

CRISIS OF COVID 19 AND IMPACT ON THE LIVELIHOOD

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Introduction

- The outbreak of COVID-19 in India and the resultant total lockdown in India has greatly affected the livelihoods of various communities across India. The total lockdown may help to arrest and reduce the spread of corona virus, however quick and effective intervention is required for people to minimize the disruptive effect on the livelihoods of vulnerable population particularly on food systems, storage and market chains, both locally and regionally.
- This proved to be a nightmare for hundreds of thousands of farmers, migrant workers, daily wages workers, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), small marginal farmers, cattle grazing farmers, poultry sector and fishers communities and who lost their livelihoods overnight and became homeless. These immediate challenges faced by these workers were related to food, shelter, loss of wages, fear of getting infected and anxiety of the corona virus. These Novel corona virus (COVID-19) affect the livelihood of these sectors people.

Keyword :-

- Impact on the Indian Rural Economy
- Agricultural sector
- Poultry sector
- Fisheries sector
- Informal sector

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OF INDIA, SUPPLY CHAIN, MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, BARRICADES IN SUPPLY CHAIN
ACTURING INDUSTRIES, BARRICADES IN SUPPLY CHAIN

Objective

- Impact on the Indian Rural Economy
- Impact on the Agricultural Sector
- Impact on the Poultry and Fisheries
- Impact on the Education system in India
- Informal sector

- Research Methodology :-

The study adopted a method based on scenarios, to evaluate the potential and future impact of the covid-19 pandemic on livelihood sustainability and many sectors in India. These studies are also making the use of rapid response survey to elicit additional information of the rural economy. It is focuses on understanding the potential impact of the pandemic on livelihood sustainability in India during and after the covid-19 pandemic in order to respond to the crisis.

Impact on Indian rural economy

- The first visible impact of COVID-19 in the rural sector is on the agricultural supply-chain. While the government has issued permits to trucks allowing them to carry groceries, fruits, and cereals, a large number of transporters are yet to receive their permits. This has increased the time taken for the farm produce to reach the market.
- The second impact of rural economy in COVID-19 is the delay in sowing and harvesting of crops due to the unavailability of products such as seeds, tractors, ancillary support, medicines for crop protection.. Even the e-commerce brands in agriculture have been impacted as the transportation of these products have stopped and there is no inventory.
- The third impact of rural economy in COVID-19 is the expected job cuts in the agricultural sector. As per the government, there are nearly nine crore farmers along with a similar number (if not more) landless agricultural labour. While the farmer will be receiving relief from the government directly, the latter is placed in a difficult position at this time.

- The fourth big impact is the complete shutdown of exports. India has been a major exporter of crops and as per APEDA, India's overall Agri-exports in 2018-19 were to the tune of Rs 685 billion. Currently, all the ports have been locked and huge inventory has piled up with the traders and farmers.
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- The fifth impact is on the MSME & SME's. These include small industry units, businesses/traders, and shops that manage a decent size inventory and employ numerous direct and indirect employees. Post lockdown, their businesses are shut down and facing a revenue hit. They may have to let go of their employees for a variety of reasons including financial viability, migration, health and other. People stand to lose jobs without a clear idea of when the situation is going to stabilize.

- Impact on the agricultural sector:-

- According to the Agriculture census 2015 – 2016 in India there are 86 % of small and marginal farmers in India. Small and marginal farmer have less than two hectares of land.
- In the month of March and April is the peak season of the harvesting of the rabi crops due to this Novel corona pandemic the lockdown the harvesting and thrashing of the crop is delayed due to non-availability of the labours and the Agri based machinery.
- They have faced many problem like they does not sell the crop to the market because of market shutdown
- Many small scale farmer are take loan from bank they does not pay the amount of the interest of the loan.

Table : Status of Agricultural Activities Carried Out by Agricultural Workers

<u>Types of Agricultural Activities</u>	<u>Land</u>		<u>Status of Wheat Harvested</u>		<u>Harvested by</u>		<u>Utilization of Harvested Wheat</u>	
	<u>Own</u>	<u>Both own and tenant</u>	<u>Finis hed</u>	<u>Not- finished</u>	<u>Family Labour</u>	<u>Hired Labour er</u>	<u>Own Consum ption</u>	<u>Both selling and own consumption</u>
<u>Status</u>	<u>15</u> (77.8 %)	<u>4</u> (22.2 %)	<u>19</u> (100 %)	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u> (55.6%)	<u>9</u> (44.4%)	<u>15</u> (77.8%)	<u>4</u> (22.2%)

- Impact on fisheries sectors:-

- Fisheries in India is an important sector of food and nutritional security. More than nine million active fishers directly depend on fisheries for their livelihood of which 80% are small scale fishers.
- It employs over 9 million people in the country apart from its contribution to food and nutritional security and contributes to 1.1 per cent of the Indian GDP. In 2018-19, seafood exports brought in \$6.7 billion.
- Daily based catching fish depends on the daily fishing help the income accessibility to the coast for their livelihood.

Impact on the Education sector.

- The nationwide school closures in the India are impacting over 91% of the student population..
- The government school in rural areas affect the most.
- The biggest problem is the lack of awareness and education among the parents in rural areas, who are mostly farmers, labourers or odd-job people. Such parents are not able to tutor their children at home.
- There is also a large population that does not use smartphones they does not have access of the internet.
- In rural areas there are not availability of the online class course facility for the students.
- According to the National Sample Survey Office (NASSO) gave a grim picture that may hamper the transition of classroom mode to online mode of education in India. But the all India percentage of households having internet facilities stands at only 23.8% with rural availability at 14.9% and urban at 42%.

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- .The report also further reveals that the percentage of people who can use internet (all India) is 20.1% with rural areas accounting to 13% and urban 37.1%. And only 10.8% of people in India used internet in the last 30 days.
 - Passive learning by students:- It has created the risk of most of our students becoming passive learners and they seem to be losing interest due to low levels of attention

- Impact on various Informal sector in India

- The informal sector is a major source of credit in rural India.
- The livelihood of about 85% of daily and weekly wage worker in India are severely affected due to corona virus lockdown.
- All street vendor, rikshaw puller, small shopkeepers are highly affected they have dependent on their daily earnings.
- In the tribal states the tribal communities are dependent on the nature forest products but the lockdown they does not have to sell their products in market.

Conclusion :-

This study has been examined on the impact of covid-19 on informal sector economy and livelihood sustainability in India using a conceptual analysis. In the present time this discussion also known about the

CRISIS OF COVID 19 AND IMPACT ON THE LIVELIHOOD ACCORDING TO THE ABOVE DISCUSSION WE KNEW ABOUT THE IMPACT OF CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC ON THE ECONOMY OF INDIA WITH THE SUPPLY CHAIN. IN THE PRESENT TIME THIS DISCUSSION IS ALSO KNOWN ABOUT THE IMPACT OF CORONAVIRUS ON THE MANUFACTURING OF THE WORLD WITH THE CHAIN OF SUPPLY IN THE WORLD.

Thank you