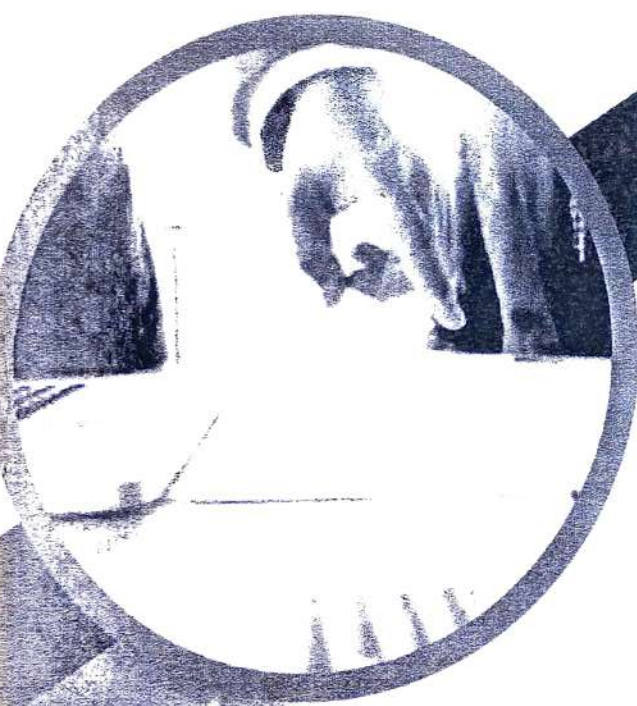


Economic Development : Opportunities & Challenges



Dr. S. K. Singh

Dr. Anamika Tiwari

Dr. Sanjay Kr. Manjhi



Dr. S. K. Singh currently serving as Assistant Professor of the Department of Commerce, D.B. College, Jaynagar, Bihar (A Constituent Unit of Lalit Narayana Mithila University, Darbhanga). He has served as Visiting Faculty in the Guru Ghasidas Central University, Bilaspur (CG) & Maharishi University of Information Technology, Lucknow (UP). He is the alumnus of Allahabad Central University, Allahabad & Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya University, Faizabad (U.P.). He is the maiden Ph.D. holder from Maharishi University of Information Technology, Lucknow (UP). Dr. Singh served as Chief Editor, Quarterly Journal of Management Development & Managing Editor, Venkateshwara International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research. He has served as editorial member in International Journal of Technology, Management & Humanities (IJTMH), Sodh, Samiksha aur Mulyankan & International Journal of Management, Sciences, Innovation and Technology (IJMSIT). He started his teaching career in 2014 and actively engaged in teaching & research in the area of Insurance, Economics and General Management. He has edited more than 30 books on contemporary issues i.e. Economic Development, Women Empowerment, Rural Development of India, Paradigm Shift in Agri-business, Economic Empowerment, Make in India, Sustainable Development, Digital India, Reservation, National Education Policy and etc. He has contributed more than 30 Research Papers in International / National Conferences and Journals. He is actively associated with Indian Commerce Association and Indian Association for Management Development. Dr. Singh associated with RS Educational Foundation as Managing Director -cum- Secretary. He has keen interest in social Welfare and is engaged with different NGO's with the motive of developing primary education in the rural areas through his different studies.



Dr. Anamika Tiwari is currently working as an Assistant Professor, Faculty of Commerce at Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh). She has completed M.Com., & M.Phil. from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur. She has completed her Doctorate with distinction from Pt. Ravi Shankar University, Raipur. She has given her contribution on more than a dozen research papers in International and National Conferences, Seminars and Webinar. She has attended numerous workshop based on research and allied topics.



Dr. Sanjay Ku. Manjhi is currently working as an Assistant Professor, Faculty of Commerce at Koshi College, Khagaria (A Constituent unit of Munger University). Dr. Manjhi has also worked as visiting faculty in Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.). He has completed B. Com. & M.Com. from University of Allahabad, Allahabad (UP). He has completed his Doctorate with distinction from Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. He has given his contribution on more than a dozen research papers in International / National Conferences, Seminars and Webinar. He has attended numerous workshop based on research and allied topics. Dr. Manjhi is an active member of All Indian Commerce Association. Dr. Manjhi is also served as Member of Editorial Board in IJVRCS & Venkateshwara International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research.

₹ 550/-

ISBN: 978-93-90734-33-7



World Lab Publication

worldlabpublication@gmail.com

1/241, TF-2, Sec-1, Vasundhara

Ghaziabad, (U.P.-201012)

9810080056, 9310388806

Economic Development
: Opportunities & Challenges

Dr. S. K. Singh
Dr. Anamika Tiwari
Dr. Sanjay Ku. Manjhi



Economic Development **: Opportunities & Challenges**

Dr. S. K. Singh

Assistant Professor,
Department of Commerce,
D.B. College Jainagar, Bihar
(A Consultant University of L.N.M.U, Darbhanga)

Dr. Anamika Tiwari

Assistant Professor, Faculty of Commerce
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh

Dr. Sanjay Kr. Manjhi

Assistant Professor, Faculty of Commerce
Koshi College, Khagariya, Bihar
(A Constituent Unit of Munger University)



11. Impact of Tourism Industry on Indian Economy	120
<i>Diksha Chaubey</i>	
12. Role of Manrega in Sustainable Development	127
<i>Dr. Shantanu Saurabh</i>	
13. Role of Cashless-Paperless in Digital India	140
<i>Dr. Meera Singh</i>	
14. Financial Inclusion System in India	155
<i>Devchand</i>	
15. Pandemic and Economic Slowdown: Strategies to Tackle Both	167
<i>Dr. Veenita Singh</i>	
16. Impact of Covid - 19 On Indian Economy.....	178
<i>Dr. Anamika Tiwari</i>	
17. Challenges of Indian Economy During Covid-19	184
<i>Dr. Shailesh Kumar Singh</i>	
18. Potential Impact of Covid-19 On The Indian Economy.....	188
<i>Dr. Sanjay Kumar Manjhi</i>	
19. Return to Scale of Public Sector Banks in New India	197
<i>Devesh Ranjan Tripathi</i>	

Abstr
stan
strati
rover
nitme
let pro
models
ion is
tccum
ormati
of the in
overa



Impact of Covid - 19 On Indian Economy

Dr. Anamika Tiwari

Assistant Professor,
Department of Commerce,

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Koni, Bilashpur, C.G.

Abstract

The Indian economy has been experiencing significant slowdown over the past few quarters. In the third quarter of the current fiscal, the economy grew at a six-year low rate of 4.7%. Investment and consumption demand had been languishing and a number of stimulus measures have been taken to bring back the economy on a growth path. There was a strong hope of recovery in the last quarter of the current fiscal. the threat of COVID-19 arises from corona virus. Which originally arises from a city in China named wuhan. However, the new coronavirus epidemic has made the recovery extremely difficult in the near to medium term. The outbreak has presented fresh challenges for the Indian economy now, causing severe disruptive impact on both demand and supply side elements which has the potential to derail India's growth story..[1]

Key Words:- China, COVID-19, wuhan, global society, global economy, Impact.,

Introduction

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, dry cough, and tiredness. Some patients may have aches and pains, nasal congestion, sore throat or diarrhea. These symptoms are usually mild and begin gradually. Some people become infected but only have very mild symptoms. Most people (about 80%) recover from the disease without needing hospital treatment. Around 1 out of every 5 people who gets COVID-19 becomes seriously ill and develops difficulty breathing. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like high blood pressure, heart and lung problems, diabetes, or cancer, are at higher risk of developing serious illness. However anyone can catch COVID-19 and become seriously ill. Even people with very mild symptoms of COVID-19 can transmit the virus. People of all ages who experience fever, cough and difficulty breathing should seek medical attention.

COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered coronavirus. This new virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. COVID-19 is now a pandemic affecting many countries globally. However, if you live in an area with malaria or dengue fever it is important that you do not ignore symptoms of fever. Seek medical help. When you attend the health facility wear a mask if possible, keep at least 1 metre distance from other people and do not touch surfaces with your hands. If it is a child who is sick help the child stick to this advice. If you have minor symptoms, such as a slight cough or a mild fever, there is generally no need to seek medical care. Stay at home, self-isolate and monitor your symptoms. Follow national guidance on self-isolation.

Literature Review

For Writing This Paper A Large Number of Previous Study. Books And References Have Been Consulted.

Rationale

The success of any country in terms of society as well as economical basis can only be achieved when his human resources and economical resources is well

being. In this research paper we 've tried to find out the major issues related to COVID-19. And also made attempt to know the emergent situation arises due to COVID-19. What are the possible solution for problem which arises due to COVID-19. Which are facing the India as well as global countries.

Research Methodology

The present study uses data collected through primary as well as secondary sources. A small sample data collected through telephonic interview, chatting through WhatsApp group. and try to know the problem faced by our Indians people and global people also. Our study has been based on data collected from sample survey through electronic means. And response collected through social chatting network. An attempt has been made to know the present problem emerge due to COVID-19. . The response has also been collected from secondary sources like report of daily News Paper and useful articles and views of medical practitioner. digital technology have been widely used in preparing this research paper.

Impact of COVID - 19 in Indian Economy as well as Global Scenario

COVID-19 is mainly spread through respiratory droplets expelled by someone who is coughing or has other symptoms such as fever or tiredness. Many people with COVID-19 experience only mild symptoms. This is particularly true in the early stages of the disease. It is possible to catch COVID-19 from someone who has just a mild cough and does not feel ill. The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, dry cough, and tiredness. Some patients may have aches and pains, nasal congestion, sore throat or diarrhea. These symptoms are usually mild and begin gradually. Some people become infected but only have very mild symptoms. Most people (about 80%) recover from the disease without needing hospital treatment. Around 1 out of every 5 people who gets COVID-19 becomes seriously ill and develops difficulty breathing. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like high blood pressure, heart and lung problems, diabetes, or cancer , are at higher risk of developing serious illness. However anyone can catch COVID-19 and become seriously ill. Even people with very

mild symptoms of COVID-19 can transmit the virus. People of all ages who experience fever, cough and difficulty breathing should seek medical attention. WHO is assessing ongoing research on the ways that COVID-19 is spread and will continue to share updated findings. Due to this contingent problem global economy have become slowdown. Apart from manufacturing sector all factory and industry have shut down. GDP of and other countries goes on slow down motion. Dia is also facing the slow growth rate of

GDP. But in this critical situation China is enjoying the high rate of GDP's growth. We should keep contact with world economy to maintain our growth rate in future.

Self-isolation is an important measure taken by those who have COVID-19 symptoms to avoid infecting others in the community, including family members.

Self-isolation is when a person who is experiencing fever, cough or other COVID-19 symptoms stays at home and does not go to work, school or public places. This can be voluntarily or based on his/her health care provider's recommendation. However, if you live in an area with malaria or dengue fever it is important that you do not ignore symptoms of fever. Seek medical help. When you attend the health facility wear a mask if possible, keep at least 1 metre distant from other people and do not touch surfaces with your hands. If it is a child who is sick help the child stick to this advice. Fruits and vegetables are important components of a healthy diet. Wash them the same way you should do under any circumstance: before handling them, wash your hands with soap and water. Then, wash fruits and vegetables thoroughly with clean water, especially if you eat them raw. Children and adults should follow the same guidance on self-quarantine and self-isolation if there is a risk they have been exposed or are showing symptoms. It is particularly important that children avoid contact with older people and others who are at risk of more severe disease. Research indicates that children and adolescents are just as likely to become infected as any other age group and can spread the disease.

Analysis of Study


It should be important to Our study has been based on data collected from sample survey through electronic means. And response collected through social hatting network. An attempt has been made to know the present problem emerge due to COVID-19. give focus on data of corona patient in India as well.as global.

Global :total cases:37,08,604: death cases :2,56,787; release cases: 12,34,443: India;total cases; 47, 925: death cases:1,615: release cases: 13,596. (sources) Dainik jagran Patna, Bihar dated:06.05.2020.although the rate of corona case is low in India but we should concentrate on our social problem and attempt to made focus on improving our health system. If you have been in close contact with someone with COVID-19, you may be infected. However, if you live in an area with malaria or dengue fever it is important that you do not ignore symptoms of fever. Seek medical help. When you attend the health facility wear a mask if possible, keep at least 1 metre distant from other people and do not touch surfaces with your hands. If it is a child who is sick help the child stick to this advice. Physical distancing means being physically apart. HO recommends keeping at least 1-metre (3 feet) distance from others. This is a general measure that everyone should take even if they are well with no known exposure to COVID-19.

If you do not live in an area with malaria or dengue fever please do the following:

- If you become ill, even with very mild symptoms you must self-isolate
- Even if you don't think you have been exposed to COVID-19 but develop symptoms, then self-isolate and monitor yourself
- You are more likely to infect others in the early stages of the disease when you just have mild symptoms, therefore early self-isolation is very important.
- If you do not have symptoms, but have been exposed to an infected person, self-quarantine for 14 days.

Close contact means that you live with or have been in settings of less than 1 metre from those who have the disease. In these cases, it is best to stay at home. When grocery shopping, keep at least 1-metre distance from others and avoid



touching your eyes, mouth and nose. If possible, sanitize the handles of hopping trolleys or baskets before shopping. Once home, wash your hands thoroughly and also after handling and storing your purchased products.

Suggestions

- Ministry of Finance to provide financial relief to retail players by announcing special rebate measures to ease cash flow and provide some relief on GST front.
- Reduce GST on essential food and grocery items and also waive off 0.1% TCS provisions that will be effective April 1, 2020.
- There should be a moratorium on TDS for all service providers.
- GST payments to be deferred by 3-6 months.

This will give some respite to the organizations by easing cash flows at a time when business is on a steep downturn and also help avoid massive job cuts and closure of businesses.

Pray for the Deceased

It was never expected that the world will open his eyes in the year 2020 with the threat of a worldwide epidemic named COVID-19 (popularly known as Corona Virus) which will take the entire world in danger. I would like to pray for the deceased due to this epidemic and for the family members who suffers during this emergency time.

Reference

1. Impact Of Covid- Impact Of COVID-19 On Indian Economy March 20, 2020 by FCCI
2. News Paper : Economic Times of India, Edition – Delhi
3. Aarogya app.
4. Newe paper : Times of india, Dainik jagran.
5. Internet & useful webside