

Social and Economic Impact of Covid-19 on India and Recovery Potential

Mada Sarath Kumar Mada Sai Gupta

Abstract: The entire world recorded more than 6.15 Million Covid-19 positive cases, where as India recorded more than the 2,00,000 positive cases and more than 5,000 people were died from Covid-19. The countries are being maintained the lockdown to protect themselves from the Covid-19 as per the instructions given by the WHO. Whereas India also maintained the Lockdown. IMF released the GDP growth rate of World and India, that is -3.8% and 1.9 for the year 2020 respectively. Asian Development Bank (ADB) staff released the data an amount of contribution lost by world and developing Asia that is \$77 Billion to \$347 Billion and \$15 Billion to \$42 Billion respectively, because of this Covid-19 lockdown. At present entire world become the global village, the trade transactions among the countries is being happened. It was broken by the Covid-19. Some countries announced stimulus package for increasing the liquidity position. The Covid-19 impacted not only economically but also socially. Socially, Covid-19 impacted somewhat positively but to face the overall impact it needs to follow an effective guidelines. To face this impact our study recommends SEP Suggestions. SEP contains SIA Suggestions and PEC-MEC Suggestions.

Keywords: Covid-19, Socio-Economic impact, SEP Suggestions, SIA Suggestions, PEC-MEC suggestions.

* Correspondence Author

Mada Sarath Kumar, Department of School of Management Studies,
Lakireddy Balireddy College of Engineering, Mylavaram
India,

Email: thisisdsk40@gmail.com

Mada Sai Gupta, Accounts Executive,
Halcyon Technologies Pvt. Limited, Hyderabad
India.

Email: saigupta8893@gmail.com

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INTRODUCTION

The Novel Corona Virus or Covid-19 has changed the direction and life style of the human beings. It has also changed the Economic position of the countries. It impacts each every dimension of the society as well as the economy. The first Covid-19 positive case was reported with the Cold and Cough symptoms in the month of the December in 2019 in Wuhan City, China. The World Health Organization declared the outbreak a public health emergency of international concern on 30 January, and a pandemic on 11 March. Later the virus is expanded to the various countries. Initially, Italy was highly impacted by the Corona Virus after the China. After that, it moved to Spain and expands very quickly. Until the month of February, the major victims of the Covid-19 were China, Italy and Spain. Covid-19 has spread all over the world. The Covid-19 was expanded to more than 210 countries. As per the May Month reports, The Covid-19 Positive Cases around the world reported more than 60 Lakhs. the major countries affecting from the Corona Virus are United States of America (USA) with more than 18.5 Million positive cases, Brazil recorded more than 5 Lakhs positive cases, Russia reported more than 4.5 Million positive cases, Spain recorded 2,85,000 cases and United Kingdom 2,70,000 cases. Italy, German, France, Turkey are in the next position respectively. India reported more than 2,00,000 positive cases as on today. The World Health Organization advised the counties to hold the lockdown in the respective countries to break the chain of Covid-19. The countries decided to hold the Lockdown for the long period of time. As the result of this, the Economic Cycle of the country, Purchase Power of Consumers, The social relations among the people, all types of companies and industries have been stopped temporarily due to this Covid-19 lockdown in every country. Some countries adopted free lockdown mechanism and some countries adopted restrictive lockdown mechanism. The gathering and engagement of people also has been stopped. The Covid-19 has benefited to the climate that means, the pollution has reduced due to lack of usage of vehicles on the road, functioning of the factories and some other reasons. However, the Covid-19 changed the exact scenario of the human beings in the society.

The International Monetary Fund advised the countries to take preventive actions to increase the purchase power of consumers and countries should take appropriate actions on increase the money supply in the country economy. Some of the Economists advised the countries to implement the quantitative Easing, Helicopter Money for pumping the money in the economy. Some countries were announced economic stimulus package to the country people to increase the liquidity position. As like as that Indian government also announced the 2 Lakh Crore stimulus packages to the country people for increasing the money supply. This stimulus package was announced in the part of liquidity measures for increasing the Purchase Power of Consumers. The Reserve Bank of India also announced the Moratorium on the EMIs of the country people by which the no need to pay their installments during the Lockdown period; they have to pay that amount when the lockdown is completed. And also revised the Repo and Reverse Repo rates for the commercial banks to maintain the financial sustainability of the banks. The Great Brittan also ordered the Country companies to pay full amount of Salary and the government will bear 85% of Salary of every Employee. United States of America transferred the money to the country people directly to face the Corona Virus. Most of the Countries announced stimulus package like 10%, 5% and 8% etc. of their country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The Covid-19 also impact socially in the world, it leads to some problems. The social impact of the Covid-19 includes the Political hygienic; it creates inequality among the people and mental health issues also happening because of this Covid-19 Pandemic.

DESIGN

There are many channels by which a disease influences the country's economy. Direct and indirect economic costs of illness are often the subject of the health economics studies on the burden of disease. The conventional approach uses information on deaths and illness that prevents work to estimate loss of future income due to death and disability. This approach misjudges factual economic costs of infectious diseases of epidemic proportions which are highly transmissible and for which there is no vaccine (e.g. HIV/AIDS, SARS and pandemic influenza). The experience from previous diseases we can take the valuable information on how to think about the implications of COVID-19. Most of the researches stated that population health, as assessed by the life expectancy, infant and child mortality and maternal mortality, is positively related to economic welfare and growth.

The Asia Development Bank (ADB) published an article on the Economic Impact of the Covid-19 in the Asian Countries like People's China, India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and other countries. The research article named as "*The Economic Impact of the Covid-19 Outbreak on Developing Asia*" on 6th March 2020. The ADB clearly mentioned that the Covid-19 highly impacted on not only developed countries like United States of America (USA), The Great Brittan (United Kingdom), Singapore, Japan, Italy, Australia, Canada, Russia and other countries. But also for the developing countries like China, India and etc. This journal specifically mentioned about the loss of the country GDP over the Covid-19 Pandemic. The global impact ranges from 77 US Billion Dollars to 347 US Billion Dollars. In nominal case the impact will be the \$76,693 Billion, in the medium case the impact will be \$155,948 and in the worst case the impact will be \$346,975. The Asian Countries including People's China impact ranges from 15 US Billion Dollars to 42 US Billion Dollars. In nominal case the impact will be \$15,658 Billion, in medium case the impact will be \$22,284 and in worst case the impact will be \$42,243. The main reasons behind this situation is that the not functioning of the companies, industries and organized and unorganized sectors. Generally developing countries depend upon the unorganized sector whereas developed countries depend upon organized sector. The position of both sectors is in critical right now.

World Bank's assessment states that, India is expected to record its growth rate between from 1.5% to 2.8% And IMF projected a GDP growth of 1.9 per cent for India in 2020 because the global economy is affected by the COVID pandemic, it compare this situation as the worst recession since the Great Depression in the 1930s. Indian economy has been facing the economic recession from pre-covid-19, the recession begun with the automobile industry later on it surpassed through the other industries and damaged the entire Indian economy.

Article named "*The Business Implications of Coronavirus*" by the KPMG on 13th April 2020, the lockdown in India will have a sizeable impact on the economy mainly on consumption which is the biggest component of GDP. Reduction in the urban transaction can lead to a steep fall in consumption of non-essential goods. Due to weak domestic consumption and consumer sentiment, there can be a delay in investment and it can be pressured on the growth. Some Countries are expected to shift their manufacturing bases from China. This can create opportunities for India. To understand about the Covid-19's impact of the country with respect to Agriculture, Industry and Service sector. The key objectives of the study are to know the Economic and Social impact of the Covid-19 in India and World. For studying the above things and proofing the objectives, we have taken the secondary data as source. That means, we gathered the information from the government official websites (E.g. www.ilo.org, www.un.org and www.india.gov.in etc.), Government Institutions Data (Data released by *International Monetary Fund* and etc.), the Economic Survey Institutions (*STATISTA, FECCI, MOODY'S, KMGF* and etc.), the Government official announcements (*Announced by Indian Finance Minister, Nirmala Sita Raman* and etc.), the articles published by another ones, the books published by the national and international statistical institutions (*IMF, World Economic Outlook*) and other sources I have mentioned the references of my study in the references section in detail.

ANALYSIS

(1) Economic Impact of Covid-19: Income Cycle is the key component for every country's economy in Income cycle there are some people who sale and purchase the goods and services each other. One person spends and another person receives. That means one person spending is another person income. The person will spend the money to meet his needs and requirements. Then only the money will be circulated in the country economy. If any one of the two activities like spend and receive will stop then it would be impacted on the economy. Money cannot be circulated as the result there is a possibility to face the inflation and economic recession. After the 1980's the huge reforms have been happening in the different countries. The entire world would be considered as the smart digital village because of Globalization. The loose tools will be provided by one country, the inner parts will be designed by another country and assembling of the loose and other parts will be done by some other country. That means one country is depending upon another country because of the globalization. Every country wants to increase the country growth, which cannot be possible by only one country itself. If we do trade among the countries. There is a possibility to extend our economy and there is a chance to get the recognition of our country economy worldwide.

Covid-19 became the global pandemic and it damages the each and every country's economy. It destroys the every sector. The people became jobless. The financial assistance is being provided by the governments to face this problem. India is facing the economic recession problem even before the Covid-19. This recession is going to peak stage after the Covid-19 happening at worldwide. So many economic survey institutions assessed the worldwide countries Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate. They stated that it will be recorded negatively due to this Covid-19. The Asian Development Bank assessment of World Wide Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Viz., Developed countries, Developing Countries, European Countries growth rate is shown in the following table. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the countries at worldwide which were released by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The IMF released the data regarding to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimations in the month of January in 2020. After that, International Monetary Fund (IMF) believes that the country's GDP cannot be projected as shown as in the January month report. It released the another assessment report on April, 2020. The World GDP growth rate which have been released by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in the month of January for the 2019, 2020 and 2021 is 2019 (2.9%), 2020 (3.3%) and 2021 (3.4%). The revised World growth rate of world is 2019 (2.9%), 2020 (-3.0%) and 2021 (5.8%).

The Worldwide countries GDP has also assessed by the International Monetary Fund in the Month of April in 2020. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) released the assessment data for the countries in the form of Advanced Economies, Emerging and Developing Asia, Emerging and Developing Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Middle East and Central Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa and Low income developing countries. The above countries GDP growth rate is shown in the following table

Table: 1-2: Latest World Economic Outlook Growth Projections (Percent Change) : Estimation of GDP Growth

Description	Estimation	Projections	
	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)
World Growth Rate	2.9	-3.0	5.8
Advanced Economies	1.7	-6.1	4.5
A. United States of America	2.3	-5.9	4.7

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European Area	1.2	-7.5	4.7
A. Germany	0.6	-7.0	5.2
B. France	1.3	-7.2	4.5
C. Italy	0.3	-9.1	4.8
D. Spain	2.0	8.0	4.3
Japan	0.7	-5.2	3.0
United Kingdom (Britain)	1.4	-6.5	4.0
Canada	1.6	-6.2	4.2
Other Advanced Economies	1.7	-4.6	4.5
Emerging Market	3.7	-1.0	6.6
Emerging & Developing Countries	5.5	-1.0	8.5
A. China	6.1	1.2	9.2
B. India	4.2	1.9	7.4
C. ASEAN	4.8	-0.6	7.8
Emerging and Developing Europe	2.1	-5.2	4.2
A. Russia	1.3	-5.5	3.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.1	-5.2	3.4
A. Brazil	-1.1	-5.3	2.9
B. Mexico	-0.1	-6.6	3.0
Middle East and Central Asia	1.2	-2.8	4.0
A. Saudi Arabia	0.3	-2.3	2.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.1	-1.6	4.1
A. Nigeria	2.2	-3.4	2.4
B. South Africa	0.2	-5.8	4.0
European Union	1.7	-7.1	4.8
Low-income Developing Countries	5.1	0.4	5.6
Middle East and North Africa	0.3	-3.3	4.2

Source: International Monetary Fund and World Economic Outlook, April-2020

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) released the GDP growth rate projections for the years of 2019, 2020 and 2021 for the entire world and it classified world as Advanced Economies, Emerging Economies like that the growth of those countries is described in the above table. The International Monetary Fund assessed the GDP growth rate based upon on how the trade is going to happen between the countries? How the trade will be done within the company? And it has also taken into consideration while assessing the GDP growth for the countries based upon the money availability and supply in the particular country, the job assurance of the people in the country, the financial position of poverty and below poverty line, the measurements taken by the government to increase the money supply in the country economy. Even though government provides the money to the people, it may be able to increase the economic activities. As I mentioned earlier the economic cycle factors are dependent one factor must be depended upon on another factor. If there is a demand for the manufacturing products, then only the industries or manufacturing sectors will produce the goods and services. That means both supply and demand should be there is the economy. In the Economics it's clearly stated that the demand for any product means, desire to purchase, willingness to pay and purchase power of the consumer. Here the purchase power is nothing but the stamina (availability of money) of a consumer to purchase the product or service. The demand will be satisfied by the people with the help of money only there are no alternatives to purchase the goods and services without money. If the demand happened then automatically the supply will be happened. If not so both will be useless.

(2) Economic Impact of Covid-19 in India: The Great Depression was happened between the 1929-30. At that time the entire world economy was destroyed due to lack of savings among the people as well as governments. In the year 2008, another Economic Recession was happened in the United States of America (USA) and it expanded almost all developed and some of the developing countries. At that time most of country's economy was damaged but the Indian economic was overcome the situation by maintaining an effective monetary policies. But from the last 2 to 3 years our Country economy is not that much appreciable and effective because of some reasons and economic reforms. India faced so many financial crises but the Covid-19 financial crises are unique apart from all of those. It will take much more time to perform as earlier. The impact of Covid-19 on Indian economy Started with the automobile industry, later it expands its scope from it to every sector. Mainly it damage the Industry and as well as service sector. Even majority of the people depended on the Agriculture sector, the Percentage of GDP contribution from the Agricultural sector is less. Moreover the contribution of Service sector is very high among three Sectors particularly in India. There are 2 major Sectors in India they are Organized Sector and Unorganized Sector. Majority of the people are getting the employment from the Unorganized Sector rather than the Organized Sector. Organized Sector means, Companies, industries and various manufacturing units, here the Employees in the organized sector get the salary on monthly or year basis compulsorily and their job is assured better to compare than the Unorganized sector. Unorganized sector states, it is like self-employment sector. Some people may depend on the daily work, some people may depend on the self-employment like road side shops, tea shops, vegetable market, fruit markets, milk agencies, bidi rolling, small and marginal farmers, landless agriculture labor, share croppers, animal husbandry, packing, labeling, workers in brick kilns, workers in oil mills and other mills, comes under this category. There are some other people like agricultural labors,

migrant workers, contract and casual labors. There are especially distressed labors like, toddy tappers, scavenger, carries of head load, driver for the animal driven vehicles, loaders and unloads etc. The above people who get benefits from the unorganized sector are facing the problem due to lockdown in India. Even though lockdown will lift in India, they cannot perform their duties as like earlier because unorganized sector deepened upon the Agriculture, Industry and Service sector now these are also facing the some Problems. As the result the people in unorganized sector lost their jobs or employment. If unorganized sector don't run properly, it would effect on the Indian economy. The survey agencies released GDP growth rate for the Economic Year 2020-21 are International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) : 1.5% to 4 %, International Monetary Fund (IMF) : 1.9%, MOODY'S : 2.5% and FITCH : 0.8%

2.1. Covid-19 Impact on Indian Agriculture Sector: As we know that, every country has the three sectors called Agriculture Sector, Industrial Sector and Service Sector. Apart from all of these, Indian people are highly dependent upon on the Agricultural sector. According to the 2011 Agriculture Census report, around 61.5% of the 1300 Million Population in India are depending on the Agricultural sector itself. The agricultural sector only provides the employment for most of the people in the country. But if you see the contribution from the Agriculture to the GDP is 12 – 15 Percentages. The Agriculture sector primarily engaged in growing crops, raising animals, and harvesting fish and other animals from a farm, ranch, or their natural habitats. The reason behind the less contribution is Indian farmers follow the traditional mechanism to farm their agriculture lands. They argued that they cannot be gotten benefits from the government in the real time. Initial days of the Covid-19 lockdown the farmers and agriculture labors highly impacted and they cannot be able to perform their duties in the field. They lost their investment and also lost their season. Generally, in India these days for the Mangoes, Banana, and other crops. If you see the current position the market of those items won't be expectable. In starting days, government instructed the farmers and agriculture labors not to do operations in the agricultural land, later the government allowed them to perform their works in the field. Even though government provides the permission to them they cannot be performed as like as earlier due to money and other problems. They need money to invest and farming the field. Economists delineated agriculture's major roles in economic development, in terms of contributions like products, markets, factors and foreign exchange. Product indicates that the supply of goods like foods and several raw materials (like cotton) for the industrial sector, while absorbing labor. This is the most critical contribution. The market drives demand for industrial products. Factor refers to form of supply of labor and capital for non-farm sectors. The foreign exchange contribution of agriculture is in terms of exports of agricultural commodities or goods or items. In India, these contributions have become more important during phases of technology-aided growth, Visible in all sectors such as crops, livestock and fisheries. And due to their scale of impact, they are broadly explained as revolutions. Examples include the green revolution in crops, white revolution with dairy and blue revolution with fisheries. Notwithstanding the many lacunae in this model, India is today a global leader in their production. Analysis says that, there is no country to be provided the food facility to the entire Indians but our country can be provided to entire world. This can be done with the effective measurements only.

2.2. Covid-19 Impact on Indian Industrial Sector: The second and one of the important sectors for employing the people in India is Industrial Sector. 25% of the people of Indian population depend on the Industrial Sector. The contribution from the Industrial Sector is between 25 to 30% in every year to the GDP. The subsidiaries of the Industrial Sector in India are Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Small scale industries, medium scale industries, and Large scale industries, automobile industry, manufacturing companies and industries, industries concern with producing of the goods and services, tiny industries, textile mills, cotton mills, handloom industries and other units will come under the Industrial Sector. The automobile industry has been facing the problem from 1 year, the production of the units is also stopped due to lack of money. They cannot give the salaries to the Employees also. The big industrial companies like TATA, HERO, Marti Limited and other also decided to cutoff the salaries of employees and workers also. International Labor Organization warns that around 40 Crore of the country people lost their jobs in India out of which majority loss will occur from the Industrial sector alone. The MSMEs are playing an important role in the Indian economy and it also contributed to the GDP as much Percentage. The manufacturing industries stopped the production due to availability of workforce and some other reasons. Even though the government will allow them to do operations they are not ready to do it. Here the problem is when there is a demand for the goods and services then only the supply should be processed. Otherwise it is useless to process. The Indian Industrial Sector is mainly based on the world subsidiaries, there are some countries which are giving projects or works to the Indian industries to perform. But the situation is totally changed due to Covid-19.

2.3. Covid-19 Impact on Service Sector: The Service Sector is the major sector for every country in the world. This sector is source of money to every country in the world. Even though that is developing country, this sector performs well. The service sector contribution to the India is around 50 – 60 % and after the Agricultural sector, the majority of the people in India working under this service sector. The subsidiaries of service sector are, Entertainment industries or companies, Hospitals, Communication channels, hotels, movie theaters, malls, tourism, transport, airways, railways, government services, electronic and communication, information technology and other subsidiaries come under the Service Sector. The impact of Covid-19 on the sector is un expectable and un assessable because, this sector is the source of money for government. This service sector is purely based upon the luxurious and as well as need and requirement for every people. The Cinema industry comes under the Service Sector. Government of India stopped the functioning of the cinema industry. Around 2 to 3 Crore people are getting the employment directly or indirectly from the Cinema industry. The subsidiary for the cinema industry is movie theaters, which is

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also providing the employment for the people. Due to this lockdown movies are not directing and producing as the result of it, the movie are not releasing in the theaters. Even though movies are released in the theaters, people are not interested to watch them in the movie theaters because of fearing about the public gathering. The fear in the people still going on particularly in the cinema theaters. On 02-06-2020 the Uniron Information Broadcasting Minister Prakash Jawadekar says “We don’t want to open the Movie theaters until the Covid-19 cases decreased” Tourism, which is another big money source for the countries. India is also known as the tourist hub. There are so many historical places in India. The tourism will be done between the countries and within the countries. Between the countries means, tourists from another country can visit the India. Tourism within the country means, one state people visit the another state’s historical place. Another major sector is Hospitals; they are the temples for the people in current scenario. The only unaffected Industry in the entire world is hospital. Finally, transportation, the private and public transport has also stopped during the lockdown period. So that, entire transport within the country and between the countries also stopped.

RESULTS

2.5. Sector wise impact of Covid-19 in India: The impact of Covid-19 on the Indian sector will be negatively that means the Percentage of amount will be declined or not contributed to the GDP according to one statistical agency that is STATISTA. This survey agency sector wise impact of Covid-19 is as shown in the following table.

Table 2.5. – 1: Sector Wise impact of Covid-19 in India

Serial No	Sector affected by the Covid-19	Growth Rate
1	Financial, real estate & professional service	-17.3%
2	Mining & quarrying	-14.7%
3	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility service	-13.9%
4	Construction	-13.3%
5	Trade, hotels, transport, communication & broadcasting service	-9.7%
6	Overall Gross Value Added	-9.3%
7	Manufacturing	-6.3%
8	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	-1.3%
9	Public administration, defense & other service	-0.4%

Financial, Real-Estate and Professional Services and Construction : According to that survey, the contribution of the Financial, Real estate and professional services will be recorded negatively at high among all the sectors or industries. The growth of those sectors will be declined at (17.3%). According to KMPG report the Indian real-estate sector will be lost around 1 Lakh Crore rupees at the end of financial year 2020-21. "Supporting the economic contribution through more than 250 industries, the real estate sector in India will be temporarily and ominously handicapped by the ongoing pandemic," the report said. The year 2019 was a difficult one for the real estate sector, which continues to fight with a funding crisis in the middle of issues troubling the NBFC and banking sector. The situation has been made worse by the economic slowdown causing in poor housing demand. There have also been organizational changes in the industry, as effect of events like demonetization and the introduction of the RERA and the GST in the last few years. The industry was hoping to recover from this prolonged slowdown.

Mining and Quarrying: Mining is deeply reliant on convenience of man power or labor who assumes the underpinning; with operations being scaled back, many such migrant workers and workforce have recoiled to their home base. In addition, the lockdown has not only restricted access to workforce but also placed restraints on the movement of goods. Notwithstanding steel, coal and power production are termed as essential services, mining operations have been hampered due to lack of matching among law enforcement authorities.

Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility service: Across the world, Power, Utilities and Renewables (PU&R) companies endure to be focused on keeping their assets on-line and provided that safe, reliable supplies of electricity and natural gas during the COVID-19 pandemic. This part see the sights the various impacts and practical next steps PU&R companies can take as industrial demand declines and customer demand increases.

Trade, Hotels, Transport, and Communication & Broadcasting Service: Due to the Covid-19 lockdown the Trade, hotels, transport, communication & broadcasting services is broken down. The hotel Industry affected among all those things. Communication and Broadcasting Service may not be impacted that much. The transport industry totally collapsed due to lockdown because no one is ready to go outside to travel as a group of people. The same thing will also be applicable for hotel Industry.

Overall Gross Value Added (GVA): In Economics, the term Gross Value Added (GVA) is the measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area or industry or sector of an economy. As per the national accounts, GVA is the output minus intermediate consumption. It is a balancing item of the national accounts production account. Now the GVA is reducing because of the Covid-19 Outbreak

Manufacturing: The lockdown has impacted a lot on the manufacturing industry, which contributes to GDP almost 20%. Out of which, 50% is contributed by the auto industry. Even before the lockdown, the auto industry was not in a great position, with sales down by more than 15% and production cuts of the order of 5 to 10% or more. Manufacturing industry has been hit in many ways due to the Corona effect. Due to all interruptions like, less demand, no retention of Employees and some other reasons. The end user also starts postponing non-essential purchases, and unlocks from the consuming processes, by delaying their demands.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery: International Labor Organization (ILO) says "While working to feed the world, many agricultural workers are unable to lift themselves out of poverty and food insecurity. As the pandemic extends, the continued working of food supply chains is crucial in preventing a food crisis and reducing the negative impact on the global economy. Coordinated policy responses are needed to support agribusiness and the livelihoods and working conditions of millions of agricultural workers in line with relevant international labor standards". Forestry and fishery industries are subsidiaries of agricultural sector. They are also not running properly but all of these sectors impact on economy is less than any other Sector or Industry.

(3) Social Impact of the Covid-19: As we discussed earlier, the Covid-19 scope is wider than the any other pandemic as like this impact is also wider. The Covid-19 is affected not only economically but also socially. The Social impact of the Covid-19 is nothing but, the implications of Covid-19 in Political, Education, Religious, Climate, Culture, Psychological, Personal inequality, Person gatherings and finally domestic violence. If you observe the social impact of the Covid-19 occurred by the mistakes of the humans. The Social impact leads to non-stop violence, politicians will see their personal benefits during this period, and the main intention of them is how we will get the political reputation in this Pandemic that is their intention. They don't concern about the people life, they just stick on to some of personal opinions and personal benefits. They can do the things for their self. Education system has also damaged due to this lockdown period. The lockdown has announced immediately after recording huge positive cases, by which the stable condition has happened in the education system. If they will take appropriate actions, this situation would not be occurred. Appropriate actions means while running the schools and colleges they should maintain social distance, providing masks, sanitize the locality, keeping the medicine facilities and other things. All the above actions should be taken before and after Covid-19. Unfortunately it didn't happen before Covid-19, it's better to maintain at least after this pandemic. Due to this Covid-19 lockdown the pollution record rate is decreasing day by day. Cultural changes were happened because of this Covid-19. Psychological impact also happened because of this Covid-19. Personal inequality among the people also appears. No more personal gather will there as like as earlier.

Apart from all these things, the biggest problem is Migrant workers issue in India. The migrant workers will work in each and every state in the India they don't want to stick on in one particular state. They go to every state for Livelihood. The lockdown has declared in India in March month 2020. They cannot able to move their home towns because of stoppage of transportation. So that they decided to go by walk to their own states. Some of the people died while walking on the roads, the people include in this connection are pregnant, parents along with the children and young people. Later government decided to send them with the help of trains. But so many people aren't going through that trains, they just go by walk on the highways. In this context we observe one thing that is Decisions should in time otherwise the loss will happen. All of the above things have been discussed in detail as below.

3.1. Political impact of Covid-19: Covid-19 can't impact on the politics; politics can impact the Covid-19. The politicians among the various countries are blaming their opposition party members and other nations. If you see the political war between the China and United States of America. Both of these countries blaming each other USA argued the China was spread the Covid-19 through the Wuhan virus lab and the China argued that the USA was spread the virus through the military people to damage the China economy. The dialogue war between these countries is not acceptable, they should take appropriate actions on the Covid-19 and they should focus on the controlling of Covid-19. The United States of America president Donald Trump stopped the funding to the World Health Organization because of its partiality towards the China. And the United States of America decided to left from the World Health Organization (WHO). Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran was affected by the virus, with approximately 10% of the Iranian legislature being infected, as well as at least 15 other current or former top government officials, including vice-president. In India the main opposition parties criticized the central government; they argued that the government didn't do the test as requirement. They just do the test who got the virus symptoms. India has the 130 Crore of population, the government didn't do 5% of Covid-19 tests till now. The tests have done by the 29 States and 9 Union Territories of India are $\geq 1,08,00,000$. If it is continuing it will affect in the future.

3.2. Educational impact of Covid-19: There are 35 Cores of Students in India; the number of students in India is equivalent to the population of United States of America. Now the position of those students is in difficult situation. There are number of National and international universities which are offering various courses to the students. Now a days every student dream is to study in the international universities like Harvard University, Stanford University and California University and University of Michigan and etc. In case of Indians majority of the students prefer to study in the Universities like JNTU, IIT and IIM or else in prestigious colleges. Covid-19 became the global pandemic in the Month of March; generally the March month is for examinations of the students. The international universities sent back the students into their hometown due to Covid-19. Some

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of the universities already have been taken the admission fees for the next academic year. In India, most of the Examinations were postponed. The entrance examinations are also postponed. The classwork cannot be run properly. Government advised the colleges or universities to complete the 50% of classwork through online learning Platform. The colleges and universities choose the Zoom, Cisco WebEx, and other applications for the online classes, and they are using the Google forms for conducting the online quiz or internal examinations. Educational experts say, the online education with these learning platforms cannot give the quality education. Just for the time sake it is okay. Even government also doesn't know when the schools, colleges and universities will be reopened as like as earlier.

3.3. Religious impact of Covid-19: The word religious represents that the group of people follow the same kind of traditions and customs. That means a particular group should follow the same kind of rules and procedure. Where are as these procedure will be different from one group to another group. Here the group is nothing but one religion. Now days, the religious became the big issue in the every country sometimes it leads to wars among the nations also. That's why political analysts treat the word religion is the sensitive. All the activities have been closed due to lockdown. As like as that the religious activities also postponed due to this Covid-19. The pandemic impacted on the religion in various ways, including the cancellation of the worship activities of various faiths, the closed the Sunday Schools, as well as the cancel the pilgrimages surrounding and festivals. Many of the churches, mosques, and temples have offered worship through live stream amidst the pandemic.

3.4. Climate impact of Covid-19: Many of the Scientists said that, Quality in the Air is being improved in these Covid-19 days. As industries, aviation, and other means of transportation stop, air pollution is reduced countries severely affected by the virus, such as China, Italy, and Spain. Commuting is also reducing due to work from home policies. According to Steven Davis, who is the Associate Professor in the Department of Earth System Science at the University of California, in recent years, world has generated around 500 tons of CO₂ per \$1 million of the world's GDP. In 2019, 40 billion tons of CO₂ were emitted per \$88 billion of the world's GDP. If this correlation persists, a decrease of the world's GDP due to the imminent economic recession might generate a reduction in the global CO₂ emissions in a similar proportion. COVID-19 has a dark cost to our lives, healthcare systems, and mental health of people around the world and this can be an invaluable lesson when we face the climate change.

3.5. Cultural impact of Covid-19: Some of the People say "Even bad is also for good" as like as that, the Covid-19 gave so many lessons to the human beings. It gave the information what to do and what not to do. There is a culture in the western countries to hug the people for greeting the new people. Where same kind of culture is also followed by so many countries. Whereas Japanese people greet the new person by bending their body towards the new people that is their culture. If you see Indian culture they greet the new people by holding their hands that is called as "**Namashkar**". United States of America president, Donald Trump has given the advice to the world if anyone wants to greet someone it's better to follow the Indian culture. Because, there is no persons tough while greeting another one. There is no possibility of spreading the virus among the people.

3.6. Psychological impact of Covid-19: World Health Organization issued a report related to mental health and psychosocial issues on March 18, 2020 by instructing some social considerations during the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to doubts if pets or other livestock may pass on coronavirus to humans, many people were reluctant to keep their pets fearing transmission, for instance in the Arab World, celebrities were urging people to keep and protect their pets. Meanwhile, people in the United Kingdom tend to acquire more pets during the coronavirus lockdown. The coronavirus pandemic has been followed by a concern for a great spike in suicides, at high by social isolation due to quarantine and social-distancing guidelines, fear, and unemployment and financial factors.

3.7. Miscellaneous impact of Covid-19: The impact on personal gatherings has been strong as medical experts advised, and local authorities often mandated stay-at-home orders to avert congregations of any size, not just the larger events that were initially restricted. Such gatherings may be replaced by teleconferencing, or in some cases with the strange attempts to maintain social distancing with actions such as a balcony sing-along for a concert, or a "birthday parade" for a birthday party. Replacements for gatherings have been seen as significant to mental health during the crisis. Many countries have reported an upsurge in domestic violence and intimate partner violence attributed to lockdowns amid the COVID-19 pandemic. Financial insecurity, stress, and uncertainty have led to augmented hostility at home, through addicts able to control large amounts of their victims' daily life.

CONCLUSIONS

For solving these Economic and Social Issues, our study recommends or suggests the **SEP Suggestions** are classified into 2 categories, they are **SIA Suggestions** one is for the Economic Impact and **PEC-MEC Suggestions** for the Social Impact. The acronym for the SIA Suggestions is The **S** refers to Service Sector Suggestions, **I** refer to Industrial Sector Suggestions and **A** refers to Agriculture sector Suggestions. The word PEC-MEC is an acronym for the **P**olitical, **E**ducational, and **C**limate - **M**iscellaneous, **E**quality and **C**ulture suggestions respectively.

(1) SEP Suggestions for Economic impact of Covid-19: The SIA Suggestions are recommended by us for the sector wise viz., Agriculture Sector, Industrial Sector and Service Sector. We recommend the SIA Suggestions in reverse order are as follows.

1.1. Agriculture Sector Suggestions: The impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture is not that much but it will be impacted somewhat. The contribution of the Agricultural sector to the Gross Domestic Product will be declined compare than the previous year contribution. The main reason behind it is the farmers lost their seasons called Rabi, Karif and Zaid seasons. Generally, the Rabi season will be continued from October to March months. Karif season will be continued from the July to October. And Zaid season will be continued from March to June (between Rabi and Karif Seasons). The Covid-19 has happened in the month of February (at worldwide) still it is going on. So farmers may lose their Karif and Zaid seasons. If this Pandemic Situation continues as usually it also impact on the main season called Rabi. So government should take an action on the Farmer welfare, and should provide Investment benefits to them. Government of India also provides the investment benefit in the name of PM Kisan Yojana scheme this should be continued for the long period. Government should also promote the agricultural products internationally. It should focus on the Lease Hold Labors and the short command land holders. Give them the financial assistance then they will do on their own. Governments are providing the lands for industries at cheap cost as like as that, if it will give to the farmers they would harvest in it. Even if government gives the non-agricultural land, the Indian farmers have the talent of making the land it as Agriculture land. It's better to follow by government.

1.2. Industrial Sector Suggestions: One of the Major Sectors impacted by the Covid-19 lockdown period is the Industrial Sector. This sector is key component for the developed countries and as well as the developing countries. The industry sector contributed to every country's GDP at large amount. After agricultural sector, the Industrial Sector is the key sector. Particularly in India Micro Small Medium Enterprises contribution is very high through the Industrial Sector. Small and medium scale industries are facing a lot of problems due to this Covid-19. The government ordered them not to open their industries. Even though they allowed them to do operations. They cannot run them with the maximum extent of workforce. Then it is advised to remove some of the workforce to save the money. The government should give the loans with single window system. The government should give the loan benefits to MSMEs, Small Scale industries, medium scale industries with minimum of the 50% subsidy amount for minimum of 3 to 5 years. Or else government should assured about their private loans. Then only there is a possibility of improving the industries. Now a day's big industries and companies have also facing the problem due to this Covid-19. Even industries are facing the problems because of these crises; they should be following CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility).

1.3. Service Sector Suggestions: Developing countries and below poverty line countries, developing countries and developing countries are depending on the service sector. The contribution of this sector is high to compare than any other sector. The main intention of this sector is to provide the services for the country people. Public transport is also a part of this sector. Entertainment is also subsidiary of this sector. Majority of the income from the Service Sector contributed to the GDP in the name of Tourism. Government should encourage the pilgrims and also encourage tourist places in the India. But COVID-19 has dramatically changed this. The impact on tourism enterprises and workers, the majority being young women, is unprecedented. Timely, large-scale and, in particular, coordinated policy efforts both at international and as we all as the national levels are needed in consultation with governments, employer's and worker's representatives, taking into consideration relevant ILO international labor standards. The International Labor Organization recommends some of the advises like The COVID-19 crisis is drawing attention to the already overburdened public health systems in many countries, and to the challenges faced in recruiting, deploying, retaining and protecting sufficient well-trained, supported and motivated health workers. It highlights the strong need for sustainable investment in health systems, including in the health workforce, and for decent working conditions, training and equipment, especially in relation to personal protective equipment and occupational safety. Social dialogue is essential to building resilient health systems, and therefore has a critical role both in crisis response and in building a future that is prepared for health emergencies.

(2) PEC-MEC Suggestions for Social Impact of Covid-19: The economic policies should be taken by the government itself. The participation of the general people is less whereas the Social reforms will be taken by the people also. That means social impact of the Covid-19 will be faced without intervention or interference of the government. The common people also face the Social impact. So that the government and as well as the common people should follow the PEC-MEC Suggestions. They are discussed as follows (for understanding purpose miscellaneous impact discussed at last)

2.1. Political Suggestions: Political impact of the Covid-19 leads to disputes among the people. Some of the politicians used this Covid-19 as the political promotional tool. They want to get the benefit from the Covid-19. The main intention of the criticism in the political context is, the governments take the limited number of Covid-19 tests. The reason behind it is showcasing their government as the best government to control of the Covid-19 in their country or state. The words war between the China and USA is going on till now. The USA president Trump and some other countries Prime Ministers and Presidents also criticized the china government. They said that the China released virus intentionally. Due to these political arguments among the country, it damages the friendship among the countries. In federal government system, the central government doesn't allocate the money for overcoming the Covid-19. The main reason behind it is, there is one party in the central government and there is another party the state government. They only concern about the political benefits. This is not the acceptable condition. Should be fulfilled the word of Federal system in their countries. The foreword people are needed to face or overcome these types of instances.

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2.2. Educational Suggestions: The country educational system slowly running towards for the online mode. In future most of the educational things will be conducted through online only. The mode of conducting of classes, the mode of conducting of examinations and other things will be done through online mechanisms. For covering the syllabus the schools and colleges are advised to use the Zoom App, Cisco WebEx meeting, Google Meet, Zoho Meet and other applications. For conducting the quizzes they are advised to use the Google Forms, Microsoft Forms and Zoho Forms and etc. In advance they can also adopt the interview technique instead of conducting of examinations. For example, in the **Italy** country the education institutions follow the online **interview technique** to assess the candidate knowledge. This is the best way for assessing the student. We can reduce the people gathering. Be sure about to adopt this kind of technology, the college/university/government bear the installation charges to maintain such kind of mechanism.

2.3. Climate Suggestions: Most of the survey agencies and governments agreed that the Covid-19 impacted positively on the environment. The birds, animals and climate are enjoying the peaceful nature. The environmental lovers advised that the every government should follow at least one day lockdown for every month. Then the pollution which is being released by the industries will be reduced. This is one of social benefits for the world environment.

2.4. Equality Suggestions: Covid-19 mainly impacts on the people health. It passed through the people touch and personal closure. By which it leads to untouchability system in future. The patients of the Covid-19 are also faced the same kind of problem. People are advised not to make it as the panic just maintains social distance to break the chain that's it. Don't treat the people as untouchable persons. We don't know what will happen in the future at that time no one is ready to care about you. We don't want to happen for us, but don't do like that.

2.5. Culture Suggestions: The cultural Suggestions should be followed by the people this will help to break the Covid-19 chain. Instead of giving shake hands try to do Namashkar to everyone in the Indian Culture. In this connection there is no persons touch. The Indian people do the marriages as the part of their culture. Usually, they call the number of people for their marriages and other functions. Try to concise the number of guests for their marriages. Promote the marriages with limited number of guests. Should not follow the people gathering things until vaccine comes into the world. Don't promote the useless things by spending the money. People are suggested to sacrifice the cultural events for the Covid-19 period. The cases are spreading to the people who attended for the birthday parties, cremations, marriages, functions and etc.

2.6. Miscellaneous Suggestions: We need to consider the 3 things in this connection, they are Psychological impact, Domestic violence and people gathering. Firstly we concern about the Psychological Suggestions, the viruses like Covid-19 psychologically impacted on the human health and it also decrease the human immunity power. They will also lose their live due to lack of psychological imbalance. The psychological balance should be maintained in this situation. Be strong and struggle as you can with virus, don't upset with the disease this leads to damage your mental condition also. Be strong and healthy. Secondly, domestic violence mainly is happening in the houses. This will be created by either husband or wife because of lack of emotional imbalance, personal problems and money problems all of these problems lead to emotional imbalance and one concept has created in their mind to create violence or to show up their dictatorship on the spouse or children. People are advised to with your children and spouse make them happy by seeing the movies, sports, other entertainment shows to reduce the stress and for maintaining the emotional balance. Finally, persons gathering this won't be happened right now.

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