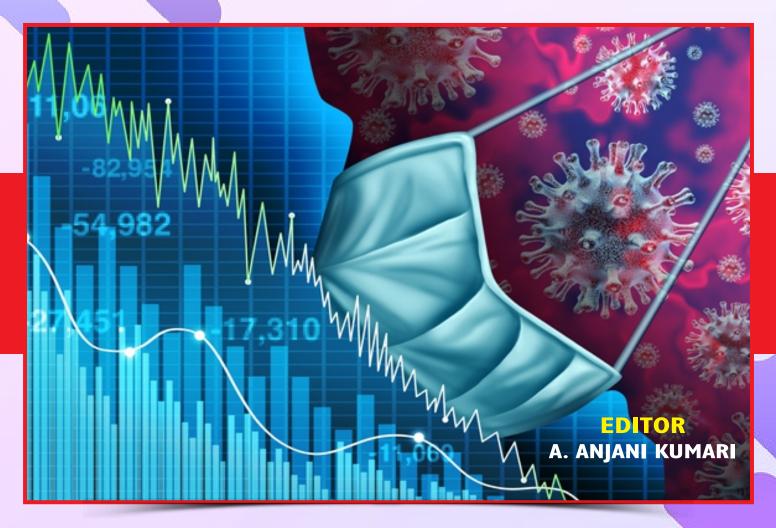
IMPACT OF COVID -19 ON INDIAN BUSINESS & COMMERCE





LOYOLA ACADEMY

Degree & PG College

Old Alwal, Secunderabad - 500010, T.S.

(Autonomous and affiliated to Osmania University)
Re-Accredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC - (III Cycle)
A "College, with Potential for Excellence" by UGC

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON INDIAN BUSINESS & COMMERCE

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON INDIAN BUSINESS & COMMERCE

Editor

Mrs. A. Anjani Kumari

Editorial Committee

Fr. K. Anil Kumar. SJ

Vice Principal - UG Loyola Academy Degree and PG College

P. M. Mamatha Rani

ELP Instructor, Air India

Supported by

Students- B.Com Marketing

Akansha Pawar-2018 Batch

K. Shiv Khoushik-2019 Batch

Anjali M. Maniyal -2019 Batch



Paramount Publishing House

• NEW DELHI • HYDERABAD

All rights are reserved. No part of this publication which is material protected by this copyright notice may not be reproduced or transmitted or utilized or stored in any form or by any means now known or hereinafter invented, electronic, digital or mechanical, including photocopying, scanning, recording or by any information storage or retrieval system, without prior written permission from Paramount Publishing House.

Information contained in this book has been published by Paramount Publishing House, Hyderabad and has been obtained by its Author(s) from sources believed to be reliable and are correct to the best of their knowledge. However, the Publisher is not liable for any errors, omissions or damages arising out of use of this information and specifically disclaim any implied warranties or merchantability or fitness for any particular use. The authors are solely responsible for the contents published in the paper.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON INDIAN BUSINESS & COMMERCE

First Edition - 2021

Copyright © Mrs. A. Anjani Kumari

ISBN: 978-93-90631-61-2

Paramount Publishing House

A-531, H.No. 4-32-521, Phase-1, Allwyn Colony, Kukatpally, Hyderabad - 500 072. Cell.: 7799000082

Sales Offices:

Hyderabad

A-531, H.No. 4-32-521, Phase-1, Allwyn Colony, Kukatpally, Hyderabad - 500 072. Cell.: 7799000082

Visakhapatnam

D.No.28-8-3, First Floor, Opp. Sri Venkateswara Theatre Outgate, Suryabagh, Visakhapatnam-530 002. Phones: 0891-6639247 & 0891-6646082.

New Delhi

C/14, SDIDC Work Centre Jhilmil Colony, New Delhi-100095. Phone: 011-2162365. paramountpublishers@gmail.com | alluriasr2005@yahoo.com

Published by Krishna Prasad Alluri for Paramount Publishing House and printed by him at Sai Thirumala Printers.

Foreword



In the fight against Covid-19, economic activities that require close physical contact have been severely restricted. Governments around the world have put in place containment measures to slow down the rate of infections, including lockdowns, border, closures and restrictions on economic activities .

The Pandemic has gravely wounded the world economy with serious consequences impacting all communities and individuals. Moving rapidly across the borders, along the principal arteries of global economy, the spread of virus has hit global economy the worst paralyzing our economies. While the pandemic may be far from over, it has become clear that transforming global approaches to trade and development cannot be avoided when charting a sustainable course to recovery from the pandemic.

This report highlights the Effects of Pandemic on Indian Business and Commerce and its Various sectors and repercussions. As we embark from Pandemic to Endemic, this journey continues, anticipating silverline in future. It is only through cooperation that a better future can be built that is more resilient, inclusive and sustainable. Let's be united in solidarity and hope for a better, fairer and greener future.



Message



Fr Dr S Emmanuel SJ Correspondent

The Economic Impact of Covid-19 has broken the backbone of India and indeed it has been devastating. From April 2020 onwards the trend has been on the decline and India's GDP dropped by a massive 24.4% and it again contracted a further 14.7% by the end of 2020-21 March. Economic recovery has been very weak with GDP rising 0.5% and 1.6% only.

`While analysing Income, consumption, poverty and unemployment in post Covid-19 times. We come out with interesting results. While the macroeconomic statistics provide a snapshot of India's economic position, they hide the large and unequal impacts on households and workers within the country. It is paradoxical to understand that both wealth and income inequality has been on the rise in India. Data s suggest that in 2020, the top 1% of the population held 42.5% of the total wealth, while the bottom 50% had only 2.5% of the total wealth. Postpandemic, the number of poor in India is projected to have more than doubled and the number of people in the middle class to have fallen by a third.

Consumption distribution saw large drops in consumption after the first wave of the pandemic, helping create a new set of people entering poverty. The percentage of poor people in the 2nd lowest quintile of pre-Covid-19 consumption jumped from 32% to 60% within a year. Taking into account the general trend of reduction in poverty, an estimated 230 million people in India have fallen into poverty as a result of the first wave of the pandemic. Year-on-year urban unemployment rate too jumped from 8.8% in April to June 2019 to 20.8% in April to June 2020. This sharp rise in poverty highlights the depth of the crisis. The pandemic has brought severe economic hardship, especially to young individuals who are over-represented in informal work. India has a large share of young people in its workforce and the pandemic has put them at heightened risk of long-term unemployment. This has negative impacts on lifelong earnings and employment prospects.

In such a scenario, publication of this book namely, "Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Business and commerce" is the need of the hour for all those who would like to make an analysis of Indian economy, the status of Indian tourism, entrepreneurship of the informal sector, construction industry etc. Besides this collection of research articles deals with the student world and their online learning and evaluation processes. Researchers have focused on collecting data from the grass roots and surely their findings pave the way for offering new insights. Kudos to the Editor A Anjani Kumari and all the researchers who have contributed their valuable findings for publication. Loyola Academy congratulates the editorial team and the authors.



Message



Fr. L. Joji Reddy SJ Principal

TO SEE EVERYTHING NEW THROUGH THE EYES OF THE MASTER

The outcome of Jesuit quality Education stands on four pillars of conscience, competence compassion and commitment. In his meditative learning. St. Ignatius of Loyola felt that God delt with him like a school master to see things in the eyes of his GURU.

Conscience is the characteristic value that helps the teacher and the learner bring out the hidden wisdom from mother nature when they collaborate in unison. The Universal Teacher consciously delt with the poor and the outcome is the poem "Blessed are the Poor for theirs is the kingdom of God"

Competence is the value that helps Guru and the disciple to unite their minds and hearts to bring forth the best fruits to help the humanity at large. The harvest is full but the labourers are few to uplift the downtrodden, the anayim, the victims of war, pandemic etc.

Compassion is the value that helps instructor and the novice to reach the unreachable in guarding the life and the creation which the creator has invented and created. The disciples helped the guru fetching 5 loaves of bread and 2 fish that could be multiplied and fed thousands of people

Commitment is the value that helps the pedagogue and learner to transform themselves as Agents of change in forming and educating many more for the greater glory of God.

Jesuit education in Loyola Academy is all round education, educating the students as agents of change to bring positive transformation in the society. The education helps the students to realize in the process that they are meant to be men and women for others to bring social transformation through dialogue and interfaith forum.

It adds a lot of multidisciplinary value-added courses to give more apportunities to the students to be trained not only mentally Physically but spiritually. This education helps them to empower themselves with excellence through optimal learning.

The staff, students of PG & UG Council members and the students themselves are vibrant, dynamic in learning and incorporating these above-mentioned values through participatory learning. Vibrancy is understood in that any task assigned to them is done meticulously without missing the point of assigned work and the dynamism is understood in that their vision, mission and goal is clear and they dedicate themselves to achieve goals by applying dynamic nature overlooking the shortcoming and pitfalls

St. Ignatius beautifully brings out in his reflections on triplet question Le, a) what havel done to my master? b) what am I doing? c) yet what have I to do? In our teaching and learning these triple questions play an important role in not only examining of our past, present and future life but helps to discern and commit ourselves more and more to reach the unreachable and to serve the society at large in order to achieve the final task to seek him in the face of the humanity and to attain the satisfaction and bliss.

Every challenging assignment will have an uphill task dedication, responsibility, accountability and passion and love for the task will help a person to come out with flying colours. Dedication can be attained by sitting at the feet of the GURU and learni simplicity act of commitment Responsibility can be envisaged when you believe in the life of the Guru and his deeds and carrying out the task that is been assigned Accountability is the accomplishment of the task with love and passion that could be useful to life and the humanity.

Message



Fr. K. Anil Kumar SJ vice principal

At the outset, I would like to congratulate Mrs. A. Anjanikumari, the editor of the book on Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Business and commerce for taking strenuous efforts to gather various papers from authors. Bear in mind, the pursuit of knowledge (Jnan), wisdom (Pragyaa), and truth (Satya) was always considered in Indian thought and philosophy as the highest human goal. The papers, pertaining to impact of covid-19 on small or big business houses outcomes will enlighten the readers to understand struggles by firms in this pandemic situation. The world is also undergoing now rapid changes in the knowledge landscape. With various dramatic scientific and technological advances, such as the rise of big data, machine learning, and artificial intelligence, many unskilled jobs and firms worldwide may be taken over by machines. The impact of covid-19 is so great that the lives and livelihood of various sectors have been devastated to a great extent. There are many firms which are closed or merged or limping due to various practical issues like shortage of capital, want of personnel etc. How do we cope with these unforeseen and unexpected changes, caused by pandemic situation which is far from over? I am sure, compiled papers by the editor will also throw light on these changes and needed solutions to move forward.

Fr..AnilkumarSJ

Vice-Principal (UG)

Message



Dr. k. Rama Dean of Academics(ug)

The impact of Covid -19 in online education is not so easy as speaking into the microphone at one end, and connecting a laptop and listening in on the other. There are challenges faced at both ends of the spectrum. Most educators across institutions agree that there is a need to invest in creating standardised online education platforms, and not using apps and Google hangouts only, and to train both students and teachers. There is a necessity to introspect on the nature of these platforms and how students are taught using different online tools and methods, while keeping accessibility and equity challenges in mind. There is also the need to understand all this across academic disciplines and institutions. The effects of online education led to the closing down of many schools and colleges due to lack of facilities. It has left many qualified professionals on roads which has directly and indirectly affected the livelihood of many common people. A collective reflection is thus needed to assess the immense impact of the pandemic on the economy, society and people.

I would like to congratulate Mrs. A. Anjani Kumari, the editor of the book on Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Business and commerce.



Contents

S.No	Title of the Paper	Page No.
1.	Impact of Covid 19 on Select Commodity – Dr. Nagarajan P	1
2.	E-Commerce- A Structural Change in Covid-19 - Payal Hinduja	5
3.	Professional Development Amidst COVID19 Pandemic: Blessing in Disguise for Teaching Fraternity – Dr. R. Krishna Vardhan Reddy	9
4.	Budding Opportunities for New Startups in COVID Pandemic — S. Madhavilatha	14
5.	Microfinance Sector Digital Transformation in COVID-19 PANDEMIC – Kumara Swamy Manepalli, Dr. M. Ramkumar	18
6.	A Study on Impact on Lock Down Among College Students at Chennai District $-Dr$. B . $Latha\ Lavanya,\ Indhuja$	21
7.	Impact of Covid-19 on Employment and Micro, Small and Medium Sized Enterprise Sector – K. Anusha	29
8.	Education in COVID 19 Pandemic: Issues and Challenges - M. Swapna	34
9.	Impact of Covid-19 on Commerce and Business in Indian Economy — Dr. N. Maria Das, Dr. K. Krishna Mohan	40
10.	The Impact of Covid-19 on Various Economic Activities — Dr. Veera Swamy Marri	49
11.	Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Online Education in and Around Secunderabad, Telangana – Dr. Ch. Sirisha	54
12.	A Study on Impact of Covid 19 on Construction Industry in India — Rajkumar Reddy. P	67
13.	Examine the Students' Satisfaction on Usage of Online Teaching in UG and PG Colleges at Twin Cities of Telangana - hildamargret	73
14.	A Study on Effect of Income Due to Covid-19 (With Special Reference to Tata Projects Ltd.) - Ch. Krishna Priya	79
15.	Impact of Covid-19 on Travel and Tourism Industry in India - P. Y. Radhika	84
16.	A Study on the Impact of E-Learning - Binnuri Sahithya	88

S.No	Title of the Paper	Page No.
17.	A Study on the Impact of E-Learning During Pandemic — Rajkumar Reddy. P, Karthik G.S	93
18.	Covid-19 and International Trade – Akansha R Pawar, K. Shiv Khoushik	100
19.	Study on Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy - Akansha R Pawar	106
20.	Impact of Covid-19 on Agricultural Sector of Indian Economy - Ankita Pachar, Anjali Maniyal	115
21.	COVID-19 Implications on Socio-Economic Factors of India - Mrs. D. Gurudevi, Mr. P. Poorna Chander	122

Impact of Covid 19 on Select Commodity

Dr. Nagarajan P

Assistant Professor in Commerce, Arignar Anna Govt. Arts College, (On Deputed from Annamalai University)
Namakkal-Tamilnadu 637002
Email: pn6464@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak are still unfolding, the pandemic has already had significant effects on the economies of most countries and international financial and commodity markets. After growing by 2.9 percent in 2019, the global economy was expected to expand by 3.3 percent in 2020, but COVID-19 broke out, causing shockwaves around the world. According to the storey, during the start of the COVID19 epidemic, the monthly price of crude oil plunged by about 50% to a historic low, with certain benchmarks trading at negative values. (ii) Metal prices decreased as well, with zinc and copper prices dropping the greatest, both of which were directly linked to the global economic recession. Despite the fact that it has been more than a year since many countries imposed shutdown measures to curb the spread of COVID-19, its impact on commodity markets remains significant. Panic buying, stockpiling, and protectionism are all effects of these constraints on commodity markets. In general the Commodity prices are inherently volatile since they respond rapidly to several unpredictable factors including labour strikes, weather conditions, foreign exchange rates, speculations, inflation, inter alia. (Goldman Sachs, 2020). According to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Commission (2020), the spread of the virus has had negative economic impacts on commodity prices which are influenced exogenously.

Key words: Covid 19, Pandemic, Commodity, Global Economic

INTRODUCTION

The impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak are still unfolding, the pandemic has already had significant effects on the economies of most countries and international financial and commodity markets. After growing by 2.9 percent in 2019, the global economy was expected to increase by 3.3 percent in 2020, but COVID-19 broke out, causing shockwaves around the world. According to the storey, during the start of the COVID19 epidemic, the monthly price of crude oil plunged by about 50% to a historic low, with certain benchmarks trading at negative values. (ii) Metal prices decreased as well, with zinc and copper prices dropping the greatest, both of which were directly linked to the global economic recession. So Commodity prices globally are down significantly since the coronavirus outbreak .

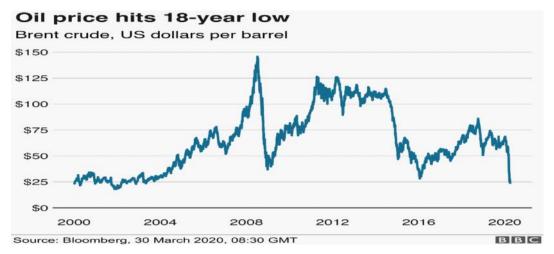
OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To study the impact of coivd-19 pandemic on select commodity prices at global

IMAPACT ON CRUDEOIL

Countries who are net oil exporters are facing a historic double blow: a worldwide economic slowdown brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic, and an oil market meltdown, with the benchmark price for US crude oil, the West Texas Intermediate, briefly falling below zero for the first time in history (in April 2020). Based on an

oil price of USD 30 per barrel, oil and gas revenues in 2020 are expected to plummet by 50 to 85 percent compared to 2019.



IMPACT ON PRECIOUS METALS

In the financial markets, gold and silver are effective hedges against systemic risk and uncertainty. When the value of global equities falls, gold and silver prices tend to do better. This was true throughout the early 2000s dot-com bubble, the 2008 global financial crisis, and now the 2020 coronavirus recession.

Last spring, when COVID-19 spread over the world, investors flocked to precious metals as a financial safe haven. By early August, gold had risen to over \$2,000, up more than 30% from the start of the year. During the same time span, silver increased by more than 50%, reflecting the usual correlation between precious metals during times of financial instability or volatility.

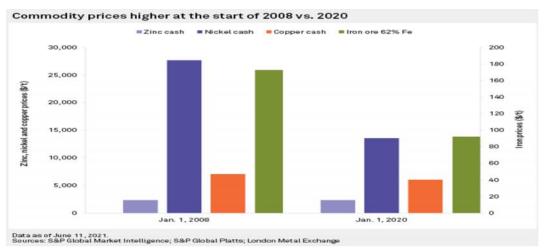
The function of precious metals in the fight against COVID-19 is not limited to providing financial security. The healthcare industry accounts for about 3-5 percent of the total precious metals market.



IMPACT ON BASE METALS

The COVID-19 pandemic, which began in March 2020, caused a sharp drop in metals prices, owing to a drop in demand. Mine closures and a wave of capital spending cuts in the mining sector also impacted short- and long-term supply.

Closures of refineries, smelters, and mines, as well as limitations on worker mobility and activity, impacted industrial metals supply. In South America, zinc and copper were the hardest hit, with Peru's principal supplier, the government, imposing the longest government-enforced mine closures, from March to early June 2020. Iron ore, nickel, lithium and cobalt mines were comparatively less affected by stoppages and restrictions globally.



CONCLUSION

However, since the June quarter of that year, the recovery in industrial metals prices has gained traction, owing to rising Chinese demand fueled by an infrastructure-led stimulus programme. As consumer spending began to rebound in the second half, this bolstered demand for iron ore, copper, and zinc, followed by nickel and cobalt. Rising vehicle fleet electrification and an acceleration of the green revolution boosted investor confidence in nickel and cobalt, but supply concerns about a long-term lack of battery-grade nickel and cobalt logistical difficulties in Africa supported higher prices.

REFERENCES

- Hillary C. Ezeaku, Simplice A. Asongu & Joseph Nnanna(2020), "Volatility of International Commodity Prices in Times of Covid-19: Effects of Oil Supply and Global Demand Shocks", African Governance and Development Institute. Retrieved from https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/107544/1/MPRA_paper_107544.pdf
- 2. https://www.mintecglobal.com/top-stories/covid-19-commodity-impact-analysis-april-2021
- 3. https://www.fastmarkets.com/commodities/coronavirus
- 4. https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2021/04/20/commodity-prices-to-stabilize-after-early-2021
- https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/11/commodity-markets-economics-charts-oil-energy-metals-gold-food-covid-19coronavirus-pandemic/
- 6. https://www.spglobal.com/platts/en/commodities/oil
- 7. Report of IBRD (2020), "Impact of Covid-19 on commodity markets heaviest on Energy prices: lower oil Demad likely to persist beyond 2021. Press Release No: 2021/047/Efi
- 8. https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2020/10/22/impact-of-covid-19-on-commodity-markets-heaviest-on-energy-prices-lower-oil-demand-likely-to-persist-beyond-2021
- 9. https://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/the-impact-of-coronavirus-covid-19-and-the-global-oil-price-shock-on-the-fiscal-position-of-oil-exporting-developing-countries-8bafbd95
- 10. https://www.bbc.com/news/business-52089127

Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Business & Commerce

- 11. https://sprott.com/insights/precious-metals-and-the-fight-against-covid/#
- 12. https://www.forbes.com/sites/theyec/2021/01/13/how-precious-metals-have-performed-during-coronavirus-a-year-in-review/?sh=702ceeb1b171
- 13. https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/markets/commodities/views/precious-metal s-may-be-on-course-to-shine-for-third-straight-year/articleshow/83 231129.cms
- 14. https://www.spglobal.com/marketintelligence/en/news-insights/research/impact-of-covid-19-pandemic-on-industrial-metals-markets-one-year-on
- 15. https://blogs.worldbank.org/climatechange/planning-economic-recovery-covid-19-coronavirus-sustainability-checklist-policymakers.

E-Commerce- A Structural Change in Covid-19

Payal Hinduja

Assistant Professor, St. Paul College, Ulhasnagar-421004, Email- payalhinuja@stpaulcollege.co.in

ABSTRACT

The study focuses on how the COVID-19 has created the problem for business and commerce and how this problem has accelerated the growth of e-commerce in new firms, retail outlets, educational institutions, customers and product types, This is possibly a long-term shifts in e-commerce transactions from luxury goods and services to daily needs. This study also highlights how policymakers can achieve digital transformation in retail and related environments to support business adaptation and improve social confusion, while ensuring that no one is left behind.

Keywords: e-commerce, covid-19, layout change, Digital Payment

1. INTRODUCTION

The spread of the Covid-19 epidemic has wreaked havoc on the Indian economy by setting various stages of closure. In the first quarter of the 2021 financial year India's gross domestic product declined by 23.9 percent during the closure of the coronavirus. The disease has led to unprecedented restrictions on businesses, industries and services. Although the loss of jobs has halted many economic activities and led to the loss of jobs for millions of people and streams of money, setting the e-commerce point in India, has forced the need for high quality recording, cooking new buyers and sellers on digital platforms, and the promise of sustainable player growth. The Indian e-commerce market has been one of the biggest beneficiaries of the epidemic. The epidemic has brought about a "structural change" in consumer behavior by many customers and businesses based on e-commerce. Not only Industries, retailers but also educational institutions have decided to embrace the practice and create new learning opportunities for their students' businesses. There is a huge increase in E-commerce in almost all sectors thanks to Covid-19.

According to a recent report from Marketer, India's leading market research company, India, with an average growth rate of 27% in sales, is expected to be at the top of the ecommerce market by 2021. The Commerce market in India is growing at an alarming rate. The explosion of Smartphones and the deep penetration of high-speed internet connections have emerged as a catalyst for the growth of trade in the country.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- Learn the reasons for the sudden growth of E Commerce.
- Learning growing styles in Indian Ecommerce thanks to covid-19.
- Exploring various e-commerce related issues.
- Analyzing trade-related problems.
- Suggest other ways to solve the e-commerce problem.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Due to the negative impact of Covid-19, a second source of data was used for the current study. Information is collected from research journals, books, journals and information available online.

4. EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON E-COMMERCE.

E-commerce has been in India since the 19th century and has grown steadily despite the many benefits. This was because of the difficulties people face when shopping and advertising online. but since the outburst of covid-19 the ecommerce got sudden momentum as everything was shut down and the ecommerce came as a savior to everyone. From necessities to luxuries, people switched to online buying. Over 80% of the country's populace, now has access to internet abled devices, and owing to our massive population, it translates to a user base of over half a billion people. The covid-19 has made India a hotbed for internet-based businesses, the largest gainer of which, has been the e-commerce industry.

5. GROWING TRENDS IN INDIAN ECOMMERCE DUE TO COVID-19.

The imposition of social distancing throughout the year, has created a demand for a large base of Smartphones and reliable broadband which introduced e-commerce purchases across the nation, in small towns and cities, brought the aspect of 'online marketing reliance'. The following are changes in ecommerce due to covid-19.

- A complete ban on the sale of unwanted goods within two months has led to a growing demand for ecommerce in India.
- Working from home requires the use of new technology tools and non-contact formats to address unprecedented needs. Analysts say the change in consumer comments is nearing an end to the post-epidemic epidemic.
- Flipkart saw new user growth of about 50 percent shortly after the closure. Flipkart said laptops and desktops have seen a 3X increase in demand by 2020, compared to pre-Covid-19 levels.
- Demand is included in areas such as food, home office essentials such as laptops and headphones, furniture, consumer goods products, health and fitness products, household products, cosmetic products, clothing, toys and books, according to e-trailers.
- Amazon has also seen a similar trend as thousands of Kirana stores and offline stores will also use digital technology to reach customers' doorstep.
- The epidemic has brought about a "structural change" in consumer behavior by many consumers and businesses based on e-commerce. Players like Amazon and Flipkart as well as industry observers have seen the need for social exclusion and security priorities during the epidemic have led to millions of people turning to e-commerce platforms.
- Amazon has seen an increase in demand for cosmetic products, health products, masks and cosmetics and durable products ..., "said an Amazon India spokesman.
- Myntra, the leading online fashion site associated with more than 80 brands and has made efforts to bring it safely to the country just before it closes. In addition to this, we have launched Myntra Studio, which focuses on fashion-related content on their platform to keep their viewers engaged.

6. EFFECTS OF E-COMMERCE SALE ON COVID-19.

I) Positive E-commerce results:

• The growing use of e-commerce in Education

Many educational institutions have decided to mimic the practice and create new business opportunities in their students' businesses. To meet the needs of the industry, schools around the world have begun to develop ecommerce programs. These days, we are looking at a wider distribution of e-commerce in higher education, especially in business schools.

Change job opportunities

The ongoing epidemic has made the e-commerce business reach incredible numbers, making a difference in job opportunities. We are currently facing a growing need for talent

Increasing popularity of online payment systems

Most small businesses in all sectors are struggling in 2020. But now a year later, adopting commercials and online payment systems has played a major role in keeping those businesses afloat. Digital payment transactions increased by 76 percent in January-Feb-March 2021.

Change of work Pattern

We all know that locking has completely changed the working environment around the world. Working from home has become a relatively new phenomenon and has not only benefited workers to give them the opportunity to work at the lower level of their home but also by employers as it greatly reduces costs for organizations.

Convenience

Locks have been made harder to buy physical goods and services due to the growing risk of ccovid-19. Ecommerce has made it easier as online stores are available 24 * 7.

Ii) Negative Impact of E-commerce

Everyone is not benefitted

The effect of the COVID-19 problem in e-commerce is not the same for all product categories or vendors. The increase in demand was noted for items related to personal protection (e.g. disposable gloves), household chores, groceries or ICT equipment, while the demand decreased for items related to travel, sports or formal clothing (e.g. Suitcases, bridal gowns, gym bags, etc.) And the demand for fashion has diminished as a result of working from home.

Halt in transportation

Opportunities, however, come with new challenges. A nationwide downgrade brought goods to a halt and the movement of workers suspended. There were initial hiccups with e-commerce companies struggling to complete the delivery even though orders were piled up.

• The threat to the retail market

A sudden change in consumer purchases due to the e-commerce market is constantly expanding the world. At this point, it has led to the demolition of thousands of retailers.

Elimination of middle men

Ecommerce leads to direct purchases of goods from the supplier thus eliminating mediators and this leads to significant job losses for them.

7. FINDING AND SUGGESTIONS

According to the survey, the following is a list of other findings and suggestions:

- Closing the digital divide that exists among people, for example by expanding affordable and quality broadband
 in rural and unrestricted areas, increasing investment, and promoting trust and access to participation in ecommerce.
- Ensure that SMEs and retail markets can participate in e-commerce, for example by providing policy, legal
 or financial policies for the conduct of various sales.
- Also Steps also need to be taken from secure and secure payments so that the electronic wallet can transfer
 and credit card customs can be transformed and deposited in India.

8. CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, it can be concluded that the ecommerce has flourished in India to a large extent in Covid-19. Perception towards online shopping is getting better in India. Almost every sector be it a banking sector, education sector, Insurance sector, entertainment industry has switched to online making ecommerce a success. There are certain challenges like delay in delivery, refund option, retail layoffs etc. but despite of these challenges, there has been a structural shift in demand from consumers owing to the outbreak of covid-19 and now there is no turning back as the benefits of ecommerce are more than its negative effects, thus I want to conclude that E-commerce is the near future of India.

9. REFERENCES

- 1. https://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/e-commerce-in-the-time-of-covid-19-3a2b78e8/
- 2. https://www.cs-cart.com/blog/opportunities-for-e-commerce-in-education/
- 3. https://yourstory.com/2021/01/covid-19-positive-shift-ecommerce-flipkart-kalyan-krishnamurthy/amp
- 4. https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/national/lockdown-proved-inflection-point-for-e-commerce-in-india/article34148745.ece
- 5. https://www.mytotalretail.com/article/the-double-sided-impact-of-covid-19-on-e-commerce/

Professional Development Amidst COVID19 Pandemic: Blessing in Disguise for Teaching Fraternity

Dr. R. Krishna Vardhan Reddy

Associate Professor, Badruka College PG Centre, Kachiguda , Hyderabad-500027. Email: rkvreddy.badruka@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

It is known fact that the 2020 is the year of the coronavirus pandemic and extending even in the year 2021, it is evident to us that all the mankind is fighting the virus. It changed the way of life, isolated and locked every family, and greatly damaged health, wealth, and well-being. This is simply a war, but in this war, we are all on the same side. Like any other aspect of daily life, people need to be ready with strategies, schools, colleges, and universities have also developed innovative tools and technologies, so the teaching and learning process never stops. In recent months, the structure of learning has undergone tremendous changes. Despite being restricted by the COVID 19 pandemic, schools, colleges, and universities use different online applications (such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams, Google meet, etc.) to ensure that students' learning process stays uninterrupted and moves quickly. The teacher has ensured that all students adapt to the changes to continue learning. They work with students as individuals and in groups. It is a matter of course that we pay tribute to the doctors, nurses, health workers and other first responders who have worked hard and made great achievements during this period. It is evident that teachers are the first responders of education, and their efforts should be recognized, we must praise students also who are competently encouraged by their parents, they have been the emerging warriors. Despite the challenges and a lot of woes due to the Covid-19, there is a silver lining too. Yes, there are upsides that can let the educators make this lockdown period much more productive, competent, and enjoyable. The present research highlights on professional development activities carried out by teaching fraternity in the amidst of COVID 19 pandemic lockdown.

Keywords: COVID 19 Pandemic, Faculty, Loch Down, Professional Development, Reengineering Teaching skills, Work from Home

INTRODUCTION

There are many bizarre instances we have undergone in these unprecedented times. The scenario of teaching from home and with online system for teaching, learning, and progressing in academics has sprung many techies in the market. Though online learning was never new to the education since the introduction of ICT in the schools, colleges, and universities but post COVID19 there has been sudden paradigm shift completely into online education system. This has become a prerequisite rather than being an option to be opted for. In fact the government proposing lockdown with the increasing cases and schools reopening dates being postponed again the online education system is the only option to be considered for progression in academics. In Recent Times, there has been many questions raised on the effectiveness of the online education system being delivered and the capabilities of the teaching fraternity were put to test. There has been a load on physical and mental health of students being unexposed to extracurricular activities. It is very crucial to carry the momentum of adaptability throughout such times and remain unaffected. The future of education system lies in adapting the hybrid learning processes with

the combination of online and offline education. The teaching fraternity is now gearing up to give the powerful learning experiences to the students by constantly updating, upgrading and matching to the changing requirements and situational demands.

Closure of Schools and colleges has a cataclysmic impact on Education System:: UNESCO agency studies have summarized a number of such impacts on the educations systems that are as follows:

- It has Interrupted learning
- Has given Confusion and stress for students and faculty members
- Parents unprepared for distance and residential schooling
- Challenges making, maintaining, and up distance learning
- Unintended strain on health-care systems
- Increased pressure on colleges and college systems that stay open
- Rise in dropout rates of students
- Increased exposure to violence and exploitation among staff and students
- Social isolation
- Challenges measurement and validating learning

Positive Impact of COVID19 Pandemic educations system:

- Personalized attention and continuous supervising by using technology
- Increased flexibility for students to learn at their own pace
- Saves precious time, cash and energy spent on traveling long distances
- Technology for customized learning expertise
- Becoming independent learners

Literature review: Since the topic of COVID 19 pandemic is spanning across the last two years not much of scientific literature was found, various titles referring to the COVID pandemic and its impact on various fronts like, issues and challenges in FMCG & Retail Vardhan (2020) and how the demand for various products and services has grown was highlighted in the paper on Organic Food: A buzz word in COVID 19 pandemic Vardhan (2020) were referred alongwith the following.

Khan, (2020), expressed his view in a blog that "People typically say that this corona virus may be a divine penalisation that unleashed on human race. It has unfolded wild and became the reason behind negativity, distress and despair within the minds of individuals round the globe. He says that man had become way too reckless in his pursuit of materialism and this pandemic is like being nudged out of his reverie. If we have a tendency to perceive its importance, it might seem to be a second lease of life that is given to awaken man's mind and compel him to rethink concerning his life's priorities as a result of in rethinking lies the key of learning and discovering new concepts. This pandemic, therefore, may be a blessing in disguise which can facilitate man re-plan, course-correct and build a positive approach to life".

Narasimha Jayakumar (2020) expressed his read that "Preparing to bring the simplest of on-line education into the room by taking advantage of the technology at hand, firms are going to be observing power train up to supply the scholars powerful learning expertise. It should be observed that whereas pure play edu-tech startups

are witnessing associate exponential adoption of on-line learning thanks to the pandemic, it's abundant easier for ancient offline players to launch a hybrid model of education and adopt the mingling learning approach given the supply of physical below and set-up. So, redoubled action on the edu-tech scene could be a blessing for offline education brands because it helps to additional fine-tune the net learning expertise on provide to the scholars. As a result, once students acquire contact with the hybrid model of learning, they get a superlative, versatile and fascinating experience".

Vardhan (2020) in his chapter explained how COVID 19 crises has brought life into such a miserable situation, he emphasized that there is a silver line of hope in such distress, his theme of chapter emphasized on how this pandemic will be a blessing in disguise for entrepreneurs in India. He suggests that entrepreneurs should consider every situation as an opportunity for healthy growth and development and expected them to prepare their mindset accordingly to get reinforced with such situations.

Upadhyay (2020), expressed her views as "Learning isn't reserved for those attending faculties and schools, it's a womb-to-tomb activity that adds values to our lives and this is often seen once students ar schooled through on-line method. Government has return up with several e learning apps like Diksha app, e-Balbharti app, e-Pathshala, Swayam, Swayam Prabha, Google room, Google Hangouts, PODCAST, National Digital Library, international Digital Library and Doordarshan National Live Stream, CCT (creative and demanding thinking) queries, Talking Books (for special children), Balbharti YouTube channel, and NROER (National Repository of Opened academic Resources) that created learning terribly attention-grabbing. Thanks to unfold of corona virus life are not getting to be static, Asian nation our country is ceaselessly evolving. So as to match the pace of challenges, India is reinventing itself at each stage. Albeit entire world is attacked by the Pandemic, our learning should continue across our period of time, so we tend to live genuinely, meaningfully, and gleefully. So once we open ourselves to new learning at each stage of life, we will keep mentally match, upgrade our skills and answer new challenges effectively. Thus by encouraging on-line teaching learning method by the Govt of India throughout this era of COVID 19, helped students to not examine learning as associate arduous task, however let's encourage ourselves to welcome it as associate integral a part of life. At intervals the method of incessant learning lies the key of living the journey known as life, to its fullest. Corona has schooled us a ton of things. Investment publically health, personal hygiene, Sensitivity, cooperation, collaboration, digitally literate, humanity, national integration and patriotism".

Vardhan (2021) in his chapter reveal that teaching and learning are regarded as continuous process of upgrading, updating, and improving one's life, he emphasized that learning on continuous basis makes individuals to elevate the potential for better earning and professional growth. He concluded that COVID 19 pandemic has brought an opportunity in its fold with new trends, new perspectives, and new models of learning.

Objectives of the study: The present study focuses on the following primary objectives:

- To study the impact of COVID 19 Pandemic on teaching and learning process,
- To explore the pros and cons of lockdown on teaching and learning process
- To find out how the teaching fraternity has used the pandemic lockdown time for professional development.

Research Methodology: This study is descriptive in nature and is concept based. The researcher has considered the primary data collected in the form of views and opinions of teaching fraternity by conducting personal interviews with a sample size of ninety seven teachers and faculty members and further by exploring the secondary data available in the form of articles, books, websites, magazines, journals and newspapers. The observations were consolidated by using simple statistical tools and inferences were drawn.

Discussion: Even though on-line education cannot replace physical class room education because of the customized nature of attention and face to face interactions, it is a superior supplement to the brick- and- mortar model of education. There is a desire to revamp this pedagogy to impeccably integrate on-line learning into thought education. Equally vital is that they got to devise a top quality benchmark for education suppliers. As on date, the e-learning has proved itself as a boon for urban areas. It ought to be any dilated to serve the agricultural and underserved hinterlands also because the alternative sections of society. New-age technologies like computer science, Machine Learning, video game among others is instrumental in bridging the crucial gaps. The continued COVID 19 crisis has given a chance to rethink the implanted schoolroom mode of education and underscored the importance of on-line learning.

A replacement hybrid/blended model that is mix of each on-line associated ancient model is an order of the day. It is been a good radical because it has enabled numerous stakeholders to collaborate and assess the gaps and shortcomings within the typical model. The COVID 19 pandemic could also be simply the tipping purpose for reform of the Indian education system.

Findings: Significant numbers of faculty members were positive in their opinion and said that COVID 19 Pandemic has helped them in following ways:

- Since it was lockdown and teachers had the option to work from home, teachers have expressed that they
 had enough time to focus on updating themselves by attending Faculty Development Programs, Seminars,
 Webinars, Conferences, Paper presentations, Publications on online mode.
- 2. Significant number of colleges and schools have conducted and organized webinars, seminars, online tests and workshops for students and faculty to engage and encourage the talent
- 3. Schools and colleges have conducted special sessions to educate the faculty and students on various fronts like doing research, conduct of classes online, online surveys etc.
- 4. Schools and colleges have conducted special drives online for getting connected to the staff and students on a regular mode by using various learning management systems.
- 5. New modes and methods of training and developments were introduced to facilitate the learning.
- 6. Faculty could do many online short term courses and annual refresher courses online
- 7. Helped the faculty to get certified on various domains through online mode, which are flexible and affordable
- 8. Significant number of faculty members expressed that they are spending majority of time on internet for education and entertainment in a day.
- 9. Made majority of individuals to become technically savvy.
- 10. College and schools management has expressed their satisfaction towards the savings in respect of regular expenditures what they were incurring pre corona time.

Conclusion: From the research it is concluded that pandemics and epidemics are regarded as two sides of a coin as it has pros and cons, these pandemics and epidemics will create not only the challenges to mankind on pessimistic side, but also on the optimistic side makes the life more interesting, it gives a scope for reengineering and immunizing themselves constantly, developing and overcoming them and on contrary makes the life more meaningful and value based. It builds love for continuous learning and resilience for teaching fraternity which is very much essential for great accomplishments in the future far and wide beyond timeline of this temporary COVID 19 pandemic. History will remember how teaching fraternity has reacted to these circumstances today,

how their character was shaped and perhaps how they transformed themselves into competent work force and better human beings with compassion and overall, intellectually developed work force.

REFERENCES:

- 1. Dr.R. Krishna Vardhan Reddy (2020), "Impact of COVID 19 Pandemic on Indian FMCG Industry: Issues and Challenges", Book Titled "Business Management Practices Emerging Trend", First Edition: 2020, Archers and Elevators Publishing House, Bangalore, with ISBN number: 978-81-947738-5-6.
- 2. Dr. Minaxi Upadhyay, (2020) "The Pandemic is Changing Face of Education", Source: https://toistudent.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/news/educators-speak/the-pandemic-is-changing-face-of-education/54276.html.
- 3. Maulana Wahiddudin Khan, (2020), "Corona virus: A blessing in disguise", May 31, 2020, Source: https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/blogs/pearls-of-wisdom/coronavirus-a-blessing-in-disguise/
- 4. Dr.R. Krishna Vardhan Reddy (2020), "Organic Food: A Buzzword in COVID19 Pandemic", Book Titled "Multidisciplinary Subjects for Research-III", First Edition Volume -2: December 2020, Red Shine Publication, with ISBN number: 978-1-716-36287-3 Dip: 18.20/716362873.
- 5. Narasimha Jayakumar, (2020), "Online versus Offline Education: Amid Edtech Boom, Covid 19 Pandemic is blessing in disguise for traditional players too", Aug 31,2020, Internet Source: https://www.financialexpress.com/industry/sme/cafe-sme/online-vs-offline-education-amid-edtech-boom-covid-is-blessing-in-disguise-for-traditional-players-too/2070242/
- 6. https://www.hindustantimes.com/delhi/despite-curbs-learning-process-is-on/story-0gm52k9ikn7yeUusfpn9
- 7. Dr.R. Krishna Vardhan Reddy (2021), "The Changing Face of Education in COVID19 Pandemic Era", Book Titled "Covid-19 Crisis and India", First Edition: January 2021, ISBN number:978-81-952607-7-5.
- 8. Dr.R. Krishna Vardhan Reddy (2020), "COVID 19 Pandemic-A Blessing in Disguise for Entrepreneurship Development in India", in a book Titled "Entrepreneurship Amidst Pandemic COVID19", First Edition: December 2020, with ISBN number: 978-93-89914-95.

Budding Opportunities for New Startups in COVID Pandemic

S. Madhavilatha

Associate Professor, Badruka College PG Centre, Email: madhu1983sangem@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The paper focused on the study of COVID -19 impacts on new Start-ups and upcoming entrepreneurs with various hurdles in their existing ventures and how they are facing the present challenging situation for survival. The study also concentrated on common problems of huge number of small and medium scale business units during pandemic and what are the supportive facilities Implemented by the government to protect them in terms of strengthening financial needs and other major areas to assist them through MSME programs,

Key words: COVID-19, Entrepreneurs, Government support, Opportunities, Pandemic.

INTRODUCTION

The activity of an individual or group of individuals to set up a new venture by accepting the financial risks and uncertainty of returns on business investment is called as an entrepreneurship.

This paper mainly focused on identifying the major impacts of COVID-19 on small and medium scale units and suitable supportive remedies implemented by the government to overcome this situation.

This study also discussed about the Pandemic lock down how it made a serious problem for day to day business units to run their transactions.

OBJECTIVES

- To identify the major huddles of small and medium scale industries during pandemic.
- To examine the main impact of lock down on small entrepreneurs.
- To study about various problems of entrepreneurs like Finance, marketing and other business related activities and measures implemented by the Government.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The analysis is mainly based on secondary data as a descriptive study.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Prattipati, 2020: By conducting many women empowerment activities regularly is struggling hard to transform poor women lives into ecological occupations. They have transformed many tribal and rural women in to social entrepreneurs by making them take the activities like vegetable cultivation, millets cultivation and processing, turmeric processing and broom stick making. Many women are running their RO (reverse osmosis) water plants, livestock farms and meeseva- centers. They are empowering women into potential entrepreneurs.

Saroja, 2020: Many studies concentrated on the role of women entrepreneurship, challenges, opportunities and problems of entrepreneurship in general. More specifically, the research gap is identified with reference to Telangana State; the study is expected to fill the gap with new effort to trace out the scenario of women entrepreneurship in Telangana with special focus on the structure, performance, problems in Women entrepreneurship in Telangana and impact of Women entrepreneurship etc. Since, majority of the women entrepreneurs in Telangana state are engaged in micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs).

Parmar, 2021: Women become aware to gain various benefits from government and local. Social institution and brought positive changes in the lifestyle. The position of women is always considered secondary but after becoming an entrepreneur, woman has ascending position in their families, societies, and in other fields like areas of decision-making, Lifestyle, behavior, and relation with community. Their perspective related women entrepreneurship is changed, and they enhance their knowledge in local policy making apart from these their leadership competences and status of Women can be developed through entrepreneurship. The global fund for women-Status of Women around the World reported that Grants from the Global Fund for Women support. Women's organizations working to stop violence against women, increase girls access to education, advance economic and political opportunity, and improve health.

Pavithra, 2021: The study identified the socio-economic development of women of Mysore district. Increase in the literacy rate of women, decrease in the infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate, huge hospital facilities, large number of employment opportunities for women, great participation of women in political activities and Sthree shakthi have been witnessed in the case study.

Johnson, 2021: Women entrepreneurship must be moulded properly with entrepreneurial traits and skills to meet the changes in trends, challenges in global markets and also be capable to maintain and struggle for superiority in the entrepreneurial field. The study connects the first generation women entrepreneurs and their comparative strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats that can be faced in future.

Madhavilatha. S, 2020: Women entrepreneurship in developing countries is especially in danger, as women's anticipated vulnerability through the COVID-19 will likely be exacerbated to draw in contribution that highlights the assorted geographical, political and institutional contexts which women entrepreneurs are operating during COVID-19 pandemic. Increase in revenue was driven by two factors: Increased relevance of specific products and services during the crisis and a rapid realignment of the business model to handle immediate needs.

DISCUSSION:

- 1,759 startups have been launched this year which range from different platforms especially in healthtech, edtech and e-Business focused their business to cater the Covid-19 market, fresh ideas were also created to suit similar needs.
- The pandemic is still uncontrolled and has spelt disaster for many small and medium businesses. Many
 entrepreneurs who were planning to launch their companies in this situation either postponed the idea or
 drop the decision.
- Large numbers of small and medium businesses were shut down across the country last year, due to the impact of COVID-pandemic. Many of the people were lost their jobs livelihoods as a result.
- Link between the present crisis and entrepreneurship focuses specifically on small businesses based on strategies. Those small business owners can employ business opportunities that are available in these new market conditions. Why and how creativity and innovation can help to moderate the impact of such crisis on business and highlights why business continuity is especially crucial to family-owned businesses.

- The difficulty of challenges faced by the entrepreneurs based on the stage of their entrepreneurial journey. The effect of COVID-19 on businesses has been large and tremendously negative, and effects can vary related to business characteristics, like industry, and business owner characteristics like competition. During the pandemic, entrepreneurs with a new business were affected more than the existing business.
- Entrepreneurs were facing a top level challenge in finding new customers to start the business during COVID-19.
- Access of required finance during COVID-19 conditions was a bigger challenge for entrepreneurs compared to entrepreneurs with a well settled business.
- Approximately half of entrepreneurs with a new business less than a year old, identified laws, policies, and
 regulations as a challenge. And few reported that acquire skilled employees, to identify suitable technology,
 networks and connections was a challenge. Some of them reported information, education, or knowledge
 necessary for running a business as a challenge. And others noticed that location, region, or geography as a
 challenge.
- The extensive economic effects of the crisis have changed consumer demand and behavior, and its global impact has implications for supply chains.
- Entrepreneurs were facing various problems related to health, family's maintenance, employees' salaries, and customers, an economic recession, a new and more complicated policy and regulatory environment. The government has been pushing the Make-in-India program and that is favorable to entrepreneurship. Small entrepreneurs are benefited from a range of advantageous policies including single-window clearances, government funding, loan policies, tax sops etc. Women entrepreneurs will also thrive on the back of favorable policies. Aware of the way start-ups have shaped up during the pandemic,
- Amidst the lockdown when people were standing in long queues at grocery stories, numerous start-ups
 recognized the need of online services and diversified their roots by delivering food items at doorsteps. The
 list includes leading start-ups like Flipkart, Yatra and Snapdeal.
- An entrepreneur is perceptive, and a good decision maker with a necessary quality of entrepreneurship is quick decision making. The reason behind characterizing it as art is that every entrepreneur has their own style of decision making based on their strengths like being data-driven, reason-driven, spontaneous, etc.
- An entrepreneur must have commercial expertise. Knowing the business, its processes and trends and having skills to make better decisions based on insights, it helps them understand the impact of day-to-day decision-making on every aspect of the business like technical, financial, operational or sales.
- The pandemic situation affected the start-up ecosystem of India in several ways. The Government has
 initiated a few action plans to leap them back to their foot like grants, debt opportunities and equity for startups combating against COVID-19 effects.
- Government introduced suitable schemes to support for employers who are struggling to pay wages to their employees. To meet working capital requirements government also facilitated Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) to provide financial assistance and stability to Start-ups through schemes like COVID-19 Start-up Assistance Scheme ('CSAS').
- The pandemic has increased the usage of technology to create an innovation-which leads to entrepreneurial ecosystem. Entrepreneurs today are using automation and data analytics to create relevant solutions to a diverse range of issues across industries.

• The impact of the pandemic was excessively higher for women. There is a compounding impact on women's physical and psychological health, as they bore additional caretaking responsibilities in addition to doing other household chores, with little to no support from male members of the family.

CONCLUSION:

Special measures were announced in the COVID-19 incentive package for the MSME sector in May 2020. The government launched a wide-ranging support in the form of collateral-free automatic loans credit-guarantee schemes, debts for promoters, equity support, changing the definitions of MSME to be more comprehensive, promoting e-market linkages and ban on foreign tenders for government procurement to promote and support local businesses. The RBI also offered its support by strengthening financial institutions. COVID-19 measures have been taken forward into the budget of 2021 and have expanded to better support MSME sector. The budget allotted for MSME sector has been doubled compare to last year.

Start-up funding was down and least credit in the wake of sustained lockdowns and demand slowdown. The entrepreneurial spirit was injured big time during the early months of a Black Swan event in Covid-19. Business for majority of entrepreneurs yet to return to pre-COVID levels, has the country's strong entrepreneurial spirit gotten over the COVID-19 impact.

REFERENCES:

- 1. Prattipati, G., 2020. Tribal women entrepreneurs problems and Prospects a Study in Srikakulam District Andhra Pradesh India. [Online] Hdl.handle.net. Available at: http://hdl.handle.net/10603/304875 [Accessed 13 July 2021].
- 2. Saroja, G., 2020. Women Entrepreneurship in Telangana State A Study. [Online] Hdl.handle.net. Available at: http://hdl.handle.net/10603/301451 [Accessed 13 July 2021].
- 3. Parmar, C., 2021. Empowerment of women through entrepreneurship. [Online] Hdl.handle.net. Available at: http://hdl.handle.net/10603/143268 [Accessed 13 July 2021].
- 4. Pavithra, R., 2021. Studies on disparities in socio economic development of women. [Online] Hdl.handle.net. Available at: http://hdl.handle.net/10603/35923 [Accessed 13 July 2021].
- 5. Johnson, M., 2021. SWOT analysis and Success rate of Women Entrepreneurship in MSME sector. [Online] Hdl.handle.net. Available at: http://hdl.handle.net/10603/206202 [Accessed 13 July 2021].
- 6. Madhavilatha, S., 2020. Challenges for Women Entrepreneurs in the Wake of COVID-19 Pandemic. Journal of interdisciplinary cycle research. ISSN number 022-1945, volume 12, issue 11, November 2020.

Microfinance Sector Digital Transformation in COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Kumara Swamy Manepalli¹, Dr. M. Ramkumar²

Research Scholar, Department of Business Administration, Annamali University, Tamil Nadu Asst.Prof. DDE - Management Wing, Annamali University, Tamil Nadu Email: manepalli505@gmail.Com

ABSTRACT

Microfinance industry works on a crude precept of 'Close Contact, Trust and Financing Sustainable Livelihoods'. On one hand it fuels micro and small enterprises; at the same time as on different hand generates employment possibilities in unorganized and prepared region. Banks have been recommended therefore to sell Digital Payments within side the mode of the usage of NEFT, IMPS and UPI as a manner to limit social touch to perform transactions. Investing and mobilizing infrastructure at the floor developing a unbroken virtual enjoy and adopting to their particular desires the ones are the important thing elements so as to force virtual banking into rural India. The record referred to that the potentialities for FinTech in India's economic device in 2021-22 will rely upon the diploma of entrenchment of virtual usage, which is, in turn, contingent upon the resilience of the underlying attractiveness infrastructure, monetary literacy and recognition of the customers and strengthening of the patron safety and cyber safety protocols in place. This article makes a speciality of COVID-19 impact on microfinance area in India.

Key words: Fintech, Protocol, Cyber security, Financial System, NEFT, IMPS, UPI, etc.

INTRODUCTION

Microfinance providers (MFI)-microfinance organizations and other regulated providers, from banks to non-governmental organizations (NGOs)-are under existential threats. The decline in customer profitability may undermine the strong payment culture on which microfinance relies. At the same time, international financial institutions voluntarily or in accordance with the order of the authorities to modify the loan time. Many people are in trouble, customers are not reimbursed, and operating costs have been used up. This makes people question its ability to meet its own debt and liquidity needs. Digital experience during LOCKDOWN- key factors: o Investing o Infrastructure So investing and mobilizing infrastructure on the ground creating a seamless digital experience and adopting to their unique needs those are the key factors that will drive digital banking into rural India. Digital India's jam or jandhan adhaar mobile initiative the 3G and 4G telecom boom in the country have been fertile grounds of growth. The correlation between innovation and evolution in consumer tech and the free availability of high - speed internet has been undeniable and now as India stands at the cusp of the 5G advent. It is any body's guess as to how this will change the face of the economy to shine a light on what rate the internet infrastructure will play in financial inclusion going a head. There is a close correlation between the evolution of consumer technology and internet speed. India is already at the cusp of turning into a full-scale digital economy. It has set an ambitious target of a billion digital transaction a day. How will the advent of 5G become a catalyst for innovation and growth in financial inclusion is remarkable. Lack of pattern in the consistency of the data in the recent past, for different occasions there are massive related transactions have done. People have got into capital conservation mode. So the splurges that happened at the back of the previous opening of the lockdown and the interim second lock down.

METHODOLOGY:

1. Need of the Study:

The social objectives of MFIs are making changes in the standard of living the vulnerable sections of the society it seems to have been gradually eroding.

2. Objective of the Study:

MFIs need to focus on creating a sustainable and measurable microfinance business models with a mandate that is indisputable about both economic and social wellbeing

3. Source of Data:

The article is purely secondary data which includes the opinions of several authors and experts discussion in webinars on financial inclusion

Conversation in context

It is estimated that even during the pandemic, the department employed more than 200,000 local employees and is helping to organize virtual meetings Satisfy customers and their needs for corporate sustainability, financial, government support and integration and even personal health management related to COVID19. Latest report published by Microfinance Institutions Network (MFIN), shows that as on the sector caters 3.22 million rupees for customers with a total loan portfolio of 74,371 rupees This corresponds to an increase in the average loan amount of all active accounts by Rs 22,000, an increase of 6% over the same period last year. The industry is in a strong position in terms of return on investment in terms of currency and social ROI. The amount of funds invested in this industry has reached a large number of customers, with And easy-to-understand livelihood options make the work of social scientists and financial investors more efficient. The report also mentioned that the industry received Rs. 42,140 rupees in debt and rupees. 16,140 crore equity, 33% higher than (in each of the two categories) In the past year, this has shown increased demand for credit and increased lender confidence. During the pandemic we have seen that digital payments was really adopted across age groups and economic startup of the society. In fact, according to reports by 2025 more than 70% of our financial transactions is expected to happen digitally. However, lack of fiber network, low quality internet are turning out to be major hurdle in this growth trajectory. In the month of April & May 2021 micro ATMS are used by people who do not have access to the regular ATMS for cash withdrawals. Lack of internet becoming a major hindrance in acceptance of micro ATMS in India, which again leading to not everybody getting financially included.

Micro ATM Growth in PANDEMIC

The 58 odd crore transaction a month on ATM have come down to half. Micro ATM growth and the challenges in the rural, it has a evolved tech architecture on the NFS (National Financials Switch) back bone built none other by NPCI (National Payments Corporation of India). It is a fabulous backup to AEPS (Adhaar Enabled Payment System) for once and ABS (Anti-lock breaking system) is the backup for ATM, when there is water and ATMS are down under water flooded area protection with prima again built by NPCI is the backbone helping as a BCP (Business Continuity Planning). But in certain areas where the connectivity which adhaar package requires little higher bandwidth micro ATMS on a card swipe and pin are able to cater to it much more easily on the NFS. But there is a caveat while as much as grow there is 115 million debit cards which expired year before last November 2019, because of undefined And moreover, seven and half lakh villages wait this service now. Airtel Payments Bank has been in operation for about five years have got more than 50 million customers but 300 million Indians are on feature phone now. Generally, they use this phone only as calling device. Lack of penetration of smart phone being a big hindrance in the Financial Inclusion. The Bank have 30 million BC Agents

approximately 27 to 28 million customers who transact every month with Airtel Payments Bank. More than 2/3 of them use the assisted mode of doing a transaction. Village customers are mostly using BC agents to deposit/cash withdrawls, buying financial services products, making payments in an offline mode. People are more association with BC Agent so they are preferring BC Method rather than going to a bank 5 to 6 kms and waiting etc.

CONCLUSION:

Digital India's jam or jandhan adhaar mobile initiative the 3G and 4G telecom boom in the country have been fertile grounds of growth. The correlation between innovation and evolution in consumer tech and the free availability of high - speed internet has been undeniable and now as India stands at the cusp of the 5G advent. It is any body's guess as to how this will change the face of the economy to shine a light on what rate the internet infrastructure will play in financial inclusion going a head. NPCI is doing on facial recognition project Finger print is not always the best biometric, because many people in the agriculture sector or those in manual labors, they often loose the distinctive finger print option. Therefore, they are looking at facial recognition. Internet issues can be a major hurdle for this project implementation.

REFERENCES:

- 1. Krishna.D.N.E. Reddy.Dr.M.Sjjudhir Reddy. (2015). A Study on Customers Perception and Satisfaction towards Electronic Banking in Khammam District, IOAR Journal of business and Management, Vol.17, No:12, pp.20-27.
- 2. Kumar Santhosh. (2016) Study of State Bank of India, International Journal of Research Studies in Management, Vol.5, No: 1, pp.65-69.
- 3. Malhan I.V. (2005), ?Trends of building and accessing digital collections and problems of digital divide in the emerging digital area?, Srilankan Journal of Librarianship and Information Management, Vol.2.pp.5-10.
- 4. Putrevu S. (2002), ?Exploring the origins and information processing differences between men and women: implications for advertisers?, Academy of Marketing Review, 6(1) pp.23-25.
- 5. Sandeep Kaur and Amandeep Singh Marwaha (2016) ?Digital Media Reach: A comparative study of rural and urban people in India? IJSRE, Vol.4.Issue.July.pp.5553-5562.
- Karmakar K.G (2000). Rural Credit and Self-Help Groups: Micro Finance Needs and Concepts in India. Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- 7. Neelamagam V (2011). A Study on Poverty among Arts College Students with Special Reference to Chennai City, in Sharma S.S.P (eds.), Poverty Challenges in India. Serial Publications, New Delhi.

A Study on Impact on Lock Down Among College Students at Chennai District

Dr .B .Latha Lavanya¹, Indhuja²

¹Associate Professor, MEASI Institute of Management, Chennai-14 ²2nd year MBA Student, MEASI Institute of Management, Chennai-14 E-mail: latha.lavanya@measimba.ac.in¹

ABSTRACT:

Purpose:

The extent of school has started online classes for understudies, with the goal that Graduates are not influenced because of cross country lockdown and COVID. The UG are being instructed through virtual thoughts by the instructors and is greatly appreciated by the students. In expansion to giving video talks to Graduates, notes are likewise being given through Whatsapp and sites and messages, Google classrooms which are seeing acceptable participation by the Graduates. Fundamentally, as indicated by the instructions of the public authority, the Graduates were sent home before the lockdown and the personnel was given the assignment of work from home. This study explores the impact of lockdown among the college students.

Objectives

The COVID-19 pandemic has been a period of upheaval for college students.

The objective of this study was to assess the factors associated with increased levels of mental health burden among a sample of undergraduate/postgraduate college student

Statement of Problem;

It ought to be referenced that the internet learning measure is frequently oppressive. The investigation likewise tracked down that numerous understudies couldn't go to online classes. Understudies from distant regions and minimized segments principally prevented web based taking in because of need from getting power and helpless web connectivity, poverty further compounds the issue of the computerized learning measure in this Coronavirus period.

Limitations:

Students said that through online learning modalities they were unable to interact and understand clearly the subjects.

The students also reported limited attention span and resource intensive nature of online learning as a limitation Students could not assess knowledge component.

Design/Methodology:

An empirical study with quantitative analysis of thirty 71, with simple random sampling

Findings:

There is significant difference among the dimensions of Independent Variables of COVID 19, Increase in Anxiety/stress on Lockdown

Type of Paper

Research Paper

INTRODUCTION:

Coronavirus illness (COVID-19) is a contagious disease caused by a novel CoronaVirus. The closure of Chennai's institutions and schools to combat COVID-19 had a huge sociological and educational impact. Without the luxury of prior planning or government rules, schools and families have to respond quickly to a new teaching and learning setting.

In this context, some colleges and universities may adapt better than others to the new situation. Similarly, the structure and scale of the family's economic, social, and cultural capital has produced significant differences in the learning opportunities of children of different backgrounds. This study attempts to analyze the impact of college suspension on the learning gap between students of different social backgrounds in Chennai.

The coronavirus (COVID19) pandemic is spreading widely around the world and the prospects do not appear to be obstacles. The pandemic started in China in December 2019 and has become a global problem, completely destroying the normal life of everyone in the world. In this situation, the media plays a vital role in disseminating the necessary and effective information about COVID 19 to society. Although it has played an important role in civic awareness, it is important to understand people's level of consciousness. India is in the hands of young citizens, it is very important to analyze and understand the thinking of young people, especially university students. The media has clarified many views on the pandemic to people of different ages.

The number of people affected by the State, the country and specific cities and crown diseases of the city remains in mind. This news was aware of the people who were aware of the health status of the whole country constantly worse. The media, including social networks, are also educating people about the symptoms of Covid19 and the recognition of Coronavirus. There are many information and public services campaigns, but the effective communication tools can be social networks and mobile communication. Since Smart Mobile always acts as a media bridge, it is said that most of the surveys have come to a young man through mobile communication.

During the lockdown period, teachers are instructed to teach through the online learning platform. They must adjust innovative teaching methods for students to overcome mental stress and anxiety during the lockdown period. The outbreak of COVID19 triggered a digital revolution in the higher education system through online lectures, teleconferences, digital open books, online exams, and interaction in a virtual environment. The significant positive impact of COVID19 also reported on learning efficiency and performance using online learning strategies. The online model of the teaching and learning process often discriminates against poor and marginalized students. Hearing impaired students are found to face challenges in the online learning process. Understanding the teaching and learning process in times of crisis is imperative for designing effective interventions that ensure the smooth progress of teaching and learning (India Today, 2020). In this context, this research aims to determine the state of learning, learning patterns and related topics Study during the period of confinement during the COVID19 pandemic.

On January 30, India reported its first case of COVID19 in Kerala, which increased to three on February 3; all were students returning from Wuhan, China on March 24, 2020 (Davyreid 2020), Prime Minister of India The Indian government led by Narendra Modi ordered a nationwide lockdown for 21 days, preventing people from leaving their homes. All transportation services, emergency services, educational institutions, etc. In a short period of time, the lives of college students have undergone tremendous changes as they are required to leave campus, adjust to the new living environment, and adapt to online learning, especially those that were not originally designed for learning. Online delivery can add to the pressure in students.

GOBAL SCENARIO

As the Global economy has been impacted very badly but thanks to COVID-19, the longer term industry leaders got to understand the new developments and adapt to the changes. It can happen with the assistance of education institutes bridging the gap between the economic demands and education schemes. Education institutes got to have knowledge about the changes within the industry patterns and keep students updated about what to expect from the students. Final year graduate and post-graduate students should be updated about what to expect. Final year graduate and postgraduate students face difficulties during in this pandemic, the practical knowledge is very much required for the science subjects which is still in suffering. Here are a couple of practices which will prepare students for a post-pandemic scenario. It is essential to remain updated about the developments within the industry globally.

The COVID-19 has resulted in colleges all across the world. Globally, over 1.2 billion students are out of the districts. As a result, education has changed dramatically, with the distinctive rise of e learning, whereby teaching is undertaken remotely and on digital platforms. Research suggests that online learning has been shown to extend retention of data, and take less time, meaning the changes Corono virus have caused could be here to remain

INDIAN SCENARIO

Being on a college campus it is not easy to gain a false sense of security this impact of lockdown; with the number of corona virus (COVID-19) cases rising steadily, The central government announced lockdown in 2019 March that was subsequently extended to May 3, 2020, and it goes till date. It's important to acknowledge and remember that you don't always know who you can trust, even when you're in college. Additionally, there are easy ways to be relaxed ourselves in this pandemic occupied with online classes like cooking, handcrafts, planting, photo shoots, calligraphy ect., An interruption in the delivery of education could cause long term disruption the primary school kids forgot the subjects. The pandemic requires universities to rapidly offer online learning to their students. Fortunately, technology and content are available to assist universities transition online quickly and with top quality

OBJECTIVES:

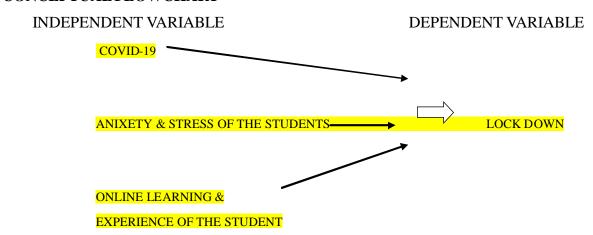
To explore the determinants of COVID 19, stress & anxiety level of students on lockdown

LIMITATIONS

Students said that through online learning modalities they were unable to interact and understand clearly the subjects.

The students also reported limited attention span and resource intensive nature of online learning as a limitation Students could not assess knowledge component

CONCEPTUAL FLOWCHART



REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Nanigopal Kapsia and pintu paul (2020) The author out a research on the impact of lockdown on learning status of UG and PG students during covid-19 pandemic in West Bengal An online survey using Google forms was conducted for the purpose from May1-8 2020 total 232 students were selected for the study. The data was collected with the help of structured questionnaire and was sent through email and what'sapp, collected data was analyzed using percentage analysis. The findings of the study revealed that during the lockdown period, 70% of the learners were involved in e-learning. Most of the students were used android mobile for attending elearning. Students have been facing various depression and anxiety problems, poor network connectivity and unfavorable environment for the study purpose especially students from the remote areas. The research suggests that targeted inventions to create a positive space for study among the students from the vulnerable section of society.

SOURCE- The concept of COVID-19 pandemic, university of West Bengal 2020-Nanigopal and Pintu paul Issue: 2020

Timon Elmer, Kieran Mepham and Christoph stadtfield (2020) conducted a study on the topic Students under lockdown: Comparisons of students' social Networks and mental health before and during the COVID-19 crisis. The study investigated the 'students social networks and mental health before and at the time of the COVID-19 pandemic in April 2020 using longitudinal collected data since 2018. Data was analyzed by change on multiple dimensions of social networks (interactions, friendship, social support, co-studying) and mental health indicators (depression, anxiety, stress, loneliness) within two cohorts of Swiss undergraduate students experiencing the crisis (N=212) and make additional comparisons it was found that interaction and co-studying networks had become sparser, and more students were studying alone. Furthermore, students' levels of stress, anxiety, loneliness, and depressive symptoms got worse, compared to measures before the crisis. Stressors shifted from fears of missing out on social life to worries about health, family, friends, and their future. Exploratory analyses suggest that COVID-19 specific worries, isolation in social networks, lack of interaction and emotional support, and physical isolation were associated with negative mental health trajectories. Female students appeared to have worse mental health trajectories when controlling for different levels of social integration and COVID-19 related stressors. As universities and researchers discuss future strategies on how to combine on-site teaching with online courses, our results indicate the importance of considering social contacts in students' mental health and offer starting points to identify and support students at higher risk of social isolation and negative psychological effects during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Psychological Impacts of COVID-19 pandemic among university students in Bench-sheko Zone, southwest Ethiopia: A community- based cross- sectional study". The objective of the study was to assess the psychological impacts of COVID-19 pandemic among university students in Bench-sheko zone, south- west, Ethiopia. 2020. A community- based cross-sectional study was conducted from May 15 to June 15/2020. A systematic sampling technique was employed to select the study participants. The data were entered and exported to SPSS version 24 for analysis. Bivariate and multivariable logistic regression was used to identify candidates and independent factors respectively. Independent factors of depression, anxiety, and stress were assessed using AORs with 95% confidence level at P-value

Chandrika (2020) the study focused on COVID-19 associated mental health among the home-quarantined among college students. A cross- sectional study was conducted between 9th and 23rd April 2020 among 505 college and university students. Data was collected by using online questionnaire including DASS 21 and IES. Descriptive A analysis and linear regression were performed to examine the association of variables. 8.5% of the respondents had stress, 33.3% anxiety 46.92% depression from mild to severe in terms of severity according to IES. Perceiving physical symptoms as COVID-19 was significantly associated with DASS stress subscale (B = 3.71, 95% CI: 1.95 to 5.96), DASS depression subscale (B=3.82, 95% CI: 0.97 to 6.67) and IES scale (B=7.52, 95% CI: 3.58 to 11.45) Additionally, fear of infection, financial uncertainty, inadequate food supply, absence of physical exercise and limited or no recreational activity had significant association with stress, anxiety, depression and post- traumatic symptoms. University students had greater psychological impact due to COVID-19 than college students. COVID-19 outbreak imposes psychological consequences on people to a great extent which requires attention from the concerned authorities to cope with the situation mentally. The perception about the outbreak can also play a big role in psychological impact

DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH DESIGN

Descriptive research is a study designed to depict the participants in an accurate way. More simply put, descriptive research is all about describing people who take part in the study.

SAMPLE SIZE: 71

SAMPLING: SIMPLE RANDOM SAMPLING

METHODOLOGY: CLOSED END QUESTIONNAIRE

TYPE OF PAPER: RESEARCH PAPER. STEPWISE MULTIPLE REGRESSIONS:

Model Summary

					Change Statistics					
		R	Adjusted R	Std. Error of	R Square	F			Sig. F	Durbin-
Model	R	Square	Square	the Estimate	Change	Change	df1	df2	Change	Watson
1	0.30^{a}	0.09	0.07	0.21	0.09	7.01	1	69	0.01	
2	0.45^{b}	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.11	9.47	1	68	0.00	1.64

a. Predictors: (Constant), COVID 19

b. Predictors: (Constant), ONLINE LEARNING, ANXIETY & STRESS

c. Dependent Variable: LOCK DOWN

SOURCE: PRIMARY DATA

HYPOTHESIS:

Null Hypothesis (**H**_o): There is no significant difference among the dimensions of Independent Variables of COVID 19, Increase in Anxiety/stress on Lockdown

Alternative Hypothesis (**H**₁): There is significant difference among the dimensions of Independent Variables of COVID 19, Increase in Anxiety/stress on Lockdown

INFERENCE:

The above table indicates that the regression table summarizes the model. When R represents the multiple correlation coefficient with a range lies between 1 and 1, since the R value is .304, it means has a positive relationship with factors. R square root represents the coefficient of determination and range between 0 and 1.since the R squared value 0.203.

ANNOVA

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	0.325	1	0.325	7.010	0.010^{b}
	Residual	3.202	69	0.046		
	Total	3.527	70			
2	Regression	0.717	2	0.359	8.675	0.000^{c}
	Residual	2.810	68	0.041		
	Total	3.527	70			

a. Predictors: (Constant), COVID 19

b. Predictors: (Constant), ONLINE LEARNING, ANXIETY & STRESS

c. Dependent Variable: LOCK DOWN

SOURCE: PRIMARY DATA

INFERENCE:

From the above table it is inferred that significance value is greater than 0.05.

COEFFICIENTS:

Coefficients^a

		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
STUDY MODEL		В	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.393	0.086		16.277	0.000
	COVID 19	0.137	0.052	0.304	2.648	0.010
2	(Constant)	1.628	0.111		14.646	0.000
	COVID 19 ONLINE LEARNING, ANXIETY & STRESS	0.172	0.050	0.380	3.425	0.001
		-0.072	0.023	-0.342	-3.079	0.003

a. Dependent Variable: LOCKDOWN

SOURCE: PRIMARY DATA

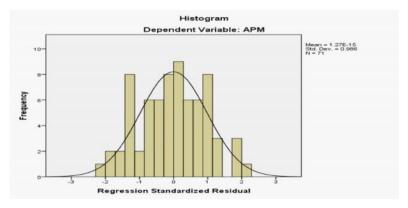
INFERENCE:

From the above table it is inferred that beta value is 1.393, standard error is 0.86 and significance value is lesser than 0.05.

Multiple Step- wise Linear Regression Equation:

Y = ax + b

Y=1.393+.137+1.628+0.72-0.07



FINDINGS:

OBJECTIVES	HYPOTHESIS	ANALYSIS	FINDINGS
To explore t	heNull hypothesis (H0)	Step-wise	There is significant
determinants	of There is no significant difference	MULTIPLE	difference among the
COVID 19, stress	&among the dimensions of	REGRESSION	dimensions of Independent
anxiety level	ofIndependent Variables of COVID		Variables of COVID 19,
students on lockdow	n 19, Încrease in Anxiety/stress on		Increase in Anxiety/stress on
	Lockdown		Lockdown

CONCLUSION:

This descriptive research is taken acknowledged with some of the important educational concerns about the understandings of COVID-19 pandemic among Indians. We in the education field under the clear need for training program with respect to local specific scenario embattled to a specific cluster of inhabitants emplaning upon their particular lifestyle, to improve the knowledge and compliance about risk and preventions, the need for a learning management system.

The Role of media, physician, government & non-governmental organizations and religious groups is extremely important in creating awareness about the various aspects of spread, prevention, that students were of interested weninar, workshops, Conclave, cartoons, talks, among others, to facilitate confidence of people to let them protect themselves, follow their economic activities and care COVID-19 Pandemic. Creating awareness by innovative ways should be adopted together of the simplest practices to combat the spread of pandemic.

Online learning had grown dramatically in the past 17 months had been a predominant tool used in higher education to facilitate effective and efficient learning. E-learning had transformed traditional learning to online learning and offered long distance learning which had helped in assessing online content at a very flexible time. The growth of e-learning has increased tremendously and reflected from development of technologies which also provides numerous enhancement with improvement in communications, collaborations, interactions, and productivity

BIBILOGRAPHY

- 1. Nanigopal Kapadia and Pintu Paul (2020) carried out a research on the impact of lockdown on learning status of UG and PG Students in the web 2.0 era,
- 2. Changwon Son, Sudeep Hegdealec Smith, Xiomeri Wang, and Farzan sasangohar (2020) carried on a study on the topic "
 Effects of COVID-19 on college students", web.njit.edu
- 3. Timon Elmer, kieran Mepham and Chirstoph Stadtfield (2020) conducted a study on the topic "Students under lockdown: comparisons of students" social networks and mental health before and during the COVID 19 crisis in Switzerland.
- 4. Aylie NS, Mekonel MA and Mekuria RM (2020) carried out a research on the Physchological impact of COVID-19 Pandemic among Universities student in Bench-Sheko
- 5. Aleksandar Kecojevic, Correy H. Bash, Marianne Sullivan, Nicole and K. Davi
- 6. Gupta (2020) COVID-19 outbreak has been a bolt from the blue in 2020
- 7. Kalpana Verma (2020) the study was to evaluate the psychological condition of respondents during an epidemic.
- 8. Abid Hasankhan (2020) The study focused on COVID-19 associated mental health among the home quarantined Bangaladeshi University and College Student
- 9. Mainuddin Patwary (2020) The study aimed to evaluate the online experience of the students, Vol 1
- 10. Lin Y Muhammed, zanc (2020) "study of students barriers to online learning, volume

Impact of Covid-19 on Employment and Micro, Small and Medium Sized Enterprise Sector

K. Anusha

Degree Lecturer in Commerce, Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Degree College, Adilabad - 504001 Email: anushakonkata27@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 virus is linked to the same family of viruses as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). Covid-19 has created a great impact for small businesses across India. Though, it has not only restricted its impact to small businesses, but also extended to India's labour market; nationally. Large businesses, corporates, organizations, multinationals, on the other hand, stay insignificantly pretentious as compared to their "industry colleagues" - the micro and small businesses. Indian Inc. launched the "Atmanirbhar Bharat" along with exclusion of countless Chinese products. The Indian economy is enduring substantial field of growth in SME's with diverse businesses, machinery, equipment production, metal, electrical goods, cement, materials for building and progressing rubber and plastic items and automation technology. The Covid-19 epidemic has had an effect on all economic segment especially MSMEs in India. This paper explains sanitization methods, an updated sourcing policy, the incorporation of new vendors, a more responsive evaluation of supply chain resilience. In this way MSME's can survive with the coronavirus pandemic.

Keywords: MSME's, Covid-19, pretentious, epidemic

INTRODUCTION

Micro, small and medium-sized enterprise (MSME) sectors have rose, making a major contribution to the production, creativity, export and advance economic development. The socio-economic growth of our country is engrossed on micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. MSME scheme provides an upfront subsidy of 15% on institutional credit up to Rs. 1 crore (i.e. a subsidy cap of Rs. 15 lakh) for identified sectors/subsectors/technologies. The new legislation is supposed to face the main tasks of infrastructure bottlenecks, implementation of technology, construction of power, regressive and advancing links; lack of access to credit; and risk-capital, perpetual problem of delayed payments, etc.

The first case of COVID-19 in India was stated on 30th January (1/30/2020) and the number of conveyed cases has trampled five million as of September 21, 2020. Two principal cities of Delhi and Mumbai with populations of 18 and 20 million correspondingly have reported cases in excess of 184,000 and 246,000 respectively. The epidemic had a great impact on the economy and the intensity of its effects. Small-scale enterprises, the functionality of India's manufacturing and services segments had suffered a lot because of this unpredictable situation This paper presents the impact of COVID-19 on the micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in these two major sectors of India's economy

Impact of Covid 19 on MSMES

Various Survey reports have shown that upheavals caused by the Covid-19 pandemic have impacted MSMEs earnings by 20-50%, micro and small enterprises tackled the maximum heat, because of liquidity crux. The high-frequency (monthly) data on the index of industrial production (IIP) is the most relevant parameters, which is

used for analysing the current and future trends of output of the manufacturing sector. The data obtainable in the public domain explains a drastic fall in industrial production throughout the lockdown. Even though the IIP data signify the registered/organised segment of the manufacturing and industry sectors, it also replicates the ultimate final trends of the industrial sector for a particular period. Further, the performance of the registered manufacturing sector reflects the growth prospects of the MSME sector.

24 Enterprises Employment18.4

19.9

10.1

18

14.7

19.0

12.2

15

9.3

1977 to 1987-88 1987-88 to 2001- 2001-02 to 2006- 2006-07 to 2013- 2013-14 to 201602

07

14

16

17

18

18

1977 to 1987-88 1987-88 to 2001- 2001-02 to 2006- 2006-07 to 2013- 2013-14 to 201608

1981

Fig1: -

Source: Report of the Census of Small-Scale Industries/Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises, DC, MSME, Different Periods, Government of India

EMPLOYMENT, SALES, AND CASH FLOW

This sector portrays that MSMEs had experienced severe effects of the pandemic and the related changes in business environments. In June, employment showed little change in other major industries, including information, financial activities, and health care. Earnings for all employees on private payrolls increased by 60% in June. The earnings of nonsupervisory employees rose by 12 cents to \$25.68 in June. However, because average hourly earnings vary widely across industries, the large employment fluctuations since January 2020 confound the analysis of recent trends in average hourly earnings.

In June, the average workweek for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls decreased by 0.1 hour to 34.7 hours. In manufacturing, the average workweek fell by 0.2 hour to 40.2 hours, and overtime declined by 0.1 hour to 3.2 hours. The average workweek for production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls declined by 0.2 hour to 34.1 hours.

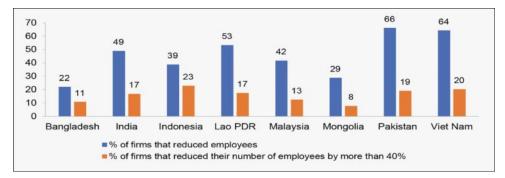


Figure 2.1: Percentage of Firms that Reduced the Number of Permanent Employees after the Outbreak of the Pandemic

Source: Source: ADB Asian Development Outlook, September 2020.



Figure 2.2: Percentage of Firms that Reduced the Number of Temporary Employees after the Outbreak of the Pandemic

Source: ADB Asian Development Outlook, September 2020.

It elucidates that the employment is declining and cash shortages had no connotation we can see that it had a correlation and the hard-hit manufacturing sector and the other service sector have substantial coefficients. From the above data it suggests the firm to avoid a cash shortage differs from sector to sector. Though, firms would try to reduce their employment if they found it to be less loss making. The sectors that reduced their employment might have had different reasons, such as actual contraction in demand, material supply commotions, and abstaining from operating their business, cash shortage.

Share of MSME Exports in Total Exports (in %):

The graph depicted below demonstrations that the MSMEs sector is contributing deliberately in the export unit . Though, the total export contribution of MSMEs have amplified sharply from 2014-15 but its contribution in total export unit has worsened from 50 percent in 2016-17 to 48 percent in 2018-19. Although the total exports of MSMEs position is declining in India but still its contribution to total exports stood at 48 percent. However, the declined percentage accredited with Demonetization and implementation of GST in this sector.

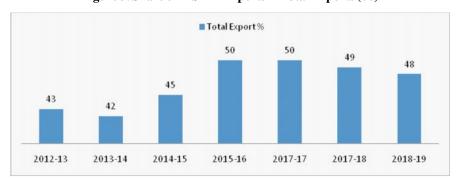


Figure 3. Share of MSME Exports in Total Exports (%)

Source: Report of the Expert Committee on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, June 2019

Policy Measures to Revive the MSME Sector

The Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) has funded the MSME units in india. CII announced infusion of at least 25% of the working capital of the MSMEs, which will upsurge the cash flow in the sector. Survival of the MSME sector from the impact of the lockdown, the central government announced a economic spur package on 13 May 2020. It includes procedures such as INR 3 lakh crore collateral-free automatic loans, INR 20,000 crore subordinate debt, and revision of the definition of MSMEs to enhancement the capital flow to the sector. A brief outline of these policies is given below.

Modification in Investment Measures: The government altered the investment limit of micro enterprises to INR 1 crore from INR 25 lakh earlier, small enterprise to INR 10 crores from INR 5 crores earlier, and for medium to INR 50 crores from INR 10 crores, in order to make the sector feasible and modest in the global market

Fiscal Incentive: The government declared INR 3 lakh crore collateral- free automatic loans for the sector. The INR. 3 lakh crore reserve credit aimed at ensuring that 45 lakh units will have access to working capital to recommence business activity and safeguard jobs. The government also announced a INR 50,000 crore equity infusion through an MSME fund with a corpus of INR 10,000 crores.

Loan Moratorium: The Reserve Bank of India publicized a 3-month moratorium on term loan installments during March 2020 for all industrial units. It prolonged to another 3 months up to September 2020.

- 1. Money transfer to permeate the working capital of MSMEs through the direct transfer mode
- 2. Growth in short-term fluidity through currency flow
- 3. Enlarge the procurement under government pact
- 4. Allowing the MSMEs to a maximum extent to participate in the tender process
- 5. Increase and offer grants in utilities such as power supply and sanitation.

CONCLUSION:

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have become a keystone of Indian economy. This sector is playing a vital role in providing employment generation, entrepreneurship development, and poverty alleviation. Moreover, MSME sector also helps in conveying socio-economic development in India. However, MSME sector in India was already facing hitches by demonization and with the implementation of GST in the country. But with this current epidemic of Covid-19, production of goods and services in this sector has been curtailed and this sector has started suffering from the shortage of necessary inputs, which led to supply shock. On the other side decline in the demand of its products due to pandemic has started sickness in this sector, which results job losses, export crisis and also credit crisis in this sector.

The measures broadcasted by the central government for the MSME sector under the 'Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan' have maybe arrived at the right time and with a noble intention of motivating the sector and making them 'local to global' under the umbrella policy of 'Make in India'. The Hon'ble Prime Minister has accentuated on implementing structural reforms in land, labour laws, and infrastructure in order to reinforce the 'Make in India' vision and help the country play a superior role in the global value chain. Many foreign companies have shown notice in shift their manufacturing base out of China, which in turn has created a golden chance for India to grab the opportunities and make the country truly a global manufacturing hub.

REFERENCES

- Asian Development Bank (ADB). 2020a. "ADB COVID-19 Policy Database." Accessed 11 November 2020. https://covid19policy.adb.org/.
- 2. 2020b. Asian Development Outlook Supplement June 2020. Manila: Asian Development Bank.
- 3. 2020c. Asian Development Outlook September 2020. Manila: Asian Development Bank.
- 4. The Economics Times (2020). 'IIT-M industry bodies to study COVID-19 impact on MSMEs', The Economic Times, 14 May 2020.

- 5. Vyas, Mahesh (2021). 'Jobs recovery eludes manufacturing sector', January.
- 6. Bartik, A. W., M. Bertrand, Z. Cullen, E. L. Glaeser, and M. Luca. 2020. "The Impact of COVID-19 on Small Business Outcomes and Expectations." PNAS 117 (30): 17656-66.
- 7. Bloom, N., and J. van Reenen. 2010. "Why Do Management Practices Differ across Firms and Countries?" Journal of Economic Perspectives 24 (1): 203-24.
- 8. Bruhn, M., D. Karlan, and A. Schoar. 2018. "The Impact of Consulting Services on Small and Medium Enterprises: Evidence from a Randomized Trial in Mexico." Journal of Political Economy 126 (2): 635-87.
- 9. Fairlie, R. W. 2020. The Impact of COVID-19 on Small Business Owners: Evidence of Early-Stage Losses from the April 2020 Current Population Survey. NBER Working Paper 27309. National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge.
- 10. Felipe, J., and S. Fullwiler. 2020. "ADB COVID-19 Policy Database: A Guide." Asian Development Review 37 (2): 1-20. https://doi.org/10.1162/adev_a_00147.
- 11. Ferrando, A., and I. Ganoulis. 2020. Firms' Expectations on Access to Finance at the Early Stages of the Covid-19 Pandemic. European Central Bank Working Paper 2446. European Central Bank, Frankfurt.
- 12. Gourinchas, P.O., S. Kalemli-Ozcan, V. Penciakova, and N. Sander. 2020. COVID-19 and SME Failures. NBER Working Paper 27877. National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge.
- 13. Guo, H., Z. Yang, R. Huang, and A. Guo. 2020. "The Digitalization and Public Crisis Responses of Small and Medium Enterprises: Implications from a COVID-19 Survey." Frontiers of Business Research in China 14: 19.
- 14. Hale, T., S. Webster, A. Petherick, T. Phillips, and B. Kira. 2020. "Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker". Blavatnik School of Government. https://www.bsg.ox.ac.uk/research/research-projects/oxford-covid-19- government-response-tracker.
- 15. 2020b. World Economic Outlook, October 2020: A Long and Difficult Ascent. Washington,
- 16. Lu, Y., J. Wu, J. Peng, and L. Lu. 2020. "The Perceived Impact of the Covid-19 Epidemic: Evidence from a Sample of 4807 SMEs in Sichuan Province, China." Environmental Hazards 19 (4): 323-40.
- 17. McKenzie, D. 2020. "Small Business Training to Improve Management Practices in Developing Countries: Re-assessing the Evidence for 'Training Doesn't Work." Oxford Review of Economic Policy, forthcoming.
- 18. McKenzie, D., and C. Woodruff. 2017. "Business Practices in Small Firms in Developing Countries." Management Science 63 (9): 2967-81.
- 19. Miyakawa, D., K. Oikawa, and K. Ueda. 2021. "Firm Exit during the COVID-19 Pandemic: Evidence from Japan." Journal of the Japanese and International Economies 59: 101118.
- 20. Mottaleb, K. A., and T. Sonobe. 2011. "An Inquiry into the Rapid Growth of the Garment Industry in Bangladesh." Economic Development and Cultural Change 60: 67-89.
- 21. Shafi, M., J. Liu, and W. Ren. 2020. "Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprises Operating in Pakistan." Research in Globalization 2: 100018.
- 22. World Health Organization (WHO). 2020. "Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic: Public Advice." Accessed 11 November 2020. https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019.

Education in COVID 19 Pandemic: Issues and Challenges

M. Swapna

Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering, Matrusri Engineering College, Hyderabad, India. Email: mandaswapnareddy@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Educational Institutions (schools and colleges) in India are dependent on traditional methods of learning, They are following the traditional method like face to face lecture in a classroom. Some institutes started blended learning, still many units are stuck with traditional procedures. The COVID-19 pandemic has made the biggest disturbance in education. The unexpected episode of a dangerous illness called Covid-19 brought about by a Corona Virus. The WHO proclaimed it as a pandemic. The present circumstance tested the educational framework across the world and constrained instructors to move to an online method of educating for the time being. Numerous scholarly foundations that were prior hesitant to change their customary instructive methodology had no alternative except for to move completely to online based learning. The COVID-19 pandemic has furnished us with a chance to make ready for presenting computerized learning. The chapter talks about the significance of internet learning and Weaknesses, Strengths, Opportunities, examination and Challenges of e-learning modes in the pandemic situation. The ideas for scholastic establishments of how to manage difficulties related with online based learning.

Keywords: COVID-19, Education system, Online learning and teaching, Technology, Pedagogy

I. Introduction: The destructive and irresistible infection Corona Virus otherwise called Covid-19 has profoundly influenced the worldwide economy. This misfortune has likewise stirred up the education area, and this dread is probably going to reverberate across the training area all around the world. The episode of Covid-19 pandemic constrained many universities and schools to stay shut for a long time. According to the appraisal of the specialists, it is questionable to return to typical instructing at any point in the near future, this will affect learning openings. These conditions cause us to understand that situation arranging is a pressing requirement for scholarly establishments. There is a dire need to secure and save our understudies, personnel, scholarly staff, communities, social orders, and the country in general.

A few contentions are related with e-learning. Availability, reasonableness, adaptability, learning teaching method, deep rooted learning, and strategy are a portion of the contentions identified with online teaching method. It is said that online method of learning is effectively available and can even reach to rustic and distant regions. It is viewed as a generally less expensive method of instruction as far as the lower cost of transportation, convenience, and the general expense of organization based mastering. Adaptability is another fascinating part of internet learning; a student can timetable or plan their time for finish of courses accessible on the web. Consolidating eye to eye addresses with innovation leads to mixed learning and flipped study halls, this kind of learning climate can expand the learning capability of the understudies. Understudies can learn whenever and anyplace, in this manner growing new abilities in the process prompting deep rooted learning. The public authority additionally perceives the expanding significance of web based learning in this unique world. The serious blast of Corona Virus sickness can make us add one greater contention as far as internet realizing, that is, web based learning fills in as a panacea in the hour of emergency.

- II. Online Learning or E-Learning: Fast improvements in innovation have made distance training simple. Online learning can be named as a device that can make the instructing learning measure more understudy focused, more imaginative, and surprisingly more adaptable. Online learning is defined as learning process is continuous by utilizing various gadgets like cell phones, workstations, and so on. The simultaneous learning climate is organized as in understudies go to live talks, there are constant co-operations among teachers and students, and there is plausible of moment criticism, though offbeat learning conditions are not appropriately structured. In such situation learning content isn't accessible as live talks or classes; it is accessible at various learning frameworks and discussions. Moment criticism and prompt reaction are unrealistic under such a climate. Coordinated learning can give a ton of freedoms to social cooperation. In the midst of this destructive infection spread such online stages are required where (a) video conferencing with something like 40 to 50 understudies is conceivable, (b) conversations with understudies should be possible to keep classes natural, (c) web associations are acceptable, (d) addresses are available in cell phones additionally and not simply PCs, (e) probability of observing effectively recorded talks, and (f) moment criticism from understudies can be accomplished and tasks can be taken.
- III. Online Teaching Is No More an Option, It Is a Necessity: The situation of the world is suffering with genuine episode of Covid-19 pandemic Covid-19 and consequently various urban areas have transformed into apparition urban areas. In between this web based educating and internet learning can be named as the panacea for the emergency. The Corona Virus has made foundations to go from disconnected mode to online method of instructional method. This emergency will make the establishments, which were prior hesitant to change, to acknowledge present day innovation. This disaster will show us the rewarding side of web based education and learning. With the utilization of internet modes, we can lecture an enormous number of hours in world. All organizations should scramble various choices of online educational methodologies and attempt to utilize innovation are more suitable. Number of colleges throughout the world have completely digitalized their methods understanding the desperate need of this current situation. Accordingly, the quality upgrade of internet educating mastering is significant at this stage. Online instruction in Chinese colleges has expanded dramatically after the Covid-19 episode. There was an overnight shift of typical homerooms into e-study halls, that is, teachers have moved their whole educational way to deal with tackle new economic situations and adjust to the evolving circumstances. During this difficult stretch, the worry isn't about whether web based instructing learning techniques can give quality schooling, it is fairly how scholastic establishments will actually want to take on web based learning in a particularly enormous way.

Protection from change won't help any instructive unit across the world. They will be decided on their speed to adjust to the progressions in a brief period and their capacity to keep up with the quality. The standing of instructive units is on stake and under a magnifying glass. How well they act and how well they keep up with their nature of instruction in the midst of this emergency shows their adjusting capacities. The shift from up close and personal talks to online classes is the lone conceivable arrangement. To be sure, scholarly establishments would not have the option to change the entirety of their school educational plans into and online asset short-term. Distance, scale, and customized instructing and learning are the three greatest difficulties for web based educating. Organizations can just assistance us manage this pandemic. There is a necessity of shift to online based learning mode. The items by Google can valuable under such risky circumstances; they are (a) Gmail, (b) Google Forms, (c) Calendars, (d) G-Drive, (e) Google Hangouts, (f) Google Jam board and Drawings, (g) Google Classroom, and (h) Open Board Software. These items can effectively utilized as an option for up close and personal classes.

- IV. Problems Associated With Online Teaching and Learning: There are n number of advances accessible for online schooling however a few times they make a great deal of troubles. These hardships and issues related with current innovation range from downloading mistakes, issues with installation, login issues, issues with sound and video, etc. Once in a while understudy discovers web based instructing to be exhausting and unengaging. Internet learning has such a large amount time and adaptability that understudies never figure out how to do it. Individual consideration is additionally a gigantic issue confronting internet learning. Understudies need two-way communication which some of the time gets hard to carry out. The learning interaction can't arrive at its maximum capacity until understudies practice what they realize. Once in a while, online substance is all hypothetical and doesn't allow understudies to rehearse and adapt adequately. Average course content is likewise a significant issue. Understudies feel that absence of local area, specialized issues, and challenges in understanding educational objectives are the significant boundaries for internet learning. In an investigation, understudies were observed to be not adequately ready for adjusting their work, family, and public activities with their examination lives in an internet learning climate. Understudies were additionally observed to be inadequately ready for several e-learning skills and scholastic sort abilities.
- **Possible Solutions for Problems:** A great deal of issues is appended to online instruction however we can't overlook the advantages of it in the midst of such emergency. We can generally have answers for fix these challenges. Specialized hardships can be tackled through prerecording video addresses, testing the substance, and continually keeping Plan B prepared so the educating learning measure can't be hampered. Online courses ought to be made dynamic, interesting, and intuitive. Educators should draw courses of events and updates for understudies to make them ready and mindful. Endeavours ought to be made to acculturate the learning cycle to the most ideal degree. Individual consideration ought to be given to understudies with the goal that they can without much of a stretch adjust to this learning climate. Online media and different gathering discussions can be utilized to speak with understudies. Correspondence is the key when it gets hard to give arriving at a shot to understudies through messages, different informing applications, video calls, etc content ought to be with the end goal that empower understudies for training and furthermore sharpen their abilities. The nature of the courses ought to be improved constantly and educators should attempt to put forth a strong effort. Online projects ought to be planned so that they are inventive, intuitive, pertinent, understudy focused, and bunch based. Teachers should invest a great deal of energy in making viable procedures for giving on the web guidelines. Compelling on the web directions work with input from students, cause students to pose inquiries, and expand the student skyline for the course content. Organizations should zero in on educational issues and underscore shared learning, case learning, and task based learning through online guidelines. The test to instructive foundations isn't just discovering new innovation and utilizing it yet additionally reconsidering its schooling, in this manner helping understudies and scholarly staff who are looking for direction for computerized education.
- VI. Advantages: E-learning strategies and cycles are truly amazing. These qualities of the web based taking in modes can protect us from these difficult situations. It is understudy focused and offers a lot of adaptability as far as time and area. The e-learning techniques empower us to modify our systems and cycles dependent on the requirements of the students. There are a lot of online devices accessible which is significant for a successful and proficient learning climate. Instructors can utilize a combo of sound, recordings, and text to contact their understudies in this season of emergency to keep a human touch to their talks. This can help in establishing a cooperative and intuitive learning climate where understudies can give their quick criticism, ask inquiries, and learn between jestingly. The Anywhere Anytime component of e-learning is useful in the hours of emergency like circumstance, for example, man-made fiascos, cataclysmic events, Covid-19. The conclusion of spots and risky going by streets can make a great deal of difficulties however e-learning will

basically not keep us denied of getting instruction at our homes or work environments. Innovation gives imaginative and versatile arrangements now and again of emergency to battle interruption and assists individuals with conveying and even work basically without the need of vis-à-vis cooperation. This prompts numerous framework changes in associations as they take on new innovation for connecting and working.

- VI. Disadvantages: E-learning has certain shortcomings in the structure that it can hamper the communication between the student and the teacher, that is, immediate correspondence and human touch are lost. Clients can confront numerous specialized hardships that ruin and hinder the educating learning measure. Time and area adaptability, however it is the strength of internet learning these angles are delicate and make issues. Understudy's nonserious conduct as far as time and adaptability can cause a ton of issues. All understudies and students are not the same, they fluctuate in levels of their abilities and certainty level. Some feel awkward while learning internet, prompting expanded dissatisfaction and con combination. Insufficient similarity between the plan of the innovation and component of brain research needed by the learning interaction; and lacking customization of learning cycles can discourage the showing cycle and creates an awkwardness.
- VII. Opportunities: Internet adapting by and large has a great deal of chances accessible however this season of emergency will permit web based figuring out how to blast as most scholarly organizations have changed to this model. Internet Learning, Remote Working, and e-coordinated efforts detonated during the flare-up of Corona Virus emergency. Presently, scholastic organizations can get this chance by making their instructors educate and understudies learn by means of online system. Individuals have consistently been complacent and never attempted some new methods of learning. This emergency will be another stage for internet learning and will permit individuals to take a gander at the productive side of e-learning advancements. This is when there is a ton of degree in bringing out astounding advancements and computerized improvements. As of now, EdTech organizations are doing their bit by aiding us battling the pandemic and not letting figuring out how to be put at a stop. Instructors can rehearse innovation and can plan different adaptable projects for understudies' better arrangement. The use of web based learning will test both the instructor and students. It will improve critical thinking abilities, basic reasoning capacities, and flexibility among the understudies. In this basic circumstance, clients of all ages can get to the online apparatuses and receive the rewards of time and area adaptability related with web based learning. Instructors can foster creative educational methodologies in this dish disgusting circumstance, presently additionally named as Panicgogy. EdTech Start-ups have a lot of freedoms to achieve revolutionary changes in essentially every one of the perspectives related with instruction going from, educating, learning, assessment, evaluate, results, accreditation, degrees, etc. Additionally, expanding market interest for e-learning is an astounding open door for EdTech new businesses to bring techno-coherent disturbance in the schooling area.
- IX. Challenges: Web based taking in faces many difficulties going from students' issues, teachers' issues, and content issues. It is really difficult for establishments to connect with understudies and cause them to take part in the educating learning measure. It is quite difficult for educators to move from disconnected mode to online mode, changing their showing procedures, and dealing with their time. It is trying to foster substance which covers the educational plan as well as connect with the understudies. The nature of e-learning programs is a genuine test. There is no clear specification by the public authority in their instructive approaches about to get the programs. There is an absence of norms for quality, quality control, development of e-assets, and e-content conveyance. This issue should be handled quickly with the goal that everybody can partake in the advantages of value training through e-learning. One ought not simply center around the stars connected to the reception of web based picking up during the emergencies however ought to likewise assess creating and upgrading the nature of virtual courses conveyed in such crises. A ton of time and cost is engaged with

e-learning. It isn't just about as simple as it appears, a lot of venture is required for getting the gadgets and gear, keeping up with the hardware, training the HR, and fostering the online substance. In this way, a powerful and proficient instructive framework should be created to confer education through online mode. Guaranteeing advanced value is vital in this difficult stretch. Not every one of the instructors and understudies approach every single computerized gadget, web, and Wi-Fi. Inaccessibility of legitimate advanced instruments, no web associations, or risky Wi-Fi associations can raise a great deal of ruckus because of which numerous understudies may miss out learning opportunities. Endeavors ought to be taken by organizations to guarantee that each understudy and staff is approaching the necessary assets. They should likewise guarantee that all the instructive applications work on cell phones too, on the off chance that understudies don't have workstations. In this manner, steps should be taken to decrease the advanced separation. Practice makes a man wonderful is a renowned and extremely evident maxim. Understudies and instructors across different colleges have never truly drilled e-learning. The vast majority of them are smug and are left with conventional methods of instructing. The Corona Virus episode is the opportunity to make out the best from the current circumstance. We can become familiar with a great deal in this difficult circumstance. A great deal of apparatuses is accessible, educators are needed to pick the best instrument and execute it to grant training to their understudies. A bit by bit guide can be ready by scholarly organizations that can direct the educators and understudies on the best way to access and utilize different e-learning devices and how to cover significant educational plan content by means of these advances in this manner diminishing the computerized ignorance. Educators can introduce the educational plan in different configurations, that is, they can utilize recordings, sounds, and messages. It is useful if teachers supplement their talks with video visits, virtual gatherings, etc to get prompt input and keep a special interaction with the understudies.

X. Conclusions: Innovation assisted them with defeating the hindrances in those troublesome occasions. However, they recommend that strong IT Infrastructure is an essential for internet learning. Framework should be solid to the point that it can offer unhindered types of assistance during and after the emergency. According to the World Economic Forum, the Covid-19 pandemic additionally has changed the way how a few groups get and give schooling. To discover new answers for our issues, we may acquire some genuinely necessary developments and change. Instructors have gotten ongoing to conventional strategies for educating as up close and personal talks, and thusly, they waver in tolerating any change. However, in the midst of this emergency, we have no other elective left other than adjusting to the unique circumstance and tolerating the change. It will be useful for the instruction area and could bring a great deal of astounding developments. We can't disregard and fail to remember the understudies who don't approach all online innovation. along these lines, they might miss out when classes happen on the web. They might miss out on account of the substantial expenses related with computerized gadgets and web information plans. This advanced gap might broaden the holes of imbalance.

This horrible season of destiny has instructed us that all is unusual and we require to be prepared to confront difficulties. Albeit this flare-up didn't give us much an ideal opportunity to design we should take an exercise from this that arranging is the key. There is a need to focus on every one of the basic and testing circumstances which might happen and design likewise. This pandemic has likewise instructed us that understudies should have certain abilities, for example, abilities of critical thinking, basic reasoning, and in particular flexibility to endure the emergency. Instructive foundations should fabricate flexibility in their frameworks to guarantee and focus on the presence of these abilities in their understudies.

This infection definitely has sped up the cycle of internet learning. For example, this e-application called ZOOM is making a great deal of information in light of its reasonable components. It permits directing live online classes, web-conferencing, online classes, video talks, and live gatherings. As the vast majority of the schools, schools, colleges, organizations are shut because of lockdowns/curfews and the greater part of individuals are telecommuting, this application helped in keeping individuals associated by means of video conferencing. This application is moving on Google play store in the midst of the continuous emergency. Individuals are rehearsing social separating so this application gave them a moan of alleviation. ZOOM likewise permits directing conferences.

We need an undeniable degree of readiness with the goal that we can rapidly adjust to the progressions in the climate and can change ourselves to various conveyance modes, for example, distant learning or internet learning in circumstances of pandemics, for example, Covid-19. Foundations and associations ought to get ready emergency courses of action to manage difficulties like pandemics and catastrophic events. The showing learning can be utilized online to work with compelling and productive educating and learning rehearses. Instructive and specialized ability of online teachers is of most extreme significance. Thorough quality administration programs and constant improvement are urgent for internet learning achievement and preparing individuals for any emergency like circumstance.

As a few components influence the decision of a specific innovation, for example, security provisions, accessibility, and state of research centers, web speed, between net access, computerized education levels of the recipients, etc. E-learning can help in giving comprehensive instruction even at the hour of emergency. Such frameworks should be created in instructive foundations that ensure that no understudy is getting denied of training because of their area, social class, nationality.

REFERENCES:

- 1. Shivangi,(2020) "Online Learning: Apanacea in the Time of COVID-19 Crisis" Journal of Educational Technology Systems 2020, Vol 49(1) 5-22.
- 2. M.Swapna ,(2021) " A Study on On-line Teaching Tools in COVID-19 ",Book Titled " COVID-19 and Indian Education System: Challenges & Opportunities", 2021 First Edition ISBN:978-93-88688-02-4.
- 3. Sumitra Pokhrel and Roshan Chhetri, (2021) "A Literature Review on Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Teaching and Learning ", Higher Education for the Future 8(1) 133-141, 2021 The Kerala state Higher Education council.
- 4. Dr. Minaxi Upadhyay, (2020) "The Pandemic is Changing Face of Education", Source: https://toistudent.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/news/educators-speak/the-pandemic-is-changing-face-of-education/54276.html.
- 5. Maulana Wahiddudin Khan, (2020), "Corona virus: A blessing in disguise", May 31, 2020, Source: https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/blogs/pearls-of-wisdom/coronavirus-a-blessing-in-disguise/
- 6. Narasimha Jayakumar, (2020), "Online versus Offline Education: Amid Edtech Boom, Covid 19 Pandemic is blessing in disguise for traditional players too", Aug 31,2020, Internet Source: https://www.financialexpress.com/industry/sme/cafe-sme/online-vs-offline-education-amid-edtech-boom-covid-is-blessing-in-disguise-for-traditional-players-too/2070242/
- 7. Dr.R. Krishna Vardhan Reddy (2021), "The Changing Face of Education in COVID19 Pandemic Era", Book Titled "Covid-19 Crisis and India", First Edition: January 2021, ISBN number: 978-81-952607-7-5.

Impact of Covid-19 on Commerce and Business in Indian Economy

Dr. N. Maria Das¹, Dr. K. Krishna Mohan²

¹M.A., Ph.D., Dean of Administration, Lecturer in Economics, Dept. of Agricultural Science & Rural Development, Loyola Academy Degree & PG College, Old Alwal, Secunderabad 500 010, TS, India.

²Ph.D., Reader in Agriculture and Coordinator Academic Audit Cell, Department of Agriculture, Loyola Academy Degree & PG. College, Alwal, Secunderabad 500 010, TS, India.

Email: mariadasnagothu@gmail.com1

ABSTRACT

The ongoing pandemic situation has had a massive impact on the indian economy which was otherwise also not showing any significant development. The pandemic has in fact worsened the situation by decelerating the growth by a large margin and has led to the worst recession in the history of independent india. The impact on the gdp has been beyond complete recovery as the fall due to the pandemic is about 23 per cent during the april-june months during the year 2020 when compared the same period during the previous year. The economy has been plummeting since the start of the pandemic due to the stringent lockdown that was put into place. This shocking fall in the gdp can be attributed to the lockdown as it was during this time that the mobility was severely restricted due to which various businesses were completely shut down or functioning with minimum workforce. Majority of the households of the country belong to the middle class, lower middle class and the poor categories whose main sources of incomes were gravely jeopardised during this period, hence affecting the purchasing capacity of the consumer which had a direct impact on the economy. This pandemic was a big blow to the nation which was already suffering due to previous missteps by the government which has taken a massive toll on the economy. It can be duly noted that the pandemic has had varying effects on different sectors and about all of them have been impacted to some extent. The recovery may seem like a long road but with proper judgement and policy making, the revival process can be eased and the burden on the common man can be toned down.

INTRODUCTION

The impact of covid-19 on the indian as well as the global economy has been nothing but tumultuous with the rise of many drastic shifts in the countries function economically. The development of any nation depends on the economic functionality. This aspect is completely dependent on various factors such as the country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries and economic priorities adopted by the country. When a sudden and massive situation such as a global pandemic is taken into consideration, unless a nation is very vigilant with its economic policies, the way to protect the economy becomes a difficult task. In india business is a very common occupation where majority of these being small. Hence, the factor of mobility becomes a major factor in the function of this economy. As the lockdown took its full effect from the 22nd of march 2020, things took a drastic turn for a lot of businesses as the various factors which enabled their smooth running were disrupted. The impact on different sectors of the country was differing as the dependence on the external components such as imports of raw materials was severely interrupted. The effect of pandemic on india has been largely troublesome in terms of economic activity as well as a loss of human lives. Almost all the sectors have been critically affected as the domestic demand and exports sharply fell with the some special exceptions which where high growth was

observed. This situation, clubbed with static economic growth in the previous year, especially in a developing country like india, is leading to extremely unstable market conditions. dispute are being effected all the three major contributors to gdp- private consumption, investment and external trade.

The highly effected sectors in terms of risk on account of covid-19 are aviation, hotels, restaurants, retail, shipping and port services. The medium effected sectors are automobiles, building materials, residential real estates where as the low effected sectors include education, dairy products, fertilizers, fmcg and healthcare among others. The top 10-20 per cent of india's companies, households and individuals, which spend the most, came out of the lock down with a better balance sheet because their consumption was severely impacted while their income was secure. On the other hand, the bottom 50 per cent saw a deteriorated balance sheet because their income was impacted while they still had to maintain their basic consumption. This tells us clearly about the economic as well as the individual financial conditions the people of the country are have to face due to a pandemic with this magnitude.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON DIFFERENT SECTORS

Impact of covid-19 on tourism sector

It can be firmly said that the tourism sector was adversely affected due to the pandemic as india due to its diversity and historic background offers many sites of tourism and this sector and its allied components have been proven to be a major income source. India is a diverse country with so much to offer in terms of tourism and travel. The livelihood of many depended on the tourists visiting the tourist spots. Many people living in such areas leaned on business which may not have been considered as major business entities but they were deeply interconnected with the tourist traffic. The commodities they offer to the consumers may not hold any significance at any other location but they do seem to hold a certain level of importance at that particular location hence making the locals depend on these commodities for their livelihood. Due to the pandemic and highly restricted mobility throughout the country and the world as a whole the people dependent on tourists as a major source of income had a lot of damage done to their businesses. Also, foreign tourists as they play an important role here, due to the shutdown of airports, these tourists have been restricted hence leading to major losses to the sector. The tourist decline was spotted at 60-80 per cent. India has huge cultural and historical tourism, attracting domestic and foreign nationals throughout the year. It does not come as a astonish that a enormous of confirmed covid-19 cases in india include foreign tourists. But with visas being suspended and tourist attractions being shut indefinitely, the whole tourism value chain, which includes hotels, restaurants, attractions, agents, and operators are expected to face losses worth thousands of crores. The world travel and tourism council (wttc) estimates the crisis to cost the tourism sector at least usd 22 billion, the travel sector shrinking by up to 25 per cent in 2020, resulting in a loss of 50 million jobs. Experts believe that the tourism industry is likely to take a massive hit, and it could end up crippling the industry for the foreseeable future. As it is one of the sectors which contributes to a majority of the share in the gdp, the significant losses incurred here have been noticeably projected in the gdp decline. The decline in tourism surely affected the economy and might have also caused a economic crisis which the country may not recover from for a long time to come.

Impact of covid 19 on aviation sector

After the government of india suspended tourist visas, airlines were said to be working under pressure. Nearly 600 international flights to and from india were cancelled for different periods. Around 90 domestic flights have been cancelled, leading to a sharp decline in airline fares, even on popular local routes. Private airport operators have requested the government to allow to impose a nominal passenger facilitation charge on air fares to cover the increased operating cost. When the pandemic begin to outspread over the country, all the scheduled

international flights and domestic passenger flights were suspended from march 23 and march 25, sequentially. Scheduled domestic flights were resumed in a limited manner from may 25.

The effect of this delay can be calculated by the loss figures of india's two largest airlines. Indigo faced net losses of around Rs.2,884 crore and Rs.1,194 crore in q1 and q2 of this fiscal sequentially. Spicejet incurred net losses of Rs.600 crore and Rs.112 crore in q1 and q2, respectively.

The government, meanwhile, allow special international passenger flights under vande bharat mission since may and air bubble arrangements were formed with around 24 countries since the month of july. However, scheduled international flights remain suspended in india. It approximated that just 50-60 million passengers 40-50 million domestic and less than 10 million international would travel in 2020-21. In 2019-20, around 205 million air passengers 140 million domestic and 65 million international travelled to india.

Capa india projected in october that the indian airlines will lose a combined usd 6-6.5 billion in fy21, of which aviation industry will account for usd 4-4.5 billion. As outline the government's plan to sell air india has been thump. The profitability of the indian airlines remained unfavourable impacted during fy2021 due to lower income and high overheads even though passenger traffic continues to improve sequentially. During fy2020, indian airlines had reported net losses of around rs 12,700 crore. The total airline industry debt is expected to increase to rs 50,000 crore, excluding liability by fy 2022.

Though there was a decrease in the prices, and a lot of people did chose to travel by air due to the unavailability of other modes of transport, the previous delay had caused a great deal of damage to the sector, a lot of airlines have gone out of business and they may or may not be able to recover from this void that has been created by the pandemic.

Impact of covid 19 on FMGC sector

Crisis brings opportunities. This would not have been truer for the fmcg industry in 2020 even as the world seize with the impact of the covid-19 pandemic. The sector is learning, innovating and rising from disruptions to put the worst behind and looking forward to the new year with hope and a new-found confidence. With food, personal care items, specially the hand sanitisers and disinfectants helped managing the industry to positive growth between the crisis, in 2021, the fmcg industry is anticipating to carry on with the incentive and support upturn across categories in rural and urban markets of India.

With lessons learnt on how to steer clear through the hurdles and uncertainties thrown up by the once-in-a-lifetime occurrence, the sector is more confident going into 2021, having fast follow obtain of digital medium for distribution and realigned product, such as ayurvedic healthcare items were adapted for the new normal.

The novel corona virus will be around for a while. It has entrenched that life and our approach towards it will never be the same again. Naturally, such a change impacts some businesses adversely while giving an encouragement to others. In the immediate to medium term, there will be a lot of changes in consumer behaviour, due to which fmcg companies will be forced to adjust their strategy for customer acquisition and detainment. The composition of the consumption has changed due to covid-19 and some of these changes will be more enduring than others. An increased focus on health and hygiene will become the new rule. Demand in the voluntary categories is likely to come back slowly but not straight away.

For the average consumer, there is an increase in the demand for products that enhance personal hygiene in and around homes and workplaces. Products such as soaps, hand washes, sanitisers, disinfectants, wipes, masks, home cleaning products such as floor cleaners, kitchen cleaners, toilet cleaners are seeing a surge in demand and this trend is expected to continue into the future. FMCG companies servicing these requirements are likely to

perform well. Similarly, companies which limelight on food staples, and foods such as instant noodles, biscuits, frozen foods, flour, cooking oils, and nutrition are going to be in demand. As these foods can be stored and used over a longer period of time. Products which help in building the immunity against the illnesses are also in significant of demand from the consumers point of view.

Having said that, some groups within the FMCG sector are likely to take a secondary role for a stretch. It will be wise for companies to shift their focus from non-essential categories such a deodorant, fragrances, skin care and other cosmetics, gourmet foods, etc. It will also be imperative of managing the inventories by better to avoid concerns surrounding freshness and expiry of the products. It can be said that the fmgc sector has seen a tremendous surge of demand during the existing pandemic situation. Even during the peak period of the lockdown, it was the certain parts of this sector that were continuously working day in and day out to meet the rising demand. Hence one side where certain goods saw a severe rise in demand, the production of certain good was put to a halt. This for a while was troublesome to certain sectors of this industry due to the decline of the supply chain and also certain small businesses which were associated with these halted goods and commodities were found to have taken a hit.

Impact of covid-19 on MSMEs (micro, small and medium enterprises)

MSME sector in india is the second largest employment creator after agriculture, and acts as a propagation ground for entrepreneurs and prime movers with worthwhile support in strengthening business ecosystem. The approx. number of MSMEs in india is around 63 million and employs are around 110 million individuals. Indian MSMEs build more than 6,000 products for local and global use. According to dgcis data, the worth of MSME related products in india is \$147,390.08 million and contributed 48.56 per cent of total export during 2017-18. MSMEs exposed to higher level of combination with global value and supply chains are playing scathing role in global trade systems. Data from 2019 shows that this sector contributed 29 per cent overall gdp.

Various reports, researches and surveys have manifest again and again that this sector act as a catalyst for socio-economic development of the country. All this becomes more a with government's new mission of achieving \$5 trillion economy target by 2025. Within this earmark the role of MSME sector is going to play an important role, with expected contribution to GDP above 50 per cent mark. The prospective of Indian MSME sector is still inoperative and that is one of the reasons why government policies are now more convergent towards building strong ecosystem with better breadth and depth.

The statement passed by central government of country wide lockdown droop MSME owners, employers and external stakeholders in unexpected times, where no one had experience to handle this kind of situation. Extended lockdown had negative impact on supply of finished goods, obtaining of raw material and availability of employees to work in production and supply processes. During april to june 2020, this sector faced challenges related to debt repayments, statutory dues, wages/salaries etc.

Survey reports have shown that disturbance caused by the covid-19 pandemic have impacted MSME'S earnings by 20-50 per cent, micro and small enterprises faced the maximum heat, mainly due to liquidity crunch. Enterprises working in vital commodity business were better off in terms of interrupted but predictable cash flows. Some enterprises innovated their ways by transferring focus from non-vital commodities towards vital commodities; like production of hand sanitizer and toiletries, PPE kits, reusable masks, etc. And are able to survive in tough times. MSME'S present in remote areas also faced lots of problems due to interrupted supply chain systems and intra state lock down provisions.

It is not only the enterprise which faced challenges, even consumers are left with lower disposable income. Many enterprises fired their workers because of incapacity to pay salaries, vacated their offices due to incurring

expenses and halted their production due to stopped demand. uncertainty in future trade and overcome of new normal is keeping financial institutions at bay for extending any new financial lending or cover potential risk. This all-round variability needed a thrust by government, to boost market belief and bring back the regular cash flow in economy.

Economic decline along with border tensions, had again trawl us back on self-sustainable values, the swadeshi dream. The Atmanirbhar Bharat mission was launched to face two burning point simultaneously, one being boost up MSMEs and other being less depending upon foreign nations. Out of 15 relief measures raise under this package, 6 were completely focused to empower MSMEs. Those 6 measures are:

1. Definition level change for MSME 2. Credit and finance scheme

3. Allocating funds for equity participation 4. Relief in non-performing asset

5. Clearing off dues to MSMEs 6. Disallowing global tenders

Ministry of MSME are taking steps towards making these enterprises global and improving the overall business environment, by making it more conducive and transparent for all the stakeholders. The sector also hold answer to critical questions such as the unemployment, local economy development, fiscal deficit, trade balance, financial sector development, sdg alignment and so on. Private sector engagement in various bottle necks of value chain and supply chain system is evaluative for success of various policies announced by the government.

Along with a severe supply drop, the MSME sector has also experienced a sharp drop in the labour availability. Due to the fact that the sudden and poorly planned lockdown has created a unspoken fear in the minds of migrant laborer's that any such future occurrence may cause them immeasurable damage as it did the first time and make them lose their livelihood permanently. Majority of the MSMEs have a demand for laborer's and even after the lockdown has been lifted, the shortage of labour is clearly evident. Due to the unavailability of the labor alone, this sector is still having to face significant economic damages.

Impact of covid-19 on the agricultural sector

Agriculture can be attributed as the most widely practiced occupation in the country. It contributes to about 14 percent of the country's economy and it is the source of livelihood for a majority of the population. Agriculture is a sector that involves various factors for its survival such as the chemicals, equipment and machinery, labour etc. Now as the pandemic struck and the lockdown was imposed, the sector took a big hit and the heat was majorly felt by the farmers who produced perishable crops. Due to the unavailability of labour, many farmers had to waste their crop. The situation of many farmers in the country was already grave in the pre-covid era and with the pandemic in effect, the farmers had to face extra burden. Out of the many problems faced by the farmers, the financial difficulties take up the major part and hence the lack of timely and proper support during this pandemic has led the industry to fall further more economically. Not only the farmers but also all the allied industries had to face the wrath of the pandemic. The agricultural value chain in india has been adversely affected by the covid-19 crisis and the resultant lockdown.

Agriculture remains a major component of the Indian economy. The sector serves the food consumption needs of the whole country, while also placing among the top exporters of agricultural produce in the world. The sector has been facing its share of challenges in recent years, but few have been as severe as the domestic and international travel restrictions during covid-19.

When india's nationwide lockdown was announced in march, the involuntary impulse reaction was a mass exodus of migrant labour back to rural hometowns, as workers moved to wait out the lockdown while at home.

The harvesting process, which usually starts in mid-april, was thrown completely off balance, resulting in major liquidity issues. The june crop is among those that has been particularly hard hit.

Researchers also point out that the labour scarcity has also affected the supporting infrastructure around Indian agriculture sector. For instance, storage units and milk processing plants are understaffed. Shackled operations in the manufacturing sector have affected the development of irrigation equipment in India, with irrigation-relation manufacturing currently operating at 30 per cent of its potential capacity. For the transportation of agricultural produce, movement across state borders has been heavily restricted, which has blocked the movement of crops and consequently their sale. Added to this lack of machine repairs, mechanics and other such support staff, and one gets the picture of this sector in trouble.

In the first few days of the lock down, consumers resorted to panic buying and hoarding essentials such as flour, rice, sugar and oil. Prices of sugar rose in cities where supplies were limited and fell in other places due to over-supply. Gradually, with logistical restrictions, markets fell short of supplies and the prices of these commodities increased. But the farm gate prices of fruits, vegetables, milk, meat and poultry in India have crashed because of lower demand.

Another issue for concern is the availability and access to seeds, fertilizers and pesticides for the next crop season. After the rabi crop harvest in april, farmers prepare for the next (kharif) season in may. However, the covid-19 induced disruptions have reduced production capacity for farm inputs and have led to an increase in price, making these resources inaccessible to smallholder and marginal farmers in the country. While large land holding farmers and businesses may be able to weather these shocks, they put enormous pressure on small holders who work with limited resources and income. Resuming business operations will be key to ensuring harvest security in the coming season.

EFFECTS

- 1. Pinnacle collect with no acquirement: a) this is the pinnacle of rabi season in india and yields like wheat, gram, lentil, mustard, and so on (remembering paddy for inundated parcels) were at a harvestable stage or nearly arriving at development. B) this is likewise when the homestead harvests come to the mandis for guaranteed acquirement tasks by assigned government offices.
- 2. Work inaccessibility due to opposite movement: a) the non-accessibility of work has harmed tasks in numerous parts. B) lack of transient work has brought about a sharp increment in day by day compensation for reaping crops. C) a few pieces of farming that have the advantage of conveying innovation for harvestings, similar to paddy and wheat, are generally more protected since they frequently don't need to rely upon huge quantities of difficult work.
- **3. Fall in prices:** a) rural costs have imploded because of absence of market access including the stoppage of transportation and conclusion of fringes. B) the ascent in labour expenses and absence of access implies that ranchers are gazing at enormous misfortunes and consequently permitting harvests to spoil in the fields, a superior 'stop-misfortune's system.
- 4. Shortage of public products: a) making the food grains, products of the soil and other basic things accessible to shoppers, both in provincial and metropolitan regions, is the most basic test. B) transportation of public dissemination framework (pds) things to last-mile conveyance specialists, by both rail and street, has been seriously affected in the first place.
- **5. Limitations on sale:** There were deliberate limitations on the between and intra-state developments of ranchers/workers, just as reaping and related homestead machines.

- **6. Interruptions in graceful chain:** a) the nonattendance of transport offices clubbed with watchful hindering streets limitingly affects the development of transitory collect work and agri-apparatus. B) likewise, trucks and work vehicles are not comprehensive of 'ranch hardware' by definition.
- 7. Lockdown set in motion obligation and cash flow constraints: a) the most significant issue that ranchers need to overcome is the issue of reimbursing their yield advances, gold credits and other casual obligations.
 B) yield credits are reimbursed among april and may and a new advance is allowed at the beginning of another season.

Aid from the government

A recent analysis by india ratings reveals that india's policy response to tackle the economic crisis has been the weakest among a group of 20 major countries in the world. A business standard calculation shows that these 20 countries make for more than 60 per cent of the world's population and account for nearly 75 per cent of the global corona virus cases, with india leading globally in terms of daily new covid-19 cases.

Atmanirbhar Bharat abhiyan

On 12 may the prime minister, in an address to the nation, said that the corona virus crisis should be seen as an opportunity, laying emphasis on domestic products and "economic self-reliance", an Atmanirbhar Bharat (transl.?self-reliant India) through a Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (transl.?self-reliant india mission). The following day the finance minister started laying out the details of the prime minister's vision which would continue into the next few days. The finance minister stated that the aim was to "spur growth" and "self-reliance", adding that, "self-reliant India does not mean cutting off from rest of the world". The law and it minister, Ravi Shankar prasad, also said that "self-reliance does not mean isolating away from the world. Foreign direct investment and technology is welcome. Self-reliant india translates to being a bigger and more important part of the global economy". Shashi tharoor called the 'self-reliant India mission' a repackaged version of make in India.

Economic package: (Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan 1.0)

India's overall economic package was announced as Rs.20 lakh crore (US \$280 billion), 10 per cent of India's GDP. The package, though announced on 12 may by the prime minister, included previous government actions and the rbi announcements. The previous rbi announcements included around Rs.8 lakh crore (US \$110 billion) liquidity. The economic package also involve the finance minister announcement of a package total Rs.170,000 crore (US \$24 billion) on 26 march. The procedure of combining fiscal and monetary, liquidity measures was barricade by the government. Mrs. Nirmala Sitharaman, the finance minister, explained that other countries had also done the same. Estimates of the size of India's fiscal stimulus as a percentage of gdp varied between 0.75 percent to 1.3 percent. The finance minister, for five days, between may 13 and 17, held press conferences in which the details of the economic package was explained.

The economic package contained of a mix of reforms, infrastructure building, support to stressed businesses and a certain amount of direct cash support. The "collateral-free loans" that the package provided aimed to "resume business activity and safeguard jobs". Changes in fdi policy, privatization of the power sector, provident fund contribution and ease of doing business measures were also announced. Land reforms at the state level which were not mentioned in the economic package are also part of the overall changes.

Reports though stated the economic package did not address short term demand uneasy, which may in turn pull down the economy even more; with most of the announcements being related to supply. It was also reported by economists such as Sonal Varma, Nomura global market research, that "long pending politically sensitive reforms" have been pushed through during this time and with this package while the economic package was

criticized on various fronts. It was also given neutral to positive responses on other fronts such as for the necessary caution the government showed in its spending. In December 2020, a 'right to information' petition revealed that less than 10 per cent of the package had been actually disbursed, chiefly in the form of emergency credit.

Atmanirbhar bharat abhiyan 2.0

On 12 October 2020, the finance minister, Mrs. Nirmala Sitharaman announced another economic boost package. This package has been initiated keeping in mind the forthcoming festive season. The package includes revive for central govt. Employees to spend more on consumer durables during the festive season and a much higher capital expenditure for both the center and states.

Atmanirbhar bharat abhiyan 3.0

On 12 November 2020, the government announced Rs.2.65 lakh crore (US \$37 billion) worth of economic boost. Though the government had introduced various policies for the betterment of the economic situation, the condition has not notable improved. There are still millions of people who were supposed to be saved by these schemes waiting to be liberated.

Economic recovery

In the beginning of May, Duvvuri Subbarao, former rbi governor, said that india could look forward to a v-shaped recovery. A v-shaped recovery is the best outcome. Arthur d. Little, an international consulting firm, has suggested that India will most probably see a w-shaped recovery.

In the second week of may, companies started preparations for resume operations. Some companies opened offices with the maximum grant strength of 33 per cent while others took a more precautious approach of as low as five per cent. The beginning of June saw companies further reopen and making plans to renew. A study by Elara securities inc. Found that five Indian states, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil nandu, Haryana and Karnataka, were contributing 27 per cent to India's GDP as India emerges from a total lockdown. By mid-June, unemployment levels were back to pre-lockdown levels. Online sales reached pre-covid-19 level sales by June end. Hindustan uni lever registered pre-covid-19 levels in sales in late June. On 2 July 2020, 'the times of India' reported that a number of economic measures such as the manufacturers purchasing managers' index, goods movement, GST collections, electricity usage and rail freight transport showed significant improvement as collate to previous months. The recovery from a pandemic of this magnitude is a humongous task but it is possible. As the time progresses, there will be various promenade which will open up and bring newer methods for the development of the country.

CONCLUSION

It can be said that this pandemic was an opportunity for all the governments of the various nations to prove their credibility. This pandemic has also led to the discovery of various loop holes in various governments and it also posed as a challenge to the various world leaders. There is no sure shot solution to the management of the economies of the various nations during the pandemic but a clear understanding of the functioning of an individual economy can go a long way in determining the financial present and future of a nation. For doing so, various aspects have to be considered as a notion is nothing but its people and without any outcome benefitting the people, no possible solution can be deemed fit for the upliftment and growth of the economy.

REFERENCES

- 1. Https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/economic_impact_of_the_covid-19_pandemic_in_india
- 2. Https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/gdp-contraction-indian-economy-6587087/
- 3. Https://poseidon01.ssrn.com/delivery.php
- 4. Https://taxguru.in/finance/covid-19-impact-indian-economy-business.html
- 5. Https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/readersblog/midweekread/impact-of-covid-19-on-indian-economy-26770/
- 6. Https://www.bloombergquint.com/economy-finance/pandemics-lasting-cost-on-indian-economy-smaller-than-expected-neelkanth-mishra
- 7. Https://www.consultancy.asia/news/3364/covid-19s-impact-on-indias-agricultural-sector
- 8. Https://www.researchgate.net/publication/345060064_impact_of_covid-19_on_indian_agriculture_sector
- 9. Https://www.wbcsd.org/overview/news-insights/wbcsd-insights/impact-of-covid-19-on-smallholder-farmers-in-india
- 10. https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2020/06/08/the-global-economic-outlook-during-the-covid-19-pandemic-a-changed-world.

The Impact of Covid-19 on Various Economic Activities

Dr. Veera Swamy Marri

Faculty, Department of Commerce, Loyola Academy, Secundrabad Email: vmarri17@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The economic impact of the 2019-20 coronavirus pandemic in India has been very disruptive. The World Bank and credit rating agencies cut India's growth in fiscal year 2021, the lowest figures India has seen in three decades since its economic liberalization in the 1990s.

The International Monetary Fund projection for India for the financial year 2021-22 is the highest among G-20 countries with a GDP growth of 1.21%. The Indian economy is expected to lose Rs 32,000 crore (US \$ 4.5 billion) every day in the first 21 days of full lockdown announced after the outbreak of coronavirus. Under a complete lockdown, less than a quarter of India's 8 2.8 trillion economy works. Up to 53% of businesses in the country are significantly affected. Supply chains are under pressure with lockdown restrictions; Lack of clarity in sorting out what is "necessary" and what isn't.

In the third week of March, Flipkart, owned by Amazon and Walmart, stopped selling unnecessary goods in India, so it could focus on deliveries. Other fast-growing consumer goods companies in the country have significantly reduced operations and focused on what's needed. Stock markets in India recorded their worst losses in history on 23 March 2020.

However, on March 25, a day after the prime minister announced the 21-day full lockdown, Sensex and Nifty recorded their biggest gains in 11 years, adding \$ 7 4.7 trillion (US \$ 66 billion) to investor wealth.

Keywords: lockdown, economic impact, covid-19

INTRODUCTION

The Government of India has announced a range of measures to address this situation, from additional funding for food security and health care, to sector-wide incentives and tax-deductible extensions. On March 27, the Reserve Bank of India announced a number of measures to make the country's economy available at \$ 4 374,000 crore (US \$ 52 billion). On March 29, the government allowed all necessary and unnecessary items to be moved during the lockdown.

On April 1, the World Bank approved B1 billion in support of the Bank of India to tackle the coronavirus pandemic.

The central government released more funds to the states on April 3 to settle the total of \$28,379 billion (US \$4.0 billion) of coronavirus.

Those in the informal sector and in the daily wage groups are most at risk. Large numbers of farmers across the country who grow perishable commodities are also facing uncertainty. Various businesses, such as hotels and airlines, reduce salaries and eliminate employees. The live events industry suffered a loss of 3,000 crore (US \$ 420 million).

Larsen and Toubro, India's Forge, UltraTech Cement, Grasim Industries, Aditya Birla Group, Tata Motors and Thermax have suspended or significantly reduced their operations. The majority of iPhone makers in India have also ceased operations. Young startups have been impacted by reduced funding.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To understand the patterns of economic situation during lockdown
- To analyze the impact of various economic activity during lockdown due to covid-19

DATA COLLECTION

Secondary Source:- Data has been collected from the journals of Government of India on Covid-19, various reports of agencies, Newspapers and press releases, related books, and magazines etc...,

1. UNDERSTAND THE PATTERNS OF ECONOMIC SITUATION DURING LOCKDOWN

On April 6, the President, Prime Minister and Members of Parliament announced a 30% pay cut for one year.

On 14 April 2020, the Prime Minister of India extended the lockdown until May 3. New guidelines for the beginning of the calibration of the economy and the relaxation of the lockdown have also been set, which will come into effect from 20 April. On April 17, RBI Governor Nabard, Sidbi, and NHB announced further measures to counter the pandemic's financial impact, including special financing of ? 50,000 crore (US \$ 7.0 billion).

On April 18, the government changed its FDI policy to protect Indian companies during the pandemic.

On March 24, the Press Information Bureau brought out a factual check that the stories about financial emergencies in India were fake. No economic emergency has been imposed in India's history so far. On April 4, former RBI chief Raghuram Rajan said that the coronavirus epidemic in India could be "the greatest emergency since independence"

Up to 53% of businesses in India cite the impact of shutdowns to some extent due to COVID-19 operations (FICCI survey). Various businesses, such as hotels and airlines, reduce salaries and eliminate employees.

Live events industry suffered a loss of 3,000 crore (US \$ 420 million). A number of young startups have been affected by the lack of funding. The Data Labs report shows a 45% decrease in total growth-stage funding (Series A round) compared to Q4 2019. On April 4, former Reserve Bank chief Raghuram Rajan said the coronavirus epidemic in India could be "the greatest emergency since independence".

Many companies are taking action within their companies to keep staff anxiety to a minimum. Hero Motocorp Video is holding townhall conferences, the Tata Group has set up a task force to make working from home more efficient, and the task force in Siemens reports on the global conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Night lights and economic activity are connected. Nightlight Radiance fell by 37.2% in Delhi compared to March 1-31. This is the biggest fall of any metro in India. Bangalore fell 32% while Mumbai fell 29%.

2. IMPACT OF VARIOUS ECONOMIC ACTIVITY DURING LOCKDOWN DUE TO COVID-19

Agriculture

The first flush could not be harvested due to logistical problems following the lockdown tea estates. The impact of the second flush is unknown. The entire Darjeeling tea-based tea industry will see a significant decrease in revenue. Tea exports may fall as much as 8%.

From April 20, farm businesses such as dairy, tea, coffee and rubber plantations, as well as subsidiary shops and industries, will reopen, according to new lockdown guidelines to reopen the economy and ease the lockdown.

Manufacturing

India's major companies Larsen and Toubro, Bharat Forge, Ultratech Cement, Grasim Industries, Aditya Birla Group's fashion and retail division, Tata Motors and Thermax have temporarily suspended or significantly reduced operations in many manufacturing facilities and factories. Country. Almost all two-wheeler and fourwheeler companies stopped production until further notice.

Most companies, like Cummins, who have temporarily closed their offices across Maharashtra, have decided to close down till March 31. Hindustan Unilever, ITC and Dabur India have shut down manufacturing facilities to produce essential goods. iPhone makers discontinued production of Foxconn and Vistron Corp after 21 days of lockdown orders.

E-Commerce

In the third week of March, Amazon announced that it would stop selling unnecessary goods in India, so that it could focus on the essentials. Amazon has followed a similar strategy in Italy and France. On March 25, Walmart-owned Flipkart suspended certain services on its e-commerce platform and would only sell and distribute what was needed.

BigBasket and Grofers also run limited services, and there are disruptions in services due to a lockdown. The chain began offering curfew passes to supply delivery agents, making it easier to keep the supply chain open. E-commerce companies are also looking for legal clarity regarding "essentials".

On April 20, Telangana extended the lockdown until May 7. Swiggy and Zomato are not allowed to operate during this extension period.

Stock markets

On 23 March 2020, the stock markets in India recorded the worst losses in history. The Sensex fell 4000 points (13.15%) and the NSE Nifty fell 1150 points (12.98%). However, on March 25, a day after the prime minister announced a 21-day lock-down, the Sensex recorded its biggest gains in 11 years, adding \$74.7 trillion (US \$66 billion) to investors.

On April 8, stock markets in India once again rose after positive signals from Wall Street that the pandemic was hitting the US.

Estimate of economic losses

Credit rating agency Acute Ratings, which is approved by the RBI, says the Indian economy will lose Rs 32,000 crore (US \$ 4.5 billion) every day in the first 21 days of the lockdown. Barclays said the cost of the first 21 days of the shutdown, along with the previous two smaller ones, totaled about \$ 5 8.5 trillion (US \$ 120 billion).

On March 27, Moody's Investors Service lowered India's GDP growth forecast from 5.3% to 2.5% in 2020. Fitch Ratings revised its estimate for India's growth to 2%. India Ratings & Research also lowered the FY21 estimate to 3.6%. According to a World Bank report on South Asia on April 12, 2020, the Indian economy is expected to grow from 1.5% to 2.8% for FY21.

India has the lowest growth. The World Bank report stated that the pandemic "increased the risks that preceded India's economic outlook".

The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) has sought a fiscal stimulus package of 1% of India's GDP to the tune of 2 lakh crore (US \$ 28 billion). Fiscal package and economic policy policy compared to other countries such as Germany, Brazil and Japan.

Jefferies Group said the government could spend 3 1.3 trillion crores (US \$ 18 billion) to fight the impact of the coronavirus. Bloomberg economists said it would cost at least 15 2.15 trillion crores (US \$ 30 billion). In March and April alone, the tourism industry is estimated to be worth Rs.15,000 crore (US \$ 2.1 billion). CII, ASSOCHAM and FAITH estimate that the majority of the workforce involved in tourism in the country faces unemployment

Concerns and commentary

As reported in the Economic Times, Adar Poonawalla, CEO of the Serum Institute of India, said that "the economic risk of the outbreak is far greater than its health risks". There are concerns about where the government will find the funds to fight the coronaviruses and keep the economy alive. Subramanian Swamy tweeted on March 21, 2020, that it was inevitable to declare a financial emergency (in light of the coronavirus epidemic)

Supply Chains and Logistics

Some important supply chains were broken after the lockdown. Britannia Industries, which backed the lockdown, urged the government to ensure that the food processing industry does not interfere with the interstate movement of raw materials. Britannia's managing director stated that "if a link in the supply chain breaks down, the country may lose packaged food reserves in the next 7-10 days."

Although interstate travel is banned, it does not meet the requirements, and state police have not yet regulated the process in places like Maharashtra, resulting in disruption to supply of chains. Vidya Krishnan writes in The Atlantic that the movement of medical goods was also affected by the lockdown.

On March 29, the government allowed all necessary and unnecessary items to be moved around the country during the lockdown. Milk and newspaper supply chains are also permitted

Salaries

On March 19, the prime minister called on businesses and high-income segments of society to take care of the financial needs of all those who serve. During a live telecast, he appealed to families not to reduce their housing assistance. After the lockdown, the government distributed consultants and ordered companies to pay employees, among other things. On 23 March 2020, the Ministry of Finance issued a memorandum of office:

Where such a contract exists, the casual and outsourced staff of Ministries / Departments and other Government agencies of India in view of the lockdown order for COVID-19 prevention should be treated in such a period "on duty" and the required remuneration / wages shall be paid accordingly.

These instructions apply until April 30, 2020.

- Additional Department, Expenditure Department, Ministry of Finance

A few days later there was growing concern about how wages would be paid and whether the mandate was legal. There have also been concerns raised by migrant workers about the implementation of orders, as most daily wages have no record of being fired or paid or reduced; Concerns extend to uncertainty over the government's ability to enforce minimum wages under lockdown when it cannot do so even in normal times

Migrant workers and labour force

Due to the lockdown, all of a sudden most day laborers (urban poor and migrant laborers) are out of work. Lockdown restrictions at the same time stop the movement of buses and trains. A large number of migrant

workers ended up returning to the villages there, some traveling hundreds of kilometers. Commenters commented on how the overall purpose of social distance was lost. Following a central government mandate in late March, state governments set up 21,000 camps to hold 660,000 migrants and stop deportation. The Delhi government provides free food to 400,000 people every day. The Delhi government has set up 500 hunger relief centers.

As of April 5, more than 75,000,000 people are being served food in government and NGO food camps nationwide.

To meet the needs of migrants and prevent them from leaving the camp, the Kerala government has changed the food provided by adding North Indian cuisine to the menu, recharging to carrom boards and phones, as well as providing other medical necessities. Such as masks, sanitizers and medicines

REFERENCES

- 1. The Hindu. PTI. 12 April 2020. ISSN 0971-751X. Retrieved 13 April 2020.
- 2. The Times of India. 12 April 2020. Retrieved 13 April 2020.
- 3. India Today. 17 April 2020. Retrieved 17 April 2020.
- 4. Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE). Retrieved 24 April 2020.
- 5. Research, Centre for Policy. Scroll.in. Retrieved 24 April 2020
- 6. The Hindu Business Line. 2 April 2020. Retrieved 11 April 2020.
- 7. Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India. Retrieved on 4 April 2020.
- 8. The Hindu @businessline. Retrieved 25 March 2020.
- 9. The Hindu Business Line. 2 April 2020. Retrieved 11 April 2020
- 10. The Hindu @businessline. Retrieved 25 March 2020.
- 11. The Week. Retrieved 25 April 2020..
- 12. Covid-19 puts India's food supply chain to a stress-test". The Hindu @businessline. Retrieved 26 March 2020.
- 13. The Financial Express. 25 March 2020. Retrieved 25 March 2020.
- 14. The Economic Times. Retrieved 23 March 2020.
- 15. Outlook India. IANS. 1 April 2020. Retrieved 1 April 2020
- 16. The Indian Express. 23 March 2020. Retrieved 23 March 2020.
- 17. Business Standard. ANI. 14 April 2020. Retrieved 14 April 2020.
- 18. Business Standard India. PTI. 30 March 2020. Retrieved 30 March 2020.

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Online Education in and Around Secunderabad, Telangana

Dr. Ch. Sirisha

Associate Professor, Loyola Academy, Degree & PG College, Email: sirishachittala@gmail.com & Dr.SirishaChittala@loyolaacademy.edu.in

ABSTRACT

Education imparts knowledge. Online education is nothing but electronic (e-)-learning and it is similar to distance learning. This is supported by various gadgets like mobiles, tabs and computers. Online learning played a key role in shaping of young minds by creating new shift of acquiring knowledge at pandemic period. Especially in pandemic times, more than 70% of traditional mode of teaching is replaced by this method. Online education paved the way to choose interesting courses from various educational institutions. This new way of teaching broadens learning objectives with ease and allow students to perform other choices of interests and responsibilities without any inhibition.

To prove above mentioned data, Dr. Sirisha Chittala, Associate Professor in the Department of M. Sc Biotechnology, Loyola Academy conducted a survey on 'Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Online Education' for teaching fraternity and student community, from in and around Secunderabad. This article provides information to support the online education during lockdown period. A total of 512 students and 39 faculty members of various colleges gave their response for this survey.

Keywords: Online education-e gadgets-mode of teaching

1. INTRODUCTION

The outbreak of corona virus (COVID-19) in the world shaken the education system, and forced to shift traditional methods of teaching and evaluation to online mode of teaching and evaluation. The result of COVID-19, in March 2020 resulted in closedown of educational institutions across the country. Consequently, there was a need to take hasty decision by education institutions to adopt online learning. Even its inevitable to both teacher - student community, this challenge was adopted by them positively. Many education institutions started using different flat forms for teaching online classes like Zoom, Skype and Cisco WebEx. Though it is accepted by both communities, there are unavoidable problems like limited usage of electronic gadgets at home particularly different parts of Telangana, system hang-ups, usage of low-quality network data seized during live broadcasts and also an accountability of usage of period by recording the hours.

2. REVIEW LITERATURE

Internationally many experts and scholars from different parts of world have conducted research on online education and contributed their views about online education (Alcorn et al., 2014). According to their survey, physical and mental factors may influence faculty motivation to teach online classes in encouraging and discouraging way (Protopsaltis, S., & Baum, S. 2019). Understanding the views of faculty towards online education is necessary so that, their concern may be properly addressed (Protopsaltis, S., & Baum, S. 2019). The suggestions of faculty are needed in the acceptance of new educational technology and that will eventually contribute to the success of learning systems in academic institutions (Cahapay, M.B. 2020).

Imparting quality education does not mean taking classes in online only. Faculty practicing in online learning show major role. Making students as investitures to others. If time permits for offline, physical or social distancing and other protocols may help in less transmission of COVID-19 and leads to conduct classes in a better way (Chapman, S.A. et al., 2016), (Huang, W. et al., 2016). The impact of online teaching from teacher to student (Gonzalez, M., & Moore, N. 2020) is "one-to-one ratio", whereas in classroom teaching the ratio might be "01 to 15/20".

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this paper, data is obtained through questionnaire in Google forms. The data is in the form of objective type. Traditional questionnaire is having many limitations than online forms. When compared to traditional methods, online survey summarizes the main factors affecting the user experience satisfaction with very short period of time. Dr. Sirisha Chittala, Associate Professor in the Department of M. Sc. Biotechnology, Loyola Academy conducted a survey on "Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Online Education" from various reputed educational institutions in and around Secunderabad. To evaluate the survey on online education, two different forms are created for students and faculty. The list of questions are as follows:

a) List of questions for Students:

- 1. Are you aware of Information and Communication technology (ICT) tools for online learning?
- 2. What type of facility do you have to participate in online classes?
- 3. Are Instructions or guidelines provided by the institution before starting online classes?
- 4. How regular are you to online classes?
- 5. How attentive are you to the online class?
- 6. What type of teaching aids are used by the teachers during online classes?
- 7. How is the quality of Audio & Video, during online classes?
- 8. Are you able to acquire the knowledge during online classes?
- 9. Mostly what do you expect during online teaching?
- 10. Which parameter is more helpful for the students to understand the subject?
- 11. How well do you respond during online class?
- 12. Do you agree "Online teaching is better than classroom teaching"?

b) List of questions for Faculty members:

- 1. To whom will you teach?
- 2. How many Subject(s) are you teaching online?
- 3. Are you aware of Information and Communication technology (ICT) tools for online teaching?
- 4. What type of gadget are you using to take online classes?
- 5. Do you have suitable environment for taking online classes?
- 6. Are you trained (instructions or guidelines) by the institution before starting online classes?
- 7. How regular students attend to your online classes?
- 8. Are students attentive to your online classes?

- 9. What type of teaching aids are used by you during online classes?
- 10. How is the quality of your "Audio & Video", during online classes?
- 11. What will be the expectation of students during online teaching?
- 12. Which parameter is more helpful for the students to understand the subject?
- 13. Do you agree "Online teaching is better than classroom teaching"?
- 14. Do you allow student to interact (reg. subject doubts) with you during online teaching?
- 15. Do you agree online classes take more time (hrs) than normal classes?
- 16. Do you find difficulty for teaching some subject(s)? if yes please specify the subject?
- 17. Do you face difficulty teaching practical(s)?
- 18. How often do you take feedback from your students?
- 19. How often do you take remedial classes?
- 20. How do you conduct online exams?

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1. To study Students and Faculty awareness on online education.
- 2. To find what type of gadgets are used by the students and faculty for online education
- 3. The find impact of conducting online classes is helpful for both student and teaching community?
- 4. To find which parameter is more helpful for the students to understand the subject during online?
- 5. To find whether "Online teaching is better than classroom teaching"?

5. RESULTS

I. Student Data Collection and Processing:

A total of 512 students from various educational institutions are participated in this survey. Total of 12 questions were selected for students, excluding their Name, gender, qualification and college name.

- i. **Gender:** Among 512 students, 176-(34.4%) males and 336-(65.6%) females participated in this survey.
- ii. **Qualification:** Among 512 students, Bachelor's Degree students are 365-(71.3%), 147-(28.7%) are post graduate.
- iii. College Name: 512 students from eight different colleges are participated in this study.

II. Faculty Data Collection and Processing:

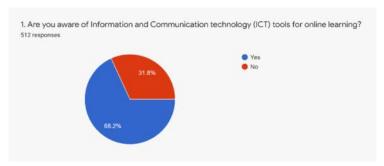
A sub total of 39 faculty members are participated in this survey. A Total of 20 questions were selected for faculty, Excluding their gender, qualification and years of teaching experience.

- i. **Gender:** Among 39 faculty members, 13-(33.3%) males and 26-(66.7%) females participated in this survey.
- ii. **Qualification:** Among 39 faculty members, highest qualification Ph. D completed members are 17-(43.6%), 20-(51.3%) are post graduate, perusing doctorate 2-(5.2%).

iii. **Years of Teaching Experience:** Among 39 faculty members are made into small 5 groups according to their years of teaching experience.

Teaching experience in	0 - 5	6 - 10	11-15	16 -20	20- 25
No. of Years					
Total no. of Faculty	12	06	10	07	04

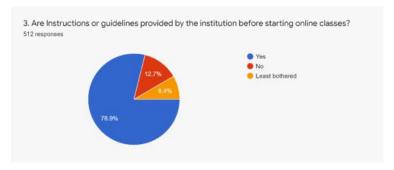
iv). Results & discussion; Student questiones:1 to 12



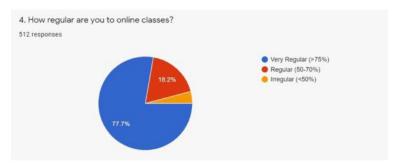
Among 512 students, 349-(68.2%) members are aware of Information and Communication technology (ICT) tools for online learning and 163-(31.8%) are not aware of technology.



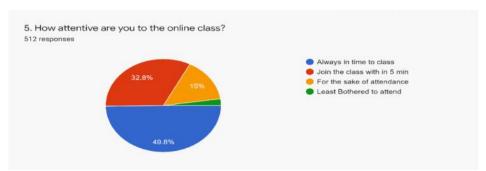
Among 512 students, 351-(68.6%) members are using cell phone, 146-(28.5%) are using laptops, 10-(2%) are using desktops and 5-(1%) using tabs facility to attend online learning.



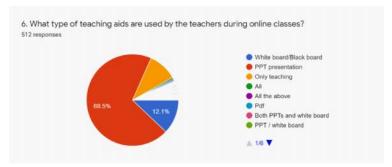
Among 512 students, 404-(78.9%) got Instructions or guidelines provided by the institution before starting online classes, 65-(12.7%) not got any guidelines and 43-(8.4%) least bothered to give instructions to the students.



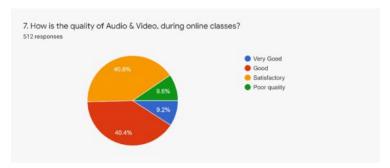
Among 512 students, 398-(77.7%) are regular to online classes, 93-(18.2%) are irregular to classes and 21-(4.1%) very irregular to attend online learning



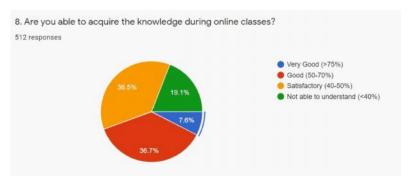
Among 512 students, 255-(49.8%), are always in time to classes, 168-(32.8%) join the class with in 5 min, 77-(15%) for attendance's sake they attend classes and 12(%) least bothered to attend to attend online learning.



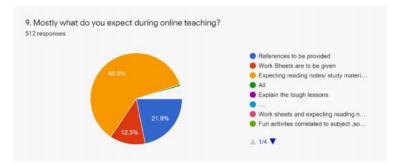
Among 512 students, 356-(69.5%) members expressed that regular class is taken by faculty members by power point presentations, 62-(12.1%) classes are taken by white board, 52-(10.2%) only teaching and others are using combination of either two or more supportive tools for online teaching.



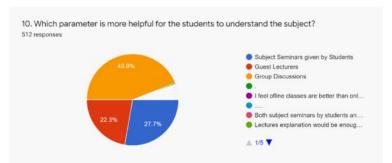
Among 512 students, 47-(9.2%) members expressed teachers audio & video facility is very good, 209-(40.8%) satisfactory, 207-(40.4%) good and 49-(9.6%) poor quality for online teaching.



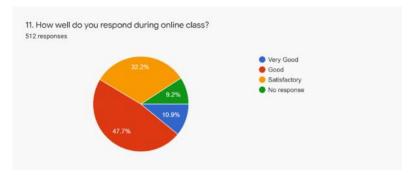
Among 512 students, 39-(7.6%) members are very good in understanding subjects, 188-(36.7%) good, 187-(36.5%) satisfactory, 98-(19.1%) not able to understand during online classes.



Among 512 students, 310-(60.5%) members expecting reading notes/material, 112-(21.9%) members reference material, 64-(12.5%) work sheets are expecting from the faculty members for better understanding the subject.



Among 512 students, 225-(43.9%) members expecting group discussions, 142-(27.7%) subject seminars, 114-(22.3%) guest lecturers and quiz other than teaching for better understanding the subject.



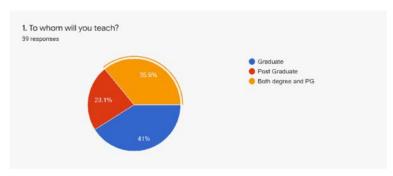
Among 512 students, 56-(10.9%), 244-(47.7%), 165-(32.2%), 47-(9.2%) members are responding to teachers during online classes.



Among 512 students, 459-(89.6%) members expressed classroom teaching far better than online teaching 53-(10.4%) members agreed online teaching is a better option during this pandemic period.

v). Results of Faculty members questiones: 1to 20

Fig.: 1, 3-15 & 17-20 showing Graphical representation of various faculty members responded to the questionnaire.



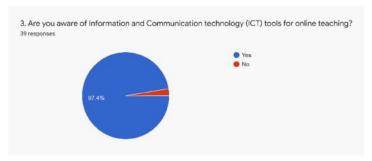
Among 39 lecturers, 16-(41%) graduate, 9-(23.1%) postgraduate 14-(35.9%) members are teaching for both.

2. How many Subject(s) are you teaching online?

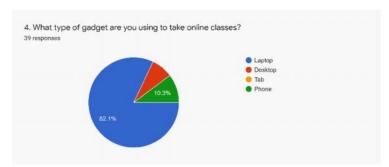
No. of Subject (s) teaching online	01	02	03	04	06
Total no. of Faculty	07	09	12	08	03

Table 01: Question 02; No. of subject(s) taught by faculty members online.

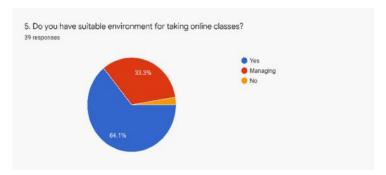
Among 39 lecturers, 12 members are teaching three subjects, 9 are teaching two subjects, 8 are teaching four subjects, 7 are teaching only one and 03 are teaching six subjects.



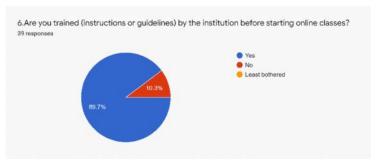
Among 39 lecturers, 38-(97.4%) are aware of Information and Communication technology (ICT) tools for online learning and 163-(31.8%), 1-(2.6%) are not aware of technology.



Among 39 lecturers, 32-(82.1%) are using laptop, 4-(10.3%) phone, 3-(7.7%) desktop for taking online classes.



Among 39 lecturers, 25-(64.1%) are having ambient environment, 13-(33.3%) manageable, 1-(2.6%) not having proper environment for taking online classes.



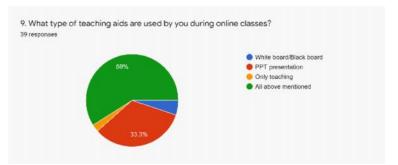
Among 39 lecturers, 35-(89.7%) got Instructions or guidelines provided by the institution before starting online classes, 4-(10.3%), not having any guidelines for starting online classes.



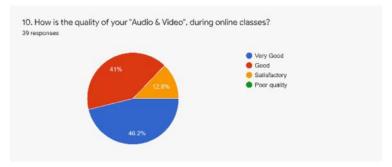
Among 39 lecturers', 25-(64.1%) are very regular, 13-(33.3%) regular and 1-(2.6%) are irregular, gave their opinion on students attending online classes.



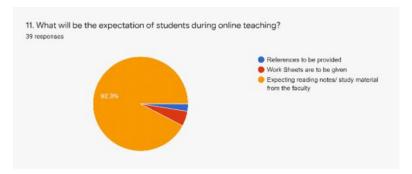
Among 39 lecturers, 23-(59%) very often, 9-(23.1%) often, 5-(12.8%) regular and 2-(5.1%) silent /not responding gave their opinion on students' attentiveness during online classes.



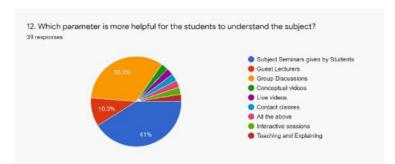
Among 39 lecturers, 23-(59%) members used all supported materials like power point presentations, White Board and teaching, 13-(33.3%) only power point presentations, 2-(5.1%) only White Board and 1-(2.6%) used only teaching during online classes.



Among 39 lecturers, 18-(46.2%) very good, 16-(41%) good and 5 (12.8%) satisfactory gave their opinion on audio & video facility during online classes.



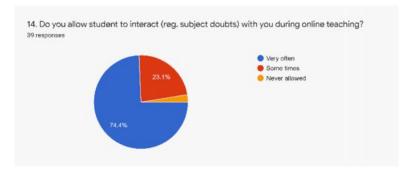
Among 39 lecturers, 36-(92.3%) expecting reading notes/study material, 2-(5.1%) work sheets and 1-(2.6%) reference materials are expecting by students during online classes.



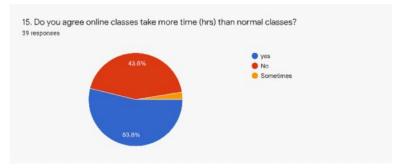
Among 39 lecturers, 16-(41%) are in favour of subject seminars given by students, 13-(33.3%) group discussions, 4-(10.3%) guest lecturers and remaining 6 are favour of conceptual learning, video and interactive sessions for understanding the subject during online classes.



Among 39 lecturers, 35-(89.7%) are in favour of classroom teaching, 4-(10.3%) are advising only online teaching.



Among 39 lecturers, 29-(74.4%) very often allowing students to ask doubts, 9-(23.1%) some times are allowing and 1-(2.6%) never allowed students to ask their doubts during online teaching.



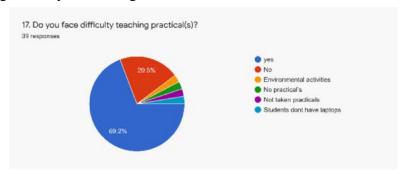
Among 39 lecturers, 21(51.8%) are agreed more time it requires, 17-(14.6%) are able to take stipulated time only and 1-(2.6%) opinion sometimes require during online teaching.

16.	Do you find	l difficulty fo	or teaching some su	oject(s)? if	yes plea	ise specify the subjec	ct?

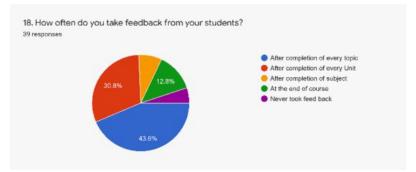
S. No.	No. of Subject(s) difficult to teach	Total no. of Faculty responded
	online	
1	Mathematical Formulas	03
2	Science wet lab Practical's	05
3	Biochemistry & biotechnology	04
4	Accounts	02
5	Drawings	02
6	Computer Programming	03
7	Thermodynamics & Quantum chemistry	02
8	Communicative Competence	02
9	No difficulty of teaching	16
	Total	39

Table 02: Question 16; Faculty finding difficulty for teaching some subject(s) on online.

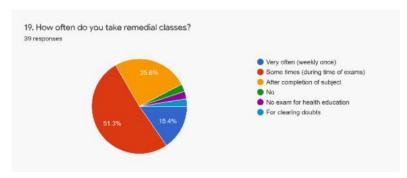
Among 39 lecturers, 16-(41%)) not having difficulty for teaching subjects, 5-(12.8%) finding difficulty for science (wet) lab practical, 4-(10.3%) biochemistry and biotechnology practical, 3-(7.7%) mathematical formulas and computer programming, 2-(5.1%) communicative competence, thermodynamics and quantum chemistry, accounts faculty facing difficulty for teaching online classes.



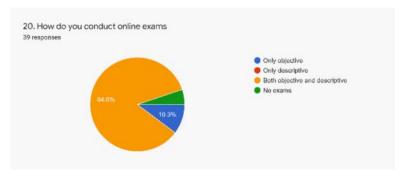
Among 39 lecturers, 27-(69.2%) expressed their views about facing difficulty for conducting practical, 8-(20.5%) not having any difficulty, 2-(5.2%) not taken any practical, 1-(2.6%) difficult for conducting environmental activities and 1-(2.6%) students are not having laptops for doing practical during online classes.



Among 39 lecturers,17(43.6%) after completion of every topic, 12(30.8%) after completion of every unit, 5-(12.8%) at the end of course, 3-(7.7%) after completion of subject and 2(5.1%) never took feedback from students during online classes



Among 39 lecturers, 20-(51.3%) taken some times during time of examinations, 10-(25.6%) after completion of subject, 6-(15.4%) weekly once), 1-(2.6%) clearing doubts, 1-(2.6%) 2-(5.2%)- not taken during online classes.



Among 39 lecturers, 33-(84.6%) both objective and descriptive, 4-(10.3%) only objective type and 2-(5.1%) no exams are conducted during online classes.

6. CONCLUSIONS

This study focuses on user experience data on online education by using google flatforms during the COVID-19 pandemic. During online classes users faced adverse effects on online education: including research, lack of training on educational apps, poor quality of network in most places, lesson no. of gadgets for attending classes (where more than one member is studying), complete failure of academic programmes. Still, there is a lack of customer service on net related issues in rural areas. Two-way interaction of teaching must be improved during online classes. An increase in interaction can improve students' learning enthusiasm and concentration. Student class room presentations, debates on current issues, attending webinars promote efficient learning and improve the quality of education.

7. REFERENCES

- 1. Alcorn, B.; Christensen, G.; Emanuel, E.J. 2014, The Real Value of Online education. Atlantic 317, 58-59.
- 2. Cahapay, M.B. 2020, Rethinking education in the new normal post-COVID-19 era: A curriculum studies perspective. Aquademia, 4(2). https://doi.org/10.29333/aquademia/8315
- 3. Chapman, S.A.; Goodman, S.; Jawitz, J. 2016, A strategy for monitoring and evaluating massive open online courses. Eval. Programplan. 57, 55-63.
- 4. Gonzalez, M., & Moore, N. 2020, A comparison of faculty and graduate students' perceptions of engaging online courses: A mixed-method study. International Journal of Educational Methodology, 6(1), 223-236.
- 5. Huang, W.; Liu, X.; Shi, P. 2016, Research on the evaluation of online education model under the background of "Internet +". J. Intell. 35, 124-129.

- 6. Protopsaltis, S., & Baum, S. 2019, Does online education live up to its promise? A look at the evidence and implications for federal policy. Center for Educational Policy Evaluation. Available at http://mason.gmu.edu/~spr otops/OnlineEd.pdf
- 7. Thor, D.; Xiao, N.; Zheng, M.; Ma, R.; Yu, X.X. An interactive online approach to small-group student presentations and discussions. Adv. Physiol. Educ. 2017, 41, 498-504.

A Study on Impact of Covid 19 on Construction Industry in India

Rajkumar Reddy. P

Asst.Professor in Commerce, Loyola Academy, Alwal, Secundrabad Email:reddyrajkumar1993@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The construction sector was one among the sectors that had in touch the worst burden of COVID-19, because it was already resisting a liquidity crunch as fallout of the non-banking financial institutions within the financial sector since a year. Many projects remained unfinished due to the less amount of funds. Those that were finished, remained unsold, due to change in buyer preferences towards the industry. At a time when the stakeholders within the housing industry i.e. developers and contractors were treating this phase of change as a learning dimension, needs, and dealing out strategic deals, the pandemic brought all construction activity to a grinding cessation. In today's proliferation world, there are few places that have been unaffected by the acuteness of the covid-19 pandemic. Almost every business undertaking is suffering at the hands of the ruthless Covid-19. Because of the intrinsic identity of the commercial activity, some industries may unintentionally prosper under the pandemic, while some would weather the storm, albeit with much difficulty, but the rigidly affected, the construction and engineering sector is definitely on the wrong side of the loop.

Keywords: Construction Sector, Corona Virus, Globalized, Liquidity

INTRODUCTION



The construction industry in India includes the real estate and Urban Development sector. The real estate segment covers Residential, office, Retails, hotels, leisure, parks, etc. while urban Development segments broadly consist of sub-segments like water system, sanitation, urban transport, schools, and Healthcare. Indian real estate attracted 500 crores of Indian investment in 2020.

- By 2025, the Construction market in India is expected to emerge as 3rd largest globally.
- By 2025, construction output is expected to grow on an average of 7% per year.
- By 2025 construction equipment industry revenue is estimated to reach \$ 5 billion.
- 100% FDI under automatic routes is permitted in completed projects and management of townships malls, shopping complexes, and business Constructions.
- 100% FDI is allowed Automatic route for urban infrastructures like urban transport water system and sewerage and sewerage treatment

The Construction industry in value terms is expected to record a CAGR of 15.7% to reach 750 crores by 2022.

The industry contributes 55% share within the industry, 15% within the Paint industry, and 30% within the Glass industry.

The Construction industry in India is forecasted to grow at 5.6% during 2016-20, compared to 2.9% during 2011-15. The activities that registered the very best growth include export cargo (10%), highway construction/widening (9.8%), power generation (6.6%), import cargo (5.8%), and cargo at major ports (5.3%).

- India is going to be required to spend 450 crores on infrastructure development over the amount of 5 years (2015-20), with 70% of funds needed for power, roads, and concrete infrastructure segments
- Expected cement capacity addition of 80-100 MT once a year over the next five years.



REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The brief review of literature discussed by the several authors which are relevant for the present study is laid down below

According to a Boston Globe report from March 16, Boston Mayor Martin J. Walsh ordered a stop to all or any construction projects within the town in an effort to slow the spread of the virus, the primary move of its kind within the nation. Chief military officer of the Associated General Contractors of America (AGC) Stephen E. Sandherr responded during a handout, arguing the city's actions will undermine the development industry's efforts to feature hospital capacity.

Sandherr said construction workers already take many precautions to guard themselves et al. from the spread of infection, including the utilization of private protective equipment (PPE), gloves, and increased hygiene. "Given the precautions already in situ, halting construction will do little to guard the health and safety of construction workers," he said within the release. "But it'll go an extended way in undermining economic vitality by depriving many workers of the wages they're going to need over the approaching days. At an equivalent time, these measures have the potential to bankrupt many construction firms who have contractual obligations to remain on schedule or risk incurring significant financial penalties."

According to a report from Construction Dive, Chief Economist for Dodge Data & Analytics Richard Branch estimated that 30% of building products in the U.S. are imported from China, making it the nation's largest single supplier. While China seems to be slightly rebounding from the disease, its decreased manufacturing output remains expected to impact construction within the US.

According to KPS Kohli and Manpreet Chadha Dhir & Dhir Associates To say that the companies engaged in the construction and engineering sector, would be affected due to the current unprecedented situation would

be an understatement. The various restrictions put in situ by the Governments to regulate the consequences of the virus may trigger shortage of staple and manpower, disrupted supply chain, further creating handicaps in performing contractual obligations. Contraction in consumption demand should be the smallest amount of the concerns for the world. Some elements in construction and engineering are imported from countries, which can be more badly affected, creating a consequence on the whole sector.

3. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To study the impact of covid 19 on growth of housing industry.
- To study the impact of covid 19 on construction workers and dealing conditions.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Sources of knowledge

1) Secondary Source: - Data is collected from the corporate websites and annual reports, related books, journals and magazines, Company reports and their internal documents, National and International journals

5. IMPACT OF COVID 19 ON GROWTH IN HOUSING INDUSTRY

The toll on residential and commercial real estate. The exodus of migrant workers or informal sector workers (a bulk of whom find employment within the housing industry in Tier I and Tier II cities), took a toll on the availability chain thanks to a ban on inter-state travel. It also pushed up operating costs as commodity prices (raw materials for the development industry) were briefly supply.

The demand for residential land was also on a back footing, as aspirational homeowners kept their purchase decisions on hold due to various reason & uncertainty triggered by COVID crisis.

Additionally, the uncertainty regarding cashflows discouraged potential buyers combat the extra burden of loans and EMIs. Home rentals too, took a dip as people renting apartments in metropolitan cities chose to travel back to their hometowns.

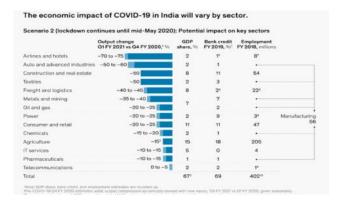
Commercial land demand also took a beating as work from home/remote work became the new normal that resulted in underutilization of office spaces. Closure of malls, gyms, cinema theatres and eateries also killed the appetite for commercial infra space. The festival season beginning from October that normally gives a lift to residential purchase, did not uplift the mood for affordable segments of population from buying/investing residential property.

Negative impact on the development sector results in lowering of GDP

Though the Union Government took the choice of recognizing the pandemic as an act of God incident, the onus was on the development industry to affect the double whammy of COVID additionally to the already existing sluggish conditions.

As the second biggest employment generator, the impact of COVID on the development sector, thus led to the lowering of GDP not only in land but also several associated sectors.

Although the economy is on the recovery mode and steady progress on the event of a vaccine, but the revised standard operating practices with respect of usage of PPE, social distancing, personal hygiene etc. are leading to the delay of under-development projects. this may further push up financing cost and still impact the stakeholders within the housing industry



6. IMPACT OF COVID 19 ON HOUSING INDUSTRY AND DEALING CONDITIONS

Construction activities came to a halt

The COVID-19 crisis badly impacted the business environment. More so for the development workers, who earn their livelihood from the continued building projects. The nationwide lockdown announced in March 2020 halted the development activities of several residential projects (many already delayed).

The fear of getting infected and therefore the sudden loss of job left little to no motivation for the development workers to remain put at sites. consistent with an industry estimate, quite thirty percent of the development workers left for his or her native places within the first month of the lockdown itself.

Meanwhile, the developer community faced the brunt of mass exodus initiated by the Coronavirus crisis. Leaving construction workers halted or bogged down the pace of construction, and therefore the impact was massively seen on the profit margins of the businesses eventually. the important estate industry which was already reeling under the pressure to deliver the housing projects delayed for years, faced a calamity of sorts thanks to construction work coming to a complete half.

Reports by rating agency India Ratings, at that point, estimated that the nationwide lockdown (though necessary) to contain COVID-19 spread, would adversely impact the development companies and a month's lockdown would erode approximately 8-10 percent of the fourth-quarter revenue. The agency predicted that the development activities in major cities, like Bangalore, Delhi, Mumbai and Pune, would be greatly hit.



Thousands of labourers gathered at bandra railway station in Mumbai

7. GOVERNMENT MEASURES

Amid the Coronavirus-induced panic, the minister of finance launched a relief package on March 26, 2020, amounting to Rs 1.7 lakh crore to ease the strain of economically weaker sections. The package was primarily

for the advantage of the migrant workers and construction labourers. the govt directed the State governments to use the fund of Rs 31,000 crore for the welfare of building and construction workers to ease the disruptions caused thanks to the lockdown.

The Supreme Court of India categorised over 2.8 crore construction workers and labourers as 'Consumers' in order that they might not be denied any statutory benefits promised under various welfare schemes implemented from the funds collected as 'Cess' (Building and Other Construction Worker's Cess) from the builders. This enabled the workers to approach the buyer court just in case of non-providence of advantages.

Expressing his opinion over the event, Satish Magar, President, CREDAI National, said, "The Garib Kalyan Scheme, announced by the govt for providing the much-required relief to the economically weaker sections amidst this adversity, was the necessity of the hour. We thank the govt for taking cognisance of CREDAI's recommendation and advising the States to use Building and Other Construction Workers (BOCW) cess funds collected by the labour welfare boards in providing immediate relief to the development workers.

Concurrently, the govt must consider providing similar relief to the unregistered construction workers. We also are ensuring that our construction workers are given basic amenities to be ready to cope up with the continued situation. With this positive step, the industry eagerly awaits the economic stimulus required for further revival. We substitute solidarity with the govt as a socially responsible organisation."

Additionally, suggestions layer in from various quarters including NGOs, like Jan Sahas, Nirmana and SEWA, that involved a rise within the amount of assistance to construction workers from Rs 333-500 per month to Rs 1,000-1,500 per month for a tenure of six months. They also demanded the payment of pending wages worth nearly Rs 2,000 crore to workers employed under the Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

By the top of the year, the COVID-19 crisis had affected both the developers also because the construction workers. However, the govt continued to take care of its priority because the containment of the virus. The economic measures announced by the govt were a step within the right direction.

8. GOVERNMENT LIFTED CONSTRUCTION BAN

In April 2020, the Indian Government proclaimed an extension on the COVID-19 lockdown, and mapped out a set of guidelines for restarting the construction of shelved developments and commencing new construction activities. Construction work started in a narrow manner and therefore the preliminary work for full-scale resumption posts the lifting of the lockdown was established.

Revised guidelines for 'Lockdown 2.0' from the house ministry spelled out that fresh construction work might be administered for the building of roads, renewable energy and irrigation-related activity, and industrial projects outside municipal areas post April 2020. The ultimate authority to sanction these constructions, however, rested with the respective district administrations or local authorities.

One of the first requisites to start construction work was the supply of workers on-site (In-situ). With this, Government cramped the movement of construction workers between cities and States.

There were various other measures issued by the State governments. as an example, Tamil Nadu released a typical procedure (SOP) for restarting the development activities. As per the SOPs, the development sites needed to possess thermal scanners at the entry and exit gates, the premises needed to be disinfected twice each day, and therefore the company management had to make sure a daily visit of doctors. the govt also asked the contractors to form arrangements for hand sanitisation and to supply staggered lunch breaks.

Similarly, the State governments of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana and Maharashtra also allowed construction activities with certain restrictions, subject to stern social distancing norms.

The Central Government allowed the economic and construction activities, along side Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) works in rural areas. Brick-kilns were also allowed to work. The govt also allowed the development of renewable energy projects across the country.

9. CONCLUSION:

The necessity of the hour for the stakeholders is to unite to offer an attempt within the arm to the ailing construction sector. Tactile measure like ensuring safety of informal labourers, increased remuneration to skilled workforce for early completion, removal of liquidity crunch by financial institutions, reduction of interest rates, one-time financing for those close to be completed structures etc. would help the world overcome these times of crisis. Outlining it's essential to possess a reforming rebuilding plan after an analysis of all the risks by each player in their respective universes and a correct implementation of the plan which should primarily start with an announcement to all or any stake holders including financial institutions about the plan in order that stakeholders are satisfied and provides their thumbs up to the road to recovery.

10. REFERENCES:

- In an closed interaction with 99acres.com, Milan Thakkar, CEO, Walplast on COVID-19 and its impact on construction workers in India in 2020.
- 2. KPMG's Assessment of Economic Impact on Construction Sector in India
- 3. Impact Of Covid-19 On Construction And Engineering Sector22 April 2020by KPS Kohli and Manpreet Chadha Dhir & Dhir Associates.

Examine the Students' Satisfaction on Usage of Online Teaching in UG and PG Colleges at Twin Cities of Telangana

hildamargret

Lecturer in Commerce, Loyola Academy, Alwal Email: hildamargret22@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

While countries are at different points in their COVID-19 infection rates, the world seems to be at a standstill whilst still resisting rock bottom that may be inevitable due to the virus.

On the education front, with a sudden shift away from the classroom in many parts of the globe, some are wondering whether the adoption of online learning will continue to persist, and how such a shift would impact the worldwide education market.

As students, having been a part of such a shift each one of us may seem to have a different perspective. The education sector has been fighting to survive the crisis with a special approach and digitize the challenges to scrub away the threat of the pandemic. In India as effectively, the government's decision of the nationwide lockdown had closed each academic institution, as a result of which, learners from school-going kids to postgraduate college students, were badly affected.

The present study of this paper highlights the various online teaching practices adopted by the lecturers, their effectiveness and the degree of satisfaction of students towards such practices.

Keywords: COVID-19, rock bottom, inevitable, pandemic, lockdown, online teaching, students, satisfaction.

INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 had spread over the whole world and compelled human society to maintain social distancing. It significantly disrupted the education sector which is a critical determinant of a country's economic future.

The outbreak impacted more than 120 crore students and youth across the planet. In India, more than 32 crore students had been affected by the various restrictions and the nationwide lockdown for COVID-19.

As per the report published by UNESCO, about 14 crores of primary and 13 crores of secondary students were affected which are two most affected levels in India.

The lockdown forced many educational institutions to cancel physical classes, examinations, internships etc and to choose the online modes. Initially, the educators and the students were quite confused and didn't understand how to cope up with the situation of this sudden crisis. Gradually everyone realized that the lockdown has taught so many lessons to manage with the compulsion of such a pandemic.

Fast forward to 2021, when the situation at hand looked to have eased off, so began India "Unlock" where life once again started to thrive on the streets. Inevitably the negligence of people forced another lockdown resulting in the shutdown of educational institutions once again which paved the way for the requirement of online teaching for the second time.

OBJECTIVES:

Through this research we aim to derive the following objectives: a) To study the existing online practices b) To examine the students' satisfaction towards online teaching

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

- The study is analytical in nature and for this purpose, primary data was collected through a questionnaire that aimed at determining the objectives of the current study.
- The responses were thereby graphically represented to make an in-depth analysis.
- Secondary data was also taken into consideration to facilitate a better understanding of the subject matter.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- Sher (2009), according to his study of the role such interactions play in student learning in a digital environment, found interaction between student and teacher and among students to be significant factors in student satisfaction and learning.
- In 1999, Hara and Kling conducted a qualitative study of an online graduate course enrolling six Master's students. Consistent with Choy, McNickle, and Clayton (2002) findings, Hara and Kling found student frustration and dissatisfaction issues, lack of prompt feedback, technical problems, and ambiguous course instructions.
- Researchers have found that student satisfaction at the graduate level is related to student faculty interaction and a sense of intellectual stimulation of both the student and the student's peers (Powers & Rossman, 1985).
- Erdil (2007) measured the level of students' satisfaction in a virtual MBA course in a university with the factors like the tutor, course facilitator and help desk designed for distance learning. A strong positive correlation was found between the quality of these supporting services and student satisfaction.

I) Studying the existing online teaching practices

With schools forced to shut down, the gap in the delivery of knowledge is being bridged using online platforms and tools. The silver lining to this cloud is that teachers can use the craze for technology in students to engage them and create learning opportunities even outside the conventional classroom setup.

The following are the various platforms that were used for the purpose of online teaching:

a) Microsoft Teams:

- Meet for free with up to 300 students or community members and access persistent chat to ensure everyone stays connected for learning or work.
- Organize classrooms and assignments, collaborate and share files, and access class materials in one central location
- Access Insights for the school and classroom, use apps and integrations to reduce workloads, and build community, all on a safe and secure platform.

b) Zoom Classes

• Features such as one-click content sharing, digital whiteboarding, group-chats and more ensure increased student participation and learning retention. Teachers can use other tools available to keep track of both

attendance and attention. They can also create hosted videos to enable the students to learn at their own pace.

c) Ekstep

• This is a collaborative open learning platform offering equitable access to learning opportunities for every child. Teachers can use the medium to create and publish interactive content for their students.

d) Google Classes

• This is a streamlined tool that teachers can easily use to impart learning and manage coursework in the present world scenario of voluntary school closures to keep students safe. Teachers can adapt it to create classes, assign tasks, grade answers, and send in their feedback.

e) Lark

• This tool is a one-stop-shop for class schedules, assignments, notes, project reports and more, all of which are available on the cloud. Teachers can use this tool to create robust and customizable lesson plans

f) Ding Talk

- This is a free communication and collaboration platform. Schools, teachers and parents can use this app to facilitate student learning and ensure social interaction.
- The app comes with an online classroom initiative that offers free digital tools such as live streaming, online grading, instant messaging and video conferencing to support student learning remotely.

Apart from the various platforms used for online teaching, questions were posed to students regarding the other practices taken up by the teachers/institutions to facilitate better learning and the responses were as follows:

Q1) What degree are you pursuing?

UG	90.9%
PG	9.1%

Q2) Which online platform do you use?

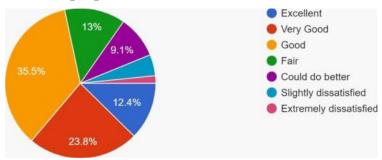
Microsoft Teams	73.1%
Google Meet	14.3%
Zoom	8.3%
Others	4.3%

Responses	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Could do better	Slightly dissatisfying	Extremely dissatisfying
Q3) The institute/teacher uses student centric methods for enhancing learning experiences.	10.8%	17%	33.8%	21.3%	9.2%	3.9%	4%
Q4) Availability of E-Library and course material	7.5%	16%	25.9%	18.7%	14.8%	5%	12.1%

II) Students satisfaction towards online teaching

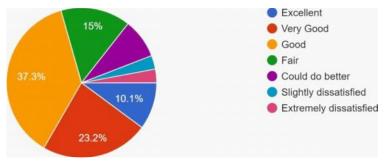
• To derive the degree of satisfaction of students towards online teaching, primary data was collected from a questionnaire which had a total of 308 respondents - Sample Size.? The responses were graphically represented and the results are as follows:

Q1) How well did the teacher prepare for online classes?



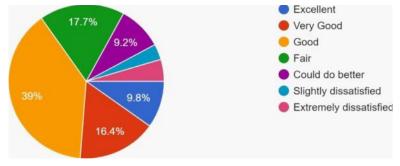
- Prerequisite preparation by the teacher is a necessity to develop interest in students to learn from online teaching. In reference to this, the above pie-chart derives that most of the students(35.5%) were satisfied with the teachers' preparation for online classes.
- It must be taken into consideration that final two spots on the rating scale are taken up by the least percentages implying that online teaching was far from being a flop.

Q2) How well did the teachers communicate through online teaching?



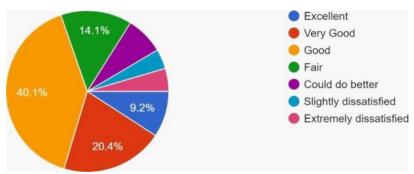
• Communication is key when it comes to the clarity at which a teacher is able to explain a certain lesson. Out of the total sample size, the majority(37.3%) of them felt that the ability of the teacher to communicate well was just Good. Factors such as network, data, technology, interest must be taken into consideration while making a conclusion.

Q3) The online teaching and mentoring process in your institution facilitates cognitive, social and emotional growth.



• In college/university, a student is exposed to various situations facilitating growth in almost every area. Through online teaching and mentoring, the majority(39%) of the sample size felt that all round development of an individual is Good.

Q4) Interaction with instructor(s)



• A proper interaction with the teacher is a necessity to clarify doubts and have clarity over a subject, majority(40.1%) of the total sample felt that the interaction between students and teachers were satisfactory but not upto the degree of interaction in a physical classroom.

FINDINGS

- From the study, it is seen that most of the educational institutions have adopted the use of Microsoft Teams(73.1%). This is because of the application's student friendly interface providing ease of access to the student as well as teacher.
- The various other practices taken up by the institute/teacher to facilitate sound learning had a positive effect on the students.
- Most of the students(35.5%) were satisfied with the teachers' preparation for online classes.
- The analysis showed that there was positive feedback from the students with respect to the ability to communicate and interact with the teachers but still provided room for improvement.
- Through online teaching, students felt that the scope for all round development of an individual is good and is exposed to situations that facilitate growth.

CONCLUSION

- Through the study it was seen that on the whole, online teaching had a positive impact on the students in terms of learning and individual growth. Unlike at the beginning of the pandemic when students and teachers questioned the use of online learning, they are now accustomed to the "new normal" and are seeing the benefits of learning from home.
- Although the students were satisfied with the levels of communication and interaction between a student and teacher, there is still room for improvement. Factors such as network, teaching methods, interest in the subject, facilities provided by the institutions etc play a role in determining the degree of communication and interaction.
- From the analysis it can be concluded that online teaching had its own benefits and drawbacks, while the former took the upperhand, it goes without saying that with the provision of better facilities by educational institutions and inclusion of interactive learning methods by the teacher, online teaching could provide a much better outcome.

REFERENCES

- World Health Organization. (2020). Report of the WHO-China Joint Mission on coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). Retrieved March, 2020, from https://www.who.int/docs/defaultsource/coronavirus/who-china-joint-mission-on-covid19-final-report.pdf
- 2. Dhawan, S. (2020). Online learning: A panacea in the time of COVID-19 crises. Journal of Educational Technology, 49(1), 5 22. https://doi.org/10.1177/0047239520934018
- 3. Brianna, D., Derrian, R., Hunter, H., Kerra, B., Nancy, C. (2019). Using EdTech to enhance learning. International Journal of the Whole Child, 4(2), 57-63.

A Study on Effect of Income Due to Covid-19 (With Special Reference to Tata Projects Ltd.)

Ch. Krishna Priya

Assistant Professor, Loyola Academy Email: priyachinthalapudi17@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The purpose of my research is to know how the construction businesses has affected due to covid-19 and specially analyzed the gross income of TATA Projects from the year 2018-21 i.e. precovid and present pandemic situation and it was found that their gross income both standalone and consolidated income statement was deceased by 20% due to lockdown in the last two weeks of march 2020 and 9% decrease in gross income both standalone and consolidated income in 2020-21 compared with income of 2018-19. My research is limited only to the TATA Projects ltd (construction companies). However, TATA Projects ltd. Can come out of this reduced income as they are having fixed agreements for 4-5 years.

Key words: Gross income, Standalone income, Consolidated income, Fixed agreements.

1. INTRODUCTION

COVID-19(Corona Virus Disease 2019) has transformed the lives of many people and businesses as well. There are a lot of businesses which has been suffered due to this pandemic and one among those businesses is construction companies.

1.1 INDUSTRY PROFILE

Construction companies plays an important role for the development of infrastructure which helps in the development of economy and this sector is also seriously affected due to this pandemic as Government of India imposed lockdown, restricting the movement of people and gatherings the workers in the construction sector struggled to meet the timelines. Due to restrictions put by government all the construction activity and most of the business activity across the country has halted.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1. To determine the income effect of TATA projects Ltd. (Construction company) due to Covid-19
- 2. To Study TATA projects impact on businesses during Covid-19

1.3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology of my study has been explained in detail through research plan.

Research plan:

- 1) Data source----- Secondary data
- 2) Research instrument-----Annual report
- 3) Research approach------ Analysis of financial performance

1) DATA SOURCE

Secondary data: My research work is only based on secondary data by the study of financial performance of the TATA Projects ltd. Through its annual reports and website.

Special tool used for the analysis are

- Percentage analysis
- Graphical representation

2) RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

My research instrument used for the study was annual report of the TATA Projects ltd.

3) RESEARCH APPROACH

My research approach used in this study is analysis of standalone and consolidated income statement of the TATA Projects 1td. For the year ended 31st March 2020 and 31st march 2021.

1.4 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- The scope of the study is limited to only analysis of standalone gross income and consolidated gross income
 of the company.
- The probability of getting absolute result is confined to only analysis of gross income of standalone and consolidated income statement of the company.

COMPANY PROFILE

Established in 1979, TATA Projects has emerged as one of the most preferred partners in executing large industrial and urban infrastructure projects in India. It is one of the fastest growing and most esteemed industrial infrastructure companies in India. TATA Projects have proficiency in executing large and complex urban and industrial infrastructure projects.

TATA Projects provide ready-to-deploy solutions for refineries, roads, bridges, integrated rail and metro systems, commercial building and airports, and power generation, transmission and distribution systems, chemical process plants, water and waste management and mining and metal purification systems. They deliver projects on time using excellent management techniques and do not compromise on safety and sustainability.

TATA Projects is committed to conducting its business in a socially, economically and environmentally responsible manner to the benefit of current and future generations. They aspire to deliver projects that leave a positive impact on the society and the environment. TPL not only believes in creation of an asset/facility for the customers, but also committed to creating an enabling environment which will benefit them in the long term.

TATA Projects won Innovative Environment Project Award in the 6th CII Environment Best Practices 2019 Award ceremony held on 3rd July 2019.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to dodge data & analytics, the blue book network mentioned in its construction news with titled "COVID-19 & construction: the ongoing effects of pandemic on businesses" analyzed as changes to how contractors do business due to covid-19 outbreak. About three quarters of both civil and commercial contractors report that they have changed work procedure to increase social distancing. However, allowing remote work options for office employees is more common among commercial (67%) than civil (50%). While few contractors

in general report that they have had to adjust employee salaries, furlough or lay off employees, there has been a greater need to do so among commercial contractors (20%) than civil contractors (10%)

3. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

3.1 Impact on TPL'S gross income due to Covid-19

3.1.1 Standalone income statement

As per the annual report of TATA Projects Ltd. For the year 2018-19, Standalone gross income aggregated to Rs.13,230 crore whereas the gross income for the year 2019-20 and 2020-21 is Rs.10,514 crore and Rs.12,011 crore respectively, registering a decrease of about Rs.2,716 crore and Rs.1,219 crores compared to gross income in 2018-19 Resulting in an average 20% decrease in income of the company due to lockdown of business in the last two weeks of march 2020 and 9% decrease in gross income in the year 2020-21 compared to 2018-19.

(Rs. In crore)

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Standalone Total income	13,230	10,514	12,011
(Gross income)			

(Source: Annual report)

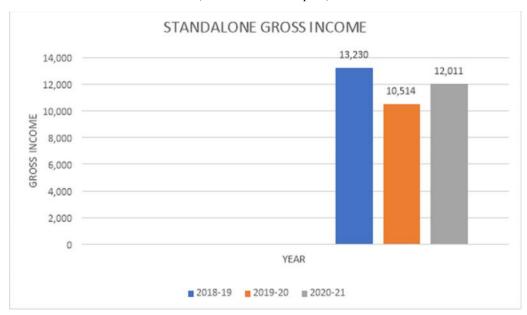


Figure 3.1.1

3.1.2 Consolidated income statement:

As per the annual report of TATA Projects ltd. For the year 2018-19, Consolidated gross income aggregated to Rs.13,419 crore whereas the gross income for the year 2019-20 and 2020-21 is Rs.10,687 crore and Rs.12187 crore respectively, registering a decrease of about Rs.2,732 crore and Rs.1,232 crore compared to gross income in 2018-19 resulting in an average 20% decrease in income of the company due to lockdown of business in the last two weeks of march 2020 and 9% decrease in gross income in the year 2020-21 compared to 2018-19.

(Rs. In crore)

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Consolidated total income	13,419	10,687	12,187
(Gross income)			

(Source: Annual report)

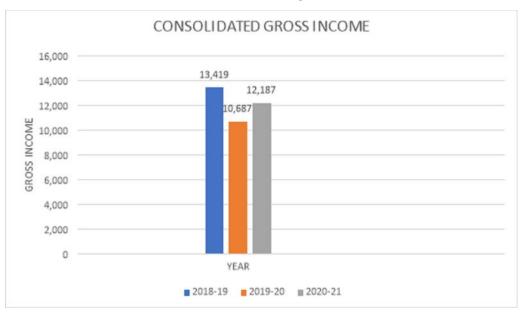


Figure 3.1.2

3.2 CONSEQUENCE OF COVID-19 AND ITS IMPACT ON BUSINESSES:

TATA Projects ltd has found a clear impact on their businesses due to lockdown in the last weeks of their financial status in march 2020 and it have been very challenging for TATA group to cope up with pandemic situation. The lockdown announced by the government has led to shutdown of their projects sites across India and other countries. Key elements of impact are as follows:

- Forbidden of travel and transportation and social distancing norms disrupted supplies, availability of design and inspection consultants and field work bringing construction activity at sites to milling stoppage.
- Disruption in cash cycle of projects with financial burden during lockdown to meet pandemic requirement without collateral inflows from the customers.
- Uncertainty with some projects due to funding challenges increasingly faced by clients.
- Low contract bidding process, resulting in postponement of bid channel

CAUSEAND ITS EFFECT



FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

- 1. Standalone Gross income of TATA Projects ltd. Has decreased by 20% in 2019-20 and 9% in 2020-21 compared to the gross income in 2018-19.
- 2. Consolidated gross income of TATA Projects ltd. Has decreased by 20% in 2019-20 and 9% in 2020-21 compared to the gross income in 2018-19.

CONCLUSION:

TATA Projects ltd gross income has decreased due to covid-19 but still it could recover from their decrease in income as it is having fixed contract collaborations with the suppliers.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

www.google.com, www.tataprojects.com

Impact of Covid-19 on Travel and Tourism Industry in India

P. Y. Radhika

Assistant Professor, Commerce Department, Loyola Academy, Old Alwal, Secunderabad.

ABSTRACT

Over the past year, India is one of the worst affected countries in the world by the Covid-19. The continuous lockdowns, which are being imposed across the country with the rise in cases, has a negative impact on the economic front as demand is decreasing along with dip in income generation.

The novel corona virus which is one of its kinds of humanitarian disasters affected people and businesses worldwide, triggering global economic crises. In this context, the tourism sector is not left behind. The Foreign Exchange earnings, various regional developments, Job opportunities, are also affected with this pandemic, there by disrupting the local communities as a whole. As there has been a substantial decline in the arrivals of overseas tourist in India in 2020, this paper aims to draw attention on the negative impact on Travel and tourism industry in India

The research methodology of this paper reviews secondary data which were collected through various magazines, articles, newspapers, published journals and inputs provided by Ministry of Tourism

Key words: Covid-19, Travel, Tourism, Economic crises, Foreign Exchange

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is one of the important contributors to the world economy. Apart from generating revenue tourism industry is also one of the most important engines for economic growth and development. This industry offers the opportunity for economies to grow and people to earn income, while tourism spending is associated with improvements in well-being for consumers of tourism services. The tourism sector generates employment, while fostering skills development and local entrepreneurship. The features of connectivity and mobility makes tourism industry to play a key role in regional integration and economic inclusion.

According to WTTC, India ranked 10th among 185 countries in terms of travel and tourism's total contribution to GDP in 2019. During 2019, contribution of travel and tourism to GDP was 6.8% of the total economy.

The tourism sector emerged as an economic powerhouse and its potential as a tool for developments. Apart from rapid growth, it improved the quality of people's lives with its capacity to create large scale employment of diverse kind. The tourism sector contributes directly or indirectly to all of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study was planned with the following objectives

- 1. To study the negative impact of pandemic outbreak on travel and tourism industry in India
- 2. To know the Job losses caused by Lockdown in travel and tourism industry in India
- 3. To study the recovery measures to uplift the travel and tourism industry

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology of this paper reviews secondary data which were collected through various magazines, articles, newspapers, published journals and inputs provided by Ministry of Tourism

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The travel and tourism industry was at peak when COVID-19 pandemic broke out. Travel and Tourism was prominent in recreational activities as stress relievers and the new generation was spending more time and money on these activities. The pandemic was rapidly spreading and the country itself got into complete lockdown and consequent shocks in every aspect of the economy.

Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the novel corona virus (COVID-19) outbreak a global pandemic. Among all the sectors, tourism is one of the first sectors to be deeply impacted by the pandemic, as measures introduced to contain the virus led to a near-complete cessation of tourism activities around the world.

Jobs and the business were hardly affected with the COVID-19 pandemic. Destinations which are mainly dependent on international, business and events tourism are struggling. This industry will be one of the last industries to recover with the ongoing travel restrictions and the global recession. Even the supporting industries of tourism are also affected.

The tourism industry have been hardest hit across the globe, impacting various associated sectors, such as hospitality, travel agencies and tour operators, all types of transportation services and many more.

According to the reports of World Travel and Tourism Council (WTCC), "Almost USD 22 billion and a loss of almost 50 million jobs worldwide will be affected by this Covid-19 pandemic". From the above, we say that the tourism in India has witnessed a significant decline post covid in 2020.

According to the Reports of Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), the Indian tourism industry is estimated to lose around Rs 5 lakh crore. It also states that the tour operators and agencies incurred a loss of Rs 35,070 crore with hotels likely to see 80 percent to 85 percent erosion in revenue streams.

As per Yogendra Tripathi with the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture, directly or indirectly 2 to 5.5 crore employed in the sector lost their jobs. It also estimated that revenue loss will be Rs.1.58 lakh crore.

There was a "significant" jobs loss in the tourism sector after the lockdown was implemented, according to the study conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research

According to the recent report published by Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) May 16 2021, around 4.2 million jobs have been lost with great impact on the travel agents and tour guides with the second wave. Even in the first wave, the sector was the worst hit because of the complete lockdown and ban on travel. It had started picking up from November 2020 when leisure travel had resumed but the second wave has derailed it again. At least 50 travel agencies have shut shop in the past one year. With this, uncertainty around it is not possible to survive.

The following are the current visible trends in the tourism industry are:

1. Periodic closing of borders and lockdowns across nations making overseas travels to a standstill for at least few more months. So the focus should be on domestic travel

- 2. The business travels, which are being replaced by increasing number of Zoom or Microsoft Team meetings.
- 3. With restrictions in global events and large gatherings, the MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, Exhibitions market tourism has taken a nosedive and will remain dormant for some time.
- 4. With spreading of the infection, Group travels and leisure travels such as school field trips and older travelers have almost stopped.

COVID-19 pandemic and tourism: Unprecedented Socio Cultural-Economic impacts

Tourism is one of the world's major economic sectors which influences the livelihoods, economies, opportunities and public services globally. The achievement of The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 have become threatening. The lockdowns resulted in closed hotels, closed borders, and a dramatic drop of air, road and waterway travel. The COVID-19 pandemic has also hit cultural tourism.

According to UN repot, 2020, the global wealth of diversity, culture and traditions are the prime motivating factors for travel. The shutdowns of markets for indigenous products, handicrafts and other goods have been particularly severe. The socioeconomic impact on tourism sector lead to a substantial reduction in tourism revenue as many cultural practices which depend on tourism revenue, such as cultural world heritage sites, festivals, marriages or pilgrimages were postponed or cancelled..

Recovery measures taken by the Government of India to uplift Tourism Industry-

The Government announced various measures and packages under the Atma Nirbhar Bharat Package to benefit the Tourism Industry are outlined as under:

- The government announced Atma Nirbhar Bharat Package, where Rs.3 lakh crore collateral free automatic loans have been made available for MSMEs.
- Under Atma Nirbhar Bharat package, PF contribution of both employer and employee has been reduced to 10% each from existing 12% each for all establishments covered by EPFO for the next three months i.e. up to September 2020.
- TCS Deferment was allowed up to October 2020
- Deferment of filing of Return for three months for companies up to Rs.5 Crore with no penal interest
- In the wake of COVID-19 crisis, under Income Tax Act, Companies Act and GST Act, various reliefs were
 given for business continuity and survival. The extension of moratorium on term loans till 31st December
 2020 was given by RBI.

CONCLUSION

Without the continued government support, the survival of tourism industry is at risk. Keeping in mind the major contributions made by this tourism sector to the economy, the Government should address its impact immediately and play an important role in its recovery. Government need to consider the longer-term implications of the crisis, while capitalizing on digitalization, supporting the low carbon transition, and promoting the structural transformation needed to build a stronger, more sustainable and resilient tourism economy.

REFERENCES

- 1. Impact of the Pandemic on Tourism IMF F&D
- 2. https://www.imf.org > external >

- 3. Impact of COVID-19 on tourism sector: http://www.aimspress.com
- 4. Travel and tourism industry in India https://www.statista.com
- 5. Coronavirus Impact on Tourism https://economictimes.indiatimes.com
- 6. Covid impact of tourism: 14.5 million jobs lost https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com
- 7. Government of India Ministry of Tourism https://tourism.gov.in

A Study on the Impact of E-Learning

Binnuri Sahithya

Lecturer in Commerce, Loyola Academy

ABSTRACT

E-Learning is an approach to instruction & learning that utilize information and communication technologies to communicate and collaborate in an educational milieu. This includes technological expertise that supplements traditional class-room training with web-based components and learning environments where the educational process is experienced online.

The aim of the study is to determine the impact of e-learning from students and teachers perspective. This study emphasizes on how assessment and delivery methods employed an influence the effectiveness of online program well as the benefits and constrains expert aced in e-learning. A case study was conducted to investigate the opinions and experiences of faculty & students involved in online programs.

In accordance with the results of the study conducted most of students and teachers feel that online classes are stressful and they have lost their momentum they used to have during traditional classes.

Various factors that affect the effectiveness of online programmes were studied in order to provide insights on the major challenges, benefits & limitations faced. Among the findings, major problem areas were identified and recommendations were proposed on how identified problems can be minimized. The study also raised scope for e-learning

Key words: E-learning, web-based components, traditional classroom training

1. INTRODUCTION

The last few years an upward growth in the popularity of e-learning and its methods due to our dependency on the digital lifestyle and the cost effectiveness of the plans

As the world had come face to face with the pandemic of covid -19, lead to the increase in the growth of elearning, everyone habituated to use these digital mediums to add new skills.

WHAT IS E-LEARNING?

According to Elliot Massie's e-learning is defined as network technology which is used to design, deliver, select, administer and extent learning. It is the process by which an individual is able to learn the new skills with the help of technology.

With the development of technology, our dependence and usage of it are also changing. In earlier times smartphones were only used for calling or texting or messaging purpose. But now we do everything from listening music to paying online payments and monetary transactions on mobiles. since the people are shifting towards the e-learning methods to learn new things.

HOW IT IS DIFFERENT FROM REGULAR LEARNING?

In regular or traditional learning methods, the teacher and the student bot need to be present in the classroom or and another similar place while learning. In e-learning method, the teacher can simply design or prepare the notes of the particular course in a certain period of time. The students or the learners can go through the particular courses from different places. There is no need of staying all the learners together in this e-learning method.

1.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 3.1 To study the impact of e-learning from students perspective.
- 3.2 To study the impact of e-learning from teachers perspective.
- 3.3 To study the positive and negative outcomes of E-learning

1.2 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

• The study is limited to the city of Hyderabad and is carried on by enquiring 90 respondents (50 students & 40 teachers).

The study focuses on analysing the impact of e-learning on students and teachers

1.3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Primary data: The research is carried on 50 students & 40 teachers on all higher educational institutions within the hydearbad city.

Secondary data: The secondary data is collected from articles, books and magzines.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

(STUDENTS PERSPECTIVE)

- 1. Which device do you use for online classes
- 2. Do you honestly write your online exams?
- 3. Is e-learning better than traditional learning
- 4. Is the subject delivered effectively by teachers

(TEACHERS PERSPECTIVE)

- 1. How was the strength of students during online classes
- 2. Are students interacting properly as they interacted during traditional classes
- 3. How helpful your [School or University] has been offering you the resources to teach from home?

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

"The students of the future will demand the learning support that is appropriate for their situation or context. Nothing more, nothing less. And they want it at the moment the need arises. Not sooner, not later. Mobile devices will be a key technology for providing that learning support." - Dr. Marcus Specht, Professor of Advanced Learning Technologies, Open University of Netherlands.

"Online learning is rapidly becoming one of the most cost-effective ways to educate the world's rapidly expanding workforce." - Jack Messman, former CEO at Novell, Cambridge Technology Partners, Unionacific Resources, Somerset House Corp.

3. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

3.1 TO STUDY THE IMAPCT OF E-LEARNING FROM STUDENTS PERSPECTIVE.

TABLE 3.1 NO.OF HOURS SPENT ON ONLINE CLASSES

RESPONSE	NO. OF	PERCENTAGE
	RESPONDENTS	
3	10	19.6
4	26	51
5	14	29.4
Total	50	100

TABLE 3.1.2: SHOWING WHETHER E-LEARNING IS BETTER THAN TRADITIONALLEARNING

RESPONSE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Agree	8	16
Disagree	28	56
Neutral	14	28
Total	50	100

From the above table it can be inferred that 28% of the students are neutral and 56% disagree traditional learning

TABLE 3.1.3: SHOWING WHETHER THE SUBJECT IS DELIVERED EFFECTIVELY BY TEACHERS

RESPONSE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Yes	14	28
No	12	24
Neutral	24	48
Total	50	100

From the above table it is found that 48% students are neutral and 28% are satisfied with the lecture delivered by faculty.

TABLE 3.1.4: SHOWING WHETHER ONLINE EDUCATION IS STRESSFULTHAN TRADITIONAL CLASSES

RESPONSE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Yes	31	62
No	11	22
Neutral	8	16
Total	50	100

From the above table it id found that more than 50% of the students are stressed with online education.

3.2 TO STUDY THE IMPACT OF E-LEARNING FROM TEACHERS PERSPECTIVE.

 ${\small \textbf{TABLE 3.2.1: SHOWING HOW STRESSFUL DO TEACHERS FIND TEACHING ONLINE DURING THE COVID-19}\\ {\small \textbf{PANDEMIC}}$

RESPONSE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Comfortable	5	12.5
Convenient	16	40
Stressful	19	47.5
Total	40	100

From the above table it is found that nearly 50% of the staff are also stressed with online classes

TABLE 3.2.2: SHOWING WHETHER THERE IS A PEACEFUL ENVIRONMENT AT HOME WHILE TAKING ONLINE CLASSES

RESPONSE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Yes	20	50
No	12	20
Neutral	8	30
Total	40	100

From the above table it is found that 50% of the staff found peaceful environment at home while teaching and rest 30% are neutral.

TABLE 3.2.3: SHOWING WHETHER ALL THE TEACHERS ARE GETTING FULL SALARY DURING ONLINE CLASSES IN THIS PANDEMIC SITUATION

RESPONSE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Yes	12	30
No	17	42.5
Neutral	11	27.5
Total	40	100

From above table it is found that 42.5% of the staff are not getting full salaries and only 30% are receiving full salaries

Table 3,2,4 SHOWING HOW WELL TEACHERS MAINTAIN A WORK-LIFE BALANCE WHILE TEACHING ONLINE

RESPONSE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Excellent	6	15
Good	22	55
Average	11	27.5
Poor	1	2.5
Total	40	100

From above table it is found that 27.5% of the staff are able to maintain the work life balance and 2.5% faculty are finding poor work life balance

4. FINDINGS OF RESEARCH STUDY

- It is observed that 42.7% of the students do not ask and clear their doubts effectively during online classes.
- 62.5% of the teachers are satisfied with the technology and software they are using for online teaching.
- 50% of the students are not learning during online classes as they did during traditional classes.
- It is observed that 32.7% of the teachers are concerned that students will cheat during online tests.
- It is found that 2.5% of the teachers are maintaining a poor work-life balance while teaching online.
- It is found that 20.4% of the students are finding it difficult to do their school/college work during online classes.

5. CONCLUSION

Online learning is a growing and exciting new way to learn about almost anything. However, learning online is different from learning in a face-to-face setting, and it is important to think about your goals, your needs and your interests before committing yourself to something. You also need to think about the time you have available,

your comfort level with using technology and the equipment that is at your disposal. As we all become more familiar with computers and computer access becomes increasingly common, online learning will continue to become an integral part of our lives. We as students must be co-operative with the system as our lives must keep going on but the pandemic might be a road block.

This study has given us insight on the pandemic has affected both the students and the faculty, in terms of how we receive education and how the lecturers give it to us. Many people have problems of how to attend the class or how the exposure to a screen for so long can affect a student's health. It gave us insight of how to use statistical methods to achieve results to base our observations on. Although there are drawbacks we have to acknowledge its advantages of providing education to anyone, anywhere, no matter the circumstances.

REFERENCES

- 1. Michael Allen "Guide to E-Learning: Building Interactive, Fun, and Effective Learning Programs for Any Company", Wiley publishers, 2nd edition, 2016.
- 2. Richard Andrews "E-learning Theory and Practice", SAGE publications, 2011.
- 3. S.K. Mangal "Essentials of Educational Technology", PHI publications, 2003.

A Study on the Impact of E-Learning During Pandemic

Rajkumar Reddy. P1, Karthik G.S2

Asst.Professor in Commerce, Loyola Academy, Alwal, Secunderabad Graduate in B.Com Computers, Loyola Academy, Alwal, Secunderabad Email: reddyrajkumar1993@gmail.com¹, gadalkar.karthik@gmail.com²

ABSTRACT

E-learning is an approach to teaching & learning that utilizes information and information technology to communicate and collaborate in an educational environment. The educational process involves web-based technology and technology that replaces traditional classrooms with learning environments that are available online. The aim of the study is to identify the impact of e-learning on this covid-19 pandemic from the perspectives of students and teachers. This study examines how assessment and delivery methods affect the effectiveness of an online program as well as the advantages and disadvantages of expertise in e-learning in this pandemic situation. In view of the covid-19 effect, a case study was conducted to research the views and experiences of faculty & students involved in online programs. According to the results of the study conducted, many students and teachers feel that online classes are stressful and that they lose their focus and interest during traditional classes. Various factors affecting the effectiveness of online programs have been studied to provide insights on the major challenges, benefits & limitations faced. Among the findings, major problem areas have been identified and recommendations have been made on how to mitigate the identified problems. This study increased the scope for e-learning and also focused on the monetary aspects associated with traditional learning for online learning. It also emphasizes the mental and physical health of students, teachers and parents in this pandemic situation.

Key words: E-learning, web-based components, traditional classroom training, covid-19.

INTRODUCTION

The last few years an upward growth in the popularity of e-learning and its methods due to our dependency on the digital lifestyle and the cost effectiveness of the plans As the world had come face to face with the pandemic of covid -19, lead to the increase in the growth of e-learning. everyone habituated to use these digital mediums to add new skills.

WHAT IS E-LEARNING?

According to Elliot Massie's e-learning is defined as network technology which is used to design, deliver, select, administer and extent learning. It is the process by which an individual is able to learn the new skills with the help of technology. With the development of technology, our dependence and usage of it are also changing. In earlier times smartphones were only used for calling or texting or messaging purpose. But now we do everything from listening music to paying online payments and monetary transactions on mobiles. Since the people are shifting towards the e-learning methods to learn new things.

TYPES OF E-LEARNING METHODS:

Synchronous Online Learning:

Synchronous online learning is a type or method of e-learning that allows multiple students to learn the same subject at a given time. In this process, learners can join from anywhere in the world. Video conferencing and online chat are its examples. Using this method, participants can communicate directly with fellow learners and faculty directly on real-time.it. Synchronous platforms used for e-learning:

- Microsoft teams
- Zoom cloud meetings
- Google classrooms
- Jio meet

Asynchronous Online Learning:

Asynchronous online learning or AOL is a type or method of e-learning that allows students to study individually rather than in groups. They also do not have to follow to a specific schedule to learn with other participants as their learning process is also independent. They can decide their schedule according to their convenience. This elearning is mainly helpful for students who have time constraints and those who cannot adhere to what management has designed. Asynchronous platforms used for e-learning:

- Byju's
- Udemy
- Unacademy
- Vedantu

IMPORTANCE OF E-LEARNING

- E-learning was introduced to empower learners to practice basic education and develop skills. Also, they
 can get a degree certificate without attending school or university or any other institution.
- For tutors, this is a great source of earnings, in which they can teach from anywhere at any time they like.
 Applying e-learning to all levels of schooling helped to ensure students grasp the lessons adequately at a faster pace.
- According to psychology, the audio -visual method of teaching leads to a disciplined learning environment.
 There are an effective tutor and student engagements.
- The importance of e-learning in education is that both tutors and participants can develop advanced learning skills. For example, creating and selling e-books is such a breakthrough.

Advantages of E-learning:

- You can access the study material unlimited times.
- You can study your courses anytime and anywhere.
- Students can access updated content when they want.
- Unlike the traditional method of teaching, e-learning has a quick mode of delivery. This indicates that learning time is reduced.

- E-learning provides scalability which helps in providing training.
- Through e-learning all students can get the same syllabus, study materials and training.
- Through E-learning, you can save time, money and reduced transportation cost. So, E-learning is cost-effective compared to traditional learning.
- E-learning is provided online so there is no need for papers like traditional practice. Therefore, we can protect the environment through this action.

Disadvantages of E-learning:

- E-learning is one of the main reasons of social isolation because it makes distance from teachers and classmates face-to-face. Interaction is very rare in such cases.
- E-learning includes assessment, just like in a regular classroom setting. However, there are no teachers to invigilate and watch over the students during exams. It is a cake walk for students to share and copy answers knowing there's nobody watching them.
- Students spend most of their time listening to songs, watching videos, and looking at s presentations.

Impact of covid-19 on education

No one could have imagined that the virus-like covid-19 would come and, without distinction, it would change people's lifestyles. Due to covid-19, many changes have taken place in our world and it took some time for everyone to get back to the new normal state. The covid-19 effect is everywhere, resulting in the closure of schools and other educational institutions.

Initially, most governments decided to temporarily close schools to reduce the impact of the covid-19. It was later reopened for a few grades, which increased the number of infection rates and then closed again.

Even though schools are closed, students are still attending their classes through various educational programs such as online classrooms and radio programs. While this is a good thing happening on the other hand, many students who do not have the resources to attend online classes suffer. Many students are struggling to get the gadgets they need for online classes.

Teachers who specialize in blackboard, chalk, books and classroom teaching are really new to this digital teaching, but they are adopting new methods and managing it like a pro to help students in their current state.

But on the downside, many teachers are looking for an alternative job to support their families.

Educated parents throughout the pandemic are supporting their children, but we need to understand their sense of helplessness to help some illiterate parents and their children in their education.

There are students who come to school in India just to get food. The great lunch plan has helped many children who are unable to take food from home to get their nutrition. As schools close, many students suffer from inadequate food supply for their survival. There is always a delay or cancellation of exams, which leads to confusion for many students and no place for the curriculum.

Many children who go to school are involved in child labour to support their families.

There are a lot of opportunities for girls and transgender children to be affected by education, as their parents can see, financially and opportunity costs.

The pandemic affected not only students but also low-budget institutions and schools, resulting in the same closure.

There are both positive and negative aspects going on around us between covid-19. technology gives the way for education, thus helping the students and teachers to connect virtually through online classrooms, webinars, digital exams, and so on.

But the bitter truth is that it is not available to many students all over the nation.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

"Online learning is rapidly becoming one of the most cost-effective ways to educate the world's rapidly expanding workforce." - Jack Messman, former CEO at Novell, Cambridge Technology Partners, Unionacific Resources, Somerset House Corp.

"If you want to teach people a new way of thinking, don't bother trying to teach them. Instead, give them a tool, the use of which will lead to new ways of thinking." - R. Buckminster Fuller, author, inventor, architect, futurist.

"Training developers need to integrate technology seamlessly into the curriculum instead of viewing it as an add-on, an after-thought, or an event." - Heidi Hayes Jacobs, Executive Director of the Curriculum Mapping Institute, author, educator.

"There can be infinite uses of the computer and of new technology [in training], but if the instructors themselves are not able to bring it to the learners and make it work, then it fails."U.S. Senator Nancy Kassebaum

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To study the impact of e-learning during pandemic from student's perspective.
- To study the impact of e-learning during pandemic from teacher's perspective
- To study the positive and negative outcomes of e-learning during pandemic.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Sources of knowledge

The data is collected through 2 main sources:

Primary sources:

A Structured Questionnaire with 25 questions was prepared to collect the data from the respondents.

Secondary Sources:

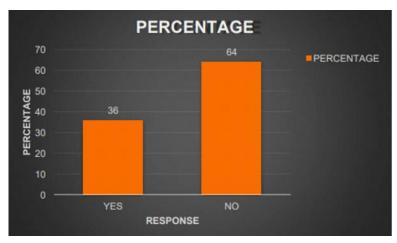
The Secondary Data has been obtained from Internet Websites, Books, Journals, and Scholarly Articles.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

- The study is limited to the city of Hyderabad and is carried on by enquiring 90 respondents (50 students & 40 teachers).
- The study focuses on analysing the impact of e-learning on students and teachers.

5. To Analyse the Impact of E-learning During Pandemic from Students Perspective

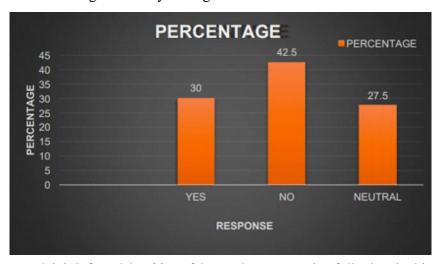
Whether Students Have Written Online Exams Honestly



From the above graph it is inferred that 36% of the students write their exams honestly and 64% do not write their exams honestly.

6. To Analyse the Impact of E-learning During Pandemic from Teachers Perspective

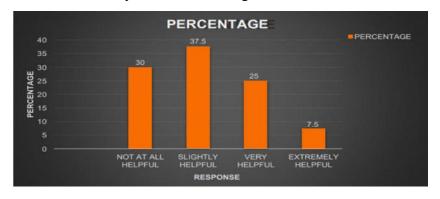
Are All The Teachers Getting Full Salary During Online Classes In This Pandemic Situation.



From the above graph it is inferred that 30% of the teachers are getting full salary in this pandemic situation, 42.5% teachers are not getting full salary in this pandemic situation and 27.5% are not sure regarding the situation.

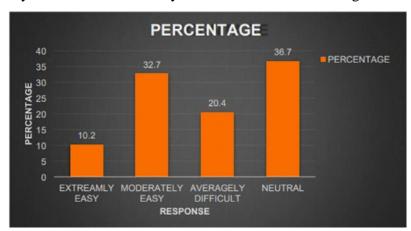
7. To Analyse the Positive and Negative Outcomes of E-learning During Pandemic

1. How Helpful School Or University Has Been Offering Teachers The Resources To Teach From Home.



From the above graph it is inferred that 30% of the teachers responded that their institution is not at all helpful in offering the resources to teach from home, 37.5% of the responded that their institution is slightly helpful in offering the resources to teach from home, 25% were very helpful and 7.5% were extremely helpful.

2. Showing How Easy Is It For Students To Try Hard On Your School/College Work Right Now



From the above graph it is inferred that 10.2% of the students find it extremely easy and do not need anyone's help, 32.7% of the students have been able to do their college or school work easily not on their own but they can get it done, 20.4% of the students have found it to be difficult & 36.7% have found it easy sometimes and tough sometimes to get their work done in time.

8. FINDINGS

- It is found that students are spending four hours on online classes.
- It is observed that of the students are having access to a device to learn online.
- It is found that of the students cheat during online exams.
- It is observed that of the students disagree with the statement that e-learning is better than traditional learning.
- It is observed that of the students are not having proper interaction with the lecturer during online classes.
- It is found that of the students are not agreeing with full payment of fee to the educational institutions(schools/colleges).
- Student's agree that their academic percentage is getting affected because of online classes.
- It is found the teachers are not getting full salary during online classes in this pandemic situation.
- Students are not interacting with the lecturer in online classes as they interacted during traditional classes.
- It is observed students do not ask and clear their doubts effectively during online classes.
- Teachers are satisfied with the technology and software they are using for online teaching.
- Students are not learning during online classes as they did during traditional classes.
- It is observed teachers are concerned that students will cheat during online tests.
- It is found that the teachers are maintaining a poor work-life balance while teaching online.
- It is found that the students are finding it difficult to do their school/college work during online classes.

9. CONCLUSION

Online learning is a growing and exciting new way to learn about almost anything. However, learning online is different from learning in a face-to-face setting, and it is important to think about your goals, your needs and your interests before committing yourself to something. You also need to think about the time you have available, your comfort level with using technology and the equipment that is at your disposal. As we all become more familiar with computers and computer access becomes increasingly common, online learning will continue to become an integral part of our lives. In this pandemic situation we as students must be co-operative with the system as our lives must keep going on but the pandemic might be a road block.

This study has given us insight on the pandemic has affected both the students and the faculty, in terms of how we receive education and how the lecturers give it to us. Many people have problems of how to attend the class or how the exposure to a screen for so long can affect a student's health.

REFERENCES

Books

- Michael Allen "Guide to E-Learning: Building Interactive, Fun, and Effective Learning Programs for Any Company", Wiley publishers, 2nd edition, 2016
- Richard Andrews "E-learning Theory and Practice", SAGE publications, 2011.
- S.K. Mangal "Essentials of Educational Technology", PHI publications, 2003.
- S.K. Mangal "Advanced Educational Psychology", PHI publications, 2002.
- Tobin & Taylor "Evaluating Online Teaching", Jossey-Bass publications, 2015.

Websites

- www.talentlms.com
- www.indiatoday.in
- · www.academic-publishing.org
- https://files.eric.ed.gov
- https://theroswellsting.com
- https://www.classgap.com

Covid-19 and International Trade

Akansha R Pawar¹, K. Shiv Khoushik²

^{1,2}Loyola Academy Degree and PG College. Email: akanshapawar80@gmail.com¹, kskhoushik@gmail.com²

ABSTRACT

The hirachy of the covid-19 pandemic is a out-turn of international trade and globalisation with the virus spreading along with established trade and travel in this viewpoint we describe the innuendo for health and purpose ways to reduce them. The problems inculude there was mitigate acess to supply of medical supplies await there will great enforcement to further rules on trade to encourage economic recovery.

Keywords: Covid-19, export, international trade.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Cesar A. Hidalgo has posted a great impact of covid-19 on international trade.

1. INTRODUCTION

The covid-19 a contiguous disease has impacted humanitarian crisis on a global scale the virus is widely spreading throughout the world placing the health in unpredictned stress of battle in saving lives. The virus is spreading to lower income countries with there weaker healths

A further challenge is the uncertainty about COVID-19, including in terms of the scale and rate of infection; Allowing health services to focus only on the seviour serious cases; and the danger of "second wave" infections the virus moves around the world. The virus is proceeding in waves, with countries surrounding and set to recover at different times. It is clear that the virus and its after effects looks likely to stay up for some time. A crucial concern is to impact of the crisis on poverty and ensuing the implications for the agreeing of an ending poverty in all its forms everywhere.

Allowing health services to focus only on the seviour serious cases; and the danger of "second wave" infections the virus moves around the world. The virus is proceeding in waves, with countries surrounding and set to recover at different times. It is clear that the virus and impact of the crisis on poverty and ensuing the implications for the agreeing of an ending poverty in all its forms everywhere.

1.2 Research objective;

- 1. To study the Impact of covid-19 on international trade.
- 2. To study the economical crisis of across the globe

1.3 Limitation

Due to less updated information related to the covid-19 pandemic. The study could not take in account the other economic conditions for analysis. The research is limited to only 1 year which covers the three countries i.e china, USA, Germany

3. RESEARCH METHODLOGY

This research is purely based on the secondary data to assess the impact of for covid-19 on different countries this secondary data is collected from the reputed newspaper, magazines, journals, and various websites of the internet. The information is retained from various sites and newspapers which have been carefully observed and understood while writing down the conclusion for this research the study was descriptive in nature

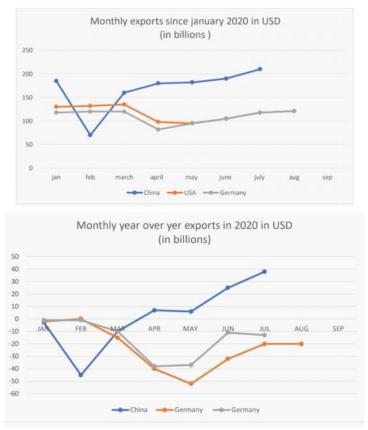
4. GENERAL IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The covid -19 pandemic represents an unpredicted turmoil to the global economy and world trade, as the production and consumption are in deep fall across the globe

There are many unavoidable costs in the current pandemic; all the more reason to avoid actions that add to costs for traders and consumers. Chief among these is the need to avoid export restrictions on essential goods, such as medical equipment and, especially, food products till the date more than 60 countries has a strict restriction towards exports of essential goods and increased for agriculture and the food products.

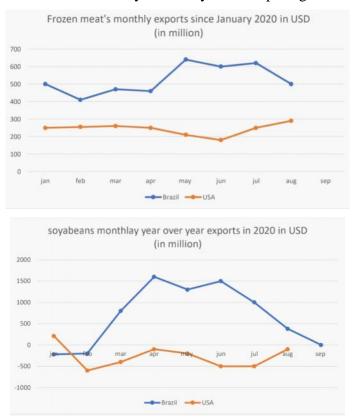
Impact of covid-19 on different countries

In the May 2020, China produced and reported more fall marks than any other product. The Monthly
exports for the world largest exports economics are china, US and Germany. China experienced a major
fall in the exports of the products during of February 2020 and quickly recover its exports in month of march
dcq2020. US and Germany have also experienced a major fall in the exports of goods and services but
didn't recover as quick as China

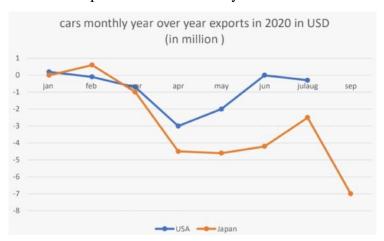


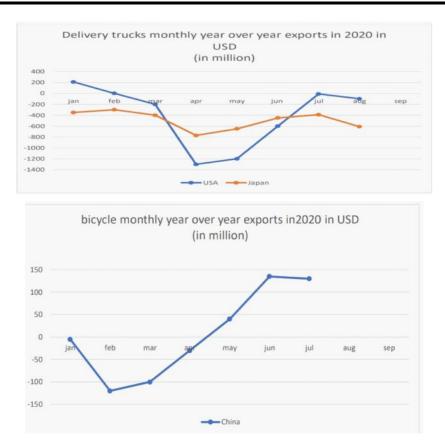
2. Covid19 has been unpleasant for some markets and it bought disadvantage and profit for others markets. The country which got the benefited in exports during covid19 is Brazil. Brazil has run an increase in its

exports of agricultural products such as frozen beef and soyabeans. The economic jumped from \$464 million in April 2020 to \$639 million in May. Brazil soyabeans exports grow more

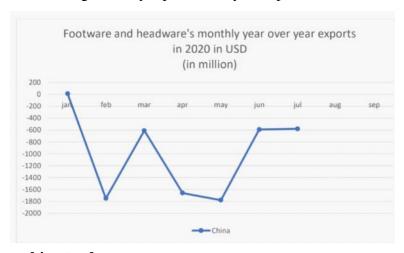


3. Other markets haven't been fortunate so. Like the transportation. In US and Japan cars exports where drown by billion. US trucks exports went down by more than\$1billion in April and May 2020. US aircraft exports were decreased by \$ 1 billion in May & June. The bicycle exports in china went down from January to April and had an increase in export in the month of may





4. Garment exports also declined in the year 2020. China apparel exports and footwear exports went down by more than \$1 billion during February, April and May, Compared to the same months in 2019



Impact of covid-19 on china trade

COVID-19 emerged from China and spread around the world like a pandemic, it was not just a health disease threat perhaps it could affect the world economically, politically, socially and educationally so, this research is conducted to find the impact of COVID-19 on international trade and China's trade. To determine the effects of COVID-19 on global trade, a comprehensive analysis was conducted on forty-two countries using computable general equilibrium (CGE) model. These components comprise things such as industries, governments, importers and exporters, investors, and households. The results were obtained by using 2018 data from the Asian Development

Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The impact of Covid-19 on GDP has been predicted under two scenarios. These are the short and long containment scenarios. Under the short containment scenario, global trade will be cut by about 905 billion US Dollars. Global trade will be cut by 2,095 billion US Dollars under the long containment scenario. From the simulation, growth in GDP will fall by 5.4 percent under the short containment scenario growth in GDP will fall by 3.7 percent in Asia and by 2.8 percent in the world, Asia is expected to contribute the most to the general decline in global output by a figure of 48 percent. Covid-19 will impact wage income most in the EU, UK, and the US. On a global scale, labour income will fall by 535 billion US Dollars under the short containment scenario. Labour income will fall by 1053 billion US Dollars under the long containment scenario. China is the core of export and import in Asia and COVID-19 could affect the Asia negatively so it could be concluded that COVID-19 could affect the China's trade indirectly during the COVID-19.

CHINA overcomes it trade losses

China's economy returned to growth within the second quarter after a deep slump at the beginning of the year, but unexpected weakness in domestic consumption underscored the necessity for more policy support to bolster the recovery after the shock of the coronavirus crisis.

Asian share markets and therefore the Chinese yuan fell, partly reflecting the broad challenges facing the world's second-largest economy because it grapples with the double-whammy of the pandemic and heightened tensions with the us over trade, technology and geopolitics.

Gross domestic product (GDP) rose 3.2% within the second-quarter from a year earlier, the National Bureau of Statistics said on Thursday, faster than the two .5% forecast by analysts during a Reuters poll, as lockdown measures ended and policymakers ramped up stimulus to combat the virus-led downturn

Impact of covid-19 on USA trade

By the start of July much of the planet was slowly returning to a replacement sense of normality following the COVID-19 pandemic; as government guidance continues to evolve surrounding COVID-19, we're now beginning to see small business like shops, restaurants and bars open again, also as starting to feel a growing encouragement from many governments to slowly start considering moving individuals back into their offices. The US is no exception, with many states opening since early May and Trump actively pressing for schools to re-open and business to return to normal. However, within the US this coincides with a confirmation that the amount of cases within the US had risen above four million and deaths above 145,000.[i] Congress are currently seeking to extend financial aid and the number of new unemployment claims in the US has topped one million for the last 17 weeks. There is tons of variation within the number of cases and subsequent responses between different states and therefore the densely populated states likely are highly impacted

Impact of covid-19 on Germany trade

The COVID-19 pandemic caused a historic decline in economic output in Germany. At the top of July, the Federal Statistical Office recorded an unprecedented drop of 10.1% in gross domestic product (GDP) during the second quarter. Economic output fell, and even slumped in some cases, in virtually all areas of the economy aside from the development sector.

Nevertheless, an economic recovery began in May after the primary easing of containment measures. Expansionary monetary and monetary policy measures, like the economic stimulus package adopted by the German federal of €130 billon, provided additional support to the economy. the economic sector was ready to expand its production and sales in May and June. However, its production level in June was barely over 87% of that of Q4 2019, i.e. before the outbreak of the pandemic. The service sector is additionally seeing economic

recovery and in sight of this rather more favorable situation, experts see within the third quarter a strong rise in GDP. However, the longer term development of the German economy will considerably depend upon how the COVID-19 pandemic shapes up both in Germany and abroad.

CONCLUSION

The Covid-19 pandemic has pushed the globe economy into a downswing the continent needs additional international trade agreements to support its growing, nevertheless fragile export sector. let alone a powerful The Covid-19 pandemic has pushed the globe economy into a down swing the continent want additional international trade agreements to support its growing, nevertheless breakable export sector. let alone a powerful diversification agenda, these countries will scale back their dependence on international food provide by reshaping providenetworks and food chains. maybe these countries might additionally cut price for cover against disruptions in imports of staple foodstuff after they sign any new trade agreements in the future, we tend to observe in Chinese exports in response to those 3 forms of shocks set the pandemic impact on trade clearly aside from previous disruptions of international trade of this magnitude, the nice Trade Collapse of 2008-09 our findings recommend that trade policies have to be compelled to adapt and may specialize in the resilience of and dependence on world provide chains, as these might play a very important role in shaping the general economic impact of the pandemic. miscellaneous agenda, these countries will scale back their dependence on international food provide by reshaping provide networks and strengthening regional food chains, maybe these countries might additionally cut price for cover against disruptions in imports of staple foodstuff after they sign any new trade agreements in the future. we tend to observe in Chinese exports in response to those 3 forms of shocks set the pandemic impact on trade clearly aside from previous disruptions of international trade of this magnitude, the nice Trade Collapse of 2008-09 our findings recommend that trade policies have to be compelled to adapt and may specialize in the resilience of and dependence on world provide chains, as these might play a very important role in shaping the general economic impact of the pandemic.

REFERENCES

- 1. http://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/covid-19-and
- 2. https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/covid19_e/covid19_e.html
- 3. https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/11/how-covid-19-has-reshuffled
- 4. https://ihsmarkit.com/research-analysis/empirical-analysis-into-the-impact-of-covid19-on-global-trade.html
- 5. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7174848/
- 6. https://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/covid-19-and-international-trade-issues-and-actions-494da2fa/
- 7. https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/view/?ref=128_128542-3ijg8kfswh&title=COVID-19-and-international-trade-issues-and-actions
- 8. https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/covid19_e/covid19_e.htm

Study on Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy

Akansha R Pawar

Loyola Academy Degree and PG College Email: akanshapawar80@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The covid-19 outburst is a remarkable shock to the Indian economy. It had a major impact on all the sectors of the Indian economy. The infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered corona virus covid-19 affects different people in different ways. COVID-19 has been projected as the worse than the great pandemic of 1930. The covid-19 pandemic had weakened the Indian economy. The current article gives an overview of the impact of covid-19 pandemic on the different sectors of the Indian economy-Tourism sector and Aviation sector. The study is the analysis of the data which is secondary in nature and based on various articles and journals.

Keywords: Covid-19, Aviation, Travel and Tourism

1. INTRODUCTION:

The outburst of covid-19 has a great impact on the nation in numerous ways, especially the nation-wide lockdowns have bought social and economic life to a standstill. India should rethink on the development of paradigm and make it more inclusive. Supply shortages were expected to most affect various sectors as a result of panic buying, increased usage of goods like pharmaceuticals, sanitizers, and masks and some basic necessities to fight the pandemic.

A novel coronavirus arises from China in the Wuhan region in December 2019. The virus caused an international health emergency because of its excessive risk and infection.

In March 2020 the government of India inflict a countrywide lockdown and banned international flights. This was the time when it became obvious that Covid-19 is going to have a significant impact on the country's economy. This mainly affected the country's economic growth.

The other crucial industries of the country were unlatched in June 2019 but the restrictions on the tourism and travel industry were still existing. World travel and tourism council estimated around 174 million travel and tourism jobs could be lost in 2020 due to Covid-19 and travel restrictions.

1.1 Purpose of research:

The purpose of the study was to determine about the Indian economy during the pandemic.

1.2 Research objective:

- 1. To study the impact of covid-19 on Tourism sector of India.
- 2. To study the impact of covid-19 on Aviation sector of India.

1.3 Limitations:

Due to less updated information related to the coronavirus pandemic the study could not take in account the other economic conditions and variables for the analysis. The research paper is limited to a period of time, three months. This study is limited to only 2 sectors of the Indian economy that is Tourism sector and Aviation sector.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

- a) Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy by S. Mahendra Dev and Rajeswari Sengupta said COVID-19 has posed a great impact on Indian economy. With the large population of the country and unstable situation of the economy and more dependence on informal labor, lockdowns and other measures has turned the economy into more disruptive situation. According to them, the damage to the economy is likely to be worse than the current estimates. Indian Govt. needs to balance the income support required with the need to ensure fiscal situation does not spin out of control and the policy makers need to prepare to scale up the response to minimize the impact of this virus and protect the economy form long-term damage.
- b) T. Singhal A review of coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) says this new virus has challenged the economic, medical and public health infrastructure of China and especially its neighbor countries apart from curbing the spread of virus, measures should be taken to prevent a future outbreak of this virus.
- c) J.D. Sonkhaskar Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy says the already struggling Indian economy with lower GDP growth rates and substantial unemployment rates has faced yet another unprecedented shock due to the Covid-19 outbreak. The four stages of continued countrywide lockdown spanning over two months in conjunction with global slowdown and considerable interruption in the demand-supply chain has dented the economy deeply.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

- **3.1 Primary Data:** Primary data is not available for our project.
- 3.2 Secondary Data: This research is entirely based on the secondary data to assess the impact of Covid-19 on the different sectors of the Indian economy. The secondary data is collected from the reputed newspapers, magazines, journals and various sites on the internet. The information retained from various sites and newspapers have been carefully understood while writing down the conclusion for this research. The study was descriptive in nature.

4. IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON DIFFERENT SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY:

One of the developing economies is facing huge trouble from market shut down, as the downfall of the economy would lead to a market recession without proper flow of funds.

4.1 Tourism Sector:

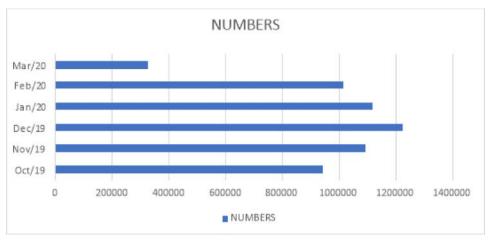
Tourism is considered to be the sizable and swiftly growing sector in India. Due to the circle of the pandemic and infectious diseases, the tourism sector has become very uncertain. The Indian tourism sector contributed up to 9.2% of GDP in 2018 and 8.1% of its total employment. The rapid manicure of coronavirus pandemic stopped the domestic and international action. The different countries-imposed restrictions on the travel to stop the spread of the virus. It serves to the countries which receive a huge number of religious tourist and India is one of them.

Tourism sector is the major source of revenue in any country. due to covid-19 tourism sector is the worst affected sector of Indian economy and may remain affected for long term for 1.5 years. There is a fall in foreign tourist arrival at by 68% from Feb-march 2020 and this has resulted in fall of foreign exchange earnings by 66.32% which has major impact on the economy.

TABLE NO.1: FOREIGN TOURISTS ARRIVAL IN INDIA

MONTHS	NUMBERS	YEAR TO YEAR % CHANGE	MONTH TO MONTH % CHANGE
October-19	944,233	6.07	25.81
November-19	10,91,946	7.84	15.64
December-19	12,25,672	2.87	12.25
January-20	11,18,150	1.34	-8.77
February-20	10,15,632	-6.63	-9.17
March-20	328,462	-66.42	-67.66

Source: CMIE outlook database



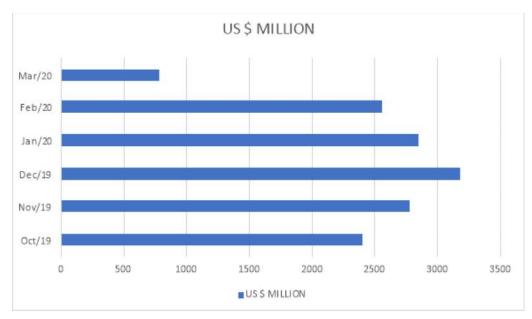
Source: CMIE outlook database

During the lockdown, India has called off travel to over 80 countries due to which the international flights were being suspended. Indian foreign tourist's arrival stood at 10.9 million and the foreign exchange earnings stood at Rs.210971 crore during the 2019 financial year. The travel and tourism companies in India are trading with the insufficient journey of cancelled bookings from travelers which have led to a complete paralysis in the market.

TABLE NO.2: FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS FORM TOURISM IN INDIA

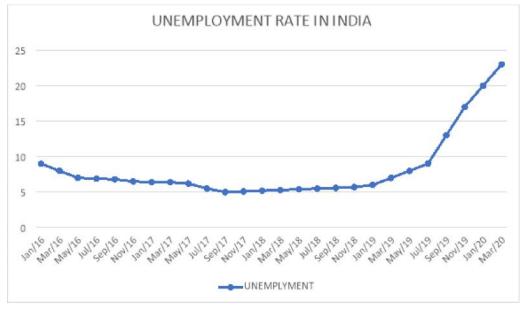
MONTHS	IN US \$ MILLION	YEAR TO YEAR % CHANGE
October-19	2,399	20.07
November-19	2,776	20.59
December-19	3,177	15.32
January-20	2,844	11.22
February-20	2,557	1.67
March-20	785	-66.32

Source: CMIE outlook database



Source: CMIE outlook database

The Indian tourism and hospitality sector are peering at a likely job loss of around 38 million, which is 70% of the total workforce, due to the pandemic. If this movement continues, it will have a major impact on the employment rate. The covid-19 pandemic had a major impact on the employment rate of India. The impact on the revenue of the tourism sector has resulted in job loss and reduction in employment.



Source: Center for monitoring Indian Economy

According to world travel and tourism council the country ranked 3rd among 185 countries in the terms of total contribution made towards travel and tourism towards GDP for fiscal 2019.

The tourism was expected to grow this year but due to the outburst of covid the revenue has led in the decline of revenue for fiscal 2020. Over the previous year. Tour operators, vehicle driver's, hotel and other facilities related directly or indirectly to the tourism have taken a hit evening to the spread of the virus.

To earn the hiring people who involved in tourism sector had to turn back to farm and other jobs to attain an earning for meeting their families' basic needs. Currently year, the tourism sector of India is recorded a revenue loss of \$1.25 trillion.

In the year 2019 there were total 10.93 million arrivals in India.

TABLE.3: PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGNAND DOMESTIC TOURIST VISIT TO INDIA

VEAP FOREIGN DOMESTIC

YEAR	FOREIGN	DOMESTIC
2015	1.60	98.40
2016	1.50	98.50
2017	1.59	98.41
2018	1.53	98.47
2019		

There was a 40% fall in the revenue of tourism sector as compared to the previous year. Impact about 50% between January-February, more around 70% in March due to suspensions of flights between April-June it recorded a revenue loss of Rs 69,400 core.

The novel coronavirus (COVID-19), which is one of its kind of humanitarian disasters, has affected people and businesses worldwide, triggering a global economic crisis. the tourism sector is not being left behind. The pandemic has not only affected the foreign exchange earnings (FEE) but also affected various regional developments, job opportunities, thereby disrupting the local communities as a whole. As there has been a substantial decline in the arrivals of overseas tourists in India in 2020. Tourism is a main source of revenue and employment in many countries.

Due to COVID-19, tourism is highly affected sector and may remain affected in a long run (approximately more than 1.5 years). The foreign tourist arrival rate fall by 68% from February to March 2020 and therefore fall in foreign exchange earnings by 66.32%, which has a great impact on the Indian economy. UNWTO (2020) estimated that foreign tourists would fall by 1%-3% compared to 2019 rather than the estimated 3%-4% growth. Hotels are being closed due to fall the foreign tourist's rate and many five-star hotels are being turned into quarantine facilities. Most restaurant's operating costs is rising further because of social distancing, hygiene, and sanitation-related costs.

Post Lockdown Tourism:

The worldwide outburst has changed the way people live. As the restrictions at the state borders have been elevated and tourism has witnessed some growth. The hotels are making sure that they are taking care of their guests. At every hotel there are certain measures taken such as use of sanitizers, use of personal equipment.

Social distancing has become the new normal for the present generation. The restaurants are also making sure and taking certain measures to stop the spread of the virus such as keyless entry, online check in and check out, contact less valet for parking to ensure that there's minimum contact with the people from the time they enter and to the time they leave.

There are 5 key aspect that will result in success in the years are as follows:

- 1. Safety
- 2. Health
- 3. Hygiene

- 4. Quality
- 5. Value of money

4.2 Aviation Sector:

The civil aviation sector of India has emerged as one of the rapidly growing sector or industry in the country during the last 3 years. India is the 3rd largest domestic civil aviation market in the world. The aviation sector is one of the worst hit sector of the Indian economy with the covid impact. The preventive restrictions on movement have extremely reduced the airlines services resulting in massive loss to the aviation sector. The aviation sector contributes 4.2% to India's GDP.

The airline passengers' services in India remained suspended for 60 days that is from 25th March 2020 to 24th May 2020 bringing a huge amount of loss to the aviation sector of India.

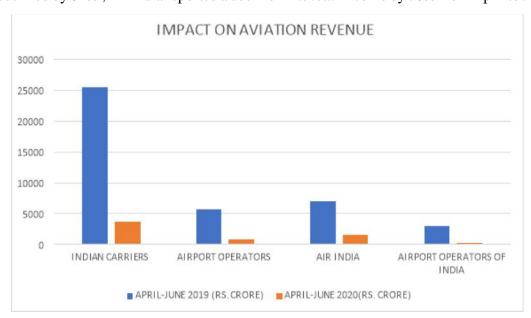
According to CRISIL infrastructure advisory report, the anticipated revenue loss to aviation sector of India due to lockdown amounts to Rs.240 billion-Rs.270 billion in April to June. The per day loss faced by this sector was Rs.2.67 billion to 3 billion.

The aviation sector of India was hit by a high fixed cost of nearly 35%-40%. These costs include lease rental, employee costs and interest charges. The per day of suspended operations has hit the aviation industry at a rate of Rs75-90 crore.

The pandemic had a giant impact on the aviation sector of India in 2020 and prime airlines incurring losses and tough times laid off employees and sent them on leave without pay or cut down their salaries.

The worldwide outburst of Covid-19 led to the frosting of both the domestic and international flights in India by the end of March, to stop the passenger's movement and spread of the deadliest virus.

The Airport Authority of India reported a decline of 92% in its total income from Rs.2973 crore during the April to June to Rs.293 crore during the corresponding period in 2020. The Indian carriers fall by 86%, Airport operators declined by 84%, Air India reported a decline in its total income by 78% from April to June 2020.

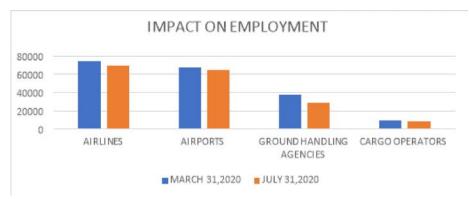


Source: Lok Sabha; September 17, 2020; September 22, 2020

"Civil Aviation has been severely hit with the tourism sector being down and former has a huge debt on them," Sanat Kaul, Chairman, IFFAAD.

The impact on the revenue of the aviation sector has also resulted in the job losses and reduction in employment as employees across the industry were asked to go on leave without pay until the situation is back to normal. The job losses are around 30% and more. Both the Aviation and Tourism sector are badly hit in terms of employment.

In the month of April 2020 Go Air sent majority of its employees on leave without pay. Air India had cut down the salaries of it is employees by 10% in April. At the same time, Spice Jet and Indigo cut down the salaries of all the employees by 10-30% and 5-25% respectively. In July, Indigo also laid down 10% of its workforce. Air Asia India cut down the salaries of the senior employees by 20%.



Source: Lok Sabha, September 17, 2020

The Aviation sector will revive soon when compared to the tourism and travel sector of India. The rise in the Indian aviation sector has already been started. The domestic sector of Indian aviation sector will revive and come back to form by the end of the year but it's reported that the international sector will take time.



Source: Lok Sabha, September 17, 2020

The passenger's footfall through the AAI airports saw a significant fall from 14.5 million in January 2020 to 27,687 in April 2020. As the flights got resumed, they started picking up 2.97 million in August 2020.



Source: Lok Sabha, September 22, 2020

The impact of this worldwide outburst resulted in massive losses incurred by India's two largest airlines - Indigo and Spice Jet. Indigo incurred a net loss of Rs.2884 crore in quarter1 and Rs.1194 crore in quarter2 in their fiscal year. Spice Jet faced a net loss of Rs.600 crore in quarter1 and Rs.112 crore in quarter2.

Its was estimated that 50-60 million air passengers traveled in 2020-2021 out of which 40-50 million were domestic and less than 10 million internationals. In the year there were approximately 205 million air passengers out of which 140 million were domestic and 65 were international travelled in India.

Measures taken by government to support the Aviation Sector of India:

- 1. Domestic airline services resumed: Initially in the month of May, only 33% of flights were resumed then increased to 45% on 26 June and later increased to 60% on 2nd September.
- 2. Many air links were established with different countries like Afghanistan, UAE, US, France and UK for resuming the passenger's services.
- 3. To promote private investments in exist6and new airports.
- 4. The GST rate was reduced to 5% for domestic maintenance and repair services.
- 5. The airlines business is also implementing safety guidelines for the traveler's safety. The airlines businesses in India are greatly advanced when it comes to infrastructural development and automation.
- 6. The airports are practicing smart security resolutions, computerized traveler screening systems, automated tray retrieval systems, and RFID tagged trays at the checkpoint screening to reduce wait time for people and increased passenger experience at security checkpoints.
- 7. AI technology is also increasingly coming into use to provide a connected and enhanced digital experience to air travelers.

5. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY:

The covid-19 pandemic has pushed the world's economy into nook. The direct and indirect effects of the pandemic are likely to last for more than 2 years. This paper was an attempt to analyze the impact of the covid-19 pandemic on the tourism sector and the aviation sector of the Indian economy. Covid had a major & lasting on the Indian economy. It will take many years for the GDP to recover to pre-covid numbers. Covid not only caused deaths due to infection but the lockdowns also caused many poor people to starve & die of hunger, as they could not work. However, covid has also resulted in the reduction of pollution, major improvement of air quality index in cities & healing of the ozone layer to a great degree.

- b) The tourism sector has dramatically affected by the wide spread of covid-19 and many remain for a long time. The arrival of foreign tourists to India from the different parts of the globe had declined by 68% in march2020. It had a great impact on revenue generated from tourism in the form of foreign exchange earnings. The foreign exchange earnings is reduced because of the foreign tourists fewer arrivals in this pandemic outbreak. Therefore, instead of investing more in adding new resources, policymakers and stakeholders can think about making the existing resources more effective and efficient.
- c) The covid-19 pandemic had a major impact on the aviation sector of the Indian economy. The airlines reported a loss in its revenue by 92%. The aviation sector was the worst affected sector after the tourism sector. This pandemic had resulted in huge losses by the India's two largest airlines that is Indigo and SpiceJet. Indigo incurred a net loss of rs.2884 crore in quarter1 and in quarter 2 it incurred a net loss of rs.1194 crore. SpiceJet incurred a net loss of rs.600 crore in quater1 and in quarter2 rs.112 crore. Other essential airlines had also incurred huge losses during the covid-19 pandemic. The airline passengers declined from 205 million in 2019-20 to approx. 50-60 million in 2020-21. Due to this pandemic, there were job losses around 30% or more.
- d) There were certain measures taken by the government to improve the functioning the sectors. The measures taken by the government to improve the aviation sector were: 1. The domestic air services got resumed. 2.the exclusive airline links were established with various countries. 3. Promoting private investments. Etc. The measures taken in case of the tourism sector are: The hotels are making sure that they are taking care of their guests. At every hotel there are certain measures taken such as use of sanitizers, use of personal equipment. Social distancing has become the new normal for the present generation.

6. REFERENCES:

- 1. https://www.journalijar.com/article/35360/impact-of-covid-19-on-the-tourism-industry-in-indua/
- 2. https://www.businesstoday.in/sectors/aviation/covid-19-impact-on-indian-aviation-sector-lay-offs-leave-without-pay-or-salary-cuts/story/426126.html
- 3. https://www.livemint.com/news/india/covid-19-had-massive-impact-on-indian-aviation-sector-in-2020-11608984681224.html
- 4. https://www.ibef.org/industry/indian-aviation.aspx
- 5. https://mpra.ub.unimuenchen.de/102808/1/MPRA_paper_102808.pdf
- 6. https://www.mondaq.com/india/tax-authorities/988010/impact-of-covid-19-on-tourism-industry-and-relief-measures#:~:text=In%20order%20to%20protect%20and,burden%20of%20tax%20under%20GST.

Impact of Covid-19 on Agricultural Sector of Indian Economy

Ankita Pachar¹, Anjali Maniyal²

Loyola Academy Degree and PG College. Email: ankitapachar9@gmail.com¹, anjalimaniyal21501@gmail.com²

ABSTRACT

The covid-19 pandemic has destroyed Indian agricultural system extensively. The covid-19 pandemic had weakened the Indian economy. The current article gives an overview of the impact of covid-19 pandemic on the Indian economy- Agricultural sector. The study is the analysis of the data which is secondary in nature and based on various articles and journals.

Keywords: Covid-19, Agriculture, animal products, supply chain

1. INTRODUCTION

The novel corona virus which had a major impact on the worlds economy has originated from Wuhan, China has spread throughout the world and emerged into a pandemic. India is after USA infecting 9.6 million as in the month of December and had resulted in a decline of 23.9% gross domestic product in quarter 1 financial year 2020-21. the pandemic has disrupted the demand and supply of food impacting the global supply chain.

1.1 Purpose of research:

The purpose of the study was to determine about the Agricultural sector of the Indian economy during the pandemic.

1.2 Research objective:

- 1. To study the impact of covid-19 on Agricultural sector of India.
- 2. To study the government schemes regarding agriculture.

1.3 Limitations:

Due to less updated information related to the coronavirus pandemic the study could not take in account the other economic conditions and variables for the analysis. The research paper is limited to a period of time, three months. This study is limited to only 3 sectors of the Indian economy that is Agricultural sector, Tourism sector and Aviation sector.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

a) J.D. Sonkhaskar Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy says the already struggling Indian economy with lower GDP growth rates and substantial unemployment rates has faced yet another unprecedented shock due to the Covid-19 outbreak. The four stages of continued countrywide lockdown spanning over two months in conjunction with global slowdown and considerable interruption in the demand-supply chain has dented the economy deeply.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

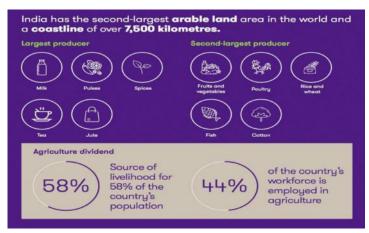
- **3.1 Primary Data:** Primary data is not available for our project.
- 3.2 Secondary Data: This research is entirely based on the secondary data to assess the impact of Covid-19 on the different sectors of the Indian economy. The secondary data is collected from the reputed newspapers, magazines, journals and various sites on the internet. The information retained from various sites and newspapers have been carefully understood while writing down the conclusion for this research. The study was descriptive in nature.

4. IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON AGRICULTURAL SECTOR OF INDIAN ECONOMY

Agriculture remains the center pillar of the Indian economy. The sector provides with the products and food consumption needs of the whole country among the top reports of agricultural produce in the world. The agricultural sector contributes to 17% of the India's GDP. The northern Indian states Punjab and Haryana are among the India's agricultural powerhouse. The work in these states are carried out by migrant workers from east India. Agriculture; the poultry sectors which is one of the fastest growing sub-sectors of the Indian agriculture ecosystem and where India has created foothold the global level is already facing losses of the time of 150-200 crore every day.

The pandemic has adversely affected sector of Indian economy in every aspect. To start with, the farmers had faced difficulties in every way of farming from the purchase of sapling, sowing and Labor to collect marketing processing and final output. The disorganization of supply chain has let to disturbance in the market and fall in the price of the product.

With reference to consumer, even if the farm price falls the disturbance in the supply chain and market arrangements leads to the rise in the price of the product. It is difficult for consumers to acquire access to suitable quality of food at reasonable prices. The truancy of enough quantities of food and the increase in the retail food led to the increase in malnourishment especially among the poor.



Source: CIME outlook database

Animal products:

Distinct from the cereals, the production and entrance of animal products in the market is not a seasonal basis. Milk, butter, cheese, meat and eggs arrive in the market on a regular basis. Many of these products like milk are perishable, for storage, they have to be converted to skimmed milk powder.

Milk:

India is extensively self-sufficient in milk and is not dependent on the imports. In 2018-19, it produced 187 million tons of milk. Only one-fourth of India's milk production turned into milk products and the rest was sold as liquid milk. During the lockdown the daily consumers of milk (like sweat shop, restaurants and hotels were shut down. The demand for milk is estimated to have fallen down by 20-25% during the lockdown. This resulted in the decline of milk sales.

The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) put together the data on milk procurement by milk unions and federations in India. NDDB data show that liquid milk procurement declined from 534.2 lakh liters per day (llpd) in the first and second week of March 2020 to 508.3 llpd by the second week of April 2020 and 503.9 llpd by the last two weeks of May 2020. The sale of milk fell from 386.9 llpd in the first half of March 2020 to 324.1 llpd in the second week of April 2020. Sales grew up slowly after mid-April 2020, and rose to 347.5 llpd by the last two weeks of May 2020. As a result, the gap between procurement and sale increased from 147.4 llpd in the first half of March 2020 to 186.9 llpd by the second week of April 2020, 170.3 llpd by the second week of May 2020 and 156.4 llpd by the last two weeks of May 2020.NDDB data show that the closing stock of skimmed milk powder rose from 67,792 tones as on the March 15, 2020, to 134,995 tones as on April 30, 2020 and 158,624 tones as on May 31, 2020.



Source: National Dairy Development Board

Meat and Egg:

The second largest exporter of beef in world is India after Brazil. It exports about 100,000 Tons of buffalo every month but in March 2020 the exports were estimated to fall down to 40,000 Tones. In the early stage of covid19 pandemic, the news was rampant on the streets that the consumption of meet lead to covid19 infection. These rumors lead to fall domestic consumption of meet.

The expectation in the market was that the fall in beef and mutton supply, would push consumers towards consuming more of chicken and eggs. But the groundless rumors linking to the consumption of non-vegetarian food with Covid-19 infections also affected the consumption of chicken and eggs.

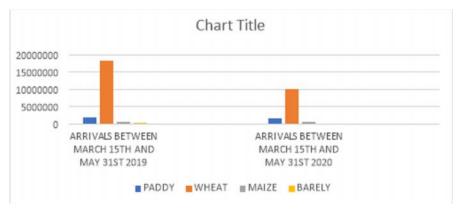
The poultry producers in India were negatively affected at various levels: small growers, layer nursery owners and broiler farms. There were about 100,000 broiler farmers and about 35,000-layer nursery owners in India, who produced about 360 million broilers and 6400 million eggs on a monthly basis. The poultry industry estimated a loss of RS. 250,000 million. As per the poultry federation of India, most popularly business in India were running at 30 to 35 per cent of their stocks in early April 2020.

Market arrivals:

The broken supply chain sharply decreased the market arrivals of agricultural goods in India. I have used data of the two commodities that is paddy, wheat, maize and barely.

CROP (1)	TOTAL ARRIVALS BETWEEN MARCH 15 TH AND MAY 31 ST 2019 (2)	TOTAL ARRIVALS BETWEEN MARCH 15 TH AND MAY 31 ST 2020 (3)	ARRIVALS IN 2020(%) 4 = 2/3
PADDY	1,940,434	1,707,024	88.0
WHEAT	18,315,110	10,186,771	55.6
MAIZE	470,034	638,122	135.8
BARELY	402,966	161,802	40.2

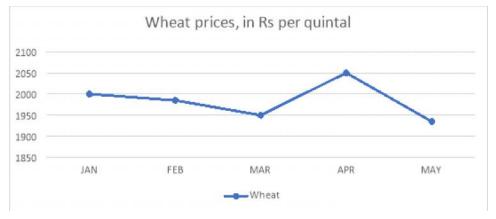
SOURCE: computed from the CIME commodities database June 1st 2020.



SOURCE: computed from the CIME commodities database June 1st 2020.

Market prices:

There was a rise in wheat at the start of lockdown but later on decrease at pre lockdown level. The price of paddy fell at the end of -2020 but rose in the early may -2020. The price of maize and cereals were stable. the price of perishable vegetables (like onion, cabbage, ladies' finger, tomato) and cereals (like barley) were falling through the lockdown fruits like mangoes whose prices fell while banana price was stable April.



Source: CMIE commodities database



Source: CMIE commodities database

Migrant Labor:

As a result, in the west, the Indian farmers faced the threat of labor shortage. The key of the labor shortage in India was the ill planned announcement in India of the nationwide lockdown on 24th March 2020. This announcement put a panic reaction among the migrant laborers all over India, who then began returning back to their homes.

April is the month in India when the rabi crops especially wheat and pulses are harvested. farming in India is less merchandised than the west and harvest is the peak season on labor demand.

In Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh migrant workers from Bihar, Uttarakhand and eastern Uttar Pradesh are employed every day in huge numbers.

There are permanent and short-term migrant workers. The permanent workers attach themselves to the landowner for a particular period of time say one year and then return to their homes. The short-term migrants are those who travel to distinct sates only during the peak season and then return back home.

In the month of March and April 2020, large number of migrant workers returned home and many did not due to lockdown, fear of infection and the police harassment.

The northern states labour shortage forced the farmers to harvest late that led to economic losses. In the rice mills of southern states of India, the shortage of the migrant workers led in the inability of mills to produce sufficient amount of paddy from the farmers' warehouses.

Disruption in supply chain:

The covid-19 outbreak was marked by a concurrent decline in the demand and supply. Each decline in demand or supply leads to a further decline in supply or demand, leading to consecutive backward loops of demand and supply. Logistics personnel are familiar with the supply bullwhip effect, where a minute change in demand at one end is wide and disproportionately increased as the signal is transferred down the supply chain. As no supply chain is designed to take the load of too much demand for definite goods, and as demand for definite other goods declined or totally disappeared.

The lockdown straight away resulted to a drop in domestic demand and affected the trade. Some farmers who grew high value fruits and vegetables for duplex restaurants and hotels had no other options but to feed those products to their cattle or use them as manure. Onion prices declined by 50 percent and may fall further due to higher production and lack of labor and transportation.

Lockdown period coexist with harvesting season:

On 24th March, a 21-day lockdown was announced in India. Agriculture was released, and over the following weeks guidelines were issued that spared related activities, such as inputs, fisheries and food processing.

The lockdown and shutdown of public transport led to migration of laborers from metropolitan cities to their home villages. This concurs with the harvesting season of the winter-planted crops (wheat, lentils, pulses, oilseeds) in north and central India, which faced a record harvest after a good monsoon. However, wholesale markets were shut down and there was a shortage of farm laborers. Regional governments made appropriate schedules and set up shelters (by now 26,476 relief and shelter camps have been established across the country and are housing over a million people).

Floriculture impacted as weddings are postponed:

In India, flowers are primarily used for weddings and religious events. The wedding season is from February till May and in November and December. The wedding industry turnover is estimated an income around USD 40 - 50 billion and among the biggest sources of income for the floriculture sector. As COVID-19 led to weddings being postponed, flower growers along with companies that produce planting materials suffered from financial crisis. There were no social and religious gatherings that took place, the domestic demand for flowers stopped completely.

The government of India has introduced many schemes to resolve the farmers problems.

1. PM Kisan Yojana: PM Kisan Yojana is a central sector scheme under the government of India which provides income support to the farmers and their families. Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the PM-Kissan Yojana on 24th February 2019 in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh. Under this schemes all the small and marginal marginal farmers will be provided with income support of Rs.6000 per year in three installments will be deposited in their bank account directly. The total annual expenditure of this scheme is estimated to be Rs.75000 crore.

Objective: to provide income support to all eligible land holding farmers and their families. To supplement the financial needs of the farmers in procuring various inputs to ensure proper crop health.

2. Formalisation of micro food processing enterprises: it is a scheme started with an outlay of Rs.10000 crore.

Objectives: a)increase in access to finance by micro food processing units. b)increase in revenue of target enterprise. c)focus on micro forest produce in tribal districts. d)special focus on women enterprenuers.

Time period: the scheme will be implemented for over 5 years time period from 2020-21 to 2024-25.

3. TOP(tomato, onion and potato) to TOTAL (all vegetables): Ministry of food processing has recently extended the operations greens scheme from Tomato, Onion and Potato(TOP) to all fruits and vegetables(TOTAL) for a period of 6 months(Date of notification:11/06/2020).

Objective: the objective of intervention is to protect the growers of fruits and vegetables from making distress sales due to lockdown and reduce the post harvest losses.

Eligible entities: food processors, co-operative societies, individual farmers, exports etc.

Pattern of assistance: ministry will provide subsidy @50% of the cost of the following 2 components: a)transportation of eligible crops from surplus production to consumption centre or b)hiring of appropriate storage facilities for eligible crops(for maximum period of 3 months).

4. Promtion of herbal cultivation: ministry of finance has announced Rs.4000 corer package under Atma Nirbhar Bharat for promotion of herbal cultivation. As per this scheme the support is provided for the cultivation of prioritized medicinal plants on farmers land, post harvesting management with forward linkages and primary processing, marketing infrastructure etc. under this scheme subsidy @30%,50% and 75% of cultivation cost of specific plant spicies is provided of cultivation of 140 medicinal plants.

5. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY

a) The covid-19 pandemic has pushed the world's economy into nook. The direct and indirect effects of the pandemic are likely to last for more than 2 years. This paper was an attempt to analyze the impact of the covid-19 pandemic on the agricultural sector, tourism sector and the aviation sector of the Indian economy. India had enough stock of cereals and pulses to feed its population throughout the lockdown period. The main challenge faced by India during the lockdown was the internal distribution and not the production. During the lockdown period, millions of Indians suffered from reduced food consumption and hunger. The situation was different in case of the animal products. The animal products are supplied on regular basis in the market. There was a great fall in the supply of milk and meat and eggs. In India there was a fall in the demand of milk by 20-30%. Poultry growers faced huge number of losses. There was large labor shortage in the country during the lockdown period. Due to this the agricultural operations were delayed and there were large economic losses faced by the Indian economy.

6. REFERENCES

- 1. https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/coronavirus-india-lockdown-food-supply-chain-6330203/
- 2. https://www.agroberichtenbuitenland.nl/actueel/nieuws/2020/05/12/covid-19-impact-on-indian-agriculture
- 3. https://www.microsave.net/2020/07/20/indian-agriculture-during-and-after-the-pandemic/#:~:text=Impact%20of%20COVID%2D19%20on%20agriculture&text=The%20GOI%20has%20also%20taken,farmers%20to%20realize%20better%20priceshttp://ras.org.in/agriculture_and_the_covid_19_pandemic
- 4. https://byjus.com/free-ias-prep/pm-kisan-samman-nidhi-yojana/

COVID-19 Implications on Socio-Economic Factors of India

Mrs. D. Gurudevi¹, Mr. P. Poorna Chander²

¹Assistant Professor, Loyola Academy Degree & P.G College, Secunderabad. ²Assistant Professor, Aurora's Degree & P.G college, Hyderabad Email: devichander.la@gmail.com¹, ppc.msc@gmail.com²

ABSTRACT

India, the second-largest population country in the world suffering severely from COVID-19 pandemic. India witnessed around 1 lakh infected cases by 11th may from COVID-19, and reached to 8 lakhs by July. Due to implementation of social distancing and lockdown rules in India, which had impact on the economy, human life, and environment. Where a negative impact was seen for the economy and human life, on the other hand the environment got a positive one. How India is going to deal with these three factors during and post COVID-19 Situation. People across the globe not only killed through Covid-19 virus invasion but also to economic and mental collapse, where the developing countries like India is suffered and suffering from unemployment and hunger. In this paper we are highlighting the impact of Covid-19 in Socio economic factors and three major sectors in Indian Economy.

Key words: India, covid-19, Positive, Negative, Socio-economic factors, Major sectors in Indian Economy.

OBJECTIVES

The present paper mainly focused on the following objectives:

- 1. To enlighten various measures taken to overcome the loss in Socio-economic factors in India during this pandemic.
- 2. To enlist some Positive and negative impacts of COVID-19 on various Sectors

METHODOLOGY

The Data and information for the present paper is collected from the different reports taken from national and international sources on COVID-19 pandemic and also some information is collected from journals, websites, and e-contents relating to COVID-19 impact on various sectors in India.

INTRODUCTION

Corona viruses are RNA viruses, its size ranges from 60?nm to 140?nm in diameter and looks like a crown, found in mammals in humans and birds. Coronaviruses are known to have mutated and recombined causing respiratory and neurologic diseases. Coronavirus has seven strains which include HKU1, NL63, 229E and OC43, SARS-CoV, MERS-CoV and SARS- CoV-19 (COVID-19 which is the latest), The first four are having mild effect on infested human with mild respiratory disease, whereas as the other three of them causes a fatal effect on humankind. Previously in the year 2002-03, around 8000 people suffered and 774 died due to SARS. MERS-CoV, 2494 persons were infected and over 858 people lost their lives worldwide in 2012 and

currently COVID-19 triggered 5,56,335 deaths infecting 216 countries worldwide (2020). The genomic sequence of SARS-CoV-2 is different when it was first reported because of their mutation and recombination property.

The first outbreak of COVID-19 occurred in Hubei Province of Wuhan, in December 2019 where several patients with viral pneumonia were found to be epidemiologically associated with the Huanan seafood market in Wuhan. First death reported in China by COVID 19 was the 61-year-old man in Wuhan. The first positive case of the COVID-19 pandemic reported on 30 January 2020 in Kerala state and the affected had a travel history from Wuhan, China (Wikipedia). The first death reported due to COVID-19 in India was on March 12, 2020. virus has affected more than 4.5 million peoples throughout the worldwide (WHO). The World Health Organization (WHO) declared an outbreak as Pandemic 2020 on 30th January 2020 and also as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) and on Feb 2020, officially named this outbreak of the disease caused by the coronavirus as COVID-19 where CO-Corona, VI-Virus D- Disease, and 19-2019 is the year it primarily occurred. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) which is the root cause behind COVID-19 disease. SARS-CoV-2 has a 79.6% sequence similarity to SARS-CoV and which is 96% identical to a bat-derived Corona Virus. Current assessments indicate that COVID-19 has a median incubation period of 3 days (range 0-24 days), with potential asymptomatic transmission.

People across the globe not only killed through Covid-19 virus invasion but also to economic and mental collapse, where the developing countries like India is suffered and suffering from unemployment and hunger. India, the second-largest population in the world having both rural- based and growing-urban developing is suffering severely from this COVID-19 pandemic. In this scenario of the COVID-19, what remains unreciprocated is that whether it's the hunger or the virus prepotent in India. Thus, how is India going to deal with, coping up with the present situation, antagonistic effects on the Socio-economic factors human living, and environment along with various approaches take on to overcome this pandemic.

Impact of Covid-19 on human lifestyle

Life in India includes urban and rural and both got impacted by COVID-19. The people from both rural and urban areas face a real traumatized situation. Lockdown and social distancing measures to stop spread of COVID-19 have heightened fears of accelerating levels of violence, which caused physical, emotional assault. The time spent during lockdown means vulnerable, people are more exposed to abuse and it's harder for them to hunt help.

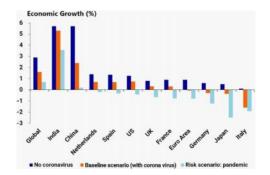
COVID-19 has created a negative impact on human life too. Locked down and social distancing measure was taken to control COVID-19 transmission. 1.3 billion people were in lockdown situations from 23rd March in India. Enforcement of lockdown and Social distancing, is difficult to follow for the people who lives in slums in India. Mumbai, the capital of Maharashtra state also referred to as the business centre of India and is renowned for its sizable number of slums. According to the estimation around 9 million people who live in Mumbai slums have their houses fairly 10 ft by 10 ft and under such conditions implementation of social distancing is questionable? The number of COVID-19 cases are maximum in Maharashtra (By 20th May 37,136 cases; By 1st July 75,995 cases) and particularly high in the city. Social distancing is an allusion in such scenario in India. Enforcement of lockdown suddenly from 24th March 2020, made millions of migrant workers to undergo an uncertain future and without family, food, and job. More than 50 million people migrated from various parts (Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and West Bengal to Maharashtra and Delhi) of the country for work.

Due to lockdown, these people were forced to maneuver out of their cities and return to their homes in the countryside. In the absence of transport facilities, workers with infants, pregnant women, and therefore the

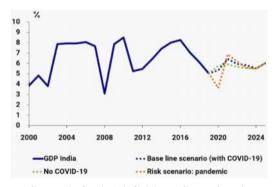
elderly were forced to walk on foot. Hence, India experienced the second-largest reverse mass in its history after the Partition of India in 1947. Predominantly, Psychosocial issues are expected among migrants for COVID-19 and lockdown. Additional directions for workplaces like work from home (WfH) were directed in India which is suitable just for urban upper and middle- class people and is challenging for the agricultural, agriculture-based population. India lacks places with the good infrastructure facility of computers and the internet, and hence, WfH is a great challenge to deal with. The IT industry in India with call-centres and knowledge process agencies were not ready for the lockdown and WfH situation. However, by providing Wi-Fi network equipment, like routers and mobile hotspot dongles public managed in India during the COVID-19 lockdown.

The impact of Covid-19 on the Indian Economy

COVID-19 in India has been extremely disruptive. The World Bank and credit rating agencies have reduced India's development for the fiscal year (2021), and India has already faced rock bottom statistics over three decades. In the 21-days lockdown announced after the coronavirus epidemic, the Indian economy is anticipated to lose more than 32,000 crores every day. Owing to lockdown, around 53% of enterprises across the country are going to be affected. The lockdown constraints placed the availability chain into stress and lack of transparency in streamlining about essential commodities. The most affected groups and who are at risk, are the informal sectors and daily wages workers. Many farmers across the country who cultivate food items face uncertainty. Various businesses like hotels, airlines are cutting wages and layoffs for workers. Also, around 3,000 crore losses have occurred within the live event industry. During 3rd week of March, 2020 Amazon and Walmartowned Flipkart revealed that they could stop selling non- essential products in India to consider critical supplies. Many rapid- growing commodity enterprises within the country have dramatically reduced their business and a spotlight toward the essential products.



Graph-1. Global impact of Covid =-19



Graph.2. Covid-19 Crisis on GDP of India

Effect of COVID-19 in India majorly on three sectors, namely, primary sectors, secondary sectors and tertiary sectors.

Primary sector Agriculture

COVID-19 affects several practices in agriculture and provide chains. Reports reveal that certain harvest practices are suffering from the shortage of availability of migrant workers, notably in north-western India, where wheat and pulse were cultivated. There will be difficulties within the supply chain due to transport problems and other concerns. The wheat, vegetables and other crops prices have decreased, but buyers still pay more.

Some necessary precautions taken to stay the agricultural sector and provide chain processes working, a number of them are as follows:

The govt has adequately provided lockdown rules that exempt farm practices and provide chain. Moreover, the challenges in execution cause workforce shortages, and dropping costs should be addressed. Farm communities

must be secured against COVID-19 to the simplest of its ability by monitoring and maintaining social distancing. Farmers must have continuous connectivity to markets. Better to merge both private business and government procurement. Farmers and agricultural workers should be included within the government support strategy and in any welfare, service mitigating the continued situation. Local poultry and milk farmers need more support due to the present outbreak-related input supply and market access issues. The demand for home delivery of food and e-commerce have risen due to quarantine enforcements in affected areas. The govt facilitated exchange by avoiding export restrictions and controls on imports.

Almost all economic activity has been stopped by the lockdown. In metropolitan areas, there's a big loss of wages and employment for migrant workers and therefore the homeless. According to the predications Indian economy indicates that inflation increased from 8.4% in mid-March to 23% during the first week of April. Unemployment increased to 30.9% on April 5 in major cities. The shutdown caused problems for migrant workers and therefore the poor lived and still living in unstable conditions and expected to face hunger and deprivation. To combat this there is immediate need to form substantial use of welfare programs to secure their lives with food and funds. Indian Government timely reacted to things and declared and released a \$22 billion support scheme that comprises groceries and money transfers. The \$22 billion in funding is merely 0.85% of Indian's gross domestic product (GDP), which is far less than the schemes proposed by the USA, Europe and other Asian countries. India should aim higher and spend a minimum of 4%-5% of their GDP.

Medical industry in India

The COVID-19 pandemic has arisen as a worldwide health outbreak without precedent. While the extent of implications remains to be measured, the effect on the worldwide exchange within the near and within the distance future is clear. The worldwide medicines supply chain will probably be disrupted, and therefore the effect on global availability to medicine, notably in low- and medium-income countries (LMICs), will face profound effects. During 2018-2019, India supplied around \$19 billion in medicines to quite 200 countries, from the highly controlled marketplaces of North

America and European countries with minimal resources in the medical industry, including sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). The Indian Ministry of Medicine estimated that formulation and biologics contain around 77% of all Indian sales, and that Indian companies offer 20% of global generic supplies. Indian companies hit 40% generic competition in the USA and a quarter of that in Europe.

Indian companies supply around 70% of their bulky quantities of medicines from China, where the manufacturing of active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) and supply chain service have been affected by the current COVID-19 epidemic. The Indian Government has limited export of 26 large quantities of drugs and their formulas. Global reliance on India's generic products is predicted to be a posh international challenge within the context of the COVID-19 outbreak. There is no suitable replacement for API supplies or sufficient productive capacity, and more notably, any country capable of manufacturing is perhaps to be centered on regional requirements and not for trade and growth support.

Control and monitoring of COVID-19 in India is greatest concern for both India and therefore the world. The potential to accumulate manufactured goods, produce and sell drugs not only defines how the many proportions of LMICs will answer the epidemic but also influences middle-income countries. India has demonstrated its importance in ensuring the security of many people everywhere the planet within the competitive and sustainable medical industry. Special steps to enhance and preserve the operation of the assembly facilities should be implemented. Governments and foreign entities depend on India for production would take into consideration of the Indian medical supply chain across their needs. A substantial development of certain pharmaceuticals will

allow and provide complete support to the world medical industry. By taking the output capacity of Indian companies into consideration, their role during a transition to some modernity after the outbreak are going to be vital for the remainder of the globe and also for India.

Healthcare

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused an unprecedented mission for healthcare systems in India and worldwide. In Particular, the danger to healthcare workers is one among the most vulnerabilities of healthcare systems globally. By Considering the healthcare frontline workers, strategies including the first development of viral testing for asymptomatic and/or frontline healthcare staff is Significant. High healthcare costs, shortages of protective equipment including N95 face masks, and low numbers of ICU beds and ventilators have ultimately exposed weaknesses within the delivery of patient care.

Currently, the nation is gearing up for the extensive distribution of the COVID-19 vaccination for its healthcare, sanitation, and municipal workers. The faster the vaccination reaches the workforce, the higher the probability that the workforce will resume their usual working style, leading to economic and employment recovery in India. Timely development of Vaccines by Indian based companies like Bharat Biotech(Covaxin) and Serum India Limited (covishield) infusion for all the age groups phase wise, First phase vaccine drive for Frontline workers and healthcare staff later on above 60 years of age and Second phase vaccine drive from 18-44 years from May 2021 is imperative and highly acclaimed.

Petrol and oil

The domestic supplies for petrol, diesel, gasoline and shipping fuel have all contracted 10% during the March, 2020 the first decrease after many years as the COVID-19 outbreak significantly curb public activities and hamper the economic process. Down fall of sales at gas pumps and compressed natural gas service stations from various states, indicating that March-April might turn to be the worst month in many years for fuel consumption, despite of fall in fuel prices. By decreasing, gross margins may need influenced the profits of oil producers and distributors who are already facing substantial market losses this half as a consequence of the oil price drop. The total demand for liquid fuels has reduced to 10%-11%. Owing to limitations on movement and travel warnings, sale prices decreased over 10%, and bunker fuel sales are down to 10% approximately.

Secondary sectors

Manufacturing industry

COVID-19 put an instantaneous halt to several business activities across the world, as several countries had pack up their ports, airports and domestic transportation while imposing nation-wide lockdowns, resulting in a disturbance in business and civil life. The impact of lockdown in India effected manufacturing activities across the world. India took special measures to regulate the spread by imposing one among the longest lockdowns within the world, to cushion the scarce availability of healthcare resources. The enormity of the lockdown restriction implementation affected manufacturing goings-on and in disrupting the general economy.

While India recovered fairly from the primary wave, the second wave has hit the country the toughest in terms of fatalities. The second wave has led to imposed lockdowns, impacting the economy while putting several restrictions in place on key businesses. This leads to slowdown in labor-intensive industries involving manufacturing, land, construction, and infrastructure, on account of the reduced labor availability during this pandemic. The learnings from primary wave, country used its experience to combat the consequences of the second wave. Strategic implementation of lockdowns and easing up of the same have helped numerous States curb the spread of infection while providing the industry with considerable regulatory initiative to restore normalcy.

India's role within the post-COVID-19 period, particularly within the industrial sector, may be a subject of great interest, hope, and speculation to the remainder of the planet. The manufacturing industry was affected in several ways thanks to the pandemic resulting in low-scale operations, and eventually, a negative impact on production volumes. Over a period of time, this badly affected the turnover and revenue. Even the IIP also fell to a negative growth of 9.6% indicating that core manufacturing activity too suffered setbacks resulting from the first and the second wave. The complete and partial lockdowns both had side by side impact on demand-side and supply-side on the manufacturing sector. On the availability side, the limited movement of products, services, and personnel affected the assembly network. The downturn in economic activity and therefore the overall slowdown in production caused employment loss. These supply impacts were further deepened due to the demand-side facing issues such as reduced disposable income, savings, and increased uncertainties.

During the pandemic, several economies understood that diversification may be a key factor for mitigating their risk as many players relocated their businesses to other business hubs. The Indian Government provided relief measures within the sort of logistical support, the Essential Commodities Act, and covid-linked passes which helped ease the day-to-day operations of multiple stakeholders. The improvement in the situation gradually increased the confidence towards the business outlook for production rose as a phased reopening of the economy was announced. A positive outlook was witnessed within the manufacturing sector after the stabilization of the primary wave thanks to an easing in COVID-19 restrictions and therefore the resuming of full-time work in factories, therefore supported by a rush in new work and exports.

In terms of the worldwide economic scenario, several companies were on the lookout for alternative sources of supply (Apple, Samsung, LG Electronics, Kia Motors, Hyundai Motor, Zoom, Hasbro, etc.). They hang on to see the impact of the recent steps taken by the Indian Government on the performance of the sector in the short, medium, and long-term. However, with this recovery and ensuing gradual reopening of the economy, the country succumbed to a second wave of the corona virus.

While the second wave is predicted to upset economic process, the general impact is predicted to be moderate as businesses and States have adjusted their businesses and cycles to the COVID situation prevalent. The demand for fuel volatility was also experienced due to the demand for Petrol declining by 6.3%, whereas demand for diesel declined by 1.7%. few auto players recorded a sales decline by nearly 9% in April compared to March. The manufacturing sector witnessed a moderate impact, and the economic recovery is expected, however, it may not be 'V-shaped' such as the recovery post the first-wave.

Currently, the nation is gearing up for the extensive distribution of the COVID-19 vaccination for its healthcare, sanitation, and municipal workers. The faster the vaccination reaches the workforce, the higher the probability that the workforce will resume their usual working style, leading to economic and employment recovery in India. Timely development of Vaccines by Indian based companies like Bharat Biotech(Covaxin) and Serum India Limited (covishield) infusion for all the age groups phase wise, First phase vaccine drive for Frontline workers and healthcare staff later on above 60 years of age and Second phase vaccine drive from 18-44 years from May 2021 is imperative and highly acclaimed.

Tertiary sectors

Education

To prevent spread of pandemic COVID-19, the govt of India has taken number of preventive measures. The government of India declared a countrywide lock-down of all educational institutions on 16 March 2020. States and Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) postponed all examinations of secondary and higher secondary schools on March 18, 2020 throughout India. CBSE released revised guidelines for examination

centres to conduct examinations by maintaining a distance of a minimum of 1 meter between the scholars taking the exam with a category not having more than 24 students. If the rooms of the examination centres are small then the scholars should be divided into different rooms accordingly. The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) postponed all its recruitment processes. Similarly, the state Governments and educational boards postponed their examinations due to outbreak of COVID-19. Govt. of India has observed at some point nationwide Jantacurfew on March 22 and implement lockdown from Annunciation, 2020 onwards in several phases. Govt. of India has been implementing lockdown periods from time to time adopting various strategies to fight with the pandemic but educational institutions remained closed continuously. The lockdown

6.0 was declared on Saints Peter and Paul, which is effective from 1st July to 31st July 2020 with some less restriction in other sectors except education.

All government ministries have taken measures to make sure that the tutorial activities of faculties and colleges don't hamper during the lockdown period. They have instructed the faculties to carry all their classes online. The lockdown has fast-tracked adoption of digital technology. It has provided an opportunity to develop new and enhanced professional skills/knowledge through online learning in efficient and productive way. Online learning is one the best solution during this present pandemic Covid-19. hence, the digital India vision of the government is emerging as a vital tool in solving the present calamity due to Covid-19. It is an undeniable fact that technology-based education is more transparent with all respect. Looking at this challenge of schools and schools being shut, government of India, also as state governments and personal players have undertaken proper initiatives.

The Several arrangements made by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), including online portals and academic channels through Direct to Home TV, Radios for college kids to continue learning. During lockdown, students and Academicians are using popular social media tools like WhatsApp, Zoom, Google meet, Telegram, YouTube live, Facebook live MS. Teams, WebEx etc. for online teaching learning system. ICT initiative of MHRD is a platform which combines all digital resources for online education.

The digital initiatives by MHRD for secondary education and Higher education during COVID-19 pandemic are as follows:

Secondary education

Diksha portal, e-Pathshal, National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER) etc are providing e-Learning content for college kids, teachers, and fogeys aligned to the curriculum, also including video lessons, worksheets, textbooks and assessments, an e-Learning app by NCERT for classes 1 to 12 in multiple languages, interactive modules and videos including a number of STEM-based games.

Higher Education

Swayam (Nptel), Swayam Prabha are the national online education platform hosting 1900 courses covering both school and higher education (under graduate, post graduate programs) subjects including engineering, humanities and social sciences, law and management courses. e-PG Pathshala is for postgraduate students. Through this platform the e-books, online courses and materials are provided to Post graduation Students during this pandemic situation.

CONCLUSION

With fears of a replacement recession and financial collapse, times like these involve resilient and powerful leadership in healthcare, business, government and wider society. Immediate relief measures are implemented and adjusted for people who may fall flat the cracks. Longer-term planning is required to re-balance and re-

energise the economy during and post covid-19 for this crisis. A wide-ranging socio-economic development proposal including sector by sector plans and an ecosystem that encourages entrepreneurship is also needed to encourage so that those with robust and sustainable business models can flourish. It is wise that the governments and financial institutions need continuously re-assess and re-evaluate the current state of affairs and ensure that the 'whatever its takes' promise is truly delivered.

REFERENCES

- 1. T. Singhal, A review of coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19), Indian J. Pediatr. 87 (2020) 281-286, https://doi.org/10.1007/s12098-020-03263-6. [2]
- C. Sohrabi, Z. Alsafi, N. O'Neill, M. Khan, A. Kerwan, A. Al-Jabir, C. Iosifidis, R. Agha, World Health Organization declares global emergency: A review of the 2019 novel coronavirus (COVID-19), Int. J. Surg. 76 (2020) 71-76, https://doi.org/10.1016/ j.ijsu.2020.02.034. A. Ghosh et al. Sensors International 1 (2020) 100021 6 [3]
- 3. I.Chakraborty, P. Maity, COVID-19 outbreak: migration, effects on society, global environment and prevention, Sci. Total Environ. 728 (2020) 138882, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138882
- 4. M. Basu, How Coronavirus Spread in India 39 of the First 50 Patients Came from Italy, Iran, China, 2020. https://theprint.in/health/how-coronavirus-spre ad-in-india-39- of-the-first-50-patients-came-from-italy-iran-china/379941/.
- 5. R.C. Khanna, M.V. Cicinelli, S.S. Gilbert, S.G. Honavar, G.V.S. Murthy, COVID-19 pandemic:Lessons learned and future directions, Indian J. Ophthalmol. 68 (2020) 703-710, https://doi.org/10.4103/ijo.IJO.
- A.Kumar, A perspective on India's fight against COVID 19, Epidemiol. Int. 5 (2020) 22-28, https://doi.org/10.24321/ 2455.7048.202005.
- 7. What Is Janata Curfew: Self Isolation by the People, for the People to Prevent Coronavirus, The Times of India, 2020. https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india /janata-curfew-march-22-all-you-need-to-know/articleshow/74716032.cms. Accessed 11th July 2020.
- 8. P. Pulla, Covid-19: India imposes lockdown for 21 days and cases rise, BMJ 368 (2020) m1251, https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.m1251. [14] J. Saha, B. Barman Barman, P. Chouhan, Lockdown for COVID-19 and its impact on pupil mobility in India: an analysis of the COVID-19 Community Mobility Reports, 2020, Child. Youth Serv. Rev. 116 (2020) 105160, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2020.105160.
- 9. UNESCO. COVID-19 Educational Disruption and Response.
- 10. Retrieved on WHO. WHO Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Dashboard. Retrieved on May 20, 2020 from https://covid19.who.int/Wikipedia.

Sponsored by:



Fin Sharp Global Academy

Best Training Academy for Professional courses:

CIMA, ACCA, CMA US, CA, CMA

Contact Number: 9133666001

ABOUT COLLEGE

Loyola Academy is managed and administrated by the members of the Society of Jesus belonging to the "Jesuit Province Society-Hyderabad", covering both the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Loyola Academy (LA) was founded by Rev Fr TJ Baliah SJ in 1976 with intermediate courses, also offering an Associate Degree in Chemical Technology. It then developed into a degree (1978) and PG (1993) College.

LA Degree College was granted autonomous status in 1992 by the University Grants Commission. The same autonomy was granted to the PG College in 2010 by Osmania University. Appreciating the achievements and qualitative pursuit of higher educational needs, UGC has awarded LA a rare status known as a "College with Potential for Excellence" (CPE) in the year 2008 and has also extended CPE phase II projects in the year 2015. Department of B. Sc. Biotechnology is established in the year 2003, followed by M. Sc. Biotechnology in 2006. The college is reaccredited with 'A' grade by NAAC for III cycle in the academic year 2019-2020 and also granted an extension of autonomous status for another five years. LA is situated in Old Alwal, Secunderabad, Telangana, India.

About the Author

Mrs. A. ANJANI KUMARI is presently working as a Lecturer in Commerce and certificate courses co-ordinator. Faculty of Commerce, In Loyola Academy Degree & PG College (Autonomous) Secunderabad. She has obtained her Master's Degree in Commerce from Osmania University (M. Com) and a Master's

Degree in Management (MBA) from Pondicherry Central University. She has over 18 years of teaching experience [15 years at the UG level and 3 years at the PG level]. She has participated and presented papers in several international and national seminars & webinars. She has participated in various international and National FDP and workshops.



