and services. It has been observed that from last two decades service sector is one of major contributor to the GDP of country with strongest pillar for the economy as compared to the other sector. It is one of the major source of employment generation for the society with optimum utilization of natural resources as well as largest contributor for the socio-economic development of the particular region and society. It includes all intangible services such as Insurance, Telecommunication, and Banking etc. The government report has stated that in the year 2018-19 more than 36.5% Foreign Direct Investment in the form of Finance, Banking, Insurance, Technology sectors, etc. inflow in India are expanding the service sector.

The service sectors are booming in India due to the rising income level of middle class population along with advanced technology in the field of Information technology and communication are supporting for the expanding the service sector market. Since 1991, India has been adopting Liberalization, Privatization and Globalisation policy are converting the local

market into international market with attraction of foreign investment flow in various business and industry and created new opportunities of business. The Service Sector has achieved growth of 6.9% in 2019-20 as compared to 7.5% in 2018-19. It has contributed 55.3% to India's GVA in 2019-20. The service exporting is one of the strongest pillar of India and double value as compared to the world. It consists 3.5% in 2018 as compared to the world's merchandise exports at 1.7%. However, more than 50% share of GDP is contributed by the service sector but it provided only 25% employment to the labour market. This paper is focused to find out the role of service sector on the Indian Economy and analyses the various elements of service sector which are caused for the growth GDP of Country.

**Keywords:** -Service Sector, Foreign direct investment, Gross Domestic Products, Indian Economy

### Introduction:-

The scenario of liberalization along with free trade atmosphere are available in India with support and growth of Information Technology and Communication sectors provided the strong platform to the steady growth of Service Sector. For Human Development Index, India was ranked 129 in the year 2019 which is indicating that increasing spending on public expenditures and welfare of the society.

During the period of 2014-20 the steady growing of expenditure by 1.5% of GDP on Health and education of the society

The demand for service sector is mainly supported by huge population of country along with increasing purchasing power of India people basically rising of income level of middle class of population. The service sector is done extremely well in the Information technology, tourism, logistics, which have attracted the highest rate of Foreign Direct Investment and Capital Market in India. (Singh & Cortuk, 2010).

The remarkable has been sifting the dominance of agricultural sector to Industry

sector and recently more concentrated on service sector.

**Table 1:-Gross Value Added in 2018-19  
(Rupees in crore)**

	Sector	Constant Price	Share	Current Price	Share
1	Agriculture Sector	1,842,873	14.39 %	2,692,433	15.87 %
2	Manufacturing	2,346,216	18.32 %	2,853,986	16.83 %
3	Services Sector	6,936,122	54.15 %	9,226,346	54.40 %

**Source:-**Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (2018-2019)  
Planning Commission, Government of India (2004-05 series)

From the above table is exhibiting that service sector is dominate the Indian economy with 54.40 share of GDP followed by Industry and Agricultural sector are 16.83 and 15.87 percent respectively. It consists of majority inflow of Information Technologies and Medical Tourism industry.

#### **Review of Literature:-**

It is basically focus on critical analyses of available literatures to find out the research gap and concentrate on the correct path of research carried out.

**D. Amutha, M.Juliet (2017)** in their research paper The Role of the Service Sector in the Indian Economy is highlighting the essential of service sector for the rapid growth of country economy as well as focused on the job opportunity are created in the society by the service sector.

**RemyaLakshmana (2019)** in her article Service Sector in India: A Paradigm Shift is focused on the shifting of GDP contributing factors from Agriculture to Service over the last 50 years span. It is also focused on the share of India Service GDP as compared to developed nations.

**Barry Eichengreen, Poonam Gupta (2010)** in their working paper The Service Sector as India's Road to Economic Growth? In this working paper mainly focused on the share and size, employment, growth rate of every sector,

composition and share of Service sector to the GDP.

#### **Significance of the Study:-**

Indian economy is one of the major developing economy as well as second largest populated country in the world therefore the Service sector is the one of the key elements to expand the business operation and satisfying the needs and wants of the customers. More than 50% share of GDP is contributed by service sector along with largest employment opportunities provided to the society as well as optimum utilization of the resources of country. This research paper is attempting to analysis the Scope and Coverage of service sector on Indian Economy.

#### **Research Methodology:-**

The data has been collected through multidisciplinary sources. It is mainly consists of reports collected about Service Sectors from planning Commission of India and various Government website of Service Sector. The relevant information is obtained from the research papers, articles published in various journals and magazines, leading Newspapers, etc. The internet survey is also one of the parts of collection of data.

#### **Objectives:-**

The objectives of study are as follow

1. To study the Service Sector of India.
2. To study the Market Size of Indian Service Sector
3. To study the Recent Investment in Indian Service Sector.
4. To find out Future Scope of Indian Service Sector

#### **Meaning:-**

Service sector is also referred as Tertiary sector. It is a basically classified as an intangible things /service. It is focused to satisfy the need and wants of customers. The key features of services are not transferred and inseparable. It is one of the rapidly growing sectors with attracted highest number of Foreign Direct Investment. It is one of the major employment generationsources to the society with focus on optimum utilization of natural resources. It includes of

Telecommunications & Information Technologies,  
Transport services, Other services, etc.

### Market Size of Service Sector:-

The share of service sector is increasing over period of time. It is strongest pillar of the economy and major contributor to GDP of country. It is one of the largest job oriented sector and attracted highest percentage of Foreign Direct Investment. It has contributed 54.17 per cent of India's Gross Value Added at current price in 2018-19.

The following are the major investment done in the service sectors

- FDI from US \$ 74.94 billion between April 2000 to June 2019.
- Travel and Tourism are expected to grow US\$ 234.4 billion in 2020.
- Medical Tourism is also expected to grow US\$ 9 billion by 2020.
- The huge scope for the Medical Tourism Industry and Foreign collaborations

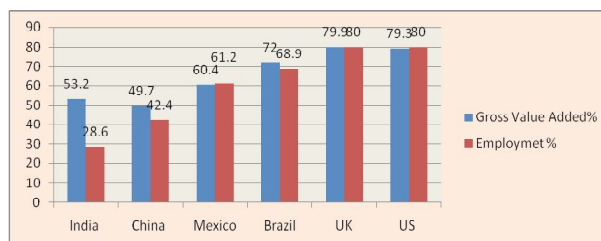
Service sector share was 29.2% share of GDP in the year 1950-51. It is now 52.76% share and strong pillar of the Indian economy which is providing the number of business opportunities and attracted the largest Foreign Direct Investment in country.

### Government Initiatives and Recent Investment in the Service Sector:-

The government has taken several initiatives / investment in the service sector as follow

- GST is one of the main factors to support services industry
- To get 2% subsidy under Services Exports from India Scheme in foreign trade policy.
- Elimination of trade barriers under service sector in the year 2017
- Focus to grow service sector US\$19 billion in the year 2020
- Medical and Health Industry is expected to grow US\$ 132 billion.
- Major focus on telecommunication and Information technology under service sector and expected to grow 8% percent annually.

### Graph 1:-Share of Service Sector in GDP and Employment



Source: - Economic Survey 2016-17

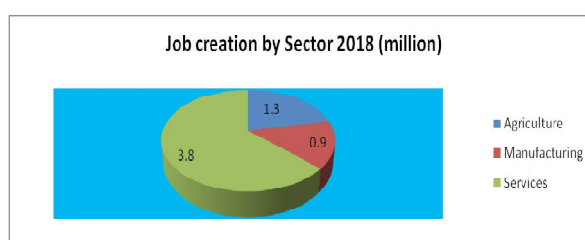
From the above graph is clearly indicating that India has the highest percentage of GDP 53.2 % of share of service sector and major employment opportunities provided to the society. As far as employment opportunities are generated by the service sector considerably low as compared to developed country like China, Mexico, UK, US, Brazil, etc. Even also developed countries have more than 60 % share to Service sector still India is settled with 53.2 % but huge potential is also available in service sector and largest customers bases are also available in India.

### Future Scope of Service Sector:-

The following are the various initiatives taken by the government.

- Government has focused to provide collateral security free loan SME sectors. It is basically non agriculture activity and self employment.
- It is also focusing on infrastructure and other facility for the leather market of India
- It is more emphasizing on MSME to boost service sector and generated employment opportunity.
- Service sector has contributed more than 50 percent share of GDP
- Tourism sector is expected to grow US\$ 234.4 billion in 2018.
- Hospitality and Medical Tourism is also expected to grow US\$ 9 billion by 2020.

### Graph 2:-Job creation by Sector 2018





**Source:** -Naltxls, EPFO

From the above pie chart is indicating that largest share of employment is created by Service Sector around 3.8 million as compared to 1.3 million for Agriculture and 0.9 million for Manufacturing sector in the year 2018. It is indicating that major contribution for the socio-economic development and employment generation are done by the service sector only.

**Table 2:- Share of sectors in Gross Value Added at current prices (percent)**

Sector	2015-16 (2nd RE)	2016-17 (1st RE)	2017-18 (PE)
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	17.7	17.9	17.1
Industry	29.8	29.3	29.1
Manufacturing	16.8	16.8	16.7
Services	52.5	52.8	53.9

**Source:** Central Statistics Office; Notes: 2nd RE: Second Revised Estimates, 1st RE: First Revised Estimates, PE: Provisional Estimates.

From the above table is indicating that 2017-18 the service sector is 53.9 % to the Gross Value added in current price 2017-18. Whereas 17.1 % of Agriculture and allied activities and Industry sector is constituted of 29.1 % share of Gross Value Added in the 207-18 respectively.

**Conclusion:-**

Service sector is one of the rapidly growing service industries in India. It is supporting by the huge population of country with advanced revolution in the field of Information and Telecommunication. It is one of the leading job provider service industries to the society as well as attracted highest foreign direct investment in service sector. More than 50% GDP has contributed by Service sector and expected to grow 10 % annually. It is also major contributor around one-third investment form Foreign Direct Investment in Information Technology Sector. The government has taken various initiatives and steps for expanding the service sector. Introducing GST is one of the main initiatives to support services sectors. Providing 2% subsidy under Services Exports Scheme in foreign trade policy, Elimination of

trade barriers under service sector, etc. In recent times with the government initiatives and support along with rising income and demand from middle class population of country are demanded more facilities and services from the service sector. It is expected to grow commendable as compared to other sector and provide largest employment opportunities to the society.

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## Covid - १९ आणि कामकाजी महिला

Madhuri Sutey

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कोविड-१९ मुळे देश भारत स्वबाकवूद झाले. लॉकडाऊन मुळे देशातल्या औपचारिक क्षेत्रात आर्थिक मंदी आली तसेच अर्थव्यवस्था कोलमडली १३६ दशलक्षच्यावर बिलशेतकी नोकऱ्या गेल्या. राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षणानुसार लोक “बिनपगारी रजेवर “आहेत कारण ते घरी बसून आहेत. तसेच लॉकडाऊन मुळे नोकरी करणाऱ्या स्त्रिया नोकरी गमावणे पगार कमी मिळणे आणि पुरुषसत्तक व्यवस्थेशी संघर्ष या गोष्टींना तोंड नोकरी देत आहेत करणाऱ्या स्त्रियांचा संघर्ष केवळ कामाच्या ठिकाणी असलेल्या समस्या त्यातून निर्माण झालेले ताण-तणाव ह्यापुरत्याच मर्यादित नसून आता त्यांना महिला सबलीकरणासाठी नव्याने पुरुषप्रधान व्यवस्थेशी लढा द्यावा लागणार आहे. जो लढा त्यांनी कित्येक दशकाआधी जिंकला होता ती विविध क्षेत्रातील अनेक स्त्रियांशी संवाद साधला जेणेकरून या समस्येचे मोठे आणि स्पष्ट चित्र या तणावग्रस्त वातावरणात सगळ्यांसमोर येईल.

- १) संध्या ३९ आणि तिचा नवरा दोघेही सॉफ्टवेअर इंजिनियर, बोरीवलीत रहातात. तिला लहान मुल आहे. ती म्हणते “मला लवकस्व वेड लागेल. ह्यापेक्षा कठीण परिस्थिती असू शकत नाही” २ ती पूढे म्हणते, घरातील बहुसंख्य कामे तीच करते. नवऱ्याला घरातल्या कामांची सवय नसल्याने तो बराच वेळ लावतो त्यापेक्षा मीच भराभर सगळी कामे उरकते.
- २) मंजुषा ४१, उद्योजक महिला अंधेरीला सोबत २ तरुण मुलांसोबत रहाते लॉकडाऊन नंतर स्वतः साठी जराही वेळ मिळला नाही. भारतीय

मध्यमवर्गीय कुटुंबात कायम मोलकरणी असल्यामुळे भारतीय पुरुषांना घरकामाची अजिबात सवय नसते. घरकाम हे कायम घरच्या स्त्रियांचे कार्यक्षेत्र असते. त्याविरुद्ध कमी मिळकत असलेल्या मोलकरणींना ह्या लॉकडाऊनच्या काळात बराच वेळ व आराम मिळाला, पण बेभरवशाच्या आर्थिक उत्पन्नामुळे त्यांनाही ताण आहेसुलेचना, खार (व) येथील श्रीमंत भागत घरी काम करणारी बाई संकोचाने मान्य करते की या काळात मुलांसोबत वेळ मिळाला पण सगळे पैसे संपल्याने कामावर परत जायचे आहे लॉकडाऊनचा सगळ्यात जास्त विपरीत परिणाम स्त्रियांवर झाला. त्यांचे काम ऑफीसचे घरातील कामे, घरगुती हिंसाचार, पुरुषप्रधान व्यवस्थे विरुद्ध संघर्षजेव्हा देशभर कोविड-१९ च्या संरक्षणार्थ लॉकडाऊन मार्च २५ नंतर जाहीर झाला. त्यावेळी भारतीय मध्यमवर्गीय कुटुंबात मोठा बदल झाला. घरातील स्त्री च नव्हे तर मिळवता भारतीय पुरुषही

- ३) घरात राहु लागला पुरुषांपेक्षा सध्या कामकाजी महिला एका आठवयाला सुमारे १५ तास, विना वेतन घरकामात घालवितात. घरगुती स्त्रीला नवरा व मुळे बाहेर असताना जे काही रिकामे तास मिळायचे ते सगळे घरी असल्याने कधी न संपणारे, कंबरतोड घरकामाचे त्रास झालेजगभराच्या सरकारांनी सगळ्यांना घरी व बसण्याची सक्ती केली पण लॉकडाऊन मुळे घरच्या जबाबदाऱ्यांत विलक्षण वाढ होईल हे त्यांनी लक्षात घेतले नाहीआता घरातली मुले ज्यांना दिवसभर घरात रहाणे भाग होते वयोवृद्ध लोक ज्यांना कोरोना वायरसमुळे जास्त धोका होता. लहान मुले सांभळणे हा सर्व भारत घरातल्य स्त्रीवर आला पुरुषांपेक्षा कितीतरी जास्त पटीने हा भारत स्त्रियांवर आलाकामाचे डबल तास, मोलकरीणाचा अभाव स्वयंपाक, साफ सफाई, स्वच्छता ह्यांची वाढती गरज ह्यामुळे कामाचा समतोल पार बिघडलालॉकडाऊन परिस्थितीमुळे हे सर्व

## Impact of Covid-19 on Indian MSME Sector and Path ahead

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### Abstract

Today the entire world is undergoing through a tough times. A virus named Covid-19 has taken the entire world into its grip and as a result people's life and global economy have been disheveled. Covid-19 is a one of the giant disaster in the year 2020. No any country is left from the trap of Covid-19. It is impacting the global economy devastatingly whose outcome is totally uncertain and unpredictable. The purpose of this research paper is to study that how Covid-19 will impact on Indian MSME sectors which are life blood of Indian economy. Study also tried to illuminate what will be the revival strategies of Indian MSME after the end of epidemic period and expected changes in business operation. What are the different measures that are taken by the Government of India in MSME sectors to achieve the dream of Self- Reliant India or AtmanirbharBharat. After studying the devastating impact and various revival strategies, we found that business practices of Indian MSMEs will be totally changed. Digital practices, innovation, accessing of finance, focus on cash flows rather than profit will be essential after this epidemic. Rupees 3 lakh crore credit guarantee announcement for MSMEs will keep their heads above the water even as the economy slow down.

बिनापगारी घरागुती काम कामकाजी महिलांच्या गळयात पडले आणि बऱ्याच कामकाजी महिलांसाठी 'घरून काम करणे' म्हणजे झूम संमेलने आणि ई-मेलस, नवऱ्याची काळजी घेणे तीन वेळेच जेवण, चहा, उपहार

- ४) तसेच पार्श्वभूमीवर कोरोना वायरस ची काळजी, सगळे थोड्या-थोड्या वेळाने हात साबणाने धुतात की नाही? हे बघणे आणि जी लोक थोड्याश्या जागेत रहातात, ज्यांच्याजवळ आजारी म्हातारी लोक आहेत अश्या स्त्रियांबद्दल न बोललेलेच बरे! लॉकडाऊन परिस्थितीमुळे कामकाजी महिलांचे रोजचे वेळापत्रक कोलमडले तिच्या तब्येतीवर विपरीत परिणाम झाला, जर घरातील कामातली तिची जबाबदारी कुणी समानतेने उचलली, तर तिची परिस्थिती बदलेलकामकाजी महिलांना हे उमजायला हवे की "घरातून काम" म्हणजे "घरातून काम" "घरतले काम" नव्हे

संदर्भ—

लोकसत्ता— एप्रिल ते जुलै २०२०

□□□

**Key Words:** MSMEs, Pandemic, Covid-19, Challenges, Measures.

### **I. INTRODUCTION:**

The world is battling with modern horrors like the COVID-19, which has left the entire world befuddled and in the lurch as to how one virus has brought the entire world to a standstill. This devastating virus which is declared by the WHO as the pandemic has taken over almost 195 countries in its grip.

This virus is mounting a very serious threat to the global economy as well, which is already in grave peril. There is no doubt that the Indian economy, which is already sputtering, is growing at one of the lowest rates in the last six years. And now, a new set of economic challenges unleashed by this virus is leaving many sectors in tatters.

It is a well-known fact that in the global supply chain, China plays a very pivotal role for India and its MSME sector as well, this sector is largely dependent on China for its raw material. For example, Indian drug makers source almost 70 per cent of their ingredients from Chinese factories and Chinese goods worth \$30 billion. Thus, complete lockdown of China and partial lockdown of India has led to various issues ranging from shrinkage of exports, cessation of production, non-availability of manpower, the uncertainty of consumption, and liquidity squeeze in the market as well.

According to the Confederation of All India Traders (CAIT) which represents 70 million traders in India and the majority of them are MSME. The trade impact for India is estimated to be around Rs 380 lakh and the chemical sector is expected to take a big hit of Rs 12 crore 90 lakh. Micro, small and medium enterprise is the sector which was already reeling under huge distress firstly because of demonetization, then because of poorly implemented GST followed by the prolonged economic slowdown and finally, the biggest of all - the COVID-19 which

is going to aggravate the crisis in this specific sector further.

As the COVID-19 pandemic in India has already entered into the second stage and as many experts are saying that we will be entering into the third stage very soon that involves the spread of this pandemic from cluster to community. After the country is put under lockdown till May 3 one thing is pretty sure that the MSME will be taking a maximum hit and that the distressed sector will render many people jobless and will lead to the closure of thousands of industrial outlets forever.

### **II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

1. To Understand the Nature of Covid-19 Pandemic on economic activities.
2. To Study the Significance of MSME Sector in Indian Economy.
3. To Study the impact of Covid-19 on MSME Sector in India.
4. To Study the challenges faced by the MSME Sector due to Covid-19 Pandemic.
5. To Study the Measures announced by Government and RBI.

### **III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

Research methodology is analytical in nature based on secondary sources like reports, interviews, press release, articles from standard and reputed sources.

### **IV. MSME SECTOR: AN OVERVIEW:**

The Covid-19 pandemic has left its impact on all sectors of the economy but nowhere is the hurt as much as the Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises (MSMEs) of India. All anecdotal evidence available, such as the hundreds of thousands of stranded migrant workers across the country, suggests that MSMEs have been the worst casualty of Covid-19 induced lockdown. It has also been reported that just like the first relief package, called the PM Garib Kalyan Yojana, which was announced by the government on March 26, the second package, too, would primarily focus on the MSME sector. A closer look at the anatomy of the MSME

sector explains why MSMEs are so vulnerable to economic stress.

Formally, MSMEs are defined in terms of investment in plant and machinery (Chart 1). But this criterion for the definition was long criticized because credible and precise details of investments were not easily available by authorities.

#### Existing MSME classification:

**Table:1: Criteria: Investment in plant & machinery or equipment**

Classification	Micro	Small	Medium
Manufacturing enterprises	Investment <25 lakh	Investment <5 crore	Investment <10 crore
Service enterprises	Investment <10 lakh	Investment <2 crore	Investment <5 crore

(Source: Financial express)

#### Revised MSME classification

**Table:2: Composite Criteria: Investment and Annual Turnover**

Classification	Micro	Small	Medium
Manufacturing & service enterprises	Investment <1 crore and turnover < 5 crore	Investment <10 crore and turnover < 50 crore	Investment <20 crore and turnover < 100 crore

(Source: Financial express)

That is why in February 2018, the Union Cabinet decided to change the criterion to "annual turnover", which was more in line with the imposition of GST. According new definition, a micro enterprise will be one with an annual turnover less than Rs 5 crore; a small enterprise with turnover between Rs 5 crore and Rs 75 crore; and a medium enterprise with turnover less than Rs 250 crore.

#### V. DISCUSSION:

##### V (A) IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON MSME SECTOR IN INDIA:

This pandemic has shaken and deteriorates the global economy. In this article we will try to overview the probable impact of Covid19 on Indian MSME. It is too early to estimate how deeply the pandemic will affect MSME. Covid-19 has moved from a health crisis to an economic crisis. This pandemic destroyed the business cycle all over the world. Around 100 countries have closed national border. During the past month global supply chain has been collapsed. Global economy could shrink by almost 1% in 2020 due to Covid19 pandemic.

India is a developing country. The position of India's Micro, Small and medium enterprises (MSME) is the largest in world after china. MSME plays a significant role to accelerate the growth of Indian economy. But the position of MSME will be very unimaginable and unpredictable after this epidemic.

The state of Uttar Pradesh has the largest number of estimated MSME with share of 14.20% of total MSME's in the country. West Bengal comes as close second with a share of 14% followed by Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra at 8%. Indian economy that desperately needs immediate assistance, it is Micro, Small and Medium enterprises to survive. In India there are over 63 million MSME units in India.

The Indian MSME will be impacted significantly due to the outbreak of Covid19 in near future. Visualization of future existence of Indian MSME is completely impossible and uncertain at this moment. To contain Covid19 spread India has declare 21 days complete lockdown in each state which may be extend according to the situation.

Normal business activities are being completely stopped for all type of business organization. This standstill for couple of month will be a very crucial for Indian MSME. However if the pandemic proliferates and prolonged lockdown would exacerbate economic trouble.

India's growth may fall below 3% in financial year 2021 under this scenario (KPMG report). Coronavirus outbreak is having a stark effect on small business businesses as the situation drags on (National Federation of Independent Business). There will be unemployment situation rises around 8000 to 10000 in the coming couple of months, since people displaced from their jobs for maintaining social distancing guidelines.

But for some businesses the impact may be positive. Those businesses which deal with essential items which is required for livelihood experiencing stronger sales due to Sharpe rise

in demand for product. Consumers are buying essential commodity more than necessary which ultimately leads to exponential growth in sales. The stutter buying in huge quantity of essential commodity leads to increase the price of commodity due to lower supply and high demand. For packaged food business this critical situation has some opportunity to expand their business. Every family have been quarantine in their home. They are not allowed to move from one place to another. In this time business who deals with packaged food can grab the opportunity by making home delivery and create a healthy relationship with society.

SMEs who deals with export, there will be slow down of export business. Service sector is also slowing down since more people opting social isolation like salon shop. MSME sector in India will face the problem like low liquidity or cash flow and lack of workforce since daily-wagers have gone to their villages.

Lack of workforce will have to be a negative impact on production. Lower production means lower supply and lower supply will create the inflation environment. But government has started taking some initiative to keep the MSME segment afloat. The RBI recently introduced long term repo operation (LTRO) worth 100000 crore, as a result bank can increase lending at cheaper interest rate. Such type of initiative will give some help to MSME sector.

Those SME's which are listed in BSESME exchange there is a possibility to decline the share price. People will hesitate to invest in SMEs stock after this epidemic as a result supply will be greater than demand which leads to decline the share value.

The impact of lockdown will be very discomfort for Indian MSME because in India most of the small business transactions are done in cash and payment to the workers and laborers are also made in cash. Small businesses are not very much comfortable to adopt digital practices in its business.

Due to this crisis small businesses will try to adopt digital practices in its business. There are chances to arise the problem of liquidity crunch and without adequate liquidity the small business might be close down in coming future. As a result workers will face layoff and unemployment in near future.

Workers are moving towards native house from work place. There is a very fragile situation for workers during this time. 19% to 43% of the MSME may disappear if epidemic persist 4 or 8 weeks. MSMEs have gone through most difficult time in the last 3 years (All India Manufacturing Organization). They faced one setback after another. Sign of red alert are already visible. MSME will have to face huge financial burden of unpaid salaries which lead to loss of employment, unpaid EMI whose negative impact will be reflected in the balance sheet of small firm.

Due to lockdown, movement of goods from one country to another country has been stopped. One of the positive thing due to this crisis is that those enterprises who deal with import and export business, they can be self reliant and will try to produce goods within India instead of import which will improve balance of payment situation to some extent. There is a great opportunity for SME which belongs to chemical sector. They can extend its product line by making hand sanitizer product whose demand is to increase in right now. Apparel sector can also grab the opportunity by making face mask.

Poultry firm is facing lots of problem due to shutdown. Demand of chickens has been decrease with falling rate 20 per kg from prevailing market price 90 per kg. To alive the poultry, the owner of firm will have to maintain fixed cost as a feed for poultry even there is no sale.

Haats in some rural area are main source of revenue of rural people like Odisha, West Bengal and Chhattisgarh. Haats are being closed down. Starvation situation will arise if lockdown

continue to around 8 weeks. If we go to the agriculture business, harvest season will begin and there is a shortage of worker for harvesting wheat which could lead to rotting of crop in the fields. As a result price of flour may be increase after this epidemic due to lower supply. This will be crucial for keeping the supply chain of food grains alive.

## V (B) CHALLENGES:

### 1. Payment of Statutory dues:

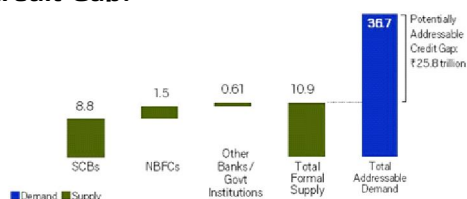
Though the bank dues have been deferred, the immediate challenge of MSMEs will be to pay their statutory dues, wages and pressing creditors. They are set to face an acute cash crunch due to a sharp fall in business and operational challenges with low or zero manpower over the next few weeks since migrant workers are fleeing to their hometown.

Ravi Venkatesan, chairman, Global Alliance for Mass Entrepreneurship (GAME) has said that 19% to 43% of the MSMEs may disappear if the crisis persists 4 or 8 weeks.

### 2. GST Payment:

To begin with, most of them are not registered anywhere. A big reason for this is that they are just too small. Even GST has its threshold and most micro enterprises do not qualify. This apparent invisibility tends to work for enterprises as well as against them. Being out of the formal network, they do not have to maintain accounts, pay taxes or adhere to regulatory norms etc. This brings down their costs. But, as it is clear in a time of crisis, it also constrains a government's ability to help them. For instance, in some of developed countries, the government has tried to directly provide wage subsidy and extra credit to smaller firms but that could happen because even smaller firms were being mapped.

### 3. Credit Gap:



(Source: Financial Express)

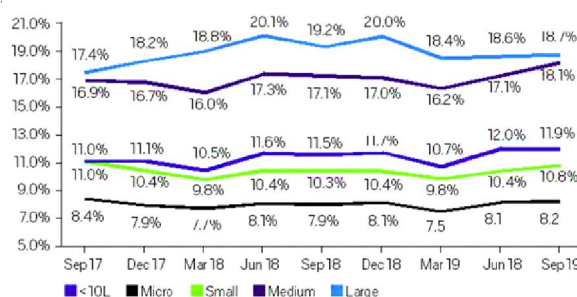
Related to this is possibly the single-biggest hurdle facing the MSMEs – lack of financing. According to a 2018 report by the International Finance Corporation (part of the World Bank), the formal banking system supplies less than one-third (or about Rs 11 lakh crore) of the credit MSME credit need that it can potentially fund.

In other words, most of the MSME funding comes from informal sources and this fact is crucial because it explains why the Reserve Bank of India's efforts to push more liquidity towards the MSMEs have had a limited impact.

### 4. Bad loans:

A key reason why banks dither from extending loans to MSMEs is the high ratio of bad loans; data show higher slippage for relatively bigger enterprises.

Fig. 2: Segment wise NPA



(Source: Financial Express)

### 5. Delay in Payment:

The other big issue plaguing the sector is the delays in payments to MSMEs — be it from their buyers (which includes the government also) or things like GST refunds etc. The total lockdown has raised a question mark on the existence of many primarily because these are not firms that have too much cash to wait out the crisis. That explains the job losses, he said. According to a recent survey he did for “small and medium” firms in manufacturing, only 7% said they will be able to survive for more than three months with their



cash in hand if their business remains closed. A big hurdle to restarting now is the lack of labour availability.

#### 6. Delay in launch of new product:

Major big concern of MSME units are delay in launch of new product, inability to meet demand from essential industries, tough social distancing. State bank of India has set a target to distribute 700 crore to MSME in Mumbai. The government is working on 1 trillion packages. There is a possibility to change the definition of MSME. The proposal is still to be approved. The Indian government will also need to increase insolvency limit for SMEs and MSME to 1 crore from 1 lakh.

#### 7. Liquidity Crunch:

The major concern for MSME will be liquidity crunch due to the covid-19 outbreak. Lack of liquidity will disrupt supply chain and labour availability. Many units have paid their workers' wages for March in full and are prepared for April payment while there is no revenue now. In addition there are bills like electricity bill, water bill that also have to be paid but without revenue or substantial government support, there is no way they can carry on in May and beyond.

#### V (C): POSSIBLE MEASURES:

The RBI has been trying to pump money into the MSME sector but given the structural constraints, it has had limited impact. Hetal Gandhi, Director, CRISIL, believes that there are no easy answers. The government can provide tax relief (GST and corporate tax), give swifter refunds, and provide liquidity to rural India (say, through PM-Kisan) to boost demand for MSME products.

**Relief measure taken by Government of India (GOI) for MSMEs:** Government of India announces 20 lakh crore economic packages on 12.05.2020. It is around 10% of country GDP which will help India to become Self Reliant and boost Make in India initiative. It's time to "Be

Vocal for the Local". There will be five pillars of Self Reliant India.

**Economy:** An economy that will bring quantum jump rather than incremental changes.

**Infrastructure:** that will become modern India's identity.

**System:** A system that will be based on technology driven which can help us to realize 21<sup>st</sup> century.

**Demography:** our vibrant demography will be our strength.

**Demand:** the cycle of demand and supply which require each stakeholders of the supply chain to be active.

Indian MSMEs will play a significant to become Self Reliant India. To become "from local to global" of MSMEs are major emphasis of India. Indian MSMEs will be badly affected by Covid-19 pandemic. It plays vital role in employment generation in India. To strong the foundation of Indian MSMEs and to achieve the dream of Self Reliant India, Government of India has taken different type of measures.

The first phase of ANB FOCUSES ON msme as well as the finance sector, the reason for targeting MSMEs is that this sector is not just vulnerable but it has highest amount of potential for generating economic activities, generating employments and generating livelihood to maximum number of people across all geography of the country.

1. **Emergency Working Capital for business including MSME (Rs. 3 lakh cr):** MSMEs are vulnerable section who typically operate for 30-45 days since the lockdown and due to Covid-19 Pandemic MSME comes under pressure and they are facing a liquidity crunch. Which is identified by govt and support the MSMEs . they have launched Emergency Working Capital for business including MSME for the purchase of raw material, sundry expenditures, rent etc.

2. **Subordinate Debt for stressed MSMEs**: MSME also comes under stressed and that would reflect in financial institution so to protect these financial institutions, Banks and NBFCs government has decided to subordinate debts and outlay for this is RS.20,000 cr. Around 2 lakh MSMEs are likely to benefit. Those MSME which are NPA or are stressed will be eligible to avail this benefit.
3. **Equity infusion through Fund of Fund**: Accessing of finance is always being a big hurdle for MSME. To overcome this problem Rs 50000 crore equity infusion for MSME has been arranged through fund of fund. Fund of Fund with corpus of Rs 10000 crores will be set up. It will help to expand MSME size as well as capacity and will encourage MSMEs to get listed on main board of stock exchange.
4. **EPF support for business & workers**: Under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package (PMGKP) Rs.2,800 Cr is provided for EPF Contribution. for taking benefit of EPF scheme, government has announced for the next 3 months government will pay contribution of payment of 12% of employer and 12% employee contributions in EPF by which companies can get some breathing space by reducing cost element and at the same time this measure takes into consideration that employees or workers or labourers interest should be protected. Another imp measures that EPF rates have been reduced to 110% which is the intervention resulted in almost Rs.6,750 cr.
5. **Collateral-free Automatic Loans**: The government has announced 3 lakh crores collateral-free loans to meet operational liability and buy raw material and restart business till 31<sup>st</sup> October 2020. 45 lakh units will resume business activity and safeguard jobs. MSMEs whose outstanding up to Rs 25 crore and turnover 100 crore are eligible to avail such benefit.
6. **Special Liquidity scheme for NBFC/HFC/MFIs**: they are going from reduce stress from NBFC/HFC/MFIs by providing special liquidity scheme to them with Rs.30,000 cr.
7. **Partial Credit Guarantee for NBFC**: To overcome the problem of Credit guarantee for MSME sector, Partial Credit Guarantee scheme for NBFC/HFC/MFIs are injected by Rs.45,000 Cr. For disbursing to MSME sector.
8. **Liquidity through TDS/TCS rate reduction**: one more intervention that TDS and TCS rates are deducted by 25% by which employer and employees would be in less stressed. In order to provide more funds at the disposal of the taxpayers, the rates of Tax Deduction at Source (TDS) for non-salaried specified payments made to residents and rates of Tax Collection at Source (TCS) for the specified receipts shall be reduced by 25% of the existing rates. This will release liquidity of Rs 50000 crore.
9. **Global tenders to be disallowed upto 200 crores** to overcome unfair competition from foreign companies. This will be great move towards Self-Reliant India and support Make in India
10. **Marketing and Liquidity help**: e-market linkage for MSMEs has been promoted to act as a replacement for trade fairs and exhibitions. Fintech will be used to enhance transaction-based lending using the data generated by the e-marketplace. MSME receivables will be released within 45 days.
11. **Liquidity injection into DISCOMS**: another measure for Distribution companies i.e. Discoms Which Distributing Electricity from Our Generation units to households those DISCOMS also given a support of 90,000 cr. This is very critical intervention as

distribution companies are expected to provide seamless distribution of electricity in the country and this matter is analysed in great depth. To avoid the circumstances for bringing DISCOMS under further stressed. govt thinks this is a measure area to be protected at this time

#### RBI MEASURES:

To inject lifeblood to the MSME sector, the government needs to soon arrive at a fiscal stimulus. The Reserve Bank of India declared several monetary policy measures to curb the impact of the coronavirus pandemic:

- Declared a considerable cut in the policy repo rate by 75 basis points to 4.4% – lowest policy rate in this century
- Announced to inject around ₹ 3.74 lakh crore liquidity into the system
- Allowed a 3-month moratorium on payment of instalments on the existing term loans. RBI has also opened another ₹ 50,000 crore in refinancing window for Nabard, SIDBI and NHB under which:
- Banks will require to make these investments within one month from receiving the funds from the RBI
- Reduced the liquidity coverage ratio to 80% from 100% previously, and provided a special financial facility of ₹ 50,000 crore to All India Financial Institutions (AIFIs) at the repo rate

Although these announcements are expected to assist the MSMEs in tackling economic stress, they may not prove to be remunerative immediately as the demand is likely to remain low due to the prevailing lockdown restrictions and low business emotions.

The Minister for MSME and Road Transport and Highways said that the government is working on an agro MSME policy that will focus on entrepreneurship development in rural, tribal, agricultural, and forest areas for manufacturing products using local raw material.

While the measures are taken a focus on easing the short-term liquidity concerns, the stimulus package, soon to be announced by the government, needs to be far-reaching for the MSME sector to tide over the impacts of the pandemic.

#### VI. FINDINGS:

1. MSME loan portfolios of non-banking financial companies (NBFC) may see a significant increase in delinquency levels. according to the CARE Ratings. The risk of delinquencies also exists for financiers offering unsecured loans to SMEs who typically rely on the assessment of the estimated cash flows with high yield. “Lockdowns, disruptions in supply chain and impact of large industries loans would increase immediate delinquencies in this segment,” the agency said.
2. According to a study commissioned by All India Manufacturers Organisation (AIMO), India is currently home to over 75 million MSMEs and close to 25 per cent of these firms will face closure, if the lockdown imposed due to the COVID-19 goes beyond four weeks while a whopping 43 per cent will shut shop if panic extends beyond eight weeks. MSME forms the backbone of the Indian economy and is one of the most crucial segments that let the economy grow by leap and bounds. The sector which provides employment to over 114 million people and contributes to more than 30 per cent of the GDP is going through one of the tough phases, thus actions are required immediately.
3. MSME segment struggling to survive and scale amid Covid has been among the five sectors adversely affected by the pandemic, RBI said in a survey. Even as majority sectors have witnessed “sizeable and immediate revenue losses”, the adverse impact has been in sectors where “consumption spending is discretionary in

- nature,” said the systemic risk survey by the central bank published recently.
4. The MSME sector is affected because of a lack of cash flows. Low demand, lack of manpower, stuck working capital, and lack of capital may lead to further stress on employment,
  5. More than 99 per cent MSMEs are micro-units. In manufacturing, there are around 16 million units employing around 9-10 people and are ancillary to large companies. Their recovery depends on the recovery of large businesses and to whom they supply goods. Capital goods recovery will take 1-1.5 years.
  6. The challenge particularly concerning credit access has been seemingly addressed by the government to help MSMEs resume activity. Under the Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme, as of July 23, 2020, the amount disbursed by public and private banks to Covid-hit MSMEs stood at over Rs 82k crore out of more than Rs 1.30k crore sanctioned

## VII. SUGGESTIONS:

- a. The government should create a corpus to help MSMEs pay wages, it said, adding that extension of non-performing asset norms cases to 150 days from the present 90 days. It has also suggested that ad-hoc limits to an extent of 25% of sanctioned limits may be allowed by banks on SOS basis to overcome temporary liquidity crunch.
- b. Taking into consideration the widespread havoc wreaked by the COVID-19, the government needs to come up with a constant tracking mechanism and should announce immediate relief measures to shore up the confidence in this very important sector which has taken a beating due to a flurry of disruptions introduced by the government. A stimulus financial package is required to re-energise the market economy. Many countries like the

USA and China have rolled out many new measures to save MSMEs from the COVID-19 threat.

- c. The government needs to arrive at a decisive plan to revive the MSME sector. However, it may not be an easy task as it will take time for the situation to get anywhere near normalcy. Working capital will continue to be the mainframe of the sector, and any shortage at it will challenge its survival. Having said that, the allocation of a contingency fund for the MSME sector is the need of the hour, whereas, businesses need to rework on their budgetary requirements and restructure accordingly to keep functioning.
- d. India has 63 million MSMEs but only 32% of them are digitally engaged and 68% are too far to adopt digital practices. The untapped portion of MSMEs must change their strategy and digitize their business processes to survive in long run. To adopt digital practice is really difficult for some MSMEs but without adopting digital practice it will be very difficult to survive during post epidemic as people will continue to avoid meeting and social gathering.
- e. High credit support and available of working capital.
- f. Adopting more sustainability practice which leads to environment conscious.
- g. MSMEs should given more emphasis on innovation. Of course innovation in MSMEs business is amazed but innovation will be indispensable for MSMEs after this epidemic, other they cannot exist.
- h. Cross train staff practice will be helpful to some extent in the business premises, so that they will be able to perform variety of roles in business.
- i. Giving more emphasis on working capital management. Quick collection from

receivable will be helpful to meet wage and salary expenses.

#### VIII. CONCLUSION:

Considering the current situation, the need of the hour is the allocation of a robust fiscal package to revive the confidence of the MSME sector and thereby initiate economic recovery. It is also important that the financial relief not just provide temporary relief by infusing short-term liquidity, rather address medium to long term requirements. It is critical for the government to introduce a policy framework, keeping various scenarios in mind, and foster a holistic approach toward building the MSMEs resilience to the pandemic outbreak, as once the pandemic fades out, the nation will require its growth engine to start building the economy.

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## IMPACT OF COVID – 19 ON THE LEGAL SYSTEM : WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO YOUNG ADVOCATES

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### Abstract

The impact of Corona pandemic is unprecedented and unimaginable, and on many counts, it is a massive human tragedy in the recent history. All are affected. While the poor are traumatized, the lower and middle classes are struggling to manage the financial needs of their families and safeguard their dignity. The glaring inequalities and vulnerabilities in the public domain especially in the legal profession have been exposed by the microscopic Corona virus. The lockdown has brought great disparity within various sections of the society, so much so amongst the legal professionals who are deprived of their day to day professional work. The advocates are not an exemption to the Corona phenomenon. It has created vacuum among many advocates, especially the young advocates including the interns. Several of them found it difficult to articulate and share their helplessness and susceptibility. The pandemic and the consequent lockdown have left several lawyers grasping at straws. Since the COVID-19 lockdown was announced in India on 25<sup>th</sup> of March, courts across the country have only been taking up 'urgent' matters and what amounts to urgency is largely left to the discretion of court officials. This hiatus has come with a heavy price for junior and struggling advocates, who used

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to depend on everyday hearings for their income. This paper highlights the impact of the lockdown along with its economic downtrend on the legal profession and especially on young advocates.

**Key Words: Corona; COVID-19; lockdown; urgent; advocates.**

## INTRODUCTION

Immediately after the lockdown for the entire nation was announced which was initially for a period of 21 days in order to contain spread of the COVID-19 virus and which was further extended resulted in a complete slowdown of our day-to-day life. In our country, in the legal arena, things are all set to take a paradigm shift. We all are aware that some legal professionals in India are renowned and their image is well known in the public. Such professionals have earned money by charging hefty counsel fees. However, this section of rich lawyers occupy a comparatively small portion while majority of the lawyers, especially in the lower courts, function on a day-to-day basis or on a case-to-case basis and hence, when the courts stop functioning, their economic condition becomes parlous. This noble legal profession is balanced only due to the service rendered by this majority section. During this pandemic and also post-COVID-19, the four Cs are going to play a crucial role. Hence, in addition to the Client, Court and Counsel, Cost would invariably be deciding the major direction in all respects. Most of the litigants are concerned with their personal liberty and deprivation of properties are the two major sources of plausible conflicts leading to litigation. At the very outset, the most pivotal issues would be (i) the dispute's value and (ii) alternative possibilities to settle as far as possible at personal level or by promise or threat. In other words, unless extremely necessary, many of the potential litigants would be shying away from tilting for the court option even if remedies are apparently favourable.

The theory "Survival of the Fittest" of the famous English Naturalist, Geologist and Biologist Charles Robert Darwin is the theory which is now applicable to Indian legal professionals. Only the ones who have deeper pockets and connects, e-knowledge, better edge over e-com management support and court craft besides excellent communication skills would be surpassing the rest in the struggle for existence. Robust socio-economic policy, early economic recovery, sustainable environment and health care management system, stable corporate and revenue laws and supporting judgments and Bar-Bench-Government cohesion in future litigation management are some of the basic parameters for turning the present gloomy situation into positive outlook in the near future.

## IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE LEGAL PROFESSION

Due to the imposition of nationwide lockdown, advocates are deprived of their work. After the imposition of the lockdown with an emphasis on social distancing, the Judiciary, from the Apex Court of India to the lowest court in the pyramid, decided that they would attend only to extremely urgent matters through video conferencing. What counts as an urgent matter has been left to the discretion of the court officials. In this manner only a limited number of cases are being listed in the Courts, which are approximately less than 10-15% of the normal listing of the cases. Due to the imposition of a complete lockdown and curfew etc. and on account of restricted movements, clients are also unable to reach in order to meet or take the assistance of their advocates. Thus, in the present scenario, it can be said that the legal profession in the country has halted. The struggling advocates were not fully prepared for this rough patch situation created due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In the lawyers' circle, a vast majority of the advocates are daily wage workers especially the junior advocates. These young advocates have to face such economic misery

even during the court's vacations. Many advocates start saving atleast a month prior in preparation for such vacations, where expenses are cut to brace for the impact of holidays. A professional be it legal or otherwise won't be able to earn anything for his livelihood unless he works.

#### **DISPARITY AMONGST THE LAWYERS**

Some advocates in the legal profession charge lakhs for one hearing of a case. This is a small minority group but they corner a disproportionate number of important matters in the courts. Currently, due to sudden imposition of the lockdown, a majority of the lawyers are at technically unemployed and their situation would improve only when the courts starts functioning normally like before. Besides this the unequal mix has also exacerbated the condition of struggling lawyers as the present limited number of extremely urgent litigation goes only to a selective number of senior advocates during this lockdown. Generally, every first generation lawyer has a struggling story. Complete with its own esoteric rules and rituals, the field of law is a closed sphere, which are completely unfamiliar to someone new to it. It is an undisputed fact, that the advocate fraternity has no social security as they are private professionals unlike salaried employees. We must also remember that every aspiring lawyer has crossed the struggling phase in his or her initial days of practice.

#### **STEPS TAKEN**

The affluent and well-settled members of the legal profession, stepped up first to take a call as to how they could support their struggling and suffering fellow colleagues. But many Bar Associations as well as some established Advocates have shown insouciance and naught concern towards their struggling brethren in these tough times. While some of the State Bar Councils have countered to the lockdown problem by coming up with a proposal of financial aid to the needy lawyers, some State

Bar Councils have formulated of providing a lumpsum amount to the needy lawyers after scrutinizing their applications thereby giving them some financial assistance. But whether that would be a sufficient amount for survival particularly when the lock down period has extended for almost six months is a question to ask as many advocates are staying in rented or licensed houses with their families. Moreover, most of the Advocates have their offices located in the close vicinity to the courts which accrues heavy rent charges. Due to the lockdown many advocates were not able to work or earn money. To pay the rent they have to depend on their daily earnings but with no such earning the situation has become worse. Further burden of maintaining their families, to pay for their livelihood and moreover to maintain such premises without any income for months has all together become an strenuous task for these professionals.

#### **FORMULATION OF POLICY DECISIONS TO NEEDY ADVOCATES**

In this situation if the struggling legal professionals are compelled to vacate their rented premises or are compelled to pay their rent under such conditions it will set a tainted paradigm as the non-payment of rent may lead to the termination of their rent agreements. Hence, under such circumstances the respective Governments should come forwards with policy decisions for the protection of tenants who belong to the legal profession, by relaxing the payment or waiving or suspending the rentals during this crucial period. After the removal of the lockdown, it might take few months for the court to start on with their normal working, whereof the present distressing situation for such legal professionals may not improve. Probably this would be the perfect time for the Government of India as well as different State Governments to formulate beneficial policies in order to help the vulnerable among the needy Advocates to survive from this



crisis. Some policy decisions have already been taken by the Governments to benefit the other sections of society such as labourers, migrants, people in small sector trade, small scale industries, students etc. A similar beneficial policy decision would help to facilitate and support lawyers under this distress time. Though, the time is tough and we are aware that it may change, yet, we must learn the ability of embracing the change.

### SUGGESTIONS & CONCLUSION

**The following issues could be explored in such a clamorous situation.** Such steps will not only help the prospective clients and potential litigants in protecting their rights but will also help in the recovery of legitimate dues, defending undue claims and demurs and lodging protest against unlawful claims and complaints in the future.

- An emergency or a must be created in order to aid advocates during such emergency situations as they are not salaried employees. Though this job is considered as 'white-collar professional service' no bank is ready to give loans unless one is a highly earning reputed senior advocate or else the Bar Associations or the Bar Council should come forward and stand as a guarantor so that the banks can provide loans to the needy advocates with minimum interest rates

- A cooperative bank account should be created in all the Bar Associations from which advocates can avail loans.

- The Government and the Bar Council should release a part of the Advocates' Welfare Fund, which is under the custody of Law Ministry, to all advocates who need this support. This cash support could have been asked to be repaid within certain period.

- The e-filing and video-conferencing facility should not be forced upon the advocates. If this is considered as a possible option in an emergency scenario, then the state should work towards investing in establishing high speed

internet sources and must also train the advocates free of cost thereby considering it as part of judicial reform.

- The law offices, wherein junior advocates are interning, should take care of their well-being so as to avoid any kind of dependency as any dependency on government for financial assistance may destroy the independence of the advocates and may eventually destroy the dignity of this noble profession.

Public never see advocates as a poor class of people. Only a few are aware of the struggles, pains and anguish of this community. The pandemic and its resultant lockdown have brought out the hidden vulnerabilities of this community, especially of the young and struggling advocates. The recommendations mentioned above are concrete and practical. The time has come wherein the state and advocate fraternity must wake up to the hard realities of the legal professionals and explore ways and means to safeguard and protect the dignity of this profession. Time, however tough it, may change. We must learn the ability of embracing change and thus the legislature must also take effective steps to give financial assistance to the all needy lawyers.

Nevertheless despite all the problems and issues faced, we must continue with the age old process of writing, reading, speaking and listening as we can never know when opportunities will come knocking at our door. We must keep ourselves upbreast by upgrading ourselves with the new technology, attending e-conferences, webinars and workshops and must write articles, deliver e-lectures, appear in virtual court matters not only during but also post COVID-19. Last but not the least, we must mind our personal and family health by maintaining social distancing, using PPE as necessary, not spitting in public places and complying with all the applicable rules that are needed in combatting the COVID-19 virus. The time has come to be open and to welcome the

"new normal" as it comes positively, as change can never be constant and changes are good for all.

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## COVID -19 PANDEMIC : CHALLENGES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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#### ABSTRACT:

The Covid- 19 Pandemic has disrupted the life of every human being globally. It has brought life to a standstill in all sectors of the economy and posed a great threat and a challenge to the Indian Economy in the fields of Higher Education. The Pandemic has been a bane as it has affected lakhs of human lives globally. It has & been a great challenge to Educational Institutions and campuses, which are closed all around the world. All of a sudden we find restrictions in the fields of Education, Businesses, Trade and Movements.

When we look at from the Indian perspective, we find that Educational activities have come to a standstill for 32 crore learners in schools and colleges. Our Teaching - learning process has moved from off line to on line. Despite all these challenges, Higher Education has reacted positively and converted all these challenges into opportunities to ensure a continuity in the teaching learning process.

This research paper highlights on the major impact of Covid-19 pandemic on Higher Education in India and the adoptive and

suggestive measures taken in overcoming the Covid-19 crisis. The Covid-19 pandemic had been a boon to many teacher- learners as new modes of learning, new perspectives and new trends have emerged, which would not have been thought of, had such a pandemic not occurred.

keywords: Covid-19, Pandemic, Online Teaching, Higher Education

### INTRODUCTION:

The second week of March saw the closure of Educational Institutions in the country as a temporary measure to contain the spread of the novel coronavirus, which had affected our country. A month passed and still there was no certainty on when the educational Institutions would reopen. This was a very critical and crucial period for the Education Sector as School Exams, College Exams, Board Exams, Entrance Tests of various competitive examinations, University exams were held up during this period. Days and Months passed and still there was no immediate solution to stop the outbreak of Covid-19. Life came to a stand still in all sectors of the Economy. In particular, the pandemic had affected the Higher Education Sector, which was a major and critical determinant in the country's economic future. Life for students who were to travel for education and employment to countries like U.K. U.S.A and Australia came to a major halt. This also affected the job offers for students within the country. The Covid-19 pandemic transferred the lives of teachers from the chalk-talk model to the Model driven by Technology. The need of the hour was now to adopt a good educational strategy in order to develop the skills of the younger generation, so that there is better employability, productivity, health and well being in the years to come and there is better preparedness in conducting online education.

### NEED FOR HIGHER EDUCATION :

The challenges posed due to Covid-19 have helped the Higher Educational Institutions

to easily adapt to the Virtual and Online culture. These on line workshops, webinars and collaborative workshops have helped in bringing about an overall effectiveness in the teaching learning outcomes.

### OBJECTIVES:

- To explore the transition from offline to online teaching.
- To Examine the need for online Teaching.
- To Evaluate the existing online teaching techniques.
- To design an educational models as a tool for overcoming the problems of online teaching - learning process.

### KEY WORDS

**COVID-19** : COVID-19 OR CORONAVIRUS disease is a contagious disease caused by the droplets of saliva, or discharge from nose, when an infected person coughs or sneezes. It is a contagious disease, whereby the person experiences sore throat, fever, breathlessness, body pain, loss of taste and smell, headache and tiredness. The transmission of Covid-19 can be slowed down by washing your hands from time to time or sanitizing your hands with an alcohol based rub and not touching your face.

**PANDEMIC** : PANDEMIC is an epidemic that has affected a large number of people globally and where the disease has reached multiple or more than one continents.

**ONLINE TEACHING**: ONLINE TEACHING is a distance program whereby there is use of computer or other electronic devices. Here, there is transfer of knowledge by the teacher from within the confines of her home, while learning for the student happens sitting at home, through the use of Electronic devices.

**HIGHER EDUCATION** : Higher education is a Learning Centre training where Training or education is imparted in a formal institution of learning which includes schools, colleges and Universities,

### DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS:

In a study by Mark Bowen (2020) 'Covid-19 has changed how we teach students', it is found that virtual platforms such as Microsoft Teams, Zoom, Video Conferencing, Video Recordings, Webinars, Live-Stream Videos create dynamic sessions and though the online sessions have been challenging, it has been accepted and adapted by the academicians and students as well.

Findings of the study were that the staff and the students are coming together, so as to make use of the situation in the best possible manner.

Philip A. Ortiz (2020) on 'Teaching in the time of Covid-19', it is found that instructors and curriculum developers are trying to adapt to the transition quickly by not trying to lower the standards in higher education, but by revisiting the courses, so that there are better learning outcomes. There, also has to be different learning tools, so that the Course content can be delivered aptly.

Findings of the study were that virtual Collection of knowledge base and new learning resources have to be made available to the community of educators

Ferwerda, Bruce (2017) in his study, 'Personalizing Online Educational Tools', has summarized that as more and more people turn to online resources to learn, there is a need for the systems to understand and adapt to the needs of their users. He concluded that as users, we are exposed to new content and the first impression from the System makes a lasting impact and a commitment to the program.

In short, our personal and professional lives are increasingly dependent on electronic gadgets and communication tools, as we move ahead in the 21st century. This switch from offline to online teaching has provided an excellent opportunity for Higher Education, Industry and Research- academic centres to fulfil their short term and long term goals.,

Based on the review of literature on online teaching, the researcher has designed an educational model as a tool for overcoming the problems of online teaching learning process.

#### **First, Emergency preparedness for unexpected problems:**

The Faculty, has to be prepared while switching on to the online education mode, as there is every likelihood for computer servers to shut down due to over load, network issues. There has to be an emergency or contingency plan B and C under these circumstances to address these issues.

#### **Second, Course Content to be divided to Smaller units:**

The Faculty, has to break the course content while teaching each module, and each module should last for not more than 20-25 minutes for better clarity.

#### **Third, Use of voice in Teaching:**

The Faculty, should modulate and adjust their voice in online teaching and speak slowly, so that students get the important points.

#### **Fourth, IT Support:**

The Faculty, should take the assistance of IT support, so that they are able to assist the students to put across questions in chat box and answer them, so that the students are comfortable with online teaching.

#### **Fifth, Modify the learning requirements:**

The Faculty, should modify the students learning requirements, anxiety issues in order to strengthen high level active learning outside the class.

#### **Sixth, combine Online learning and offline self learning:**

The Faculty, should combine online and offline self-learning by giving short assignments from time to time. Also, feedback should be provided and adjustments have to be done in online teaching, to facilitate better interaction

#### **Conclusion : -**

This research paper concludes that through the educational strategies developed,

online education can be made more effective. Also, the characteristics of - the target audience are to be considered, so that the content can be delivered in the right manner. Appropriate guidance and support are also to be provided, so that there is continuous participation and concentration in making teaching learning process effective.

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## COVID 19: Awareness in Female Youth about Dirty Money

Shailendra Kamalakant Prabhu

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#### ABSTRACT

The study shows that the disease transmission through currency interchange has been conducted by scientists in the late 1800's and early 1900's, which has confirmed the theory of finding bacteria's and virus on the surface of currency notes and coins.

Thus research has confirmed the theory that paper currency is the perfect breeding ground for these microorganisms to travel and propagate various contagious diseases. Further folded currency notes enable longer life to these microorganisms. Certain studies indicate that the life of these microorganisms on paper currency is approximately 72 hours and that on coins it could be more than 11 days.

**KEY WORDS:** Diseases, Microorganisms, Contagious diseases, Contaminated Money, Hygiene, Transmission, Proliferation, viruses, Bacteria.

#### I INTRODUCTION

Identify the propagation of Disease through mass usage of contaminated Currency and the need to promote Cashless transactions to overcome this menace.

How does currency act as a carrier of Diseases!

Paper and metals are known to be carriers of deadly infectious diseases and currency note and coins falling under these categories are susceptible to transmitting such diseases. It's a common factor that currency notes and coins change hands several times

before it reaches an individual and thus carries the risk of getting infected by their usage. They are hence termed as Dirty money for being a medium of proliferation of deadly diseases. And to take special care in COVID- 19 Pandemic for handling contaminated notes and coins.

Along with the currency notes some of the other transmitters of such diseases to human beings include products like napkins, soaps, towels etc. Such transmitters infect people who are next in the chain and cause severe health issues by transferring viruses / bacteria's to the individuals and reducing their immunity.

As currency notes are the largest mode of doing transactions among individuals it is easily the highest vulnerability agent to promote diseases in the society.

**Dirty Money: A deadly carrier of contagious diseases?**

Any individual can contaminate currency notes by bad hygiene habits like – touching a currency note without washing hands appropriately after toilet usage, using saliva to count notes, coughing or sneezing into the currency note and exchanging such contaminated notes with others.

These contaminated notes then acts as carriers of bacteria or viruses to spread diseases to the next individual. Currency notes being the largest mode of money interchange would thus transmit the deadly diseases to the community as a whole who tends to do transactions through money exchange.

The higher bacterial contamination is inversely proportionate to the index value of the money. It may be noted that higher denomination currencies are less prone to contamination as the probability of multiple exchanges are far smaller as compared to the currencies with lower denominations.

Though initially currencies were made using paper the newer technologies has enabled currencies to be made using a blend of cotton,

linen and animal gelatins for reduced wear and tear. Current technological advances have enabled printing of polymer based currency notes which is water proof and non-absorbent.

The life of these microorganisms are dependent on various environmental factors like temperature, humidity etc.

### **Outcome of Various Researches on Transmission of Diseases through Currency:**

Few currency notes had more than 1.35 lakh germs in a study conducted by Health Commission Agency in New York. Certain currencies being circulated in India has found to carry diseases like TB, peptic ulcers, meningitis and throat infections. Almost 36 thousand Americans die of flu every year. Of this 10% is contributed by paper currencies. Almost 25% cases of Hepatitis cases reported in UK were found to be spread through paper currencies. Currency handling by individuals infected by wounds. Human body warmth acts as an agent for faster growth of these microorganisms.

To study the awareness about Dirty Money among college going female youth.

## **II REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Janardan Lamichhane and co-authors (2009). The currencies used by public transport in Nepal were found to be extremely contaminated with various pathogenic bacteria followed by the currency used by butchers and food sellers. These microorganisms could be one the major causes of widely transmitting diseases. Eight different pathogenic bacteria were isolated that are known to be involved in transmitting various diseases. A lot of people lose their life every year in Nepal due to transmittance of diseases by these kinds of bacteria. Use of paper money could be one of the major sources of transmittance of such diseases in Nepal that provide platform for the growth of such bacteria. Public awareness of using paper currency in circulation became essential for the safety of human health.

Frank Vriesekoop and co-authors (2012). In light of our international findings, it is recommended that current guidelines as they apply in most countries with regard to the concurrent hygienic handling of foods and money should be universally adopted. This includes that, in some instances, the handling of food and money have to be physically separated by employing separate individuals to carry out one task; whereas in other instances, it could be advantageous to handle food only with a gloved hand and money with the other hand. If neither of these precautions can be effectively implemented, it is highly recommended that food service personnel practice proper hand washing procedures after handling money and before handling food. Other factors that appear to influence the number of bacteria on bank notes were the age of the bank notes and the material used to produce the notes (polymer-based vs. cotton-based).

Frank Vriesekoop and co-authors (2016). In this study we report the underlying reasons to why bacteria are present on bank notes and coins. Despite the use of credit cards, mobile phone apps, near-field-communication systems, and crypto currencies such as bit coins which are replacing the use of hard currencies, cash exchanges still make up a significant means of exchange for a wide range of purchases. The literature is awash with data that highlights that both coins and bank notes are frequently identified as fomites for a wide range of microorganisms. However, most of these publications fail to provide any insight into the extent to which bacteria adhere and persist on money. Coins were found to be strongly inhibitory to bacteria with a relatively rapid decline in survival on almost all coin surfaces tested.

Maria Jawed and co-authors (2017). The paper is referred to as the substance during the manufacturing process; this is an appropriate name as bacteria require a substrate for growth.

There are several reports of the occurrence of the micro-organisms, in particular bacteria, on cash banknotes and coins. Modern banknotes are made from a special blend of 75% cotton and 25% linen with small segments of fiber, so 'paper' money is something of an anisomery. This study is designed to provide the first insight to add to the limited body of literature on microbial contamination of currency (Pakistan currency circulating in country, papers as well as coins currency) and to address growing community concerns about the risk associated with microbial contamination and handling of money in the country and electronic transaction.

V. P. R. B. Ranjith Raj and co-authors (2018). This study aims to create the awareness on diseases that could be transmitted through currency. Based on the responses from the subjects, statistical analysis was performed and the results were tabulated systematically. Currency in the form of cash and coins being the most successful and easy way to transact money, it also acts as a vector for transmissible diseases, further research may be conducted to make it antibacterial, and washing hands or sanitization must be followed after handling currency or switching to digital transaction are the only possible solutions to this problem. Usage of money is one of the vital requirements in the century, cash and coins are the most common and easy way to transact money. Infectious diseases and transmissible diseases are prevalent and its prevention is recommended for the welfare and the safety of the community.

### III OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To assess the knowledge about Dirty Money among college going female youth.

To identify the other options to avoid contaminated Currency among female youth.

### IV RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### STUDY DESIGN

Survey conducted with the help of google forms and distributed amongst female youth in

various colleges of SNDT University. Total 252 female youth sent their responses. Sample size: 243

## TOOLS

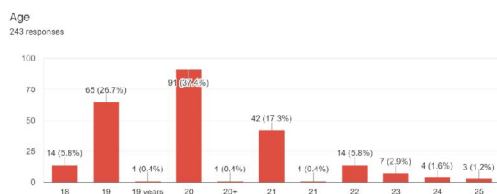
The survey tool developed for this research was used for data collection.

**Sampling** – Non Convenience sampling: The sample consisted of college going female youth between the age group of 18 to 25. Data were collected from 243 youth. The data were collected from arts, commerce and science and BMS female youth of SNDT University colleges in Mumbai city.

The sample was selected taking into consideration the total number of youth representing these two streams. Accordingly data were collected from 252 female youth, but in the final analyses only 243 youth were taken as they have not filled up the questionnaire properly or not responded to all the questions.

The sample was unequal as most of the data were collected from the youth belonging to Commerce/Arts stream of Mumbai city under SNDT University of Mumbai. Majority of the youth who enroll for Commerce/Arts course are females and that was reflected in the sample distribution. Non-convenience sampling method was used for data collection.

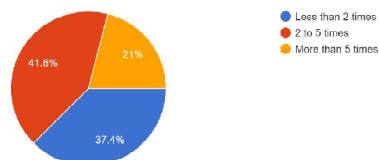
Chart 1: Percentage of Youth Age



Above pie chart shows that 5.8% youth are of age 18, 27.1% youth are of age 19, 37.8% youth are of age 20, 17.7% youth are of age 21, 5.8% youth are of age 22, 2.9% youth are of age 23, 1.6% youth are of age 24 and 1.2% youth are of age 25.

Chart 2: Percentage of Market Visit for shopping

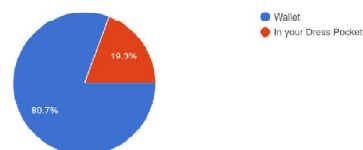
How many times in a month do you visit market or buy goods from shop using cash?  
243 responses



Above pie graph shows that 37.4% youth visit market less than 2 times a month, 41.6% youth visit market 2 to 5 times a month and 21% youth visit market more than 5 times a month

Chart 3: Percentage of return in form of currency notes and coins.

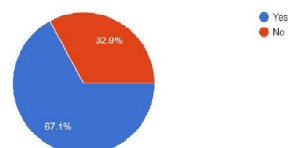
When you buy goods and pay by cash and balance which is returned in form of currency notes and coins, where do you keep it?  
243 responses



Above graph shows that 80.7% youth keep their cash in wallet and 19.3% youth keep cash in their dress pocket

Chart 4: Percentage of currency notes and coins are carrying diseases

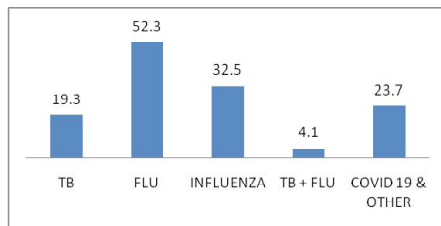
Do you know that the currency notes and coins are carrying diseases?  
243 responses



The above graph shows that 67.1% youth know that currency notes and coins carry diseases, 32.9% youth do not know that currency notes and coins carry diseases

Chart 5: Percentage of knowledge on diseases comes from notes and coins

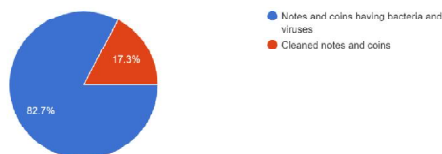




The above bar graph shows that 19.3% youth said that TB is transmitted due to currency notes and coins, 52.3% youth said that Flu is spread due to currency notes and coins, 32.5% youth said Influenza is spread due to currency notes and coins, 4.1% youth said both TB and Flu is spread due to currency notes and coins and rest 23.7% youth said that other diseases are spread due to currency notes and coins

Chart 6: Percentage of contaminated notes and coins

What does contaminated notes and coins mean?  
243 responses



Above graph shows that 82.7% youth said that contaminated notes and coins means they have bacteria and viruses and 17.3% youth do not know that contaminated notes and coins carry diseases

Chart 7: Percentage of knowledge on cleaning of notes and coins

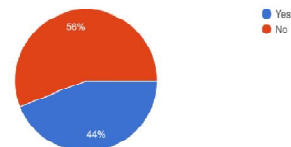


The above bar diagram shows that 35% youth said that Machine Wash is the form of cleaning coins and notes, 29.20% youth said that Soap Wash is the option for cleaning coins and

notes and remaining 35.80% youth said others, giving various options of cleaning coins and notes

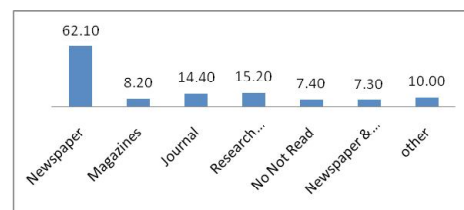
Chart 8: Percentage of knowledge about bank cleaning notes for ATM

Do you know if the bank cleans the notes which you get from ATM to remove bacteria and germs?  
248 responses



Above pie chart shows that 56% youth know that currency from ATM carries bacteria and germs and 44% youth do not know that currency from ATM carry bacteria and germs

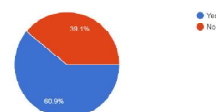
Chart 9: Percentage of reading article on Dirty Money



Above bar graph shows that 62.10% youth read about Dirty Money in Newspaper, 8.20% youth read about Dirty Money in Magazines, 14.40% youth read about Dirty Money in Journal, 15.20% youth read about Dirty Money in Research Papers, 7.40% youth do not read about Dirty Money, 7.30% youth read about Dirty Money in Newspaper and Journal and 10.00% youth read about Dirty Money in other ways

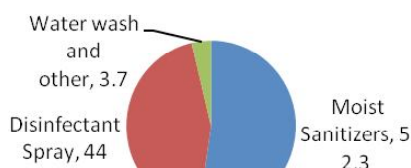
Chart 10: Percentage of knowledge precaution to avoid diseases by notes and coins

Do you know how to take precaution to avoid the diseases spread by currency notes and coins?  
543 responses



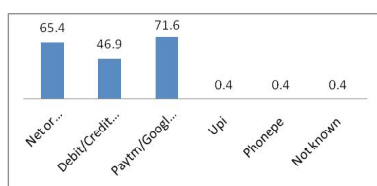
Above pie graph shows that 60.9% youth know how to take precaution to avoid spreading diseases through currency notes and coins and 39.1% youth do not know how to take precaution to avoid spreading diseases through currency notes and coins.

Chart 11: Percentage of knowledge to clean money at home



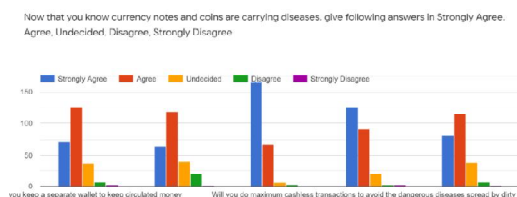
Above pie graph shows that 52.3% youth know how to clean with Moist sanitizer, 44% youth know how clean notes and coin by Disinfectant Spray and 3.7% by other ways to clean currency notes and coins at home.

Chart 12: Percentage of knowledge to avoid cash transactions



65.4% youth uses Net Banking or Mobile Banking to avoid cash transactions, 46.9% youth uses Debit or Credit cards to avoid cash transactions, 71.6% youth uses Paytm/Google Pay to avoid cash transactions, 0.4% youth uses UPI to avoid cash transactions, 0.4% youth uses PhonePe to avoid cash transactions and 0.4% youth said they do not use cash transactions

Chart 13: Prevention and Suggestion Chart to avoid Diseases



## V SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Study will help to revise newer ways of avoiding money contaminations.

Study will help to revise use of non touch technology in handling currency.

## VI LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The scale that was used to measure knowledge of youth about dirty money was not standardized. In addition, only percentage analyses were carried out there was no use of higher order statistics.

## VII ANALYSIS

Percentage analysis of various types of answers given by the female youth was carried out.

## VIII FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Female youth are not really having knowledge of the Dirty Money and contaminated notes and coins and how to take precautions to avoid deadly diseases and how to manage money in circulation with hygiene way.

The notes and coins in circulation go in many hands like beggars, dirty people who are staying in slums and dirty places. Even drug addicts handle notes and coins so it is possible to get drug attach with notes and coins which may affect the youth.

So found female youth are not taking proper precautions of handling dirty money

## IX RECOMMENDATION

Invention of Internet Banking and Online Payment Wallets like Paytm, G-Pay, PhonePe are one of the ways to avoid the actual cash transactions which is carrying bacteria, germs which is known as Dirty Money.

Debit cards and credit cards also knows as plastic money can be used to avoid cash transactions

## X CONCLUSION

On the basis of obtained results, it can be said that majority of the female youth are using cashless transactions. Very few of them did not know about dirty money. Most of them knew

the methods of sanitizing currency notes and coins. They also knew about the diseases that could be spread due to currency notes and coins. As shown in the questionnaire, female uses a separate wallet to keep circulated money. Once they are home, they keep all the cash in sunlight for some time so that all the germs and bacteria get killed. They also said that one should not touch their hands on face until they wash it after use of circulated currency notes and coins as they can spread diseases. Some of said it's possible **COVID-19** also gets spread due to Notes and Coins.

#### XI SUGGESTION

**Reasons for the presence of microorganisms on Currency Notes:** So Dirty money can cause contamination through nasal secretions, cough, sneezing, etc. One should not use saliva to count currency notes.

**Prevention from Contaminated Money:** Proper hygiene habits like washing hands regularly, Avoid using of Saliva for counting money. Cleaning and keeping clean notes and coins at home should be taken care by keeping money in sunlight for some time before using again for cash transactions which will avoid few diseases which may be harmful to the user. Ultimately, it will keep good health and hygiene at home. One should not keep money in circulation in their dress or near body to avoid skin diseases and breathing problems.

#### XII IMPLICATIONS

The present study will be useful to the educators to find out the consequences of keeping notes and coins near body to avoid deadly diseases.

Even study will give light to encourage researchers to find new effective methods to stop diseases spreading by dirty notes and coins.

It is one of the useful study related contaminated currency It will help the researchers to conduct the advance research on the basis of present study.

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## COVID-19 Impact on MSME and its Economic Revival Strategy

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### Abstract

India is anticipated to appear as one of the emerging economies in the globe over the next decade in the context of developing political and economic theme. The Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) segment is expected to play a significant role in the emergence of the Indian economy. The far-reaching impact of novel corona virus continues to evolve. The Indian government is taking enormous measures to curb the loss caused by global pandemic. India's MSME base is the largest in the world after China. This sector provides a wide range of services and is engaged in the manufacturing over 6,000 products ranging from traditional to Hi-tech items. The present pandemic situation has made its collision in various sectors over the economy. As the trade and industry actions come to stop due to prolonged lockdown, MSMEs need a fiscal stimulus. The present study is made as an attempt to analyse the structure of MSMEs

and the impact of COVID 19 on the functioning of MSMEs in India.

**Key words:** Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME), Indian economy and COVID-19.

### Introduction

Globally the MSME segment development has shown mixed results depending on various policies and initiatives undertaken by developing and developed economies during their critical economic lifecycle. Many developing as well as economies have verified that the MSME segment provides the backbone for sustaining growth and employment generation and provides stability during crisis. It is therefore very crucial that as India embarks on a new wave economy, it adopts an MSME opportunity framework that will provide the necessary impetus to seize the opportunities created by:

- Emergence of domestic demand led by significant increases in spending and consumerism;
- Increase in spending in infrastructure and defense sectors;
- Increase in foreign direct investments in existing and emerging businesses in India;
- Foreign companies investing in India for their global market requirements (Make in India); and
- The double digit growth expected in numerous business sectors.

In order to be globally competitive it will be essential for India's entrepreneurial skills to be global in their outlook and adopt innovation, develop world class technologies and to skill the nation's favorable age profile of human resources. India will have to build up great support in providing an accessible trade surrounding. The trade surrounding should aim to enable greater number of companies to sustain from a startup stage to the next level of growth and maturity and should nurture these businesses into billion dollar plus enterprises over the next decade. In India, MSME are humpty, assorted in type of business and are spread all through the nation.

### Importance of MSMEs for Indian economy

The MSMEs in India just like the population; only second to China and these were run by the owners with little or no support and revenue earnings as a priority. MSMEs are vital for the economy in terms of their contribution to the market and generation of employment in the country. The manufacturing output of MSMEs was close to 30 trillion Indian rupees during financial year 2015. Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) are at the heart of industrial activity in India. There are more than 63 million MSMEs, which account for 45% of industrial production, 30.5% of services sector and employ close to 110 million people. MSME sector has acted as a catalyst to bring about the socio-economic transformation of the country. Indian economy is likely to be a USD 5 trillion economy by 2025 and for which the contribution of MSME segment has become inevitable, given the right set of support and enabling framework. Today's environment of global competition and challenges has prompted many countries to take steps to encourage MSMEs and in India, too, this has initiated the need to evaluate a strategy to enhance their overall capabilities and provide support to MSME sector.

### Share of MSMEs in the Economy

There are approximately 46 million MSMEs across various industries, employing 106 million people. Overall, the MSME sector contributes 45 percent of Indian industrial output and 40 percent of exports. While most of the sector is un-organized (approximately 94 per cent), informal and un-registered, initiatives to have more enterprises registered are well underway. The contribution of the MSME sector to India's GDP currently stands at ~16 per cent on 2019-20, and is growing at a rate higher than the projected GDP growth rate. The contribution of MSME segment to the GDP in the developed global economies is in 25-60 per cent range.

### Employment opportunities

With the increase in MSME, there is a potential to increase its input to employment to over 50 per cent over the next decade. Growth incentives in the form of privileges and direct benefits for the MSMEs will encourage registration and participation in the growth opportunity.

### Covid 19 and MSMEs

The unprecedented lockdown due to Covid 19 has caused economic and financial stress in the Country. Provided the government of India's "Make in India" push, and to attract greater FDI, the Indian sector is floating for rapid growth and integration with major global value chains. The recent report states that 63.43 million MSMEs are in the country. The government has now announced changes to categorize MSMEs in India which will apply to both manufacturing and services sector who can avail and enjoy linked benefits.

As per the revised classification of MSME status as of 13 may, 2020:

Manufacturing and services	Enterprises with investments	Enterprises with Turnover
Micro units	Upto INR 10 million	Upto INR 50 million
Small units	Upto INR 100 million	Upto INR 500 million
Medium sized units	Upto INR 200 million	Upto 1 billion

Source: Ministry to MSMEs, INDIA

According to a study commissioned by All India Manufacturers Organization (AIMO), COVID-19 lockdown imposed India is presently home to over 75 million MSMEs and close to 25 per cent of these firms will face closure.

- It has become challenging for MSME businesses to keep their financial wheels turning during the lockdown period due to less revenue churn and the general uncertainty in the global financial environment.
- The income for businesses has reduced substantially due to a fall in demand: 39% of enterprises were not able to restock as per the demand largely due to a reduction in supply. Restocking is a bigger issue in rural areas where 85% of enterprises have not able been to restocking.

- Disrupted supply chains have further affected income: An increase in transportation costs for about one- third of the enterprises hints at disruptions in the supply chain.
- An increase in household expenses also reported a 45% decrease in business income.
- Cash crunch is one of the biggest problems faced by the entrepreneurs customers have stopped advance orders on the one hand receivables from customers have stopped advance orders on the other hand.
- The MSME sector faced a severe shortage of working capital, including delay in payments, shortage of labour and disruption in supply chain.
- MSMEs are uncertain of paying salaries and creditors given the current freeze on production and supply tied with slowing demand.
- The most emerging challenge is to meet fixed costs. In the absence of regular fund flow the problem will be more intensified if banks/NBFC create pressure on MSMEs for repayments of the dues.
- The impacts on MSME exporters can be gauged from the declaration of the World Trade Organization (WTO) which has projected that global trade in goods is set to decline sharply between 13 per cent and 32 per cent in 2020 as countries across the world are battling with the Covid-19 pandemic.
- The extended lockdown has severely impacted the import of raw materials (sports goods, silk, rubber etc.) transport of these selected imported materials should be allowed if they are stuck at ports or airports. Waiver of rents levied on MSMEs for raw material stuck at ports and container depots.
- State governments to be approached for taking suitable initiatives to exempt/reimburse the electricity and other fixed charges during this period.

### Conclusion

MSMEs in India, with their vitality, elasticity and pioneering drive, are prominently focusing on improved invention methods, penetrative promotion strategies and contemporary systematic administration capabilities to prolong and

reinforce their operations. They are poised for global partnership and have the potential to absorb latest technologies in diverse fields. Indian MSME sector is a role model which many other countries like to replicate. They play an important role in making India a manufacturing hub and “Make in India” campaign a success. The need of the hour undoubtedly is to provide sustenance to enterprises in this sector through suitable measures which would strengthen them to convert the challenges into opportunities for scaling new heights. The post-pandemic world will experience a dearth of capital and will require financial institutions to lend a helping hand to the MSME sector. The government will need to enable a comprehensive ecosystem for the MSMEs to get back on track and start conducting business. To achieve “Make in India” dream now it is an opportunity for the MSMEs to upgrade their technology and the expertise to manufacture high-end the technological products to support domestic manufacturers of the companies by providing capital to expand operations and cover for the supply gap from overseas.

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## A STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON ART MARKETING

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### ABSTRACT-

Present scenario of revolutionary type situation undoubtedly occurred due to covid-19 pandemic, since February 2020 to August 2020, during last six months and focus to contemplate on its impact that carved on various business sectors of the country. Art making and selling is one of the businesses run by well-established artists. Artists find the need to change it in the last few months.

Both the contemporary and traditional art has its own marketing strategies to promote and sell the art belonging in traditionally occupied routes. They have been traditionally preferred to willingly sell their art work physically official appearance in private galleries, in auction houses or via personally declared trade resources. These profitable trades happened on national and international platforms. To feed the needs of the artist, many marketing companies provide the choices to trade either physical source or online sources.

On the basis of information available on the website and online published thesis, the 41 companies were selected and with the help of it, search out the fact that, most of the artist community prefers the online methods utilized in art market to promote and sell their art work rather than physical method.

With the rise of the global market, an economic opportunity for the Indian artist to contribute their expressive work of art in the world market, and with the help of the modern vision ultimately the national movement was merged with the essence of the global art movement, that emerged the Progressive art movement in Mumbai in 1950.

According to the 8th annual Hiscox online art trade report 2020 the Online Art and collectible sales efficiently generated indicated the rise of art marketing via online mode increases in pandemic condition. Artists excessively use the online mode as compared to the last 5 years of its usage. Some are firm believers that the pandemic may serve as a catalyst for auction houses to embrace technology moving forward and also how the online auction platforms are attracting a younger generation of art collectors. On the other side of the physical events, some of the artists face the delay with the funded grants that the charitable organization efficiently allocates to artists. Artists are being impacted financially with such sources. Even the Artist Relief, which is generously providing financial assistance to artists impacted financially by the pandemic.

Indian Art production is full of varieties of traditional and contemporary works emerging at each day with multiple impressions of the surrounding and to get the attraction of the art lover, it is essential to adapt the catalyst to sell their work for livelihood. These catalysts have various roots to survive the artist, so I tried to search marketing strategies as the topic to guide the new artist generation and help to get exposure in the world.

### INTRODUCTION

The world history had depicted numerous issues, relates to the survival of being in the shadows of the great leaders who protected the fundamental rights of livelihood. Thus, the supernatural spirit of

the social leaders is put on the question of survival in the present scenario of covid-19, with the pandemic situation that has occurred since last few months. The concept of super human being was held in the interval and the common man, as if he were given the chance to lead the leadership for his own survival. This revolutionary type situation undoubtedly occurred against the biological war is set in each individual to become a leader and win the war for him, as if to declared himself as a covid-19 warriors of the century. The second distinct part of the social revolution is naturally concerned with the economic condition that becomes more challengeable to typically survive with the first one. The private or Government sector, accountable for economic condition had already started reviving their strategies of production houses. These strategies are like, Introduction of resolution to work from home, 50% cut off in salaries, 10% of physical attendance on own risk. The economy run under private sector had many published stories attached with, during the lockdown period and social inclusion of visual art is not spare away from it. With the legacy of creative culture in the contemporary art domains, visual art always remains well equipped in economic crises. Both the contemporary and traditional art has its own marketing strategies to promote and sell the art belonging in traditionally occupied routes. They have been traditionally preferred to willingly sell their art work physically official appearance in private galleries, in auction house or via personally declared trade resources. These profitable trades happened on national and international platforms. To feed the needs of the artist, many marketing company provides the choices to trade either physical source or online sources. But dedicated most of the art culture typically prefers physical sources in proper order to carefully secure the true aesthetic experience in faithfully executing the creative

work. Therefore, my research paper is concerned with the artist works executed for the analysis of the art market in present scenario, and the impact of the departure of the sale via physical routes and excepting the newly adapted online route. Further concerned is also become priority to find the impact of the new tool utilizes with the pixel photo copy that affect the buyer with actual essence of the art work than the virtual effects.

### OBJECTIVE

- 1) To study the strategies of art marketing on the global platforms in last five years.
- 2) To analysis the market value of an art works in global marketing system in last years.
- 3) To search and analysis the changes occurred in the art market due to covid-19 situation.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In my research paper, I had carefully collected the reliable data from the online sources positively relates to modern art – market and tried to establish the relativity of said, using different variable of the issues attached with, and tried to maintain the aesthetic impact of the artwork. To achieve the objective of the same, various sources from the online network and some of the online published thesis were referred to analyze the fact with the present situation.

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

On the basis of information available on the website and online published thesis, the 41 companies were selected and with the help of it, search out the fact that, most of the artist community prefers the online methods utilized in art market to promote and sell their art work rather than physical method. As these companies provide both the service with online and offline mode to promote Art Work in the Art market to get easy access for an artist situated in different parts of the world even the local artist utilizes it, almost 85 % in Covid-19 situation as compared to 24% in 2018, with multiple sources, like online auction,



online galleries, brick and mortar auction, advisory system, online magazine, online business, etc.

The annual turnover of 41 Company is systematically studied and categorized according to ascending growth happen with the approximate interval of three years. Sotheby's, Christies's and Bukowskis are economically the established companies traditionally operating since 1744. Operating throughout the multiple sources in the world with the intention to help artist with various business models of online auction, brick and mortar auction to sell art works. More than 350 auctions was arranged with approximate turnover of 80 million dollars to 200 million dollars annually and 1.9 million per month for 80 categories in artworks was made.

Heritage auction, Artnet, the arts trust p, Ufa online ag, eBay, art.com,, heffel.com, deviantart, and saffronart, lauritz.com are some of the ten established companies are established between 1979 to 2000 to provide the demands of the art market with an opportunity for upcoming artist to promote and sell their artwork. The platform creates a huge transaction of sale rising from 487 million dollars in the half billion dollar with extra rise of the participant as the membership holder to raise to 38 million registered member and 65 million visits per month on the online sites that with different location in the world with inclusion of India (Mumbai and Delhi.).

From 2001 onward the art market expanded its horizon with another 36 company that were introduce in global mart market with the global popularity in the art trading business and the rise in this business happened with the trading of 14 million Painting, Drawing, Sculpture and photography, 2 lakh register buyers, 4 lakh collector, 94 thousand art work, with entry of 100 artist.

With the rise of the global market, an economic opportunity for the Indian

artist to contribute their expressive work of art in the world market, and with the help of the modern vision ultimately the national movement was merged with the essence of the global art movement, that emerge the Progressive art movement in Mumbai in 1950. This local group was well equipped with global access and undoubtedly succeeds to adequately establish the functional connectivity between the modern nation and the modern language through their modern painting. The first economic success came with the art exhibition in 1950 and most of their work was sold, European collector: Thomas Keen recognizes the strength of artists like M.F. Hussain, Gaitonde, Ram Kumar, Raza and the artwork was sold To Herwitz and Herald Leventhal, the founder of American friends of India support group who also borrowed the artworks of painter Jamini Roy and Satish Gujaral with big prizes.

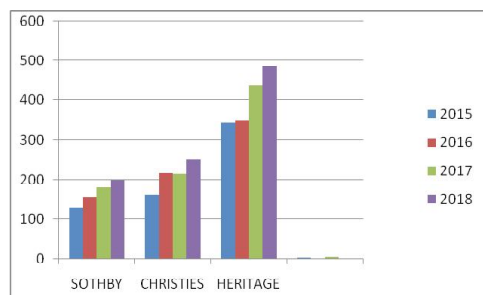
In 1960-Guggenheim Museum typically exhibited the two creative works of F. N. Souza in Europe followed by the hefty selling in 1961-66 on a large scale in the global market. No of M.F. Hussain works was sold out for the private collection and the potential buyer in common was an wealthy art collector Chester Herwitz and his dear wife Davida. Almost 3,000 artwork businesses occurred abundantly in the global market.

In 1995 - the royal family of the USA, had shown great interest in the auction, organized by Soothby company and 218 work business for Indian artwork project the popularity in the global market. In the direct continuation with the extraordinary popularity another fortunate chance was provided for Indian Artist to typically exhibit their creative works in the USA titled with 'Exhibition Of India: Contemporary Art From North Eastern Private Collection' gently held at the modern Zimmerli art museum. And most of the

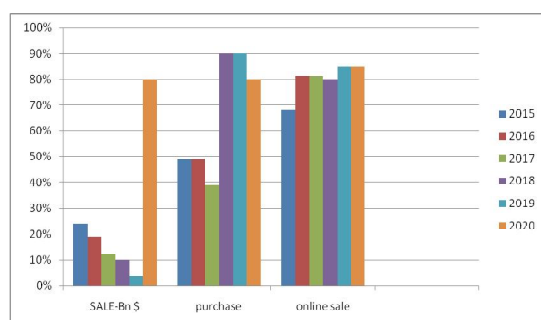
painter got hefty prices from the American NRI family of USA.

### ANALYSIS OF DATA AND INFORMATION

#### TRADITIONAL ART SALE BEFORE COVID -4YRS 2015-2018



#### SALE AND PURCHASE –CAMPARATIVE BETWEEN 2015 AND 2020



According to the 8th annual Hiscox online art trade report 2020 the Online Art and collectible sales efficiently generated an estimated \$4.82 billion in 2019 increased by 4% more than 2018. Therefore, the growth in this market has steadily declined in recent years; from 24% in 2015, 12.5% in 2017 and 4% in 2019. The Report 2020 suggests that despite a year of subdued growth in 2019, the pandemic could prove a crucial turning point for online sales. Despite a economic slowdown in the overall global art market, 80% of online art platforms realistically expect online sales to undoubtedly increase in the next 12 months. The economic impact of Covid-19 appears to have accelerated online sales so far, with online-only auction sales by

Christie's, Sotheby's and Phillips estimated to have generated \$370 million in the first half of 2020, 436% higher than the similar period in 2019; 65% of online sales platforms said they expected the pandemic to receive a lasting and transformative impact on the sector. 67% of leading platforms genuinely believing the online market will be traditionally dominated by a few global players within the next five productive years; some 63% expect existing art market operators such as galleries to emerge as the big online players while 48% expect an outsider (such as a start-up or tech giant) to disrupt the market; Over half (56%) of online art platforms (grassly down from 62% in 2019) genuinely believe the online art market will remain collecting-specific, with certain platforms dominating specific segments (like photography, prints, furniture or design).

Analyzing some of the optimistic views of economic experts from the art market following extraction in common are sort out to carefully study the direct impact of the present covid situation. Published most of their views responses to the slowdown activities that are experience throughout the art market. Many art fairs activities were rescheduling or halted for this year. The gallery owners planned to establish the online platform that can be hosted by other galleries for exhibition. Some of the art collector families find difficulties to adjust with the maintenance of the collection, which was initiated as business by their parents and fear to be closing forever. Many auction houses seamlessly transitioned from contemporary auctions to online auctions and private sales during the COVID pandemic. The role of Instagram in the art market is adapted to achieve the economics behind a small gallery and online art exhibitions giving rise to the young collectors and the growth of the online art marketplace expanding to micro level.

Some of the artist face the delayed with the funded grants that the charitable organization efficiently allocates to artists. Artists are being impacted financially with such sources. Even the Artist Relief, which is generously providing financial assistance to artists impacted financially by the pandemic. Some are firm believer that the pandemic may serve as a catalyst for auction houses to embrace technology moving forward and also how the online auction platforms are attracting a younger generation of art collectors.

Conclusion-

The second distinct part of the social revolution is naturally concerned with the economic condition that becomes more challengeable to survive with the first one. Analyzing Some of the optimistic views of economic experts from the art market following some of the extraction in common are sort out to carefully study the direct impact of the present covid situation. The annual turnover of 41 Company is systematically studied and categorized according to ascending growth happen with the approximate interval indicate the length of period for the maturity of the art work to stand firm with equal compete with the global counterpart in the global market.

Therefore the opportunity for the Indian artist to contribute their expressive work of art in the world market will provide an easy accessible platform wrap in lockdown period to the emerging artist, and standing along with the modern vision will ultimately boost the national movement in the global art market. Thus such kind of emergencies will guide the economic sector in the country similar to the Progressive art movement happened in Mumbai during 1950.. Analyzing Some of the optimistic views of economic experts from the art market there is the an open gate for micro level trade for the upcoming opportunist, artist to function from home, since the future policies relates to art trades will remains in continuation at least

for few years, providing the big turnover through accessing the creative talents in visual art via online networking process.

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## IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS WITH REFERENCE TO TEACHERS IN NAGPUR CITY

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### Abstract

Higher education is a backbone of any country, and it plays an important role in the economic and social growth of the nation. India with the second largest population have largest strength of students who are pursuing their higher education studies. With the spread of the COVID-19 around second week of March 2020 central and state governments across the country ordered to shut down the schools and higher education institutions to contain spread of virus. At the crucial time for the education sector; board examinations, nursery school admissions, entrance tests of various universities and competitive examinations, among others, are all held during this period. With the time the outbreak of virus increased and there was no immediate solution to curb the effect of pandemic, school and higher education institution closures was not only had a short-term impact on the continuity of learning for more than 285 million young learners in India but also stimulate far-reaching economic and societal consequences. Teachers are also impacted significantly at the workplace and personally. The impact of commotion was highly variable for HEIs that to remain active in the academic activities and to financial sustainability. Teachers are the pillars of the education systems and play vital role in

reaching learning goals irrespective of situation. This research paper aims at analysing the impact of Covid-19 on teachers work performance and professional growth in the higher education institutions also studies the role of ICT tools in teaching & learning process.

**Key words:** Higher education Institutions, Teachers, Work Performance, ICT tools

### Introduction:

The education is the core of human resource development of the country, it plays a momentous and educative part in socio economic growth of the nation. According to a report of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India conducted a survey on higher education and observed that there are 993 universities, 39931 Colleges and 10725 Stand Alone Institutions listed on their portal, which contribute to education. These institutions further reflect the student density of India as the total enrolments in higher education every year are nearly 37.4 million, reflecting the expanding horizons of the education industry. The sector was seen catching pace by the passing day until Coronavirus impacted the country intensely. The HRD ministry is engaged in bringing world class opportunities of higher education and research in the country so that students can get upgrade their skills and knowledge to compete with new competitive challenges.

But arrival of uninvited crisis of COVID-19 created problems and challenges at every corner of the world. The impact of disruption is highly variable on every sector as well as higher education also. Many countries decided to shut down the schools, colleges and universities. the closure also accords with the key assessment period and most of the exams has been postponed or cancelled. The pandemic created challenges in front of every one how to channelize the things smoothly in teaching learning process. Though top priority in this situation is to assure for adequate health

facilities, but with this we have to guarantee that the process of teaching and learning should run effortlessly to keep the students in learning mode because if the students will away from the learning process for long time, it will affect their social life and the drop out rate will increase. Teacher are the pillar of education system and they are the key to achieve learning goals, regardless of context and condition. In this COVID-19 pandemic also teachers are playing their role very well by adopting the ICT technology for teaching learning and evaluation process very effectually.

### Objectives of the study

- To study the impact of Covid-19 on the efficiency of the teachers.
- To know the benefits of ICT platforms during Covid-19 lockdown period.
- To find out how the lockdown period utilized for the professional growth.
- To analyse Covid-19 pandemic period made an impact on future of teaching learning process.

### Method and Materials

Teachers are also impacted significantly at the workplace and professionally by the effects of COVID-19 pandemic. To study the above-mentioned objectives of the research paper the data was collected through primary and secondary data sources. For the purpose of primary data collection, a survey was conducted with the help of structured google form questionnaire and sample has been selected from the teachers of higher education institutes of Nagpur city. For the purpose of this, a questionnaire was sent to 80 respondents, 76 respondents positively responded to the survey. The relevant secondary data was collected from various sources of information such as Research Papers, Reports, Books, Websites etc.

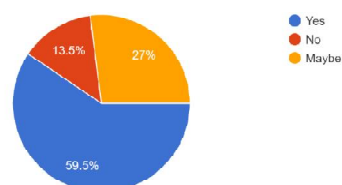
### Data analysis and Interpretation

The immediate solution with the COVID-19 pandemic was to adopt online teaching and learning platforms to minimize its impact on higher education institutions and to continue the

learning process. But the country like India with massive socio-economic inequality, different circumstances of students and teachers, it was too difficult to instantly shift from physical to virtual platforms. But with the effectiveness and adoptability skill of the teachers, they ensured the active involvement of the students in the learning process. The following survey was conducted with the help of structured questionnaire to know about the impact of COVID-19 on higher education institutions and the effective use of online teaching platforms for teaching and learning process as well as professional growth of the teacher.

1. Did Covid- 19 pandemic period have any impact on your work performance?

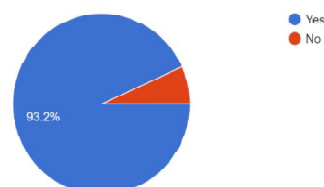
1. Did Covid-19 pandemic period have any impact on your work performance?  
74 responses



The survey shows that 59.5% respondents mentioned that there is no impact of pandemic on their work performance, while 27% reacted negatively, and they felt that pandemic effected their work performance.

2. Was the lockdown period utilised for your professional growth?

2. Was the lockdown period utilized for your professional growth?  
74 responses

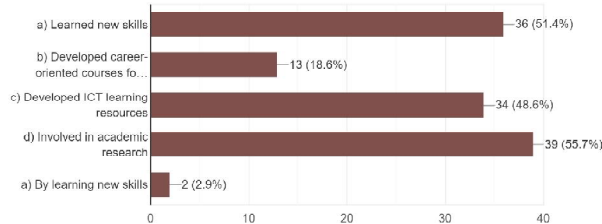


The study shows that 93.2% respondents utilised the lockdown period for their professional

growth by learning new teaching learning techniques.

3. If yes, how did you utilised your time for professional growth?

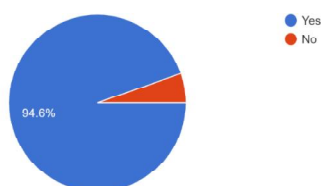
3. If yes, how did you utilized your time for professional growth?  
70 responses



Majority of the respondents utilised the lockdown period for learning the new professional skills, 51.4% respondents engaged themselves in learning new skills, 55.7 % respondents involved them in academic research activities, while 48.6% respondents engaged in developing ICT learning resources. The study also shows that only 18.6 % respondents tried to develop new career-oriented courses for students.

4. Did you help the students to solve their academic problems during lockdown?

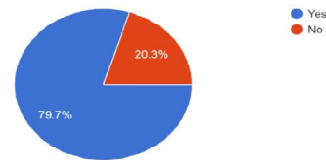
5. Did you help the students to solve their academic problems during lockdown?  
74 responses



The survey shows that 94.6 % respondents took initiative to solve the academic problems of the students during lockdown.

5. Have you used ICT resources to create new teaching learning resources?

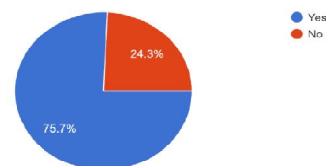
6. Have you used ICT resources to create new teaching learning resources?  
74 responses



It is observed that 79.7% respondents utilised ICT tools for creating the new teaching learning resources to connect with the students but 20.3% responded that they not utilised any ICT tools for teaching learning process.

6. Are you going to continue the use of online platforms for virtual teaching after lockdown?

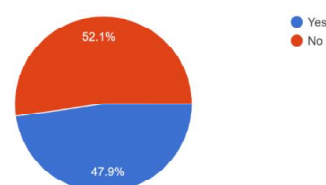
7. Are you going to continue the use of online platforms for virtual teaching after lockdown?  
70 responses



It is observed that majority of the respondents i.e. 75.7 % responded positively for use of online teaching methodology after lockdown, respondents were satisfied with online teaching platforms. While only 24.3% respondents mentioned that they will not use virtual platforms for teaching.

7. Is virtual classroom easier and more user friendly?

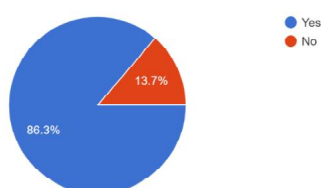
8. Is virtual classroom easier and more user friendly?  
71 responsee



There was a mix reaction for this question that 52.1% respondents said that virtual classrooms are easier and more user friendly but 47.9% respondents faced the challenges to work on the online teaching tools

8. Will there be any impact on student's performance due to the absence of physical classroom teaching?

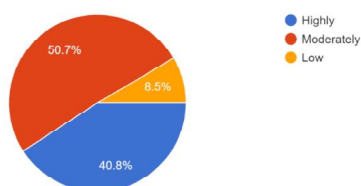
9. Will there be any impact on student's performance due to the absence of physical classroom teaching?  
73 responses



The survey shows that 86.3% respondents mentioned that there is an impact on students' performance due to the absence of physical classroom teaching and they are much interested in physical classroom teaching while only 13.7% respondents responded negatively.

9. How useful are the ICT resources during the pandemic lockdown period?

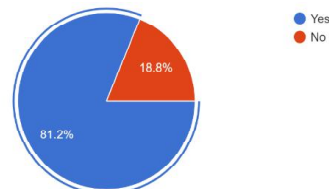
10. How useful are the ICT resources during the pandemic lockdown period?  
71 responses



50.7% respondents reacted highly satisfied to the usefulness of the ICT resources during the lockdown period. While 40.8% respondents moderately and only 8.5% respondents were low satisfied with the use of ICT tools.

10. Has pandemic slowed down the learning of the students?

11. Has pandemic slowed down the learning of the students?  
69 responses



With response to this question 81.2% respondents reacted positively and mentioned that definitely the pandemic slowdown the learning of the students and only 18.8% responded negatively.

### Findings and Conclusion

The COVID- 19 is affecting the people in all form and all over the world, economically and socially the citizens are suffering with this pandemic. The rising health emergency and national lockdown is disturbing the education sector also. This research paper conducted a survey to observe the impact of COVID -19 on higher education institutions, on the teacher's performance and the role of online teaching and learning process during lockdown period. Most of the teachers adopted the online teaching platforms for safeguarding the studies of the students and applied various online evaluation techniques for mapping the performance of the students. It may be first time the education system made a paradigm shift to the virtual teaching by merging the physical teaching with online teaching learning. While surveying it is observed that teachers experienced that the pandemic impacted the work performance and efficiency. Most of the respondents utilised their lockdown period for the professional growth by engaging them with various activities like learning new skills, by developing various ICT teaching techniques for harnessing their virtual teaching and learning skills. Teachers also involved in academic research in various stages in pandemic period. Most of the respondents



mentioned that they helped the students academically during the lockdown to solve their academic problems. Majority of the respondents utilised the ICT resources for creating the new teaching learning resources specially for virtual classes with the help of different webinars, FDPs, various online sessions. They also ready to continue with online teaching platforms after pandemic if there is a need. Teachers adopted the virtual classrooms very easily some may find it difficult but with practice and by implementing they also found it easy and user friendly. Most of the respondents felt that there is an impact on the performance of students, due to absence of physical classroom teaching. Every student is not comfortable in virtual teaching platform to share their queries. But the respondents accepted that the online teaching tools were very useful to connect with the students during pandemic period. Also, respondents experienced that pandemic diverted the mindset of the peers and slowed down their learning capacity. So, it is observed that with the help of ICT tools teachers were able to connect with the students to solve their academic problems and help them to keep in touch with the teaching and learning process. While studying it is observed that there are some challenges in online teaching which can be solved by taking certain measures. Also observed that this pandemic came with many opportunities for the teachers as well as students. students can utilise virtual platforms for online internship programs in any part of the world which will give them chance to acquire the practical knowledge about their subject with the help of teacher mentors. With this pandemic teacher and students realised the need of the automation in currents academic world. Also cleared the way forward to the digitalisation of the education sector for preparing teachers and students, for any uninvited situation, by imbibing the confidence without creating chaos or panic.

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## COVID -19: Role of Corporate Leadership in creating a new and better normal

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### ABSTRACT

The present pandemic situation had taken our normalcy, freedom, and peace of mind. In this short span of time, we found ourselves in an unexpected and scary environment as an enemy affected the entire economy. It will surely take time for us during this situation to imagine about better future. We are now trying to move towards a new and better normal. The future uncertainty, financial and job insecurities, fear of health, work pressures and isolation all together can make a huge impact on the businesses. If employees are not able to make themselves resilient and mentally determined, it is difficult to continuously perform at the output levels they did before the outbreak of pandemic. Corporate leaders need to focus on mental wellness and health of their employees. They need to take care of their own mental and physical health also. The paper will try to understand the need of new and better normal. It deals with the study of the role of corporate leadership in creating a new and better normal during Pandemic. Corporate leaders across the world are striving to create a new normal. Employees are constantly having a tough battle of choices between family safety and commitment to their organisation. Rapidly changing and uncertain situation brings a new

set of choices. During these tough times corporate leaders can help their employees bring out the best in them.

### Introduction:

COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered corona virus. This new virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. COVID-19 is now a pandemic affecting countries globally (<https://www.who.int>). We have never expected that we will go through such situation of COVID-19. Everybody is first worried of their lives. They are worried of their jobs and financial conditions as the pandemic situation is taking a long time to find a permanent solution. COVID-19 does not see the religion, gender, colour, language, financial status, societal status and borders before striking. Everybody is at the risk of getting infected by it. All sectors in the economy are affected by it. Corporate sector is not an exemption. After a long strict lockdown in the country to prevent the spread of Covid-19, we are now in the phases of unlock. We are moving towards new normal, which includes new ways of living our lives.

### Objectives of the Study:

To understand the need of new normal.

To study the role of corporate leaders in creating a new and better normal during present pandemic.

### Methodology:

The data is collected from secondary sources. Secondary source include News paper, Magazines, Journals and Websites.

### Corporate Leadership:

Corporate leadership positions are the, most prestigious jobs in a company's hierarchy. Top-level corporate leadership jobs are earned through many years of diligent work and consistent demonstration of leadership qualities. Corporate leadership executives are not only in charge of their subordinates, but must work with other executives to make the best

possible decisions for the company (www.learn.org). Leadership demands for training and talent. The present situation demands brainstorming and thinking of ways to make the company successful. As businesses are changing around the world in a way that's never been done before. The new normal demands for the new system and challenges for the corporate leaders to survive and remain successful (Raven, 2020)

#### **Need of move towards new and better normal:**

Till the time we do not find a cure or a vaccine for Covid-19, we will have to move towards a "new normal". "New normal" means the new ways of living our lives which would include work and interaction with people around us. In present situation we can say that we all may have to live in the "new normal" for a long time. We are learning to adapt our lifestyles to live with it as we have not found a vaccine for it. We all will have to adapt to this situation, until we find a vaccine for it or if herd immunity develops towards it.

Certainly our new normal will keep on changing. Even if the Government does not make it mandatory to wear face masks, we may still feel psychologically better only when we wear it. Corporate leaders may ask employees to work from home most the times and do more virtual meetings than traditional meetings. There may be hygiene awareness everywhere without any compulsion. There may be continuous increase in the requests for video on demand.(YLM, 2020). Being tired of living in cocoon during strict lockdowns with the fear of pandemic, we all need to move towards the new normal which will surely include following the required safety measures.

#### **Role of Corporate leadership in creating a new and better normal during COVID-19:**

Corporate have also to cope with extraordinary demands. The pandemic has brought an ultimate leadership test for the

corporate leaders. The corporate leaders have had to bring about the changes in micro habits which includes daily routines and as well as ways of working at work place. They have had to help themselves and their companies during this crisis and emerge to be stronger and move towards new and better normal. As leaders in corporate sector are on one side expected to take care of everyone in the company and on the other hand they have to take care of themselves. (Homayoun Hatami, 2020)

**Transformation:** Pandemic has brought all of us in times of transformation and not just changes. Transformation in businesses calls for looking with a different lens. It may be skills, roles, costs, structures or strategies (Kumar, 2020). Digital transformation has become an essential for many businesses in the present times of pandemic. Corporate leaders have had to re imagine how they evolve their workflows and processes differently in these tough times. Businesses have started exploring contactless sales processes enabled by technology. New normal demands for adopting digital transformation. Employees will have to therefore acquire skills and get adapted to use such technologies. We can take the example of online medical consultancy. (Singh, 2020)

**Employees' involvement:** It is all expected that leaders will face challenges in maintaining the financial health of their businesses. Successful leadership involves not only understanding finance, but also incorporate a financial thinking lens into every major business decision. At present situation it is important to enable employees say in decisions rather than just top down management actions.

**Work-life blend:** During pandemic as work from home becomes the new normal, there is a blend of work-life. It is now normal to see kids at home accidentally walking into live meeting. Elder family members seen moving at the background when an important corporate decision making is going on. Those who can

adapt quickly the new change, plan, prioritize and proactively participate will succeed at the new work-life blend.

**Managing Fear and Anxiety:** With a rising sense of fear and anxiety amongst employees, corporate leaders will have to adopt different methods to create a positive and healthy ecosystem where employees can prosper. It may include openness and frequency of different communication platforms, renewed focus on health and wellness initiatives. These all can create a support system for employees to rely on during present situation (Kumar, 2020).

**Emotional Quotient:** When employees are not only coping with the work pressures but also financial and personal anxieties. Empathy and Emotional Intelligence are the new game changers in businesses for new and better normal (Mehra, www.peoplematters.in, 2020). Corporate leaders will face with challenge to keep employees energized and motivated. Understanding employees and having patience will be the requirement of new normal (Singh, 2020). Emotional intelligence is demanded more among the corporate leaders. Corporate leadership demands the need to devise new ways to help employees cope with the present situation of pandemic and share their concern also. It is not easy going back to workplace in a covid-infected world and work with the same capacity, as that used to be before. An efficient communication, better practices for emotional & physical well-being of employees must be a priority (Mehra, www.peoplematters.in, 2020).

**Prudent mindset:** The financial crisis during pandemic not only just left millions of people but also may corporate insecure. It becomes the responsibility of corporate leaders and individuals to adopt a prudent mindset. Decisions taken towards ensuring strong cash position of the organization will surely be the priority to overcome the financial crisis (Singh, 2020). Adaptability is essential during the

present situation of uncertainty. Leaders are expected to think many steps ahead. During the pandemic crisis, leaders should be flexible and be able to take quick and right decisions. This requires for the leaders to sit regularly and go through the hypothetical situations that can happen, and have answers for the same before such situation arises. (Zak, 2020)

**Share how they are feeling as well:** In the times of pandemic employees are working remotely. It is difficult to see how employees are feeling. In the same way it is difficult for them to see for the employees, how their leaders are doing, as they are not able to see them walking in the office and around. It is important for the leaders to be honest and share how they are feeling with the employees. At the same time they should be able to make sound and logical decisions for Businesses. (Zak, 2020)

**Safety measures decisions:** With the phases of unlock during pandemic it cannot be recommended to reopen businesses completely. In the current scenario is not a wise thing to call all the employees at work place. However for few employees who are coming at work place safety training and measures should be provided. The corporate leaders should decide to call back their employees with all safety. Some safety measures that can be taken when getting back to work include- Regular sanitation, Digital payments in cafeteria and face recognition attendance. (Turakhia, 2020)

**Embrace uncertainty with a smile:** It happens, and it will, make this your philosophy. In the Covid situation clear answers to anything cannot be expected anymore. It is difficult for the leaders to always be prepared with right course of action to be taken at different situations. The more corporate leaders and the entire organization learn to be comfortable with uncertainty in the present situation, the faster they will be able to ease the impact and grab the opportunity that the new world will present and create a better normal. In the new normal

the corporate leadership must look beyond creating great interiors/exterior. The importance should be given to adding and acknowledging value to every role which may be big or small. The New Reality leadership is about maximizing the human spirit's creativity, talent and positivity that can outclass any digital creation in workplace and beyond. (Mehra, www.peoplesmatters.in, 2020)

#### Conclusion:

The present situation is really critical for the corporate leaders. This new normal needs corporate leaders who are brave, realist and alert of market conditions to grab the opportunity. The future uncertainty, financial and job insecurities, fear of health, work pressures and isolation all together can make a huge impact on the businesses. Present time needs values of compassion and empathy in corporate leadership. Sharing the feelings with employees is important, but over sharing is not recommended. Corporate leaders have to be foresighted with solutions ready to various problems that may arise in future. At the same time leaders will have to learn being cool with not having solution for all the problems during these uncertain times. They should find new opportunities for their financial stability and growth in the new normal.

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## A Study of the Emergence of Dalit Entrepreneurship for the Social Economic inclusion of underprivileged section of the society

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### Abstract:-

Recently the word risen Dalit Entrepreneurships or Dalit Capitalisms is limelight in the media which indicate the risen of the socio-economic status of certain groups such as SC/ST people through entrepreneurship or business. Dalit Entrepreneurships or Dalit Capitalisms means the people from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes are being engaged in the business or production and distribution activities. From many centuries SC/STs have been suffering and victim of rigid caste system prevailed in the society. They have been downtrodden, poor, deprived of basic human rights and faced the socio-economic problems. To empower SC/STs only reservation policy in government jobs and education sectors are not enough because of more than 25 percent of share of population of only Dalit communities.. Entrepreneurship is considered to be the most effective weapon for implementing social and economic changes in the life of SC/STs. After 1990, Liberalization policy has opened the door of business to all and Most of the SC/STs are first generation of entrepreneurs which are being faced the several problems like no previous history of business, lack of finance, absences

of kin in the business etc. To solve these problems, the DICCI has come into existence in the year 2005 and worked for the empowerment of SC/STs entrepreneurship. It is not only created dalit entrepreneurs but also build economy through Dalit Entrepreneurships.

**Keywords:-** DICCI, Empowerment, Entrepreneurs, Liberalization, Dalit.

### Introduction:-

Today most of the media are showing and highlighting the various stories and articles of raising the dalit millionaires in competitive world. As per the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> MSME Census show Scheduled Caste MSME has been increased by 24 percent annually from 10, 51, 903 to 28, and 34,000 in the year 2006-07. Even also the share of Scheduled Tribe MSME has been increased by 45 percent from 5, 22, 831 to 20, and 84,000 in the year 2006-07. It is indicated the economic and social inclusion of SC/STs through private participations in business in the form of MSMEs. In the year 2010, as per the report of Global Entrepreneurship that the prosperity and progress of nation is being mainly depended on the effective use of entrepreneurship and initiatives are taken by the societies to development entrepreneurship among them. The report is also emphasized on the involvements of all parts of the society which includes men, women, social weaker section, underprivileged groups like SC/ST, etc. Caste hierarchy model is malicious for the society and being made the worsen condition and shuffle for the SC/STs communities. Indian constitution has made changes several condition of Dalit through legal protection and reservation policy in government job, the education and political rights of equality, fraternity, for all the people. Reservation policy have worked effectively but very limited scope because large population of SC/STs therefore there is need to motivate them to participate in the private participation or business activities to improve their socio-economic condition. For the empowerment of

SC/STs there is an alternative option available in the form of entrepreneurship which is prevailed in the country after 1990, through liberalization, Globalization and Privatizations.

Entrepreneurship is considered to be the most effective weapon for implementing social and economic changes in the life of dalits. It is a weapon against poverty, unemployment, inequality, and various socio-economic problems which are faced by the SC/STs community. India is now moving towards the phrase of developed country, therefore it is need to uplift the status of SC/ST people and bring them into mainstream of the society. Without such large section of society we cannot achieve our goals. Most of the Dalits are first generation of entrepreneurs and came into existence after 1990 new economy reforms policy adopted by the nation. These people are faced the numerous problems such as lack of capital, unreliable source of credit, lack of social networks, absence of kin groups in the business and the tough competition from dominate business other caste groups. Therefore SC/ST Business people need a business body which can protect them as well as provide platform for business. There is need of nodal agency that can solve the issues and challenges are faced by the SC/ST entrepreneurs. The agency work on behalf of all SC/ST entrepreneurs and would represent the SC/ST role in the government decision making policy and affirmative action. These issues have given birth to Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DICCI)

#### Research Methodology:

The data has been collected through primary source in the form of structured questionnaire and covered the period from 2005 to 2017 in the Mumbai region from the registered members of DICCI Mumbai branch. It has been also collected through secondary source which is based on an extensive literature survey through various journals, magazines and Research papers, the news printed in the various

leading Newspapers as well as government reports such as Census 2011, even also internet survey is also used to browse the latest occurrences in the Dalit capitalism and collected information through website of DICCI.

#### Statement of Problem:-

The main aim of the research paper is to find out the Emergence of Dalit Entrepreneurship and impact of dalit capitalism for the Social Economic inclusion of underprivileged section of the society. It is also focused the role and support of DICCI to empowerment of SC/STs entrepreneurship. It is emphasized on the story of successful SC/STs entrepreneurs in the competitive environment which would to set the role model for the communities.

#### Objectives

The objectives of study are based on

1. To study the Emergence of Dalit Entrepreneurship DICCI and its roles
2. To study the socio-economic condition SC/STs.
3. To Analysis Social Economic inclusion of underprivileged section of the society through entrepreneurship
4. To study the achievements successful story of SC/STs Entrepreneurs. of DICCI
5. To find out challenges are faced by SC/STs Entrepreneurs.

#### Hypotheses

The following are the hypothesis of the study

i) The preference to become entrepreneur has been growing among the socially & economically backward communities like SC/STs

(ii) The entrepreneurship skill and assistance provided by the DICCI is contributing to the growth of entrepreneurship of SC/STs.

#### SC/STs of Socio-Economic status

The scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe people are the economic and social disadvantages groups among the society. It is also called Dalit. It denotes oppressed, suppressed, downtrodden people. According to the census 2011, The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes comprise about 16.6 percent and 8.6 percent, respectively. It indicates more than 25 percent share of population of SC/ST communities.

**Table: - 1.SC/ST Population as per the census 2011**

Sr.no		India	Maharashtra
1	Total Population	121,05,69,573	11,23,74,333
2	SC Population	20,13,78,086	1,32,75,898
3	ST Population	10,42,81,034	1,05,10,213
4	Total SC/ST Population	30,56,59,120	2,37,86,111
5	SC/ST Youth Population	19,86,78,428	1,54,60,972
6	National Demography of youth Population is 65percent of Age between 18-35 yrs	20.00 Crore (65percent of total SC/ST Population)	1.55 Crore (65percent of total SC/ST Population)

Source: - Census 2011

As per the latest census, 2011, the total population of India was 121, 05, 69,573 and Maharashtra 11, 23, 74,333 respectively. Total Scheduled caste population in India is 20, 13, 78,086. The state Punjab denotes highest SC population, is about 31.9 per cent of the state's total number population

### Socio-Economic status of SC/STs

It denotes the status of people in the society. It consists of people belonging of income, wealth, education, occupation and residence among the society. As per the Sociologists refers It consists of predicting the behaviour of people. Socioeconomic status denotes combination of economic and sociological factors which decide the position and status of people.

**Table: - 2 The employment of SC/STs**

Ownership	Number of establishments			Number of workers		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
SC	1453959 (12.3)	108168 (10.6)	1562127 (12.2)	2406131 (11.8)	177454 (10.3)	2583585 (11.7)
ST	1060470 (9.0)	40310 (4.0)	1100780 (8.6)	1919009 (9.4)	70402 (4.1)	1989411 (9.0)

Source:- All India Sixth Economic Census 2013

As per the above table total number of establishments 1562127 out of in rural and urban SC establishment is 1453959 and 108168 respectively. For the total ST rural establishments are 1060470 and Urban is 40310 respectively. The total SC workers in Rural and Urban is 2583585 and Total ST Workers in Rural and Urban is 1989411

### Economic Status

As per the report of Ministry of Minority Affairs, 33.8 percent Scheduled Caste and 44.8 percent of Scheduled Tribe in Rural area lived in below the poverty line. In urban area 21.8 percent Scheduled Caste and 27.3 percent of Scheduled Tribe lived below the poverty line respectively.

### Risen Dalit capitalism of SC/STs.

Under the dynamic business environment and uncontrolled external factors, the focused of the business organization shifted towards the excellence in the business operation but the performance of business firms are subjected threats and opportunities of external business atmosphere. Even also under this scenario small and medium firms also more vulnerable but smaller firms are also better positioned than larger firms to respond to their environments and the opportunities it presents in a way that serves their interests. Therefore entrepreneurs must respond the positively to minimize the negatives effect of business atmosphere.

**Table 3:- Top 10 State, Scheduled Caste Entrepreneurship Profiles**

Rank	State	No. of SC Enterprises
1	Tamil Nadu	18120
2	Karnataka	16580
3	Uttar Pradesh	14140
4	Madhya Pradesh	13650
5	Punjab	6350
6	Bihar	6200
7	Kerala	6170
8	Gujarat	4900
9	Maharashtra	4880
10	Rajasthan	4470

Source: - 4th MSME Censuses (2006 – 07)

We are fortunate being lived in the democracy country who has given the Justice, equality, fraternity, liberty to all the people irrespective any castes, creed, religion etc through constitution and legal rights of the people are protected by the juridical System. The MSMEs is involved large number of people and ability to push the economic growth. The first rank of Scheduled Caste owned MSME goes for Tamilnadu State, and total registered MSMEs are 18120. The Second rank of Scheduled Caste

owned MSME goes for Karnataka State, and total registered MSMEs are 16580. The Third rank of Scheduled Caste owned MSME goes for Uttar Pradesh State, and total registered MSMEs are 14140. The Ninth rank of Scheduled Caste owned MSME goes for Maharashtra State, and total registered MSMEs are 4880.

**Table 4:- Top 10 State, Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurship Profiles**

Rank	State	No. of ST Enterprises
1	Madhya Pradesh	7020
2	Karnataka	5820
3	Chhattisgarh	3520
4	Mizoram	3510
5	Gujarat	3470
6	Meghalaya	2810
7	Tamil Nadu	2460
8	Maharashtra	1500
9	Uttar Pradesh	1470
10	Rajasthan	1450

Source: - 4th MSME Censuses (2006 – 07)

As per the above table the first rank of Scheduled Tribe owned MSME goes for Madhya Pradesh State and total registered MSMEs are 7020. The Second rank of Scheduled Tribe owned MSME goes for Karnataka State, and total registered MSMEs are 5820. The Third rank of Scheduled Tribe owned MSME goes for Chhattisgarh State, and total registered MSMEs are 3520. The Eighth rank of Scheduled Tribe owned MSME goes for Maharashtra State, and total registered MSMEs are 1500.

### **The role of DICCI for the empowerment of SC/STs entrepreneurship**

From the 2005 to till today with in the short period of span, DICCI has been achieved tremendous growth and success in the competitive market and becoming the most trustworthy nodal agency for the empowerment of SC/ST entrepreneurs and spreading the network from local to global level.

DICCI is not only the empowerment SC/ST entrepreneurs but also build nation economy by providing direct and indirect jobs to the society, till today 5 lac direct job and 10 lac indirect job with expansion of business in 24 states and more than 5000 registered entrepreneurs and global projects also. DICCI has contributed to the economy by providing more than 700 crores Tax to government. DICCI

is not only considered as National Chamber of Commerce body for dalit but also invited for the framing the policies for SC/STs by the Government of India and Most of the State government.

### **Data Collection and Analysis:**

Variables	Total Effect (r)	Direct effect	Indirect effect	Substantial Indirect Effects		
Financial help and support (X <sub>1</sub> )	0.0702	0.0132	0.0571	0.0377	0.0086	0.0064
Technical Knowledge and guidance (X <sub>2</sub> )	0.2911	0.2513	0.0501	0.1076	0.0748	0.0075
Seminar and Workshop guidance (X <sub>3</sub> )	0.1517	0.0615	0.0911	0.2514	0.1123	0.1022
Training and development (X <sub>4</sub> )	0.0591	0.0518	0.0075	0.0846	0.0564	0.0613
Business Network Marketing (X <sub>5</sub> )	0.0491	0.0063	0.0432	0.1671	0.0813	0.0704
				X <sub>1</sub>	X <sub>2</sub>	X <sub>3</sub>

Source:- Primary Data Analysis

**Analysis of data** Through the structured questionnaire the data has been collected as random sampling from 75 registered members which are involved in Manufacturing process, Constructions, Services Sectors, Retail shops, Industrialist, BPOs, Logistics, etc. and with the help of statistical tools the data has been of 75 registered members analyzed as follow From the above analysis It is indicating that the correlation co-efficient are statistically significant at 5 percent level with 198 degrees of freedom. As evident from the data presented in above Table 1, the Financial Assistance and support, Technical guidance, and workshop seminars, etc. have significantly positive effect on entrepreneurial performance of dalit entrepreneurs. It is concluded that the preference to become entrepreneur has been growing among the socially & economically backward communities like SC/STs and the DICCI has been provided the entrepreneurship skill and assistance are contributing to the growth of entrepreneurship of SC/STs.

### **Challenges for SC/STs entrepreneurs.**

The following are the challenges are faced by the SC/STs entrepreneurs.

1. SC/ST have been downtrodden, poor, deprived of basic human rights and treated as social inferiors even also treated like inhuman because of caste structure..



2. The SC/STs are first generation entrepreneurs and most of them came into existence after 1990 new economy reform policy adopted by the nation. These SC/STs are first generation businessmen with no history of previous business, absence of Market skill, the problem of collateral security

3. The main herculean task or obstacle for the SC/ST is to raise capital or finance for the business. These are first generation entrepreneurs with no previous history of business and social economical backward. They are not in position to raise capital from Market because of the problem of collateral security. Even also they are not in position to raise the capital from Banks or Financial Institution because of collateral security.

4. Due to the lack of knowledge of government schemes and policies, loan and subsidies for the business, etc created challenges in front of the SC/ST entrepreneurs.

5. The success of business depends upon the market knowledge and new advanced technologies in the field of manufacturing or production, up-to-date knowledge of business field is the base for successful entrepreneurs. But most of the SC/STs entrepreneurs are reluctant to change as per the external environments.

#### Conclusion:-

Emergence of Dalit capitalism has played crucial role to uplift the status of SC/STs in the society and provides employment opportunities to the society and instead of job seeker now they are in position to provide job to the society. It is stepping stone for the Dalit entrepreneurs to overcome their socio-economic problems and provide guidance to the future generation to become entrepreneurs. To empower the SC/STs entrepreneurship, DICCI has been playing crucial roles and support. It has a now operated in 25 states with 5000 entrepreneurs whose combined annual turnover runs to Rs. 20,000 crore and have several global ventures. This has given direct employment to about five lakh persons and indirect employment to ten lakh persons. From the perspective of India as developing country, the small scale industry is in better position to mobilize capital and resources and provide maximum share to

increase the entrepreneurial skills among the people. The business environment is also prevailed in the India is most suitable for the growth and expansion of Small scale industry as compared to others. As per the 2014-15 Census, there were 5.27 crore MSMEs in India out of them, 1.20 crore were run by SC/ST entrepreneurs. As per the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> MSME Census show Scheduled Caste MSME has been increased by 24 percent annually from 10, 51, 903 to 28, and 34,000 in the year 2006-07. Even also the share of Scheduled Tribe MSME has been increased by 45 percent from 5, 22, 831 to 20, and 84,000 in the year 2006-07. It is indicated the economic and social inclusion of SC/STs through private participations in business in the form of MSMEs.

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## Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on E-Commerce Industry in India

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### Abstract:

Rapid changes took place in the year 2020 is marked over nights and the sense of uncertainty about Business, Health, Education and even life is lost. Covid-19 pandemic spread everywhere in the world and nothing is spared from Covid-19. The globally hit pandemic Covid-19 has changed the way of living in the entire economy. The fear of getting sick and recent lifestyle of staying at home is the ground reason behind the switching of people towards online buying and selling and this is in fact the main cause behind the progress of E-Commerce Industry during Covid-19. The study aim is to find out the positive and negative impact on E-Commerce Industry due to Covid-19 pandemic in India. It is observed in the study that the impact of Covid-19 pandemic is double sided, on one hand E-Commerce Industry is experiencing unexpected profit while on the other hand industry is facing challenges like new tax impositions, delayed delivery of products to customers due to lockdown, supply-demand inequity etc. The Current Study is a Descriptive and Secondary data based in which secondary data were collected through a comprehensive literature review.

**Keywords:** Covid-19 Pandemic, Lockdown, E-Commerce Industry, Ministry of Home Affairs(MHA)

### Introduction:

E-Commerce, also known as Electronic Commerce or Internet Commerce, refers to the buying and selling of goods or services using the internet (by the Customer, Retailer and Business), and the transfer of money and data to execute these transactions. E-Commerce is often used to refer to the online sale of physical products, E-Commerce is also described as any kind of commercial transaction that is facilitated through the internet (Shopify.com, 2020). The E-Commerce transaction can be of different types such as Business to Business or B2B, Business to Consumer or B2C and Consumer to Consumer or C2C. (Research and Markets, 2020)

The recent lifestyle of staying at home attracting people towards online buying and selling and virtual shopping that has become growing and leading trend during Covid-19 pandemic, thereby adding more importance and success in the businesses related to E-commerce. During these times, to minimize human contact, people have started resorting to getting delivered what they need at their doorsteps via e-commerce or the local retailer/ Kirana store. During Covid-19 Lockdown people ordered essentials via E-Commerce, so most of the app related to Grocery in E-commerce saw their volumes go up several fold. During Lockdown 3.0 the Government permitted delivery of even non-essentials via E-commerce which leads to progress in E-Commerce Industry during Covid-19 Pandemic period also.

### Overview of E-Commerce Industry in India:

India is the fastest growing E-Commerce Market and is expected to grow at approximately 1200 percent by 2026. The E-commerce industry in India is showing upward growth trajectory and by 2034 the industry is expected to surpass the US to become the second largest E-commerce market in the world. The E-commerce market is expected to reach Rs 13,97,800 crore (US\$ 200 billion) by 2027 from Rs 2,69,076.5 crore (US\$ 38.5 billion) in 2017, supported by rising income

and surge in internet users. Online shoppers in India reached 120 million in 2018 and are expected to reach 220 million by 2025. The Indian online grocery market is estimated to exceed sales of about Rs 22,500 crore (US\$ 3.19 billion) in 2020, a significant jump of 76 per cent jump over the previous year. Smartphone penetration and increasing internet use is the main reason of growth in the industry. The key drivers of this sector are a young demographic profile, rising internet penetration and relative better economic performance. The Government of India's policies and regulations such as 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in B2B E-commerce and 100 per cent FDI under automatic route under the marketplace model of B2C E-commerce are expected to further push growth in the sector. Through its Digital India Campaign, the Government of India is aiming to create a trillion-dollar online economy by 2025. (IBEF, 2020)

#### **Objectives and Methodology of the Study:**

The objectives of this paper are to shed light on the following areas:

1. To provide the overview of E Commerce Industry in India.
2. To discuss about Covid-19 Pandemic Lockdown in India.
3. To study the impact of Covid-19 Lockdown on E Commerce Industry.
4. To check different MHA/Government guidelines for E Commerce Industry during lockdown.
5. To find out Challenges for industry related to E-commerce during Covid-19 Pandemic.

The Current Study is a Descriptive and Secondary Data based in which data is collected through a comprehensive literature review. The information for the present study was obtained from secondary source that is from Newspaper articles, Internet, Websites, Books and Published Research Articles in Journals.

#### **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) Guidelines for E-Commerce Industry During Lockdown:**

The Government of India under Prime Minister Narendra Modi ordered a nationwide lockdown for 21 days On 24 March 2020, as a preventive measure against the Covid-19 pandemic in India. The lockdown was further extended phase wise till 31<sup>st</sup> May 2020 with conditional relaxations. On 30 May 2020, it was announced that lockdown restrictions were to be lifted from then onwards. It was termed as "Unlock 1.0", "Unlock 2.0" and "Unlock 3.0" till August 2020.

Since the onset of the country-wide lockdown in India, the Ministry of Home Affairs ("MHA") had limited activities permitted under the E-commerce sector during Lockdown 1.0 and Lockdown 2.0. These restrictions have been eased somewhat during the third stage of lockdown i.e. Lockdown 3.0. The MHA permitted delivery of essential goods such as food items, medical equipment, pharmaceuticals etc. during Lockdown 1.0 by companies operating under E-commerce sector. Lockdown 1.0 witnessed panic buying across the country with a higher demand for goods that was unmatched with the corresponding supply of such goods posing a strain on the demand-supply chain.

Thereafter, during the second phase of lockdown i.e. Lockdown 2.0, the MHA issued a notification stating that vehicles used by operators of e-commerce will be allowed to ply with necessary permissions. Though, the notification did not clarify whether such e-commerce operators will be permitted to ply and deliver non-essential goods along with essential goods. Thus, on April 19, 2020, MHA issued a clarification to the effect that e-commerce companies shall not be permitted to sell non-essential goods and their operations shall be restricted for essential goods sale and delivery.

In the third phase of Government imposed lockdown i.e. Lockdown 3.0 wherein the Government has segregated areas across the country into three (3) zones namely, red zone, orange zone and green zone depending

on areas most affected by Covid-19 to the least affected areas. The MHA revised the guidelines issued by it earlier and clarified that e-commerce companies would be permitted to resume operations in certain parts of the country which fall under the green and orange zones starting from May 4, 2020 wherein delivery of both essential and nonessential goods will be permitted. However, restriction on activities in red zones continue to remain with only sale and deliveries of essential items and no operations being permitted in areas designated as containment zones across the country. With the relaxation in delivery of items which are not essential in the green and the orange zones, the e-commerce sector has been able to commence delivery of even non-essential goods and as such is expected to witness an increasing demand. (Mondaq, 2020)

#### **Impact on E-Commerce Industry during Covid-19 Pandemic:**

A very positive impact has been noticed on E-Commerce Industry during Covid-19 pandemic lockdown. This impact is beyond satisfactory who are directly or indirectly involved in this business. The Covid-19 pandemic offered great business opportunities in front of E-Commerce business community.

During Covid-19 Pandemic lockdown people were working from home and local markets as well as worldwide business was closed. Nobody is certain about the long-lasting impacts of this pandemic and also there is no assurance about when it will end so the E-Commerce business has become the best option for all the business owners during this time. People are opting for online buying and selling of products, accessories, appliances and services that has influenced the earnings and working of E-Commerce business. All the sectors like Health Care, Food, Grocery, Garments, Jewellery even Entertainment have developed online websites and have started facilitating applications to help the consumers in buying the

required products and availing the desired services in easier and quicker way. (Impact of COVID-19 on E-Commerce Business, July 2020) Few beneficiaries of E-Commerce Industry during Covid-19 are as follows:

#### **Grocery and Food:**

COVID-19 has given the E-commerce sector a boost, with online grocery retailers the biggest beneficiaries. Supermarkets are experienced unprecedented demand for delivery of grocery at home. The excitement of daily consumers of grocery and food is highly noticeable because these are the fundamental essentialities which is linked to every human beings life, as everyone is preferring to go digital and avail the useful services being offered by E-Commerce business. (Deccan Herald, 2020)

#### **Personal Hygiene Products:**

Online marketplaces have reported an unprecedented spike in demand for personal hygiene products such as sanitizers, hand washes, toilet essentials such as toilet papers in addition to daily necessity items like floor cleaners, wet wipes, etc. Panic buying and hoarding have made matters worse, and it has led to essential items running out of stock. (IIFL, 2020)

#### **Health and Fitness Products:**

Companies engaging with healthcare facilities believe that people are indulging in regularly monitoring the health and fitness of their families, leading to these businesses having a higher engagement with customers. Many B2B services have launched new platforms in the area of healthcare, delivering goods ranging from essential medical care supplies to even ventilators and also witnessed a boom in business.

#### **Sports Goods:**

Sports goods retailers such as Decathlon and marketplaces Flipkart, Amazon and Snapdeal have seen a surge in online sale of fitness equipment amid the Covid-19 lockdown. Ecommerce has edged over physical stores in

selling equipment such as dumbbell kits, yoga mats and push-up bars with closure of gyms and outdoor exercises pacing the consumers to set up home gyms since April. (Balam, 2020)

#### **Apparels and Fashion Industry:**

The demand for apparels, both casual and festive, increased to a high percentage initially when Covid-19 lock down started, due to which the concerning sectors earned a lot. It was noticed that if only the percentage of sale of the fashion industry is evaluated it is noted that there is an increase in the profit by 21% from the month of March to April. (Deccan Herald, 2020)

#### **Beauty products:**

During Covid-19 people are observing time in self-isolation and they have an much time to spend in their own way so that are naturally attracted towards the skin care and beauty products to stay active and fit so these products are on rise which is directly helping the E-commerce to flourish as compared to other businesses. (Deccan Herald, 2020)

Based on a market research before the Covid-19 outbreak, it was predicted that the growth in the E-commerce market in India would reach 200 billion US dollars by the year 2026. Post the outbreak, recent trends suggest that the goal of 200 Billion U.S. Dollars may be reached a lot sooner than originally predicted spurred by a jump in consumers opting for online deliveries amid fears of possible infection if they step out of their homes. (Pratnashree Basu, 2020)

However, the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic are in fact double sided and not one-sided. On one hand E-Commerce is experiencing unimaginable profit and boom in production. While on the other hand this industry is facing various challenges such as new tax impositions, delayed delivery of products to the customers, because of the restrictions on vehicles the process of shipping is badly affected. Another problem is those people who are fresh in this domain are unable to understand the merits and demerits of this delicate business and this transition from the physical

business to the digital one is difficult to adopt not only for the beginners, but for the trading companies having wide exposure to E-Commerce are also facing problems because of the issues like delayed deliveries and poor reviews from the customers. B2B marketplaces who are dependent on exports as well as imports are the worst hit as most of their supplies are affected a lot. (Deccan Herald, 2020)

#### **Challenges for E-Commerce Industry during Covid-19:** (Mageplaza, 2020)

##### **Supply Chain Disruptions:**

E-Commerce sector is being impacted on supply side due to limitations imposed by Government. Factories are not operating to their capacity due to lockdown resulting in reduced production and thereby contributing to the supply-demand inequity.

##### **Unexpected Stock Fluctuation and Consumer Demand:**

Due to Covid-19 customers everywhere flock to both online and offline stores to buy foods, necessities, and other products in response to "stay-at-home". This attitude of customers leads to the uncertain increase in demand, which puts the stock condition in fluctuation and also out of control. (IIFL, 2020)

##### **Customers Tight Budget:**

customers are having tight budget during covid-19 as many people lose their jobs and many are getting delayed salary.

##### **Employee, Workers and Customer Safety:**

Shortage of employees due to lockdown. There are workers, who still work at the workplace for many business related to e-commerce, they are exposing themselves to the virus threat. They are inventory or delivery workers, who cannot work from home. Customers are at risk, as while staying at home, they still meet the delivery man to receive good packages and touch the product's surface when using.

##### **Peak in Website Traffic:**

As the demand increases during lockdown, the huge traffic at one time can result in network

congestion which affects site performance seriously.

#### Conclusion:

E-Commerce Industry initially affected when lockdown imposed due to Covid-19 pandemic. Limited activities were permitted for E-commerce sector during Lockdown 1.0 and Lockdown 2.0. In Lockdown 3.0, Government relaxed restrictions imposed in India on the sale of non-essential goods in a phase-wise manner by designating affected areas zone-wise. This was much needed not just from a convenience perspective, but also to help those sellers dealing with non-essential goods and the e-commerce entities through increased sales. Ease in restrictions leads to increase in demand of various products such as personal hygiene products, apparels and fashion items, beauty products, Grocery and food items, sports goods etc. During Covid-19, E-Commerce Industry also faced several challenges to match the demand-supply chain in India such as mismanagement of logistics; understaffing of employees/labour, continual demand due to want of hoarding of goods by customers leading to uneven supply to the needy and backlog of orders.

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## A Study on COVID-19 and its impact on Tourism Industry in India

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### ABSTRACT

Tourism is traveling for predominantly recreational or leisure purposes or the provisions of services to support this leisure travel. Tourism has become a popular global leisure activity. Tourism play vital role in our day to day life. The COVID-19 pandemic has probably been the most devastating of financial and social crisis of recent times, leading to suspension of almost all economic activity and forcing a country wide lockdown. While the INR 20 lakh crore economic recovery has assuaged some apprehensions, some sectors that have been more affected than others, and sectors that could help with economic recovery have been overlooked. This paper primarily focused on the growth and performance of the Indian tourism industry pre Covid-19. The paper also focused on impact of Covid-19 on Indian tourism industry.

**Keywords:** Tourism, Foreign Tourists Arrivals (FTA;s), Tourism Policy Covid-19 etc.

### INTRODUCTION:

Tourism is vital for many countries, due to the income generated by the consumption of goods and services by tourists, the taxes levied on businesses in the tourism industry and the opportunity for employment in the service industries associated with tourism. These service industries include transportation services such as cruise ships and taxis, accommodation such as hotels, restaurants, bars and entertainment venues, and other hospitality industry services such as spas and

resorts. Tourism in India has a strong relevance to economic development, cultural growth and national integration. As mentioned earlier, India is a vast country of great beauty and diversity and her tourist potential is equally vast. With her rich cultural heritage as superbly manifest in many of the architectural wonders (palaces, temples, mosques, forts, etc), caves and prehistoric wall paintings, her widely varied topography ranging from the monotonous plains to the loftiest mountains of the world, her large climatic variations ranging from some of the wettest and the driest as well as from the hottest and the coldest parts of the world, beautiful long beaches on the sea coast, vast stretches of sands, gregarious tropical forests and above all, the great variety of the life-style, India offers an unending choice for the tourist

Interestingly, the global scenario is completely different. The EU has provided benefits in the form of liquidity support, fiscal relief, and easing of state aid rules for those in the tourism business and is currently considering a tourism recovery plan. Italy, one of the worst country to be affected by COVID-19, has recently announced a four billion euros bailout package for tourism and will incentive-wise domestic tourists to holiday on home soil. The French government too has announced an eighteen billion euros "Marshall Plan for Tourism" bailout for tourism. Similarly, South Africa has initiated a relief package of approximately \$11 million exclusively for MSMEs in the hospitality and tourism sector. Indonesia has announced a \$725 million stimulus package in order to revive its tourism and civil aviation industry, with additional tax waivers to hotels and restaurants in select regions. Countries such as US, UK and Singapore too have initiated focused efforts to revive tourism. India's lack of focus on tourism and its conspicuous absence from the recovery package is both surprising and disappointing.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

Following are the objectives of the study:

- Ø To know the pre-covid status of tourism Industry.
- Ø To study impact of Covid-19 on Tourism Industry in India.
- Ø To study the problem challenges and how

it will convert into opportunities.

#### METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:

The study is based on secondary source of data collected through various books, articles and research papers published in various national, international journals, websites.

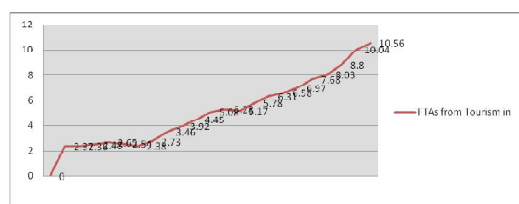
#### GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM INDUSTRY IN INDIA PRE COVID-19:

The Tourism Industry and hospitality industry one of the important drivers of growth among the service sector in India. Tourism sector having significant potential like rich cultural, historical heritage, terrains, variety of ecology and beautiful places spread across country in India.

India is the most digitally advanced traveller nation in terms of digital tools being used for planning, booking and experiencing a journey, India's rising middle class and increasing disposable incomes has continued to support the growth of domestic and outbound tourism.

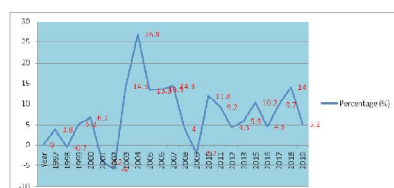
A growth of Tourism industry in India since 1997 to 2013 is continuously growing in respect of number of foreign tourists' arrivals and foreign exchange earnings. According to the annual report of tourism industry of 2013-14, the progress of Tourism industry is shown in the Figure 1

**Figure 1 FTA from Tourism in India (Rs. In Million)**



Source: India Tourist Report 2019

**Figure 2 :FTA from Tourism in India Percentage (%) change over the**

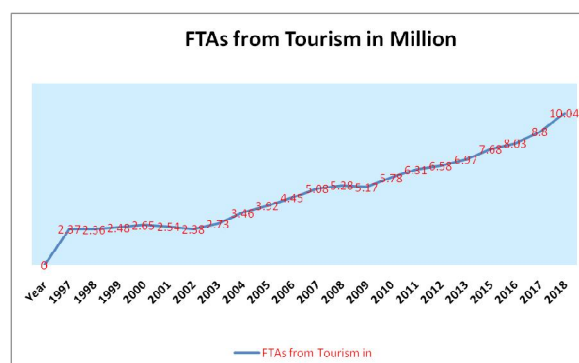


Source: India Tourist Report 2019

Form the above Figure 1 and 2 in the year 2019 foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) in India stood at 10.89 million which showing the growth rate of 3.2 per cent year on year basis. During the month January to February 2020 Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) were 21, 33, 782 whereas in 2019 a total of 29,28,303 tourist arrived on e-Tourist Visa resulting into growth rate of 23.6 per cent. Total 4.2 crore job created by the tourism sector in India which was 8.1 per cent of the total employment. The growth rate will be rise by 2 per cent p.a. and will be expected to increase to 52.3 million jobs in the country till 2028.

Table No1 indicates the growth of foreign tourists' arrival in India. If we consider the trends in foreign tourists arrivals in India since 1997 to 2019 there is continuous growth.

**Figure 3: Trend line in foreign tourists' arrivals.**



From the above figure 1.1 it clear that there is increasing trend of ForeignTourists arrival in India during the year 1997 to 2013, which increased from 2.37 million to 10.56 million in the year 2019.

#### IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON INDIAN TOURISM INDUSTRY:

Despite the influx of overseas cash that tourism brings to a country, one challenge for the tourism industry in India comes from within. Concerns about the potentially negative impact of tourism here include economic boons for some areas but not others and resulting migration of workers, underemployment caused by seasonal work, inflation as tourists drive up



prices and preferences given to tourists for supplies such as water rations. There are also concerns about the environmental impact of tourism on an already crowded country and the potential wearing down of cultural monuments from overuse. India's total foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) stood at 10.9 million and the foreign exchange earnings stood at Rs 210,971 crore during 2019 with Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and Delhi accounting for about 60% of FTAs. However, now with travel restrictions in India for over 80 countries and the international flights being suspended (and domestic flights being operational with restrictions), the Indian domestic travelers and FTAs will witness a significant decline during 2020. The sector is staring at a potential job loss of around 38 million, which is around 70 percent of the total workforce. Even without regard to tourism, the cancellation of events (personal or business) will adversely impact the revenues of airlines, railways and buses. In addition, demand for petrol, oil and turbine fuel will substantially decline, thus affecting the petroleum and oil industries. The impact will be felt on both white and blue-collar jobs. Since airports would function at less than their normal capacity, it would impact the contract and temporary workers in the airports. All this shows the cascading effects of impact to the travel and tourism industry.

#### **CHALLENGES AND CONVERTING IN TO OPPORTUNITIES FOR TOURISM INDUSTRY IN INDIA:**

Develop the Governing system of the tourism industry Corona will definitely change the governing system of Indian tourism and state tourism as well. The Organization structure and system will definitely change in different prospective of the National tourism corporation. It may be in the form of decision-making and making new strategies for upcoming challenges. The Situation gives a lesson to the tourism industry that what so ever "People Come First". It means without the tourists rest all physical beauty

and the hospitality services are worthless. It will definitely bring a spiritual concern like for the people, by the people and to the people. Though Covid-19 brings a lot of challenges to the Service and hospitality industries but meanwhile it will be aware us to maintain the health, hygiene and cleanliness for each and every service industries. Earlier we made a campaign do not destroy your own heritage, now including that we should more careful about the cleanliness. So along with protecting the heritage, cleanliness and hygiene's should be more prioritized.

- Covid 19 brings a lot of changes in technical infrastructure, now tourism industry should give more emphasis to develop technical platforms and train the future human resources. Again the E-commerce companies (like Goibibo, Make my-Trip) have to make new strategies to attract the tourists. Earlier the tourists are more attracted by the physical infrastructure of the hotel and their facilities. Earlier the technical infrastructures like online services and other virtual services are just a supplement to the physical infrastructure of the tourism industry. But now people are more concern about the technical facilities rather than the physical beauty. Covid 19 brings a lot of changes in using and restructuring the online platform. It will help the tourism industry to bring the flexibility and reduces the interdependability. The same way you will get effective and well-trained Human resources for excellent services.
- Opportunity for Merging and Diversifying the Business Covid 19 will bring a lot of merging between Business houses and tourism industries. As you know the aviation industries, hotel industries, restaurants are collapsed. So post Covid is no doubt a challenge to these supporting industries and bring them back on track. So merging between two aviation industries for short distances, merging between small tour operators and travel agencies. Take an example of OYO room is one of the best services providers in tourism industries. It brings all small town hotels to the global platform. Such kind of merging will definitely take place in the future. It will

defiantly help tourism industry to make new strategies of Marketing and Advertisement as well.

- Develop Training Programs and alternative for the entire stakeholders. Due to the pandemic issue the small tour Operators, the Tourist Guides and the craft sellers will try some online platform to bring back their livelihood. It's a lesson for the small-scale craft companies and even small tourism operators to go online and trained them in such away so that they are ready to face such kind of pandemic situations in future too. So Covid19 will definitely change the MSME sector, Small tour Operators, Craft sellers, which are the associate hands of the tourism industry.
- Covid-19 brings the "People, environment and the society" all together in a single platform. As you know, when you destroyed the environment, the environment pays you back. So the impact of the covid-19 will definitely create a deep concern to protect the environment. In a positive note you may know that the Ganga River is fully clean and returned to its old glory from last two months and same way the ozone layers are filled. Delhi is one of the biggest tourism places with a lot of Indian heritages and visiting places but at the same time it is the most polluted city after Kanpur in India. During the Covid the pollution rate is also decreased in Delhi and it is good news for the Delhi tourism. Now come to the society, the people and the society came to know tourism is not only a part of the society but it provides the day-to-day livelihood. So the society and the community will be very careful and will develop a good behavior and it will definitely develop a new attitude in them. So this pandemic situation aware the society to create an ecological environment and meanwhile an interdependent behavior in the community.

#### CONCLUSION:

Including these challenges and opportunities, I will recommend some points before my conclusion that, Why didn't we are prepared for such kind situations. Why don't we have such kind of infrastructure? Being the highest

populating country in the world, we are not prepared to face such kind of crisis. We showed the world the great Taj Mahal, so why don't we take this Covid as a challenge and develop such kind of infrastructure, attitude, belief, morale and make ourselves so strong. Whichever industry, it may be, we will try to come back with same enthusiasm and develop new belief and value for the upcoming generation. So I will conclude my writing by saying this, the world is not full bed of roses, it is full of hardship and struggle. So post Covid is a challenge to the whole world, but take it as an opportunity for a sustainable development.

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## IMPACT OF COVID – 19 ON THE EDUCATION SECTOR : WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TEACHERS

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### Abstract

The coronavirus has created havoc because it has engulfed the entire world, being declared a pestilence by the WHO. Lockdowns that are imposed in the majority countries to protect the citizens from the lethal infection have taken a toll, shattering economies. The primary and foremost job within the hands of the governments isn't only to save lots of their people from the infection by imposing lockdown and social distancing only, but also to address the lockdown to save the economy of their respective countries. The Indian Government isn't any exception. The Indian economy was already under the impact of recession and experts were of the opinion that the economy was heading towards depression even before the appearance of the corona virus. The COVID-19 has given a severe blow to the economy. It'll be difficult to come back out of this case and depression once the lockdown is over. Against the backdrop of such an epidemic, it's obvious that the education sector will also suffer like many other sectors. The Indian education system has been badly affected by the entry of the disease and moreover due to the social distancing measures that were taken to curb the spread of the disease. The decision on the part of the Central government was to impose a complete

lockdown in the country. With the complete lockdown being imposed within the country, the education sector initially came to a standstill. Gradually the system is getting acquainted with distance classes, using various online platforms. However, the utilization of technology has not only created practical problems but has also led to discrimination. The loss of jobs is the most severe and immediate impact of the COVID-19 crisis while a damaged economy and the rise in inequality would be the long-term effects.

**Key Words: Coronavirus; depression; education system; discrimination.**

### INTRODUCTION

The impact of COVID-19 is seen in almost every sector of the economy and, the education sector isn't any exception. Schools, colleges, and institutes are closed because of which students are home bound and have no or little contact with their friends. The main reason for this being the COVID-19 pandemic seething over the planet. Everything is virtual, with no physical movement. Most of the universities, colleges, schools and other institutes of all levels have deferred or dropped examinations. The interference within the education system thanks to the continual COVID-19 may be a reminder that there's a necessity for transformation. Since many years, we have been talking about digital transformation but we all were in some undefined future. Well, that future is here! As a profession, teachers too have to recreate and improvise their response to Covid-19. There was little notice to plan for a major shift in how and what schools do. Despite this, teachers have proven themselves to be remarkably resilient and adaptable. This has been hard for all teachers. New teachers have now stepped up alongside their experienced colleagues. Some have taken on additional responsibilities to coordinate subjects across whole-year groups - sometimes even in subjects that aren't their specialist area to support

colleagues and collect as a college community. They've used this as a chance to figure out with mentors to deepen their own knowledge and challenge themselves to be more autonomous prior to next year. Meanwhile, the same old challenges for early career teachers haven't gone away. Often, they've been amplified. They're still juggling many of the pressures related to in-school teaching including long hours and heavy workloads as they still plan work, provide pupil feedback and be a relentless online presence to reply to pupils' needs. This year has also presented a series of recent challenges, from having to predict exam grades, to taking over front-line child-care responsibilities for vulnerable and key workers' children with no personal protective equipment.

### FROM THINKING DIGITAL TO BEING DIGITAL

Nobody was ready to shift to the digital learning until the COVID-19 took hold. The 21st century has changed the way we deliver/access information, share knowledge, and ease learning. The COVID-19 pandemic and its resultant impact on our lives have raised the necessity to adopt innovative ways of getting education services in any respect levels. The pandemic COVID-19 has made all the tutorial institutions across the planet to shut down, disrupting the understood normal. Today confinement is that the new world order. In India too not one institution is safe from the deadly virus, forcing the state governments across the country to shut down schools and colleges temporarily as a measure to contain the spread of the deadly virus. This sudden closure disrupted the Board examinations, school admissions, entrance tests and other competitive examinations within the institutions of education across the State. It's almost six months since then and there's no certainty when will the schools and other academic institutions will reopen. As per the government's economics watchdog, among all

the sectors that are tormented by Covid-19 crisis, the most affected is the education sector, which could be a critical determinant of a country's economic future. To outsmart the disconnected model, educational institutes must access their current systems' abilities. They ought to make a multifaceted digital learning approach that addresses both short and long run goals while adjusting the risks.

**The journey of empowering a full-scale digital transformation at short notice isn't a cakewalk, but if implemented right, it can be a lesson in resilience.**

The advanced technologies have the ability to plan, manage, and support digital transformation needs for the education industry. It helps institutions move their focus away from traditional learning models to adopt digital. This motivates immersive learning experiences, future-ready staff, and strategic outcomes.

#### **THE EDUCATION SECTOR'S RESPONSE TO THE NEW REALITY!**

It is inescapable to incorporate digital tools for delivering educational content to students or learners. As technology plays an important role, various education service providers rethink their strategies to remain strong. The COVID-19 has raised the red flags within the education industry and has pushed its way to digital development.

#### **THE TRADITION OF 'LEARNING ANYWHERE, ANYTIME' ADDS VALUE**

The developing levels of educational institutions are driving the tradition of digital learning. Online classes have become the most suitable solution to secure never-ending rise in education. And this can be possible by adopting three practices:

**a) Use of Video Broadcasting Tools:** Various schools and universities have developed the intranet system. It empowered a move towards video broadcasting tools, for

instance, Zoom, Google Hangout, and WebEx to supply to be told reception. With the help of a video solution educators can Live stream classroom sessions for college students. Virtual learning like recording, live video, audio, live Q&A chat via mobile app or website are included in video broadcasting.

**b) Use of Asynchronous Learning Programs:** The barriers caused by pandemic have encouraged educational institutions to use asynchronous learning programs. Asynchronous learning is student-focused. It allows learners to complete courses without the compulsions of being present at a selected time or place. Learners can share the thought, feedback, and query with educators and fellow learners, but, they will not receive an instantaneous response. For example, Digital Library and Discussion Board assist students to attach online without a facilitator.

**c) Use of Real-time Social Media Channels:** To address the remote learning challenges, various institutions have developed real-time messaging and social media channels - Facebook, WhatsApp, YouTube, and so on. It helps to form online learning opportunities to ensure education reaches every student's doorstep.

#### **INSECURE EMPLOYMENT**

If the lockdown continues for few more months then there can be severe job losses. Although the Government made the announcement that it's a precondition that there aren't any layoffs and everyone the teaching and non-teaching staff get salary in these difficult times. But to the contrary, employers have removed the temporary staff, because the revenue through fee income is in danger. Those working are amongst half of the staff that are vulnerable to insecure employment. There are great chances of the temporary teacher's vacancies. Since the lockdown, they need to work harder than before to get the attention of the students and

also to see that they don't lose their year. They need had to find out the modalities of teaching online and are working tirelessly. They were anxious as how will the Administrators pay their staff, if educational institutions are closed and if the fees are not paid. It's time that government initiates strategies for this sector because only then these unprecedented challenges would be met.

### **SUGESSTIONS & CONCLUSION**

In this ever-changing worldwide condition, students need versatility and suppleness. Both are important to explore through this pandemic. The time has come to shed all traditional forms of teaching and follow the advanced skills. It's time for all educators to reinvent themselves. The educators must learn and adopt to the digital transformation have access to smartphones, tablets, and computers so as to be enabled to deliver online lectures and take smart classes. This can help them in the long run because the future is all about e-learning, where teaching will prefer remote and digital platforms.

In future, the foremost crucial skills that the educational institutes will be based upon are the 3Cs- creativity, communication, and collaboration. Being working collaboratively in teams across demographic lines will help go digital, which could be a long-term benefit. A multi-pronged strategy is important to manage the crisis and build a resilient Indian education system within the future. During this time of crisis, a well-rounded and effective educational practice is what's needed for the capacity-building of young minds. It will develop skills that may drive their employability, productivity, health, and well-being within the decades to return, and make sure the overall progress of India.

Confronted with the COVID-19 crisis, digital transformation within the educational sector is on the increase with a replacement thereby bidding goodbye to the old traditional

teaching style. The education sector is adopting digital solutions that make e-learning more accessible than ever, empower digital-ready teaching ecosystems, and upgrade activities while cutting costs, risks, and efforts. Nobody is certain as to how long it will take for the education sector to come back out of the abnormal situation prevailing within the country. Moreover, the education system is particularly vulnerable since mass gathering cannot be avoided in our classrooms. India is a vast country with many complexities. The economic divide and the rural-urban divide and the resulting digital divide all have played a very important role. Thus, the general response of the country to the pandemic has thus been very mixed within the education sector.

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## Covid-19 impacts on employment sector with special reference to Mumbai

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### Abstract

Mumbai is an epicentre for jobs. People from different region, states or even countries come to Mumbai for bread earning. From a small scale business to giant business tycoons to a small hawker or a Bollywood contributes to a Mumbai's capital. On 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019 in Wuhan Town, the World Health Organization (WHO) has declared a pandemic over a new corona virus, which causes an illness known as COVID-19 that has spread to nearly every country. Lockdowns are showing a disastrous impact on the economy and could lead to a permanent loss of GDP and international trade. The lurching scale of an unemployment rose to 27.11% in India. With a view to contain spread of the Covid-19 pandemic, restrictions were imposed on the economic activities not deemed essential, as also on the movement of people from 25 March, 2020. Though the restrictions have been gradually lifted, there has been an impact on the economic activities with agriculture, industrial and service sector as well

as on the organized and unorganized sectors, leading to a massive unemployment.

Global GDP to decline 2.4% in 2020, worse than that during the Global Financial Crisis. Lower external demand has begun to hurt India's exports, which fell 34% on-year in March. Exports comprise ~17% of India's GDP. The trade (export/import) have grown since 1995-96 with moderate rate and it took pace after 2005-06 then again after 2019 the export / import growth decreased noticeably.

This paper overviews the concept of covid-19 pandemic and its impact on unemployment on India's financial capital(Mumbai)

**Keywords:** COVID-19, Pandemic, Lock down, Unemployment, Mumbai.

### Objectives of the study:-

- To highlight the impact of Covid on financial capital of India (Mumbai)
- To study the possible aftermath of Covid on employment

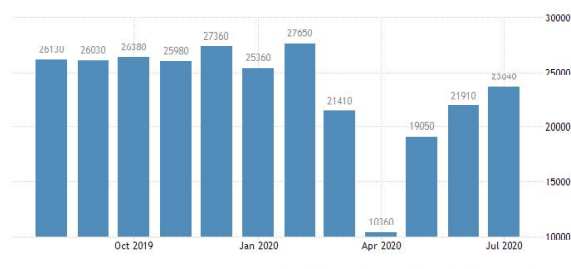
### Methodology:-

This paper is purely based on secondary data gathered from online data, research articles, employment data etc.

### Introduction:-

When lockdown was initiated for the first time in Mumbai the whole work culture has shifted to "WORK-FROM-HOME". And neither India's economy nor business sector was ready for this new cultural shock, which created a lot of chaos at the initial stage. This lockdown or complete security limitations forced by the state guarantee all administrations to close entryways aside from crisis administrations, for example, drinking water, power, clinical, police, fire, broadcast communications, drug store, web and other. As per the Goldman Sach, it is very impossible to anticipate the impacts of pandemic on economy. But one can gauge the situation of future by looking at current scenario of employment. According to CMIE's information, the month to month joblessness rate in April remained at 23.52%, up from March's 8.74%.

The (COVID-19) emergency has prompted a spike in the nation's joblessness rate to 27.11% for the week finished May 3, up from the under 7% level before the beginning of the pandemic in mid-March, the Center for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) has said. The Mumbai-based research organization said the pace of joblessness was the most elevated in the metropolitan zones, which comprise the most number of the red zones due to the Covid cases, at 29.22%, as against 26.69% for the provincial territories. With a rise in inflation rate exponentially by 46% on goods and services including food items and fuel but there was a reduction in portion of family pay among February and April. However, this lockdown is undeniably a safety measure for country's safety but it has threatening cons on India, especially.



### Work from home and Covid:-

During lockdown following everyone was adhered to the norms of social distancing and hence every organization was constrained themselves to work online. But not every association was ready to sustain this paradigm shift in work culture. Those organizations which are majorly based on human assistance suffered a lot than an automated one. In an organizational hierarchy i.e from top to lower level, middle and lower level (laborers, clerks, lower divisional managers, peons, etc) suffered a lot, due to higher level of human involvement. Whereas, Higher executives and directors are minutely impacted. As per the records of survey done by The Hindu in 2019 of over 3000 employees of 100 occupations of India to measure the susceptibility of work from

home, they concluded that southern parts of India is very less affected due to heavy automation rather than the most affected area of northern and central region .

### 1) Unorganized sector and Covid

Home-based workers, casual workers, self employed forms part of an unorganized sector. As indicated by ILO, it is assessed that internationally more than 25 million jobs are in danger due to pandemic. The International Labor Organization (ILO) depicts in its report as 'the most exceedingly awful worldwide emergency since World War II'. It is assessed that four out of five individuals (81%) of the worldwide workforce of 3.3 billion individuals are right now influenced by the lockdowns in different nations. Out of the total workforce population, the most affected workforce is from unorganized sectors which are more than 90% of workmen's population.

#### a) Laborers:-

Out of all states in India, Mumbai has a larger number of these workforce, many of them are migrated one. Labour rate was generally affected by the Covid19 infection in India which dropped around 35% in April 2020 as a large portion of this work class lost their business. Anyway the interest rate gradually expanded to 38.7% as of 24th May 2020 in India and gradually the joblessness rate had settled.

#### b) Domestic workers :-

Due to self isolation rules many domestic workers (especially maids) have their job or were forced to work at considerably lower pay. Many of the domestic workers belong to Dharavi slums and Western suburbs of Mumbai. In the mid April, when corona cases in Dharavi touched a peak, it has become the intensely hot spot zones of Mumbai. This has spread extensive undermining news among people groups and thus has halted their administrations. However, this majorly affected their salary, as they have lost their solitary wellspring of pay.

### 2) Young employees and Covid



Lockdown has also had a deep affect on young employees i.e. age group ranging between 20 to 44 was generally affected by this Covid 19 infection and as they lost their positions. Over 14% of individuals between age gathering of 40 and 44 lost their positions in April. With more than 27 millions youngsters lost positions in April alone and this troublesome circumstance end up being a difficult circumstance before youthful hopefuls of India. The quantity of individuals utilized in India was around 280 millions in April 2020. This indicated a noteworthy lower diagram from earlier month of which was around 396 millions. Joblessness rate was 23% in the long stretch of May.

### 3) Teachers and Covid

Teachers are the creators of future generation. Work from home has not spared this sector as well. Teaching methodologies have been shifted from physical to online teaching. Many public and private schools and college teachers have lost their jobs during this pandemic. Very nearly 469,000 specialists in K-12 public school teachers lost an employment in simply the period of April, as indicated by the Economic Policy Institute. Because of the flare-up of the pandemic, most schools and instructive organizations have shut down to forestall the exchange of illness among youngsters. However, we are defending them, this will likewise adversely affect their scholarly advancement. Presently, we have to move our concentration from customary to the virtual homeroom. There are numerous innovation empowered instructive establishments that are giving live classes like byjus, extramarks and so on. This pandemic constrained the Government to support edtech segment. Coronavirus has changed the method of learning in the long haul. Advanced education has additionally got influenced as colleges and schools are closed down, most advanced education foundations are not furnished with computerized innovation. There will be a deferral in the affirmation cycle, as the greater part of the placement tests are booked around April and May. Notwithstanding on the web training, stages helped understudies in adapting however in the event that this could proceed, at that point there can be seen uncommon joblessness in the instruction area.

### Aftermath of Covid on unemployment:- Shrunken GDP :-

As per the data gathered from Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GDP of India showed a contraction of 23.92 % compared to previous year's quarter.

GVA development paces of Agriculture and associated, Industry, and Services area are 3.37%, - 38.08%, and - 20.64%, individually. The 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' is the main part which enlisted positive development pace of 3.37% percent in Q1 of 2020-21 over Q1 of 2019-20. Development part has seen most noteworthy decay of more than 50 percent, trailed 'In terms of professional career, inns, transport, correspondence and administrations identified with broadcasting' (- 47 percent). Ostensible GDP development, a proportion of GDP without modifying for expansion, declined 22.57%. The past least ostensible development pace of 5.87% was recorded in FY20 (Q2).

### High Inflation

Inflation crawled up in March 2020 to 4.1% from 3.9% in February 2020. The core inflation has remained amiable in FY 2020 and has averaged 4% within the range 3.5% to 4.5%.

### Conclusions:-

The life-saving miraculous vaccine is yet to be delivered worldwide. Till the time lockdown is the only measure which is saving lives but killing many opportunities of growth. According to worldwide appraisals, the most noticeably awful influenced segments of worldwide monetary trouble and COVID-19 effects would incorporate food and convenience (144 million specialists), retail and discount (482 million); business administrations and organization (157 million) furthermore, fabricating (463 million) together including up-to 37.5% of worldwide work and this is the place the sharp end' of the effect of the pandemic is being felt now. India shows no distinction and the situation would far surpass the monetary emergency and joblessness influxes of 2008-2009. Laborers and organizations the same would confront dire calamity in nonappearance of any option financial

bundle and oxygen from separate governments, as of now disintegrating under the continuous worry of COVID-19. Be that as it may, bleeding edge laborers must be remained careful and secured with clinical experts, medical care laborers, supporting staffs and partnered divisions combating head on with COVID-19 emergency.

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## Covid-19 and Unemployment: A Reason for Pushing More People into Poverty in India

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### Abstract:

Employment is an important economic indicator. If percentage of unemployment is low, it supports economic growth of the country. A low percentage of unemployment supports high growth rate of GDP and, at the same time, it also indicate equal distribution of income which eradicate poverty from the country. Covid-19 pandemic adversely affected the level of employment in almost every country in the world and it pushed many people into poverty. In this pandemic worldwide pushed number of poor people more than one billion and in which a big number added in extreme poverty are from South Asia. This paper aims to study unemployment during Covid-19 pandemic and how does it affect poverty in India.

Key words- Unemployment, Poverty, Income distribution.

### Introduction:

In last few years Indian economy is going through crisis. In 2019-20 GDP growth rate was 4.2% which is lowest in last 11 years. When plans and policies needed to make stable our economy, in the month of March to protect human life from Covid-19 pandemic our Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi had announced 21 days lockdown and due to increase in cases it was extended in four phases till May and afterwards from June Unlock was started in

phases. This lockdown affected every sector of Indian economy. All factories and businesses were closed. This directly affect GDP. According to an official statement by the National Statistical Office (NSO) "GDP has shrunk from Rs 35.35 lakh crore in quarter 1 of 2019-20 to Rs 26.90 lakh crore in the first quarter of 2020-21, showing a contraction of 23.9%."

The people who want to do work and searching for job but not getting it is considered as unemployed. For analysis of unemployment we classify it in two types- Urban and Rural unemployment. When we talk about employment there are two sectors Formal and Informal. Formal sector jobs indicates specific working hours and regular wages of worker where as in informal sector working hours and wages are not fixed, it depends upon people's daily demand. Employment is an important indicator of economy. Due to covid-19 pandemic almost every country has to face problem of unemployment. Unemployment affects many economic factors like GDP, Income distribution, aggregate demand, inflation etc. and on individual it resulted as poverty. According to World Bank, "Poverty is pronounced deprivation in well-being, and comprises many dimensions. It includes low incomes and the inability to acquire the basic goods and services necessary for survival with dignity. Poverty also encompasses low levels of health and education, poor access to clean water and sanitation, inadequate physical security, lack of voice, and insufficient capacity and opportunity to better one's life." In India according to census (2011) 21.9% population was Below Poverty Line (BPL) and this percentage is reducing yearly. Present government had announced to eradicate poverty by 2025. High BPL percentage indicates inequalities in income distribution. Distribution of income is how the all money (income) earned in a nation is divided among the people of various income level. Inequalities in Income distribution resulted into low

aggregate demand which slowdown the economic development of the country.

#### **Objectives and methodology of the Study:**

The objective of this paper is to study how unemployment affects financial position of Indian population and income inequalities.

The study is based on observation and secondary data. Relevant data are availed from various source of information such as Books, News Paper and Various websites.

#### **Unemployment in Covid-19 pandemic:**

During this lockdown period unemployment raised rapidly in formal and informal sectors. In formal sector those who did not lost their jobs are getting salary after some percentage cut. In informal sector maximum workforce are from rural areas, they migrated to urban areas for jobs and when they lost their jobs are compelled to return to their villages. During lockdown all businesses were closed except necessities and major portion of potential customer withdraw from nonessential expenses. Aggregate consumption is an important part of economy. Unemployment reduces aggregate consumption ultimately it affected production. When aggregate demand is low as a result the price level will also be low. As a result of this everyone has to face financial crisis and low level income people are pushed back into poverty.

Month	Unemployment Rate		
	India	Urban	Rural
January 2020	7.22	9.7	6.06
February 2020	7.76	8.65	7.34
March 2020	8.75	9.41	8.44
April 2020	23.52	24.95	22.89
May 2020	23.48	27.79	22.48
June 2020	10.99	12.02	10.52
July 2020	7.43	9.15	6.66

#### **Source: CMIE**

Table shows monthly data from January 2020 to July 2020 percentage of unemployment in India. It also indicates bifurcation in Urban and Rural unemployment. It indicates percentage of unemployment is increasing from January but in the month of April 2020 and May 2020 during the lockdown period it was highest afterwards it is reduce in the Month of June 2020

and July 2020. In comparison to rural unemployment urban unemployment is high. Table shows that in July 2020 percentage of unemployment is almost same as in the month of January 2020.

#### **Poverty as a result of Unemployment and it's effect:**

Decades of research have amassed abundant evidence on the adverse impacts of unemployment on poverty-related outcomes, as well as individual health status. 3–5 Studies examining poverty-related outcomes reported that the unemployed have a higher risk of experiencing poverty and material deprivation due to the loss of income and work-related benefits.

According to an article published in The Economic Times “120 million population of India has been pushed into poverty during Covid-19 pandemic”. Unemployment does not affect equally everyone. Mostly it affects people working in informal sector because they get low income. In India, 81% of working population is working in informal sector which is very high. Due to unemployment in Covid-19 pandemic income was reduced and those who were fulfilling their basic needs were only pushed into poverty. During this period low investment businesses related to necessity like vegetable, milk etc. were also started by many other businessmen because they have to close their existing businesses and it created a tough competition. So, those who were already in that business their income was reduced. Some had started business of mask making or kadha making etc. NGOs were working to provide food to poor people but this will not work for more days to eradicate poverty from India. Now unlock phase has been started and workers are returning to their jobs but it is observed during the study that they are not getting salary as they were receiving before lockdown period because their employer are also unable to pay.

#### **Conclusion:**

Covid-19 pandemic is not only a threat for physical and mental health of human being but it worstly hits economy of every country. All economic factors are related to each other like increased unemployment reduces aggregate demand and producers have to reduce their production which resulted in rescission. Overcoming poverty will take short period but if rescission appears in any economy it will take a long time. So this is the time to take action for generating employment opportunities and reduce poverty level.

Poverty can be reduced only when people get employed in proper way. Government had introduced many schemes to create employment and help poor to overcome from poverty. Entrepreneurship development is need of the hour to create employment and to reduce poverty from India. We as an individual can also help in creation of employment by purchasing make in India products or products of small scale or cottage industry.

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## Impact of Covid 19 Pandemic on Global Economy as well as on Indian Economy with Special Reference to Financial Inclusion'

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### Abstract-

The Covid 19 Pandemic has become the greatest challenge for humanity at present. This pandemic is far more than health crisis, it has potential to create devastating impact on global economy as well as on Indian economy. Financial Inclusion is defined as the availability of equality of opportunities to access the financial services and products, it refers to easy and affordable access to financial products and services to all the section of the population including the poorest of the poor .This research paper will analyze the impact of Covid 19 pandemic on global economy. It will explore the impact of Covid 19 pandemic on Indian economy. .It will also examine the impact of Covid 19 pandemic on digital financial inclusion.. It will focus on the impact of Covid 19 pandemic on Financial Inclusion . Finally it will recommend suitable strategies so that the Covid 19 pandemic can have some positive impact on Financial Inclusion.

Key words- Covid 19 pandemic, Global Economy, Indian Economy, Financial Inclusion, Digital Financial Inclusion.

### Introduction-

The Covid 19 Pandemic has become the greatest challenge for humanity currently .More than 30 million people have been infected in

188 countries and territories with over 957,000 deaths,21 million people have recovered till date. This pandemic is far more than health crisis, it has potential to create devastating impact on global economy as well as on Indian economy. Financial Inclusion is defined as the availability of equality of opportunities to access the financial services and products, it refers to easy and affordable access to financial products and services to all the section of the population including the poorest of the poor . In India the concept of financial inclusion was first familiarized in the year 2005 by R.B.I while releasing annual Policy Statement. Financial Inclusion includes poorest of the poor people in the formal banking industry with the objective of saving their minimal finances for future purposes. Many poor people are cheated and exploited by rich landlords as well as unlicensed money lenders due to their vulnerable conditions. Financial inclusion can change this serious and hazardous condition. Financial inclusion strengthens the financial system of the country. It assures the availability of economic resources. Most importantly it strengthens the concept of savings among poor people living in both rural and urban areas. This way it contributes towards the progress of the economy. Financial inclusion promotes economic development. An efficient financial system in a country plays a crucial role in smooth and efficient functioning of the economy.

### Objectives-

1. To analyze the impact of Covid 19 on global economy.
2. To explore the impact of Covid 19 pandemic on Indian economy.
3. To examine the impact of Covid 19 pandemic on digital financial inclusion.
4. To focus on the impact of Covid 19 pandemic on Financial inclusion.
5. Finally , to recommend suitable strategy so that the Covid 19 pandemic can have some positive impact on Financial Inclusion.

**Research Methodology-**

This is a descriptive study, it will be based on only secondary sources of data.

Secondary data- These are the data which are collected from some secondary sources that is, the data collected by one person or agency but used by other person or agency. The data related to this study will be gathered from various secondary data sources which will include information from books, journals, articles and internet.

**Scope of the Study-****Impact of Covid 19 pandemic on Global Economy-**

Due to this pandemic most of the countries will face recession in 2020 with the contraction of per capita income. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the global economy is expected to shrink by over 3 % in 2020, the steepest slowdown since the Great Depression of the 1930s. Advanced economies are projected to shrink 7 %. Every region in the world affected by Covid 19 pandemic is subject to substantial growth downfall. East Asia and Pacific will grow by .5 % South Asia will contract by 2.7 % Sub Saharan Africa by 2.8% Middle East and North Africa by 4.7% and Latin America by 7.2%. These downturns are expected to reverse years of progress towards development goals and millions of people may back into extreme poverty. (Source-World Bank). Many emerging and developing economies were already facing less growth rate before this pandemic, the shock of Covid 19 will create more challenges to these countries.

According to IMF's estimate the global economy will grow at -3% in 2020 which will be far worse than the 2009 global financial crisis. Economies of US, Japan, U.K, Germany, France, Italy and Spain are expected to contract by 5.9%, 5.2%, 6.5%, 7%, 7.2%, 9.1% and 8% respectively in 2020. Advanced economies have been affected more and together they are

expected to grow by -6% in 2020. Emerging markets and developing economies are expected to contract by -1%.

**Impact of Covid 19 on Indian Economy-**

In India the GDP shrank by the steepest extent ever 23.9% in the April- June quarter and that is the sharpest contraction since 1996 when the Covid 19 pandemic brought the country to a standstill. India's real GDP fell to 26.9 lakh crore in constant terms, 23.9% lower than last year. (Source-Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation). Nominal GDP fell to Rs.38.08 lakh crore, 22.6% lower than the same period last year. In gross value added terms, the economy contracted 22.8%. Lockdown has resulted in unprecedented slow down to Indian economy. All the sectors, including manufacturing, construction and services except the agricultural sector faced steep decline. Once India was among the fastest growing economy in the world experiencing the sharpest quarterly decline in GDP in Asia as it becomes global hotspot for Corona virus infection. Even before the Covid 19 pandemic Indian economy which is the Asia's 3<sup>rd</sup> largest economy has been experiencing slowdown.

Covid-19 has posed an unprecedented challenge for Indian economy. Due to the large size of the population along with the precarious situation of the economy, especially of the financial sector during the pre-Covid-19 period, and the economy's dependence on informal labour, lockdowns and other social distancing measures are turning out to be very disruptive.

According to the RBI, transport services, hospitality, recreation and cultural activities are mainly affected in this 42.8 trillion economy. The shock to demand is so severe that it will take quite some time to regain the pre Covid 19 momentum (Source-RBI Annual Report).

A full year decline of 5.6 % is expected by Bloomberg survey.

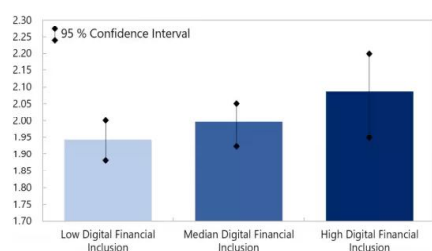
Source-Govt of India, Bloomberg

## The impact of Covid 19 pandemic on Digital Financial Inclusion-

Financial inclusion is beneficial for economies and societies as a whole. Extending traditional financial services to the low income households and firms increase economic growth and will reduce income inequality. Study by Ulric Eriksson Von Allmen,, Purva Khera, Sumiko Ogawa, Ratna Sahay finds that digital financial inclusions also associated with higher GDP and economic growth.

During Covid 19 lockdown digital financial services enables Govts to provide quick and secure financial support to hard to reach people and businesses.

**Good for the economy**  
Digital financial inclusion is associated with higher GDP growth.  
Impact of Digital Financial Inclusion on Growth (in Percent of Annual GDP Growth)



Source: IMF Staff calculations.  
Note: Annual GDP growth rates for countries with low (25th percentile), median, and high (75th percentile) levels of digital financial inclusion are shown, holding other explanatory factors of growth at their median levels.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

(Source- IMF)

## The impact of Covid 19 pandemic on Financial inclusion-

Financial Inclusion is the key to reduce poverty and enhancing prosperity of the people. According to the World Bank more than half of the world's adult population access to basic financial services. In Asia and Africa hardly 15 % of adult population has a bank account. In India still more than 30 % of adult population do not have access to banks.

Govts of almost all the countries in the world have announced stimulus measures which include providing cash payments amongst other measures to help the most vulnerables in the society as households and businesses severely impacted by the economic slowdown caused by

Covid 19 pandemic. For example Singapore's latest stimulus package is \$ 42 billion which is 12 % of it's GDP, the Japan Govt package is \$1.67 trillion or 1/5 of their GDP. Govt to person (G2P) facilitates financial inclusion. Traditionally G2P payments were made in cash but with the technological progress transfers are made electronically. This is an effective method to create formal relationship between low income individual and a financial service provider. But unfortunately more than half of developing countries still settle G2P payments in cash. This pandemic may push Govts to develop their digital payments infrastructure in order to enable G2P payments.

It should be worth mentioning that due to this pandemic digital payments will be increased but at the same time we have to remember that digital payments are not financial inclusion's panacea.

### Conclusions-

1. The impact of Covid 19 pandemic is enormous on global as well as on Indian economy.
2. The Covid pandemic has created positive impact on digital financial inclusion.
3. The impact of Covid 19 pandemic on financial inclusion may not be positive as digital payments are not financial inclusion's panacea and repayment of loans by the households and business firms will be very difficult due the slow down of economic activities as the result of lockdown associated with Covid 19 pandemic.

### Recommendations-

In order to create positive impact of Covid 19 pandemic on financial inclusion the rate of interest on loans given to the vulnerables and MSME should be kept very low and concessional so that it will be easier for them to repay the loans which will create financial inclusion in true sense.

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## Impact of Covid-19 on Employment in Various Industries

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### Abstract:

The Covid-19 coronavirus is a new virus. Although there are no specific vaccines or treatments available now, medication and vaccines research is underway. Impact of Covid-19 on employment in various industries, e.g.: media and culture sector, public service, public emergency services, automotive, textile, clothing, civilization, health sector, education, shipping, fishing, tourism, agriculture and food security, etc. in various ways. Covid-19 pandemic has enforced the concept 'work from home' (wfh) into an officially mandated, strictly enforced rule. The Covid-19 has forced almost all the employees of all the sectors work from home for the first time. As the employees are experimenting new environment, this paper attempts to find out the experience of the employees in working from home when compared to working in office. The study found that willingness to work from home is entirely dependent and presence on their children at home, comfortable space at home, quite environment on home and good Internet connectivity. Most of the respondents are also of opinion that even if they are ready to work from home they do not like to work from home.

**Keywords:** ILO- International Labour Organization, UNCTAD- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, ILOADB



Report- International Labour Organization and Asian Development Bank.

### Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic in India is spread all over the world causing economic collapse in almost all the countries. It is caused by severe respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The first case of COVID-19 in India, which originated in China, was reported on 30 January 2020. India currently is on the highest peak of the most confirmed cases in Asia, and has the third highest number of confirmed cases in the world after the United States and Brazil. Coronaviruses are a group of viruses that can cause either mild illness, such as a cold, or can make people sick with pneumonia. The Covid-19 (coronavirus) is a new virus although there are no specific vaccines or treatments available now, medication and vaccines research is under way.

The symptoms of covid-19 include fever, cough, shortness or breathe or digestion issues. But it is important to know that most people with Covid-19 will fully recover. People who are most at risk for severe illness are those who have health conditions including a) chronic lung diseases b) heart diseases c) diabetes d) cancer e) a weakened immunity system.

The impact of Covid-19 on employment in various. Though the each people take care of himself by a) Stay home as much as possible, keep six feet away from other people. b) Cover nose and mouth with a face covering when go out. C) Wash hands often use sanitizer. d) Not to touch own face.

### Objectives of the Study

Main aim to study the impact of Covid-19 on employment in various industries is loss of employment, is considered as the most severe immediate impact of the Covid-19 crisis. While lower economic growth and rise in inequality would be the long term effects, according to a survey by the Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE). The online survey was

conducted on 520 ISLE members in the last week of May.

- 1) Covid-19 stimulating economy and employment.
- 2) Covid-19 causes devastating losses in working hours and employment.
- 3) Large reduction are forcing in the Arab states (8.1 percent) equivalent to 5 million full time workers.
- 4) Huge losses are expected across different income groups but especially in upper middle-income countries. (7.0 percent), (100 million full time workers).
- 5) The eventual increase in global unemployment during 2020 will depend substantially on future developments and policy measures.
- 6) The large scale, integrated policy measures are needed, focusing on 4 pillars- supporting enterprises, employment and incomes, stimulating the economy, jobs protecting workers in the work place, and using social dialogue between government, workers and employs to find solutions, the study says.

### Significance of the Study

The ILO's preliminary assessment of the impact of Covid-19 on specific social and economic sectors and industries is captured in a sevan of sectorial briefs. The briefs also contain policy responses and measures taken by ILO constituent's government. Employers and workers as well as available ILO tools and responses at the sector – specific level. The intended audience is ILO constituents at the national, sectorial, region and global level, asa well as international organisations and other partners in the effort to advance decent work for women and men in specific social and economic sectors.

### Research Methodology

For the purpose of the study the researcher has used secondary sources of data collection, mainly from published papers from journals, newspaper articles, ILO publicationsand Government of India (Gol) reports.

## Impact of Covid-19 on Employment in various Industries

**1. COVID-19 and the Public Service:** All public servants play a role of saying hesitate the spread and recovery from the pandemic. This is true regardless of their occupation, whether in police or correctional officers, whether in administration of the state like tax collector, implementing economy and social policies like labour inspector, provide services to the community like waste collectors, social worker. The Covid-19 pandemic demonstrates the more important of disaster preparedness and that private sector. People cannot manage a loan.

**2. Automotive Industry of COVID-19:** Automotive industry have been hit by a triple way-factory closures, supply chain, disruption, and a collapse in demand. In time manufacturing process propagated the impact across the globe. Enterprises both small and medium are among those hardest hit and millions of jobs are at risk. Automakers have idea to kick starting the global economy. Not only by producing life-saving ventilators and face masks and targeted support and are key to lasting recovery to building back better with good decent work for more men and women.

**3. Impact of COVID-19 on Agriculture and Food Security:** Many agricultural workers are unable to lift themselves out of poverty and food insecurity. Covid-19 pandemic spreads the continued functioning of food supply chains is crucial in preventing a food crisis and reducing the negative impact on the global economy. A good policy is required to support agribusiness and the livelihoods and working conditions of millions of agricultural workers in international labour standards.

**4. COVID-19 and the Tourism Sector:** Covid-19 dramatically changed tourism which is major driver of jobs and growth. The impact of tourism enterprises and workers, the majority being young women is unprecedented. Coordinated policy efforts and particular large scale both at national

and international levels are needed in consultation with government, employees and workers representatives, taking into consideration relevant ILO (International Labour Standards).

**5. COVID-19 and Media and Culture Sector:** The impact of Covid-19 on media and cultural sector, by unemployment and closed productions. It sees how the sectors diversity in terms of contract types and occupations creates challenges in taking social protection, safety and healthy and economic relief programs.

**6. Effects of COVID-19 on Public Emergency Services:** Public sector workers who perform frontline duties in confronting the Covid-19 crisis in the name of the state, always described in status as essential services. Their role in dealing with the crisis is the measures that governments have taken to support their work and the ILO principals and tools, including international labour standards that protect them.

**7. Civilization and COVID-19:** A combination of flight cancellation and restrictions have almost stopped international travel due to curb and spread of Covid-19. The effect of the pandemic on employment has been immediate and significant. The ILO has experienced from previous crisis situations to help the sector recover from this shock. Cost reduction strategies may include a wide range of policies that will have an impact on employment and descent work in the civil aviation sector.

**8. COVID-19 Effects on Textile, Clothing, Leather and Footwear Industries:** The workers liability of the textiles, clothing and leather and footwear industries is unrevealing, they are told to stay at home factories close and global supply chains grind to a halt. The cancellation of orders has hit thousands of firms and millions of workers particularly hard. We need to take joint action across the industries supply chains. The ILO is committed to supporting governments in protecting the health and well being of workers and business in the textiles, clothing and leather industries.

**9. Effect of COVID-19 on Education Sector:**

Most of the teachers have to adopt universal distance education as nearly 95 % of all learners have a phase school closures. Most teachers and their organizations have embarrassed this challenge although in many developing countries teachers lack the skills and the equipment to provide distance education effectively. The safety of learners and teachers should be paramount social distancing of learners is important in this pandemic.

**10. Effect of COVID-19 on Shipping and Fishing:**

Shipping carries most of the world trade, and fishing provides essential food. The Covid-19 impacts the safety and wellbeing of seafarers and fishers, their ability to join there vessels and return home, and the future of their jobs. Seafarers on cruise ships which have often banned from entering port, are particularly hard hit. The ILO is working to protect this key maritime workers.

**11. Effect of COVID-19 on Health Sector:**

Covid-19 drawing attention to the already overburdened public health systems in many countries and also facing challenges in recruiting, deploying, retaining and protecting sufficient and well trained, supported and motivated health workers. It shows that the strong need for sustainable investments in health system, including in the health workforce, and for decent equipment and occupational safety. For health emergencies it is essential to building resilient health systems and therefore has a critical role both in crisis responses and in building a future.

**Findings of the Study**

- 1) Job loss most severe immediate impact of Covid-19.
- 2) Airlines, airport look at negative Covid-19 test remedies to collapsing sectors.
- 3) Covid impacts RBI to tighten oversight, initiate actions if necessary.
- 4) Coronavirus outbreak may push digital payment up to 37 % to 1 406 lakh crore by FY22.
- 5) Coronavirus impact on health care sector, auto sector, it effects on retail sector.

**Conclusion**

Impact of Covid-19 on employment in various industries – job loss most severe immediate impact of Covid-19. Coronavirus impact on health care sector, auto sector, it effects on retail sector. 1 lakh youth lost jobs in India due to Covid-19 pandemic ILO-ADB Report. IT growth has also slowed down. Consumer goods sales go off track due to localised lockdown in the country, it effects on the routine health services across India. Covid-19 crisis likely to hit 29 lakh jobs in Indian aviation, dependent sector IATA. UNCTAD- estimates economic impact of Covid-19 as \$ trillion.

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## WEALTH MANAGEMENT AWARENESS IN THE MARKET

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### Abstract

Financial markets are places where people and companies come to buy and sell assets like stocks, bonds, commodities and other products. People have traded on financial markets for 100's of years and they grew out of a very real practical need – to help people buy and sell things more efficiently, and to help companies that needed money to raise it more quickly.

The India Financial market comprise of the primary market, FDIs, alternative investment options, banking and insurance and the pension sectors, asset management segment as well. With all these elements in the India Financial market, it happens to be one of the oldest across the globe and is definitely the fastest growing and best among all the financial markets of the emerging economies.

Wealth managers coordinate retail banking, estate planning, legal resources, tax and investment management. Wealth management & private banking business is currently major area for development for many of the world's financial firms. The market is large, growing and highly profitable. Industry is fragmented & there is no agreed single 'preferred' model

The paper deals with an in – depth analysis of awareness of wealth management products in the market.

**Keywords:** Financial Market, Wealth Management, Estate Planning, Financial Services, Asset Management

## WEALTH MANAGEMENT AWARENESS IN THE MARKET

### A) Introduction

Wealth management is a service that offers a plethora of services comprising of investment and financial advice, accounting and taxation services, retirement planning, legal and estate planning to name a few of them. These services are offered with a specific and prescribed fee. Irrespective the kind of plans for future we focus upon there are few factors that needs to be kept in mind for managing wealth for the future such as creating of a financial plan, spending consciously, Invest wisely, diversify the investments, monitor the investments, plan taxes, etc to name a few of them. Wealth management can be provided by large corporate entities, independent financial advisers or multi-licensed portfolio managers who design services to focus on high-net-worth clients. Large banks and large brokerage houses create segmentation marketing-strategies to sell both proprietary and non-proprietary products and services to investors designated as potential high-net-worth clients. Independent wealth-managers use their experience in estate planning, risk management, and their affiliations with tax and legal specialists, to manage the diverse holdings of high-net-worth clients.

### B) Objectives of Research:

The main objectives of the research are as follows:

1. To know the awareness among individual for wealth management.
2. To figure out popular source of investment avenues.

### C) Methodology:

Research methodology is the systematic and theoretical analysis of the methods applied in the field of study. It involves qualitative and quantities technique. In other words, it is a process collecting and information for the purpose of making business decisions. This part aims to understand the research methodology

establishing a framework of evaluation and revaluation of primary and secondary research. The present research paper is based on secondary as well as primary research. The various sources of data include magazines, journals, news papers, websites, questionnaire etc. The information is collected and analyzed.

#### **D) Wealth Management Tools**

There is variety of financial products available for investors, families, etc & they are as such

##### **1. Public Provident Fund (PPF):**

Any Individual, who is a resident of India, can open an account under public provident fund and earn handsome returns on the deposits relatively higher than the returns on banks fixed deposits.

##### **2. National Saving Certificate (NSC):**

Popularly known as NSC, is an Indian Government Savings Bond, primarily used for small savings and income tax saving investments in India. It is part of the postal savings system of Indian Postal Service (India Post).

##### **3. RBI SAVING BOND:**

RBI bond comes with a rate of interest of 7.75% which is comparable to the interest offered on the small saving schemes such as National Saving Certificate. The Reserve Bank of India recently announced the launch of 7.75 percent Savings (taxable) Bonds, 2018 (RBI Bond)

##### **4. KISAN VIKAS PATRA:**

KisanVikas Patra (KVP) is a saving certificate scheme which was first launched in 1998 by India Post. It was successful in the early months but afterwards the Government of India set up a committee under supervision of ShyamalaGopinath which gave its recommendation to the Government that KVP could be misused. Hence the Government of India decided to close this scheme and KVP was closed in 2011 and the new government relaunched it in 2014.

##### **5. POST OFFICE SMALL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS:**

Post Office Savings Account is the deposit scheme offered by the department of post on which fixed interest is paid. The individual investors deposit a good portion of their financial assets in a postal savings account in order to earn a fixed rate of interest on the investments.

##### **6. POST OFFICE TIME DEPOSIT:**

The Post Office Time Deposits are a saving scheme offered by the Indian Postal Service on which a fixed interest is paid. Often, the investors deposit a good chunk of their financial assets with a view to earning a fixed interest on it.

##### **7. FIVE YEAR RECURRING DEPOSIT:**

Post office RD is basically a monthly investment for a fixed period of 5 years with a interest rate of 7.3% per annum (compounded quarterly). On completion of the fixed tenure of five years, RD account with Rs. 10,000 invested every month will fetch you Rs. 7,25,051.

##### **8. MONTHLY INCOME SCHEME:**

A Monthly Income Plan (MIP) is a type of mutual fund scheme that invests in debt and equity securities. An MIP aims to provide a steady stream of income in the form of dividend payments. Therefore, it is typically attractive to retired persons or senior citizens without other substantial sources of monthly income. Available to most investors, MIPs are in frequent use for investors an India.

##### **9. SENIOR CITIZEN SAVINGS SCHEME:**

An individual of the age of 60 or more, being the citizen of India can open the SCSS account.

Also, the individual of the age of 55 years but less than 60 years, who has retired on superannuation or VRS can also invest in the scheme provided the account is opened within one month of retirement benefits and the amount not exceeding the retirement benefit amount.

##### **10. BHAVISHYA NIRMAN BONDS:**

The times are uncertain and investor sentiment tends to lean towards debt, most commonly bank fixed deposits (FD). But there's a catch. FD rates vary as per the interest rates in the economy. And with Reserve Bank of India's recent liquidity infusing measures, some banks are considering lowering their deposit rates. A better option - Bhavishya Nirman bonds

#### **11. BANK SAVING ACCOUNT:**

A savings account is an interest-bearing deposit account held at a bank or other financial institution that provides a modest interest rate. Financial institutions that offer savings accounts may limit the number of withdrawals from an account each month. They also may charge fees unless you maintain a certain average monthly balance in the account. In most cases, banks do not provide checks with savings accounts.

#### **12. FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT:**

Fixed deposits are investment instruments offered by banks and non-banking financial companies, where you can deposit money for a higher rate of interest than savings accounts. You can deposit a lump sum of money in fixed deposits for a specific period, ranging from 7 days to 10 years.

#### **13. DEPOSIT SCHEME FOR RETIRING GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES:**

(a) Any depositor may open an account with any accounts office within three months from the date of receiving the retirement benefits for depositing the amount not exceeding the total retirement benefits, by applying in Form 1, or as near thereto as possible, together with—

(i) a locally executed cheque, pay order or demand draft, for the amount of deposit, and

(ii) a certificate from the employer indicating retirement benefits provided that a depositor who has received the retirement benefits before the notification of this Scheme, may open an account within three months from the date of commencement of the scheme.

#### **14. DEPOSIT SCHEME FOR RETIRING PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES:**

This Scheme may be called Deposit Scheme for Retiring Employees of Public Sector Companies, 1991.

(a) Any depositor may open an account with any accounts office within three months from the date of receiving the retirement benefits or up to 30-9-1991, whichever is later, for depositing the amount not exceeding the total retirement benefits, by applying in Form 1, or as near thereto as possible together with:

(i) a locally payable cheque, pay order or demand draft, for the amount of deposit, and

(ii) a certificate from the employer indicating retirement benefits:

#### **15. MUTUAL FUND:**

A mutual fund is a professionally managed investment fund that pools money from many investors to purchase securities. These investors may be retail or institutional in nature. Mutual funds have advantages and disadvantages compared to direct investing in individual securities. The primary advantages of mutual funds are that they provide economies of scale, a higher level of diversification, they provide liquidity, and they are managed by professional investors. On the negative side, investors in a mutual fund must pay various fees and expenses.

#### **16. ANTIQUE:**

If you have money to invest and an appreciation of fine craftsmanship, then investing in antique art might be the right choice for you. Antiques are collectible objects such as furniture or artwork that have a high value due to their age, quality, and rarity.

#### **17. ART:**

These days, many long-term investors look to diversify their portfolios by investing in different, even exotic, asset classes. Some prefer to put their money in rare coins and jewels, while others invest in fine wines. One investment class quickly gaining in popularity is artwork. Not only can fine art enhance your home décor and evoke powerful emotions, it can

appreciate in value simply by hanging on your living room wall.

#### 18. BOOKS:

A book is a number of pieces of paper, usually with words printed on them, which are fastened together and fixed inside a cover of stronger paper or cardboard. Books contain information, stories, or poetry.

#### 19. CLOCK & WATCHES:

With interest rates showing no signs of improving, investors' options are limited to only a few avenues which will prove beneficial in the long term. Property, collectable cars, wine and art are all good options, but one of the most inviting and potentially lucrative is watches.

#### 20. DIAMOND:

A precious stone consisting of a clear and colourless crystalline form of pure carbon, the hardest naturally occurring substance "a diamond ring"

#### 21. GOLD:

Safety, Liquidity and Returns are the three criteria most conventional investors look for before making any investment. While gold meets the first two criteria swimmingly, it doesn't do badly at the last one either. Here are two main reasons why you should invest in gold:

a. Gold investment is worthwhile because it is an inflation-beating investment. Over a period of time, the return on gold investment is in line with the rate of inflation.

b. Gold has an inverse relationship to equity investments. Example, if the equity markets start performing poorly, gold too would have performed well. Considering gold as an investment option in your investment portfolio will be a buffer to the overall volatility of your portfolio.

#### 22. SILVER:

A precious shiny greyish-white metal, the chemical element of atomic number 47 "a silver necklace"

#### 23. PLATINUM:

A precious silvery-white metal, the chemical element of atomic number 78. It was first encountered by the Spanish in South America in the 16th century, and is used in jewellery, electrical contacts, laboratory equipment, and industrial catalysts.

#### 24. FARM HOUSE:

Farm House living has become a new trend in India. Urbanites have increasingly begun to invest in farms and farm houses away from cities for more reasons than one. It is a large house set in the middle of a farm, typically with a landscaped garden around it. Farm house is also called a Country House. Farm Houses come typically away from one's urban residence. Generally, farm house owners use their farm house as their exclusive private resort as and when they the urge to take a break from the hustle and bustle of city life overwhelms them. It follows that farm houses do not necessarily mean rustic in architecture. They can be designed as you wish. You can choose to give a contemporary architecture to your farm house and equip it with modern amenities of your choice as well.

#### 25. PROPERTY:

A thing or things belonging to someone; possessions collectively. Income properties can be residential properties, such as single family homes or multi-family properties, or they can be commercial properties, such as a strip mall. Money is generally made through holding the property and renting it out or selling the property after the value of the property has appreciated.

#### 26. HORSE:

A stalking-horse bid is an initial bid on the assets of a bankrupt company. The bankrupt company will choose an entity from a pool of bidders who will make the first bid on the firm's remaining assets. The stalking horse sets the low-end bidding bar so that other bidders cannot underbid the purchase price. The term "stalking horse" originates from a hunter trying to conceal himself behind either a real or fake horse.

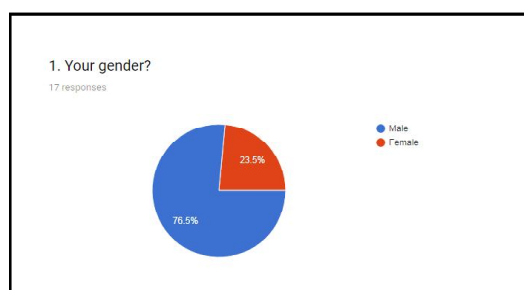


## 27. VINTAGE CARS:

Vintage cars date back at least 15 to 25 years, but more importantly, possess some quality that makes them interesting to collect. This may include unusual designs and limited production runs. The rarer the car, the more valuable it is likely to be. Cars more than a century old fall into the separate category of antiques. As you would for any investment, research what you are interested in buying carefully. Weigh each deal independently and make a sound decision. That means finding a car that meets your budget, is in good shape and is likely to have strong resale value.

## E) DATA ANALYSIS

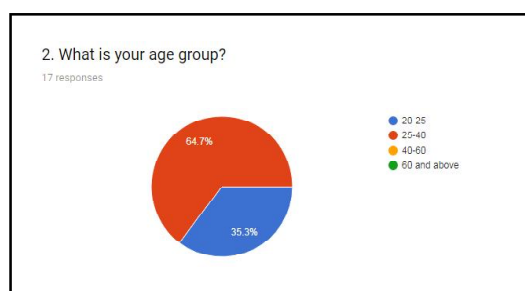
### 1. Gender



Female	23.50%
Male	76.50%

Interpretation: The sample size is of 40 nos. which consist of 23.5% female and 76.50 % male respondents.

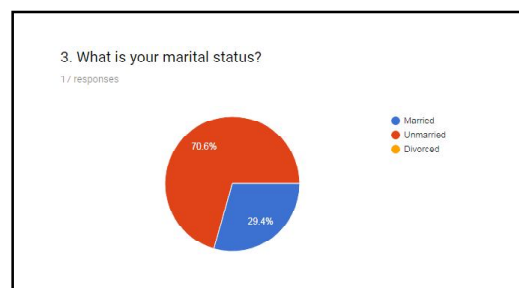
### 2. Age group



Age	Respondents
20-25	35.30%
25-40	64.70%
40-60	0.00%
60 above	0.00%

Interpretation: Above chart shows that majority of respondents are from age group from 20 - 40.

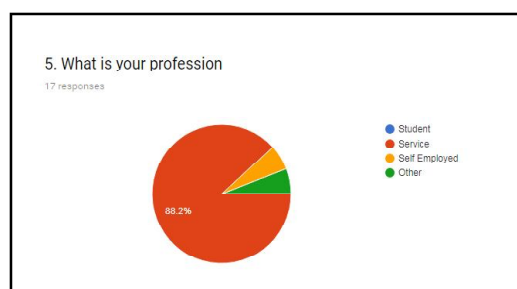
### 3. Marital Status



Married	29.4%
Unmarried	70.6%
Divorce	0

Interpretation: Out of respondent contacted 70.6% are unmarried.

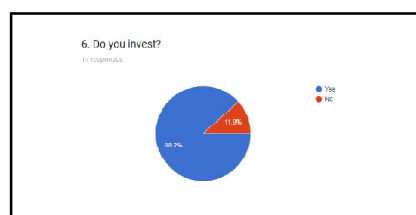
### 4. Profession



Student	0%
Service	88.2%
Self Employed	5.9%
other	5.9%

Interpretation: The data presented above clearly indicates that 88.2% are attached to service sector, 5.9% are self-employed.

### 5. Invest

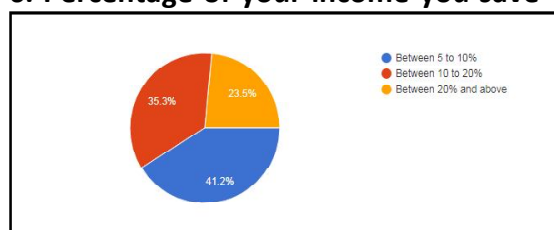




Yes	88.20%
No	11.80%

Interpretations: When the respondents were asked about whether they prefer to invest in or not so around 88% of the respondent opined that they prefer to invest some of the partition of their earnings. Others are using traditional method of investments.

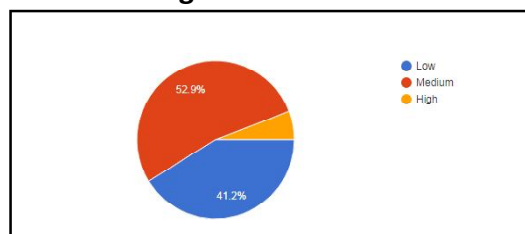
#### 6. Percentage of your income you save



Between 5 to 10%	41.2%
Between 10 to 20%	35.3%
Between 20% and above	23.5%

Interpretations: majority of respondents have they save between 5% to 10% of their income.

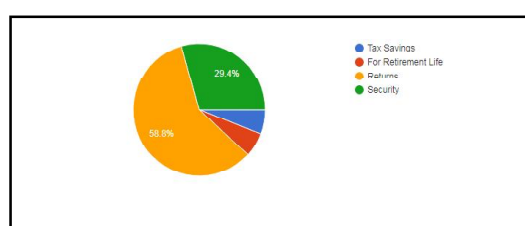
#### 7. Risk during Investment



Low	41.2%
Medium	52.9%
High	5.9%

Interpretations: Majority of respondents have taken medium risk to invest money.

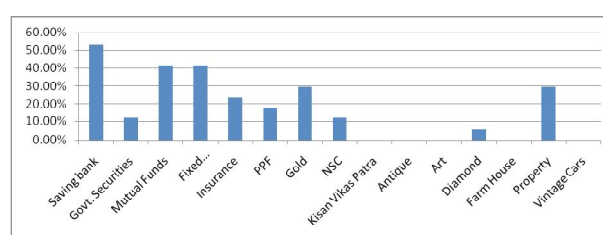
#### 8. Main objective of investments



Tax Savings	5.9%
For Retirement Life	5.9%
Returns	58.8%
Security	29.4%

Interpretations: Security and returns are the major factors considered by the investors while doing investments. This is because majority of respondents are salaried persons.

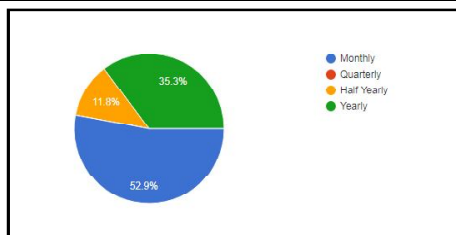
#### 9. Investment Avenues



Saving bank	52.90%
Govt. Securities	11.80%
Mutual Funds	41.20%
Fixed Deposits/Recurring Deposits	41.20%
Insurance	23.50%
PPF	17.60%
Gold	29.40%
NSC	11.80%
Kisan Vikas Patra	0.00%
Antique	0.00%
Art	0.00%
Diamond	5.90%
Farm House	0.00%
Property	29.40%
Vintage Cars	0.00%

Interpretations: majority of respondents invest in Mutual Funds & Fixed Deposits/Recurring Deposits because this is a taxable free plus less risky further people are also interested in investing Saving banks, gold and insurance, property

#### 10. Frequency of invest?



Monthly	52.9%
Quarterly	0%
Half Yearly	11.8%
Yearly	35.3%

Interpretations: majority of respondents invest monthly and this is a good habit of investing or saving, some peoples are investing on half yearly and yearly also as per their part of investing planning.

#### F) CONCLUSION

Wealth management is a form of financial services provided to wealthy clients mainly to the individuals and their families. Over the years, markets have grown bigger and faster. More people than ever before are now able to get access to these markets. Once they were the preserve of big banks, finance houses and very wealthy individuals, but no longer.

From the above analysis, we can say that majority of respondents are from service sectors.

1. Majority of respondents are unmarried so their monthly expenses are less compared to married individual. They have more money for investing.
2. While investing they consider safety, returns and liquidity as their priority for investment with low risk.
3. This survey conducted due to understanding investment behaviour of general people with the exotic investment behaviour.
4. They follow the traditional method of investments and additions to it they invest in saving accounts and mutual funds.

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4. <https://businessjargons.com>
5. [www.policybazar.com](http://www.policybazar.com)
6. <https://www.wealthmanagement.com>

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कोविड १९चा भारतातील सुक्ष्म,  
लघु व मध्यम या उद्योगक्षेत्रावर  
झालेला परिणाम अभ्यासणे.

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सारांश:—

आज संपूर्ण जग एक कठीण काळातून जात आहे. कोविड—१९ च्या विषाणुमुळे संपूर्ण जगाला ग्रासले आहे परिणामी लोकांचे जीवन आणि प्रत्येक देशाची अर्थव्यवस्था कोलमडली आहे. कोविड—१९ ही २०२० मधील महाआपत्ती पैकी एक आपत्ती आहे. आणि या आपत्तीचा परिणाम पूर्णपणे अनिश्चित व अनअपेक्षित आहे. या संशोधन निबंधाचा उद्देश भारतातील सुक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उद्योगांवर झालेला परिणाम अभ्यासणे हा आहे. MSME क्षेत्र हे अर्थव्यवस्थेची जीवनवाहिनी आहे. साथीच्या कालावधीनंतर MSME च्या पुनर्जीवनासाठी काय रणनीती असेल, Make In India, स्वावलंबी हे स्वप्न साकार करण्यासाठी भारताने कोणत्या भिन्न उपाययोजना कराव्यात? यांचा अभ्यास केल्यानंतर संशोधनकर्त्याला आढळले की भारतीय MSME व्यवसाय पध्दती पूर्णपणे बदलल्या जातील. साथीच्या आजारानंतर डिजिटल पध्दतीचा अवलंब, नवनवीनकल्पना स्विकारणे, वित्तपुरवठा करणे, नफ्याऐवजी रोख (पैशाच्या) प्रवाहावर लक्ष केंद्रीत करणे आवश्यक असेल MSME साठी ३ लाख कोटी पत हमी जाहीर केल्याने MSME क्षेत्राला त्यांचा नक्कीच फायदा होईल.

**प्रस्तावना :—**

इ.स. २०२० मध्ये कोरोना विषाणू (कोविड १९) ही सर्वात मोठी आपत्ती आहे. आणि या आपत्तीमुळे भारतातील सुक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम या उद्योगांवर गंभीर परिणाम झालेले आहेत. कोविड १९ हे आरोग्याच्या संकटापासून आर्थिक संकटाकडे सुद्धा स्थलांतरीत झाले आहे. भारतातील MSME क्षेत्र हे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेची रक्तवाहिनी आहे. सुमारे ६.३३ करोड सुक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उद्योग भारतात आहेत. (The Financial express March 23,2020) आणि सर्वच MSME यांना कोविड १९ मुळे खूप समस्या भेडसावत आहेत. भारतात एकूण देशांतर्गत उत्पादनापैकी (दरडोई उत्पन्न GDP ) ३० टक्के उत्पादन हे MSME अंतर्गत आहे. आणि भारताच्या निर्यातीत MSME चे ५० टक्के योगदान असून MSME उद्योगक्षेत्रामुळे ११.१४ कोटी लोकांना रोजगार प्राप्त झाला आहे. (The economics Times June,28).

कोरोना नावाच्या विषाणूमुळे MSME उद्योग क्षेत्रातील रोकडसुलभता, रोख प्रवाह व खेळते भांडवल यांचा उद्योगातील प्रवाह जवळपास थांबला आहे. उद्योग क्षेत्रातील महत्वाचे कार्य म्हणजे पुरवठा साखळी किंवा साखळी पद्धत कोलमडली आहे. जसे की, भारत हा देश औषधी द्रव्याच्या उत्पादनासाठी ७५ टक्के कच्च्या मालासाठी चीनवर अवलंबून आहे. (The Outlook India.com). पण कोविड १९ मुळे बहुतांश देशांच्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमा बंद केल्या आहेत. अर्थातच त्यामुळे उद्योग क्षेत्राला कच्चा माल मिळण्यास अडचण निर्माण झाली आहे. म्हणूनच पक्का माल (finished goods) तयार होण्यास समस्या निर्माण होत आहेत. प्रत्येक MSME मध्ये उद्योगांचा आकार, स्वरूप वेगवेगळे आहे. त्यामुळे व्यवसाय टिकविण्याची क्षमता प्रत्येक उद्योगांमध्ये वेगवेगळी आहे. पण कोविड १९ मुळे जवळपास ४३ टक्के उद्योग बंद पडण्याची भीती व्यक्त केली आहे. (The Outlook India.com) तसेच निश्चलिकरण (नोटाबंदी) व

व्यवसायासाठी असलेल्या वस्तू व सेवाकर व सध्या परिस्थितीमुळे MSME क्षेत्रात अनिश्चितता वाढीस लागली आहे. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या वाढीस वेग देण्यासाठी MSME ची महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका आहे. परंतु या महामारीमुळे MSME ची स्थिती अत्यंत कल्पनाहीन झाली आहे.

भारत देशात १४.२० टक्के सर्वात जास्त MSME उत्तरप्रदेश राज्यात आहेत. तर दुस-या क्रमांकावर पश्चिम बंगाल असून साधारणपणे १४ टक्के MSME आहेत. व महाराष्ट्र व तामिळनाडू या राज्यात ८ टक्के MSME चे योगदान आहे.

**सुक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उद्योगांची संकल्पना :—**  
**Micro, Small and Medium enterprises Development Act 2006, नुसार:—**

**निकष :—** यंत्रसामग्री व व्यवसायमधील गुंतवणुकीनुसार

वर्गीकरण	सुक्ष्म	लघु	मध्यम
उत्पादन क्षेत्र	गुंतवणुक <२५ लाख	गुंतवणुक <५कोटी	गुंतवणुक <१०कोटी
सेवाक्षेत्र	गुंतवणुक <१० लाख	गुंतवणुक <२ कोटी	गुंतवणुक <५कोटी

**भारत सरकारद्वारा केलेल्या सुधारीत संकल्पनेनुसार**

**संमिश्र निकष :—**

**गुंतवणुकीनुसार व वार्षिक उलाढालीनुसार :—**

वर्गीकरण	सुक्ष्म	लघु	मध्यम
उत्पादन क्षेत्र व सेवाक्षेत्र	गुंतवणुक <१ करोड आणि वार्षिक उलाढाल <५ करोड	गुंतवणुक <१०करोड आणि वार्षिक उलाढाल <५०करोड	गुंतवणुक <२०करोड आणि वार्षिक उलाढाल <१००करोड

**संशोधन, उद्देश व संशोधन पद्धत :—**

संशोधनाचे उद्दिष्ट — कोविड १९ चा भारतातील सुक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम या उद्योगक्षेत्रांवर होणारा परिणाम अभ्यासणे व सुक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उद्योगांच्या संकल्पनेचा अभ्यास करणे. **संशोधन पद्धत —** कोविड १९ मुळे संशोधनकर्त्याने फक्त दुय्यम स्रोताचा वापर केला आहे. म्हणजेच वर्तमानपत्रातील लेख, मासिके, विविध प्रकारचे माहिती जाळे (websites) प्रसिद्ध झालेले संशोधन निबंध यांचा वापर केला आहे.

कोविड १९ चा भारतातील MSME क्षेत्रावर झालेला परिणाम :-

१. आर्थिक तोटा :-

व्यवसायासाठी महत्वाचे असणारे आर्थिक (Finance) कोविड १९ मुळे पूर्णतः थांबले आहे. त्यामुळे MSME क्षेत्रास खूप मोठ्या प्रमाणावर आर्थिक तोटा सहन करावा लागला आहे आणि त्याच बरोबर कामगारांचे देय पगार, व्यवसायातील कर्जाचे हप्ते, मालाची होणारी निर्यात थांबली आहे. व्यवसायात पूर्णतः रोकड नगद प्राप्त होत नाही. यामुळे आपोआपच नकारात्मक परिणाम तिमाही ताळेबंदात दिसून येतो. फक्त ७ टक्के MSME उद्योगक्षेत्र हे कामगारांचे वेतन देण्यास सक्षम आहे.

२. आयात — निर्यातीवर परिणाम :-

सध्याच्या लॉकडाऊनमुळे सुक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उद्योगांवर आयात—निर्यातीचा आर्थिक परिणाम होत आहे. सुमारे १०० देशांनी आपली राष्ट्रीय सीमा बंद केली आहे. यामुळे जागतिक मागणी — पुरवठा साखळी कोसळली आहे. जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेच्या अहवालानुसार जागतिक व्यापार हा कोविड १९ मुळे १३ ते ३२ टक्के या दरम्यान घसरू शकतो. (The retail.com) म्हणजेच भारत देशातील MSME क्षेत्राची आयात व निर्यात मंदावली आहे.

३. कामगारांची कमतरता :-

कोविड १९ मुळे कामगार लोक विस्थापित झाले आहेत, सामाजिक दुरी, मार्गदर्शक तत्वांचे पालन करण्यासाठी किंवा आपल्या सुरक्षेसाठी कामगार आपल्या मुळ गावी परतले आहेत. त्यामुळे प्रत्यक्ष कामासाठी कामगारांचा तुटवडा दिसून येत आहे. कोरोना नावाच्या विषाणूमुळे जिवाच्या भितीने त्याचबरोबर लॉकडाऊनमुळे एका ठिकाणाहून दुसऱ्या ठिकाणी जाण्याची परवानगी नाही. आपोआपच त्यामुळे कामगारांची कमतरता भासत आहे.

४. उत्पादनाचा तुटवडा :-

लॉकडाऊनमुळे MSME क्षेत्रात कामगारांची कमतरता आहे. त्यामुळे ठरलेल्या उत्पादन लक्षा नुसार उत्पादन करता आले नाही. त्यामुळे आपोआपच उत्पादनाचा तुटवडा होवून जागतिक मागणी—पुरवठा

साखळी बरोबरच भारतातील मागणी—पुरवठा साखळी कोलमडली आहे. त्याचबरोबर लॉकडाऊनमुळे व्यवसाय क्रिया बंद झाली आहे. म्हणून उत्पादनावर नकारात्मक परिणाम होत आहे. कमी उत्पादन म्हणजेच कमी पुरवठा आणि कमी पुरवठा म्हणजेच चलनवाढ होवू शकते.

५. किंमतीत वाढ :-

निश्चलिकरण (नोटबंदी) आणि वस्तु व सेवा कर या दुहेरी यंत्रणा अवलंबल्यामुळे अगोदरपासून MSME क्षेत्राला गंभीर परिणाम भोगावे लागत आहेत. आणि लॉकडाऊनमध्ये पूर्णतः हा व्यवसाय बंद असल्यामुळे उत्पादन लक्षा नुसार उत्पादन झाले नाही त्यामुळे पुरवठा साखळी कोलमडली आहे. आपोआपच वस्तुच्या व सेवेच्या किंमतीत वाढ होत आहे. उदाहरणार्थ इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स वस्तु, जीवनावश्यक वस्तु इत्यादी. शेतीविषयक वस्तुंच्या किंमतीत सुद्धा वाढ झाली आहे. कारण लॉकडाऊनमुळे रब्बी पिकांची खरेदी व्यवस्थित होवू शकली नाही.

६. आर्थिक कमतरता :-

भारतीय आंतरराष्ट्रीय IFC च्या २०१८ च्या अहवालानुसार बँकींग प्रणाली MSME क्षेत्रात गरजेपेक्षा वित्त पुरवठा कमी करते. भारतातील MSME या क्षेत्राला लागणाऱ्या ३६.७ ट्रिलियन पतपुरवठा पैकी SCB फक्त ८.८ ट्रिलियन इतका पतपुरवठा करित आहे. व NBFS (बिगर वित्तीय सेवा) १.५ ट्रिलियन व इतर बँका किंवा शासकीय संस्था ०.६१ इतकाच वित्त पुरवठा MSME क्षेत्राला होत होता. म्हणजेच एकूण १०.९ ट्रिलियन एवढा अर्थपुरवठा MSME क्षेत्राला झाला. पण गरजेपेक्षा १/३ कमी वित्त पुरवठा होत होता. त्यामुळे MSME हे क्षेत्र आर्थिक दृष्ट्या सक्षम नसल्याचे दिसत आहे. आणि कोविड १९ मुळे अजुन जास्त आर्थिक विपरीत परिणाम झाले आहेत.

७. बेरोजगारीत वाढ :-

MSME मुळे ११ करोड लोकांना रोजगार मिळाला आहे. (The economic times) परंतु कोरोना या विषाणूमुळे २४ मार्चपासून लॉकडाऊन झाला व त्यामुळे विविध राज्यात, गावात काम करणाऱ्या

असंघटित क्षेत्रातील कोटयावधी कामगार मजुर त्यांच्या कुटुंबियासोबत आपले काम सोडून स्थलांतरित व्हावे लागले व त्यामुळे त्यांच्या रोजगारावर आपोआपच परिणाम झाला आहे. सेंटर फॉर मॉनिटरिंग इंडियन इकोनॉमीच्या यांच्या आकडेवारीतून देशाच्या जुलै माहिन्यामध्ये बेरोजगारीचा दर ७.४२ टक्के होता ऑगस्टमध्ये तो ८.३५ इतका नोंदवण्यात आला आहे. ऑगस्टमध्ये शहरांमध्ये बेरोजगारीचा दर ९.७२ टक्के नोंदवण्यात आला आहे तर ग्रामीण भागात ७.३५ टक्के इतका होता. (The loksatt.com)

#### ८ व्यवसायाच्या विकास गतीवर परिणाम :-

व्यवसायातील खेळते भांडवल, चालू मालमत्ता (current Asset) रोकड प्रवाह यांची साखळी पूर्णतः थांबली आहे म्हणजेच दैनंदिन व्यवहारासाठी (day to day operation) लागणारी आर्थिक गरज पूर्ण होत नाही त्यामुळे व्यवसाय विकास गती खुप मोठ्या प्रमाणात मंदावली आहे. त्याचबरोबर थांबलेली उत्पादन, कमी आयात—निर्यात, कामगारांची कमी यामुळे MSME च्या क्षेत्रास विकासास चालना मिळण्याची गती खुपच कमी झाली आहे.

#### ९ इतर परिणाम:-

कोविड—१९ मुळे करावयास लागलेल्या लॉकडाऊन मुळे MSME च्या क्षेत्रास खुप गंभीर परिणामाना सामोरे जावे लागत आहे जसे की MSME क्षेत्रातील व्यवसायात अनिश्चितता, अर्थिक अनिश्चितता, मंदावलेली मागणी पुरवठा साखळी त्याचबरोबर व्यवसायाचे झालेले अर्थिक नुकसान या सारख्यामुळे उद्योग बंद पडण्याची लक्षणे निर्माण झाली आहेत यासारखे परिणाम MSME क्षेत्रात झाले आहेत.

#### निष्कर्ष:-

सततच्या वाढत्या कोरोना विषाणुमुळे जगातील जवळजवळ प्रत्येक देशांवर कोविड—१९ चा विध्वंसक परिणाम होत आहे. सर्वात सामर्थ्यशाली अर्थव्यवस्था असलेली देश निराधार झाले आहेत भारत देशाची अर्थव्यवस्था सुध्दा यातून सुटलेली नाही पुन्हा पुर्ववत स्थितीवर येण्यास किती वेळ लागेल हे अनुत्तरीत आहे.

वस्तु आयात करण्यासाठी भारत देश इतर देशांवर खुप अवलंबून असल्यामुळे भारताच्या आयातीत खुप घट झाली आहे. त्यामुळे भारतीय व्यापार व्यवहार तोल (BOP) सुधारेल आणि सुरक्षित सामाजिक अंतरामुळे लोकांना रक्कम देयासाठी किंवा घेण्यासाठी MSME क्षेत्र हे डिजिटल माध्यम यंत्रणेचा वापर वाढवत आहेत त्याचबरोबर सुक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उद्योग Make In India कडे थोड्याफार प्रमाणात वळाले आहेत आणि या क्षेत्रात कोविड—१९ मुळे खुप गंभीर परिणाम झाले असल्यामुळे काही व्यवसाय बंद पडण्याची शक्यता नाकारण्यात येत नाही तर काही छोटे व्यवसाय बंद पडले आहेत.

#### शिफारशी व सुचना:-

१ MSME क्षेत्रांची आर्थिक घडी व्यवस्थित सुरू राहण्यासाठी वित्तीय सेवा संस्थाने त्यांना कमीत कमी नियामावलीत जास्तीत जास्त कर्जपुरवठा, क्रेडिट व खेळते भांडवल उपलब्ध करून द्यावेत.

२ सुक्ष्म लघु व मध्यम या उद्योगाने जास्तीत जास्त शाश्वत विकासावर भर द्यायला पाहिजे.

३ MSME ने नाविन्यतेवर अधिकाधिक भर दिला गेला पाहिजे व स्वयंमचलन व डिजीटलायझेशन या यंत्रणेकडे वळले पाहिजेत जेणेकरून या साथीच्या रोगांचा जास्त परिणाम MSME क्षेत्रांवर होणार नाही.

४ MSME क्षेत्रातील व्यवसाय जास्त कच्चा मालासाठी दुसऱ्या देशांवर किंवा दुसऱ्या व्यवसायावर अवलंबून आहे तर ते अवलंबून न राहता स्वतःचा कच्चा माल उत्पादित करण्याचा प्रयत्न करावा.

५ सरकारने घोषित केलेल्या अर्थिक पॅकजेचे outstanding loan (Collateral-free) हे २०% पेक्षा जास्त करावे व परतफेड कर्जाची मुदत कालावधी ५ वर्षांपेक्षा जास्त असावा आणि ही सुविधेचा ३१ ऑक्टोबर २०२०नंतर सुध्दा लाभ घेता आला पाहिजे.

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## ‘पर्यटन व्यवसाय पर कोविड —१९ का प्रभाव’

डॉ. सविता तायडे

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर(हिंदी)

एस एन डी टी आर्ट्स

एस.सी.बी.कॉमर्स एंड साइंस

कल्लि फॉर विमेंस चर्चिंगट मुंबई

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### सारांश

कोरोना जैसी वैश्विक महामारी ने सम्पूर्ण विश्व को अपने चपेट में लिया है। सर्वोच्च क्षति यदि किसी व्यवसाय की हुई है तो वह है पर्यटन व्यवसाय। यात्रा सामुहिक रूप से की जाती है यहाँ सामाजिक दूरी बनाय रखना असम्भव हो जाता है, इसी कारण पर्यटन से जुड़े वे सारे लोगों के रोजगार चले गए। मैंने जब इससे संबंधित लोगों से बातचीत की तब पता चला, कि एक आमदनी बंद हो जाने से कितनी भयावह स्थितिसे इस उद्योग से जुड़े लोग गुजर रहे हैं। कुछ परिचितों की जो इस से जुड़े हैं उनके हालात को यहाँ यथावत रखने की कोशिश मैंने की है। मानवीय संवेदनाओं से जुड़े कुछ सवाल सध्यस्थिति का ब्योरा अपनेआप ही बयां करते हैं। हमें साहित्यिक दृष्टिकोण से भी इस समय की हानि एवं साहित्यिक विधा ‘यात्रा साहित्य’ पर होनेवाले इसके परिणामों के विषय अपनी बात रखी। यह स्थावाविकतः आयेगा ही क्योंकि मैं साहित्य की अध्यापक हूँ। इसी कारण समाज और साहित्य को विभिन्न रूपों में देखते हुए वे एकदूसरे के पूरक किसप्रकार हैं। मनुष्य ही उस समाज की इकाई है अतः इस विषय में कुछ पहलुओं को यहाँ रखना मैंने उचित समझा।

### प्रस्तावना —

कोविड —१९ का प्रभाव पर्यटन के साथ-साथ उससे जुड़े अन्य लघु उद्योगों पर भी पड़ा जैसे वे सभी यातायात के साधन चाहे वह रेलवे हों या हवाई जहाज

## INDIAN ECONOMY AND COVID-19 PANDAMIC

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### Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has adversely affected the Indian economy as well as global economy. It has resulted in slowdown the demand and supply of the country. It has adversely affected the supply chain and the working scenario in the country. From policymakers, traders, business houses to small businesses, vendors, employees, daily wage workers, house-helpers everybody is facing an unfamiliar and strange situation. Lockdown imposed due to this pandemic has disturbed working of many sectors in country. At the same time it has forced to change our traditional working pattern. New trends like 'Work from Home', 'Online Teaching and Learning' were forced to adopt and also forcing to renew the future pattern of work culture. These changes are different from previous recessions. It has affected every aspect of life style and work life. It is forcing us to adapt 'New Normal' in permanent manner.

The present study is undertaken to study the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on essential consumption expenditure and the contribution of different sectors to GDP during COVID-19 pandemic.

**Keywords:** Essential consumption expenditure, GDP, Agriculture, Transportation.

### Introduction:

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in a heavy rise in the death toll. It has adversely

या हों बस इन साधनों को संचालित करनेवाले उन तमाम कर्मियों को अपनी रोजमर्रा की आमदनी से हात धोना पड़ा परिणामस्वरूप आर्थिक तंगी और कुछ न कर पाने की असमर्थता ने उन्हें आघात कर दिया कुछ घटित उदाहरण देने का प्रयास किया है हा इस कोरोना काल को चलते छह माह का समय हों चूका है धीरे-धीरे दुसरे व्यवसाय शुरू हों रहे हैं परन्तु यह अत्यावश्यक सेवाओं के अंतर्गत नहीं आता अपितु इसकी स्थिति में जल्द सुधार आयेगा यह कहना भी तर्कसंगत नहीं लगता

मानवीय जीवन अस्तव्यस्त हों गया है उसीप्रकार सरकार को भी इन उद्योगों से जो राजस्व प्राप्त होता था वह भी बंद हों गया है आनेवाले समय में निश्चित ही इसका असर 'प्रवास और पर्यटन', (ट्रेवल एंड टुरिज्म), 'होटल मनेजमेंट' जैसे महाविद्यालयीन कोर्सेस पर भी दृष्टिगोचर होगा हा एक विषाणु ने अर्थ व्यवस्था को चौपट कर दिया, कितने मजदूर बड़े शहरों से पैदल ही अपने घर यातायात के साधनों के अभाव के कारण कई मिल चलने को मजबूर हुवे हा यहाँ केवल बात कोरोना जैसे महामारी की नहीं है बल्कि इससे उपजी वैश्विक आपदा और आपातकालीन दुर्दशा की है हा इसप्रकार की विपत्ति हमें यह शिक्षाती है की संकट में भी यथायोग्य राहपर चलना चाहिए हा मनुष्य ही है जो ऐसी विपदा में भी अपनी निष्कर्षतः यह कह सकते हैं कि कोरोना जैसी महामारी के कारण प्रकट आपातकाल को सारी दुनियां हमेशा इसे याद रखेगी क्योंकि इसमें कितने अपनों से बिछड़ गए कितनों को अपने प्रियजनों से दूर देश में विकट स्थितियों का सामना करना पड़ा कहीं मानवीयता का प्रदर्शन हुआ तो कहीं हैवानियत का भी मानव का सामान्य स्वभाव यह है कि वह पिछली कटुताओं को भूलाने की कोशिश करता है, कठिनता में भी कुछ सरलता ढूढ़ने का प्रयास करता है उसकी जिजी विषा उसे अपने रास्ते तलाशने में मदद करती हैं

यह आशा करते हैं कि हम इसभविष्य में इसप्रकार की आपदा से लड़ने का मनोबल बढ़ाये और जल्द ही किसी यात्रा पर निकल पड़े

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affected the human life and global economy along with the Indian economy. This pandemic has affected the global market, disrupted supply chains, and lowered the manufacturing. The international trade is reduced and the GDPs of almost all countries are facing sharp decline. This shows that the world economy has entered a recession-like situation. The damage by this pandemic is about to surpass the loss of 2008 financial crises. From policymakers, traders, business houses to small businesses, vendors, employees, daily wage workers, house-helpers everybody is facing an unfamiliar and strange situation. The possibility of recovery from this crisis seems gloomy in the year 2021 also because vaccine for this disease is not available. So the revival of the economies in this pandemic depends upon the packages declared and policies decided by respective governments of different countries. COVID-19 pandemic is adversely affecting the Indian economy. Lockdown imposed due to this pandemic has disturbed working of many sectors in country. At the same time it has forced to change our traditional working pattern. New trends like 'Work from Home', 'Online Teaching and Learning' were forced to adopt and also forcing to renew the future pattern of work culture. Many technology providing start-ups are emerging and introducing new creative applications.

#### Research Methodology:

This study is based on secondary data. This data has been collected from official websites of Government of India. It is also collected from the different secondary sources like survey reports, daily newspapers, research articles and websites. Different statistical tools and techniques are used for analyzing collected data and interpretation of data.

#### Objectives of the study:

The following are the objectives of the study:

- To study the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on essential consumption expenditure.

- To study the contribution of different sectors to GDP during COVID-19 pandemic.

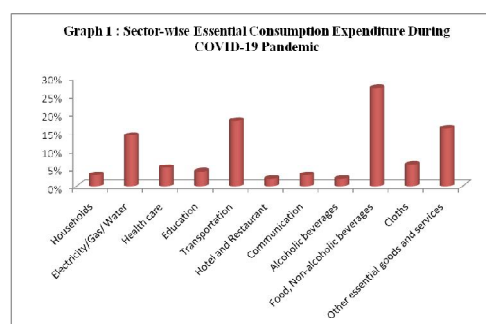
#### Analysis and Interpretation of the Study:

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak, many challenges has raised not only in health sector but in economic sectors also. Almost all countries including India have implemented the lockdown to control the spread of COVID-19. This lockdown may help to control the spread of this pandemic but it has increased the difficulties of government as well as economic sector. Like other countries, India is also facing slowdown in economic growth. As a result of lockdown due to this pandemic, the GDP of our country could face 4% of permanent damage. This pandemic situation has direct effect on demand as purchasing power of many people has decreased due to loss of job, shut down of businesses.

Following analysis shows the effect of COVID-19 pandemic on essential consumption expenditure by different sectors and the contribution of different sectors in GDP of India during lockdown. It also shows the effect of COVID-19 Pandemic on GDP of India.

#### a. COVID-19 Pandemic and Essential Consumption Expenditure

Following Graph 1 shows the sector-wise essential consumption expenditure during the lockdown period in India. This lockdown period has severely damaged the supply chain. This broken supply chain mainly affected the availability of essential goods and services.





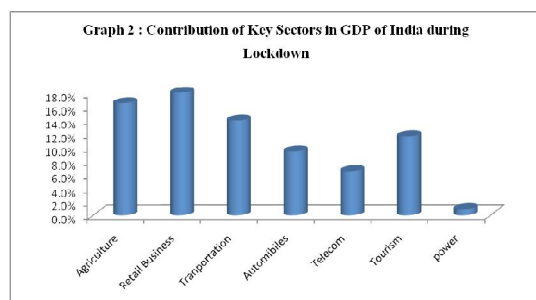
Sources: MoSPI, Government of India.

**Table 1 : Quarterly GDP In India**

**b. Contribution of Key Sectors in GDP in India during Lockdown:**

The following Graph shows the percentage of contribution of key sectors in GDP of India during lockdown period.

Quarter	2018-19	2019-20
Q1	7.7%	5.0%
Q2	6.9%	4.5%
Q3	6.3%	
Q4	5.7%	



Source: Compiled from collected data.

Above Graph 2 shows that the highest GDP i.e. 18% contributed by Retail business. Essential sectors like Agriculture and transportation contributed 16.5% and 14 % GDP respectively. Lockdown has made businesses as well as employees entirely dependent on internet for 'Work from Home'. It has resulted in making telecom sector as a most important sector by increasing its GDP contribution to 6.5%. COVID-19 Pandemic has low impact on agriculture product's supply and retail business as both of them as they provide necessities. But in long term the broken supply chain of agricultural products and retail business of daily need products may affect at large. Due to lockdown and less movement of passenger may impact the working and revenue of transportation facilities.

**c. Effect of COVID-19 Pandemic on GDP of India**

Reserve Bank of India has confirmed that India will face unprecedented recession due to COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. Like other economies in world, GDP of Indian economy also contracted at 23.9 percent due to lockdown. It is slightly higher than other economies. Following table shows the India's GDP in 2018-19 and 2019-20 (till June).

Sources: MoSPI, Government of India.

Above table 1 shows that in 2018-19, GDP in India was continuously decreasing and due to COVID-19 pandemic has made it worse. In first quarter Q1 of 2019-20 GDP is 5.0% which decreased 0.5% in second quarter. Lockdown due to COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in no economic activities in country. It has impacted both the consumption as well as investments in country. In first quarter of 2018-19 GDP in India was 7.7% and in 2019-20 it has 5.0% which is continuously decreasing.

To overcome this situation the Government of India has declared revival packages. It has announced packages for food security, healthcare, etc. on 27<sup>th</sup> March 2020 the Reserve Bank of India has announced to package of US\$52 billion to boost country's financial system. The Government of India has released additional package of US\$4 billion for states for handling the situation arise due to this pandemic.

**Conclusion and Recommendation:**

COVID-19 pandemic has forced the world to change their mindset for almost everything. It has shaken up the every aspect of human life. It has changed the pattern of working from common man to world economy. These changes are different from previous recessions. It has affected every aspect of life style and work life. It is forcing us to adapt 'New Normal' in permanent manner.

This pandemic and lockdown has changed the demand pattern and working of supply chains many products but the demand of essential goods had remained almost same. It has affected business sector at large. So it is

recommended that tax incentives should be provided specially retailers. Government should support the agriculture sector as it is related with essential products. Also fair and transparent transportation pricing, sanitization during travel should be maintained. Telecom sector should work for developing various tools for uninterrupted working of network for 'Work from Home' and 'Online Teaching and Learning'. Many organizations already allowing their employees to work from home and it is becoming new normal.

We need to bring broken supply chain on track and restore the business sector as early as possible. It is also needed for restoration of unorganized and organized workers and employees. India has announcing many help packages to uplift economy but is still not started working effectively and it is needed to implement policies systematically to fight with this COVID-19 crises.

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## कोरोना महामारी आणि भीषण सामाजिक वास्तव

डॉ. प्रशांत आर. कांबळे

(सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक)

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वुमेनस, चर्चगेट, मुंबई

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### गोषवारा :

इतिहास सांगतो की, प्रत्येक विध्वांसानंतर सामाजिक संरचनेत बदल घडून येतो. मग ते जागतिक महायुद्ध असो की, जागतिक महामारी असो याचे परीणाम पुढील भविष्यामध्ये पडते. सामाजिक संरचनेत फेरबदल घडविणारी प्रक्रिया म्हणजे मानवाचे रीतीरिवाज, परंपरा, आचार—विचार, संघटना, संस्था तसेच जीवनपद्धती, भोवतालचा परिसर, व्यक्ति व्यक्तिमधील वर्तन प्रामुख्याने समाज रचनेतील बदल म्हणजे सामाजिक परिवर्तन आहे. मानवाची जगण्यासाठी जी सतत धडपड सुरु असते त्यासाठी तो प्रयत्नपूर्वक निसर्गाशी जुळवून घेऊन फेरबदल करित असतो. १८—१९ व्या शतकात औद्योगिक क्रांतीने आधुनिक सामाजिक बदल घडवून आणाले त्याचप्रमाणे विविध सण, उत्सव, जबाबदारी, उद्रेक, प्रचंड रोगराई, वादळे, पूर, उष्णतामान, पर्जन्यमान, नदी प्रवाह अशा कितीतरी नैसर्गिक घडामोडीमुळे सामाजिक परिवर्तन झाले. आणि यावेळेस २०२०ला १०० वर्षांनंतर आलेल्या भयंकर महामारीने मानवाला सर्वच बाजूनी विचार करायला लावणारा आहे. त्यांची श्रद्धा, मुल्ये, परंपरा, अंधविश्वास, सामाजिक बांधीलकी, सामाजिक एकात्मता, विषमता, दारिद्र्य, कर्मकांड, जात व धर्मवाद, अशा किती तरी गोष्टी सामाज्यामध्ये पुढे सकारात्मक परिवर्तन घडवून आणेल.

आणि कालबाह्य घटना दुर होतील. परंतू सधा मात्र या कोरोना महामारीपासून जिवंत राहणे हाच एक मोठा प्रश्न निर्माण आहे.

**प्रस्तावना :**

स्वातंत्र्यानंतर भारतात २०२० हे वर्ष कदाचित सर्वात कठीण आणि संकटाने घेरलेले असेल. मार्चपासून पाच महिन्यांच्या लॉकडाऊनने संपूर्ण अर्थव्यवस्था मंदावली आहे. व्यवहार ठप्प झाले उत्पादन वाढीवर परिणाम झाला असून सरकारच्या महसुलापासून प्रत्येक कुटुंबाच्या उत्पन्नावर परिणाम झाला.

३० जानेवारीला कोरोनाचा पहिला रुग्ण आढळला. जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेने ही महामारी असल्याचे जाहिर केले आणि भारतात २४ मार्चला लॉकडाऊन घोषित केले. तोपर्यंत लॉकडाऊन म्हणजे काय ? हा शब्द सर्वसामान्यांच्या शब्दकोषात नव्हता. उद्योगधंद्यातील टाळेबंदी पुरता एका ठराविक वर्गापुरता मर्यादित होता. या काळात कोरोना संसर्ग आटोक्यात ठेवण्यात यश आल्याचा दावा सरकार आणि तज्ञ मंडळींनी केला. परंतु मात्र लॉकडाऊनच्या काळात स्थलांतराने मजुरांचा प्रश्न निर्माण झाला. उद्योग, व्यवसाय, तसेच मानवी जीवनच जणू ठप्प झाल्यासारखे झाले.

कोरोनाने सुखचौनीला सरावलेल्या जगाला खडबडून जागे केले असून कोणत्याही संकटात टिकाव धरण्याच्या मानवाच्या सामाजिक क्षमतेपुढेही प्रश्नचिन्ह उभे केले आहे. आता समाजाच्या सामाईक भविष्याविषयी काही मुलभूत प्रश्न उभे टाकलेत. जगात आधीपासून अस्तीत्वात असलेल्या विषमते, असमानतेत या महामारीने भर टाकली आहे. जगात सध्याचे चित्र भयानक व निराशा जनक आहे. लोकशाही मुल्यांचा र्हास होत आहे. नितीमुल्य गुंडाळून केवळ तत्वेच्या जोरावर हेतू साध्य केले जात आहेत. लोकशाही संस्थांचे खच्चीकरण होत आहे.

एकीकडे जगभरातील देश कोरोना संकटाशी लढत असतांना भारतात कोरोनाचा कहर वाढत आहे. मागील काही महिन्यापासून देश कोरोना

महामारीशी लढत आहे. आतापर्यंत हजारो लोकांचे बळी गेलेले आहेत. महामारीपासून लोकांचे जीव वाचविण्याकरीता राज्य आणि केंद्र सरकार जिवाचे रान करीत आहे. जगभरातील डॉक्टर आणि शास्त्रज्ञ अहोरात्र जागून औषध लस शोधण्याच्या कामात लागले आहेत. संपूर्ण जगात सध्या असेच चित्र दिसत आहे. तूर्तास तरी फिजिकल डिस्टेंसिंग आणि मास्क वापरणे हा बचावात्मक उपाय आहे.

**उद्दिष्टे :**

१. कोरोना महामारीच्या काळातील बेरोजगारांच्या समस्यांचा आढावा घेणे.
२. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या परीक्षे संबंधी निर्माण झालेल संभ्रम याविषयी आढावा घेणे.
३. महामारीत फोफावलेल्या अंधश्रद्धांचा आढावा घेणे.
४. महामारीत प्रसार माध्यमांची सामाजिक जबाबदारी आणि भुमिका या विषयीचा आढावा घेणे.

**अध्ययन पद्धती :**

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन पद्धतीचा शोधनिबंधात विश्लेषणात्मक उपयोग करण्यात आला आहे. यासाठी द्वितीयक तथ्य संकलनाचा आधार घेतला. ज्यामध्ये प्रकाशित—अप्रकाशित लेख, लिखित ग्रंथ, संदर्भ ग्रंथ, वर्तमानपत्रे, मासिके, पुस्तके तसेच इंटरनेट चा सुध्दा उपयोग केला गेला आहे.

**विविध महामारीची ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी :**

इतिहास साक्षी आहे की, दर १०० वर्षांनी जगात महामारी येते. प्लेग, चेचक, इन्फ्लुएंजा, हैजा इत्यादी प्रकारच्या बिमारीने जगात महामारी आणली होती. गावे, शहरे उजाडली होती.

फारच वेगाने पसरत जाणार कोरोना वायरस ने संपूर्ण जगात भितीचे वातावरण निर्माण केले आहे. (WHO) ने एक जागतिक महामारी म्हणुन घोषित केले परंतु ही महामारी पहिली नाही आहे या आधी ही काही महामारी येवून गेल्या आणि लाखो लोकांचे प्राण घेतले या महामारीत सर्वात खतरनाक इस. १३४६ वे १३५६ मोहम्मद मुघलच्या काळात अशीच प्लेगीची साथ आली होती तेव्हा हज़ कोटी लोकांचा बळी गेला होता. त्यावेळची

वास्तव परिस्थिती जाणून घेतानाच अंगावर काटा उभा राहतो. तसेच १९१८ चा स्पेनिश फ्लू या महामारी ने त्या काळात ५-१० करोड लोकांचा प्राण घेतला होता. १८५५५५ मध्ये तिसरी प्लेग महामारी जगाच्या इतिहासातील ५ वी मोठी महामारी याने भारतासहीत १.५ कोटी लोकांचे प्राण घेतले होते. १४ व्या शतकात परसलेल्या “द ब्लॅक डेथ”, महामारीने फक्त युरोपातच दोन करोड लोकांचा बळी घेतला.

१७२० मध्ये संपूर्ण जगात प्लेग पसरलेला होता ज्यात लाखो लोक बळी गेली होते. १०० वर्षांनंतर पुन्हा १८२० मध्ये आशियायी देशात कॉलराची महामारी आली त्यावेळी सुद्धा लाखो लोक प्राणास मुकले होते. त्यानंतर स्पेनिश फ्लू ने १९२० मध्ये ५-१० करोड बळी गेले. आणि आता २०२० कोरोना वायरसने जगातील ९५ देशांमध्ये लोकांना संक्रमित केले आहे. आतापर्यंत जगात लाखो लोकांचा जीव गेला. त्या काळात वैद्यकिय सायन्स नव्हते आता वैद्यकिय ज्ञान प्रगत आहे, कोणता रोग कशाने होतो याचा ही शोध लागतो. आता आपल्याकडे डॉक्टर आहेत, औषधे आहेत, शासनाची प्रचंड व्यवस्था आहे, वर्तमान पत्रे, टी. व्ही. मोबाईल, व्हॉटसप आहे. परंतु त्या काळात अशा कोणत्याही प्रकारची जन जागृतीची साधने नव्हती. बैल गाडीचा प्रवास होता. विचार करता अक्षरक्ष्मा त्याचे हाल व्हायचे. लाखो करोडो लोक मरण्यासाठी ही अवस्था हातभार लावायची.

**कोरोना काळात ग्रामीण जीवनावरील परिणाम:**

कोरोना विषाणूच्या महामारीमुळे सर्व काही ठप्प झाले आहे. याचा सर्वात मोठा परिणाम हातावर पोट असणाऱ्या मजुरांवर झाला आहे. सध्या हाताला काम नसल्याने त्यांना आपल्या पोटाची खळगी भरण्यासाठी रानात जाऊन जनावरांसाठी लागणारा चारा आणून त्याची विक्री केली जात असल्याचे दिसून आले आहे. तसेच वेळेवर कोणाकडे काम मिळाले तर करून देणे. दिवस सोडवायचा असे दृष्य ग्रामीण भागात पहावयास सध्या मिळत आहे.

कोरोना काळात लॉकडाऊननंतर ग्रामीण भारतावर काय परिणाम झाला याची राष्ट्रीय स्तरावर “गाव कनेक्शन” ने केलेल्या पाहणीत असे आढळले की, ग्रामीण लोकांच्या असंख्य हालअपेष्टा समोर आल्या. त्यांच्यावरील कर्जात वाढ झाली, उपाशीपोटी राहावे लागले. मुख्य म्हणजे जगण्याचे साधनच गमवावे लागल्यामुळे उपासमारी पासून आरोग्यसेवेपर्यंतच्या समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागले. देशव्यापी व प्रदीर्घ दिवस असलेल्या लॉकडाऊन ये स्थलांतरीत मजुरांसह ग्रामीण लोकसंख्येवर कोरोना महामारीचा फार विपरीत परिणाम झालेले दिसून येते. दिल्ली स्थित Center For Study of Developing Society ने केलेल्या विश्लेषणात असे पुढे आले की, शेतकऱ्यांवरील परिणाम आर्थिक टंचाई व कर्ज, उदरनिर्वाह आणि मनरेगा, गर्भवतीचे आरोग्य अशा कितीतरी प्रकारच्या अडचणीचा सामना करावा लागला. या काळात + ह्यः कुटुंबातील गर्भवती स्त्रियांचे ना तपासणी झाली किंवा कोणती लस देण्यात आली.

“गाव कनेक्शन” च्या आकडेवारीनुसार ६८ टक्के पेक्षा जास्त ग्रामीण भारतीयांना आर्थिक टंचाईला खूप जास्त तोंड दिले. सुमारे २५ टक्के ग्रामीण भारतीयांनी लॉकडाऊनमध्ये पैसे कर्जाऊ घेतले. ८ टक्के लोकांनी आपले फोन, घड्याळे विकले. ७ टक्के लोकांनी दागिने गहाण ठेवले किंवा विकली. ६९ कुशल तर ६४ टक्के कामगारांना कामच नव्हते. कुशल कामगार व अकुशल कामगार यांना मोठा फटका बसला.

नुकत्याच देशांच्या घसरणुंडी झाल्यानंतर आता बेरोजगारीची समस्या आणखी तीव्र झाली. अशा वेळी केंद्र सरकारने बेरोजगारी कमी करण्यासाठी उपाय योजले नाही तर समस्या आणखी वाढणार आहे. Center For Monitoring India Economy च्या नुकत्याच जाहीर करण्यात आलेल्या अहवालात प्रकाश टाकण्यात आला. त्यात नमुद केले की जुलै महिन्याच्या तुलनेत ऑगस्ट मध्ये रोजगारनिर्मीती घसरलेली असून यामुळे बेरोजगारी वाढली. ग्रामीण भागात ७.६५ टक्के इतका होता तर शहरी भागात

९.८३ टक्के बेरोजगारी दर होता याचे प्रमुख कारण म्हणजे ग्रामीण भागात काहीतरी प्रमाणात कृषिवर आधारीत रोजगाराच्या संधी होत्या. देशात ताळेबंदी निर्माण झाल्यानंतर लोकांनी गावाकडे स्थलांतर केले परंतु शहरी भागात गावाच्या तुलनेने बेरोजगारी जास्त होती. ताळेबंदी मध्ये शहरातील लोक घराबाहेर पडू शकत नव्हते याच दरम्यान लोकांच्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात नोकऱ्या गेल्या. लोकांच्या हातातील कामे गेली. ही कामे पुन्हा मिळतील याची शाश्वतीही नाही अशा परिस्थितीत सरकारने वेळीच उपाय योजना केली नाही तर लोकांवर उपाशी राहण्याची वेळ येईल तेव्हा जनता आपले आणि आपल्या कुटुंबाचे पोट भरण्याकरीता कोणत्याही अनैतिक मार्गाचा अवलंब करू शकते.

#### कौटुंबिक तणाव :

लॉकडाऊनमुळे काही काळासाठी जग जणू एकाच जागी थांबले. कामानिमित्त घराबाहेर दिवसाचे आठ—दहा तास राहणारे सर्व स्तरांतील पुरुष व बऱ्याचशा महिला एकाच छताखाली ह्या तास राहू लागल्या. खरे तर अधिक एकत्र राहण्याने त्यांच्यातील प्रेम वाढले, आई—वडील मुलांना अधिक वेळ देऊ शकतील कित्येकांच्या असे वाटत होते काही घरातील मतभेद दूर होण्यास मदत होईल. काही कुटुंबामध्ये तसे झालेही. परंतु काही ठिकाणी उलटच घडले. कौटुंबिक हिंसाचाराच्या घटनांमध्ये वाढ झाली. प्रसिद्ध झालेल्या आकडेवारीनुसार मागील घड वर्षातील सर्वाधिक वाढ असून कौटुंबिक हिंसाचारात ऋतू, पेक्षा जास्त वाढ झाल्याचं दिसतंय. कौटुंबिक हिंसाचारामध्ये शारीरिक, लैंगिक, आर्थिक, मानसिक इ. प्रकारांनी स्त्रियांचे शोषण केले गेले. त्यामुळे महिलांना कायमच्या शारीरिक व मानसिक विकार जडू शकतो.

लॉकडाऊनच्या दरम्यान पुरुषांच्या नोकरी व कामाबाबतची अनिश्चितता वाढली. कित्येकांच्या वेतनात कपात झाली. अनेकांच्या नोकऱ्या गेल्या. एकीकडे साथरोगाची भीती व दुसरीकडे जगण्यासाठी लागणाऱ्या साधनांची भ्रांत, भविष्याचा तर विचारच नकोसा झाला. सर्व स्तरांमधील लोक अनुभवत

यामुळे मनावरील ताण व अस्थिरता आहे. हा ताण घरातील महिलांना छळण्यात मोकळा होऊ लागला.

भारतीय समाजात अस्तित्वात असलेली विषमता कोरोनामुळे अजून गडद होतांना दिसली सर्वसामान्य गरीब जनतेला बनलेला आरोग्य सेवेसाठी त्राही त्राही भटकत आपला जीव गमावतो आहे. तर एकीकडे श्रीमंत व्यक्ती ह्या ते ह्या लाखपर्यंत आरोग्य सेवेसाठी पैसे मोजत आहे. याच काळात काही अपवादात्मक सोडले तर बऱ्याच डॉक्टरांनी सुध्दा मानवता सोडलेली दिसली. पैसे कमावण्याच्या नादात सामाजिक दायित्व विसरले. हातावर पोट असणाऱ्या कडून सुध्दा ह्या—ह्या लाख रुपये उकळले. रुग्णांचा जीव गेल्यानंतर सुध्दा पैसे न दिल्याने नातेवाईकास शव दिले गेले नाही. माणुसकी किती खालच्या स्तरावर उतरू शकते. याचे ही उदा. याच कालावधीत पहावयास मिळाले.

#### कोरोना माहामारी आणि अंधश्रद्धा :

परंतु असे असतांना दुसरी कडे मात्र वेगळे चित्र दिसत आहे. देशात काही भागात मात्र लोक कोरोनाला अंधश्रद्धेची वेणी गुंफण्याचे काम करतांना दिसते. कोरोनाला कोरोना देवीध्माय संबोधून तिची आराधना करणे सुरू केले. काहींच्या मते, कोरोना माय स्वप्नात येऊन गेली आणि तिने सांगितले की, माझी पुजा—अर्चना केल्यास मी काही दिवसांनी निघून जाईल असे तिने सांगितले. उत्तरप्रदेश, बिहार, छत्तीसगड, झारखंड, मध्यप्रदेश इत्यादी राज्यामध्ये कोरोना भक्तांची संख्या दिवसेंदिवस वाढत आहे. लॉकडाऊनच्या पहिल्या टप्प्यापासून आरत्या आणि देवाला साकडे घालणे सुरू झाले होते. उत्तर भारतामध्ये जून काही धक्कादायक किस्से समोर आले आहेत. तेथील अनेक गावामध्ये घराच्या दारापासून तर पुरुषांच्या पायापासून डोक्यापर्यंत शेणाचे छापे मारण्यात आले आहेत. तिकडे गुजरातमध्ये गोमुत्राची जोरात विक्री सुरू आहे. काही ठिकाणी कोरोनाला प्रसन्न करण्यासाठी नंदीला दुध पाजत आहे. पर्यायाने गर्दी होत आहे. पोलिसांना पाचारण करावे लागते. अशा अंधविश्वासानुळे कोरोनापासून बचावाच्या

उपायांवर चक्क पाणी फेरले जाते. या भक्तांना काहीही सोयरसुतक दिसत नाही.

ओडीसा राज्यातील कटक जिल्ह्यात एका पुजार्याने मानवाचा बळी दिला. त्याच्या म्हणण्यानुसार भगवान (देव) त्याच्या स्वप्नात आले आणि सांगितले की, मानवाचा बळी देशील तर कोरोनाचा कहर कमी होईल आणि त्या पुजार्याने मानवाचे डोके कापून देवीला अर्पण केले. आदिवासी भागात अंध श्रद्धा आधीपासून आहे परंतु या काळात बळी देणे एखाद्या व्यक्तीला संशयावरून गावा बाहेर ढकलून देणे असे प्रकार घडले आहे.

लोकांचे रिकामेपण, एकटेपणा घालविण्यासाठी रामायण, महाभारतासारख्या मालिका दूरदर्शनवर दाखवून भूतकाळातल्या आभासी जगात जनतेला रमवून वर्तमानातील समस्यांवर मात करता येणार नाही. याची जाणीव असणे आवश्यक आहे. देशातील एकूणच वैज्ञानिक दृष्टीकोनाबद्दल अनास्था आहे. लोकांना नेहमी काहीतरी वाटत राहते की काहीतरी जादू होईल यावर ते विश्वास ठेवतात याचा प्रत्यय हल्ले मार्चला आलाच. सर्वांनी थाळी घंटाघाटाच्या वाजवल्या म्हणजे कोरोना संपुष्टात येईल आणि नंतर सर्व ऑल इज वेल होईल. परंतु कोरोना येऊन महिने झाले असून परिस्थिती नियंत्रणात नाही वाढीवरच आहे.

**कोरोना काळात शिक्षण व्यवस्थेचा संभ्रम :**

कोरोनाचा आणखी जबरदस्त फटका शिक्षण व्यवस्थेला बसला आहे. कोरोनाची परिस्थिती असतांना सावधपणे व काळजी घेऊनच अनेकांच्या पुढाकाराने उद्योगधंदे सुरू होता हेत परंतु शाळा, कॉलेज, विद्यापीठे कधी व कसे सुरू करायचे याबाबत अजूनही शंका—कुशंका आहे. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाच्या सरचिटणीस अँटिनिओ गुटेरेस यांनी गेल्या आठवड्यात शाळा बंद असल्याने संपूर्ण जग एका पिढीच्या विध्वंसाच्या दिशेने जाण्याचा धोका व्यक्त केला. जुलैच्या मध्यास जगातील सुमारे ७० देशामधील घळ कोटी विद्यार्थ्यांचे भवितव्य धोक्यात आल्याचे निरीक्षणही त्यांनी नोंदविले. कोरोना आटोक्यात आल्यानंतर विद्यार्थ्यांना शाळेत दाखल करण्याच्या प्राधान्य

देण्यात यावे असे सरचिटणीसांनी सांगितले. भारतातही शाळा, कॉलेज, सुरू झाल्या नसल्या तरी अनेक राज्य सरकारांनी ऑनलाईन व ऑफलाईन यांची सांगड घालत उपाययोजना केल्या आहेत. तरी शाळा, कॉलेज कधी सुरू कराव्यात याबाबत तज्ञात एकमत नाही. काही तज्ञ "शो मस्ट गो ऑन" हा नियम सांगतात. परंतु शाळा, कॉलेज सुरू करतांना फार खबरदारी घ्यावी लागणार आहे. नाहीतर आटोक्यात येत असलेला कोरोना पुन्हा स्फोटक बनून कहर करेल हे सांगता येत नाही. परीक्षा घ्याव्या की घेऊ नये या नळ च्या व राज्य सरकारच्या वादामुळे विद्यार्थी व पालक वेढीस धरले आहे. एका बाजूने लॉकडाऊनमुळे समाजाचे आर्थिक चक्र गाळात रुतले तर ज्यांना कोरोना झाला त्यांना सर्व दिव्यातून जावे लागत आहे. सामाजिक पातळीवरही गावोगावी व शहरातील मोहल्या—मोहल्यात प्रतिबंध क्षेत्रामुळे तणाव वाढला आहे. ग्रामीण लोक आपल्याच बांधवांना, शेजारांना शहरातून येतांना गावाच्या बाहेरच अडवत आहे. घाट दिवस गावात येण्यास मनाई करत आहेत. यातूनच एकमेकांविषयी संशयी वृत्ती निर्माण होवून राग व द्वेष निर्माण होतांना दिसते.

**बेटी बचाव, बेटी पढाओ, या तत्वाला हडताळ फासला गेला :**

कोरोनामुळे शाळा बंद आहेत. शाळा कधी सुरू होतील याबाबत अद्यापही कसलीच स्पष्टता नाही. ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांचे रोजगार गेले आहेत. काम कधी मिळेल, मिळेल तरी का? याचीही शाश्वती नाही. अशा परिस्थितीत मुलींचं घरात राहणं हे ग्रामीण भागातील पालकांना ओझं वाटू लागलं आहे. त्यातल्या त्यात कोरोनामुळे लग्न स्वस्तात आटोपण्याची संधीही आहे. लग्नाला माणसं कमी येणार, देणी—घेणी करावी लागणार नाही या विचाराने हलाखीची परिस्थिती असलेले कुटुंब आपल्या अल्पवयीन मुलींचे लग्न लावून देण्याची संख्या या कोरोनाच्या काळात वाढलेली दिसली. आधीच मुलींच्या शिक्षणाविषयीचा उदासीन दृष्टीकोन, शिक्षण गळती, नैसर्गिक आपत्ती, पितृसत्ताक कुटुंब पध्दती, हंगामी स्थलांतर, हुंडा, स्त्री—पुरुष विसंगत

प्रमाण असे मुलींचे लग्न लवकर लावून देण्याचे कारणीभूत ठरणारे समाजातील घटक आहे. परंतु यात आता आणखी कोरोनाने निर्माण केलेली परिस्थितीची भर पडली आहे. जागरूक नागरीक, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ते, सामाजिक संस्था, पोलीस यांच्या यशस्वी हस्तक्षेपामुळे पुरोगामी महाराष्ट्रात अलीकडच्या काळात हळू पेशा जास्त बालविवाह थांबविण्यात आल्या. परंतु अशी कितीतरी बालविवाह उरकून गेलेली असेल. हेही वास्तव नाकारता येणार नाही. महाराष्ट्रातील ही परिस्थिती आहे तर बिहार, उत्तरप्रदेश, छत्तीसगड, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, उत्तराखंड, जे राज्य सामाजिक आणि आर्थिकदृष्ट्या मागासलेले आहेत. अशा राज्यातील परिस्थितीचा विचारच करता येईल. मागील चार-पाच महिन्यात लाखो अल्पवयीन मुलींचे बालविवाह उरकून टाकले असावे. कोरोनाने निर्माण केलेली परिस्थिती फारच भीषण आहे. पण या परिस्थितीचे नकारात्मक परिणाम (बालविवाहासारखे) मुलींचे भविष्य, आरोग्य, जीवनमान धोक्यात आणत आहे. या मुलींवर अवलंबून असलेली पुढची पिढीही धोक्यात येण्याची शक्यता आहे.

#### कोरोना काळात माध्यमाची जबाबदारी :

कोरोना काळात माध्यमावर फार मोठी जबाबदारी येवून पडली आहे परंतु नेहमी प्रमाणे अपवादात्मक माध्यमे सोडली तर माध्यमांनी सामाजिक दायित्व सोडले आहे असे दिसते. देशातील परिस्थितीचा, घटनांचा आढावा निरपेक्षपणे घेवून त्यांचे वार्ताकन करणे अपेक्षित आहे परंतु लॉकडाऊनच्या काळात ज्या भयंकर समस्या निर्माण झाल्या त्याकडे दुर्लक्ष करून सिने अभिनेत्यांच्या आत्महत्या अशाच प्रकारच्या वार्ताकनांवर जोर देताना दिसतात. देशातील खाजगीकरण वेगाने वाढते आहे, बेरोजगारीतील वाढ, भुकेलेल्यांची वाढती संख्या, उद्योग, व्यवसाय ठप्प आहे. जातीभेद, देशावर परकीय आक्रमक, बालविवाह असेविदारक स्वरूप आहे. परंतु यावर चर्चा न होता नींदानालस्ती, असहिष्णुता, झुंडशाही, सामाजिक हिंसाचार एकापेक्षा एक विक्राळ असे प्रश्न घडतांना यांचे दर्शन माध्यमे याकडेच जाणिवपुर्वक

दुर्लक्ष करतात की काय असा प्रश्न निर्माण होतो.

#### निष्कर्ष :

वरील शोधनिबंधाचा विचार केल्यास आपण पुढील निष्कर्षपर्यंत पाहोचतो की, देशात ज्याही विविध प्रकारच्या समस्या उद्भवलेल्या आहे त्याचे कारण म्हणजे कोरोना विषाणु महामारी. या महामारीने महाराष्ट्रासह देशात भयंकर उदरनिर्वाहापासून तर जिवंत राहण्यापर्यंत समस्या निर्माण केल्या. देशात आरोग्याच्या दृष्टीने ऋतू वर्षात ज्या प्रमाणात विकास व्हायला पाहिजे होता तो झाला नाही. लोकसंख्या वाढत गेली मात्र त्या प्रमाणात वैद्यकीय सेवा आणि दवाखाने हे दुर्लक्षित राहिले. प्रत्येक वार्षिक बजेटमध्ये ये तुटपुंजी रक्कम आरोग्य क्षेत्रासाठी ठेवण्यात आली. त्याचे परिणाम काय होतात ? हे या महामारीने दाखवून दिले. तसेच प्रशासनाची सुरुवातीची उदासीनता, दुर्लक्ष, योग्य नियोजनाचा अभाव तसेच केंद्र आणि राज्य. सरकारमध्ये समन्वय नसणे हे सुद्धा कोरोना सोबतच समस्या निर्माण करण्यास सहाय्यक ठरले आहे. तरी देखील कोरोना विषाणु वर आपल्याला मात करायची आहे. यासाठी जनतेची सहाय्य आणि राज्य व केंद्र शासनाच्या समन्वयेतून व अथक प्रयत्नातून येणाऱ्या काळात कोरोना विषाणुवर मात करून पुन्हा एकदा परत भारत भयमुक्त, आनंद, समृद्ध देश निर्माण करू हिच अपेक्षा ठेवूया.

#### शिफारशी

- १) कोरोनामुळे आर्थिकदृष्ट्या अडचणीत आलेल्या कुटुंबाच्या मुलांच्या सुरक्षेसाठी रोजगार किंवा आर्थिक सहाय्य उपलब्ध करून देणे गरजेचे आहे.
- २) ऑनलाईन शिक्षणासाठी ज्या ग्रामीण भागात मोबाईल, संगणक, नेटवर्क अशा सुविधांचा अभाव आहे त्या ठिकाणी सुविधांची व्यवस्था करून देणे.
- ३) विकसनशील देशांनी कोरोनाशी लढतांना आपआपल्या देशातील आर्थिक, सामाजिक

- परिस्थितीचा अंदाज घेत अनुरूप धोरणात्मक आराखडा बनविणे आवश्यक आहे.
- ४) कष्टकरी जनतेची मुले डोळ्यांसमोर ठेवून शाळा बंदच्या काळात या समाज घटकातील मुलांचे शिक्षण कसे अखंडपणे चालू राहील याची योजना केंद्र व राज्य शासनाने तातडीने सोडविणे आवश्यक आहे.
- ५) कुठल्याही नेत्यासाठी केलेल्या इव्हेंटपेक्षा हॉस्पिटल, सर्वांना घर, शिक्षण, अन्न, मोफत आरोग्य सेवा अशा गोष्टीकडे शासनाने लक्ष देणे गरजेचे आहे.
- ६) सध्या भारतात एकूण उपलब्ध असणाऱ्या डॉक्टरांची संख्या, नर्सेस, पॅरामेडीकल स्टाफ, लॅब टेक्निशियन, बेड, व्हेंटिलेटर, अत्याधुनिक उपकरणे खूपच कमी आहेत. त्या वाढविण्याची आवश्यकता आहे.
- ७) काम करणा-याच्या प्रत्येक हाताला रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देणे आवश्यक आहे.
- ८) नोकरी गमावलेल्या लोकांना कमीत कमी तिन महिन्यांचे वेतन द्यावे.

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## A Study on Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy

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### ABSTRACT

With an increasing number of coronavirus cases, the government has locked down transport services, closed all public and private offices, factories and restricted mobilization. Based on recent studies, some economists have said that there is a job loss of 40 million people (MRD report) in the country, mostly in the unorganized sectors. India is the developing country due to the Covid-19 spread the cases reported in the India government has lockdown the country from last 4 months which affected the manufacturing activities and majorly it affects the supply chains and economy of the country. The economic impact of the 2020 coronavirus pandemic in India has been largely disruptive. India's growth in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 2020 went down to 3.1 per cent according to the Ministry of Statistics. The Chief Economic Adviser to the Government of India said that this drop is mainly due to the coronavirus pandemic effect on the Indian economy. In the present paper we have discussed the impact of Covid-19 on Indian economy.

**Keywords:** Covid-19; Indian economy; supply chain; manufacturing industries; barriers etc.

### INTRODUCTION:

The covid-19 epidemic is the first and foremost human disaster in 2020. More than 200 countries and territories have confirmed



effective medical cases, caused by coronavirus declared a pandemic by the WHO. Recent growth rate case globally has accelerated to more than 2 crores covid-19 confirmed cases and more than 8 lakhs deaths till September 5th, 2020. As we have already acknowledged that India is a developing economy, it is stated as an economy passing through demand depression and high unemployment lockdown; it would slowdown the supply-side, accelerating the slowdown further and jeopardizing the economic wellbeing of millions.

With an increasing number of coronavirus cases, the government has locked down transport services, closed all public and private offices, factories and restricted mobilization. Based on recent studies, some economists have said that there is a job loss of 40 million people (MRD report in the country, mostly in the unorganized sectors).

In this scenario, they are predicting that India would go into recession affecting the unorganized sector and semi-skilled jobholders losing their employment. The labour sector under the MGNREGA, 2005 are worst impacted as they are not provided jobs due to lockdown, most of the labour sectors are associated with the construction companies and daily wage earners. Travel restrictions and quarantines affecting hundreds of millions of people have left Indian factories short of labour and parts, just-in-time supply chains and triggering sales warnings across technology, automotive, consumer goods, pharmaceutical and other industries.

If we refer to the recent measures announced by the government and the RBI to mitigate the impact of the pandemic, as said by the RBI governor, these are only for short term and may not deliver the desired results as the problem is severe and has been further aggravated by the lockdown. Referring to the recent happenings and data, the unorganized sector excluding this likely to suffer a great

downfall in the coming days as the job generation is going down in an alarming rate with the prolonged lockdown and weak GDP.

Manufacturing plays an important role in the development of nations by contributing to the GDPs. Manufacturing industries are the major contributor in the global economy. At present time industries across the world are focusing on the high value and high margin products. Now the production of the low margin and high volume products have shifted towards the low economies. The application of the just in time and lean philosophies had contributed towards the cost reductions in the industries. But still due to the Covid-19 issues around 35 per cent of manufacturers have reported the disturbances in the manufacturing practices. At present there is huge demands of many products in which the face shields and pharmaceutical products are main. The demand of these products has increased in last two months. The manufacturing units in most of the countries have shut down due to Covid-19 spread and most of the countries are facing from the lack of the labour due to the fear of Covid-19 spread. The first case of Covid-19 in India reported in January, 2020 and now Government of India has declared the lockdown in the country to minimize the spread of Covid-19. Supply chain across the nation is disrupted.

The Indian government has already held the high level meetings to set the new manufacturing strategies. Japan and other countries are also looking for the diversify the supply chains and manufacturing systems to new destinations. Indian government is now focusing on the try and establishing India as an alternative to the China for manufacturing for both the local and global market. Most of the countries have shifted their production out of China due to the disruption of the supply chain between major trading partners. Supply chain is also disrupted in India at local level due to some barriers which are discussed in the present study. In the present

paper we have discussed the effect of Covid-19 on Indian economy and on supply chains in India. There are total of 18 critical barriers are found out which affected the supply chains in the India. It is expected that this study will help the researchers to develop the conceptual models to overcome from this issue.

#### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The study is based on following objectives:

- Ø To study the present scenario of Covid -19 in India.
- Ø To study the impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy.
- Ø To study the impact of Covid-19 on various sectors of Indian Economy.

#### METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:

The study is based on secondary source of data collected through various books, articles and research papers published in various national, international journals, websites.

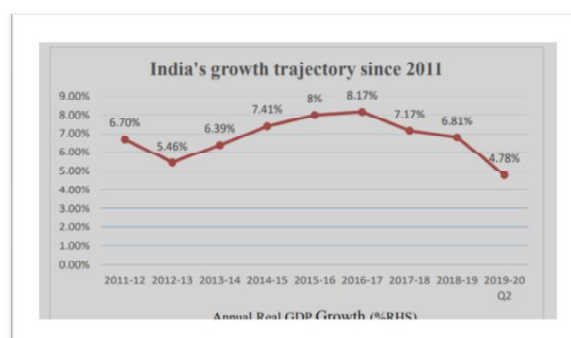
#### IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON INDIAN ECONOMY:

After the great depression of 1930 in which the global economy has faced the worst recession is now facing the global pandemic of corona virus that has laid the adverse effect on all the economic activities across the world. The sudden decline in economic activities due to the lockdown is unexpected in the history of India. The great economist Keynes has suggested the concept of trade business cycle after the great depression. The four stage of trade cycle is considered to measure the growth rate and real GDP. International Monetary Fund (IMF) has projected the GDP growth as 1.9 per cent and this shows the worst growth performance of India after the liberalization policy of 1991 in this fiscal year as the corona virus has disturbed the whole economy.

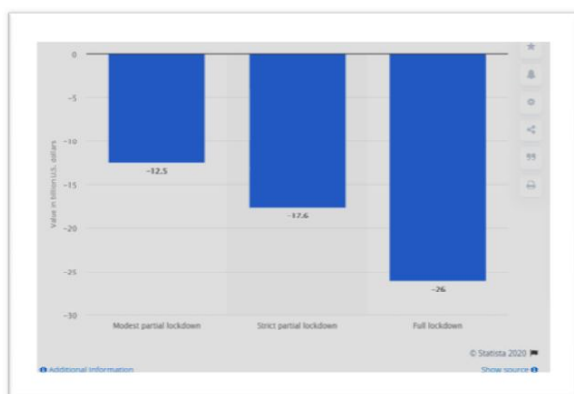
Instead after this the IMF in its latest edition of the World Economy Report has placed India being the fastest growing economy in 2020. The global economy is projected to contract sharply by -3 percent in 2020 which is much worse than the financial crises in 2008-09. In

India, the impact on real or predictive sectors of the economy is worse than that witnessed in 2008 crises. The country will now face multiple challenges in terms of financial crises, health crises, collapse in commodity prices and much more. The banking system has increased the surplus liquidity because of the demand-side shocks that arises due to uncertainties as well as lock down in the market. There is a huge impact on the financial shock that includes stock market crash, liquidity crises as it began to drain out from global market in banking system and various changes in monetary policies. The US dollar credit crunch has started bothering the world economy due to huge collapse of earnings, dollar denominated debts. As the most of the companies that depends upon international trade will be suffered severe pressure. The global economic production is on decline and expecting a huge recession in the entire economy. The global pandemic has hit the economy which questioned the target to make Indian economy of USD \$5 Trillion with 7 per cent of GDP by the year 2024. As per the World Bank latest assessment, India is expected to grow 1.5 percent to 2.8 percent as well as according to IMF, it has projected a GDP growth of 1.9 percent in 2020 and to achieve the object of USD \$5 Trillion economy it is expected to grow at 9 percent every year for five years. India's growth trajectory since 2011 shown in figure 1 below.

**Figure 1.1 India's growth trajectory since 2011**



**Figure 1.2 Estimated cost of the coronavirus (COVID-19) lockdown on the Indian economy in 2020 (in billion U.S. dollars)**



Source :stastica Report 2020

The coronavirus (COVID-19) had been at the center of the loss of lives and livelihood on a massive scale. In India, the economy alongside the population also requires nursing back to health. The estimated cost of a full lockdown was a whopping 26 billion U.S. dollars. Most of the loss was forecast to occur in the June Quarter. The lockdown came at a time when the economy was already struggling. Trade across sectors was estimated to be impacted. This directly affected the procurement of essential items including testing equipment. Besides the import and export business, yet another major revenue generator that received a blow was the tourism industry. India's predominantly unorganized retail market was yet another casualty with the lockdown increasing the pressure on the online retail segment to rise to the occasion. However, companies offering digital payment services such as Paytm and Google Pay appeared to have somewhat benefited from the situation.

While the impact on the economy was one thing, lives were at risk, putting healthcare at the forefront. Access to proper healthcare services was a major concern within India irrespective of the pandemic. As of 2018, public

health expenditure was valued at nearly 1.6 trillion Indian rupees. Government health facilities were the more affordable option for a majority of the population. Availability of beds in government hospitals was proportionally higher across urban regions as opposed to rural areas. The government had increased and allocated several government and private testing laboratories to combat the virus.

#### **SECTOR-WISE IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY:**

**I. Restaurants Services:** The National Restaurant Association of India (NRAI), which represents 500,000-plus restaurants across the country, has advised its members to shut down dine-in operations. This will impact operations of thousands of dine-in restaurants, pubs, bars and cafes. By extension, food delivery platforms such as Swiggy and Zomato that are by itself functioning — have also taken a big hit. Orders on Swiggy and Zomato have dropped 60 per cent amid the pandemic.

**II. Food and Agriculture:** The food and agriculture sector contributes the highest in GDP i.e. 16.5% and 43% to the employment sector. The major portion of the food processing sector deals with dairy (29 per cent), edible oil (32 per cent), and cereals (10 per cent). India also stands number one in dairy and spices products at a global scenario (export). The supply of the food and Agri - the product will be affected in the coming seasons due to low sowing of the upcoming seasonal crops which will affect the mandi operations as said by the Ministry of Agriculture. The companies which deal with Agro-chemical depend on export for finished goods and import of raw materials. The food retail with the Central government and State governments allowing free movement of fruits and vegetables the Bricks and Mortar grocery retail chains are operating normally but with the shortage of staff is impacting operation.

It is expected that with prolonged lockdown the demand for the food supplies will increase. The online food grocery, on the other hand, suffers a huge loss due to the restriction of delivery vehicles. With the shortage of labour, the food processing units are facing a hunch in normal function but the government is trying to ease out

the situation until that the factories have to adjust to working with low labour count. A major destination in the grapple of covid-19 for the next few months the Indian export is impacted due to low consumer demand the export-oriented commodities like seafood, mangoes, grapes are crashing this will impact the future crop availability.

**III. MSME:** This sector contributes 30 per cent to 35 per cent of the GDP, showing a bifurcation of micro (99 per cent), small (0.52 per cent) and medium (0.01 per cent) enterprise. If we see the sectorial distribution of MSMEs, it shows 49% from rural and 51 per cent from the semi-urban and urban areas. Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, and Madhya Pradesh have the highest number of registered MSMEs, a study by the AIMO estimated that about a quarter of over 75 million is facing closure if the closure goes beyond four weeks and if the lockdown still extends the situation would worsen affecting the employment of 114 million people affecting the GDP. Consumer goods, garments, logistics are facing a sharp drop in the business and the MSMEs engaged in the service sector are still operating, however, is likely to isolate due to plunging liquidity constrains and purchasing capacity. Sectors which depends on import such as electronics, pharma, consumer durables etc are facing a downfall causing a huge rapture across the value chain. As a splash of relief came the RBI announcement of a three-month moratorium on repayments of loan and reduction in the repo rate as most of the MSMEs depends on the loan funding from the government.

**IV. Online Business / Internet Business sector:** The online business in today's economy plays a major role in the economy with a market share of USD 950 billion. It contributes 10 per cent to the Indian GDP and showed a drastic in the employment sector in the FY19 viz. Its major segments are the household and personal care products (50 %), healthcare segment (31%) and the food and beverage sector (19%).

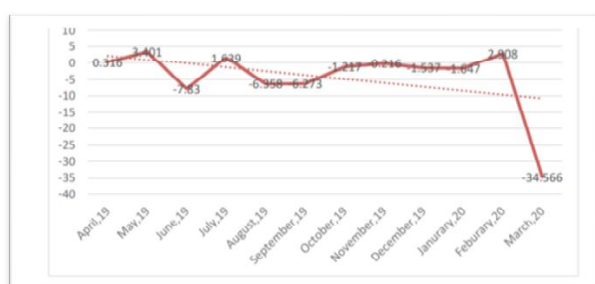
At mist the social distancing due to threat of covid-19 the tendency of the consumers to overstock on essential product and commodities viz rice, flour and lentils. This gave rise in the sales

of the FMCG companies which it saw fall in the stoke in trade due to distorted supply chain .the e-commerce sector saw a dip in growth with pressure on the supply chain deliveries and the expectations of the consumers on the companies to come up with newer distribution channels focusing on direct to customer routes. In this soaring environment the managing and predicting of demand will play a vital role in the customer relation sector. Categorizing the commodities into part i.e. essential commodities and non-essential commodities showed different responses in the market.

**V. Impact on International Trade:** According to WTO, world trade is expected to fall by between 13% and 32% in 2020 due to COVID 19 pandemic that has disturbed normal economic activity. Share of Indian export in, in total world's export is 3.5% and share of Import in world's import is 3.1% (2019). The trade balance of India has shown a trade deficit of 9.8 USD bn in March 2020. The unexpected decline the trade and production has negative consequences on the business and households. The aspect of international trade the government may look for the countermeasure for the indigenous production and to reduce the dependency ratio on a single country that will somehow boost the production of domestic industries and reduce the trade deficit. China being the highest foreign trade with India and it is major market for many Indian products like sea food, gems and jewellery, petrochemicals etc. Due to the fall in export the fisheries sector has shown a fall of Rs. 1300 crore. For the April-February period, India's current fiscal exports have dropped by 1.5% to 292.91 billion [16]. According to UNCTAD, India's trade impact is about to be 348 million dollars. India stood in among 15 most affected economies due to fall in the production of china that is disturbing the entire trade pattern of world. For India, the estimated trade impact to be most on chemical sector at 129 million dollars, textiles and apparel at 64 million dollars, automotive sector at 34 million dollars, electrical machinery at 12 million dollars, leather products at 13 million dollars, ,metal and metal products at 13 million dollars and wood products and furniture at 15 million dollars.

The UN economist has announced drop by of USD 50 billion drop in manufacturing exports around worldwide. India majorly export 7500 commodities to 190 countries and import around 6000 commodities from 140 countries. India share its trade surplus with USA, UAE, and Bangladesh and have trade deficit with China, Switzerland, Saudi Arab [17]. India's total export growth from April 2019 to March 2020 is shown in figure 1.3.

**Figure 1.3 India's Total Export Growth from April 2019 to March 2020**



## CONCLUSION :

The Indian economy has been experiencing significant slowdown over the past few quarters. In the third quarter of the current fiscal, the economy grew at a six-year low rate of 4.7 per cent. Investment and consumption demand had been languishing and a number of stimulus measures have been taken to bring back the economy on a growth path. The peak of COVID-19 virus have already affected the supply chain and forced thousands of industries to throttle down or shut down their assembly lines temporarily in the U.S and Europe and now in the developing nations like India. In the study with consultation with experts total of 18 critical barriers were identified which affects the supply chain at local level in India. There was a strong hope of recovery in the last quarter of the current fiscal. However, the new coronavirus epidemic has made the recovery extremely difficult in the near to medium term. The outbreak has presented fresh challenges for the Indian economy now, causing severe disruptive impact on both demand and supply side elements which has the potential to derail.

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## Pandemic COVID-19- As an Opportunity to Change Educational System of India

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### Abstract

Due to all of fulminant arising COVID - 19 pandemic state of affairs the total world stopped. The frighten and intense impact of COVID-19 has shuddered the globe to its core. Further, most of the governments round the world have quickly closed instructional establishments in an endeavour to contain the unfold of the COVID-19 pandemic. In Republic of India too, the govt as a vicinity of the nationwide internment has closed all instructional establishments from 22 March 2020, as a consequence of that, learners starting from faculty going youngsters to postgraduate students, square measure affected. it's the primary time to face such state of affairs to any or all and conjointly for the tutorial system too. These nationwide closures square measure impacting over 91% of the worlds' student population. The UNESCO estimates that regarding 32 crores students square measure affected in Republic of India, together with those in faculties and faculties. Therefore, the govt has set to return up with online teaching learning method to avoid the tutorial loss of all the scholar. Actually, it's a chance to vary the regular mode of room teaching learning method and are available up with new system which is able to open all the door of information within

the world. The paper highlights advantages of moving towards digital mode of education(E-learning) and conjointly difficulties in moving towards online mode of teaching learning method and counsel some fruitful solutions to beat the difficulties.

### Key Words

COVID-19, E-learning, Advantages, Republic of India.

### Introduction

On 31 Dec 2019 initial patient COVID-19 was found in Wuhan town of China [1]. At the moment COVID-19 began to unfold chop-chop in at the most all countries of the globe. The primary case of COVID-19 was found in Republic of India on 30 January 2020 within the state of Kerala and also the affected features a travel history from Wuhan town of China. The World Health Organization (WHO) has declared the Covid-19 natural event a worldwide pandemic on 11 March 2020 because the novel coronavirus continues to chop-chop unfold worldwide. whereas COVID-19 continuing to unfold WHO has given some recommendation to forestall community transmission, avoid natural event. As per the recommendation of WHO Maintain a minimum of one metre (3 feet) distance between yourself and others [2]. Social distancing is that the best thanks to scale back the spreading of corona virus unwellness. Therefore, the govt has declared nationwide internment which ends up all faculty, faculties and universities were closed. In order that all the lecture, examinations and different tutorial works stopped. These nationwide closures square measure impacting over 60% of the world's student population [3]. many different countries have enforced localized closures impacting various further learners. However, Covid-19 has prompted government and academic specialists to rethink the traditional mode of education. It's a good chance to implement digital education as a viable resolution to fill within the void for room



education. UNESCO is supporting countries in their efforts to cut back the immediate impact of faculty closures, notably for additional vulnerable and underprivileged communities, and to facilitate the continuity of education for throughout remote learning. the web mode of teaching learning has several advantages. One will learn anyplace in its own area and during this pandemic, it's safer and safety for all.

### Objectives

The present research paper mainly focuses on the following subsequent objectives.

- To focus on varied advantages of E-learning using advanced technology.
- To focuses on varied difficulties in moving towards online mode of education in Republic of India.
- Place some effective suggestion which is able to change inclusive education by facilitating learning across numerous geographies in Republic of India.

### Advantages of E-learning

There were so many advantages of E-learning seen during pandemic of Covid-19. Here I have highlighted the most important of all.

### Accessibility

As compare to the traditional method of classroom teaching, we observe that E-learning has no geographical as well as time boundaries if there was good internet connection with mobile or laptop and the session were recorded. Students were able to access the e-material like video lectures, soft copy of notes and other resource material from anywhere and at any time of their convenience. Also, those who were either physically or psychologically unable to be present in a classroom, now they are continuing their educational development through online courses. Those students who were unable to attend regular classes due to their jobs are participating in learning process when they want. Therefore, this is one of the most important aspect of E- learning that learner can access

online course at anytime and anywhere when they want and prepare delicately for the exam.

### E-Learning Keep Relevant in A Very Fast Changing World

Online learning addresses the challenge of our fast world in a very means that our traditional schoolroom settings ne'er might. The speed at that the planet is ever-changing makes maintaining a substantial obstacle; textbooks are quickly turning into superannuated, that isn't solely a big value to colleges, students, and business, however is making a drawback to students who are learning knowledge which will already be obsolete. In additions E-Learning course materials were often updated quickly and simply in real time. Once new info and advances in technology become offered, instead of having to update and reprint costly and environmentally unfriendly textbooks, online info will merely be extra or updated to stay info ceaselessly contemporary and current. Only the data that has to be updated needs piece of writing that saves faculties and employers the tremendous expense of regularly printing new material. As we know, this expense usually leaves kids and adult learners learning info that's now not relevant or current.

### More Effective Learning

For people who do have access to the correct technology, there's proof that learning online are often more practical in an exceedingly variety of the way. Some research shows that on average, students retain 25-60% more material when learning online compared to only 8-10% in a classroom [4].The teachers who are adopted with the use of advanced technology were used videos, power point and different types E-material for the better understanding of subject. As a result of this we have observed that higher engagements and increased interest towards learning in students. It has changed the way of teaching. It enables us to reach out to our students more efficiently and effectively through discussion forums, video meetings



through google meet, zoom or any other platform and also document sharing, especially during this pandemic. The students and teachers were interacting with each other at a time which was convenient to both for clearing doubts. Because of this fearless communication a good relationship was developed which was found more helpful to drained emotionally and psychologically to the students at this juncture.

#### **Difficulties in moving towards E-Learning**

- To start up with E- learning in this pandemic state of affairs we had required an investment from teachers as well as students' side to buy laptop or smart phone with a decent net affiliation that was found terribly tough to the scholars who was from economically weaker section.

- There was a big problem of lacking of technical infrastructure, not all students had a high-speed internet connection at home. Due to this technical problem many students from remote places couldn't participate well.

- Many students in rural areas as well as teachers also were unfamiliar with the new technology. So, they had a kind of anonymous fear of using new technology. They didn't have enough time to adopt to modern technology, so initially there were many obstacles in their education.

- During this lockdown period, many parents were facing unemployment problem and could not pay their child's school fees. As a result of this situation, management of many private schools, colleges have demonstrated inability to build the infrastructure for E-learning. As a result, many children were deprived of education and suffered losses that cannot be easily remedied.

#### **Suggestions**

- To implement E-learning in a way that allows every one to participate in a good way, technology and internet is an urgent need. So, it must be the first priority of government to pay more attention towards the development of

technical infrastructure. There is urgent need of to deploy more fund to reach infrastructure to the remotes and poorest communities so that students continue to learn digitally in this pandemic also.

- Both teachers and students in rural areas should be trained to acquire the basic technical skill required for the E-learning. We should seek the help of experts in the field. More attention should be paid towards the student of the communities that has so far stayed away from technology.

- Government and educational institute should prepare a plan where it is impossible to start with E-learning to continue educational activities. Student may attend school/college on alternate day or we may start in two shifts also, by maintaining social distancing and obeying all precaution to prevent COVID-19.

- To keep uniformity in education given through different digital platforms also from a security standpoint, government should prepare a unique guideline which addresses educational institute about which platform should be used at school and college level.

- To start up at initial stage, we should hire well trained teachers from different institute so that content deliver by them become more interesting and attractive for student and this will also help to teacher how to prepare and design material for E- learning.

#### **Conclusion**

Due to pandemic COVID-19, education sector of Republic India has affected immensely. It's a time to take immediate measures to develop a strategy to adopt digital platforms in educational system of India. Its an urgent need to switch over the maximum utilization of digital platforms so that students continue their learning and get ready for the coming digital oriented environment. Government and Educational stakeholders should prepare a uniform policy to avoid ambiguity of different digital platforms used. In making effective

policies an active participation of individuals required from diverse background such as remote areas, marginalised, economically backward class and minority groups. At this juncture, teacher should play an important role of mentor so that student's drain emotionally and psychologically.

Through the use of E-learning we should provide a strong alternative to the traditional educational system. For the successful implementation of E-learning in India there is still much to be done. We have to more emphasis on computer skill, digital literacy, motivate to learners as well as teachers for changing behaviour and availability of technical infrastructure unto the last learner of nation.

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## IMPACT OF COVID – 19 PANDEMIC ON THE TOURISM INDUSTRY: A REVIEW

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#### ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 Pandemic has largely affected the economy of the world including almost every sector of life. It has drastically changed our routine practices and businesses as well as our perceptions of the things in general. The tourism industry too has not remained an exception and has got severely affected due to COVID-19 Pandemic. This paper tries to unfold the various influences of COVID-19 pandemic on tourism industry in a systematic way.

**Keywords:** Tourism, COVID-19, Impacts, Recovery, Resilience, Crisis

#### INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to discuss the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the tourism industry. This paper undertakes a systematic review by discussing the major impacts, behaviours and experiences that three major tourism stakeholders namely 1. tourism demand, 2. supply and destination management organizations and 3. policy makers are experiencing during three COVID-19 stages 1. response, 2. recovery and 3. reset. This provides an outline of the nature and level of the tourism impacts due to COVID-19 and implications for tourism research. This review used historical records, daily newspaper articles,

journals, and statistics of World Health Organization (WHO), governmental data, and website materials on COVID-19 incidence in travel industry. Secondary research was adopted in which secondary data was collected through a comprehensive literature review. The paper has discussed the COVID-19 and three stages in tourism industry: major impacts and some ideas for future research.

## **Respond Stage**

### **Impacts**

#### **1. Tourism Demand**

Tourists' and their loved ones affected by COVID-19 and are experiencing troublesome tourism experiences such as trip cancellation or postponement, loss of money paid for travel-tourism, trip disruptions or discontinuations, loss of travel loyalty benefits and points as well as problems such as being quarantined and social distancing / lockdowns. Travelers reading and viewing troublesome COVID-19 tourism experiences projected by media, communication mediums and user-generated contents have got changed perception about the travelling during this time. Travel limitations and travel boycotts alongside utilization of technology for crisis alerts and communication Panic buying and stockpiling.

### **Research fields**

The research fields considered here are experiences of trauma on tourists' travel attitudes, future intentions, decision – making and experiences, impact of crisis communication on tourists' perceived risks, decision-making, future travel intentions and service quality evaluations, impact of fake news and misinformation on tourists' perceived risks and destination image as well as impact of booking restrictions and firms' cancellation policies on tourists' attitudes and behavior towards booking restrictions and booking patterns.

#### **2. Tourism supply – Businesses**

This indicates managing the safety and health of tourists and employees in tourism

industry and handling of customer communication and requests for changing travel itineraries and bookings, cancellations of booking and refunds and compensations.

### **Research fields**

Tourists engagement with for ensuring person safety, security and stability (e.g. emotional, distress support), promoting and shifting customers to virtual experiences and online channels, building trust, emotional bonds, and brand values along with employee communication and care for ensuring health, emotional stability and engagement. It even focuses on ensuring cash liquidity (negative revenues: no income cash returns)

#### **3. Destinations and policy makers**

- Ø Ensuring health and safety of tourists
- Managing repatriation of citizens
- Ø Interventions to support vulnerable employees and tourism businesses
- Crisis communication

### **Research fields**

- ✚ Accountability, effectiveness and fairness of increased public expenditure
- Politics – pressures and lobbying for resource allocation
- Impact of crisis communication and user-generated-content on destination brand image
- Securing and building the destination image

### **Recovery stage**

### **Impacts**

#### **1. Tourism Demand**

The COVID-19 Pandemic has obsessed us to be the eyewitness of lockdowns, social removing, and dwell at home, self-seclusion, use of advancement (applications) in an irrational sum for contactless administrations, for instance, shopping, working, data refreshes, considering and so forth. At the same time, we are experiencing a global travel slow down resulting in reduced environmental pollution and over tourism phenomena. Homes have been turned into the multi-functional homes which display the features such as remote working, home schooling, virtual social behaviours

(Virtual entertainment, Virtual social drinks, Virtual parties, Virtual events/festivals, Virtual dining, Virtual visitation of destinations and attractions).

### Research fields

This research paper has tried to take a review of impact of COVID- 19 pandemic. It has tried to deal with various research fields such as the impact of safety and health concerns on tourists' attitudes, decision-making, and behaviours. In addition, the impact of reflecting on personal values, lifestyles and priorities on tourists' behaviour (tourism segmentation strategies and criteria) have been taken into consideration. The issues of social isolation and excess use of social media/technology on psychological health, tourists' attitudes, travel intentions and behaviours as well as increased priority in localism and impacts on geographies and motilities of travel behavior and preference have been thought. The tourists' understanding of tourism's impact on climate change and over tourism problems has been given due significance.

### 2. Tourism supply – Businesses

This ensures business continuity and building flexibility, repurpose of resources, e.g. staff, space and food-cleaning supplies, innovation from necessity, e.g.: virtualisation of experiences, remote working, innovation of business models, acceleration of digital adoption, customer engagement, employee engagement, moderate crisis impacts, brand communication for building brand values, e.g. messages like 'we are all together'

### Research fields

The research fields concerned here are digital and economic divisions within the industry, re-skilling and up-skilling of employees, loyalty programs: rebuilding customer trust and redesigning their value propositions and business models etc.

### 3. Destinations and policy makers

The promotions of tourism industry are now being done extensively for keeping tourists informed and interested in the tourism activities. Promotion and visibility of destinations, virtual visits of destinations, engagement with destination partners and stakeholders, provision of training and business consulting services to tourism operators, interventions to support tourism industry and jobs, crisis communication to promote a positive and uplifting message, building and associating destination brands with good values is too sincerely being done.e.g.#traveltomorrow by UNWTO , World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC) has launched its new #TogetherInTravel.

### Research fields

Here, the impact and effectiveness of governmental interventions on building resilience and recovery abilities along with impact of crisis communication on tourists' attitudes, travel intentions and destination image perceptions have been considered as the research fields.

### Restart, reform and reset re-imagine Impacts

#### 1. Tourism Demand

The COVID-19 impacts pragmatic here are the expecting a new digital uniqueness application, tourism industry and knowledge, computerized health passport and certifications, , travelers' mobility tracing apps, group and social distancing technology solutions and restrictions, contact free travelers' trip management solution, innovative sanitation standards, social distancing redefining service etiquettes, setting new priorities determining tourists' selection, evaluation of services and consumption behavior,e.g.: Self-care, safety, hygiene, tourists regaining priorities, changing lifestyles, e.g. Re-assessing what is essential for happiness, deepening personal relations, embracing a health-first mindset, new criteria for decision making

### Research fields

The research fields considered here are the understanding the new tourists' motivation,

profile, decision-making, behavior etc. e.g. Travel better not less, Travel for a purpose-meaning, and Experience the other side of the common destinations, Redefinition of luxury tourism to include hygiene first, well-being? Impact of COVID-19 economic recession on tourism demand, impact of COVID-19 depression on tourism demand, investigating the impact of the new psychology and behavior of tourists on pricing strategies, segmentation, booking patterns, and endorsement strategies, tourists' attitudes, use, adoption and satisfaction from virtual tourism experiences, tourists' acceptance and use of (new) technologies.

## **2. Tourism supply – Businesses &**

### **3. Destinations and policy makers**

Resetting of the new business norms, re-opening of the firms etc. are considered for the tourism business. Learning from essential healthcare operators, new cleaning and hygiene protocols, use of protective equipment, masks, sanitizers, disinfecting wipes, crowd management and social distancing practices, re-design and re-imagine the customer journey to make it contactless, redesign of tourism experiences, redesign of workspace and service scope, re-engineering business operations, rethink of business ecosystems and partnerships, contact free of charge business models, tracing apps mobility for clients and employees, technology solutions for hygiene, health and safety control, lead with purpose: association of brands with good, update and redesign of booking forecasting, revenue management and pricing systems, capture new demand, accelerate digital and data analytics.

### **Research fields**

The research fields comprehended here are re-imagine of the new types of sustainable and responsible tourism, setting safety and health regulations and safety standards, develop strategies for staged re-opening: relaxation of travel restrictions, creation of travel bubbles, re-opening of tourism businesses, promotion and

motivation to tourists, e.g. travel vouchers and incentives, health passports and health identities. At the same time, re-nationalization of tourism infrastructure, superstructure and tourism operators (e.g. airlines, ferry companies, train operators) global cooperation for addressing climate change and sustainability issues, impact of public interventions on functioning and structure of tourism industry, impact of public spending and interventions on austerity measures.

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महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांमधील  
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गोष्टवारा

समायोजन एक अशी प्रक्रिया आहे, ज्याद्वारे सजीव स्वतःच्या गरजा आणि परिस्थितींमध्ये संतुलन राखतो. आनंदी आणि समृद्ध जीवन जगण्यासाठी भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता आणि समायोजन ही एक पूर्व-आवश्यक स्थिती आहे. जीवनाच्या प्रत्येक टप्प्यावर, जन्मापासून मृत्यूपर्यंत आपल्याला निरोगी समायोजनाची आवश्यकता असते. महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांमधील भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता (व्यक्ती-अंतर्गत जाणीव आणि आंतर-वैयक्तिक जाणीव) आणि (सामाजिक आणि भावनिक) समायोजन यांच्यातील संबंध जाणून घेण्याच्या उद्देशाने हा अभ्यास केला आहे, ह्या अभ्यासासाठी मुंबई शहरातील महाविद्यालयांमधील विद्यार्थ्यांचा नमुना संकलित करण्यात आला आहे, संकलित केलेल्या प्रदत्ताचे विश्लेषण सहसंबंध पद्धतीने करण्यात आले आहे. अभ्यासाच्या निष्कर्षावरून असे दिसून आले आहे की, महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांमधील भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता (व्यक्ती-अंतर्गत जाणीव आणि आंतर-वैयक्तिक जाणीव) आणि (सामाजिक आणि भावनिक) समायोजनांमध्ये धनात्मक सहसंबंध आढळला आहे.

प्रस्तावना

भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता म्हणजे एखाद्याचे भाव, भावना, विचार आणि वर्तन समजून घेऊन त्याची जाणीव ठेवण्याची आणि परस्पर संबंध हाताळण्याची क्षमता असते. "पीटर सॉलेव्ही आणि जॉन मेयर यांच्या मते, व्यक्तीस स्वतःच्या आणि इतरांच्या भावनांची देखरेख करणे आणि त्यांचे नियंत्रण करणे यासाठी सक्षम बनविणे तसेच आपले विचार आणि कृती यांना मार्गदर्शन करण्यासाठी भावनांचा उपयोग करण्यास शिकविणे या गोष्टी भावनिक बुद्धिमत्तेत अभिप्रेत आहेत." याच भावनिक बुद्धिमत्तेची संकल्पना जॉन मेयर आणि पीटर साल्वेरी यांनी १९९० मध्ये मांडली, आणि डॅनियल गोलेमन यांनी १९९५ मध्ये या संकल्पनेस लोकप्रिय केले. बुद्धी गुणाकांच्या संकल्पनेनंतर भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता ही एक नवीन संकल्पना उद्घास आली.

भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता म्हणजे भावनांशी संबंधित असलेल्या आपल्या जीवनातील त्या पैलूवर नियंत्रण ठेवण्याची आपली क्षमता होय. १९९७ मध्ये जॉन मेयर आणि पीटर साल्वेरी यांनी भावनिक बुद्धिमत्तेचे सुधारित प्रारूप मांडले. या प्रारूपात भावनिक बुद्धिमत्तेच्या तीन-शाखांचे तपशीलवार वर्णन केले, त्यांच्या मते, भावनिक बुद्धिमत्तेच्या क्षमतांमध्ये खालील क्षमतांचा समावेश करण्यात आला आहे: १) भावना ओळखणे, २) विचार सुलभ करण्यासाठी भावनांचा वापर करणे, ३) वैयक्तिक वाढीस प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी भावनांचे व्यवस्थापन करणे.

भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता हा सामाजिक बुद्धिमत्तेचा एक प्रकार आहे, त्यामध्ये एखाद्या व्यक्ती स्वतःच्या आणि इतरांच्या भावनांमध्ये भेद समजून घेतला जातो, तसेच त्या भावनांवर लक्ष्य ठेवण्याची क्षमता असते. भावनिक बुद्धिगुणांक, स्वतःच्या आणि इतरांच्या भावनांची जाणीव करून देतो. तसेच आपल्याला सहानुभूती, करुणा, प्रेरणा आणि वेदना किंवा आनंद योग्य पद्धतीने अभिव्यक्त करण्याची

म्हणजे प्रतिसाद देण्याची क्षमता मिळवून देते. "भावनांचे संतुलन, भावनांची परिपक्वता — प्रगल्भता आणि त्यांची सुयोग्य अभिव्यक्ती यांच्याशी भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता संबंधित आहे, यालाच भावनिक बुद्धीगुणांक (EQ & Emotional Quotient) असे म्हणतात."

मानवी जीवनात वयोमानानुसार भावनिक परिपक्वता आणि व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकसित होण्यासाठी भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभावते, पण याच सोबत समायोजन सुद्धा मानवी जीवनातील महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रक्रिया आहे. "समायोजन ही सातत्याने चालणारी प्रक्रिया असून त्याद्वारे माणूस त्यांच्या व परिसरामधील सुसंवादी संबंधासाठी आपल्या वागणुकीत बदल करून घेतो (Gates A-S- & Jersald A-T-)."

समायोजन ही एक अशी प्रक्रिया आहे. ज्याद्वारे एखादी व्यक्ती विविध तंत्र आणि रणनीतीचा उपयोग करून परिस्थितीशी सामना करण्याचा आणि जीवनातील आव्हानांना पार करण्याचा प्रयत्न करते. ह्या प्रक्रियेद्वारे माणूस त्यांच्या विविध गरजा आणि बाह्य वातावरणातील अडचणी यांच्यात समतोल राखतो. व्यक्ती अंतर्गत मागण्या आणि बाह्य परिस्थितीमुळे निर्माण होणारे संघर्ष, ताण—तणावाचा सामना करण्यासाठी सक्षम करते. "एक सुसमायोजित व्यक्ती अशी आहे कि, जी संघर्ष आणि भावनांचा संवादावर विपरीत परिणाम होऊ देत नाही, आणि ज्यांचा व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकास सामाजिकीकरणाच्या निरोगी गती मधून जातो." Mohiuddin & f

विद्यार्थ्यांच्या बाबतीत समायोजन संकल्पना म्हणजे त्यांच्या गरजा आणि समाधान या दरम्यान संतुलित स्थितीत पोहचण्याशी संबंधित आहे, व्यक्तीच्या गरजा बहुआयामी असतात, विद्यार्थ्यांच्या कौटुंबिक, शैक्षणिक, बौद्धिक, भावनिक, सामाजिक आणि इतर गरजांचे समाधान साधण्यात संतुलन साधणे हे त्यांच्या जीवनातील सर्व बाबींमध्ये चांगले समायोजन आहे. काही अडथळे आणणारी परिस्थिती

त्यावर व्यक्ती मात करण्यासाठी संघर्ष करते, यांचा समायोजन प्रक्रियेवर परिणाम होतो आणि त्याचा व्यक्तीच्या अनुभवांमध्ये बदल केले जातात.

महाविद्यालयीन काळ हा कुमारवस्थेचा आणि तारुण्याकडे वाटचाल करणार काळ असतो, या काळात अनेक प्रकारचे संक्रमण आणि बदल घडत असतात. म्हणून या काळात विभिन्न प्रकारच्या शारीरिक, भावनिक, शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक आणि मानसिक समस्या निर्माण होतात, या सर्व समस्यांचा सामना करणे आणि योग्य वर्तन प्रदर्शित करणे आवश्यक आहे. भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता ही मानवी जीवनातील एक महत्त्वाचा सकारात्मक पैलू आहे. महाविद्यालयीन काळात वर्तन आणि समायोजनावर सामाजिक वातावरणाचा आणि सामाजिक अनुभवांचा परिणाम देखील होतो. म्हणूनच भावनिक आणि सामाजिक समायोजन या महाविद्यालयीन काळात महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभावते.

**भावनिक समायोजन** — एखाद्या व्यक्तीच्या गरजा आणि बाह्य वातावरणामध्ये सतत संघर्ष चालू असतो. अशावेळी ताण निर्माण होतो. व्यक्तीच्या वैयक्तिक गरजा वेळोवेळी भिन्न असतात. त्यानुसार तो आपल्या गरजा भागविण्यासाठी तत्काळ वातावरणात स्वतःला जुळवून घेतो. यामुळे भावनांवरील नियंत्रण नसणे आणि त्याचा परिणाम भावनिक अस्थिरतेत होतो. पर्याप्त भावनिक समायोजन आणि बाह्य परिस्थितीची आवश्यकता पूर्ण करण्यास शिकण्याची इच्छा ही जीवनात मूलभूत यश मिळवण्यासारखे आहे. आणि याच साठी भावनिक बुद्धिमत्तेतील व्यक्ती—अंतर्गत जाणीव ही क्षमता मदत करते. जेणेकरून व्यक्ती स्वताच्या भावना जाणून त्यास योग्यप्रकारे समजून घेते, त्यामुळे व्यक्तीस परिस्थितीनुसार योग्य भावनिक समायोजन साधता येते.

सामाजिक समायोजन दृष्टीने समाज व व्यक्ती यामधील आंतरक्रिया, या समाजमिती तंत्राप्रमाणे असतात, ह्या विविध पातळीवर होत असतात.

अशावेळी व्यक्तीला विविध स्तरावर जाऊन समायोजन साधणे आवश्यक असते. समाजमान्य वर्तन प्रकार, भूमिका, अभिवृत्ती, सामाजिक नीती—नियम, सामाजिक बांधिलकी या सर्व घटकांचा सामाजिक समायोजनात समावेश होतो. या सामाजिक संयोजनासाठी इतरांचा भावना समजणे, त्यात भेद करणे गरजेचे असते, याचसाठी भावनिक बुद्धिमत्तेतील आंतर—वैयक्तिक जाणीव ही क्षमता सहाय्यभूत ठरते.

### पूर्व साहित्याचा आढावा

भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता आणि समायोजन याबाबत अनेक संशोधन अभ्यास झालेले आहेत, त्यामध्ये काही अभ्यासपैकी "मोहम्मद ए., पटेल पी., श्रीवास्तव ए.के., यांनी कुमार अवस्थेतील विद्यार्थ्यांमधील भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता आणि समायोजन या घटकांचा अभ्यास केला आहे. यात घळ विद्यार्थ्यांचा नमुना घेण्यात आला. त्याशिवाय यात उपगट सामाजिक—आर्थिक स्तराचा ही अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे. यातील निष्कर्षानुसार भावनिक बुद्धिमत्तेबाबत लिंगभेदानुसार लक्षणीयतेत काहीच फरक आढळून आला नाही. मात्र समायोजन घटकाबाबत लिंगभेदानुसार लक्षणीय फरक आढळला. आणि सामाजिक—आर्थिक स्तराबाबत भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता आणि समायोजन परिवर्तकाबाबत काहीच फरक आढळून आला नाही. तसेच त्याआधी "गायकवाड, उमाकांत एस." यांनी महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांमधील भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता, सामाजिक समायोजन आणि व्यक्तिमत्त्व या घटकांचा अभ्यास केला आहे. या अभ्यासाचा हेतू भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता, सामाजिक समायोजन आणि व्यक्तिमत्त्व यातील नातेसंबंध शोधणे हा होता. यात घ+ क्त विभिन्न महाविद्यालयीन शाखेतील विद्यार्थ्यांचा नमुना घेण्यात आला. या अभ्यासाचे निष्कर्ष असे आढळून की, भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता आणि सामाजिक समायोजन दरम्यान धनात्मक सहसंबंध आढळून आलेला नाही.

पण याशिवाय त्रिपाठी आय. यांचा भावनिक बुद्धिमत्तेशी संबंधित समायोजन यावर अभ्यास करण्यात आला, हा अभ्यास रांची जिल्हातील (झारखंड) आदिवासी आणि आदिवासी नसलेल्या नमुन्यावर केला. या अभ्यासाचा हेतू कुमारवस्थेतील भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता आणि समायोजन या दरम्यान नातेसंबंध शोधणे हा होता. या अभ्यासाचे निष्कर्ष असे आढळून की, भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता आणि समायोजन या दरम्यान लक्षणीय धनात्मक सहसंबंध आढळून आला. याचसोबत आयुब एम., बजाज एस., यांनी महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांमधील भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता आणि समायोजन या घटकांचा अभ्यास केला आहे. या अभ्यासाचे निष्कर्ष असे दिसून आले की, ज्या विद्यार्थ्यांकडे उच्च भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता आहे, त्यांनी जीवनात चांगले समायोजन साधले.जे त्यांच्या जीवनात यश मिळविण्यासाठी खूप उपयुक्त ठरले.

### संशोधन उद्दिष्टे

महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांमधील भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता आणि समायोजन यांमधील परस्पर संबंध अभ्यासणे.

घ) महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांमधील व्यक्ती—अंतर्गत जाणीव (भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता) आणि भावनिक समायोजन यांमधील परस्पर संबंध अभ्यासणे.

ह) महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांमधील आंतर—वैयक्तिक जाणीव (भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता) आणि सामाजिक समायोजन यांमधील परस्पर संबंध अभ्यासणे.

### सिध्दांत कल्पना

घ) १ — पर्यायी सिध्दांत कल्पना — महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांमधील व्यक्ती—अंतर्गत जाणीव (भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता) आणि भावनिक समायोजनामध्ये धन सहसंबंध आढळून येईल.

ह) १ — पर्यायी सिध्दांत कल्पना — महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांमधील आंतर—वैयक्तिक



(भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता) आणि सामाजिक समायोजनामध् ये धन सहसंबंध आढळून येईल.

#### परिवर्तक

- १) स्वतंत्र परिवर्तक भावनिक बुद्धिमत्तेतील दोन घटक
- २) व्यक्ती—अंतर्गत जाणीवेचा स्तर,
- ३) आंतर—वैयक्तिक जाणीवेचा स्तर,
- ४) परतंत्र परिवर्तक दोन प्रकारचे समायोजन
- ५) भावनिक समायोजन पातळी,
- ६) सामाजिक समायोजन पातळी.

#### पद्धतीशास्त्र

संशोधन आराखडा: संशोधकास भावनिक बुद्धिमत्तेतील व्यक्ती—अंतर्गत जाणीव, आंतर—वैयक्तिक जाणीव या दोन घटकांचे आणि भावनिक व सामाजिक समायोजन या दरम्यानच्या संबंधाचा अभ्यास करण्यात रस आहे. म्हणूनच या अभ्यासात, संशोधकाने सहसंबंधात्मक आखणी रचनेचा वापर केला. वरील अभ्यासात महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांची यादृच्छिकपणे निवड करून, प्रदत्त संकलनासाठी सर्वेक्षण पद्धतीचा वापर करण्यात आला.

नमुना: या अभ्यासात मुंबई शहरामधील महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांचा नमुना निवडण्यात आला. यात साधा यादृच्छिक नमुना निवड पद्धतीचा वापर करण्यात आला.

मापन साधने: घ) भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता शोधिका (EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE INVENTORY& MEII) डॉ. एस.के. मंगल आणि शुभ्रा मंगल यांनी विकसित केली असून. यात भावनिक बुद्धिमत्तेच्या चार घटकांचे मापन करण्यात येते, ते पुढीलप्रमाणे व्यक्ती—अंतर्गत जाणीव, आंतर—वैयक्तिक जाणीव, व्यक्ती—अंतर्गत व्यवस्थापन, आंतर—वैयक्तिक व्यवस्थापन. यापैकी व्यक्ती अंतर्गत—जाणीव आणि आंतर—वैयक्तिक जाणीव या दोन घटकांचे मिळून प्रत्येकी द्वंद्व—द्वंद्व

प्रश्न आणि प्रत्येक प्रश्नासाठी हो किवा नाही असे दोन पर्याय दिले आहेत.

महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी समायोजन मापन शोधिका ADJUSTMENT INVENTORY FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS – AICS प्रा. ए. के. पी. सिंह आणि प्रा. आर. पी. सिंग यांनी विकसित केली. यात पाच प्रकारच्या समायोजनाचे मापन केले जाते. ते पुढीलप्रमाणे दृष्टी, आरोग्य, सामाजिक, भावनिक आणि शैक्षणिक. यापैकी भावनिक आणि सामाजिक या दोन घटकांचे प्रत्येकी द्वंद्व आणि घटकांचे प्रश्न आणि प्रत्येक प्रश्नासाठी हो किवा नाही असे दोन पर्याय दिले आहेत.

संख्याशास्त्रीय साधने: संशोधकाने "पिअरसन परिघात परिगुणांक पद्धत (Product moment method)" या संख्याशास्त्राच्या सहसंबंध पद्धतीने SPPS संगणककृत आज्ञावालीच्या सहाय्याने प्रदत्ताचे विश्लेषण केले.

प्रदत्ताचे संकलन : व्यक्ती अंतर्गत जाणीव (भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता) आणि भावनिक समायोजन यासाठी द्वंद्व, तर आंतर—वैयक्तिक जाणीव (भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता) आणि सामाजिक समायोजन यासाठी द्वंद्व, मुंबई शहरामधील महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांचा प्रदत्त संशोधनाने संकलित केला.

#### प्रदत्ताचे विश्लेषण

या अभ्यासाचा मुख्य उद्देश्य महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांमधील भावनिक बुद्धिमत्तेतील व्यक्ती—अंतर्गत जाणीव आणि आंतर—वैयक्तिक जाणीव या दोन घटकांचा भावनिक आणि सामाजिक समायोजनाशी सहसंबंध अभ्यासणे असा असून, यासाठी पिअरसन परिघात परिगुणांक सहसंबंध पद्धतीचा (चतुर्वर्तकनवज उवउमदज उमजीवक) वापर करण्यात आला.

तक्ता क्रमांक – f – सहसंबंध गुणांक  
महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांमधील भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता (व्यक्ती—अंतर्गत जाणीव आणि आंतर—वैयक्तिक

जाणीव) आणि (सामाजिक आणि भावनिक) समायोजनांमधील संबंध अभ्यासणे.

१. व्यक्ती अंतर्गत जाणीव

आणि भावनिक समायोजन —.७३५'' ७३५''

२. आंतर—वैयक्तिक जाणीव

आणि सामाजिक समायोजन—२२० २२०

- Correlation is significant at the 0-01 level

वरील तक्त्यावरून भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता आणि समायोजन यामध्ये धन सहसंबंध आढळला आहे, आणि लक्षणीयता ज.ज्य पातळी वर काढण्यात आला. परंतु महत्वाचा घटक म्हणजे समायोजन मापन शोधिकेमध्ये गुणांकन उलट आहे, म्हणजेच निम्न गुणांक उच्च समायोजन पातळी दर्शवतात, आणि उच्च गुणांक निम्न समायोजन पातळी दर्शवतात. म्हणूनच या अभ्यासात दोन परिवर्तकांमध्ये जर घा सहसंबंध आल्यास खरतर तो धनात्मक सहसंबंध असतो.

या अभ्यासावरून वरील तक्त्यानुसार व्यक्ती—अंतर्गत जाणीव आणि भावनिक समायोजन यामध्ये .७३५ इतका सहसंबंध, लक्षणीयता ज.ज्य पातळीवर आढळला आहे, यानुसार या दोन परिवर्तकांमध्ये लक्षणीय धनात्मक सहसंबंध आला असून, यावरून प्रथम मांडण्यात आलेल्या सिध्दांत कल्पनेचा (महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांमधील व्यक्ती अंतर्गत जाणीव (भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता) आणि भावनिक समायोजनांमध्ये धन सह संबंध आढळून येईल) स्वीकार केला.

वरील तक्त्यानुसार आंतर—वैयक्तिक जाणीव आणि सामाजिक समायोजन यामध्ये .२२० इतका सहसंबंध, लक्षणीयता ज.ज्य पातळीवर आढळला आहे, यानुसार या दोन परिवर्तकांमध्ये धनात्मक सहसंबंध आहे. यावरून द्वितीय मांडण्यात आलेल्या सिध्दांत कल्पनेचा (महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांमधील आंतर—वैयक्तिक (भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता) आणि

सामाजिक समायोजनांमध्ये धन सह संबंध आढळून येईल.) स्वीकार केला.

यावरून असे समजते की, भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता सजीव जीवनातील सकारात्मक पैलू असून, त्याच्या मदतीने सजीवास अनेक क्षेत्रातील समस्यांना तोंड देण्यासाठी आणि त्याचे व्यवस्थापन करण्यासाठी, करावे लागणारे समायोजन सुलभ घडते, म्हणूनच आयुष्याच्या महत्त्वपूर्ण क्षेत्राशी भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता आणि समायोजन या लक्षणीय सहसंबंधित आहेत.

### निष्कर्ष

महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांमधील व्यक्ती—अंतर्गत जाणीव, आंतर—वैयक्तिक जाणीव (भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता) आणि भावनिक, सामाजिक समायोजन यांमध्ये परस्पर लक्षणीय आणि धनात्मक सहसंबंध दिसून आला आहे. म्हणूनच आयुष्यात विद्यार्थ्यांनी आणि त्यांच्या पालकांनी तसेच शिक्षकांनी समायोजन साधण्यासाठी भावनिक बुद्धिमत्तेकडे लक्ष्य केंद्रित करणे आवश्यक आहे, ज्यामुळे आयुष्य सुखकर होईल.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

क्रमांक.परिवर्तक	सहसंबंध गुणांक (त)
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१. व्यक्ती अंतर्गत जाणीव

आणि भावनिक समायोजन —.७३५'' ७३५''

२. आंतर—वैयक्तिक जाणीव

आणि सामाजिक समायोजन —.२२० २२०

\*- Correlation is significant at the 0-01 level

वरील तक्त्यावरून भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता आणि समायोजन यामध्ये धन सहसंबंध आढळला आहे, आणि लक्षणीयता ज.ज्य पातळी वर काढण्यात आला. परंतु महत्वाचा घटक म्हणजे समायोजन मापन शोधिकेमध्ये गुणांकन उलट आहे, म्हणजेच निम्न गुणांक उच्च समायोजन पातळी दर्शवतात, आणि उच्च गुणांक निम्न समायोजन पातळी दर्शवतात. म्हणूनच या अभ्यासात दोन परिवर्तकांमध्ये जर घा

सहसंबंध आल्यास खरतर तो धनात्मक सहसंबंध असतो.

या अभ्यासावरून वरील तक्त्यानुसार व्यक्ती—अंतर्गत जाणीव आणि भावनिक समायोजन यामध्ये .७३५ इतका सहसंबंध, लक्षणीयता  $\alpha = .05$  पातळीवर आढळला आहे, यानुसार या दोन परिवर्तकांमध्ये लक्षणीय धनात्मक सहसंबंध आला असून, यावरून प्रथम मांडण्यात आलेल्या सिध्दांत कल्पनेचा (महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांमधील व्यक्ती अंतर्गत जाणीव (भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता) आणि भावनिक समायोजनामध्ये धन सह संबंध आढळून येईल) स्वीकार केला.

वरील तक्त्यानुसार आंतर—वैयक्तिक जाणीव आणि सामाजिक समायोजन यामध्ये .२२० इतका सहसंबंध, लक्षणीयता  $\alpha = .05$  पातळीवर आढळला आहे, यानुसार या दोन परिवर्तकांमध्ये धनात्मक सहसंबंध आहे. यावरून द्वितीय मांडण्यात आलेल्या सिध्दांत कल्पनेचा (महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांमधील आंतर—वैयक्तिक (भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता) आणि सामाजिक समायोजनामध्ये धन सह संबंध आढळून येईल.) स्वीकार केला.

यावरून असे समजते की, भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता सजीव जीवनातील सकारात्मक पैलू असून, त्याच्या मदतीने सजीवास अनेक क्षेत्रातील समस्यांना तोंड देण्यासाठी आणि त्याचे व्यवस्थापन करण्यासाठी, करावे लागणारे समायोजन सुलभ घडते, म्हणूनच आयुष्याच्या महत्त्वपूर्ण क्षेत्राशी भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता आणि समायोजन या लक्षणीय सहसंबंधित आहेत.

#### निष्कर्ष

महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांमधील व्यक्ती—अंतर्गत जाणीव, आंतर—वैयक्तिक जाणीव (भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता) आणि भावनिक, सामाजिक समायोजन यांमध्ये परस्पर लक्षणीय आणि धनात्मक सहसंबंध दिसून आला आहे. म्हणूनच आयुष्यात विद्यार्थ्यांनी आणि त्यांच्या पालकांनी तसेच शिक्षकांनी

समायोजन साधण्यासाठी भावनिक बुद्धिमत्तेकडे लक्ष्य केंद्रित करणे आवश्यक आहे, ज्यामुळे आयुष्य सुखकर होईल.

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## Repercussions of COVID-19 on Employment in India: The Case of Informal Labor Market

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### Abstract:

Covid-19 has created chaos across the globe with India being no different from other nations. The repercussions have been massive on the job sector with over 11 million jobs lost in the urban sector and 8 million in the rural sector. The most affected and vulnerable are the informal labourers who have been further marginalized due to this pandemic. This paper examines the repercussions of Covid-19 on employment in India, specifically in the informal labour market. On analysis of the Covid-19 scenario it was found that Social Solidarity Economy at the local level in India is very weak. Secondary data were used to analyse the above-mentioned issues. The findings highlight the need for strengthening the policy measures that safeguard labourers working in the informal sector. This can be achieved by fortifying the Social Solidarity Economy along with a vibrant link between Local Self-Government Institutions. Keywords: Repercussions of Covid-19, Un/employment, Informal Sector, Internal Migrants, Social Solidarity Economy

### 1. Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted millions of lives in India and worldwide. More than 2.7 billion workers (81% of the global

working population) have been affected (ILO Monitor, 2020). To minimize the spread of the virus, containment was observed in India between March 21 and May 31. In India, over 11 million jobs have disappeared in the urban sector and 8 million in the rural sector (CMIE, 2020). The ones most affected are the daily wagers, casual labourers and the internal migrants who are already living in distressed conditions and have been marginalized to the edge, often becoming unemployed overnight. As a result of the pandemic, there are lockdowns and layoffs in facilities and working conditions have become very precarious. Workers, particularly those in the informal sector, are seriously affected as there are no legislated labour protection systems in the informal sector. We argue that the Local Self-Government (LSG) institutions along with the civil-society organisation and other social solidarity economy enterprises (SSE) need to be strengthened to address any such disasters in the future. For this reason, the purpose of this study is to:

### 2. Objectives of the Study

- i (i) To study the repercussions of COVID-19 on employment in the informal labour market.
- ii (ii) To explore the need for an alternative strategy, at the local level in the country, to address any such crises that may affect the informal sector labourers in the future.

### iii 3. Research Methodology

The study is based on secondary sources of data mainly from published papers from journals, newspaper articles, ILO publications, CMIE (Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy) and Government of India (GoI) reports. Simple statistical tools have been used to arrive at conclusions.

### 4. Employment in Informal Sector of India: Pre-Covid-19 Scenario

When we study the pre-covid-19 scenario of the employment in India, we see that it is far from satisfactory since 2016; as the twin policies of demonetisation (2016) and GST

(2017) had already shaken the market (Dev and Sengupta, 2020; Rathore and Khanna, 2020) which was still in a face of recovery when it was further hit by the Covid-19 pandemic. The pandemic has not only raised personal health concerns, but also business and labour market concerns. Over the years, casualization and formalisation have increased in the Indian employment sector. Since 1999-2000, informal employment in India has grown steadily. Despite an increase in economic growth (by over 7 per cent), India could not generate enough job opportunities and was moving toward jobless growth. There was a gradual decline in employment generation in India during the period 2013-14 to 2015-16, the largest since the time of independence (EPW Engage, 2018; Labour Bureau of India, 2018). Amongst the South-Asian countries in formalization is highest in India (ILO, 2018), more than 90 per cent people (Table 1) are engaged in unorganised sector (Gol, 2020); many work in informal sector jobs such as agriculture and MSMEs; two-thirds not even getting a national minimum wages or benefits (Gol, 2019) the pandemic seems to be scariest of all the setbacks.

**Table 1: Formal-Informal employment across organized and unorganized sector**

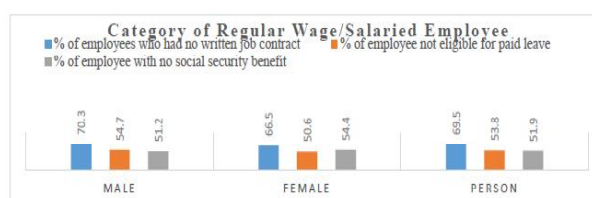
	Organized (%)	Unorganized (%)	Total (%)
Formal	48.91	0.74	9.08
Informal	51.09	99.26	90.02
Total	19.2	80.8	100

Source: Ministry of Labour and employment, Gol, 2019-20

India has the highest number of job seekers in the world but the job creation has been in a declining stage with the number of jobs created falling by 6.91 percent as compared to the year 2018 when 1.20 million jobs created had gone down to 1.12 million jobs created in the year 2019 (Gol, 2019a). Lacking good job opportunities force people to work in the informal sector with low wages without any social security benefits. Many educated are also

taking up jobs in informal sector as educated unemployment in India is as much as 11 percent (PLFS, 2018-19). 31 percent of educated workers are working in the tertiary sector and are in informal employment (ILO, 2018).

The increasing in formalization in the economy has created a fuss amongst employees as they were denied of their basic rights and conditions (Fig1) as around 70 percent of informal sector employees do not have any written contracts, 54 percent does not have access to paid leave, 52 percent of people have no social security benefits available to them (UNDP, 2009/2013). These are the most vulnerable and poorest section of people who are working in poor conditions and deprived of any social securities. They must work for long working hours as the labour laws are timid (Deshingkar et. al. 2008: Srivastava and Sasikumar, 2003). They have no choice but to work in susceptible conditions with meagre pay. Figure1: Employees with no job contract, paid leave and or social security benefits



Source: PLFS Survey 2018-19

[http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication\\_reports/Annual\\_Report\\_PLFS\\_2018\\_19\\_HL.pdf](http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/Annual_Report_PLFS_2018_19_HL.pdf)

India is one of the fastest growing economy in the world, having employment dominance in agriculture sector (Fig 2), with 473 million workforce, which is soon going to be 600 million (Skill India report 2018), with an employment rate of 3.5 per cent since the year 2016-17 is expected to be stagnant in the year 2018-19 (Dasgupta, 2018; Goyal and Jose, 2019). A shortage of 4-5 million jobs every year is observed (Chapman and Saran, 2018).

Figure 2 Sector-wise Employment in India (2011-18)



Source: Statista, 2018; Goyal and Jose, 2019

43.86 per cent of labour force employed in agriculture sector followed by service and industry with 31.45 per cent and 24.69 per cent respectively, in the year 2018. Informal labourers are predominant in the MSME sector which employed over 110 million workers and accounts for about 1/3rd of the country's GDP (Rathore and Khanna, 2020). And in recent times a drop of 11.5 percent employment in the agriculture sector was seen followed by a drop of 13.4 per cent in service sector and 5.7 per cent in the manufacturing sector (Centre for Sustainable Employment, 2019). There is a clear indication of employment pitfall, before the Covid-19 made an entry, with high in formalisation and employment dependence on agriculture and unorganised sector jobs such as beedi-rolling, papad making, tailoring and other self-employed jobs (GoI, 2020). The informal- unorganised sector workers already suffer from periodic shocks, seasonal shocks, and cash flow crisis and now they must face one more blow in the form of backlash of Covid-19.

### 5. Informal Sector Employment in India: The Repercussions of Covid-19

The spread of pandemic covid-19 has affected one and all and with this pace of infection, countries are struggling to maintain economies in terms of production, supply, and employment. The measures of social distancing and lockdowns has badly affected the pace of economic growth and with an increase in the number of cases reported it has become more challenging for governments to handle the crisis. About 400 million people working in

informal economy lost their jobs due to this and are facing calamitous consequences (PTI, 2020). Post the lockdown period (March-May) the number of cases has shot up subsequently with rise in unemployment rate (Fig 3) at its peak from 8.75 per cent in March to 23.48 per cent in May (CMIE, 2020) which has now declined post the unlock period with 7.43 per cent in July.

Figure3: Unemployment Rate in India (2019-20)

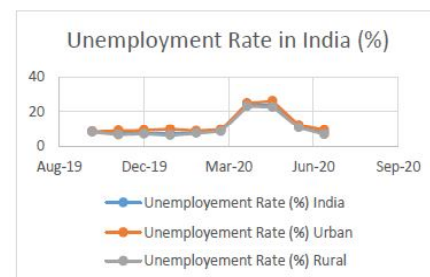


Figure4: Job loss (Mar-Aug 2020)



The pandemic has made millions of lives vulnerable and job market miserable as on the one hand there is a need to mitigate the spread of infection and on the other there is an economy to maintain which is facing a crunch. There is crisis of food, accommodation, health, business, and employment. India with an unvaried labour income distribution with top docile earning almost half of the total income along with a maximum share of people being self-employed as compared to many developing countries (ILO, 2018) and the lack of social security norms and any other protection or inclusiveness in the society has made their conditions worrisome.

As much as 121.5 million jobs was lost in the month of March-April 2020 which has now seen a decline (recruited again) by 11 million in

the month of August 2020. Amongst the informal labourers 18.9 million salaried jobs were lost till August 10, 2020, and about 6.8 million daily wagers has suffered in and after lockdown due to shut downs of construction sites hotels, food services, manufacturing, the sectors most affected (ILO Monitor, 2020). Many rush back (Migrants) to their native villages being hopeless and homeless. Internal migrants (around 454 million) are mainly employed in informal sectors which lack job security and labour laws are hardly followed. They lack social security measures and housing facilities mainly living in slums. Unemployed and without food, removed from their houses after failing to pay rents many informal labours leave from cities deciding to move back to their native places (with no transport some had decided to go by foot carrying luggage, some by whatever vehicles they had), a massive movement of labourers had been seen post the announcement of lockdown (NDTV, 2020). If we talk about India it is not the havoc of the pandemic, which created a fuss, but the hand to mouth jobs that force them (informal labours) to return home. They have no fear of the virus, but a fear to die out of hunger.

#### **6. Pre-emptive Strategies to Address Systemic Deficiencies in Disaster Management at Local Level**

It is important to think about how far India is prepared to face such human crises when pandemic or natural calamities occur. India's proneness to multiple disasters caused many factors to have been elaborated by the National Disaster Management Plan (GoI, 2019) and accordingly detailed the strategies to tackle the issues. Among others, it stresses the importance of local capabilities and initiatives in disaster management. Unfortunately, lack of strong local level institutions was a black spot when the pandemic occurred as many states were unable to address the issues confronted by the people, especially the marginalised groups. The

deficiencies were met in the case of (i) LSG institutions' incapability to co-ordinate the local level DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) activities (ii) the incapability of public health infrastructure to address the demands of the situation, (iii) weak PDS (Public Distribution System) that can serve the weaker sections, (iv) non-availability of social security measures in DRR to protect the downtrodden sections of the society or mitigate the severity of the impact. We need to involve local communities and strengthen the Social Solidarity, which is the collaboration with NGOs and civil society organisations, RWAs, Municipal bodies, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Anganwadis, Gramsabhas, Medical professionals and other local networks. This pandemic has again exposed the ground reality of social security and inclusiveness which bypassed the millions of the deprived sections in the country. With no social security norms, lack of preparedness towards natural calamities including risks and disasters, the downtrodden people cannot be better-off. Policy changes must be introduced to a wide range of post-disaster activities that addresses the concerns of lower income communities in the country.

**7. Conclusion and way forward** The analysis has highlighted that the use sector of India was already suffering before the Pandemic and therefore the pandemic had worsened and exposed the leniency and informality within the economy in terms of food security, shelter, or income. there's an annual demand of around 12 million new jobs per annum in India and a shortage of around 4 million jobs once a year. And therefore the pandemic has deteriorated it further by increase in job losses of virtually 18 million salaried and seven million daily wagers has suffered losses. India's 2/3rd labour force is used in casual labour market and are most vulnerable to this pandemic. As discussed Indian economy mainly drives on informal sector which lacks Social Security benefits and effective enforcement of schemes. During this context the

subsequent recommendations are made: i. A desire to strengthen the Social Solidarity Economy at the local level so the collective spirit of the community would protect them and DRR are more practical. The role of Local Self-Governments is paramount. ii. The mandatory institutional mechanism should be developed at the grass-root level to confirm accessibility to necessities and amenities including food, shelter, and healthcare, among others. iii. Social insurance norms should be strengthened and implemented effectively with the support of SSE to safeguard informal sector workers and enhance the DRR.

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## COVID 19 and Communications : An empirical study

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### Introduction

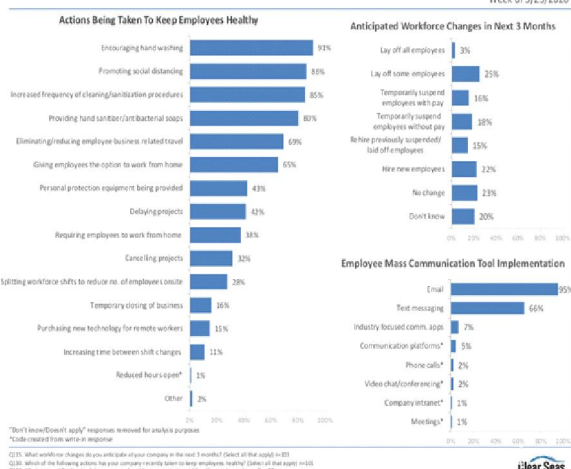
It is quite clear that people of India has responded pandemic very well, to procure themselves they are using many method as per the guideline of the health department of India. As per it hand washing, social distancing, frequency of cleaning/sanitization procedures hand sanitizer and/or antibacterial soaps are the most appropriate way to keep the distance with the COVID 19.

When it comes to communicating with customers, communicating their availability and sharing what they're doing to keep workers and customers safe were both cited by 41% of respondents. The most common communications tool used is phone calls (57%), followed by email (53%) and social media (37%). (<https://www.foodengineeringmag.com/articles/98800-effective-communication-during-the-covid-19-pandemic>)

### The communication

This communication to both employees and customers is critical during a crisis situation, because it is the need of our in pandemic time. To respond the consumer and society at large communication skill is must. Many experts also have put emphasis on this skill and its development too. Below mentioned chart reflecting it as a case for the research.

Food & Beverage Manufacturing Employee Engagement  
Week of 3/23/2020



### Inclusive communication: Need of the hour

#### Literature review:

- Arora A. et. al. (2020).** The study of this researchers have critically evaluated that marketing manager need to think hard and differently regarding new normal. They have found six likely changes in consumer behavior. They are related to the existing trends, some about emerging. They have suggested to respond this changes. But their implications for marketers deserve vigilant contemplation and thoughtful act.
- Das, D. et.al. (2020).** A structured too, i.e. questionnaire. It receives the 868 responses from 2 university colleges. It was found that awareness among the respondents were less about the different actions of taking care from the COVID-19 as hand washing. While, it is also found that the awareness in large part of respondents are good. So, as a implication they concluded that the less respondents need to be educated for required care.
- Gupta S. D. et.al. (2020).** Objective of the this study was development of the SEIAR-SD mathematical model for current disease situation in Rajasthan, during their work they found that people need to be aware for the different steps required as care from COVID-19. As it increased much in the state. The researchers have concluded that the unless the

perfect cure of COVID-19 not found different prerequisites need to maintain in the society at large to keep people away from it, at the **Charles R. Taylor** has mentioned in his editorial on Advertising and COVID-19.

**4. Mehta S. at. el. (2020).** This article evaluate the changes in consumer decision making in COVID-19 era. The study has attempted to test the hypotheses to understand consumer sentiment or prerequisite in buying in post-COVID situation and they tried to assure the development of sustainable business models. They found that the correlates of this compulsory action of customer with demographic and other variables.

**5. Pandey S, at. el. (2020)** A study having aim of survey study to evaluate the awareness level amongst Indian population regarding the COVID-19. They collect data from 745 individuals. They found that substantial proportion of persons knew for new situation from social media and news, they get aware about mode of increase of the virus. Also how to take precaution, it is also found that good number of people were not aware about the new normal.

**6. Prachi P. and Mayur S. (2020).** A observation were done on 97 respondents of concern hospital in Dharwad district. A structured developed as Google forms, sent to voluntary ready respondents; the collected data show that the awareness about the virus in 97 respondents were evaluated. Majority of respondents were female. Their source of information were Newspaper and television, also they were aware about the most common symptoms. Also their acceptance of diagnosing of the corona was not good.

**7. Rajashi. (2020).** The world has changed in an extraordinary manner, and so has customer liking on their expenditure changes. The customer's choice and action has changed drastically. Their study has an objective to get the answers from top players in the online market in india.

As the communication itself is prerogative term. Because people always use it to correspond with others. As the COVID 19 spreads increased in India, This is an attempt aiming to study the communication of people in the pandemic situation in Bhavnagar district of Gujarat state.

#### **Research methodology:**

Moreover, they are the techno savvy people from whom one can collect information by online response too. So, an online survey conducted for study to access the knowledge, attitude and practices associated with COVID-19 among a group of university students, the data collection has been done online by using convenient sampling method has adopted for it. Data collection done through a questionnaire consisted of closed-ended questions. More than 300 students were approached out of which 100 complete responses used as the primary data of the study. The collected data analyzed by SPSS a descriptive a 't' test analysis has been tested at 5 per cent confidence level.

#### **Respondents profile:**

**Table 1 Profile of the Respondents'**

Respondents' profile	In number
<b>Gender</b>	
Male	71
Female	29
<b>Education</b>	
UG	51
PG	49

The table 1 of demographic profile of respondents depicts that 71 boys and 29 girls responses collected out of it 51 are undergraduate and 49 are post graduate respondents included.

**Table 2 source of information of the Respondents'**

Source of information	
Media	48
Family	20
Friends	09
Govt. & Health departments	23

Table 2 indicates the sources of information that respondents gather, out of 100 respondents 48 were sourced different media, 20 gets from the family members, 09 gets from the friends and 23 respondents get information from the government and health department. It means that respondents are getting information from the different sources and they are aware about the COVID 19.

**Table 3 of awareness level of the Respondents'**

Level of awareness	
Symptoms	52
spread of disease	32
Treatment	16

Table 3 shows the level of awareness regarding the COVID 19, as 52 knew the symptoms, 32 were new the mode of transmission and 16 were new the method of treatment, it means that the respondents under the study are known to the new disease and its characteristics well.

**Table 4 responses on method of treatment of the Respondents'**

Method of Treatment	
Type of test	45
Government	19
Private Hospital	17
Home quarantine	19

Table 4 depicts the data of responses on methods of treatment; here 45 respondents knew the type of test available in the market, 19 and 17 each respondent prefers to take

treatment from the government and private hospitals, while 19 prefers to take treatment at home. It shows that respondents are quite aware and they know the way of the different treatment and test too.

**Table 5 of Test Statistics for Chi-Square**

	Gender	Education
Chi-Square(a,b,c)	5.760	57.360
df	1	3
Asymp. Sig.	.016	.000

Table 5 indicates test statistics for Chi-Square test done through SPSS, it shows that Chi-Square is found as 5.760 for gender and 57.360 for education. It shows the significant effect of gender and education in the communication of people in the pandemic situation in Bhavnagar district of Gujarat state.

#### Hypothesis of the study

$H_1$ : There is no significant difference in communication of people in the pandemic situation in Bhavnagar district of Gujarat state.

$H_0$ : There is significant difference in communication of people in the pandemic situation in Bhavnagar district of Gujarat state.

To test it a one way ANOVA has been run through SPSS and its results are as follows:

**Table 6 of Test Statistics for ANOVA**

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
gender	Between Groups	7.174	24	.299	1.368	.154
	Within Groups	16.386	75	.218		
	Total	23.560	99			
educ	Between Groups	11.440	24	.477	1.176	.291
	Within Groups	30.400	75	.405		
	Total	41.840	99			
	Total	100.910	99			

(@ 5% level of significance)

Table 5 indicates test statistics for ANOVA test as it found 0.154 for gender and 0.291 for education of the respondents, so, it depicted that hypothesis for variable gender and education found significant, therefore researcher accept the alternate hypothesis. It means that both the variable play key role in communication of people in the pandemic situation in Bhavnagar district of Gujarat state.

## Conclusion:

The COVID 19 challenges of communicating responsibly during a pandemic environment are evolving, encouraging employees and customers/consumers to ask questions, maintaining open lines of communications and implementing best communication practices can help the organization communicate more effectively and responsibly, not only during a pandemic, but also during “normal times.” The institutes have to adhere the new techniques and ways to communicate, also new signs and language of communications in pre and post COVID19 scenario across the national and global market.

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## कोरोना महामारीचा भारतातील शिक्षण क्षेत्रावर झालेला परिणाम

प्रतीक्षा संतोष भालेकर

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### गोष्टवारा:

कोविड –19 महामारीमुळे केवळ भारतच नव्हे तर, संपूर्ण विश्व प्रभावित झाले आहे. मार्च महिन्याच्या मध्यात भारतात तातडीच्या स्थितीत लागू केलेल्या संचारबंदी मुळे जीवनावश्यक गोष्टी वगळता बहुतेक सगळे व्यवहार ठप्प झाले. सर्वत्र टाळेबंदी करण्यात आली. टाळेबंदी म्हणजे सरकारने तातडीच्या स्थितीत लोकांना घरातच राहण्याचा देलेला सतर्कतेचा इशारा होय. बंदच्या काळापासून आजतागायत शिक्षणक्षेत्र पूर्णतः ठप्प आहे. अर्थात टाळेबंदीच्या काळात टीव्ही, इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून शिक्षण देले जात आहे, मात्र ते कितपत आणि किती प्रभावीपणे पोहोचते आहे हा प्रश्नच आहे? पण अश्या अतितातडीच्या काळात ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाचे माध्यम हा विद्यार्थी आणि शिक्षकांना जोडणारा महत्वाचा पर्याय ठरला त्यामुळे शिक्षणक्षेत्रात तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर शंभर टक्के वाढला आहे तरीही भारत हा खेड्यांचा देश असल्या कारणाने शाळा, महाविद्यालय, शिक्षक, पालक, विद्यार्थी ह्यांच्या समोरबरीच आव्हाने आणि समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहेत. ह्या सर्व परिस्थितीत नवीन शिक्षण धोरणही जाहीर झाले आहे. ह्या सर्वांचा मागोवा घेत ”कोविड—१९ ह्या महामारीचा भारतातील शिक्षणक्षेत्रावर काय परिणाम झाला आहे “ह्याचा आढावा प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात घेण्यात आला आहे. (कळीका — कोविड — १९, शिक्षणक्षेत्रातील तांत्रिक बदल, नवीन शिक्षण धोरण )

## प्रस्तावना

कोरोना नावाच्या विषाणूने संपूर्ण जगाला हादरवून सोडले आहे. चीनमधील वूहान ह्या शहरात जन्माला आलेल्या ह्या विषाणूने ११ जाने.२०२० रोजी ६० वर्षाचा पहिला रुग्ण मृत्यू शय्येवर निजवला. त्यानंतरची न पाठोपाठ प्रथम थायलंड येथे १३ जाने. २०२० ला कोरोनाचा रुग्ण आढळला. हळूहळू ह्या विषाणूने रौद्ररूप धारण केले. सतत ६ गावणार हे जग अचानक थांबलं, शांत झालं नि आपापल्या घराची दारे—खिडक्या बंद करून निपचित विसावलं, कारण हा संघर्ष होता जीवनाचा, जगण्याचा आणि अस्तित्वाचा.

जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेने ११ फेब्रु. २०२० रोजी या विषाणूस कोविड—१९ हे नाव दिले, तर १२ मार्च २०२० रोजी या आजारस “जागतिक महामारी” म्हणून घोषित केले गेले. जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेच्या अहवालानुसार आतापर्यंत २१६ देशांमध्ये हे ह्या विषाणूचा फैलाव झालेला आहे.

## कोविड—१९ आणि भारत

भारतात कोरोनाने ३० जाने.२०२० रोजी पदार्पण केले, हा रुग्ण केरळमध्ये सापडला, जोवूहानमधून परतलेला भारतीय प्रवाशी होता. प्रत्यक्षात १२ मार्च २०२० रोजी भारतात पहिला कोरोना सकारात्मक रुग्ण आढळला आणि नाही नाही म्हणता, आपल्या भारतातही हाहाकार माजला, तोवर तर ह्या विषाणूने जगात मृत्यूने तांडवच सुरू केलेले होते.

परदेशातून परतलेल्या भारतीय प्रवास्यांमार्फत कोविडचे भारतात आगमन झाले, जगातील इतर सर्व कोरोनाबाधित देशांप्रमाणे भारतातील सर्व व्यवहार टप्पे झाले. शाळा, महाविद्यालये, व्यापार—उद्योग सर्वच बंद करण्यात आले. भारतात कोरोना जास्त काळ टिकणार नाही असा सर्वांचा अंदाज होता, मात्र हि आशा फोल ठरली आणि टाळेबंदीचा काळ मात्र वाढतच गेला. ह्या महामारीचा प्रभाव सामाजिक, राजकीय, शैक्षणिक, अशा सर्वच क्षेत्रावर दिसून आला. जगातील सर्वच देशांच्या अर्थव्यवस्था कोलमडून पडल्या.

भारतात तीन महिन्यांच्या कडकटाळे बंदीनंतर

काही क्षेत्रे काटेकोरपणे सुरक्षेचे नियम घालून हळूहळू खुली केली, मात्र बंदच्या काळापासून आजतागायत शिक्षणक्षेत्र पूर्णतः ठप्प झाले आहे. अर्थात टाळेबंदीच्या काळात टीव्ही, इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून शिक्षण देले जात आहे, मात्र ते कितपत आणि किती प्रभावीपणे पोहोचते आहे हा प्रश्नच आहे ? पण अश्या अतितटीच्या काळात ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाचे माध्यम हा विद्यार्थी आणि शिक्षकांना जोडणारा महत्वाचा पर्याय ठरला त्यामुळे शिक्षणक्षेत्रात तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर शंभर टक्के वाढला आहे तरी ही भारत हा खेड्यांचा देश असल्याकारणाने शाळा, महाविद्यालय, शिक्षक, पालक, विद्यार्थी ह्यांच्या समोर बरीच आव्हाने आणि समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहेत. ह्या सर्व परिस्थितीत नवीन शिक्षण धोरणही जाहीर झाले आहे.

## संशोधन साहित्याचा आढावा.

बर्गेस, सिव्हरटसेन (२०२०), ह्यांच्या Schools skills and learning The impact of COVID&19 on education ह्या लेखात कोरोना महामारीमुळे प्रत्यक्ष शाळेत जाण्याअभावी विद्यार्थ्यांची शिकण्याची प्रक्रिया आणि कौशल्य विकास खुंटल्यामुळे करावयास लागणाऱ्या उपाययोजनांचा आढावा घेतला आहे.

डॉ. मंथा (२०२०), ह्यांच्या COVID Is Driving Online% Can Online Drive Education ह्या लेखाचा आशय पाहता, कोरोना महामारीने शिक्षणक्षेत्रातील त्रुटींची जाणीव करून देत आत्मनिरीक्षण करावयास भाग पाडले आहे. शिक्षणप्रक्रियेत शिक्षकापेक्षाअध्ययनार्थीची भूमिका महत्वाची असते त्यामुळे लवचिक शिक्षण हि भविष्यातील गरज आहे.

डिसले (२०२०)ह्यांच्या “कोरोनाच्या छायेतील शिक्षण “ ह्या लेखात त्यांनी सद्यस्थितीतील ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना निर्माण झालेल्या समस्यां मांडल्या आहेत. विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी पाठ्युस्तकातील डफ कोडमध्ये डिजिटल आशय मांडणे अपेक्षित आहे. तसेच डी.एड, बी.एड च्या अभ्यासक्रमात ऑनलाईन शिक्षण हा नवीन विषय

समविष्ट केला पाहिजे असे उपाय त्यांनी आपल्या अभ्यासातून सुचवले आहेत.

### उद्दिष्टे

— कोरोना महामारीचा भारतातील शिक्षण क्षेत्रावर झालेल्या सकारात्मक आणि नकारात्मक परिणामांचा शोध घेणे.

— कोरोना महामारीमुळे सद्यस्थितीत शिक्षणव्यवस्थेत झालेल्या बदलाची प्रासंगिकता तपासणे.

— येऊ घातलेल्या नवीन शिक्षण धोरणामुळे तसेच सद्यस्थितीत शिक्षणक्षेत्रात झालेल्या बदलामुळे भविष्यातील शिक्षणव्यवस्थेत कोणत्या प्रकारच्या बदलाची गरज असणार आहे, ह्याचा पडताळा करणे.

### गृहीतके

— कोरोना महामारीमुळे देशातील शिक्षणक्षेत्रात सकारात्मक आणि नकारात्मक बदल घडून आले आहेत .

— कोरोना महामारीमुळे तंत्रज्ञाननिर्मिती आणि वापराच्या संदर्भात शिक्षणक्षेत्रात वाढ झाली आहे.

### संशोधन पद्धती

संशोधनासाठी माहितीच्या दुय्यम स्रोताचा वापर केला आहे. ज्यामध्ये विषयानिगडीत संदर्भग्रंथ, संशोधनपेपर, प्रकाशित—अप्रकाशित लेख, विविध संकेतस्थळे, वृत्तपत्रातील लेख, अहवाल इ. चा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

### कोरोना महामारीचा देशातील शिक्षणक्षेत्रावरील परिणाम

मार्च महिन्याच्या मध्यात भारतात तातडीच्या स्थितीत लागू केलेल्या संचारबंदी मुळे जीवनावश्यक गोष्टी वगळता बहुतेक सगळे व्यवहार ठप्प झाले. याच काळात, बारावीच्या परीक्षा नुकत्याच संपल्या होत्या आणि दहावीच्या परीक्षा सुरू होत्या. प्राथमिक शाळांतील मुलांच्या तोंडी व लेखी परीक्षांचे वेळापत्रक तयार होण्याच्या मार्गावर असताना हे लॉकडाउन सुरू झाले. खर तर मुलांना अचानक मिळालेल्या या दीर्घ सुट्टीचा आनंदच झाला होता, त्यात परीक्षाही रद्द केल्या गेल्या. लॉकडाउनमुळे सुरूवातीला गोंधळाची स्थितीच निर्माण झाली होती. त्यानंतर सर्वानाच सवय झाली, पुढे लगातार ताळेबंदी वाढतच होते

त्यामुळे शिक्षण क्षेत्रासमोर मोठा पेचप्रसंग निर्माण झाला.

“शिक्षण हा सर्वांचा मुलभूत अधिकार आहे त्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना जास्त काळ त्यापासून वंचित ठेवता येणे शक्य नाही” असे युनेस्को ने प्रतिपादित केले. युनेस्कोच्या अहवालानुसार, एप्रिल २०२० पासून देशांत कोटी विद्यार्थी घरी बसले आहेत. भारतात लाख शाळा बंद आहेत. त्यामुळे कोटी विद्यार्थी लाख शिक्षक घरी बसले आहेत, तर उच्च शिक्षणात हजार शिक्षण संस्था बंद आहेत. कोटी विद्यार्थी आणि लाख महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षक घरी बसले आहेत. कोटी विद्यार्थ्यांनी रिकामेपणे घरी बसणे हा एकटाइम बॉम्बच म्हणता येईल.

मुलांमधील शिक्षण आणि शिक्षणाच्या दृष्टीकोनाकडे लक्ष वेधत संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या अहवालात असे म्हटले आहे की, “प्राथमिक व माध्यमिक शिक्षण घेणाऱ्या ह्या १.१ कोटी विद्यार्थ्यांच्या शिक्षणावर शाळा बंद असल्यामुळे परिणाम झाला आहे. याव्यतिरिक्त अंगणवाडी केंद्रातील बालवाडीत शिकत असलेल्या कोटी विद्यार्थ्यांवर देखील याचा परिणाम झाला आहे.”

‘युनेस्को’ने शाळा बाह्य झालेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांच्या समस्येवर तातडीने मार्ग काढण्याच्या सूचना आपल्या सभासद देशांना दिल्या. दूरशिक्षण, माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर, यू—ट्यूब, हॅंगआउट, मल्टीमीडिया, मोबाइल फोन, ई—लायब्ररी, दूरदर्शन इ. माध्यमांतून अनेक देशांनी तातडीने, मुलांचे शिक्षण खंडित होऊ नये, म्हणून वरील प्रकारचे उपक्रम सुरू केले. केंद्र व राज्य सरकारांनी वेब पोर्टल्स, मोबाइल ॲप्स, टिव्ही चॅनेल्स, रेडिओ आणि पॉडकास्ट यासारख्या अनेक ई—प्लॅटफॉर्म वरून मुलांपर्यंत शिक्षण मिळवून देण्यासाठी मुलांपर्यंत पोहोचण्याच्या प्रयत्नांकडेही लक्ष दिले.

### कोरोना महामारीच्या काळात भारतातील शिक्षणक्षेत्रातील सकारात्मक बदल

भारताला डीजीटल इंडिया बनवण्यासाठीची मोहिम सरकारने आधीपासूनच हातात घेतली आहे, त्यातच कोरोना महामारीच्या काळात ऑनलाईन

शिक्षण घेणे बंधनकारक झाले आहे.लॉकडाऊनच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर नॅशनल कौन्सिल फॉर एज्युकेशनल रिसर्च अँड ट्रेनिंगन (एनसीईआरटी) मार्फत पहिली ते घट्ट वी साठी पर्यायी शैक्षणिक कॅलेंडर तयार केले गेले.यामध्ये त्यांनी घरातून अभ्यास करण्याचा पर्याय सुचवला.मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालयाच्या शालेय शिक्षण व साक्षरता विभागाने तर डिजिटल शिक्षण सुरू करण्यासाठी मार्गदर्शक सूचनांची पुस्तिकाही नुकतीच \* जून रोजी प्रकाशित केली.

#### डिजिटल शिक्षणास प्रोत्साहन :

कोविड च्या काळात शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत अमुलाग्र बदल झाले आहेत. शाळा अभावी शिक्षणव्यवस्था सुरू झाल्याने शिक्षणासाठी डिजिटल माध्यमांचा वापर वाढला आहे.

#### अध्ययन व्यवस्थापन प्रणालीच्या वापरात वाढ:

सर्वच शैक्षणिक संस्थांकडून अध्ययन व्यवस्थापन प्रणालीच्या वापरात वाढ झाली आहे. तंत्रज्ञान सहज अवगत असणाऱ्या शिक्षकांची मागणी वाढत आहे.

#### इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमांद्वारे माहितीचे देवाण घेवाण:

सध्या माहितीच्या देवाणघेवाणीसाठी सामाजिक माध्यमांचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढला आहे. कोरोना महामारीच्या काळात संवादासाठी तसेच अभ्यास शेयर करण्यासाठी शिक्षक—पालकांचे व्हॉट्सअप ग्रुप बनवले गेले. त्यामुळे प्रत्येक पालक आपल्या पाल्याच्या अभ्यासाकडे जातीने लक्ष देत आहे. शिक्षणाबाबतची प्रत्येक सूचनावली त्वरित पालकांपर्यंत पोहोचते आहे.

#### वेळेचे व्यवस्थापन :

ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामुळे विद्यार्थी वेळेचे व्यवस्थान योग्य प्रकारे करू लागले आहेत.

#### तंत्रज्ञानाधारित साक्षरता वाढ :

बदलेल्या शिक्षण पद्धतीमुळे भारतातील तंत्रज्ञानाधारित साक्षरतेत वाढ झाली आहे. भारतातील तळागाळापासून ते मेट्रोसिटीज पर्यंत सर्वच ठिकाणी सध्या झूम,मिट, यु ट्यूब, फेसबुक ह्यासारख्या अप्सचा वापर करून शिक्षण देले जात आहे त्यामुळे

खेड्यातला विद्यार्थीच नाही तर पालकही आता संगणक, सेलफोन वापरायला शिकले आहेत.

#### डिजिटल शिक्षण सर्वांसाठी खुले:

जागतिक स्तरावर कोणत्याही ठिकाणी मुक्त शिक्षण घेण्यासाठी डिजिटल माध्यमांचा वापर वाढला आहे.

#### कोरोना महामारीचा भारतातील शिक्षणक्षेत्रावरील नकारात्मक परिणाम

**विद्यार्थ्यांच्या परीक्षा रद्दकेल्या :** भारतात ताळेबंदी लागू झाल्यानंतर प्राथमिक शाळांच्या अंतिम परीक्षा रद्द केल्या गेल्या. महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षणात अंतिम परीक्षा वगळता इतरसर्व सहामाही परीक्षा रद्द केल्या. अंतिम परीक्षांबाबतची सुनावणी लांबली गेली त्यामुळे विद्यार्थी संपूर्णपणे संभ्रमावस्थेत आहेत.नीट,जेईई (छात्र, श्रम )ह्या परीक्षांच्या तारखा घोषित केल्या आहेत. मात्र ह्यासर्व स्थितीत विद्यार्थ्यांची पूर्णतः कोडी सुरू आहे.

**पायाभूत साधनांची कमतरता :** भारतातील कितीतरी खेड्यांमध्ये अजून वीजही पोहोचलेली नाही, तसेच जेथे वीज उपलब्ध आहे अशा बऱ्याच खेड्यांमध्ये लोडशेडिंग ची समस्या आहे. अशा ठिकाणी ऑनलाईन (वदसपदम) शिक्षण कसे आणि किती प्रभावीपणे पोहोचत आहे हा एक प्रश्नच आहे. देशाच्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयाने २०१७—१८ मध्ये केलेल्या एका अभ्यासात असे दिसून आले की भारतातील १६ टक्के कुटुंबांना दर दिवशी एक ते आठ तास वीज पुरवठा मिळतो, ३३ टक्के कुटुंबांना ९—१२ तास वीजपुरवठा मिळतो तर केवळ ४७ टक्के कुटुंबांना दर दिवशी १२ तासाहून जास्त काळ वीज पुरवठा मिळतो. हा पुरवठाही सलग सगळे तास मिळतोच असे नाही. **डिजिटल साधनांचा अभाव :**इ—शिक्षणासाठी लागणारी संसाधने जवळ नाहीत, अशा कुटुंबांतील मुले शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहत आहेत, आणि काही ठिकाणी संसाधने उपलब्ध असतील तर दमजुवता ची समस्यादिसून येते. त्यातून ग्रामीण भागातल्या जेमतेम हळू ते हळू टक्के स्मार्ट फोन, इंटरनेट इ. सुविधा उपलब्ध आहेत हे अधोरेखित झालेले आहे.

**तंत्रज्ञानावरील खर्चात वाढ :** इ—शिक्षणाचा खर्च कोणी पेलायचा? तंत्रज्ञानावर आधारलेल्या या वस्तूंना वीजेच्या मदतीने चार्ज करावे लागते. म्हणजे या अतिरिक्त वीजेच्या बिलाचा बोजा कोणी उचलायचा हा तर सर्वसामान्य माणसासमोरील प्रश्न आहे.

**बालकुपोषणात वाढ:** युनोस्को च्या अहवाला नुसार सवाकवूद दरम्यान, मोठ्या संख्येने मुलांच्या शिकण्याच्या संधींमध्ये घट झाली आहे. भारतात शालेय मुलांच्या मध्यान्न भोजनाच्या अभावी कोटीपेक्षा अधिक मुलं कुपोषित आहेत, पाच वर्षांखालील जवळपास दोन कोटी मुलांवर परिणाम होण्याची शक्यताही वर्तवण्यात आली आहे, तसेच वयोगटातील निम्म्याहून अधिक भारतीय स्त्रिया अशक्त आहेत.

**ऑनलाईन (व्हडसपदम) शिक्षणात उद्भवणाऱ्या समस्यांमध्ये वाढ :** प्रत्येक पाठ शिकवल्यानंतर पाठाच्या शेवटी असणारे प्रश्न वा स्वाध्याय सोडविणे अर्थात मुलांच्या आवडीचा गृहपाठ कसा करावा? शिक्षक प्रत्येक मुलाचा गृहपाठ कसा तपासणार? तसेच मुलांना तासिके दरम्यान पडणाऱ्या विविध प्रश्नांचे निरसन शिक्षक कसे करणार? शैक्षणिक वर्षातील परीक्षा कशा घ्यायच्या अश्या अनेक समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहेत.

**तंत्रज्ञानातील तफावत:** इ—शिक्षण म्हणजे तंत्रज्ञानावर आधारलेले शिक्षण होय, याचा वापर सार्वजनिक करायचा तर त्यासाठी वीजेचा नियमित पुरवठा, इंटरनेटची निश्चित सोय, घराघरात वीजेच्या जोडण्या असणे, घरी लॅपटॉप, कॉम्प्युटर किंवा स्मार्टफोन असणे, या काही प्राथमिक गरजा पूर्ण होणे आवश्यक आहे. एकविसाव्या शतकातील भारतात आजही डिजिटल डिव्हाइड (तंत्रज्ञानातील तफावत) आहे.

**रोजगाराच्या संधीत घट :** कोरोना महामारीमुळे अनेकांना परदेशातील नोकरीच्या संधी गमवाव्या लागल्या, तसेच उत्तीर्ण विद्यार्थ्यांच्या परदेश निगमनावर सरकारने बंदी घातली आहे त्यामुळे सध्या हे विद्यार्थी बेरोजगार आहेत. अनेकजण महाविद्यालयीन आवारातून नोकरीसाठी निवडले गेले आहेत मात्र

टाळेबंदीमुळे ते रुजू होऊ शकले नाहीत. तसेच सध्या शासनाची भरती देखिल बंद आहे. ह्या सर्व कारणांमुळे भारतात मोठ्या प्रमाणात बेरोजगारी निर्माण झाली आहे.

**कोरोना महामारीमुळे शिक्षण पद्धतीत झालेले तांत्रिक बदल:**

प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यामिक स्तरावर झूम, गुगल मिट, जीओ मिट, ह्यांगआउट ह्यांचा वापर करून वर्ग घेतले जात आहेत. ह्या माध्यमांचा आतापर्यंत वापर होत नव्हता मात्र साध्यस्थितीत मोठ्या प्रमाणात वापर वाढता आहे. त्यामुळे शिक्षकांना शोर्ट टर्म कोर्सेस, फॅकल्टी डेव्हलपमेंट कोर्सेस द्वारे प्रशिक्षित केले जात आहे.

ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामुळे संगणक, भ्रमणध्वनी, स्मार्टफोन, वायफाय ह्याची मागणी मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढली आहे.

उच्चशिक्षणात याआधी यु.जी.सी ने उच्च शिक्षणासाठी पी.पी.टी चा वापर करण्याचा आदेश दिला होता मात्र त्याची अमलबजावणी होत नव्हती. मात्र सद्यस्थितीत यु.जी.सी. ची सक्ती नसतानाही शिक्षकांनी स्वतः हा पर्याय वापरण्यात पुढाकार घेतला आहे.

**नवीन शिक्षण धोरण .**

घश्टकालीन अकरावी माद्रीक बंद झाली. नंतर राजीव गांधी सरकारने आणलेल्या धोरणानंतर आता तब्बल वर्षानंतर च्या काळात 'कस्तुरीरंगन समितीने' नवीन शिक्षण धोरण जाहीर केले. केंद्र सरकारने जुलै २०२० रोजी नवीन शिक्षण धोरणाला मंजुरी दिली. ह्या शिक्षण धोरणाच्या मध्यामातून शिक्षण पद्धतीमध्ये अनेक मोठे बदल करण्यात आले आहेत.

देशात शालेय शिक्षणाचे स्वरूप घडून होते, पण नव्या शिक्षण धोरणात दहावी आणि बारावीच्या बोर्डाचा उल्लेखही केलेला नाही त्याएवजी ह्या अशी नवीन व्यवस्था लागू होईल. नवीन धोरणानुसार बोर्डाच्या परीक्षेचे महत्व कमी होणार असून सहामाही पद्धतीची परीक्षा वर्षातून दोनदा असेल, म्हणजेच नववी पासून बारावीपर्यंत आठ सेमिस्टर



असतील. महाविद्यालयीन प्रवेशासाठी प्रवेश परीक्षा घेतली जाईल.

सध्या घडू वी नंतर विद्यार्थ्यांना कला, वाणिज्य, विज्ञान अशा ती शाखा उपलब्ध असतात. एका शाखेत शिकणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्याला दुसऱ्या शाखेतला एखादा विषय आवडत असेल तर तो शिकता येत नाही मात्र नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणामुळे दुसऱ्या शाखेतल्या अभ्यासक्रमातील विषय शिकता येणे शक्य आहे.

नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणातील ठळक वैशिष्ट्ये

- १०२ ऐवजी आता शिक्षणाचा ५.३.३.४ पॅटर्न.
- पाचवीपर्यंत शिक्षण मातृभाषेत, प्रादेशिक किंवा घरातील भाषेतच.
- पूर्व प्राथमिक शिक्षण आंतरराष्ट्रीय दर्जाचं करण्याचा प्रयत्न.
- सहावीपासून व्यावसायिक शिक्षणाचा समावेश.
- विद्यार्थ्यांचं ते स्वतः, सहविद्यार्थी, शिक्षक मूल्यांकन करणार.
- विद्यार्थ्यांचं ते स्वतः, सहविद्यार्थी, शिक्षक मूल्यांकन करणार.
- शिक्षणानंतर विद्यार्थ्यांना व्यावसायिक कौशल्य मिळण्यावर भर.
- पदवीसाठी कला आणि विज्ञानात भेद न राखता विषय निवडण्याची मुभा.
- सरकारी आणि खाजगी शाळांमधील शिक्षणात समानता.
- शालेय आणि शिक्षकांचा अभ्यासक्रमही आता बदलणार.

नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणात यापुढे डचिपस परीक्षा घेतल्या जाणार नाहीत. तसेच कायदा आणि वैद्यकीय महाविद्यालय वगळता सर्व उच्च शैक्षणिक संस्थांचे संचालन एकाच नियामक माध्यमातून करण्यात येईल. व्यावसायिक शिक्षण शालेय शिक्षणात समाविष्ट केले जाईल.

#### निष्कर्ष

ह्या अभ्यासात असे आढळले कि,

- कोरोना महामारीमुळे शिक्षणक्षेत्रात सकारात्मक आणि नकारात्मक बदल घडून आले

आहेत. अध्ययन व्यवस्थापन प्रणालीच्या वापरात वाढ, डिजिटल शिक्षणास प्रोत्साहन, तंत्रज्ञानाधारित साक्षरतेत वाढ, तंत्रज्ञानाच्या मागणीत वाढ असे सकारात्मक बदल झाले.

— विद्यार्थ्यांच्या परीक्षा रद्दल्या, पायाभूत सुविधांची कमतरता, डिजिटल साधनांचा अभाव, तंत्रज्ञानाच्या खर्चात वाढ, बालकुपोषणात वाढ, रोजगाराच्या संधीत घट असे अनेक नकारात्मक परिणाम झाले आहे. सकारात्मक परिणामांपेक्षा नकारात्मक परिणाम अधिक आढळले.

— कोरोना महामारीचा भारतातील शिक्षण क्षेत्रावर मोठ्या प्रमाणात परिणाम झाला. ह्या कालावधीत सर्वांपर्यंत (नदजव जीम सेंज) शिक्षण पोहोचवणे हे जरी उद्दिष्ट असले तरी पर्यायी साधनांच्या कमतरतेमुळे सरकारने राबवलेल्या उपक्रमांची अंमलबजावणी पाहिजे तशी झाली नाही.

#### सूचना

- शिक्षणाबाबतचा कोणताही धोरणात्मक निर्णय घेताना 'संधीची समानता' आणि 'साधनांची उपलब्धता' ह्याकडे सरकारने लक्ष केंद्रित केले पाहिजे.
- लॉकडाऊन काळात ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाची भूमिका आणि शाळा उघडल्यानंतर ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाची भूमिका यात काय फरक असेल ह्याची स्पष्टता सरकारने देणे अपेक्षित आहे.
- जाहीर झालेल्या नवीन शिक्षण धोरणात ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाची तरतूद करणे अपेक्षित आहे.
- कोरोना महामारीच्या काळात शिक्षणासाठी वापरलेली नवीन शिक्षण पद्धती आणि याच काळात जाहीर झालेले नवीन शिक्षण धोरण ह्याची सांगड घालत शिक्षणाला सैद्धांतिक आणि व्यावहारिकेची जोड दिली तर नक्कीच भविष्यात भारतातील शिक्षणव्यवस्थेचा स्तर उंचावलेला असेल.

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## कोव्हिड १९ चे पर्यावरणावरील सकारात्मक आणि नकारात्मक परिणाम

प्रा. मानकरे ज्ञानेश्वर रघुनाथ

भूगोल विभाग प्रमुख,

एस. एन. डी. टी. कला आणि एस. सी. बी.

वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महिला महाविद्यालय, मुंबई

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सारांश— कोव्हिड घट्ट महामारी किंवा कोरोना महामारी मानवाच्या दृष्टीने गंभीर संकट आहे. कोव्हिड घट्ट किंवा कोरोना विषाणूच्या जगभरातील संसर्गामुळे गेल्या वर्षभरापासून सर्व सामान्य जनजीवन जवळपास ठप्प झालेले आहे. या संसर्गजन्य रोगाच्या भितीमुळे जगातील अनेक देशांनी संपूर्ण देशात लॉकडाऊन घोषित केले. त्यामुळे करोडो लोकांना वर्षभरापासून सक्तीने घरी बसावे लागले. त्यामुळे करोडो लोकांच्या नोकऱ्या गेल्यामुळे लोक बेरोजगार झाले. मानवी आरोग्यावर याचे गंभीर परिणाम झाले. लाखो लोकांना आपला जीव गमवावा लागला. घरात कोंडून रहावे लागल्याने वेगवेगळ्या आजारांचे प्रमाण वाढले. मानसिक व शारीरिक रोगांचे प्रमाण वाढले. शाळा, महाविद्यालये बंद ठेवण्यात आल्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांचे शैक्षणिक नुकसान झाले. भारतासारख्या विकसनशील व गरीब देशातील गरीब लोकांचे प्रचंड हाल झाले. रोजंदारीवर उदरनिर्वाह करणाऱ्या लोकांची उपासमारी घडली. जगातील करोडो लोकांना सक्तीचे स्थलांतर करावे लागले. भारतासारख्या देशात लाखो लोकांनी पायी स्थलांतर केले. त्यात सरकारच्या नियोजनाचा अभावी कित्येक लोकांना जीव गमवावा लागला. आरोग्य क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या लोकांना या संसर्गजन्य रोगाची लागण जास्त झाल्यामुळे त्यांना आपले जीव गमवावे लागले. वाढत्या रोग्यामुळे आरोग्य क्षेत्रावर प्रचंड ताण पडला.

पण पर्यावरणाच्या दृष्टीने काही सकारात्मक परिणाम या काळात दिसून आले आहेत. या काळात हवेचे



होते. त्यामुळे लॉकडाऊन मुळे लोकांना शुद्ध हवा घेण्याची संधी मिळाली. या काळात चीन मधील नायट्रोजन डायॉक्साईड व कार्बन डायॉक्साईड यांच्या उत्सर्जनात अनुक्रमे हिं: व ह्यह्य: घट झाल्याचे आढळून आले आहे.

(लाऊरी एम., ब्रुन्तइवदइतपवितहध्दंसलेपे)मॅकमोहन जे. (वितइ.बवउध्पजमे) यांच्या मते लॉकडाऊनमुळे हवा प्रदूषण खटल्यामुळे एकट्या चीनमधील कृत्तञ्ज लोकांचे प्राण वाचले आहेत.

युरोपियन स्पेस एजन्सी ह्यञ्जच्या रिपोर्ट नुसार (पदजधचचसपबंजपवदेध्दमतअपदह) १ जानेवारी ह्यञ्ज ते घघ मार्च ह्यञ्ज या काळात उत्तर इटलीच्या पो नदीच्या खोऱ्यातील वाहने, ऊर्जा निर्मिती केंद्रे आणि शेती मधून उत्सर्जित होणाऱ्या नायट्रस ऑक्साईड मध्ये सातत्याने घट झाल्याचे दिसून आले आहे.

याच काळात भारताची राजधानी नवी दिल्लीतील हवेतील सुक्ष्म कणांचे प्रमाण घडल्याचे आढळून आले. हे प्रमाण श्व —हध्उड पासून ह्य ते ह्य —हध्उड येवढे म्हणजे जवळपास कृध : घटले होते. तसेच या काळात हवेतील नायट्रोजन डायॉक्साईडच्या प्रमाणात देखील ह्यह्य —हध्उड पासून घह्य —हध्उड येवढी म्हणजे कृध : घट झालेली दिसून आली आहे. अशाच प्रकारे भारतातील मुंबई, कोलकाता चेन्नई व बेंगळुरू या महानगरातील प्रदूषणात घट झालेली आहे. (बचबइ. दपब.पदध्जंजमेज).

ह्य) हवेच्या गुणवत्तेत सुधारणा— अमेरिकेची अंतराळ संशोधन संस्था नासा ने आपल्या उपग्रहांच्या माध्यमातून उत्तर भारतातील हवेच्या प्रदूषणाची ह्य वर्षाची आकडेवारी प्रसिद्ध केली त्यावरून हवेतील एरोसोलची पातळी ह्य वर्षात लॉकडाऊन नंतर सर्वात कमी आढळली आहे. (लोकसत्ता ह्यह्य फेब्रुवारी ह्यह्यघ ) एरोसोल हे हवेतील घन कण असतात जे मानवी आरोग्यास हानिकारक असतात. लॉक डाऊन च्या काळात औद्योगिक व वाहनावरील निर्बंधामुळे हवेची गुणवत्ता सुधारण्यास मदत झालेली आहे.त्यामुळे उत्तर भारतातील दृश्यमानता वाढलेली आढळली आहे. अलीकडेच पंजाब मधील जालंधर मधून घञ्ज कि.मी. अंतरावरील हिमालयाचे अद्भुत दृश दिसलेले आहे.

वायु प्रदूषणामुळे ह्यञ्ज मध्ये जगामध्ये घह्य.† दसलक्ष लोकांचा मश्रु झालेला होता. भारतामध्ये देखील लोकांच्या मश्रुचे तिसरे मोठे कारण हवा प्रदूषण जडित रोग आहेत.अमेरिकेतील एका संशोधनामध्ये हवा प्रदूषण व कोविड घञ् च्या प्रसार यांचा जवळचा संबंध आढळला आहे. भारतामध्ये तर हवेतील प्रदूषकाचे प्रमाण अतिशय गंभीर स्वरूपाचे आहे. त्यामुळे हवा प्रदूषणात घट झाली नसती तर स्वशन विकारामुळे कोविड घञ् ची स्थिती आणखी गंभीर झाली असती.

†) ओझोन थराला पडलेल्या छिद्रात सुधारणा — पश्चीच्या वातावरणातील ओझोन वायू च्या थराला पडलेले छिद्र भरत आले आहे. ही अतिशय सकारात्मक गोष्ट या काळात घडून आलेली आहे. आपल्या वातावरणात भूपृष्ठापासून ह्य ते ि किमी उंचीवर ओझोन वायुचा अतिशय महत्वाचा थर आहे जो सूर्यापासून येणारी अतिनील किरणे शोषून घेतो. त्यामुळे पश्चीवरील तापमान संतुलित राहते. परंतु औद्योगिक वापरातील क्लोरो फ्लोरो कार्बन मुळे या थराला ध रुवीय प्रदेशात छिद्र पडले होते. त्यामुळे जागतिक तापमान वश्दी सोबतच, अनेक गंभीर आजाराना लोक बळी पडत होते. परंतु लॉक डाऊनच्या काळात जगातील औद्योगिक व वाहनावरील निर्बंधामुळे हवा प्रदूषणात घट झाल्यामुळे ओझोनच्या थराला पडलेले छिद्र भरत आले आहे हे नासाच्या संशोधनातून सिद्ध झाले आहे.

अशा प्रकारे कोविड घञ् च्या प्रादुर्भावाच्या काळात हवामानाच्या विविध घटकांवर सकारात्मक परिणाम दिसून आलेले आहेत.

कोविड घञ् चे जलसश्र्ठी वरील सकारात्मक परिणाम घ) पाण्याच्या गुणवत्तेत सुधारणा—कोरोना व्हायरस च्या जागतिक प्रादुर्भावामुळे कराव्या लागलेल्या लॉक डाऊन मुळे हवेच्या शुद्धते बरोबरच जल सृष्टीवर देखील काही सकारात्मक परिणाम झालेले आढळतात. नदीचे आरोग्य व पाण्याची गुणवत्ता यावर हा परिणाम दिसून येतो.लॉक डाऊन मुळे जगातील कारखाने, उद्योगधंदे, वेगवेगळे प्रक्रिया उद्योग यातून नद्या व समुद्रात सोडले रसायनयुक्त पाणी थांबले त्यामुळे नद्या व समुद्र किनाऱ्यावरील पाण्याचे प्रदूषण कमी झालेले आहे. तसेच नद्यांच्या स्वयं शुद्धीकरण क्षमतेमध्ये वाढ झाल्याचे

दिसून येते. नद्यांच्या शुद्धिकरणासाठी कोट्यवधी रुपये खर्चून सरकार विविध योजना राबवत आहे. तरी हवा तो परिणाम दिसून येत नाही पण लॉक डाऊन मुळे नद्या आपल्या खऱ्या स्वरूपात येताना दिसून येत आहेत.

ह) नद्यांचे पुनरुज्जीवन— भारतामध्ये गंगा व यमुना नद्यांचे महत्त्व सर्व विदित आहे. गंगा व यमुना नदीत औद्योगिक कचरा, सांडपाणी व धार्मिक ठिकानातील निर्माल्य मोठ्या प्रमाणात टाकले जाते. त्यामुळे गंगा व यमुना या नद्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात प्रदूषित झालेल्या आहेत. परंतु देशभरातील लॉक डाऊन मुळे गंगेतील व यमुना नदीतील टाकाऊ पदार्थांचे प्रमाण घटल्यामुळे दिल्ली आणि आसपासच्या प्रदेशातील यमुना नदीची शुद्धता वाढलेली आहे. गंगा नदीची शुद्धता <sup>1</sup> ठिकाणी मोजली जाते. त्यापैकी हलकट ठिकाणचे पाणी आंधोळीस योग्य झाले असून प्रक्रिया करून पिण्यायोग्य झालेले आहे. साऊथ एशिया डॅम्स, रिव्हर्स टँड पिपल्स या संस्थेच्या अभ्यासानुसार कानपूर व मथुरा येथील गंगा नदीची शुद्धता वाढली असून पाण्याची गुणवत्ता वाढलेली आहे.

(द वायर)

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मंडळाच्या आकडेवारी नुसार गंगा नदीच्या पाण्यात विरघळलेल्या ऑक्सिजनचे प्रमाण वाढलेले आहे. जलिय परिसंस्थेतील संजीवांच्या वाढीसाठी या ऑक्सिजनची आवश्यकता असते. गंगा नदीचे ही एक प्रकारचे पुनरुज्जीवनच आहे.

सिरोवरांची शुद्धता— उत्तराखंड प्रदूषण बोर्डाच्या संशोधनामध्ये हरिद्वार व रुषीकेश मधील गंगा नदीचे पाणी लॉक डाऊन मध्ये + ३ ते ५ पटीने शुद्ध झाले आहे. नैनिताल, भीमताल, नौकूचीयाताल, सातताल या सिरोवरांची शुद्धता या काळात मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढलेली आहे. तसेच या सर्व सिरोवरांच्या पाण्याच्या पातळीत देखील वाढ दिसून आलेली आहे.

+ )स्वच्छ समुद्र किनारे— समुद्र किनारे देखील या काळामध्ये प्रदूषण रहित होण्यामध्ये मदत झालेली आहे. समुद्र किनाऱ्यावरील लोकांची गर्दी कमी झाल्यामुळे कासवा सारख्या जलचर प्राण्यांना किनाऱ्यावर अंडी घालता आलेली आहेत. अनेक ठिकाणी डॉल्फिन

सारखे मासे मुक्त संचार करताना दिसून आलेले आहेत. नदीमधील जैव वैविध्यता वाढण्यास मदतच झालेली आहे. वाहतूक व पर्यटनावर जगभर निर्बंध लागल्यामुळे लोकांनी नेहमी गजबजलेले समुद्र किनारे या काळात शांतच राहिले. त्यामुळे प्रदूषण रहित स्वच्छ समुद्र किनारे आढळून आले.

कोव्हिड घटनेचे वन्य जीवसंश्लेषी वरील सकारात्मक परिणाम—

लॉक डाऊनच्या काळात मानवाचा जंगलातील वावर कमी झाल्यामुळे वन्य प्राणीना देखील मुक्तपणे त्यांच्या अधिवासात संचार करण्यास वाव मिळाला आहे. त्यामुळेच ज्या ज्या ठिकाणी जंगलाला लागून शहरांचा विस्तार झालेला आहे अशा भागात वन्य प्राणी आढळून आलेले आहेत. अगदी दिल्ली, मुंबई, मैसूर, बेंगळुरू सारख्या महानगरात देखील वन्य प्राणी रस्त्यावर फिरताना आढळून आलेले आहेत.

जपानमधील नारा पार्क पर्यटन स्थळावर नागरी भागात देखील शिका या हरणाच्या जाती आढळल्या आहेत. थायलंड मध्ये लो बुरी शहरामध्ये जंगली माकडे मोठ्या प्रमाणात शहरामध्ये फिरताना आढळली. इटलीच्या किनाऱ्यावर डॉल्फिन दिसून आली. इस्राईल मधील तेल अविव मध्ये इजिप्शियन गीज दिसून आले. भारतामध्ये ऑलिव्ह रीडले ही दुर्मिळ प्रजातीचे कासव ओडिसा च्या किनाऱ्यावर दिसून आले. ही प्रातिनिधिक उदाहरणे आहेत. अशी लक्षावधी उदाहरणे जगभरामध्ये दिसून आली आहेत.

कोव्हिड घटनेचे पर्यावरणावरील नकारात्मक परिणाम: मानवाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून कोव्हिड घटनेचे खूप सारे नकारात्मक परिणाम पाहावयास मिळतात. आजपर्यंत या रोगाने लाखो लोकांचा जीव घेतला आहे. लाखो लोकांना शारीरिक व मानसिक आजारांनी ग्रासले आहे. करोडो लोक बेरोजगार झाले, किती तरी कंपन्या बंद पडल्या. कित्येक देशांच्या अर्थव्यवस्था डबघाईला आल्या आहेत. पण आपण या ठिकाणी पर्यावरणावर झालेल्या नकारात्मक परिणामांचा आढावा घेणार आहोत. घ) वाढती प्लास्टिक कचऱ्याची समस्या: कोरोना च्या भीती मुळे हॉटेल्स मध्ये प्लेट्स मध्ये जेवण न घेता एक वेळ वापरले जाणाऱ्या प्लास्टिक प्लेट्स, ग्लास,

कप यांच्या वापर प्रचंड प्रमाणात वाढलेला आहे. लॉक डाऊन च्या कालखंडात मॉल, किराणा दुकान, हॉटेल्सची घरपोच सेवा देण्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात प्लास्टिक पिशव्यांचा वापर केलेला आहे. सरकारी व सेवा भावी संस्थांनी लोकांना अन्नधान्य पुरवठा मोठ्या प्रमाणात प्लास्टिक पिशव्या मधून केलेला आहे. त्यामुळे जगभरात वाढता प्लास्टिकच्या प्रश्न निर्माण झाला आहे.

ह) हॉस्पिटल वेस्ट किंवा मेडिकल कचऱ्याची समस्या— कोरोनामामुळे आखात्या लागलेल्या लॉक डाऊनमुळे पर्यावरणा विषयी दिलासादायक स्थिती असली तरी कोरोनामुळेच पर्यावरणाचे गंभीर प्रश्न निर्माण झालेले आहेत. कोरोनासाठी लढण्यासाठी मास्क व पी.पी.ई. किट्स ही महत्वाची आयुध म्हणून मोठ्या प्रमाणात वापरली जात आहेत. मास्क आणि पी. पी. ई. किट्स मर्यादित काळासाठी वापरावी लागतात. त्यामुळे या सर्व मेडिकलच्या साधनांचा कचरा मोठ्या प्रमाणात निर्माण होत आहे. त्याची विल्हेवाट शास्त्रीय पद्धतीने सर्व ठिकाणी होत नाही. त्यामुळे हा कचरा सार्वजनिक ठिकाणी देखील पडलेला, साठवलेला दिसून येतो. याशिवाय कोरोना नियंत्रणासाठी विविध प्रकारची औषधे मोठ्या प्रमाणात वापरली जात आहेत. विलगीकरण काळात देखील विविध प्रकारची औषधे वापरली जात आहेत. सॅनिटाइजरचा वापर प्रचंड प्रमाणात वाढला आहे. यामुळे मेडिकल कचऱ्याची समस्या गंभीर बनत चालली आहे.

ई) नवीन विषाणूची निर्मिती:

काही शास्त्रज्ञांच्या मते कोरोनाचा विषाणू चीनमधील प्रयोगशाळेत तयार करण्यात आला आणि अनवधानाने किंवा अपघाताने हा विषाणू प्रयोगशाळे बाहेर पडला. एक शस्त्र म्हणून हा विषाणू तयार करण्यात आला. परंतु याचा प्रसार अनियंत्रित व जलद गतीने झाल्यामुळे चीनच्या शास्त्रज्ञांना यावर नियंत्रण मिळवण्यात अपयश आले असे मानले जाते. यात सत्यता असेल तर असे कितीतरी घातक विषाणू वन्य प्राणी व पक्ष्यांमधून ये आढळतात. ज्यांचा वापर शस्त्र म्हणून एखादा सनकी राष्ट्रप्रमुख किंवा शास्त्रज्ञ करून संपूर्ण मानव जाती पुढे

अस्तित्वाचा प्रश्न निर्माण करू शकेल, हेच कोरोना च्या प्रसारातून सिद्ध होते.

+ ) रेडिएशनचा वाढता धोका—

कोरोनामुळे शासकीय, निमशासकीय, खाजगी कार्यालये, बँका, शाळा, महाविद्यालये बंद ठेऊन वर्क फ्रॉम होम ही नवीन कार्यप्रणाली जगभरात अवलंबली जात आहे. त्यामुळे कर्मचारी, अधिकारी, शिक्षक व विद्यार्थी यांना जास्तीत जास्त वेळ मोबाईल, लॅपटॉप, कॉम्प्यूटर, यासारख्या ईलेक्ट्रॉनिक साधने व पथ, इंटरनेट यांच्या संपर्कात रहावे लागत आहे. त्यामुळे त्यातून बाहेर पडणाऱ्या रेडिएशन मुळे विविध आजार वाढण्याचा धोका निर्माण झाला आहे. विशेषतः लहान मुलांना ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामुळे सतत इंटरनेट व डिजिटल साधनांच्या संपर्कात रहावे लागत असल्याने. त्यांना रेडिएशनचा सर्वाधिक धोका निर्माण झालेला आहे. याशिवाय इतर पशु, पक्षी यांनाही या रेडिएशनचा धोका निर्माण झालेला आहे.

निष्कर्ष :

वरील सर्व विश्लेषणातून खालील काही निष्कर्ष स्पष्ट होतात—

घ) कोव्हिड घऱ्याच्या लॉक डाऊनमुळे हवेचे प्रदूषण कमी झालेले आहे.

ह) कोव्हिड घऱ्याच्या लॉक डाऊनमुळे हवेची गुणवत्ता सुधारली आहे.

ई) कोव्हिड घऱ्याच्या लॉक डाऊनमुळे नदी, सरोवरे व समुद्र किनाऱ्यावरील प्रदूषण कमी झालेले आहे.

+ ) कोव्हिड घऱ्याच्या लॉक डाऊनमुळे पाण्याची गुणवत्ता वाढलेली आहे.

ह) कोव्हिड घऱ्याच्या लॉक डाऊनमुळे वन्यप्राण्यांच्या वाढीस चालना मिळाली आहे.

^ ) कोव्हिड घऱ्यामुळे प्लास्टिक कचरा व मेडिकल कचऱ्याची गंभीर समस्या वाढली आहे.

क्त) कोव्हिड घऱ्याच्या लॉक डाऊनमुळे रेडिएशनचा धोका वाढतो आहे.

कोव्हिड घऱ्या निश्चितपणे एक जागतिक महामारी असून मानव जातीपुढील एक गंभीर संकट आहे. कारण आज पर्यंत तरी कोणतेही प्रभावी औषध या

रोगावर शोधले गेले नाही. या महामारी मुळे जगातील कोट्यवधी लोक प्रभावित झालेले आहेत. त्यामुळे अशी महामारी पुन्हा कदापिही निर्माण होऊ नये. मानवाच्या दृष्टीने या महामारी चे चांगले परिणाम असू शकत नाहीत. परंतु ही वसुंधरा मानवा शिवाय इतर अज्जावधी जीव जंतूंचेही घर आहे. त्यांचाही या पृथ्वीवर आपल्या इतकाच अधिकार आहे. तो अधिकार मान्य करून आपण पर्यावरणामध्ये हस्तक्षेप करणे थांबवले पाहिजे. तरच आपले अस्तित्व अबाधित राहिल, नाहिर कोविड घः सारखी संकटे पुन्हा पुन्हा उद्भवतील.

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## IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY & ITS PROSPECTS AHEAD

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### Abstract:

*This article will throw light on the ongoing situation in all dimension that crop up due to pandemic COVID-19. The COVID-19 pandemic, also known as the coronavirus pandemic & leads to an unprecedented impact on an Indian Economy largely and pulls the economy in the reverse direction as well as narrow down the growth & development in vertical & horizontal manner & certainly number of structural reform initiatives have been taken & placed by the government to curb this pandemic situation in a controllable manner as soon as possible & restore the normal life as it has existed in the past in a phase-wise manner. This issue has now been plagued India since it's from outbreak. It stumbles the Indian economy that it hits the GDP at lowest in the history so far & also dip in the collection of GST that leads to shattered the Indian Economy like a pack of cards for the shorter duration & hope so the Indian economy will regain its size & shape better than expected in the upcoming period time.*

**Keywords:** COVID – 19, Indian Economy, GST, GDP

### Introduction:

Such kind of the COVID-19 pandemic that stuck the whole world & results into a miserable condition of common man also led to arise an unprecedented challenge to public health, extreme poverty, unemployment, in general, Indian economy in particular, etc. The impact of COVID-19 is irreparable damage which brought hardships in ongoing life.

economic and social disruption. Also, we need to take into account the larger presence of Informal economy in India that faced severe heat due to such situation particularly workers who are generally more vulnerable because of an absence of social protection

In short, we can say that all of us are facing an existential threat. During this period almost 3.3 billion global workforces expose themselves for risk in losing their livelihoods thus, exposing themselves and their families to additional risks.

### Objectives of the Study:

1. To study the challenges faced by the Indian Economy during the COVID – 19 pandemics.

2. To review & suggest the remedial measure to overcome the COVID-19 crisis.

### Research Methodology

#### Sources of Data

To research, in a comprehensive manner, only secondary sources of data are used. While doing research it's been collected through diverse sources such as Research Journals, Websites, Newspapers, Reports & Internet, etc. on that basis viable conclusions & suggestions have been drawn.

### Significance of the study

It is a rare kind of situation unfolded & everyone is facing beyond their capacity directly or indirectly so it's the need of an hour to undertake such kind of research & bring the bitter truth. we strive hard to touch upon every possible subject & review the situation the relates with the human beings that stuck the normal life in miserable conditions & so we need to try to minimize the catastrophe negative impact on the Economy in general & people in India are in particular.

During this pandemic, many were unable to feed themselves and their families due to lost their jobs. It means to ensure the global humanitarian response plan & try to implement it as soon as possible in length & breadth of this world so it's easy to take crisis response measures and

efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals after assessing the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on economies and communities. Only then can we protect the health, livelihoods, food security, and nutrition of all people, & ensure a better lively world for all human beings.

As we can witness that, through-out the world that economy of every nation getting fragile due to outbreak of COVID -19 & that brings the major concern in the especially the developing & underdeveloped countries those who are having just meager source of income & stands out in the difficult situation.

In India also so many problems were cropped up during the pandemic period time such as to access markets by the farmers, daily wage earners in the agricultural sector, difficulty to harvest crops thus disrupting domestic and international food supply chains, and reducing access to healthy diverse diets. Also, such a situation placed millions of livelihoods at-risk women and men are under threat, particularly the most marginalized populations, which included small-scale farmers agricultural workers, self-employed and indigenous peoples, Deplorable working and living conditions, street food vendors, etc being hardest hit. Along with this so many problems were arisen such as malnutrition and poor health, Medical infrastructure, and a lack of social support, etc

It will be critical to saving the lives of people at the initial stage due to lack of infrastructure facilities it means that prevents the people from protecting public health, people's livelihoods, and food security. It is not possible to forget that due to COVID-19 crisis, it highlighted the problem such as food security, public health, and employment and labour issues, in particular workers' health and safety, converge & need to extend social protection towards universal health coverage and income support for those most affected particularly in the informal economy and in poorly protected and low-paid



jobs, youth, older workers, and migrants, women, etc including cash transfers, healthy school meals, shelter, and food relief initiatives, support for employment retention and recovery, and financial relief for businesses, including micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.

India as a country dealing with existing humanitarian crises & responding swiftly to the pandemic, while ensuring that humanitarian and recovery assistance reaches those most in need, is critical & address the health and social and economic impacts of the pandemic and prevent its escalation into a protracted humanitarian and food security catastrophe, with the potential loss of already achieved development gains.

The UN's Framework for the Immediate Socio-Economic Response to the COVID 19 Crisis warns that "The COVID-19 pandemic is far more than a health crisis: it is affecting core areas such as societies & economies. While the impact of the pandemic may create inequalities at a global scale that will hinder the achievement of SDGs in a longer duration.

So, it is the utmost need of the hour that the governments should take the responsibility on their shoulder to tackle the extreme situation & try to come out from crisis and ensure that no one is left behind in this effort restore the Indian Economy with its flying colours in the year to come

Also, we need to ensure the lives and livelihoods of every person in the upcoming years to come without staking their risk in their life so we need to put an eye on the future Development & responses across the nation because we need to consider them as an asset rather than liabilities. The whole world stands together to support the various national government & authorities to cope with the public health challenges to proactive measures should be in place & tackle the situation collectively during this COVID-19 crisis.

There are few areas where we can find the visible negative impact occurred due to COVID-19 pandemic.

### **Social**

We must underline socioeconomic disadvantages associated with the pandemic that brought the normal life stand still. Due to unexpected sudden lock down, People suddenly isolated from the society that leads to sever problems such as experience [loneliness](#), social and [psychological issues](#) such as anxiety, stress, mental distress and [isolation](#) which may lead to other poor health outcomes. Women who were also at greater risk for [domestic abuse](#) and sexual violence during pandemics.

Due to this, home isolation further divides the gap between the people, children and their families. Also, the rise of [gatherings](#) has now stooped in order to contain the spreading of virus further.

### **Employment**

During the unexpected period of time employers were also not able to provide accommodations for individuals that impacts on the employment as well as livelihood. Since then, work of nature drastic ally changed due to which most of the employment were lost by the employees Also, employees were resisting to adopt new form of nature of work in shorter period of time that invites the wrath of employer leads to fire out the larger number of employees from the organisation especially informal sector get the biggest hit during this pandemic time & hope so very soon it will take time to reshape its position at normal level. Most of the employees are also facing difficult time to get back their job which were lost during that period.

Nonetheless Individuals may face the heat of employment opportunities due to COVID-19 for longer duration.

### **Education**

As per the recent data show us that, till April, 2020, schools were closed down & its

teachingpractise were also halt almost in 189 countries which affects nearly 1.5 billion children worldwide.

So many lacunas come out on the surface in the education sector, in remote areas students were not able to access the online teaching facility due to lack of infrastructure facilities such internet connectivity, range issues, electricity etc & also we observed that most of the teachers are not trained in how to conduct the online classes.stakeholders express their concern regarding online educationwhich is affecting the health conditionof students such as itching & irritation in their eyes.

Schools are now avail the facilities such as nutritious foods as it was provided in the schools which leads to deprive the children rights from getting nutritious food that affects the growth & development of the child physically as well as mentally in shorter & longer period of time.

### Limitation of the study

This Study is based on the empirical facts i.e. observation rather than accommodating the primary sources of data also while carrying out the research it didn't take into consideration condition of Indian Economy of past years only it gives emphasis only on the limited period i.e., from March onwards after lock down is placed, so it's a little difficult to get the fair picture of Indian Economy & its prospects ahead whether it is in the right direction or not & also it only gives focus upon Macro factors rather than paying attention on the Micro factors so it's not possible to arrive at specific conclusion that reflect the real image of the economy.

### Findings of the study

This COVID – 19 pandemic hits the all sectors it means that none of the sector is untouchable from this pandemic COVID-19 & it is predicted that it will be long lasting effect on the Indian Economy. Due to COVID-19, it

totally derails the growth & development process & shift the goal post of the Indian Economy for the time being. It will take time to recover from the worst hit. Not only the Indian economy is shattered but also it also badly affects every sector directly or indirectly. Also, it brought the physical & mental problems arises among the people during the pandemic situation& disproportionate impact on the society at larger scale that further leads social rift among the section of the people. It is really badly affecting the vulnerable, disadvantaged groups, social inequalities etc beyond its imagination & so many reports come out that reporting the risk of abuse and exploitation, particularly among girls and women's.

According to the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#), individuals with disabilities may be at higher risk for contraction of COVID-19.

Globally, it is estimated that between 19% and 72% of COVID-related deaths have taken place in care facilities where persons with disabilities are over-represented. According to United Nations (UN) estimates, roughly 46% of individuals aged 60 or older have a disability worldwide, and about 80% of the world's disabled population lives in [developing countries](#).

### Suggestion

The Indian government will think to implement the plans & policies that suits the SMEs sector which it will helps to bring normalcy gradually after taking into consider the stock of situation & allow the stagnant movement of Industry on track after providing stimulus package. The government should undertake the responsibility towards the revitalising the of SMEs sectorwith the help of inflow of capital with the help of banks that implicitly or explicitly boost the Indian economy at larger scale.

From the longer perspective, the Indian government should come up with a concrete a plan of

action, policies, & program that helps to excel the pace of growth & development.

### Conclusion & Way forward

This pandemic brought a serious setback & worsen to the Indian Economy of its sector. It is difficult to predict that by what time that this pandemic situation will recedes and certainly the Indian Government will try its best to regain its lost ground after paying due attention to specially to service sector that supposed to be grow by 10% annually. Service sector is one of the lucrative areas where the Indian government may have a chance get maximum inflow of FDI as well as FII & needs to implement the Social Security schemes especially in the informal sector in order to absorb negative effect in effective & efficacious manner in the coming period of time.

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## IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON RURAL EMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

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### Abstract

With the sudden outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, a most populous country like India announces the strict lockdown to control the spread of COVID-19 in the country. Due to the strict lockdown whole country was stuck in a place for a prolonged period. Job closed condition and increasing fear of the COVID-19 pandemic, create a strong will among the migrant labours anyhow, I must have returned to my native place. It resulted in the emerging challenge of reverse migration in India. To investigate impact of covid-19 pandemic on rural employment in India, secondary data on migration has used, and the simple percentage method applies to scientific inquiry of and data visualization techniques is used to analyse the study objectives. Finding of the study, are the sudden outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic migrant workers were stuck in place. Due to strict lockdown, they had lost their job. The labours were filling high amount of insecurity in the cities in absence of their family members. Therefore, knowingly and willing they have decided to go back to their native place at any cost. The reserve migration of the migrant labours in India during lockdown was the fault line of the economy and society too. This misery has an indication of the failure of a bordered framework of the land reforms in India. And also lack

of the capacity to absorb them in the rural economy of India.

**Keywords:** Migrant workers, COVID-19, lockdown,

### Introduction

India is a populous country in the world. Large numbers of the Indian population are either landless labourers or marginal farmers living in the rural area. In India, every year a large number of landless labourers and marginal farmers migrate from rural to urban areas temporarily in search of work after the completing season. It is called internal migrant. The total number of internal migrants in India was 455.70 million in 2011 (Dandekar & Ghai, 2020). These migrant labours work in specific sectors such as construction, manufacturing, trade, hotels, restaurants etc. Even though these sectors are also dependent on these migrant labours. 2

Till 5 April 2020, the sudden outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has spread over the 207 countries and territories in the world (WHO, 2020). The lack of availability of the proper treatment for this pandemic, the Government of India imposed a strict lockdown to control the pandemic. As a result, about 40 million labours were affected by the lockdown in India (Ratha et al., 2020). Lockdown has led to the loss of employment, food shortages, surrounded increasing fear of the pandemic around the area, city and while the country, constant calls from families to return to the native place, resulting in a question before migrant labours, how I/we can migrate to the native place? Therefore, it is important to investigate the state responses to address the emerging challenges due to 'reverse migration' of the migrant labours and its impact on rural employment.

The available literature probably deals with lockdown and job loss, Most of the available literature is seems to be involved in paying attention to either critic on government policies during the lockdown policy or the impact of lockdown on migrant labours. COVID-19 pan-

demic was a novel pandemic for the entire world. There was no proper treatment available to control the pandemic. Due to that Government has suddenly taken the decision to close the entire nation for a certain period which is called lockdown. In this, due to the announcement of strict lockdown in India, about 40 million people lost their jobs (Ratha et al., 2020). The reason for the continuous migration of labour from rural to urban areas is due to the Government of India's lack of implementation of the Agricultural Reform Act and the inability of the rural economy to accommodate migrant labours (Rajiv Ranjan, 2020). He also analyzed that 81% of the migrant labours in India had to close down their jobs due to the sudden policy of the Indian government to impose strict lockdown across the country (Satadru Sikdar and Preksha Mishra, 2020). A recently released Reserve Bank survey report explains how migrant labour has affected the growth rate of the MSME sector and the unemployment rate (RBI, 2020). The economic downturn is also said to have affected the state's unemployment rate (Natasha Nadkar, 2021). Explains how the demand for employment opportunities provided under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act-2005 (MNGREGA) has increased due to the migration of labourers from urban to rural areas (RBI, 2020). The available material is widely used to point out shortcomings in government policy. Therefore, it is important to consider the exact number of migrant labour and the state from which they have reverse migrated so that employment opportunities can be created in that state and they can benefit more from other government schemes. The main objective of this study is to find out the state from which the migrants 3

migrated and the state in which they migrate and suggest solutions accordingly and sincere attempt have been made for scientific investigation.

### Data and Methodology

The main objective of the study is to investigate the plight of migrant labours in India during the lockdown. To reach out the study objective the secondary monthly time-series data from the month of May to September 2020, on migration and reverse migration from inter and intra-state and the state-wise unemployment rate has been collected from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Census Report-2011, and Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy etc. As data analysis is a concern, a simple percentage method is applied for scientific inquiry and visualization techniques are used to analyse the study objective.

India's history is replete with many epidemics. The Covid-19 pandemic is different in the sense that the epidemic was ever seen all over India at the same time and has claimed the most lives to date. On January 20, 2020, the first positive Covid-19 patient was founded in the state of Kerala. On March 23, a strict lockdown was declared across the country. However, by the night of March 28, the epidemic had spread to 15 states and union territories in India. By October 12, 2020, the epidemic had spread to all parts of the country except Lakshadweep, affecting about 72 lakh people and 1 lakh 9 thousand people lost their lives (RBI Report, 2020). In 14 major states of India, 60 per cent of the total Covid-19 positive patients were found, out of that Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka are accounted for 51.2 per cent of the total Covid-19 patients in India. The black line in the chart shows a rate of doubling the number of patients infected with Covid-19. It shows how the patient doubling rate increased from 5.0 on 31, March 2020, to 68.4 days by October 12, 2020. 4

The number of migrants in India increased from 309.3 million in 2001 to 449. Since 2011 Inter-state migration has shown an increasing trend by 9 million in India (GOI, 2018). Over the decades, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar has been reported as a most out-migrant state, followed by

Rajasthan and Odisha securing a major share in out-migration from the state. Whereas Maharashtra, Delhi, Gujarat and West Bengal these are the major in-migrant states in India. Maharashtra has founds the highest number of covid-19 positive patients. Then followed by Delhi, Gujarat and Kerala state are respectively. In fact, in a state where industrialization is high, the number of Covid-19 patients is high. This state has a large in-migration mainly from other states in the country. The RBI collected data of reverse migrants who have travel by Shramik train during the lockdown for their report on the Covid-19 pandemic and its Spatial Dimensions in India; it shows that the Covid-19 pandemic has switched the source and destination of the migrant workers in India (chart II).

Chart II: Major Reserve Migration Corridor of Selected States

**A.From Maharshttra to Others States B.From Gujarat to Others States**

**C. From Tamil Nadu to Others States D.From Rajsthan to Others States**

Source RBI Report-2020

Chart II shows the total numbers of the reverse migration in lakh from the state these labour migrates to their home state. As shown in this chart Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan Kerala, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh are the important state from the majority of labours migrated 5 from Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan to Utter Pradesh, Bihar Odisha and West Bengal and Jharkhand and some others states respectively.

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, a strict lockdown was carried out and employment of labourers was stopped. They had to return to their hometown from the city. As a result, there was a shortage of labour in the cities. However, this migration also spread the corona virus to rural areas and increased rural unemployment (Singh et al., 2020).

The major drawback of the Covid-19 is that the informal sector attracts much attention from the



World. In India, almost 90 per cent and about 40 crores labours have engaged in the informal sector these labours are at high risk where the financial sources falling deeply due to the pandemic (ILO, 2020). A Major part of the flow of the migrant labour has been absorbing by the micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the countries. These MSMEs prominently are engaged manufacture of textile, engineering products, garments, leather products, plastic products, auto ancillaries, toy-making industries etc. These MSMEs are suddenly closed due to the covid-19 pandemic. Therefore, a vast gap has been generated between the employment rate and the work participation rate during the lockdown period (chart III). The reverse migration of the labourers led to a significant declined has been founds of the labours in the construction and manufacturing sector in India. According to the 55th round of NSSO, there were signs of similarity between the employment rate and job creation rate in India. But Covid-19 has led to large reverse migration of labours to their native place during the month of April-June, 2020. It will create regional differences between the work participation rate and the employment rate among the region; it might be permanent harm for future labour demand and wages in the rural area.

### Chart III: Impact of Covid-19 Unemployment Labour Force Participation

Source: Center for Monitoring Indian Economy-2021

#### Finding of the Study 6

A sudden outbreak of covid-19 pandemic in India was very unique than ever before seems epidemic. Since there was no proper treatment and standard operating practices available to control the Covid-19 pandemic, therefore, most of the countries in the world have resorted to lockdown across the nation. It has resulted in the shutdown of the whole economy for a certain period of time. Ultimately, migrant labours have lost their jobs.

On the other hand, the labours that came to the city in search of work got into trouble due to the closure of work. The growing outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic in cities in the early days was insisted to the labours to go return back to their native place to support their family. Therefore, the labours makes-up-mind to go to return back their native place.

Due to this huge reserve migration of labours became one of the major cause of the outbreak of covid-19 pandemic spread nearly all in the country, even though there was a strict lockdown in the country.

This reverse migration of labours has led to a shortage of labour in urban areas and increased demand for employment in rural areas. Therefore, the unemployment rate in rural areas increased during the lockdown period. This resulted in a sudden drop in wages in rural areas. The great impact of the reserves migration of the workers revealed through the work demanded and created under MNARAGA cross the country.

#### Conclusion

Covid-19 pandemic has changed the mode of the government function. Covid-19 pandemic taught many lessons through varied experiences of the labours is need to be set up to manage migrants and reserves migrant through the effective legal policy, which would be useful to absorb the migrant labours effectively. The plight of migrant labours during lockdown period has a fault line of the nation and society too in India. The misery is the result of the lack of a bordered framework of land reforms in India and the lack of the capacity to absorb them into the rural economy in India. To minimize the out-migration, it is important to train people to find their jobs closer to the native place. It will be also helpful to generate regional balance across the country.

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