

**POST-COVID-19 IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT****Dr. Rashmi Sunil Dhobale**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The whole world is suffering from corona, and India is no exception. India is suffering from Covid 19 infection on a large scale as well as in severity. But the Corona epidemic is a special and dangerous problem for India in terms of overpopulation, rural dominance, a weak health sector, especially for the public, availability of demographic dividends, a growing economy, and many more. The outbreak of COVID-19 has been found to have a major impact on India's rural economic development and in the areas of industry, e-commerce, agriculture, trade, tourism, education, health, automobiles, steel, electronics, transportation, real estate, software, and banking. It also affects the environment. Once again, there is an urgent need for the development of public health and the proper and prompt attention of all central, state, and local governments for proper cooperation with and monitoring of the private health sector. Citizens of India must act responsibly and in a disciplined manner, along with honest and sincere implementation of measures like safe distance, mask, face covering, hand washing, and sanitizer.*

**Keywords:** Impact Covid 19 infection, rural development impact, economic growth of various sectors and industries, positive, negative impact on environment.

**INTRODUCTION**

The whole world is plagued by the Corona epidemic. India is no exception, as it is a part of the world and has close integration, camaraderie and ties. Economic reforms in general and globalization in particular have exacerbated the Corona epidemic in India, with few exceptions. As a result, Covid-19 infection has been plaguing India since March 2020. But the Corona epidemic is a very special and dangerous problem and challenge for India, such as overpopulation, rapid urbanization, rural majority, weak and inadequate health sector especially public, availability of demographic dividend, growing economy and much more. Others. The contagion of Covid-19 has been found to be a major blow to India's economic development and its territories, sub-regions and individual economic activities. Not only that, but it has had a profound effect on the social welfare of people at all levels and on society as a whole, such as workers and migrants. This requires an analysis of the implications of Covid-19 on the Indian economy from a development perspective and potential strategic direction, which is urgently needed and will be useful and effective.

Third wave of Covid infections have just been reported in India; while overall impact is anticipated to be less disruptive than prior rounds, some economists foresee slower growth in the near future. Although the Covid-19 pandemic is a

worldwide phenomena, issue, and challenge, it is more intense, pervasive, and gravitational in a nation like ours. Most importantly, it poses two challenges at the same time: the weakening and failure of the health sector, especially the public health sector, and the deep-rooted adverse effects on the economic growth of the economy and its sub-sectors and their collapse. Therefore, this research study was unavoidable and needed to be undertaken urgently. Therefore, the present study has been undertaken.

**STUDY OBJECTIVES**

- The current study aims to assess the impact of Covid-19 on India's economic growth and the major affected areas.
- The present study is of analytical type, which analyses the effects of Covid-19 on the environment.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This study mostly depends on secondary data for economic development as well as the kind and severity of Covid-19 infection. The WHO, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, the NSSO Report, the Economic Survey of India, the Ministries of Agriculture, Trade and Industry, and Research were used to gather the data. articles, studies, and publications like the Economic Times. The secondary data

collected is not a time series but for different times according to availability and need.

### IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON INDIA

In terms of development of India is implementing measures like use of sanitizer, hand washing, safe distance, mask, face cover and highlight lockdown. Covid-19 is not only affecting people's health, but also affecting the economy of many countries including India. So, the topic of 'Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy' is being widely discussed. Therefore, it is very important to study and analyse the economic impact of Covid 19, especially on lockdown measures in India. India's economic development has seen a significant setback without any warning or information, which is simply unexpected and baffling. In general, it has been discovered that the lockdown approach has not worked and has been successful in containing the widespread and severe spread of Covid 19 infection, but it is having a highly negative impact on India's economic growth. India's economic growth has been hindered by sectors, subsectors, and activities, in addition to the anticipated and predicted rise in disease, mortality, and health system.

**Effect of Covid-19 on India's GDP growth:** The country's economic growth is represented by GDP. Trends in India's GDP reveal that the GDP growth rate was 5.6% in January 2019 before the Covid 19 crisis, which has declined to 3.1% in the post-Covid 19 period and is visible. GDP growth for the pre-lockdown and post-lockdown quarters in 2019-20 was 7.1%, 6.2%, 5.6%, 5.83%, respectively, declining to 5.6%, 5.1%, 4.4% and 3%, respectively. 2020-21 indicates how the lockdown policy is adversely affecting India's economic growth. In April 2020, Geeta Gopinath, chief economist at the International Monetary Fund (IMF), released estimates that by 2020, India's GDP would grow by only 1.9% to 1.2% for China, -6.1% for the USA and -6.1%. Will increase. For the world economy. 3%. On June 9, 2020, the World Bank stated in its Global Economic Outlook that India's GDP growth rate for 2020 will be -3.2% and for China it will be 1%, USA -7% and global economy -5% respectively. Most recently, on June 25, 2020, the International Monetary Fund released revised data indicating that the global economy will grow at -4.9% in 2021 and India's GDP will shrink by 4.5%. The World Bank has revised its 2022- 23 GDP forecast upward to 6.9

percent from 6.5 percent (in October 2022), considering a strong outturn in India in the second quarter (July-September) of the 2022-23 financial year.

The new economic stimulus package should be at least 5% of GDP which should be specific to Agriculture, Industry, Services, Trade, Labour, Poor Sections of the society etc. as the stimulus package of Government of India is only 1%. GDP according to the number of individual and institutional experts with more debt content and less direct transfer of income. The financial package should have more direct transfer of income content than debt component. The Covid 19 lockdown has hit the poor and the working class in the society, all of them should be included in the basic universal income of at least Rs. 7500 per month until their rehabilitation and resuscitation.

#### **The Impact of Covid-19 on the E-commerce:**

To prevent the spread of the Covid-19 community, the government has advised corporates to create social distance and segregation by asking their employees to work from home. Moreover, many state governments have imposed city lockdowns as a preventive measure. Despite having a significant negative impact on economic activity and causing the entire shutdown of some industries, COVID-19 undoubtedly contributed to the growth of E-Commerce and increasing usage of digital transactions. Given the possibility that such lockdowns could spread to many provinces across the country, disrupting some of their operations in the e-commerce industry could have unintended consequences. This could have an impact on the e-commerce business, especially in the current context of increasing demand for home delivery of goods. While the safety of all citizens needs to be taken care of, it is advisable to take into account the unintended adverse effects of any lockdown on the e-commerce industry like Thus, the e-commerce sector saw a new customer segment that was being ignored and found creative solutions to meet their needs. Online medical checkups, medicine delivery etc. Adoption of online payment methods, especially in developing countries like India. Although cash-on-delivery remains a highly effective method of payment, the focus of e-commerce has shifted from luxury or specialty goods to everyday items and goods. Instagram, YouTube and Twitter platforms have also allowed brands to engage with their customers, enabling creative new product ideas

and campaign marketing, opening up more avenues for more people to buy essentials online. . To start new businesses and expand them digitally

**Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Agriculture:** India is an agricultural country. Agriculture is leading. Agriculture accounts for not only 14% of the country's economy but more than 40% of total employment. Majority of farmers in India are small and marginal with less than two hectares of land. Lockdown-1 adversely affected agribusinesses beyond further extension. The total lockdown has restricted the movement of farmers, farm laborers and vehicles including farm machinery and has had a negative impact on the agricultural economy.

According to some reports, every 30 minutes an average farmer commits suicide due to debt. Farming conditions today are worse than a shortage of harvest laborers, with inadequate transportation facilities added as a particular problem. Due to this condition, the production of farmers has decreased. In Program 2020-21, agriculture and allied sectors recorded a growth of 3.4%, while overall economic growth - by 2%.

**Impact of Covid-19 on Rural Economy:** The foundation of India's rural economy is farming. High rates of population growth, the existence of different seasons and covert unemployment, unequal income distribution, poverty, joblessness, and underemployment, the limited accessibility of poor people to facilities for education and health care, the lack of social security, and many other factors are all present. characteristics of the rural economy. The list is endless. According to the 2019 World Bank report, 65.53% of India's population resides in rural areas, and 64.69% of those people work in agriculture. Rural residents make up 25.7% of the total population and are considered poor. Lack of a sustainable source of income is the major cause of the difference in poverty and income distribution. Almost all business activity have been halted and hampered as a result of the Covid-19 epidemic. All but essential services must cease. As a result, rural wage earners like auto drivers, bricklayers, rickshawpullers, etc., whose daily income has come to a complete standstill, have started other businesses like selling vegetables and fruits, utensils. Some have started making masks, hand sanitizers etc. Many people have been seen collecting groceries, sugar, etc. from them at fair price shops. He was looking for an income

opportunity to provide food for his family. They are suffering from unemployment. As foreign employees return to their homeland, the situation is made worse by the rise in the number of jobless workers.

**Impact of Covid-19 on Tourism:** From Chandni-Chowk Market in Delhi to the pink lanes of Charminar, more than a lakh Indians rely on tourism for a living. Additionally, due to the threat of an outbreak, the whole tourist office has been sealed. The whole closure of tourism is thought to have cost the government between Rs 20,000 and Rs 30,000 crore. Despite growing obstacles that suggest a slower recovery in the near future, tourist export revenues may reach USD 1.2 to 1.3 trillion in 2022, an increase of 60–70% from 2021 or 70–80% of USD 1.8 trillion in 2019.

**Impact of Covid-19 on Trade:** Imports and exports are always two sides of the same coin. The former two aspects play an important role in the Indian economy day by day. In such a scenario, the Indian government has to bear the brunt of the trade economy.

**Effect of Covid-19 on Textile Industry:** Textile industry used to grow well but now; The situation has changed otherwise and we are at a huge loss.30,000 crore.

**Impact of Covid-19 on Electronics:** India is a major importer of electronics. Now most of the imported electronic items are lying in storage under proper conditions and maintaining them has become a major challenge for the company's service. If the situation remains the same, the price of electronic goods could rise sharply after the corona relaxes.

**Effect of Covid-19 on Automobiles:** In general, the industry produces around millions of cars and bikes every year, but to date no industry is open for production. Also, if this continues, the automobile industry is likely to suffer.

**Impact of Covid-19 on iron and steel and mineral processing:** The primary raw material for many industries is iron and steel. Due to their decreased utilisation, all industries have closed. Global mining and mining operations were stopped entirely. Therefore, the supply of minerals is almost low. As a result, the supply of petroleum and its products has dwindled. Petroleum imports have fallen to such a large extent, from a few million liters in ordinary days to just thousands of liters today.

**Effect of Covid-19 on Real Estate:** The real

estate business has stalled for the past few weeks. Although all construction was halted due to various reasons, the main reason is lockdown.

**Impact of Covid-19 on software:** Many software industries are rooted in every person in the society. These software workers now aim to work from home projects but sitting for long periods of time can lead to scoliosis.

**Effect of Covid-19 on education:** Covid-19 also had a great impact on students. No school or institution is open for students. As it started during the SSC and Intermediate Board exams, they were cancelled. The education sector in India as well as around the world has been plagued by the epidemic. This has led to a worldwide lockdown, which has had a devastating effect on students' lives. About 32 crore students stopped moving schools / colleges, all educational activities in India came to a standstill.

**Impact of Covid-19 on Banking and Industry:** Investment and transactions in the banking sector have also come to a complete standstill. Some pharmacy industries are also on the way to work and they are also lagging behind. The closure of various government and social organizations has led to a sharp decline in the use of paper, which has had a detrimental effect on the paper industry.

**Impact of Covid-19 on transport:** Railways is another important passenger which has the greatest impact. One day the railway lockdown is going to cause huge losses, but in today's situation one can imagine the financial loss. Along with the above, the work of roadways also stopped. The wheels on the roads were also stopped during the RTC editorship, which later fined the government crores of rupees for repairing those buses.

**Effects of Covid-19 on health:** Non-communicable illnesses (NCDs) include diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular disease are the primary causes of comorbid disorders, which are the main cause of the prevalence and mortality of Covid-19 in India. Additionally, because NCDs often begin in childhood, as is the case in India, even young persons are at risk for COVID-19. It might potentially have a negative impact on India's healthcare system in a number of ways. The already overburdened public health care system will be further burdened by the rise in diabetes-related complications. Additionally, patients' elevated cardiovascular problems and uncontrolled glycerin levels have the potential to exacerbate Covid-19. Lockdown can contribute to weight

gain during the Covid-19 pandemic because of insufficient exercise, an increase in eating, and a high calorie diet. In an observational research carried out by our team, the frequency of snacking and carbohydrate consumption rose by 21% and 23%, respectively, while exercise time was reduced in 42% of patients and weight was raised in 19% of type 2 diabetes patients. Obesity and weight gain can worsen Covid-19 and raise the risk of later acquiring diabetes and cardiovascular disease. Control of other illnesses, some of which have so far demonstrated a positive trend, might potentially improve.

### POSITIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

lowering emissions of GHGs and air pollution. because of the shutdown of businesses, transportation, and industry. As a result, there has been a rapid drop in greenhouse gas emissions. The level of air pollution has decreased by around 60% as a result of the toxicant management measures. Carbon monoxide and nitrous oxide are thought to be decreased by roughly 60%. Normally, burning fossil fuels releases NO<sub>2</sub> (nitrogen dioxide) emissions, 80% of which originate from motor vehicles.

**Reducing water pollution:** In developing nations like India and Bangladesh, where garbage from homes and businesses is thrown in rivers without being treated, water pollution is a frequent occurrence. Major industrial sources of pollution have been curtailed or ceased entirely during the lockdown, which has assisted in reducing the pollution load.

**Reducing Noise Pollution:** High levels of noise produced by different human activities (such as equipment, automobiles, and construction) are known as noise pollution, and they may be harmful to both people and other living things.

**Environmental restoration and assimilation of tourist destinations:** Due to technology advancements and improved transportation systems, the tourist industry has had a spectacular rise over the past several years and now accounts for a sizeable portion of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The tourist sector is said to be to blame for this. 8% of the world's GHG emissions. However, tourist destinations with striking natural beauty (such as beaches, islands, national parks, mountains, deserts, and locations with thorns) draw large numbers of people. Numerous hotels, motels, restaurants, pubs, and

marketplaces have been constructed to accommodate them, using a lot of energy and other natural resources in the process. The outbreak has suddenly ceased.

### NEGATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

**Increase in bio-medical waste generation:** Since the emergence of Covid-19, medical waste generation has increased globally, posing a major threat to public health and the environment.

**Use of safety equipment and poor handling:** People now use face masks, gloves, and other protective gear to prevent viral infections, which increases the volume of medical waste. Production of municipal solid waste and decline in recycling Production of municipal trash (both organic and inorganic), which includes air, water, and soil contamination, has both direct and indirect consequences on the environment (Islam et al., 2016). Because of the isolationist policies implemented in many nations during this period,

demand for online shopping with home delivery has skyrocketed, which in turn has increased household waste from packed items.

### CONCLUSION

Fear of an economic meltdown and a new recession. Healthcare requires adaptable and powerful leadership under these circumstances. government, business, and broader society. In order to help people who could be isolated, immediate relief measures must be put in place and modified. After this catastrophe, the economy and health need to be balanced and revitalised, which requires medium- and long-term planning. A thorough analysis of the effects of shutdown implementation and its effects on the environment is required in order to prevent pollution. When whole nations are striving to come up with the best course of action to cope with the Covid 19 second wave, which is becoming more hazardous than ever.

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