



iJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 8 Issue: IV Month of publication: April 2020

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2020.4273>

www.ijraset.com

Call:  08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

A Critique on Covid -19 with Reference to India on Global Business Platform

Prashant Kumar Gangwar¹, Mohammed Arif Shaikh², Pagadala Suganda Devi³

^{1,3}Assistant Professor, Adama Science & Technology University, Adama, Ethiopia

²Lecturer, Arsi University, Asella (Oromia) - Ethiopia

Abstract: *China's sneeze may prove to be hault vexing for long-complacent financial markets of the world. Corona virus has spread to nearly all countries across the world from China. It emerged out as a blockage which disturbs whole economy of the globe. Trade action of China has been affecting the globe economy which resulting into a deflation situation. The crisis occurred due to one of the paralysis in China economy and has dumped the world into next deflation. Cities that are in 'not working mode' have had complete blocking of travel, closing of different manufacturing units etc., leading in worldwide changes in business, tourism, funding and supply process in disarray affecting production of the commodities and the service sector. The Lockout has resulted in fall of aggregate forces like demand and supply which will result in the creation of deflationary gap in the international trade. India is also adversely affected with the disease in all the sectors of economy. But Corona virus has brought the golden opportunity to growth and development. It is a way to move on the path of success and glory in international trade by extending the market size. Corona virus has given opening door to supply requirements of the countries that are looking forward for an alternative to China. The manufacturing sector can be revived with the new soul only and only if these prospective have been analyzed in efficient and effective manner.*

Keywords: COVID-19, Global Trade, Economy Sectors, Government Initiatives, India's Opportunities

I. INTRODUCTION

China is the emerging player of global market and India is emerging as a strong contender to china Country like china has dipped nearly about USD 87 billion in the year 2018-2019 in bilateral business. China is reducing demand of oil which results into fall in the price of oil. The world's largest importer of oil is eliminated and lowered demand for jet fuel due to widespread travel restrictions will create a crisis in world. Comparatively low price of oil will result in relaxation & generate some additional revenue delivering space in domestic budgets. Indian economic conditions can be better than that of China. Every sector has dual affect with various prominent features. This is the time for India to scale up its manufacturing capabilities and emerge out as a game changer in this field. Cheap labour and huge resources will act as the fuel for economic acceleration.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The news headlines and expert opinion have served as the literature review. The news headlines of Corona virus have hit world economic development hard as compared to SARS IN 2003. The China participation in World Economic development is doubled as compare to 2003. The SARS was not even a dent but COVID 19 is a disaster. The world becomes more integrated after globalization. The global cost of a communicable disease like SARS is expected to accelerate budgetary burden of an epidemic. The jurisdiction based on the apathetic and petty reserved alexipharmic cut back associated with the disease. Afflict includes such as disbursements on diagnosing and curing the disease.

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) was first found in southern China (Guangdong province) in the year of 2002. It was identified later in the year 2003. SARS affected 8000 cases in 26 countries. SARS is animal to human transmission occurred as a result of laboratory accidents in Guangdong, (China). India's and China bi-lateral trade stood at a \$4.8 billion at SARS Crisis which has now expanded more than 18 times in 2002-2003. The trade account to \$87 billion in 2018.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The descriptive and investigative research is conducted in the segment. The analysis used is quantitative and qualitative exploring. The data that is used is secondary in nature. The impact is assessed with the correlation methods. As the positive correlation occurred between Corona virus and deflation. Deflation shows direct and positive links less production: low sales or unsold inventory, government and Central Bank will make infusion of money or financial compensation.

IV. SECTORS AFFECTED

In India all the three sectors – primary secondary and tertiary are adversely affected due to the Corona virus. The Lockout imposed has resulted in great fall in consumption pattern and investment segment. The prices of products have increased which resulted in low purchasing power. The consumption pattern has changed at the same time investment has lower down. Maintaining liquidity is the preference of the hour. The amount which can be invested is lost due to de Corona virus spread.

V. PRIMARY SECTOR

The agricultural and allied export of commodities to China was of the order of US \$ 1999 million from India in the year 2018-19. The exports constitutes to approximately 117 % higher than the previous year. The agricultural exports including the following segments. a) Major Exports: raw cotton, other shrimp and prawn, castor oil, Capsicum etc. Preparations for infant use, malt extracts, food preparations b) Minor Exports: Cuttle Fish, Black Tea, Crabs, Ground Nut oil and many more 2. Potential Items of Export: Wheat and meslin, vegetable seeds, animal feedings. Rubber industry and Spices especially chilli & cumin, which are usually send to China for selling have a dip of prices as well as export. Live stock farming ate adversely affected by the close down of trade.

VI. SECONDARY SECTOR

Economic Times quoted that 85% of total value of components which are used in the mobile phones are imported from China and get assembled in India. Even in the case of television industry it accounts to 75%. There is a 2 to 3% rate fall due to the continuous factory shut down in China. India is suffering with the shortage of raw material and employment opportunities. The massive fall in export products has occurred due to the Corona virus as India export products to China amounting to \$17 billion. Country like India, which is also the 5th largest economy in the world; but a shrewd importer of electronics effects foreigner partner. The global brands are witnessing shut down due to the Corona virus. Manufacturers have halted their production in China and shutdown their operations and this has resulted in the stock market fall. Global players like apple Toyota Motors and other manufacturers have started with heavy financial losses due to this during the Chinese New Year. Lower refining margins will lead to lower profits. COVID 19 impacted the downstream of oil companies such as BPCL, HPCL, IOCL and RIL. T Rajkumar, chairman of the Confederation of Indian Textile Industry, said that corona virus affect in China have equal pros and corn; only perceptions matters. The Indian textile and apparel sector have the opportunity to have the market expansion in international trade. As per the trade experience, China is the largest supplier to the globe and if called off production for a month then it's importers across the globe will be looking for another source. Some countries will enter in India for buying finished goods; clothing and fabrics will increase the global market share. Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, South Korea and the European Union are the few expected to develop in this trade. The trade in Indian textile industry get adversely affected by the Corona virus. As per the trade reports, the dip of 30 percent total export occurred in the January month to textile industry. The textile exporters could not supply the textile demand to industry of China which buys the annual requirements at one shot. The traders expected a great dip in trade as India exports 90 kg of yarns in a month. The experts and the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL) says the circumstances will be dense in long run. The virus have increased the cost of manufacturing as India import accessories like buttons, metal buttons, zips, hangers and needles from China. As a result, we have witnessing a sudden fall in industry. 1000 crore import have a stay reflecting in the dealing. Even they are searching for new exporters. Tirupur Exporter Association initiates the negotiations with garments industry in India, Bangladesh and Indonesia every year in January. The meeting was planned at Hong Kong and is currently cancelled. The trade dealings were through digital media. The negotiations were affected due to this mode. India couldn't ask or bargain for better prices for the products. Garments market is looking for the new market to trade due to Chinese situation and will further increase the market in West; In fact it is the time to prove Statement of PM Modi to 'approach west for trade'.

VII. TERTIARY SECTOR

The first brunt of the corona virus was witnessed by numerous areas like business, tourism and aviation. Air India, Indigo has suspended flights due to the Breakout of Corona virus. January 30 to February 14. India's largest private airline, Indigo, has also cancelled flights Mumbai to Shanghai; between Delhi and Chengdu from February 1 to April 15

VIII. NEW BEGINNINGS

In order to attain economic stability Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman on has addressed the country with an economic package for the corona virus-hit sectors. The minister has initiated the support but without any time deadline. The sector includes civil aviation, animal husbandry, tourism and MSMEs. The ministry has to take stock of the situation following the Covid-19 outbreak losses. The decision was taken after the meeting ministers and officials of affected sectors. It was the extension of Prime Minister

Narendra Modi address to the nation. The address has focused the Covid-19 Economic Response Task Force establishment. The government has to decide on relief package for sectors hit by the corona virus outbreak. To safeguard the interest of the investor, the Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) emerged with a list of regulations which will also sort of keep the markets a bit stable. The loan and financial restructuring is the prime focus of the hour. The financial and essential aids have safeguarded the interest of the general public. The infusion of finance have delivered the economy a stability in production and consumption pattern so effect can be low declining rather a double digits GDP fall.

IX. OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIA

Stand still condition of China's business has generated a golden opportunity to India to Cater the market with supply in order to expand its market size. As the western countries are looking for the alternative of China economy supplier. Indian economy has the vast potential to bring back the world economy on track by backing as an alternative of China crisis. Consumer Electronics & Appliances Manufacturers Association (CEAMA) believes that it is difficult to find an alternative to China at such short notice. But the delay for the cancellation of Chinas products have resulted as the great opportunity to enter as the alternative of China in global trade. Indian manufacturer and exporters have the potential to deliver with its best services to emerge out as the Global player and perfect time to utilize globalization. Moody's lowers Apac(Asiapacific region).growth forecast for 2020 to 5.2% due to corona virus for the annual period. Western countries are looking India as an alternative opportunity for the supply of home wear fashion Textiles Lifestyle products and consumable goods.

X. IMPACT OF POLICIES

The impact of the policies will be as follows

- A. Bring the interest of investor.
- B. Economic stability.
- C. Restore the fiscal growth
- D. Development of potential in manufacturing sector.
- E. Key to international market expansion as "China alternative".

XI. CONCLUSION

The solution of the COVID-19 halt is to serve the standards with effective and efficient health care programs. The awareness and timely remedies are solution. The government actions are required. The lockdown is a temporary solution. But the initiative of the Indian government is quite appreciative as restoring the economic growth. The healthcare systems have attained the effective and efficient mechanism as the system loopholes have been fixed out with required action. The market functioning brought slowdown but not shut down. The 10 major announcements have combat the poverty, food security issues, employment security and financial crisis. The structure has delivered conditions a strong foundation to get back on track after the functioning.

REFERENCES

- [1] "Chemistry in Coronavirus Research: A Free to Read Collection from the American Chemical Society" Article by ACS publication
- [2] Audio Interview: Emerging Tools in the Fight against Covid-19 by Eric J. Rubin, Lindsey R. Baden, Stephen Morrissey in new England journal of medicine
- [3] "Corona virus research is being published at a furious pace" article in the economist
- [4] "Engineered virus might be able to block coronavirus infections, mouse study shows" article in science daily by American Society for Microbiology
- [5] <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2020/04/200407072712.htm>
- [6] "New study sheds light on coronavirus infection mechanism" article in "the guardian" <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/mar/30/new-study-sheds-light-on-coronavirus-infection-mechanism>
- [7] OECD Interim Economic Assessment Coronavirus: The world economy at risk <https://www.oecd.org/berlin/publikationen/Interim-Economic-Assessment-2-March-2020.pdf>
- [8] Article in morning star "Morningstar's View: The Impact of Coronavirus on the Economy" <https://www.morningstar.com/articles/971254/morningstars-view-the-impact-of-coronavirus-on-the-economy>
- [9] The Impacts on Health, Society, and Economy of SARS and H7N9 Outbreaks in China: A Case Comparison Study by Wuqi Qiu, Cordia Chu, Ayan Mao, and Jing Wu in Journal of Environmental & Health <https://www.hindawi.com/journals/jeph/2018/2710185/>



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)