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Impact of COVID19 Education, Employments and Indian Economy

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Abstract

Impact of COVID-19 is recognized in every sector across the world. The employment and education sector of India, as well as the world, are badly affected by COVID 19. It has implemented the world wide lockdown creating a very bad effect on the student and labour market life. Almost 32 crore learners stopped to move school, colleges and universities ultimate in india.4.1 million youth lose jobs in India due to this pandemic according to ILO, ADB report. The epidemic of COVID19 has instructed us that change is assured .it has worked as a catalyst for the educational institution and IT sector employees to grow and go for platforms with technologies .in education system which has not been used before. This paper notified both the positive and negative impact of COVID19 on education and paper discussed some gainful suggestion are also carry out the educational activity during the pandemic situation.

Introduction

India the second largest populated country in the world after China.is aware of the tremor that hit almost every corner of the world. The world health organization (WHO) announce the COVID-19 as a pandemic on 11 March 2020. The pandemic Covid-19 has scattered across the world and Forced human society to maintain social distancing. It has remarkably disrupted the education sector which is the critical determinant of a country's economic future. February 11, 2020, the World Health organization (proposed an official name of the virus as COVID acronym for Corona virus disease 2019). It was first pointed out in Wuhan, China on December 31, 2019. First death by COVID 19 was the 61-year old man in Wuhan, China 2020. WHO announced COVID-19 as a pandemic on March 11 2020? The first case of the COVID-19 pandemic occurred in the state of Kerala on 30 January 2020. Firstly a student came grip of this epidemic who came to Kerala from the Wuhan city of china. The first death occurred due to COVID-19 was observed in India on 12 March, 2020. It has impacted more than 4.5 million people across the world (WHO). The Indian government has taken initiatives to control

The scatter the second stage and they almost succeeded. Then, the world was not aware of the destruction the small species is going to create. It started spreading in the country after the 15th of March. The Indian government has taken initiative to curb the spared in the second stage and they almost succeeded. On 30th March, the number of cases was 1251 and 32 were the casualties, till the date 18th April 2020, the number of cases is low (16365cases 512 deaths) like USA, Spain, UK, Italy and France. In India, an infant of 3 days to95 years old are affected through this pandemic. Positive cases of corona are increasing day by day April to September 9 then its active cases decreasing day by day and recovery rate also increase However China survived the fight with corona and return to its normal mode. The total number of infected cases worldwide reached almost 32k. India'Scovid19 tally across 69lakh mark with a spike of 70,496 new cases. Recovery rate 85%, active rate 12.13%, death rate1.54% and positively rate 6.3% according to October month data. The ILO immediately found that the COVID-19 pandemic is not just a health crisis but equally an economic and labour market crisis also. Due to pandemic and lockdown economic activities suffered .obviously, developing countries have faced an obstacle in trade and supply chains, triggering negative growth.

Impact of COVID 19 on employment

According to a Survey of Indian Society of Labor (ISLE), economic loss is the most serious immediate effect of COVID-19is, while there will be less economic growth and increased inequality effects.

Survey was conducted through online. According to the survey, suggested immediate policy priorities are protection of workers and families, short-term employment generation and income transfer to affected workers. Short-term policy requirements support MSMEs, expansion of MGNREGA, employment generation, cash transfers and social security, while long-term measures include the need for the creation of a strong public health system, universalization of social security and policies for welfare and rights of emigrant's The projections of job losses showed that 80 percent of jobs in the urban economy were affected, most of them self-employed, 54 percent of jobs in the rural economy, most of which were casual employment.66 to 65% white-collar workers job loss due to this, a white-collar worker is a person who performs professional, desk managerial or administrative work. And due to this 41 lakh youth loss your job, the majority of job losses seen in construction, farm sector daily wageworker etc. So we can say that a large number of Indian people suffer from this problem .some industrial works went to your home in lockdown and when he came back to your work then another employee hairs her place. The government should some step to solve all these problems. Because to get the economy back on track should grow per capita income of the people then consumption and production increase and economy can grow.

Impact of COVID-19 on education-

In India the schools, colleges get summer vacation in the month of May, board exam of 10th and 12th over generally in March .Almost the syllabus of these students i.e. 10th and 12th were completed there were some states finished from exams besides medical ,engineering ,under graduate and post graduate student's syllabus was not completed but then school collages universities got closed from 17th March ,the ministry of education/higher education in central and state took this step as the pandemic outbreak in India. For unfinished syllabuses of universities /collages arrange online teaching methodology. Some of the initiatives along with interactive lecture session were suggested, continuing the academic classes include planning of syllabi .online offline notes, online practice test awareness through google form /quiz on social media and so on. Teacher system is well retained in Indian education system, It helps the students at the personal as well as mental level, advise them on study and aware them about social issues also. Government of India decided a common policy has been decide that 1st to 9th and 11th classes students promoted to next class without exam reason of pandemic. The graduate and post graduate exam will be conducted in 821 (almost 4 crore student) universities

The graduate and post-graduate exams will be completed through the guideline of university grants commission (UGC). In August UGC declared that if a university wants to promote the first-year student they can do but it is necessary to conduct final year student's exams. The university may take their exam online or offline. UGC said that I do not want Covid stripe tag on anyone, he will have to face troubles in the coming time. Due to online classes and online exam, a particular group affected i.e., poor people or remote areas group. Rich people can arrange a smartphone or laptop and 4G net facility but a low-class person can't arrange all these things. From their earnings, throughout the day they are only able to feed themselves. Education is a basic need and it is also a fundamental right. No one has the opportunity right to snatch this opportunity from anyone. I Think COVID is a long time disease because no vaccine is available till now. So we can't stop education for a long time, almost all activities must be done with social distancing, Mask, etc. at public places i.e. Railways, Airport, gym, market, places of worship, etc. why government and UGC are not allowing educational institution activities offline? Due to the online classes, most of the students don't have sufficient internet facilities. So they can't able to attain online classes. There are almost remote areas where the internet didn't have access. The government should open the educational institution as COVID is not the result of only an educational institution. It is found almost across the world. The government should improve Infrastructure like as China and other countries for protection from covid. We can maintain social distancing, use of Mask, sanitizers etc. can help us to be safe from covid and lack of education.

Impact of pandemic on Indian economy-

The economic impact of the 2020 noble corona virus pandemic in India has been largely injurious. According to ministry of statistics India's growth in fourth quarter of the fiscal year 2020 went down to 3.1% The Chief Economic Adviser to the Government of India said that this decline or fall is mainly due to the coronavirus pandemic effect on the Indian economy. Significantly India was already has been witnessing slowdown, reason of GST and demonization according to the World Bank, the current pandemic has "magnified pre-existing risks to India's economic outlook. The economic effect of COVID 19 is very distraught, no one has been spared of its effect .Economies of 100 plus countries have been affected which some of them have asked for monetary help from IMF .Business have seen major negative impact . India was estimated that in 2023 his economy reached as 5 trillion economy but according to September quarterly growth rate is goes to negative and GDP growth rate decline -23.9% it is big negative data. The trade impact of the corona virus pandemic for India is estimated to be about 348 million. According to report of UN discomfit and slowdown of manufacturing in China country figures among the WTO top 15 economies adversely effected. Due to epidemic a lot of loss in India's trade to seen in the chemicals 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, metals and metal products at 27 million dollars and wood products and furniture at 15 million dollars .China has Seen a sizeable reduction in its manufacturing Purchasing Manager's Index (PMI) to 37.5, its lowest reading Since 2004. This kick off inform that 2% reduction in output on an annual basis. This has come as a direct Outcome of the spread of corona virus (COVID-19) (The Hindu). When we see the China's Share in total import to India, India's total electronic imports account for 45% of China and almost two-fifths of organic chemicals that India purchases from the world come from China. For automotive parts and fertilizers china's share in India import is more than 25%. Almost 65 to 70% of pharmaceutical ingredients and around 90% of mobile phones come from china to India. Due to pandemic and conflict of indo-china trade is adversely effected as a result economy of India is lowered. World Bank expects India's economy to contract by 9.6 % in 2020-21(The Hindu)

Conclusion

The spread of the COVID-19 curve is India is badly affected Indian economy went to a recession. The number of transmissible cases permission the economic figures, higher the rate of broadcast high is the decline of the economy. GDP contracted 23.9% in the first quarter of his year and estimated second-quarter expected in November. The unemployment rate rose 6 to 6.7%, 4.1 billion youth faced this problem, youths neither being assets of a country, have become a problem. Through pandemic Indian education system is also adversely affected like as other sectors almost 32 crore learners got affected by this.

However, at the national level, India saw unique and unquestioned coordination between the central and state governments. In the healthcare sector, the guidelines and advice of the Union Ministry of Health were easily accepted and implemented by the states. It demonstrates the efficiency of the system when both parties trust and expect each other, it can lead as a precedent for future policies where center-state coordination is required to impact MSMEs on the public. A greater spillover effect on life was found. Even after the release of Rs 1.7 lakh crore, it failed to solve the difficult questions of business questions of the society. Not limited to just political and economic, COVID-19 has been found to have an impact on religious practices, mental health and communal harmony. Finally, positive effects should not be sidelined. The crime rate has decreased significantly and the Air Quality Index (AQI) has steadily improved. These are only interim positive steps, but the negative effects of COVID-19 have provided policy outcomes that must be addressed immediately following the epidemic.

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