



Covid-19 Effects on Various Sectors in Sangli District of Maharashtra

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Abstract: Strict lockdown imposed in India from 24th March 2020 to 31st May 2020 to curb the spread of corona virus epidemic has had a serious impact on various sectors except the area of essential services. Self-employed and informal workers, who do not have social security nets, are most affected by the lockdown. The lockdown has also had a major impact on rural areas. Farmers are suffering due to disruption of supply chain. A large part of the population depends on the agricultural sector and thus it is important to understand the impact of the epidemic on the agricultural sector.

Index Terms - Covid-19, Lockdown, Sangli District's.

I. INTRODUCTION

For India, the fiscal year 2020-21 is going to be a very stressful, difficult and especially a very adverse impact on development. After the year 2017, the economic downturn started to increase and its intensity and scope continued to increase. It's bad social and economic consequences are being felt by the country and the society. Maharashtra and some other states had to bear the brunt of heavy rains and floods while implementing policies and measures to control it, which helped in slowing down the development of the country and the state. The Corona epidemic has hit even before it emerged from this natural disaster. The development of any kind of natural, political, economic and health crisis in the country has adverse and detrimental effects on development.

II. METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVE

Data collection:

There are two methods of data collections.

- 1) Primary data collections method.
- 2) Secondary data collection method.

The data collection of the effects of Covid-19 on various sectors is primarily done by questioners. The secondary data collection is collected through various report and document, newspaper etc. Data collection are depends on date, time, location. Primary data collection methods are given below: Observation: In observation data collection data are collected by only observation

Objectives of Study:

- 1) To study the effect of Covid-19 on Sangli district.
- 2) To study the financial losses occurred.
- 3) To study the effect of Covid-19 on Agricultural Sector, Transport Sectors etc.

Impact of Covid-19 on India's Economic Growth:

In March, 2020, the Union Ministry of Health announced two cases of corona. At the same time, the BSE Sensex collapsed. The BSE index fell from 35,635 to 1,942 and the NSE index fell from 10,451 to 538. According to the Ministry of Finance of the Government of India, India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has declined from 5.2% in July 2019 to 4.1% in January 2020 and 3.1% in the post-lockout period and will continue to decline. Considering the country's quarterly growth rate, it is 7.1% in 2019, respectively. From 6.2%, 5.6% and 5.8% to 5.6%, 5.1%, 4.3% and 3.1%. According to Geeta Gopinath, chief economist at the International Monetary Fund, the country's growth rate for 2020 will be 1.9%, followed by China at 1.2%, the US at 6.1% and the world at 3%. According to the World Bank's June 9, 2020 forecast, its growth rate for 2020 will be 3.2%, followed by China at 1%, the US at 7% and the world at 5%. According to the revised IMF forecast on June 25, 2020, world growth will slow to 4.9% in 2021 and India's GDP growth will slow to 4.5%.

Impact of Covid-19 on Maharashtra's Economic Growth:

As the lockdown continues across the country to deal with the corona crisis, the state government's coffers have fallen into a pitfall of Rs 59,246.15 crore, it will take months for the economy to get back on track. The state government has been facing financial crisis in the last few years and by the end of this year, the debt of the state will increase to Rs 5 lakh 20 thousand 717 crore, according to the statistics of the finance department. Administrative costs are higher than the state's revenue. So while the government is trying to keep the economy afloat, the crisis of corona infection has come to the fore. The flow to the state treasury has come to a complete halt as all transactions have stalled on the back of the corona. Goods and services tax in revenue.

The main source of annual revenue of the state and income (figures in brackets, loss in March, April, May 2020 in Cr)

Department	Excepted Income	Loss
Other Taxes on Goods and Services	1519.37	379.84
Taxes and Charges on Electricity	9500	2375
Tax on goods and cargo	1760	440
Tax on motor vehicle	9500	2375
State Excise	19225.13	4806.28
Customs	3002.77	750.69
State GST	107146.27	26786.56
Land Revenue	4000	999.9
Stamp & Registration Fee	30130.77	7532.69

Source: News paper

Sangli is a district of Maharashtra state in west-central India. Sangli city is the district headquarters. Sangli District is located in the western part of Maharashtra. Sangli district has distinct kind of environment. Sangli District is composed of 10 talukas,



Location of Sangli District .

1) Covid -19 Effects on Sangli District freight business:

Corona has hit the freight business, which is already in crisis due to the economic downturn. The wheels of more than three and a half thousand vehicles in the district are stopped. As a result, the world of drivers and cleaners who depend on this business has come to a standstill. The Corona crisis is estimated to have cost transporters more than Rs 250 crore. Considering that Sangli, there are a large number of sugar factories in the district and the sugar and jiggery produced here are transported to Mumbai. Apart from this, raw and finished goods are also transported through industrial establishments. There are 20,000 freight vehicles in the district. Eight and a half thousand big trucks are for freight, while 12 thousand vehicles are light and medium type. Of these, two and a half thousand vehicles are used for agriculture and transport of sugarcane, while two to three thousand vehicles are closed due to lack of drivers. The remaining three to three and a half thousand vehicles are transporting goods to the local gas market, state and other Corona has made the business even more difficult. Many have taken out loans to buy vehicles. They will have to pay the loan installments sooner or later. Therefore, the financial difficulties of the freighters will increase. The central government has assured that steps will be taken to provide relief to the freighters. March, April, and May are the three months that are truly the harvest season for transporters. Thirty to thirty five percent of the total area is generated in three months in three months. But due to corona, the turnover has come to a standstill.

2) Covid -19 Effects on Agricultural Sectors.

The effect of Covid 19 on agriculture has been studied in different villages in Sangli district of Maharashtra. This shows that farmers have suffered losses in transportation and sale of grains and other agricultural commodities. The fall in prices of lockdown has taken a toll on farmers in the field of agricultural production and milk production, which has led to a debt crisis.

a) Effects on Watermelon crop :

Watermelon is a native fruit that cools the body in the sun. There is a demand for cooling watermelon, there is also a rise, but the farmers who grow it are facing financial difficulties. Traders are refusing to buy watermelons, citing delays. These clicks of the corona are hitting the farmers harder than the sun. Farmers in Wangi and Kadegaon areas cultivate watermelon keeping in view the Pune market in the district. With good customers in urban areas every year, traders also come to the place and buy tons of watermelons. Wangi, Kadegaon on drainage land and seasonal water.

Watermelon has been planted on an area of one and a half to two hundred acres in the area. Watermelon has been planted on an area of one and a half to two hundred acres in the area. Watermelon has been planted on an area of one and a half to two hundred acres in the area. Vehicles selling Watermelon are circulating in the city today. But even if the rate is always the same, how much money does the actual farmer get? Needy farmers do not buy even two rupees a kilo, but in the market it is being made ten rupees. The farmer who produces by sweating in the soil is poor on the one hand, and the middlemen are merchant goods on the other. The war that has been waged to face the Corona crisis has hit the farming business hardest. Since there is no storage industry for processing or processing of agricultural commodities, there is no alternative but to show the market immediately. Due to lack of transportation, it is rotting in the field. Farmers have spent lakhs of rupees for watermelon. For this, they have taken loans from banks and private lenders; But Watermelon has a mountain of debt of lakhs of rupees on its head due to lack of rates. They are worried about repaying the loan.

b) Effects on Soybean

Soybean is a kharif crop. The kharif crop is harvested in October. It is a major cash crop. Lockdown has kept their goods in high esteem rather than getting higher prices, but soybean prices are falling and on the other hand, soybeans are facing a double-edged sword crisis due to weight loss. . It seems that farmers have to produce.

c) Effects on Vegetables and fruit

Fruits and vegetables are perishable crops and cannot be stored for long. Inter-state transport and international traffic came to a complete standstill during the Lok Down, causing serious problems for farmers in selling their produce. Farmers' goods have been sold at very low prices or their produce has been wasted

d) Impact on Debt and Credit

Government of Maharashtra announced debt waiver scheme for farmers but due to lockdown, debt waiver process. New crop loan disbursement process is delayed; survey suggests farmers are borrowing from private lenders or relatives.

e) Effects on Animal Husbandry

Farmers in the village have about two to three animals per family - cows or buffaloes. It was Rs 30 per liter but it dropped to Rs 20-22 per liter. Investment decisions like building sheds for pets, buying new tractors are delayed. Awareness and research can be made available to farmers on alternative methods of storing perishable crops. Onion processing method. Providing market information. Farmers get prices through WhatsApp group or from their family and friends. They are not sure about real time pricing and do not know about it. Due to lack of information, farmers have less information about market prices.

F) Effects on Flowers

Due to the lockdown, the business of selling flowers has come to a standstill. Millions of them lost their jobs. At the same time, even though farmers have to fertilize flowers, it is expensive. Flowers have a relationship with human life, its emotions. In the journey from birth to death, flowers are used to express the moments of happiness and sorrow. Due to the lockdown, only floriculture was affected. The closure of the transport raised the question of transportation of flowers. The flower business has been shut down due to the lockdown. Flowers like Aster, Shewanti, Gladiolus, Mogra, Lily, Marigold, Rose, Nishigandh, Gulchhadi, Galanda etc. are grown in an area of about four thousand hectares in the state.

Future Policy Directions:

It is imperative for the Central and State Governments to prioritize the social sector especially health, shelter, and employment, and poverty, unemployment in their development policies and also in the state fiscal policies. Try to implement the plan. Special strategies and efforts are needed for the development of agriculture and industry. In addition to regularizing the supply of credit to them, efforts should be made to make the right price of goods and marketing system efficient and strong. To provide employment guarantee work for agricultural laborers and workers and to pay wages at increased rates. Provide interest free loans and tools to farmers for farming preparation and work, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, raw materials. Guarantee prices of agricultural and ancillary goods for sale as well as open markets and provide transportation and other necessary facilities. As healthcare is a social service, the government is also responsible for its supply and management progress, modernization and updating. The central and state governments spent only 1.6% of gross domestic product (GDP) on health in 2019, which needs to be increased to 5%.

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