

## **Positive and Negative Impact of COVID-19, An Analysis with Special Reference to Challenges on The Supply Chain in India**

**Dr. Dhananjay Vats**

*Associate Professor*

*Department of Management*

*ABSS Institute of Technology, Meerut*

*Email: dvats72@gmail.com*

### **Abstract**

*COVID-19 is a disease having different variants of the virus. Initially, it started in China and was widely spread in almost all countries in the world. This pandemic situation is one of the most widely spread diseases in recent history. When we turned the pages of history on viruses there was an influenza pandemic in 1918 with the exact number of death still unknown. Due to this COVID -19, the death toll could not be counted due to the non-availability of proper records. The objective of this paper is to analyze the positive and negative impacts of COVID -19 in general. It is further focused on possible challenges to the supply chain in India. India is highly influenced by the pandemic situation in terms of deaths, unemployment due to losing jobs and poverty. This article also emphasized the socioeconomic, environmental and political atmosphere in a country. General analysis of COVID-19 is very important because there is a wing comprising dominant medical experts in the control and management of the disease. The common man thinks about the pandemic situation in very negative terms due to its emotional, socio-economic, environmental, political and cultural factors. However, it is also positive due to certain factors that help to reintegrate and reorganize society as a whole.*

### **Keywords**

*COVID-19, Socioeconomic, Positive and negative impacts, Supply chain.*

Reference to this paper should be made as follows:

**Dr. Dhananjay Vats**  
Positive and Negative Impact of COVID-19, An Analysis with Special Reference to Challenges on The Supply Chain in India

Vol. XIII, No.1  
Article No.08,  
pp. 056-062

Similarity Check: 21%

<https://anubooks.com/jgv-vol-xiii-no-1-jan.-june-2022/>

**DOI :** <https://doi.org/10.31995/jgv.2022.v13i01.008>

## **Objectives of Study**

The main objective of this paper is to discuss the positive and negative impacts of COVID-19 with special reference to the supply change in India. A country like India is in a COVID -19 affected stage and is gradually progressing and trying to recover fast. as possible to a pre-covid period.

No averment is available regarding the local, economic and social spheres that have been challenged and some important sectors also severely affected. The service and agriculture sectors are less affected compared to the industrial sector. In the comparison of these sectors, we can maintain good industrial and agriculture sectors with employment and production. The industrial sector has been badly affected by the COVID-19, especially the SME sector. Since the pandemic has severely affected developed countries like the USA and European countries. This dropped the demand for industrial goods and as result, many industrial establishments led to closure in the country. These industries trying to recover from this dire situation. In April 2020 the World Bank illustrates the south Asian context of COVID -19 and its impact. As per the World Bank observation, the COVID-19 has severely affected the low-income group people like workers in the informal sector working in hotels and hospitality industry, retail, transport sector, etc. (World Bank 2020).

When we trying to focus on the positive impacts of COVID-19, the important question arises what are the positive impacts of COVID-19 on the supply chain in India? There is a theoretical perspective with method functionalism or functional perspective and this method has been utilized to analyzing is a communicable disease spreading out very fast through close human contact in day-to-day social relationships. Certain sections consider this virus as a man-made virus but no conclusive evidence is on record as to who created it and for what purpose? The death rates are changing from country to country and the USA and European countries are highly affected by COVID -19. The death toll is very high in Italy (13%) Sri Lanka (3.7%) and India (2.8%) approximately (www.world meters,info/coronavirus/counts 2020).

## **Positive Impacts**

The positive impacts of covid-19 are as given in the following-

(A) People have adopted pandemic situations and coronavirus behaves protocols. They also understand what the ideal social behavior is in a similar situation with social distancing.

(B) They adjusted themselves to a situation while contemplating the difference between a normal situation and a pandemic situation,

(C) As a part of social integration, human groups and communities engaged in a high level of social conscience to face different opportunities. Thus everyone compels to live a common lifestyle of sharing and caring for others, especially sick and old age persons.

(D) Medical facilities or system in any country has been improved to sustainable levels to face a pandemic situation. They understood the existing gaps in the medical system, especially in India. The Government of India established a “PM Cares Fund” to strengthen the medical infrastructure. The fund has been utilized in the up-gradation of health care and pharmaceutical facilities with funding relevant research. During the COVID -19 period, the Government of India purchased medical equipment like ventilators and oximeters. PPE kits etc & established oxygen plants in hospitals through the PM care fund.

(E) The hegemonic world power has changed and a new hegemonic power relationship is possible without military conditions and many economic and social costs. It seems that the USA may lose the hegemonic power to be replaced by China and in that case, China will achieve long-term goals. Recently, the USA announced its intentions to withdraw its investment from China. Under these circumstances South Asian Countries especially India can offer better economic policies to attract US investment in India. This could help improve supply chain prices and efficiency in South Asian Countries.

(F) The emerging new hegemonic power may extend its support to the developing and poorer countries, which creates competition between China, USA and India to support the South East Asian countries. The new world order may be a novel experience for the countries and their citizens.

(G) There are so many discoveries and innovations that have been done in all affected sectors or spheres in national, regional and global contexts. Most of these are medical, environmental, industry and socio-cultural related. These discoveries and innovations will help to manage the supply chain in India.

(H) The potential would be in domestic production and services to maintain locally produced lifestyles rather than adapting to modernity. People have reposed their trust in many local level trades and business firms rather than depending on super market systems. These trends strengthen the supply chain network at national and regional levels.

(I) Domestic production has increased in terms of cottage-level agricultural practices including small-scale handicrafts productions. The market demand has reduced to some extent and it has also caused negative effects on international trade.

(J) New ideological constructions in many critical subject disciplines such as medicines, economics, political science, sociology, psychology, robotic science, etc. Hence research and development activities have expanded in every country.

(K) Development in medical tool kits and skills to deliver social engineering services also increased through supply chain network and management of sick and general public

(L) People getting used to doing some optional analysis and adopting optimum use of resources, economizing resources and sustainable approaches to satisfy their need structure. These trends recognize the supply chain networks at national and regional levels.

(M) The public has developed a positive attitude toward the special duties performed by various essential services in society especially health workers, social workers, police and armed forces who are involved in quarantine processes. However, there should be very efficient supply chains to maintain their services in optimum operations which is necessary to society, particularly in India.

(N) Reduction in the environmental pollution in the world regional and national context. Mainly air, sound and water pollution have been reduced. There are some studies conducted and revealed the pollution level has reduced drastically in all these three sectors.

(O) The upper class of society may be formed further philanthropic ideas which affect the supply chain networks and should capture the demands effectively.

(P) Based on their experience in the management of COVID-19, some countries have amended their specific legislation, particularly trading contracts amongst regional countries and new trading pacts have also been formulated.

(Q) Heavy utilization of the internet for sharing ideas, new knowledge, online classes, webinars, etc filtering knowledge gaps, etc. This has opened a new opportunity to the investors in technologies with the set up of new infrastructure-enabled online classes/works.

(R) Returned migrants with less or poor financial resources got jobs in the primary sectors and government-sponsored schemes like MGNREGA. Therefore will be a high supply in the labor market in the country, This situation has impacted the new formation of production and supply chain networks.

(S) The government is successful in managing the COVID -19 pandemic situation and stable political order in society. As result, the BJP has repeated its government in four states and enjoying another term in power.

(T) To curb the COVID -19 more research is required to discover the new vaccines and medical strategies that are more effective to manage the patients. When more new vaccines are discovered then the demand for these new vaccines will be increased and a new supply chain network will be established within the health sector.

Therefore, the positive effects are moderate and some of the effects are short-lived and many others are long-term.COVID-19 tends to spread rapidly in many countries and there are insufficient health and socio-economic reserves especially networks to provide to address the needs of the epidemic situation in these countries. In India, it was not easy to control the epidemic. It is very clear that any society with high social divisions has to face the worst effects.

The negative impacts on families, communities, nations, regions and the world is holding them back in any sector or socio-economic and political context. A few factors that cause adverse effects have been identified such as illness or COVID-19 epidemic, deaths, social isolation, the time to get home and the closure of all public services and the global network in the production, trade, network supply chain, transportation, social media and political network.

### **Negative Impacts**

This paper has therefore given equal importance to the negative impacts of COVID-19 on local, regional and global contexts based on the situation that emerged during the COVID-19 period.

(A) The epidemic has spread as a global epidemic that has caused fear, oppression, discrimination and reduced social media.

(B) Health and medical systems especially the biomedical system has taken their maximum efforts but the health care system itself is affected due to various condition in nature. Thus, there were many deaths reported through the biomedical system has made an enormous effect.

(C) High rates of deaths due to various illnesses and complications of disease occurred among the patients, especially the elder people who were affected by COVID-19.

(D) Impossible tools are challenges to the medical staff, paramedical staff, social workers and health administrations at local, domestic and global levels. The World Health Organization(WHO)is the primary entity followed by other United Nations(UN) agencies that are re-portable during a regional or global pandemic situation.

(E) Some countries such as Italy, Spain, the USA, China and a few other European countries have faced a much higher disintegration in all subsystems of

society. Thus, the social system needs a complete reorganization and integration into service.

(F) The disintegration of family relationships and close relationships with relatives, neighbors, different communities, etc. Some countries have led to civil strife and domestic violence in the family.

(G) Loss of knowledge, experience and services of the elderly may mean that the next generation will not be able to show them for their betterment and improvement.

(H) Disruptions of schools, universities and vocational education segments where they have to seek certain optional strategies to cover up their educational goals, especially they have to face some irreversible gaps in their education. All supply chain networks in the education field have been interrupted.

(I) Some people have faced various kinds of stress, social stigma and depression conditions due to the malfunctions of the social system.

(J) The people may not believe in superstitious powers in god and hesitate to accept religious belief systems.

(K) Disruptions in the production of primary and secondary items in society especially issues in the production of primary items have led to social unrest in society. Less demand and supply chain networks have aggravated the existing unrest level.

(L) Many people have lost their jobs and incomes due to COVID-19 in the formal and informal sectors of society.

(M) Certain social classes have displayed their egoistic ideologies at the time of accumulating primary or essential goods and services.

(N) Global economic recession and increase in primary level in society results in the financial crisis such as a decline in monetary values, share market values and business change in supply chain networks and purchasing power of the people.

(O) The pandemic situation will directly influence Sustainable Developments Goals (SDGs) defined to be achieved by 2030. Since some countries may not allocate financial resources to meet the country-specific targets.

### **Conclusion**

Considering these positive and negative impacts, it is clear that the COVID-19 has had both positive and negative impacts on nations, regions and the world, especially in South Asia. However, other countries such as Italy, Spain and the USA as well as China and several European countries have been badly affected so far. According to WHO data, In India from March 2020, there have been 43,138,399 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 5,24,459 deaths occurred. Take advantage of

the upgrade to enjoy a much higher pace with a new set of attitudes in the development plan. Indian firms are focused on commonly and using chains to eliminate gaps in providing normal business services, The COVID-19 epidemic is leading to a major disruption of the supply chain due to the unpredictable risks posed by government-imposed restrictions that adversely affect the normal operation of firms. Many firms have experienced major setbacks such as time delays. However, the government has lifted many of the restrictions imposed by the firms of importance and firms have made concerted efforts to recover quickly from the disruptions of the supply chain.

### **References**

1. Luhmann, N. (1995). *Social systems*. Stanford University Press: (Google Scholar).
2. Parsons, T. (1951). *The social system*. Free Press: New York. (Google Scholar).
3. (2020). World. [www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2020/04/12/india-covid-19-health-impacts](http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2020/04/12/india-covid-19-health-impacts).
4. World Health Organization/Health topics/Corona virus disease/covid-19.
5. (2020). Worldometers.info. [www.worldometers.info/corona-virus/#countries](http://www.worldometers.info/corona-virus/#countries).
6. <https://www.mondaq.com/india/operational-impacts-and-strategy/987330/impact-of-covid-19-on-supply-chain>.
7. <https://www.aima.in/management-tv/details/the-impact-of-covid-on-the-indian-economy>.