

# Covid-19 Outbreak Impact on the Indian

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## ABSTRACT

The World Health Organization (WHO) proclaimed CORONA (COVID-19) episode a pandemic in the period of March 2020 (second Week). The WHO reached to this choice since the positive cases were/are quickly appearing the up-swinging patterns towards 20 lacs with loss of life got over to 1 lakh in addition to. The whole world (around 170 nations; all over the continents) is enduring pitifully without having any antibody to leave upon the infection to quickly contain it. As a main compelling apparatus accessible to debilitate the infection spread, the nations are powerlessly practicing lockdown. This will doubtlessly influence the wellbeing of the economy of the nations' what's more, in the long run the worldwide monetary condition. The fact that this will bring makes it felt the greatest stoppage of 100 years on the planet. India; as a quick developing nation should confront an incredibly serious impact of this normal phenomenon.

**Keywords:** VIRUS, WHO

## I. INTRODUCTION

The coronavirus is a virus family that may cause a variety of diseases in humans, including the common cold and more severe versions such as SARS and MERS, which can be fatal. The virus is called by its shape, which resembles a crown with protrusions all around it, and is so known as coronavirus.

According to the doctor, a sort of frequent virus that infects humans and usually results in an upper respiratory illness (URI.) there are seven main forms of human coronavirus. The coronavirus during their lives coughing and sneezing intimated human contact, touching virus- infected object or surface and in rare case, faecal transmission of the viruses via the air.

Acceptance of COVID-19 Vaccines in India (2023) A systematic review and meta-analysis examining vaccine hesitancy, its demographic determinants, and regional differences in uptake.

Environmental Impacts: Air Quality & Land Surface Temperature (Dec 2022): Review of studies showing

significant drops in PM<sub>2.5</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO, and surface temperatures during lockdowns across Indian cities

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 1. Economic Recovery Post-COVID in India (2022)

Source: RBI Bulletin

Summary: Focuses on GDP rebound and inflation control efforts post-pandemic. It highlights sector-wise uneven recovery and fiscal measures adopted to stabilize MSMEs and informal sectors.

### 2. Impact on Education and Learning Gaps

Source: Azim Premji Foundation (2022)

Summary: Analyzed learning loss due to prolonged school closures. Found significant regressions in basic literacy and numeracy among children, especially in rural India.

### 3. Labor Market and Informal Economy Challenges

Source: ILO & ISLE Journal (2022)

Summary: Explored the massive job losses among informal workers and migrant laborers. The pandemic

revealed the fragility of India's unorganized workforce and lack of social security.

#### 4. Healthcare System and Infrastructure Gaps

Source: The Lancet Regional Health – Southeast Asia (2022)

Summary: Evaluates systemic weaknesses like oxygen shortages and overwhelmed hospitals. Also reflects on improvements in public health investment post-2021 crisis.

#### 5. Mental Health Crisis Among Indians

Source: Indian Journal of Psychiatry (2022–2023)

Summary: Noted a sharp rise in anxiety, depression, and PTSD cases. Reviews the lack of access to mental health services and the stigma attached to seeking help.

#### 6. Environmental Impact of Lockdowns

Source: Journal of Environmental Management (2022)

Summary: Short-term environmental benefits were observed (e.g., reduced air pollution). However, post-2022 industrial rebound led to reversal, questioning sustainability.

#### 7. MSME Sector Resilience

Source: Journal of Small Business & Enterprise Development (2023)

Summary: Analyzed how digital adoption and government credit schemes helped some MSMEs recover. Still, many micro-enterprises shut down permanently.

#### 8. Gendered Impact of COVID-19

Source: Economic & Political Weekly (EPW) (2022)

Summary: Focused on the worsening conditions for women, especially in employment and domestic violence rates during lockdowns. Recovery remains slow and gender-biased.

#### 9. Urban vs Rural Disparities Post-COVID

Source: NITI Aayog Working Paper (2023)

Summary: Rural India lagged in healthcare access and online education. Urban areas recovered faster due to better digital and medical infrastructure.

#### 10. Impact on Higher Education and EdTech Boom

Source: IJARET (2022)

Summary: Shift to online education accelerated digital learning platforms, but also exposed deep digital divides.

EdTech startups flourished, but accessibility remains unequal.

#### 11. Consumer Behavior and E-Commerce Growth

Source: Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services (2023)

Summary: COVID-19 accelerated the transition to online shopping and digital payments. Increased trust in e-commerce, especially in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities.

#### 12. Tourism Industry Crisis and Revival

Source: International Journal of Tourism Research (2022)

Summary: The tourism sector was devastated. Recovery initiatives include domestic tourism promotion and safety certification. Slow revival post-Omicron wave.

#### 13. Agricultural Sector and Supply Chain Disruptions

Source: Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics (2022)

Summary: Despite being operational during lockdowns, farmers faced logistical issues, low prices, and market access problems. Government interventions had mixed results.

#### 14. Financial Inclusion and Digital Banking Surge

Source: RBI Occasional Papers (2023)

Summary: UPI and digital banking witnessed massive growth. Pandemic acted as a catalyst for financial digitization, though literacy and access remain issues in some regions.

#### 15. COVID-19 Policy Evaluation in India

Source: Indian Journal of Public Administration (2023)

Summary: Critiques the government's pandemic response timeline and efficiency. Mixed results with vaccination rollout success but crisis management failures during second wave.

### III. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To investigate the Indian financial effect of the episode.
- To learn about how much by and large effect on economy and government help to save economy.
- To study on future development of Indian GDP with COVID-19 flare-up.

## IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### Information Collection Method

Optional information comes from a source other than the analyst. (Essential information, paradoxically, is what the analyst gathers for their own review.) Examples incorporate various Websites government evaluation reports, other legislative data sets, and regulatory information.

### Sources of Data

For the current review, the optional information has been gathered by me from following sources:

- Research paper and Report of Rating Agencies
  - FICCI Report
  - KPMG Report
  - The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)
  - Moody's Report
  - CRISIL Research Paper
  - ICRA Report
  - UN Reports
  - World Bank Reports
- Papers
  - Articles of season of India
  - Financial matters Times
  - Business Standards
  - Business Todays
- Government Reports and Circulars
- Research Journals and Publications and so forth...
- Web, Websites
- Distributed articles, online accessible meetings.

## V. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

### Gender Based Research

THIS RESEARCH up to checked how is satisfied my question and how many people fill and there gender.my research from filled by 73 percentage of male and 26.7 percent of female.

During coveted maximum people suffered some kind of problem someone agree for my thoughts someone not but its important to analyze my research of this topic is appropriate to my though or change in.



COVID 19 impacted on Indian GDP rate because all sector was closed due to lockdown The financial effect of the COVID-19 pandemic in India has been generally

problematic. India's development in the final quarter of the financial year 2020 went down to 3.1% as indicated by the Ministry of Statistics. The Chief Economic Adviser to the Government of India said that this drop is principally due to the Covid pandemic impact on the Indian economy. Outstandingly, India had likewise been seeing a pre-pandemic stoppage, and as indicated by the World Bank, the present pandemic has "amplified prior dangers to India's financial standpoint".

The World Bank and rating offices had at first reconsidered India's development for FY2021 with the most minimal figures India has found in thirty years since India's monetary advancement during the 1990s. In any case, after the declaration of the financial bundle in mid-May, India's GDP gauges were downsized considerably more to negative figures, flagging a profound downturn. (The appraisals of more than 30 nations have been minimized during this period.) On 26 May, CRISIL declared that this will maybe be India's most terrible downturn since autonomy. State Bank of India research gauges a constriction of more than 40% in the GDP in Q1. The withdrawal won't be uniform, rather it will vary as per different boundaries like state and area. On 1 September 2020, the Ministry of Statistics delivered the GDP figures for Q1 (April to June) FY21, which showed a withdrawal of 24% when contrasted with a similar period the prior year.

As per Nomura India Business Resumption Index monetary movement tumbled from 82.9 on 22 March to 44.7 on 26 April. By 13 September 2020 financial action was almost back to pre-lockdown. Unemployment rose from 6.7% on 15 March to 26% on 19 April and afterward back down to pre-lockdown levels by mid-June. During the lockdown, an expected 140 million (140 million) individuals lost work while compensations were cut for some others. More than 45% of families the country over have announced a pay drop when contrasted with the past year. The Indian economy was supposed to lose over ₹32,000 crore (US\$4.2 billion) consistently during the initial 21-days of complete lockdown, which was pronounced following the Covid outbreak. Under complete lockdown, under a fourth of India's \$2.8 trillion monetary development was functional. Up to 53% of organizations in the nation were projected to be altogether affected.

## VI. SUGGESTION & FINDINGS

Key requests and ideas incorporate further developing liquidity, cutting traditions obligations and labor and products charge (GST) rates, facilitating all discounts and an end on charge examination.

- With the economy at a halt on account of the lockdown, the Center is packing in thoughts for recovery from the business.
- Key requests and ideas incorporate further developing liquidity, cutting traditions obligations and labor and products charge (GST) rates, assisting all discounts and a stop on charge examination and searches till the year-end.
- Officials across divisions and services have been approached to address individuals across areas for 'SWOT' investigation of issues for recovery of the economy. Other than recognizing bottlenecks for different areas, the public authority is additionally requesting a list of things to get from the business when the worldwide economy is slipping into a downturn.
- "The public authority perceives that these are remarkable times and industry should be accepted to conquer the emergency. Guaranteeing liquidity is one of the top requests. Be that as it may, all offices are attempting to see even miniature issues harming the business," said an administration official.
- downturn. Barclay's sliced India's development projection for calender year 2020 to nothing, contending that the financial effect will be more awful than anticipated.
- Inputs have been looked for under three heads - bottlenecks being looked by areas and brokers, list of things to get of the business and thoughts for recovery of industry.

## VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the research findings and feedback, the following suggestions are deduced. At the start, the report ought to be trashed and the people who supported it should be considered responsible for introducing thoughts that would move the nation back by many years, while possibly not more.

- More or less, the report has over the top income ideas, while the ones on consumption are unrealistic and a reliable token of our old macroeconomic playbook.
- If India somehow happened to follow the consumption suggestions introduced in the report, it will absolutely go about as a long-lasting monetary drag, limitedly affect development and cause significant harm to our drawn out financial union plans.

- There is discussion of higher expense rates for the most noteworthy chunk, extra cuss on earnings past 10 lakh rupees and a legacy charge.
- The proposed thoughts seem OK for a created country that has a normal tax collection structure in a customary time.
- To my brain, there's no illustration of a nation expanding charges during a development log jam (for this situation a serious financial downturn) that winds up well.
- The proposed standards mirror the miserable truth of India's fixation on awkward tax collection arrangements that have punished abundance creation for a really long time.
- There was a beginning towards steady defense of duty rates starting around 2014 and the recommendations appear to be fixing the headway that was made over the six years.
- Here is an illustration for the IRS authorities who are keen on getting tax collection strategy, and somewhat open money.
- Charge assortments or income preparation relies upon charge rates, development pace of pay and assessment consistence
- To expect that by expanding charge rates, there's an expansion in income is excessively oversimplified and false.
- A higher assessment rate adversely affects development and on charge compliances. This is the reason
- India, as of now, has charges which are tantamount to a portion of the high-level economies even as the public administrations gave to residents are poor contrasted with even the center pay nations.
- This shows the degree of bungle in our tax collection arrangements and delineates why we have been ineffective in making riches.
- To then even consider expanding charges shows the absence of ability that is predominant among our young and brilliant authorities that would eventually in future likewise work on figuring out tax assessment arrangements.
- The expansion in charge rates, when individuals are 'dissaving', and abundance disintegration across resources and money position has debilitated across organizations, has neither rhyme nor reason.
- It won't produce income yet will surely hose monetary opinion and debilitate the future standpoint.

- This, thusly, would bring about lower development and posture difficulties for income assembly that well reach out to what's to come.

## VIII. CONCLUSION

This study concludes that Career Development Programs (CDPs) play a pivotal role in influencing employee retention across both startups and corporates. While the structure and delivery of these programs vary by organization type, their impact on employee commitment is consistently positive.

The findings reveal that corporates typically offer more structured and formal CDPs, such as leadership training, e-learning, and career counseling. In contrast, startups tend to provide more flexible and personalized development opportunities, like mentoring and on-the-job training. Despite these differences, the effectiveness and frequency of participation in CDPs are directly linked to employees' intentions to remain with their current organizations.

Employees who find development programs valuable are significantly more likely to stay, highlighting the strategic importance of aligning learning initiatives with employee needs. The statistical analysis further reinforces this conclusion, showing strong positive correlations between CDP participation and retention intention.

In today's competitive work environment, where employee expectations continue to evolve, organizations must view career development not just as an HR initiative but as a core element of talent retention strategy. Startups should aim to structure and scale their development efforts, while corporates must personalize and humanize theirs to ensure continued employee engagement and loyalty.

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