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ECONOMIC DISTRESS DURING COVID-19

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Abstract:

COVID 19, the name which destroy everything in 2020 whether it is countries economic, education and so on. The entire world is in the clutch of COVID 19 and it is a virus called Corona virus. The dissemination of the virus is so colossal that it compelled the World Health Organisation (WHO) to declare it as pandemic. The outbreak of the virus has unprecedented implications on the global economy. Severe economic burden and grave consequences have to be borne by the Indian industries in this backdrop of declining economic situation due to corona virus. Thus, this article is intended to study the repercussions of corona virus on different sectors of Indian economy and to highlight the reasons for which India can be benefitted in the post pandemic period and mainly to specify the business survival strategies which is the key to overcome this tough situation.

KEY WORDS : COVID19, Economy, India, Pandemic, GST, Impact of Pandemic Globally

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INTRODUCTION

The outbreak of Novel Corona virus disease is a grave menace to the entire world affecting millions of people. Besides being detrimental to human health, it also have negative repercussions on the global business world roiling the entire economic system and upending trade and commerce. The outburst of the diseases was first identified in Wuhan, china in December 2019. World Health Organizations (WHO) has been thoroughly monitoring and assessing its global hazards, thus declaring it as a Public Health Emergency of international concern on 30th January 2020. The virus started disseminating at an unprecedented rate in different countries across the globe compelling WHO to proclaim it as pandemic on 11th March 2020. Now the whole world is grappling with this useable pernicious enemy. Most of the countries are under lockdown and everything including normal life, social and economic conditions seem to be grinding to a halt. In India, the first case of corona virus disease was reported in Kerala on January 30, 2020. Multiple cases were than reported in different cities in India. Hence, the Government of India took necessary action by announcing lockdown in every corner of the country on 24th March 2020. The metropolises of Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmadabad, Kolkata, Chennai are densely populated which has given rise to a spurt in cases of covid-19 and these cities are the engines for growth and development of Indian economy. The pandemic has led to socioeconomic disruption, inhibiting the growth of entire economic environment.

Thus in this article, an attempt is made to identify the potential impacts of corona virus on different sectors of Indian economy also highlighting the business strategies that are necessary for business sustainability to grapple with the present scenario. This lockdown plays a huge role in business field because a business is the only field through people are running their families and this is the field which takes our country towards development. Basic of business is our labours, labours are the shoulders of business or any factory or so on. This business affects our people because we lacking in medical facilities still we don't have the vaccine of this pandemic disease. Due to lack of medical facilities it's our duty to take precaution to save ourselves and government is also doing the same thing while doing lockdown. It is difficult to provide all the facilities of safety to the employees so that's why our business is close for a period of time. Due to this lockdown many families suffers a lot some of them not getting proper food, some of them not getting proper education. These are those who earn on daily basis. The crisis has also raised concerns over anti-competitive practices such as price gouging. Companies are facing various difficulties due to the COVID-19 crisis and these unprecedented challenges may lead to companies resorting to some form of cooperation that may not be permissible under the Competition Act, 2002 (Competition Act). This may pose challenges for enterprises which are involved in helping the Government overcome the impact of COVID-19 by ensuring supplies of essential commodities, medicines and testing equipment to the end users. For instance, some pharmaceuticals companies are coming together to help each other to ensure a smooth supply of medicines and medical equipment. While these efforts of enterprises are much needed in these times, they may have implications under the Competition Act.

OBJECTIVE

The whole business world is in the clutches of corona virus the impact of virus being severe the companies need to deal with the situation by framing proper strategy in order to survive this hard time. Therefore the objectives of the studies are:

- To highlight the impact of corona virus on the different factors of the economy.
- To state a reason for which India one of the emerging economics in the world can gain importance in the global market in the post pandemic period.
- To specify the strategies that the global businesses should adopt in order to cope with the effect of corona virus and to survive in this tough situation.

SCOPE

We have discussed that how this pandemic disease COVID – 19 effects the economy of country and this is about third phase of COVID-19 in this research paper.

LIMITATION

Study is based on fact and circumstances as available till the date of conclude this paper. All information and data are available as per current situation as materialized. Impact of the novel corona virus called as COVID-19 a global pandemic may very time to time. Study carried out on the basis of Third phase of lockdown. Hence result may very on the basis of lockdown period, number of infected cases, recovery rate, death rate, government policies as decided time to time etc.

HYPOTHESIS

We need to develop our country before others so, it is the duty of our government and citizen of country to do the work which takes our country towards success and this happens if the people of same country start using the products of their own country only. Country should start manufacturing their own products so that citizen of that country buy the products of their own country and increase the economics of the country.

STRUCTURE OF THE PAPER

RESEARCH QUESTION

- ❖ Does this COVID-19 affect economy?
- ❖ Do we some certain precaution to save our country from pandemic diseases?
- ❖ Do we have certain business strategy?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Study is descriptive nature having quantitative as well as qualitative merits. Study discussions about the possible reasons behind the COVID-19 a global pandemic, along with impact on Indian economy and Goods and Services Taxes in India. To find the facts only secondary data is being used as available. Entire study based on documentary analysis. Secondary data includes various books, research papers, journals, newspapers, reports of diversified agencies, web contents etc.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 IN ECONOMY

❖ . INDIAN APPROACH

According to CCI there is supply caused by chains of COVID 19 and need to coordinate certain activities to deal with the adverse effects of COVID-19 and ensure fair and continuous distribution of products. The CCI advisory mentions that the Competition Act has in-built safeguards to protect businesses from sanctions. It mentions that Section 19(3) of the Competition Act enables the CCI to have due regard, amongst others, to the accrual of benefits to consumers, improvement in production or distribution of goods or provision of services and promotion of technical, scientific and economic development by means of production or distribution of goods or provision of service. CCI has against opportunistic collaborations by enterprises in seeking advantage in the time of crisis and against collaborating to overcome the effects of the crisis in the larger public interest. India is the second largest country in terms of population so the domestic demand in India is very high it also has a huge market. The average age is 29years years so there is a presence of huge youth population in India there for the availability of workforce is high so the labour is cheap in India. India is the world's fifth largest economy according to the nominal GDP and third largest in sense of purchasing power parity. The pandemic outbreak has got in the way of Indian economy but the form of opportunity that India will get is the reliability crisis from China. The world seems to depend on China some of the countries

even have express their opinion regarding desisting there trading relationship with the China. China's discomfort can turn into India's comfort as the turnmoil caused by corona virus originated in China set the stage for more foreign investment in India which is one of the emerging economies in India. As per 2019 research, India has been slowly climbing up the international hierarchy, increasing its global influence en route to emerging as one of the system's premier great powers. Along with China's spectacular rise over the last four decades, India's own remarkable progress encapsulates the current global shift of economic power from Europe and North America to Asia. Together, these trends herald the true beginning of the 'Asian century', whereby big Asian powers will gain the capability to dominate, dictate, and ultimately define the contours of international affairs. Driving India's ascent in contemporary global politics has been its burgeoning economic success. Averaging a growth rate of 6.5 per cent per year since 1990 has allowed India to overtake a range of established major economies in the last decade, including Japan, Germany, and Russia. With a GDP of \$10.5 billion in 2018, India is now the world's third largest economy after China and the US, with many longer-term prognoses projecting it to become the second-largest within the next 20 years.

GLOBAL APPROACH

Around 30 countries stop sharing their borders with other country due to which there is huge impact on import and export products and due to this tourism also goes in loss. These are the reason why most of the countries suffer from economy loss. Due to these COVID-19 countries like China, USA also suffers economy loss. In four weeks, 22 million Americans have filed for unemployment benefits. This is the highest number of unemployment which record till today. To understand COVID-19's hit on the economy, consider its effect on different industries. Consumption makes up 70% of America's gross domestic product (GDP), but consumption has slumped as businesses close and as households hold off on major purchases as they worry about their finances and their jobs. Investment makes up 20% of GDP, but businesses are putting off investment as they wait for clarity on the full cost of COVID-19. Arts, entertainment, recreation, and restaurants constitute 4.2% of GDP. With restaurants and movie theatres closed, this figure will now be closer to zero until the quarantines are lifted. Manufacturing makes up 11% of U.S. GDP, but much of this will be disrupted, too, because global supply chains have been obstructed by factory closures and because companies are shutting down factories in anticipation of reduced demand. Ford and GM, for example, have announced temporary closures of car factories. Germany has been ravaged by a global health emergency that has left devastation in its wake. It is facing the worst recession in its post-war history, with rising unemployment and collapsing exports and manufacturing output. The mood among Germany's captains of industry is bleak.

Several jurisdictions such as the United States, the European Union and the United Kingdom recognising that the anti-trust laws may impede necessary cooperation between businesses have taken pro-active steps and issued guidelines and directions. The regulators seem to be concerned about the potential advantages taken during these unprecedented times for the supply of essential products. The trend seems to be to allow coordinated conduct which increases efficiency so long as such coordination is undertaken to address concerns arising from COVID-19. The guidelines and directions issued by regulators under these jurisdictions seem to suggest that unless there are opportunistic tendencies to take advantage of the current crisis, the regulators may not challenge collaborative activities undertaken by businesses in response to the pandemic.

COVID-19, THE NOVEL PENEDEMIC

No wonder the spread of corona virus has shaken up the entire world taking lives of many. What's controversial here is that if the virus was an Act Of God or merely a man made virus. The virus was originated from Wuhan lab, China. Coronavirus is not an act of god because it is Manmade; this spread due to Wuhan, China because they are doing some experiment with such kind of viruses in their lab and reported for the first time on 31st December 2019. Act of God is an act which caused naturally like floods, earthquake, etc. and this Act of God is defined in English court as; there are a limited number of cases where 'act of god' has been consider the meaning which broadly defined as follows. An 'act of god' must be exclusively the consequences of natural causes, be of an extraordinary nature and such that it would not be anticipated or provided against by the party seeking to rely on it. But in this case this is the virus which spreading from Wuhan Virology lab where the coronavirus outbreak may have originated. Coronavirus first discovered in 1930s, when acute respiratory infection of domesticated chicken was shown to be caused by infections bronchitis virus. In 1931 described a new respiratory infection of chickens in North Dakota. But now this corona virus becomes novel due to negligence of China. They knew that this will going to affect the people so that's why they are hiding from the other countries and they even stop that doctor who is explaining the reality about the coronavirus. And this becomes pandemic because of them only. Before this also so many countries deal with this coronavirus but they did in limit but this time this is done by the China, without thinking about the other countries just for their benefit they did their best with their experiment without due care and attention. And this shows that how negligent are they towards their work. And this coronavirus got the name of COVID-19 by the World Health Organization (WHO) on February 11, 2019 for the disease caused by the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2. And this is spreading due to contact and through coughing and sneezing so that's why people are using masks to protect themselves. Till today there is no vaccine of this so the only option is staying away from the people. And according to me this is not the Act of God because if

this same happens by eating bat or any other animal than we can say it as a act of god but this happens due to scientists of Wuhan University they are doing experiment on bat with human. So that's the burden of proof lies upon the China but they are not able to give the clear justification about their work. They knew that due to them only this COVID-19 became pandemic and now they don't have anything to prove themselves right or if this is an Act of God than burden of proof don't lies upon them.

Imposing section 144 Code of Criminal Procedure is justified with the people of India because today's cases of COVID-19 in India are 50,348 and we can take example of other countries like Pakistan, America, China etc. Pakistan impose lockdown only for 14 days and after that the patient of COVID-19 is 27,474 and total population is 1.22 crores while comparing with India, the number of cases is 50,348 and total population is 1.33 billion so we can easily see the benefit of imposing section 144 Code of Criminal Procedure in India till today. And the other countries are China and America who impose the lockdown when the number of cases of COVID-19 increases. So imposing section 144 is justifiable in India. India's medical system is also not so develop because there are limited ventilators, ICU, hospitals so if COVID-19 patient increase than we are not able to handle the patients. And due to corona virus our doctors are also losing their lives, if this lockdown not imposed than we lost too much doctors. Or if this lockdown not imposed than our economy goes down because daily new cases of COVID-19 comes out. If we do not proceed with the lockdown, the rate of unemployment will go up. The implementation of section 144 Code of Criminal Procedure is important for the people of India to prevent a danger to human life Health and safety and to ultimately show down the spread of COVID-19. As we know in our country there are all types of people who think about themselves only because when people knew about this corona virus than also they are moving out of the house, than our government takes this lockdown more serious so that no more people killed because of this virus. Than government impose this lockdown all over the country so that people protect from this pandemic COVID-19 and when people start violating this section 144 than government gave the order of laathi charge so that because of them no other person suffer from this virus so according to me imposing this lockdown is like giving a new life to our country. Earlier also we have lots of pandemic diseases like Cholera, bubonic plague, smallpox, and influenza are some of the brutal killers in human history, has killed between 300-500 million people in its 12,000 year existence and in India around 12 million died due to this bubonic plague and after that also government not able to do anything and more and more people are died so imposing this section 144 of Code of Criminal Procedure is great idea of government. Imposing this lockdown is so beneficial for aged and minors because as we heard that this virus is affecting more to the aged people because their immune system is not so strong and same happens with the minors also. So in my point of view this lockdown save the lives a lot.

And due to this lockdown people are able to getting the medical facility easily because during this pandemic COVID-19 government provides the facility as fast as they can. Government made some of the isolation centre also to protect the people who suffering from COVID-19. Due to this lockdown the patients also getting the ambulance on time because there is no traffic no nothing so indirectly lockdown is also beneficial for medical system also. In lockdown people are not allowed to move out from their houses so they are safe while staying at home and made themselves quarantine at home only so that they can protect themselves. Government not only just impose the lockdown, they also provide all the facility to the public like providing grocery items, medical items at home only so that they stay at home happily and for motivating them government also giving a speech time to time. Earlier in the year 1897, the bubonic plague was identified in what was the Bombay, an Indian civil servant of British origin introduced the Epidemic Disease Bill in the council of the Governor- General of India at what was the Calcutta the sole purpose of the bill was to prevent the spread of deadly epidemic diseases. It is necessary to bring about a slighter stench to the legislation. The Epidemic Disease Act is, with no doubt the reminiscent of various standards the colonist from British era has applied.

Although, the enactment of the act has been showing it's antiquity since 123 years being an act with only two-pages long, and that it has only five sections, with the outbreak and continuous spread of the corona virus around the globe, many various have had to make changes in law of pre-constitution vintage, the Epidemic Disease Act of 1897.prior to the outbreak, the law maker been promoting all their trust to the subsequent Act and dealt with spread of deadly epidemic. While our government is applying two very important acts as in term of such outbreak namely "Disaster Management Act" and in "Epidemic Disease Act, 1897"our country despite of that so as to control the outbreak of the corona virus needs a better health legislation for even more better mitigation of such outbreak as in the act is, as mentioned earlier, a two-page-four section document which define neither a dangerous epidemic disease" nor an "epidemic". Scope of judicial review, it's about time that a new public health law needs to be introduced or stench in legislation of the colonial act, the Epidemic Disease Act,1897. During the time of such pandemic, lots of fake news has flooded all over the internet, bringing fear, panic and nightmares in the lives of the people. The Supreme Court strictly made it clear enough that the media should not publish unverified news capable of causing panic. When fake news was found allegedly provoking the ex-mass movement of migrant workers in various places during the national lockdown in place to curb the spread of the Novel Corona virus (COVID-19), the Supreme Court took serious action. The migration of large number of labourers working in the cities was triggered by panic created by fake news that the lockdown would continue for more than 3months. Such panic disease migration has caused much suffering to those who believed and acted on such news. And even, some has worth their

lives too. After such series of serious occurrences, the bench decided that media is expected to only circulate relevant news relying on official information released by the government and in particular, expects that the media (print, electronic or social) to maintain a strong sense of responsibility and ensure that unverified news capable of causing panic is not to be entertained.

The circulation of such fake news did not end here but again, there was news as to the extension of financial year which was claimed to be fake by the ministry of finance. It was decided by a division bench of the Madras High Court that a special committee is to be constituted to work into circulation of newspaper, magazines etc. to counter fake journalists and press persons. The court who ordered that the credentials of the press must be verified before issuing identity cards, people having criminal background who claim to be press and indulge in criminal activities using it as a shield. And nowadays everyone getting updated by the social media only because they don't have any other option so whatever the media showing to the people, people are watching and listening to them only so indirectly one anchor of the news hits the mind of thousands of people. So the media showing those news or things which helps them to increase their TRP. The name of COVID-19 become more famous because of this newspaper, news etc. even media also not sure about the total number of patients but what they heard from other they transfer that news to us. And when they know about the fact than they change their view of point easily by saying that, this is the latest news of this case or that and this will affect the people's mind. So indirectly thousands of people depending on one anchor and then they setting their mind on any topic or make that point real in their mind so this is our fault of trusting blindly on someone. So this is our duty not to depend on fake news we should use our brain before trusting someone so that we can know the fact that what actually going on actually and this is the duty of those person also who is giving such kind of news to the people so that most of the population know about the fact of the country.

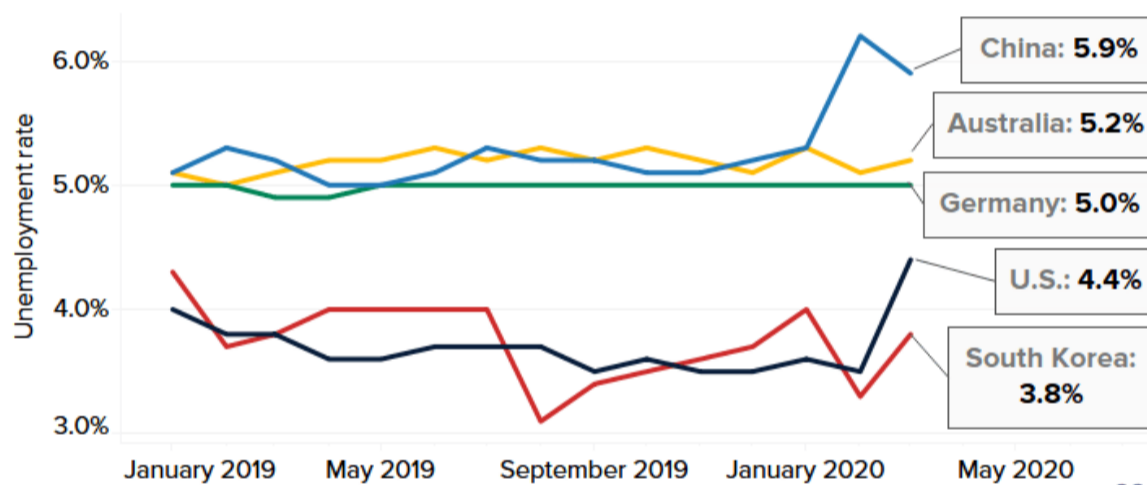
IMPACT OF COVID-19 IN ECONOMY

- There is huge rise in unemployment

This graph is showing that how much unemployment raise within a year and how much. These are some country who lots of loss in their economy and one o them is INDIA also many of the Indian citizen or workers lost their job. In India workers are the only shouldered of the business but in this lockdown workers are the only people who suffer more. They are working on contract basis or on daily wages but after this lockdown they didn't have any work to do.

Coronavirus pandemic hit jobs

Lines show unemployment rates in selected economies



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Bureau of Statistics of China, Deutsche Bundesbank, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Korea, Refinitiv

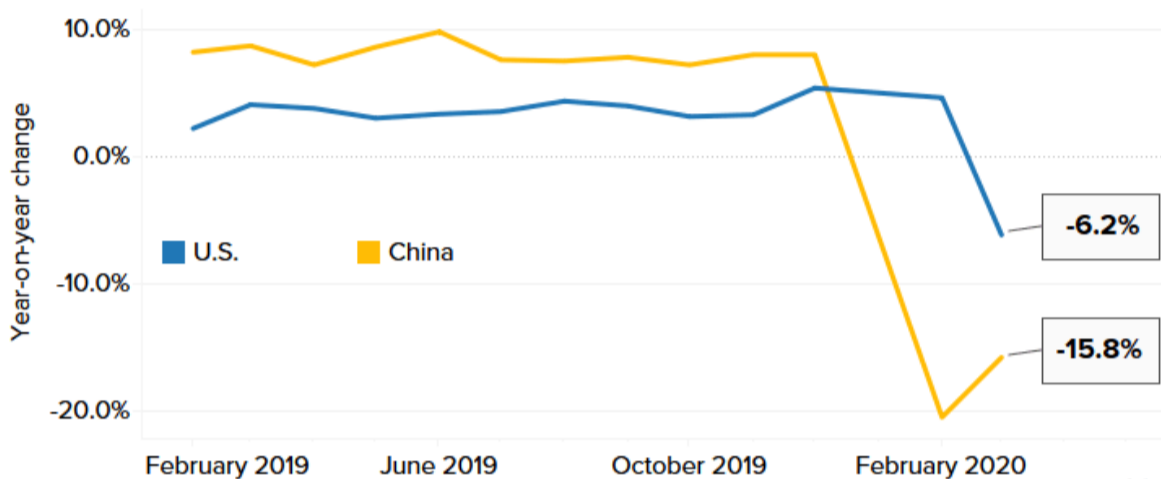


- Services industry hit hard³

The services industry is a major source of growth and employment for many countries, including the U.S. and China— two of the world’s largest economies and consumer markets.

Plunge in retail sales as Covid-19 spreads

Lines show the year-on-year percentage change in sales of all consumer goods



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, National Bureau of Statistics of China, Refinitiv



But both countries reported sharp declines in retail sales as lockdown measures during the pandemic forced many stores to shut and kept consumers at home. A surge in online sales reported by some retailers, such as Amazon, failed to stem the overall fall.⁴

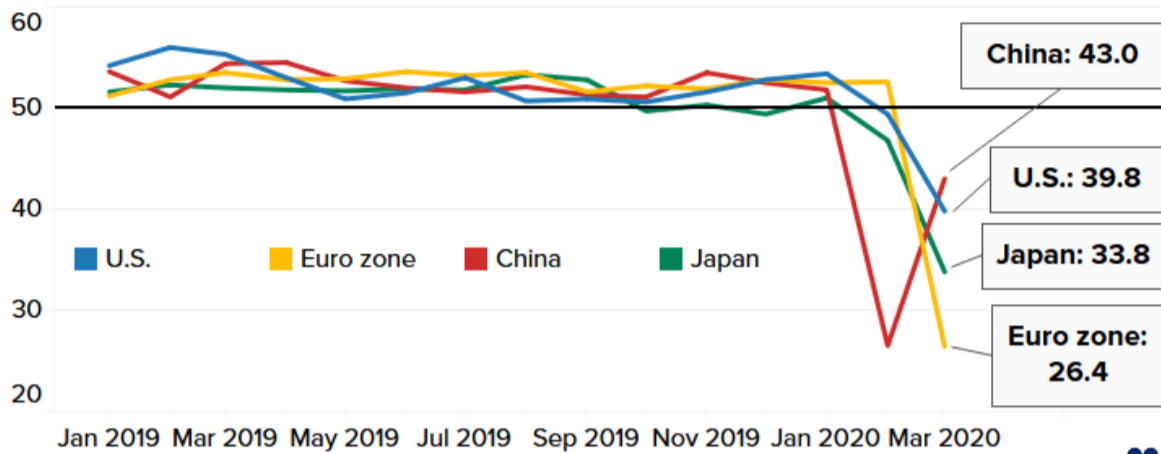
- Economists warned that consumers may not resume spending even after lockdown measures are lifted. That’s evident in the “slow improvement” in retail sales in China even after the country allowed a gradual reopening of businesses, said analysts from Oxford Economics.

³ <https://www.cnbc.com/2020/04/24/coronavirus-pandemics-impact-on-the-global-economy-in-7-charts.html>

⁴ <https://www.cnbc.com/2020/04/24/coronavirus-pandemics-impact-on-the-global-economy-in-7-charts.html>

Services activity in major economies

Lines show the Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), which is an indicator of economic activity. A reading above 50 indicates expansion while below 50 represents contraction



SOURCE: IHS Markit, Caixin, au Jibun Bank, Refinitiv



The slow improvement in household spending underpins our view that, globally, consumers are unlikely to rush back to the shops as soon as restrictions are lifted,” they wrote in a report.

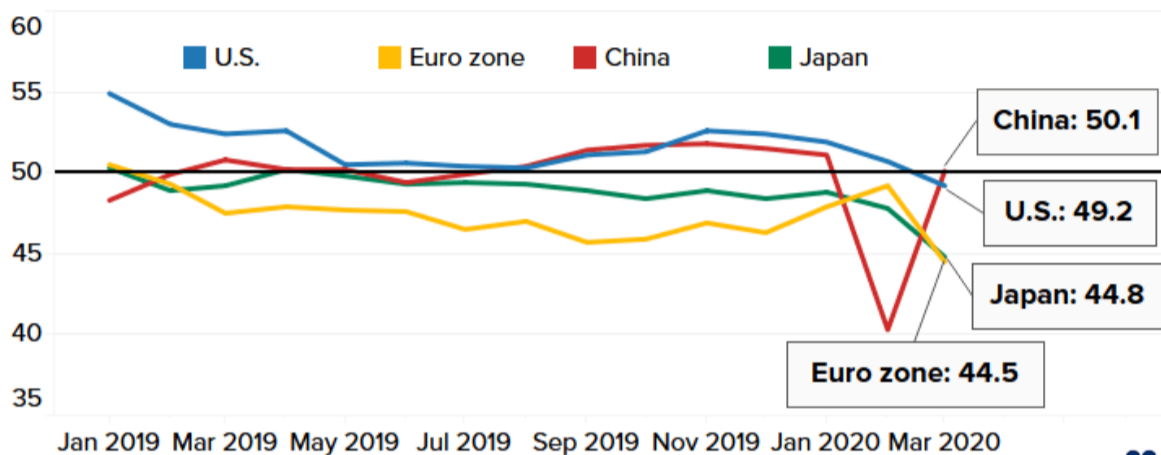
A broader hit to the services industry has been observed globally, with businesses in the transportation, real estate, and travel and tourism sectors experiencing some of the largest declines in activity so far, according to IHS Markit.

Slump in manufacturing activity

- Manufacturers, already weighed down by the U.S.-China trade war in the last two years, have once again come under pressure as the coronavirus spreads around the world.

Manufacturing in major economies

Lines show the Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), which is an indicator of economic activity. A reading above 50 indicates expansion while below 50 represents contraction



SOURCE: IHS Markit, Caixin, au Jibun Bank, Refinitiv



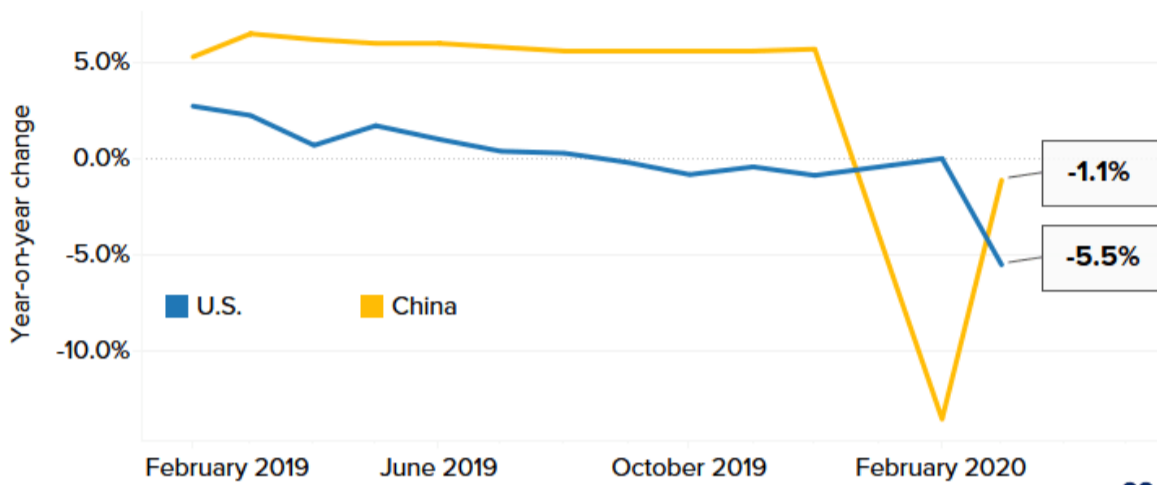
The Covid-19 pandemic first hit manufacturers outside China that rely on factories in the Asian economic giant for materials and parts — also known as “intermediate goods” — to make their own products. But Chinese factories suspended operations for longer than expected as authorities worked to contain the virus.⁵

As more countries impose lockdown measures, a greater number of manufacturing firms were hit. Some were forced to temporarily shut down, while those that remain open faced restrictions in getting their supply of intermediate goods and materials.

⁵ <https://www.cnbc.com/2020/04/24/coronavirus-pandemics-impact-on-the-global-economy-in-7-charts.html>

Coronavirus impact on factory output

Lines show the year-on-year percentage change in industrial production



SOURCE: U.S. Federal Reserve, National Bureau of Statistics of China, Refinitiv



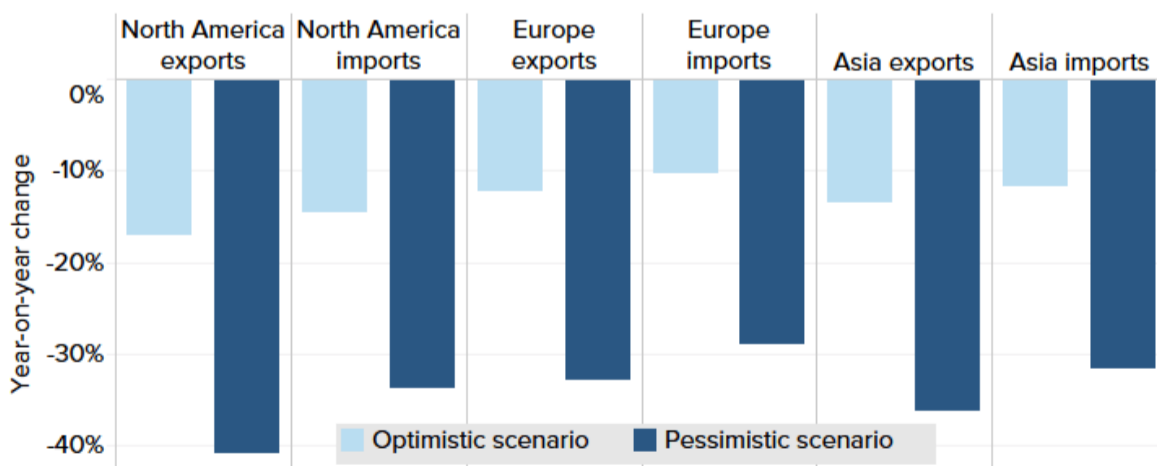
On top of that, a reduction in demand for goods exacerbated the challenges that manufacturers face. As a result, factories across the U.S. to Europe and Asia have reported declines in output over the past month.

Another bad year for trade

Global trade, which was already slowing in 2019, is expected to be weighed down further this year.

Expected decline in global merchandise trade

World Trade Organization forecasts exports and imports volume to fall in 2020



SOURCE: World Trade Organization forecasts (April 2020)



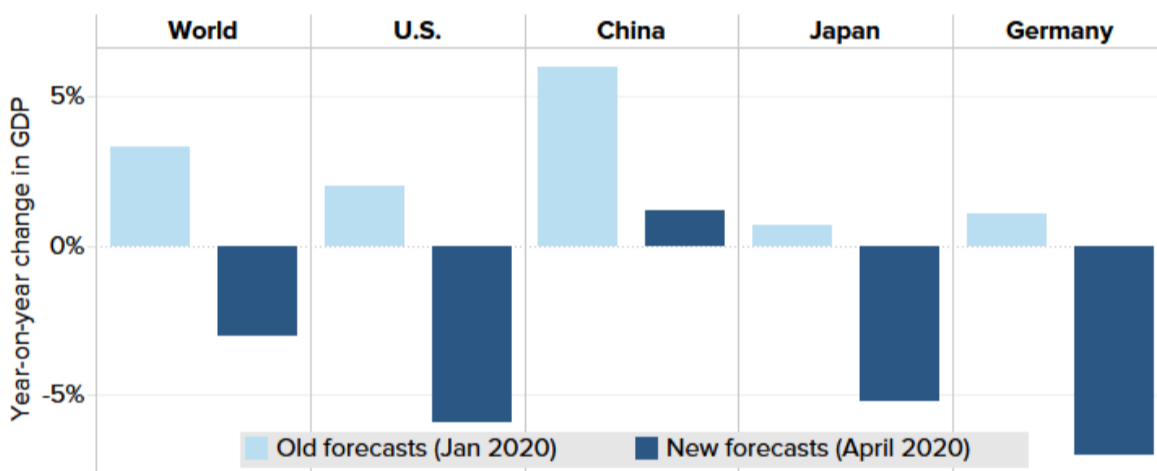
The World Trade Organization, in its latest forecast this month, said global trade volume could plummet by 12.9% or 31.9% this year — depending on the trajectory of the global economy. “Under both scenarios, all regions will suffer double-digit declines in exports and imports in 2020,” the WTO said.

Global economy to shrink in 2020

The coronavirus pandemic’s hit to economic activity has led many institutions to slash their forecasts for the global economy. The International Monetary Fund, whose assessment of the economy is widely followed, expects the global economy to shrink by 3% this year. Only a handful of economies — such as China and India — are expected to grow in 2020, IMF said.

Economic forecasts downgraded for 2020

The International Monetary Fund cut its GDP projections for all regions



SOURCE: IMF World Economic Outlook (April 2020)



While the fund has penciled in a rebound of 5.8% growth next year, it said that recovery is “only partial as the level of economic activity is projected to remain below the level we had projected for 2021, before the virus hit⁶.”

“The cumulative loss to global GDP over 2020 and 2021 from the pandemic crisis could be around 9 trillion dollars, greater than the economies of Japan and Germany, combined,” Gopinath, the fund’s chief economist, wrote.

⁶ <https://www.cnbc.com/2020/04/24/coronavirus-pandemics-impact-on-the-global-economy-in-7-charts.html>

SOME OF THE RELIEF PACKAGE WHICH PROVIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR THE POOR CITIZEN

1. Payout given to 8.69 crore farmers under PM-KISAN will be front-loaded.
2. Wages under MGNREGA to be hiked to Rs 202 from Rs 182, which would mean an additional Rs 2,000 to every worker.
3. Three crore poor senior citizens, widows, disabled to get one-time ex-gratia amount of Rs 1,000 in two instalments.
4. 20 crore women Jan Dhan account holders will get an ex-gratia amount of Rs 500 per month for three months.
5. Women in 8.3 crore below-poverty-line families covered under Ujjwala scheme will get free cylinders for three months.
6. Doubling collateral-free loan amount to Rs 20 lakh for women in self-help groups. Seven crore households to benefit through 63 lakh self-help groups.
7. Government will pay provident fund contribution for both employer and employee for three months. This would cover those establishments which have up to 100 employees and 90 percent employees earn less than Rs 15,000 per month, benefiting 80 lakh workers.
8. Provident fund scheme regulations to be amended to allow non-refundable advance of 75 percent of amount in account or three months of wages, whichever is lower. To benefit 4.8 crore workers.
9. To direct state government to utilise Rs 31,000 crore under the Building and Other Construction Workers Fund to support 3.5 crore construction sector workers.
10. The government will provide medical insurance cover of Rs 50 lakh per person to those at front-lines of fighting the virus. This would cover doctors, nurses, paramedical staff, sanitation and ancillary workers.

BUSINESS SURVIVAL STRATEGIES

Almost every company, school, and colleges in short all type of business goes in loss only because of this pandemic COVID-19. Now it become challenging for the companies to maintain themselves and their employees. The firms which are small they suffer more loss and for them it is difficult to start from basic. The ripple effect of this shutdown will have a key impact on India's economy, as all business sectors get affected resulting in low revenue generation due to an eventual halt/slump on the sale of products and services. It is expected that India's growth rate in FY20-21 will be down to 2% from a range of 4.7%-5.2% as was predicted earlier by agency ICRA. Now companies have to take more precaution before starting any firm, factory or business. We can see that how some of the factories affecting the people.

VIZVAG CASE

This is the case of R .R. Venkatapuram Village of the Gopalapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India. This is industrial accident that occurred at the LG Polymers chemical plant on 7th may 2020 at 3:00 a.m. vapour cloud spread over a radius of around 3km due to which nearby areas and villages affected. Death toll was 11 and more than 1,000people became sick after being exposed to the gas. This happens due to negligence of the company and insufficient maintenance of units storing the styrene monomer.⁷ This happens because this factory is close during the lockdown and we can assume that how many factories are all over the India. Due to such accidents factories have to pay more in the form of compensation to the court as well as to the victims also. This results into loss of such factories. So I suggest such factories have to take more precaution while restarting the chemical work.

Companies or Factories have to take certain precaution before starting their business. They can plan how to restart their business through proper planning, maintenance. So for better start companies have to track current financial metrics and cash flow so that they can maintain themselves according to that. There should proper planning of policies for next 3months, 9 months or 18 months for confidence. Now people who are in different sectors of business they should prepared themselves for all scenarios even now they have idea that how much their business can go in loss so now it is their duty to maintain their firms according to the problem.

We should take certain steps to increase economy of our country and that is:

- The communication between the business and the customers should be transparent because business activities are done combinly so it is better if the company maintains transparency about its operation with the customers, which will also help as the customers will empathize with the company.

⁷Case referred from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Visakhapatnam_gas_leak#:~:text=The%20Visakhapatnam%20gas%20leak%2C%20also,morning%20of%207%20May%202020.

- There should be healthy relationship between the parties in contract so that it goes without saying that some issues can be raised regarding making payments to suppliers during this lockdown.
- Now this is the duty of higher authority to maintain lower authority by guiding them instead of saying them to leave the office because they are poor and they also have some right to life.
- To increase the economy of company we should start buying or using our own products which manufacture in our own country.

CONCLUSION

After this research paper what I learned that “growth first, distribution late” means before distributing anything to the other country first we should develop our country. Like what we are doing, we are in India but using the products of other company and what we are indirectly doing we just increasing their economy rate by purchasing their products. So we should manufacture our product and start using as much we can do.