



# TECNIA INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDIES

**NAAC ACCREDITED GRADE "A" INSTITUTE**

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Covid -19 : Effect on Various Sector  
14 June, 2020 Sunday, 12:00 PM



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Recep Tayyip University  
Turkey



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Prof. Dr. Rakesh Kumar Yadav  
Professor & Head  
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India



## **INSTITUTION'S INNOVATION CELL**

### **REPORT**

<b>EVENT</b>	<b>: Workshop</b>
<b>TOPIC</b>	<b>: COVID-19 EFFECT ON VARIOUS SECTORS</b>
<b>DATE</b>	<b>: 14<sup>th</sup> June'2020</b>
<b>TIME</b>	<b>: 12:00 pm to 2:00 pm</b>
<b>Venue</b>	<b>: Zoom online</b>
<b>Convener</b>	<b>: Dr. Rashmi Gujrati</b>
<b>Co- Convener</b>	<b>: Inderpreet Singh</b>

#### **Objectives**

1. To enrich the participants with the entrepreneurial skills
2. To make the participants understand about the pandemic.
3. To enhance the knowledge and encourage the youngsters to startup their own venture.
4. To make the participants understand about the organizational skills adopted by the young blood to enhance revenue.
5. To make the participants aware about the online modes

#### **About Workshop**

This Workshop was intended to train participants about the pandemic covid-19 with the different methods of entrepreneurial framework to produce quality results from the new entrepreneurs. The key focal point of the workshop was to identify the tools and techniques used by entrepreneurs to uplift business.

The participants have learnt about the type of different modes of enterprises in detail. In workshop complete online guidance was given by resource person. Workshop has enabled them to analyse and interpret the digital marketing opportunities and many more techniques.

### **Resource Person**

The resource person of the workshop were:

- DR. JUSTIN PAUL                      Professor PR university US
- MARINICA SCHIOPU                      Assoc.Prof.University of Craiova Romania
- DR. MANVI PORWAL                      Scientist WHO Wurzburg university Germany
- DR. JOHN UMIT PALABIYIK                      Assoc.Prof. Framingham University US
- DR. SHYAM L KAUSHAL                      Professor Shimla University Shimla
- DR. RAVI KANT                      Professor MJP Rohildkhand University Barielly
- DR. RAKESH KUMAR YADAV                      Professor .IFTM Moradabad
- HAYRI UYGUN                      Professor Recep Tayyip Erdogan University Turkey

### **Speaker 1: JUSTIN PAUL**

- Mr. Paul gives us a brief introduction about the pandemic – covid-19.
- He further added that --
  - Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus.
  - Most people who fall sick with COVID-19 will experience mild to moderate symptoms and recover without special treatment.
- He further informed that COVID-19 affects different people in different ways. Most infected people will develop mild to moderate illness and recover without hospitalization.
- He further stated the effect on various sectors as:
  - The number of coronavirus cases in India rose to 29, including 16 Italians touring through Rajasthan, the government said on Wednesday. The trade impact of the coronavirus epidemic for India is estimated to be about \$348 million. The country now figures among top 15 economies most affected by the manufacturing slowdown in China, says a UN report.

- The impact would depend on the extent of their business with China. The shutdown in China has prohibited import of various components affecting both Indian auto manufacturers and auto component industry.
- He further stated that Almost every sector got affected from the pandemic including aviation where all domestic and international flights got cancelled sports where cancellation of events lead to huge loss to organisers, textile sector, as India depend for its raw material on Chinese textile factories which are shut down, even the revenue of transport sector got affected due to ban on public transport including metros and railways. The government has announced a package of twenty lakh crores to stimulate the economy. Post COVID-19, the focus of the government should be on increasing the employment level, provide financial help to industrial units and streamlining the GST regime to ensure ease of doing business. Each and every country need to find the way of living with corona as the vaccine is not likely to be available for mass use for at least a year or two.

### **Speaker 2: MARINICA SCHIOPU**

- Mr. Schipou informed us about the Major and minor symptoms of covid-19
  - Most common symptoms:
    - ✓ Fever
    - ✓ Dry cough
    - ✓ Tiredness
  - Less common symptoms:
    - ✓ Aches and pains
    - ✓ Sore throat
    - ✓ Diarrhoea
    - ✓ Conjunctivitis
    - ✓ Headache
    - ✓ Loss of taste or smell
    - ✓ A rash on skin, or discolouration of fingers or toes
- He further added that The virus that causes COVID-19 is mainly transmitted through droplets generated when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or exhales. These droplets are too heavy to hang in the air, and quickly fall on floors.
- He further moulded that though India is one of the top formulation drug exporters in the world, the domestic pharma industry relies heavily on import of bulk drugs (APIs and intermediates that give medicines their therapeutic value). India imported around Rs 24,900 crore worth of bulk drugs in FY19, accounting for approximately 40 per cent of

the overall domestic consumption. With India's API imports from China averaging almost 70 per cent of its consumption by value, importers are at the risk of supply disruptions and unexpected price movements.



**Speaker 3: DR. SHYAM L. KAUSHAL**

- **Dr. Kaushal addressed us about the Impact of COVID-19 on the Following Sectors—**

**Unorganized Sector**

This pandemic affected workers of unorganised sector mostly who are daily wager or those working in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and left them jobless, and rapidly increased the unemployment rate, left no alternate income source. Everyone is witnessing their painful migration on foot and cycles to their homes but now some sort of help has been extended by states by way of running some special trains. After lockdown, giving them employment is a very necessary step, lack of which forced them to leave their home. They may not die from corona but will die definitely from starvation.

## **Agriculture and Food Processing**

Agriculture is considered the backbone of the Indian economy. As Inter-state transportation services have shut down, farmers are unable to sell their crops in the market. They are incurring huge losses and forced to throw out their crops. They don't have any other source of income. The poultry sector which is the fastest-growing subsector of the Indian economy has also incurred huge losses due to social media where misinformation has been spread by correlating the infection of COVID-19 with the consumption of meat and poultry products. Though the government is providing a helping hand still their conditions are miserable.

## **E-Commerce**

The government has issued a special advisory for maintaining social distancing to prevent the community transfer of COVID-19 and asked the corporates to allow their employees to work from home. The nationwide lockdown will tremendously affect the operations of the E-commerce industry especially at a time when there is a huge demand for home delivery of goods. Their losses can be recovered if the government brings some policies like loss-making E-commerce companies can get a GST refund and can grant the permission of some operation with restrictions.

## **Education**

Due to the outbreak of the pandemic, most schools and educational institutions have closed down to prevent the transfer of disease among children. Though, we are safeguarding them, this will also negatively impact their academic progress. Now, we need to shift our focus from traditional to the virtual classroom. There are many technology-enabled educational institutions that are providing live classes like byjus, extramarks etc. This pandemic forced the Government to boost edtech sector. COVID-19 has changed the way of learning in the long term. Higher education has also got affected as universities and colleges are shut down, most higher education institutions are not equipped with digital technology. There will be a delay in the admission process, as most of the entrance exams are scheduled around April and May. Despite online education, platforms helped students in learning but if this could continue then there can be seen drastic unemployment in the education sector.

## **Tourism and Hospitality Sector**

The revenue of the tourism sector got down due to a strict ban on both domestic and international flights. Even many tourists got themselves cancelled. Meetings, conferences and major international events got cancelled like mobile world congress, Olympic, Wimbledon, Cannes international film festival and Facebook F8 which lead to huge losses. Earlier there were a huge number of Indian travellers to both domestic and international destinations but now nobody is willing to go anywhere. According to the Indian Association of tour operators, the hotel, aviation

and travel sector together may incur a loss of around 8,500 crores due to the restriction imposed by the Indian government on the movement of flights.

## **Healthcare Industry**

COVID-19 has exposed the vulnerabilities of healthcare systems. As we know that access to healthcare is a fundamental right but the fear of COVID-19 everywhere has in turn affected many people's primary healthcare provisions. This pandemic has made it impossible for pregnant women to visit obstetricians for prenatal checkups and instead of this, opting for telemedicine. Many hospitals are mainly focusing only on COVID-19 patients and due to this, they are ignoring other people who are suffering from some other major problems like cancer and find it difficult to get proper treatment. If this continues, the death rate from corona will be lower than the death rate from other diseases. This pandemic has taught a lesson that temples, statues and museums are not a necessary requirement but the hospital with world-class infrastructure is. Even there can be seen an adverse impact on the profitability of medical device manufacturer who imports consumables, disposables and capital equipment from China.

## **Defence and Security**

The COVID-19 impacted the supply chains and production/manufacturing facilities of defence companies. As they have to depend on different components from different sources located in affected countries. This will lead to a decrease in demand for defence equipment. The current scenario is not even good for business development as we know that many high-value procurement programmes were finalised during defence shows which are now cancelled. Military exercises, which expose foreign equipment and their capabilities to the prospective buyer also affected business development as many countries like the USA, UK have cancelled travel plans, deployments and exercise for troops. Even the assembled equipment which are ready for dispatch are also held up due to the lockdown of airspace. Due to non-dispatchment on time their sales value will substantially reduce which in turn will affect the balance sheet of the manufacturing companies. COVID-19 has taught a lesson to the defence industry that they need to explore the different aspects of risk planning. They need to shift themselves toward technological platforms or start using an unmanned system.

Sector	Disruption severity	Loss estimated (₹ lakh cr)
○ Mining and quarrying	Complete	0.31
○ Manufacturing	Near complete excluding medicines etc	2.16
○ Construction	Complete	1.06
○ Trade, Hotel, transport, communication and services relating to broadcasting	Near complete excluding broadcasting	2.42
○ Financial, real estate and professional services	Near complete except banking and healthcare services	2.81
○ Total		8.76

**Speaker 4: DR. RAVI KANT**

- **Dr. Ravi Kant informed us about the Major and minor symptoms of covid-19**

**Dr Ravi Kant explain about SME and how this sector has been hit due to Covid 19 pandemic and small business has been fallen down and /Govt has took initiative to boost them and given the package in small medium enterprises govt trying to boost their business ,**

**He told that new start up can also be start in this pandemic there are various sectors which can divert the challenges into opportunity.**





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Inderpreet Singh CI: 3



Jahnvi Nayyar, BBA-3



JASPREET SINGH AM



Keenika Arora CI BBA



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Piyush Mehta



Prof (Dr) Raj Kumar S



Rahul Tripathi



RISHIK BBA3EA 020



Ritwik Raj



Shambhu 3MC BBA



BBA 5MA- Isha Chaubey, 023



BBA Shubhashish 071



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CHIRAG SHARMA



Dr. Ajay Pratap Singh



Dr. Ashutosh Bajpai



Dr. Ashutosh Bajpai



Dr. Kirti Miglani



Dr. Sachin Sabharwal



Dr. Vishal khatri, HOD- BCA/MCA



Dr.muthukumar



DR.ROHTASH KUMAR,ASSO. PROF...



Dr.Varun Kumar



Gurleen Kaur

Invite

Invite

Invite

STUDENTS ATTENDING THE WORKSHOP

### **Speaker 5: DR. MANVI PORWAL**

- **Dr. Porwal gives us a brief introduction about the pandemic – covid-19.**
- **She further added that --**
  - Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus.
  - Most people who fall sick with COVID-19 will experience mild to moderate symptoms and recover without special treatment.
- She further informed that COVID-19 affects different people in different ways. Most infected people will develop mild to moderate illness and recover without hospitalization.

### **Scientists scoff at Indian agency's plan to have COVID-19 vaccine ready for use next month**

The apparent speed at which an Indian government agency aims to test and approve a homegrown COVID-19 vaccine has created an uproar among scientists both in India, which is increasingly overwhelmed by the new coronavirus, and abroad. A letter leaked on Twitter on Friday suggests the first vaccines could be rolled out by 15 August, which would leave far too little time for proper testing, critics say. The Indian Academy of Sciences calls the timeline “unreasonable and without precedent.”

Six Indian companies are developing vaccines against COVID-19. Last week, the Indian government gave two of them, Bharat Biotech and Zydus Cadila, permission to start phase I and II human clinical trials of their most advanced vaccines, named covaxin and ZyCov-D respectively.



For covaxin, Bharat Biotech has joined with the National Institute of Virology, which is part of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). (The company is separately developing COVID-19 vaccine candidates in collaboration with Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia and the University of Wisconsin, Madison.)

ICMR Director-General Balram Bhargava revealed the extremely tight deadline in a letter to hospitals designated to be involved in the Covaxin studies. "It is envisaged to launch the vaccine for public health use .after completion of all clinical trials," Bhargava wrote. He asked the hospitals to fast-track all approvals for the vaccine and be ready to enroll participants "no later than 7 July 2020," adding that "noncompliance will be viewed very seriously."

But it's absurd to think studies could show a vaccine to be safe and effective in less than 2 months, many scientists say. "In my knowledge, such an accelerated development pathway has never ever been done for any kind of vaccine," says Anant Bhan, an independent ethics and policy researcher and past president of the International Association of Bioethics. "This seems really, really rushed." The timeline "carries potential risks and provides inadequate attention to required safety procedures," Bhan adds.

"Clinical trials cannot be rushed," concurs Indian virologist and veteran vaccine researcher Thekkekara Jacob John, formerly of the Christian Medical College in Vellore. Even when expedited, phase I and phase II trials will take a minimum of 5 months, he says. The duration of a phase III trial would depend on several factors, including the number of subjects enrolled and decisions by a data safety monitoring board, but would probably add at least another 6 months, Jacob John says. "ICMR's intentions may be good but the processes have been vitiated and the risk is it can derail the vaccine," he says.

Critics believe the target date is political: 15 August is India's Independence Day, when Prime Minister Narendra Modi traditionally climbs the ramparts of the Red Fort in Delhi to give a long speech touting his government's achievements and make major announcements.

**Speaker 6: DR. JOHN UMIT PALABIYIK**

- Dr. Unit addressed us about the MSME.
  - The micro small and medium enterprises have been accepted as the engine of the Indian economy and for promoting equitable development. MSME is also known as the power engine of the economy.
- He further informed us about the Opportunities of MSME:

The opportunities in the MSME are enormous due to following reasons:

- Less capital intensive.
- Extensive promotions and support by government.
- Reservation for exclusive manufacture by small scale sector.
- Project profiles.
- Funding- finance and subsidies.
- Machinery procurement.
- Technical and managerial skills.
- Project profiles.
- Export promotions.
- Tooling and testing support.
- Increasing export potential for Indian products.

**DR. RAKESH KUMAR YADAV**

- Dr. Yadav addressed us about the pandemic.
- He further added that The virus that causes COVID-19 is mainly transmitted through droplets generated when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or exhales. These droplets are too heavy to hang in the air, and quickly fall on floors.
- He further moulded that though India is one of the top formulation drug exporters in the world, the domestic pharma industry relies heavily on import of bulk drugs (APIs and intermediates that give medicines their therapeutic value). India imported around Rs 24,900 crore worth of bulk drugs in FY19, accounting for approximately 40 per cent of the overall domestic consumption. With India's API imports from China averaging almost 70 per cent of its consumption by value, importers are at the risk of supply disruptions and unexpected price movements.

### **Learning outcome**

1. Participants have learnt about entrepreneurial skills.
2. Participants have learnt about the different modes of online business.
3. Participants have 14 analysed about the pandemic.

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### **List of Beneficiaries**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Enrollment Number</b>	<b>Course</b>
1	Ayush gupta	12617001719	BBA
2	Shivam gupta	01521302419	BAJMC

3	Saurabh Solanki	05317001717	BBA
4	Vasu Pipil	90121301718	BBA
5	Hardik Sharma	01417001719	BBA
6	Sahil akhtar	04617001717	BBA
7	Gurleen Kaur	01917001717	BBA
8	JASPREET SINGH ANAND	02417001717	BBA
9	Tushar Sharma	35917001719	BBA
10	Gagan Tyagi	35117001719	BBA
11	chhavi gupta	13817001719	BBA
12	Pratham somani	13317001719	BBA
13	Anuj uppal	36017001719	BBA
14	Jahnvi Nayyar	12717001719	BBA
15	Umang Gupta	13617001719	BBA
16	Shivam goel	36017001718	BBA
17	Ritwik Raj	40121301718	BBA
18	Simran Chaudhary	06017001717	BBA
19	Mahak Malhotra	14317001719	BBA
20	Manish arora	35621301718	BBA
21	Vishal Badhwar	46721301718	BBA
22	Yash raj	13217001719	BBA
23	Muskan Sharma	43317001718	BBA
24	Twinkle Grover	06717001718	BBA
25	parth kochhar	03717001717	BBA
26	Dhruv Bhatia	00921301718	BBA
27	Simran Grover	06517001718	BBA
28	Anant Rajput	00817001717	BBA
29	Isha Chaubey	02317001718	BBA
30	Harsh Rohatgi	01821302419	BAJMC
31	PREETI	43417001718	BBA
32	Anushi jindal	01217001717	BBA
33	Yogita Bhatt	06917001718	BBA
34	AARUSHI SAXENA	12117001719	BBA
35	Aman Jindal	00717001717	BBA
36	Hrithik Prakash	02217001718	BBA
37	Avani gupta	0817001718	BBA
38	MEHAK	44821301718	BBA
39	SHUBHAM RATHORE	44921301718	BBA
40	NAKSHATRA SACHDEVA	45521301718	BBA
41	KARAN SAXENA	45721301718	BBA
42	VIDHI KAPOOR	45821301718	BBA

43	ANDREW MOHIT NATH	45921301718	BBA
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45	VISHAL BADHWAR	46721301718	BBA
46	HARSHITA WADHWA	46821301718	BBA
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48	Yash Raj	13217001719	BBA
49	PRATHAM SOMANI	13317001719	BBA
50	SHAMBHU	13517001719	BBA
51	Umang Gupta GUPTA	13617001719	BBA
52	GAURAV KALRA	01321301719	BBA
53	HARSHIT GARG	02421301719	BBA
54	SOUMIL SAXENA	03021301719	BBA