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An Impact Of COVID-19 In Indian Economy

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Abstract:

The coronavirus pandemic has caused unprecedented damage and disruption across the globe. From developed to developing, no country could escape from its attack. In this research paper, we have analyzed the effects of Covid-19 on India's economy and society so far. Based on the available literature, all three sectors – primary, secondary and service sector as well as migrants, health, poverty, job losses, informal sector. Disproportionate damage has been done internally as well. The social impact is also severe with job loss, mental illness, increase in domestic violence etc.

Keywords: Covid-19, Indian Economy, Unemployment, Problems, Damages, NPA, Income inequality,

Sectoral impact of Covid-19 on the Indian economy:-

Primary sector:

Agriculture and allied activities:- To contain the spread of COVID-19 as other countries have done, India imposed a complete lockdown in March which was at the peak of the harvesting season for Rabi crops mainly in North West India. Due to which the farmers suffered a lot. However, agriculture sector was exempted during Lockdown. But shortage of labor due to lack of transport, mobility restrictions and reverse migration of labor to their native places were the major problems faced by the farmers. The farmers of Maharashtra described the situation as worse than the demonetisation in 2016.

Prior to this pandemic, India's rural economy was witnessing a decline in rural wages, mainly in the income of casual workers. Some rays of hope appeared in January 2020 when the prices of food items started rising but with this new crisis the hopes were dashed.

Agriculture and allied activities are not a homogenous set of activities, in fact an umbrella of different activities. Each of which has different dynamics. Therefore, the impact of Covid-19 on this picture varies according to the set of activities i.e. crops, livestock, fisheries etc. Horticulture and food production are part of cropping and are affected differently. Horticulture may have to face more damage due to the nature of spoilage. While food grains are not perishable and apart from problems in harvesting and labor shortage, it is not affected much. Rabi harvesting has been good and MSP for Kharif crops has also been announced to increase which assures 80-83% return to the farmers on their cost of production. Horticulture has been deeply affected due to falling demand and reduction in exports of fruits and vegetables. Similarly, the closure of religious places, Floriculture has been affected due to low demand due to postponement of weddings etc. Milk is the major contributor to livestock which has been affected and fortunately there was stability during Lockdown. The negative impact of fisheries and aquaculture is expected to be relatively high, food and livestock, and horticulture medium, low. Agriculture in India appears to be a bright spot amid the Covid-19 crisis and Crisil expects agriculture to grow at a rate of 2.5% in FY21.

Secondary Sector:

The manufacturing sector is the main contributor of domestic production and employment in two sectors, and it is considered as an engine for the development of life and creation of the nation's wealth. The manufacturing area is important in that it has strong links with other paintings, Therefore any effect in this picture will affect other pictures as well. Overall, manufacturing sector demand-supply disruptions and global price series se buri tarah prabhavit hone wala hai. Vinirmaan sector in 50% Yodgankarta motor vehicle sector even before covid-19, there was a lot of consumer demand, no loan facility and more problems due to NBFC crisis. Due to Covid-19, the health of the auto sector in India is under a lot of pressure due to demand-supply constraints. As per the latest assessment made by the SIAM regarding the impact of Covid-19 With GDP growth of 0-1% for FY2021, the auto sector is expected to decline between 22% and 35% across various industry segments. For decades, China has been the center of manufacturing accounting for a third of the total worldwide manufacturing.

But after the outbreak of Covid 19, many countries are planning to shift focus from China and are looking for countries like China where cheap labor is available. Therefore, this is a golden opportunity for India to make Made in India global. There are many possibilities in India, if proper steps are taken to improve the manufacturing sector, then India will emerge as a new manufacturing hub to replace China. Chote, laghu evam madhyam udyam samagra form is a great part of manufacturing in India and it also plays a great role in providing employment and exports of the country.

As indicated by the recent reports, it contributes 30% to India's GDP and 50% to the employment of industrial workers.

But there are issues like unavailability of adequate timely and affordable institutional loans in this sector. However, due to epidemic, everything is changed and area is good, but this area is being used, aapurti, chain is being used, due to river migration, the number of shramikos is increasing, new demands are being made. In China, India is also expected to wreak havoc in the face of more challenges for companies compared to upstream firms.

It is not easy to start MSME once again. In G20, India's leader is the weakest industry and it is difficult for them to live without the help of evil forces because of their ignorance in dealing with the sudden changes of stars.

Service Area

In the time of crisis, the investment market and institutions are the most important land holders, even the twin balance sheet in India, they do not lose their wealth. And there are big problems like banking system with insufficient capital. Even in the private corporate sector the firm is financially weak and is.

In the last six months of 2020, almost 90% of the loan amount has been reduced by one prasidh and pratisthik private bank- yes bank. What would have happened in the vittiya bazar would have been reflected in the impact of the Sankat Gambhirta and Dirghavadi, the performance of the Rajkosiya and monetary policies and the practice of the Central Bank.

There has been no such effect on the banking sector, but as the bank is at the forefront of public attention, Banks and other financial institutions are likely to have an indirect effect on many other pictures coming under the grip of the epidemic. Banks are the main source of help during the crisis.

If any one job is done in all the areas, then the banks will also have to suffer the consequences. Due to this severe crisis, there is a possibility of solving the problems already existing in the finance sector. Due to lockdown and stoppage of various activities, the share market has also seen a bad condition in March 2020. Subramaniam and Felmen (2020) suggest that about a third of industrial and service firms have applied for a moratorium on their bank loans.

The storehouse of useless assets can be reduced to a rupee. According to various bank officials, it is estimated that the stock of NPAs may increase to 9 lakh crores. In this case, we will see an NPA of Rs 18 lakh crore, which is equal to about 18% of the current outstanding loan.

For planning purposes it is worth considering who will pay for such damages, should they become material.

Other important dimensions of the service sector such as aviation transport travel and tourism are the most affected not only in India but globally. The damage caused to this picture will also depend on the seriousness and long duration of the crisis.

A report by KPMG that there is a possibility of loss of about 38 million jobs in India's travel tourism and hospitality industry.

Gender Difference And Inequality:

It is estimated that women are more likely to lose their jobs than men due to the Covid-19 pandemic globally.

Employment decline in India found to be haphazard and not gender neutral

The decline in absolute numbers is greater for men than for women due to the already large gender gap in employment.

Compared to the hours spent at home before and after the lockdown, in most states, there has been a significant difference in the number of hours spent at home during the first month of the lockdown. Also, after Lockdown, the ratio of men's domestic work has increased by 0.5 to 4 hours. Still the male ratio/distribution should be skewed to the right. Considering the disproportionate burden of the crisis on low-skilled workers, poor and other vulnerable sections, many economists think that Covid-19 is likely to increase inequality within and between countries. Initiative on Global Markets, 2020 study results confirm that people with basic education compare to those with higher and advanced degrees I am more affected in case of loss of income.

Therefore, the increase in income inequality during and after this is confirmed.

Health crisis rural/urban

Covid-19 is a big threat to India due to lack of testing services, lack of doctors, health equipment, beds even in the developed areas of India. The subsequent increase in the number of posted cases has raised concerns about India's ability to prevent further spread and handle the present cases. Question raised by

According to India's national health profile 2019, India's health expenditure in terms of gross domestic product is only 1.28% compared to poor countries of the world.

The coronavirus pandemic has unevenly affected rural and urban areas

At present, due to the high density of people, urban areas are suffering more due to this.

But the risk is far greater for rural areas where nearly 70% of India's population lives.

India's healthcare sector is still developing and there are large differences between rural and urban healthcare systems. rural health care system

.Sub centers with 23% shortfall in health services

.Primary Health Center with 27% and

.Community Health Centers with 28% shortfall as on 01 July 2019

The health care system in rural areas is not adequate to handle this epidemic and transmission, Especially in the northern states where the population density is high due to the shortage of doctors, There is very little availability of health facilities like no, Number of beds per thousand people Equipment etc.

Domestic Violence And Crime

According to the latest report of the National Commission for Women, within 25 days after Lockdown, The number of cases of domestic violence against women increased by 45%. NCW chief Rekha Sharma said that the increase in cases of domestic violence was seen mainly in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana and Punjab. However, the actual situation may be more dangerous, as many women, especially in rural areas, do not report cases, and raise their voices and afraid of her husband and family. The overall crime rate has come down significantly, but studies show that hunger, poverty and inequality are the consequences of any crisis and pandemic, lead to growth in the country.

Reverse Migration

After the Partition in 1947, this is the second largest mass migration in India. More specifically it is reverse migration, As pointed out by imo. Return or reverse migration is the act/process or movement of individuals back to their native places.

According to the 2011 census of India, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Odisha, Assam, Punjab, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have the highest number of cases in Delhi and Maharashtra. And currently Delhi has the highest number of Covid 19 cases after Maharashtra. Because of covid 19, there is no limit to employment, there is uncertainty in the future, due to financial crisis, health crisis, etc. due to fear of destruction, reverse migration is increasing. The extent of this reverse migration was such that the government's efforts through policies could not counter this crisis.

3.5 poverty job loss and informal According to the World Bank 2016 report, every fifth Indian is poor with almost 80% of the population living in rural areas. At least 49 million people in the whole world are expected to fall into extreme poverty, which is a reflection of the destruction caused by the pandemic, and according to the World Bank, 12 million citizens of India are expected to fall into extreme poverty.

According to the CMIE, more than 122 million people lost their jobs in India in April 2020, a large number of them were small traders and daily wage workers. According to a phone survey of 4,000 workers conducted by the

Center for Sustainable Employment, about 80% of urban workers in the sample lost their jobs. There was a sharp decline in the earnings of farmers and those who were self-employed in paintings other than agriculture

Psychological Effects - Mental Illness

Apart from health and economic crisis, this is a big challenge for every country affected by the epidemic. Lockdown due to large scale unemployment, collapse of various businesses, decrease in income, rising inequalities and poverty, deaths, low mobility etc. There is a lot of impact on the mental state of the people. From big to small, rich to poor, everyone is affected by it.

As a result of this outbreak, health issues like anxiety, stress, depression, anger, fear etc. are coming to the fore globally.

For farmers, it is possible to make innovative choices in a serious way, because of the problems existing in the agricultural sector, they are making innovative efforts.

Due to poor socio-economic conditions, about 16500 cases of farmer suicides are reported every year and due to Covid-19, such cases may increase further. Psychological science and health studies have shown that the epidemics of this star can cause mental health problems such as post-traumatic stress disorder, confusion, feeling lonely, and increase during anxiety and illness.

Older people face greater health risks and are also at risk of becoming less fit to support themselves in isolation.

Although social distancing is important to prevent the spread of the virus,

If not implemented effectively, such measures could lead to a rapid increase in social incarceration of older people.

That's when they may need support the most (UNDP 2020). That's why stress is more for the old people, and there are many challenges for the youth. Schools and colleges are still closed and there is disruption in studies, who are weak in studies and who do not have internet facility for online studies. School and college are still closed and they are not able to study, they are not able to study and they don't have access to internet for online studies)

Positive Impact On The Environment

Along with the severe negative effects and destruction on the economy and people, there are some positive effects of Covid-19 as well. Such is the gift of river Ganges. Due to Covid-19 in India, there has been a significant reduction in pollution in the river of Lockdown in just 34-35 days. Which two major schemes, Ganga Action Plan, 1986 and Namami Gange, 2014 could not do with the investment of hundreds of crores.

President of Mahamana Malviya Ganga Research Center Prof. B.D. Tripathi said-Positive impact on air quality, water quality, wildlife and vegetation due to less traffic, less pollution due to Lockdown and less commercial activities etc.

Conclusion-

The covid-19 epidemic has caused a lot of damage to the world, but there is a possibility that it will become more prevalent in every region of India and that too disproportionately. Agriculture and allied sectors have been affected disproportionately with horticulture, Poultry is facing more losses, but the overall agriculture sector is seen as a bright spot and less likely to be affected than other pictures. The manufacturing sector, especially the automotive sector, is suffering more losses, And due to the interruption of the global supply chain, this sector has been badly affected.

The services sector, which is a key driver of higher growth and the largest contributor to GDP, Due to various restrictions on mobility, suspension of tourism and hospitality, very little transport activity, schools/colleges being closed etc Hardly impressed. The overall damage to the economy and various sectors depends on the severity and duration of the crisis. This coronavirus pandemic is one of the biggest crisis, apart from monetary losses, it has major social and economic impact due to the changes made.

The overall damage to the economy and various pictures depends on the severity and duration of the crisis.

This coronavirus pandemic is a huge crisis, apart from monetary losses, it is also affecting the society through major social and innovative decisions.

There is a possibility of making progress in the face of poverty and desperation, in the face of evil and insincere shame, with the help of domestic violence and mental illness.

Although there are some positive effects as well, But the sustainability of these impacts on the quality of air, quality of water, wildlife is conditional to the post Lockdown landscape and the behavior and habits of the people. Various government and monetary policy measures are taken by the government and RBI and they are not understood, but the chief economists believe that GDP growth and revenue loss have been taken care of, and the government has to spend more.

In fact, there is a need to pay more attention to the picture of the weaker sections of the society and especially the poor people, in need and non-essential items.

Those who have been most affected by this demand contraction due to the epidemic.

Unique, inclusive and innovative solutions are the need of the presence.

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