

A PROJECT REPORT ON

“A STUDY OF COVID IMPACT ON TELANGANA ECONOMY”

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment for the Award of the Degree in
BACHELOR OF COMMERCE**

BY

GROUP-D

R. GANESH

T. PRAMOD KUMAR

D. PRASHANTH

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

A.NAVEEN KUMAR DL IN COMMERCE

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

TELANGANA TRIBAL WELFARE RESIDENCIAL DEGREE COLLEGE (MEN)

KAMAREDDY

TELANGANA UNIVERSITY



TELANAGANA UNIVERSITY

(DICHPALY-503175)

(2019-2022)

INDEX

S No	CHAPTER	PAGES
1	INTRODUCTION	01-18
2	REVIEW OF LITERATURE	19-20
3	METHODOLOGY	21-25
4	CONCLUSIONS AND REFERENCES	26-30

A Study on Covid-19 Impact in Telangana Economy

Introduction:

The Corona virus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, which originated in the city of Wuhan, China, has quickly spread to various countries, with many cases having been reported worldwide. As of May 8th, 2020. In India, 56,342 positive cases have been reported. India, with a population of more than 1.34 billion—the second largest population in the world—will have difficulty in controlling the transmission of severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 among its population.

Economy:

Telangana's nominal gross state domestic product for the year 2020-21 stands at **₹12.05 lakh crore (US\$170 billion)**.

Statistics

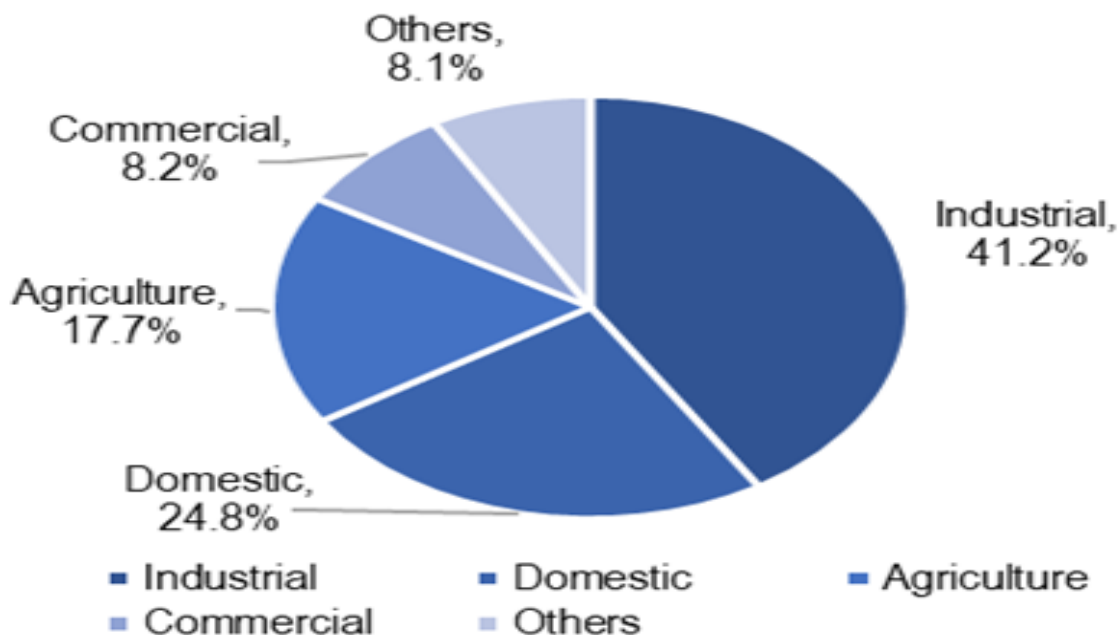
GDP Growth	:	11.2% (2021-22 Estimated.)
GDP Per Capita	:	₹305,389 (US \$ 4,000) (2021-22)
GDP Per Capita Rank	:	6 th
GDP By Sector	:	Agriculture (21%) Industry (17%) Services (61%) (2021-22).

[Telangana](#) is one of the fastest-growing states in India posing [average annual growth rate](#) of 13.90% over the last five years. Telangana's [nominal gross state domestic product](#) for the year 2020-21 stands at ₹12.05 lakh crore (US\$170 billion). Service sector is the largest contributor to the Telangana's economy with a share of about 65% in the year 2018-19. Growth in services has largely been fuelled by [IT services](#) with the State holding leading position in IT & ITeS in the country in terms of production and exports.

Agriculture also form a backbone of Telangana's Economy. Two important rivers of India, the [Godavari](#) and [Krishna](#), flow through the state, providing [irrigation](#). Farmers in Telangana mainly depend on rain-fed water sources for irrigation. Rice is the major food crop. Other important local crops are cotton, sugar cane, mango and tobacco. Recently, crops used for [vegetable oil](#) production, such as [sunflower](#) and peanuts, have gained favour. There are many multi-state irrigation projects in development, including [Godavari River Basin Irrigation Projects](#).

The state has also started to focus on the fields of [information technology](#) and [biotechnology](#). There are 68 [Special Economic Zones](#) in the state.

Telangana is a mineral-rich state, with coal reserves at Singareni Collieries.



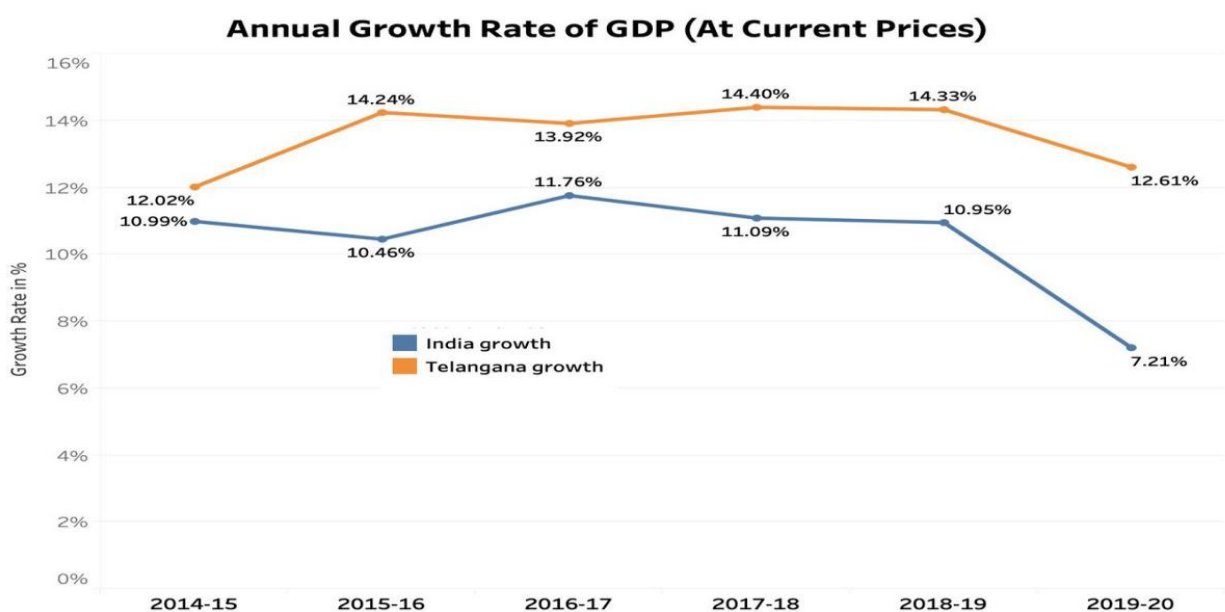
Telangana SGDP (State Gross Domestic Product):

Telangana, the youngest state, has ranked sixth in the country in terms of GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product) and also the highest amongst all southern states in the annual average growth of GSDP with 11.7 percent at current prices.

Hyderabad: Telangana, the youngest State, has been ranked the sixth in the country in terms of GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product) increase and also the highest amongst all southern States in the annual average growth of GSDP with 11.7 per cent at current prices. A report “Telangana Economy – Trends and Analysis” disclosed that according to provisional estimates, the state’s GSDP at current price in 2020 – 2021 is Rs 9,80,407 crore, an increase of 94 per cent from 2014 – 2015 value.

“The Telangana achieved 6th rank among 18 fast-growing States in the country in terms of percentage increase in GSDP, both at current and constant prices between 2014 - 2015 and 2020 - 2021. The State was also 6th highest contributor to the country’s GDP in 2020, “The report said, adding that Telangana’s annual average growth of GSDP was also highest among all southern states with 11.7 per cent at current prices.

While, India’s GDP increased by only 28.4 per cent from 2014-15 to 2020-21, Telangana has achieved 54.8 per cent increase in its GSDP value during the same period. Even in 2020-21 financial year, when the entire country was in shambles because of Covid pandemic, Telangana achieved a positive growth rate of 2.4 per cent against the negative growth rate of GDP (minus 3 percent)



Review Of Literature :

Donthu&gustafsson, (2020) Somalia the covid-19 outbreak has forced many busin

COVID-19 Lockdown: Impact on Agriculture and Rural Economy

- By Vikas Rawal , Manish Kumar, Ankur Verma , Jesim Pais.

Key Messages Lack of planning and preparation by the State government for tackling the covid-19 pandemic has dealt a massive blow to India's economy and has caused enormous hardships to working people of the country. Harvesting of Rabi crops

- Unplanned and sudden imposition of the lockdown resulted in a massive and unprecedented disruption to agricultural activities such as harvesting, sale of agricultural produce, and purchase of inputs.
- The lockdown caused major disruption to the harvesting of wheat. Combine harvesters were not available in villages since the government took weeks to allow inter-state movement of harvesters. Consequently, a large part of the crop was harvested manually by farmers themselves or by using whatever labour was locally available.
- The post-harvest operations, such as threshing, winnowing, loading and storage were also very slow because of lack of workers in most of the places. Perishables
- Demand for milk has fallen by 20–25 per cent. While the cooperatives continued to procure milk, many private dairies and informal milkmen sharply reduced purchase of milk from dairy farmers. Procurement price of milk fell in many States.
- Farmers who produce fruits, such as mangoes, litchis, melons and watermelons, have suffered massive losses because of disruption of exports and collapse of domestic demand.
- Poultry farmers incurred massive losses since February, because of rumours associated with the poultry products led to a collapse in demand for poultry products. Crop losses
- Between March 1 and April 29, about 59 per cent of the area of the country had a large excess (over 60 per cent) of rainfall. The excess moisture at this stage of the crop is likely to have resulted in considerable losses to all crops including wheat.
- Lack of availability of cold-storages for perishable crops such as potato, tomato and other vegetables and fruits resulted in massive losses to producers of these crops.

The Finance Minister (FM) 2019 : announced that claims of Rs. 6400 crores have been paid through PM Fasal Bima Yojana during the period of the lockdown. This is misleading as the figure refers to settlements of pending claims for the previous seasons and not to losses during the current season. Under PMFBY, farmers contribute the major part of the premium. Payment of claims under PMFBY cannot be treated as support from the government. iii Functioning of mandis

- The sudden imposition of the lockdown resulted in a disruption of supply chains and, the

farmers could not take their produce to the wholesale markets and haats, and traders could not go to villages to buy the produce.

- There was a sharp drop in the number of mandis that were reporting market arrivals when the lockdown was first announced. The number of mandis reporting arrivals of wheat fell from 746 in the week ending March 22 to just 235 in the week ending March 29.
- Because of restrictions on the number of farmers who were allowed into the mandis and the quantity each farmer could sell on any day, there were long queues of farmers, waiting outside the mandi gates for hours and days.
- Because of these problems, many farmers have still not been able to sell their produce. During the first three phases of the lockdown, total arrival of wheat in the market was 38 per cent less than in the same period last year. The shortfall in market arrivals was 73 per cent for chickpea (chana), 61 per cent for mustard, 48 per cent for potato, 59 per cent for onion, 9 per cent for tomato and 12 per cent for cauliflower.
- Since the government did not make any arrangements for safety of traders, workers and farmers in the mandis, several mandis closed down again in the third phase of the lockdown because of spread of infections in many mandis. Procurement
- Procurement was delayed by several weeks and, until May 15, was only 83 per cent of the total amount of wheat procured last year. Only a negligible amount of mustard and chickpea (chana) have been procured.
- 96 per cent of procurement of wheat has happened in just four States. In most other States, farmers have been left to sell the produce to private traders.
- The prices of wheat in major mandis in different States, shows that wheat was being sold at prices considerably below the MSP; this was because of delay in public procurement.
- In most mandis, prices of chickpea varied between Rs. 3500 and Rs. 4000 per quintal while the MSP was supposed to be Rs. 4875 per quintal.
- In case of mustard, the prices during the lockdown varied between Rs. 3700 and Rs. 4000 while the MSP was Rs. 4425 per quintal.
- The FM claimed that Rs. 74300 crore had already been spent on procurement by the government. This was a false claim. As per data available from the FCI, government agencies had procured only 283 lakh tonnes of wheat until May 15, amounting to a total purchase of Rs. 54598 crores only. Deregulation of agricultural markets
- Government is using this crisis to aggressively push for the reforms of APMC Acts and the Essential Commodities Act.
- The agenda is to use the restrictions on street protests during the lockdown to quickly introduce reforms that are likely to be unpopular among farmers.
- At the behest of the central government, several State governments led by BJP have used

ordinances to amend their APMC Acts.

- Deregulation of agricultural markets is being done to facilitate corporate penetration in agriculture through systems such as contract farming. This will strengthen the monopoly power of corporate buyers, traders and commission agents, and open ways for them to purchase agricultural produce directly from farmers at low prices. Inputs
- In the first few weeks of the lockdown, producers of vegetables and fruits were unable to get fertilizers and pesticides for their crops. Dairy farmers were unable to buy cattle feed. Delays in harvesting of rabi crops resulted in a disruption in the supply of fodder.
- The demand for fertilizers is likely to increase in June as farmers would need them for the Kharif crop. The disruptions in global supply chains could result in shortages in fertilizer availability during the kharif season. Food insecurity and public distribution system
- On May 1, 2020, the government had stocks of 878 lakh tonnes of grain (including unmilled paddy), which was 668 lakh tonnes in excess of the stocking norms.
- In a period when people have been dying of hunger and demands for providing ration have been made from across the country, the government has increased the amount of grain it is hoarding in its godowns. The total distribution of grain under both the PMGKAY and the National Food Security Act was only 132.7 lakh tonnes. On the other hand, the government procured (until May 15) 283 lakh tonnes more of wheat.
- The government does not have proper storage facilities for stocking such a large amount of excess grain, and a significant part of it is at risk of being spoilt if it is not distributed soon.
- While the grain is lying in the godowns, more and more people are suffering from food insecurity and hunger. A database of distress deaths shows that out of 672 distress deaths reported in the media until May 24, 114 were directly because of economic distress or hunger. Another 168 deaths were of migrants who, out of economic distress, were using desperate means to return to their native villages and died on the way. Employment
- Sudden imposition of the lockdown also put a stop to creation of employment in the **Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme** (MGNREGS). In April 2020, only 3 crore person days of employment were created in India as a whole. This was just 12 per cent of what was originally projected to be the level of employment creation in that month.
- In the 44 villages across 18 States that were covered in the India's Villages during the COVID-19 Pandemic series, the MGNREGS was not functional in any village.
- The Finance Minister on May 17 announced that an additional allocation of Rs. 40,000 crore is being made for MGNREGS. With this additional allocation, the total budget available for MGNREGS this year is Rs. 90,000 crores.
- The Central government needs to allocate at least Rs. 246,000 crores if all the active job card holders (8.23 crores in 2019-20) and an additional 1 crore households have to be provided 100

days of employment.

COVID-19 Lockdown: Impact on Agriculture and Rural Economy :

Lack of planning and preparation by the **Central Government** for tackling the COVID-19 pandemic has dealt a massive blow to India's economy and has caused enormous hardships to working people of the country. The informal rural economy has been hit the hardest by this. Central government's refusal to acknowledge the crisis and their mis-management in handling it has aggravated the suffering of people and has deepened the crisis further. Instead of providing relief to farmers and rural workers, the government is using this crisis as an opportunity to further dispossess the working people of their rights and resources. Liberalising land laws to make corporate land grab easier, handing over national assets and resources to big corporations, facilitating predatory capture of markets by big business while small enterprises are struggling in the crisis, and relaxations in laws that protect rights of workers are on top of the agenda of the state. As Amitabh Kant, CEO of **Niti Aayog**, recently expressed in an article, the government is seeing this as a "now or never" moment to introduce "bold" reforms in "key areas" such as agriculture (Kant, 2020). In this paper, we have looked at the impact of COVID-19 lockdown on agriculture and rural economy of India. We also examine the major announcements of the government related to agriculture and the rural economy, and point out the several misleading claims made by the government. In reality, despite almost two months having passed since the lockdown was first imposed, the Central government has provided very little support to farmers. On the other hand, farmers have been confronted with newer challenges as the cropping cycle has progressed from March through May. The paper uses whatever secondary data that have become available on different aspects of the rural economy. It uses insights from numerous village-level studies that were prepared by research scholars for the India's Villages during the COVID19 Pandemic series. These scholars were involved in field-based research in villages across different parts of India before the lockdown, and used telephonic interviews with key informants during the lockdown to prepare these early assessments. Along with these, we also use information from various media reports. Section 1 of the paper discusses problems related to agricultural production, marketing and public procurement. We also discuss problems for producers of perishable commodities such as milk, vegetables, fruits and poultry. We examine the announcements of the government, assess them using data that are available, and argue that the government has provided little support to farmers and rural workers for dealing with various problems that the lockdown has created. Section 2 of the paper deals with the public distribution system, and shows how the government is squandering one of the few resources, the large foodgrain stocks, that were available to it to prevent exacerbation of hunger and create demand in the economy. Finally, in Section 3, we discuss the situation of rural employment, We are grateful

for comments by Brinda Karat, Chirashree Das Gupta, Jayati Ghosh, Prachi Bansal, Surajit Mazumdar, Vaishali Bansal, Vijoo Krishnan, Umesh Yadav and Vivek Rawal. We are thankful to Mr. Sudeep Singh, Executive Director (Quality Control), for providing additional information to clarify the position of FCI stocks. 1 and argue that the government needs to expand the rural employment guarantee programme significantly by increasing financial allocations. 1

The Impact on Agriculture

1.1 Harvesting of Rabi Crops

End of March and April is the time for harvesting of the Rabi crops. Wheat is the second most important crop (after rice) in the country with about 30 million hectares of land sown with it in the Rabi season. Chickpea (gram), sown on about 9 million hectares of land in the Rabi season, is the most important pulse crop of the country. Mustard, sown in the Rabi season on over 6 million hectares, is the second most important oilseed crop (after Soybean). Along with these, numerous other crops, including various fruits and vegetables, are produced in this season. The most important among these is potato, which is harvested in February-March, with Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and Gujarat having the largest share in national production. Harvesting of wheat was already underway in Central and Eastern India when the lockdown was announced. Mustard was being harvested in Western India. Thanks to a prolonged winter, harvesting of wheat in north-western India, the most important wheat producing region of the country, was to start only around the middle of April. Harvesting of wheat is mechanised to a significant degree in northern, western and central India. Owners of combine harvesters, mostly from Punjab, start the harvesting season in central India and move northwards as the season progresses, and finish the season in Punjab, where harvesting usually takes place around middle of April. Even for combine harvesters owned by farmers in other States in central and eastern India, the drivers and mechanics come from Punjab every year. When the lockdown was first imposed, wheat crop was ready to be harvested in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. Since the government took weeks to wake up to the need for combine harvesters in these States, most of the crop was harvested manually by farmers themselves or by using whatever labour was locally available. Even when the crop is harvested manually, threshing machines are needed to separate the grain. Harvesting and post-harvest work such as threshing, winnowing, loading and storage also require a number of workers to assemble together. With the lockdown in place, most farmers could carry out these tasks only at a snail's pace. Implementing lockdown was also most draconian in the first few weeks, with no clarity about exemption to agricultural work, and local police disrupting the work.

1.2 Impact on Perishables

The impact on producers of perishables — vegetables, fruits, milk, eggs and poultry — has been even more severe than on the producers of cereals, pulses and oilseeds. The problems regarding perishables have been manifold. First, there was a large fall in the demand for these commodities because of the lockdown and the consequent loss of employment and income. Closure of sweet shops, tea shops and restaurants also dealt a blow to the demand for these

commodities, in particular, of milk, meat and eggs. The Finance Minister, 1. Harvesting of Rabi Crops: Findings from Selected Village-level Assessments

- In Lasra Kalan (Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh), large farmers hire combine harvesters for harvesting wheat. Although a few combine harvesters are owned by people from nearby areas, most of them come from Punjab. Drivers, mechanics and helpers usually bring these combine harvesters from Punjab in the last week of March. However, with the country-wide lockdown, these skilled workers could not reach the village.
- In Rohna (Hoshangabad) and Badora (Betul) in Madhya Pradesh, farmers were facing the shortage of rotavators and reaper machines, which are required in land preparation for pulses.
- In Mameran (Sirsa, Haryana) and Ramgarh Shahpurian (Mansa, Punjab), owners of combine harvesters had taken the harvesters to Madhya Pradesh, where the harvesting of wheat crop takes place earlier than in Haryana and Punjab, and were unable to return to their villages in time for harvesting.
- In Gijhi (Rohtak, Haryana), the procurement of wheat and mustard at the local mandi began on April 20. Unlike in the past, they had to wait for the mandi to issue them a token and only then could they take the produce to the mandi. A very small number of tokens were issued for each day and the majority of the farmers had to wait for days for their turn.
- In Badora (Betul, Madhya Pradesh), the local mandi opened on April 15 but only six farmers were allowed to sell their produce on the first day. Source: India's Villages during the COVID-19 Pandemic press briefing on May 15, admitted that the demand for milk had fallen by 20–25 per cent. This led the cooperatives and private dairies to reduce the quantity of milk they purchase from farmers. Daily sale of milk by Amul, one of the largest dairy cooperatives, declined by 30 per cent (Economic Times, 2020). The fall is likely to have been even higher for other cooperatives, private dairies and informal suppliers of milk. The Managing Director of Amul reported that “the private or small players or ice-cream makers who were buying milk from the farmers have stopped doing so because they do not know what to do with the milk.” Some of the early studies in the India's Villages during the COVID-19 Pandemic series reported that even cooperative dairies were not procuring milk in the villages (see, for example, Siwach, 2020). In her press briefing on May 15, the Finance Minister made a misleading statement about extra purchases of 110 crore litres of milk by dairy cooperatives to help the dairy farmers. Dairy cooperatives did not significantly increase their procurement of milk during the lockdown. There was very little extra procurement of milk over and above the usual level of procurement. When talking about the extra purchase, the Finance Minister referred to the gap between the purchase and sales as the extra purchase, which increased because the sales fell drastically during the lockdown. While the dairy cooperatives were procuring (as per the Finance Minister's claim) an average of 560 lakh litres, they sold only about 360 lakh litres 3 per day. The difference between

560 lakh litres of procurement and 360 lakh litres of sale amounts to 110 crore litres of milk over 55 days. The dairy cooperatives or the government did not spend any extra resources to procure milk from farmers because private dairies had stopped buying milk during the lockdown. They were procuring more or less what they used to. The unsold milk remains with dairy cooperatives, is converted into skimmed milk powder and butter, and will be used later. Besides, the central government has not given any additional resources to dairy cooperatives to compensate them either for their losses or for the losses of dairy farmers. Similarly, the sales of fruits and vegetables have contracted very significantly because of the decline in demand. Mango is harvested in different parts of the country between April and July. Litchi is harvested in eastern India in May. This is also the season for harvesting of melons and watermelons in different parts of the country. Producers of all these fruits have incurred massive losses because of a collapse of both export and domestic demand. Secondly, the sudden announcement of lockdown resulted in a disruption of supply chains, particularly in the first few weeks. Mandis, wholesale markets and weekly markets were shut in many parts of the country. Even where the mandis and markets remained functional, for several weeks, farmers were unable to take their produce to the markets and traders were unable to go to villages to buy the produce. Consequently, producers were forced into distress sales to whoever they could sell their produce to within the villages (Box 2). The Finance Minister herself admitted that “the milk was being thrown on the street”. MD of Amul reported that the price of milk fell by Rs. 5–9 per litre (Economic Times, 2020). Other reports suggest a much greater decline in prices of milk (see, for example, Wakde, 2020). Data from mandis, discussed in Section 1.4, show that farmers could not sell the produce during the first few weeks of the lockdown. This would have damaged a substantial part of perishable crops which were left unsold for several weeks. The collapse of demand for commodities like milk and vegetables has resulted in a decline in producer prices (see Section 1.4). There have been reports of farmers having to dump their produce and to plough back standing crops because the market prices did not cover even the cost of harvesting. There have also been reports of farmers committing suicides because of inability to sell their produce (Indian Express, 2020). Thirdly, since early February, there were rumours that Coronavirus spreads through meat and eggs. This resulted in a collapse of demand for these commodities. The collapse of demand was compounded because of large-scale loss of incomes and closure of restaurants during the lockdown. Poultry farmers incurred massive losses as they were forced to sell eggs and poultry for a pittance. In particular, many small poultry producers, who have limited capital and infrastructure, were forced to shut down their poultry farms because of inability to bear the losses. 4 Box 2. Access to Agricultural Markets: Findings from Selected Village-level Assessments

- In Takviki (Osmanabad), farmers have not been able to take their produce to major markets and have had to sell their produce to local traders at lower prices. A farmer sold beans at twenty

rupees per kg, whereas the retail price of beans in Pune was sixty or seventy rupees per kg.

- In Hehal (Ranchi), farmers could not take the vegetables to Ranchi, and were forced to sell them to agents who came to the village on alternate days. The prices offered by these traders were very low. The potatoes sold for Rs. 5 per kg instead of Rs. 25 per kg, beans sold for Rs. 6 per kg instead of Rs. 30 per kg, capsicum fetched only Rs. 20 per kg instead of Rs. 50 per kg, and tomato was sold for Rs. 7 per kg instead of Rs. 25 per kg.
- In Mameran (Sirsa), cabbage was being sold at the mandi for about Rs. 3 per kg instead of Rs. 10 per kg before the lockdown. Some farmers in the villages abandoned their cabbage crop as the price being offered for it would not have covered even the cost of harvesting.
- In Laturwadi (pseudonym, Latur district), a farmer who managed to take a truckload of cucumber to the market was turned back by the police and had to dump the entire produce on the road-side.
- In Alabujanahalli (Mandya), the markets for cocoons were suspended as a result of the lockdown. Cocoons cannot be stored and have a short life. A farmer in Alabujanahalli reported that he had sold cocoons at Rs. 150 per Kg instead of Rs. 500 per kg.
- Many farmers in the Krishnapur (Nadia) grow marigold flowers. The flower market was shut because of the lockdown resulting in a huge loss to marigold farmers. Vegetable producers in the village had to sell the produced at very low prices within the village because of lack of availability of transport.
- In Bharri (Katihar), maize farmers normally sell their products just after the harvest to external buyers from different regions of the country; the lockdown disrupted both the transport of goods to the market and greatly reduced the number of buyers.
- In Ampora (Jajpur), there are about five or six weekly markets near the village. All the closed down when the lockdown was imposed. The only option available to vegetable cultivators was to sell the produce for very low prices within Ampora or in neighbouring villages.
- A farmer from Birdhana (Fatehabad) was turned away by commission agents at the local mandi when he went there to sell cauliflower. “Cauliflower used to sell at the rate of Rs. 15 per kg,” he said, “Now they are not ready to buy them even at Rs. 2 per kg.” Eventually, he ended up feeding the cauliflower to his cattle. Source: India’s Villages during the COVID-19 Pandemic 5 Fourthly, the lockdown resulted in disruption in supply of inputs for these crops. In particular, in the first few weeks, producers of vegetables and fruits could not get fertilizers and pesticides for their crops. In some parts such as in Haryana, shops selling agricultural inputs were permitted to remain open for a few hours a day, making it difficult for farmers to access inputs. Dairy farmers were unable to buy cattle feed. There was shortage and farmers had to pay higher price for the feed such as cotton-seed cakes (Yadav and Bansal, 2020). Delays in harvesting of Rabi crops resulted in a disruption in the supply of fodder. A study from Gijhi village of Haryana shows that

farmers in the village grow maize and bajra for green fodder after the harvesting of the wheat and before the sowing of the Kharif paddy. The delay in the harvesting and sale of the wheat crop has led to a delay in the sowing of these interim crops (Anju, 2020b). A report based on interviews with input dealers found that, in Fatehabad (Haryana), Patiala (Punjab) and Bulandshahr (Uttar Pradesh), dealers were unable to provide seeds of jowar to farmers (Bansal P, 2020b). If farmers are unable to grow these crops before it is time for them to prepare the land for paddy, they are likely to face a shortage of fodder for their livestock in the coming months. These disruptions in access to inputs will have repercussions on yields of these crops and livestock not only during the lockdown but also in the following months.

1.3 Crop Losses

The above discussion shows that farmers had to go through a lot of trouble, and incur additional costs, for harvesting their crops. Their problems were compounded because of risk of losing the crop. A mature crop, if not stored properly, can be spoilt because of pests and fungus. The storage capacity at the farm-level is limited and often not good enough for prolonged storage. This is particularly a problem for poor and middle peasants and for producers of perishable crops. While perishable crops such as potato and tomato need cold-storage, even grain is at risk of being spoilt. This problem has been compounded because of several spells of rain and hailstorm across various parts of India through the months of March and April. Between March 1 and April 29, about 59 per cent of the area of the country had a large excess (over 60 per cent) of rainfall. The excess moisture at this stage of the crop is likely to have resulted in considerable losses. Given the lockdown restrictions and various problems created by it (for example, lack of availability of labour, restrictions on gathering of workers, non-availability of machinery), farmers could not even take mitigating actions (such as hastening harvest and safe storage) to save their crops. In her press briefing on May 15, the Finance Minister announced that claims of Rs. 6400 crores have been paid through PM Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during the lockdown. This is a misleading claim for various reasons. First, this figure refers to claims for the previous year for which payments were pending. Secondly, under the PMFBY, farmers contribute a major part of the premium. Table 1 shows the wide range, from 15 per cent to 80 per cent, of the farmer's share in premium paid for crop insurance under PMFBY. In most cases, farmer's contribution exceeds the contribution of the central government as the government's share is equally divided between the Centre and the State governments. Given this, counting the claims paid under PMFBY as relief provided by the Central government is absurd. Thirdly, under PMFBY, insurance coverage is provided primarily by private.

Crisis of Rural Employment:

The lockdown has resulted in a grave crisis of livelihoods for many daily wage earners in the countryside. It should be noted that the lockdown was imposed when the country was already reeling under an unprecedented situation in respect of rural employment. The latest data from the NSSO Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) show that the work participation rates among rural working-age men fell from 82 per cent in 2011-12 to 75 per cent in 2017-18, and work participation among rural working-age women fell from 37 per cent in 2011-12 to 22 per cent in 2017-18 (Table 8). The current government has been notorious for preventing release of any official statistics that would show economic distress or worsening conditions of living of 27. Worker to population ratio for rural men and women aged 15 to 59 years, 2011-12 and 2017-18 (per cent) 2011-12 2017-18 Rural men 82 75 Rural women 37 22 people. Given this context, it is not surprising that, after the release of the 2017-18 PLFS data because of a media leak, data from the subsequent rounds of this quarterly survey have not been released at all. As a result of drying up of employment opportunities in rural areas, a large proportion of the rural workers migrate or commute to towns and cities to work in non-agricultural activities such as construction labour, loading/unloading in mandis, shop assistants, mechanics, hawkers, as well as salaried workers. Some of the migrant workers travel to destination States that are several thousand kilometers away. Most of these workers, including those who have salaried jobs in private establishments, are employed through informal contracts. With the announcement of the lockdown, a large number of informal workers who were also migrants were out of work either temporarily or permanently. In any case, a large number were without any earnings during this period. As a consequence and given the relatively higher cost of living in urban centres migrant workers have been trying to return to their villages. For the last two months, the government has created obstacles to their returning to their native villages. As has been widely reported in the media, in many cases, this has been done directly under influence of industrial and builder lobbies who wanted this reserve army of labour to remain on stand-by, without food and salaries, so that they could be made to work whenever the opportunity arose. Despite these obstacles, a large number of migrant workers have managed to return to their native villages, at great risk and enduring immense hardships, often walking hundreds of kilometers, some on bicycles and others using whatever source of travel possible such as hidden in container trucks, tankers and so on. In this process they have faced grave dangers and many have lost their lives on the way. These migrant workers were subjected to worst police atrocities on their way to villages and made to spend weeks in isolation upon arrival before they were allowed to be with their families. With many migrant workers back in the villages and with local workers unable to commute to the towns, everyone is dependent on employment availability within the village (Box 3). Village studies in the India's Villages during the COVID-19 Pandemic series show that, employment availability within the villages has become meagre during the lockdown because no economic activities other

than the essential activities are allowed by the local administration. Restrictions imposed on assembly of workers in the name of social distancing, mostly implemented by the local police, have further reduced the opportunities of employment in the villages. Wages in villages are much lower than what workers earned in non-agricultural employment in towns and cities, and are likely to have remained depressed because of the huge excess supply of workers created in the villages because of the lockdown. The lockdown has also seriously limited the possibility of independent surveys to study the situation of employment.

Employment Generation through the MGNREGS:

In a situation, when employment in agriculture was limited and workers were not allowed to commute to towns for non-agricultural employment, employment creation through the **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)** could have been a lifeline for the rural households. However, the sudden announcement of lockdown ground the MGNREGS to a halt. For about a month, no employment was created through the scheme and it was only on April 20 that the government came out with a notification that exempted the MGNREGS work from the lockdown restrictions. In the 44 villages across 18 States that were covered in the India's Villages during the COVID-19 Pandemic series, the MGNREGS was not functional in any village. Even after April 20, resumption of the works in the scheme has been very slow. Data from the Ministry of Rural Development show that employment creation in MGNREGS in April 2020 was the lowest in any single month in the last ten years for which data are available. In April 2020, only 3 crore person days of employment were created in India as a whole. This was just 12 per cent of what was originally projected to be the level of employment creation in that month. It may be noted that, despite the Act providing a guarantee of 100 days of employment per household, the MGNREGS functions as a supply-driven programme rather than as a demand-driven programme. The supply is constrained, most importantly, by the allocation of budget for the scheme in any given year by the Central and the State governments. Various bureaucratic requirements have been introduced to create impediments in the ability of rural households from formally demanding work. Even when workers demand work, a significant number are recorded as having declined to work and neither provided employment nor given an unemployment allowance as mandated in the Act. In 2019-20, out of 27.4 crore persons registered in MGNREGS, the demand for work was formally recorded only for 9.3 crore persons. Of these, employment was actually provided to only Rs. 7.9 crore persons. Most of the remaining applicants were shown on record as having declined to work and were, thus, denied the unemployment allowance. In 2019-20, a mere Rs. 12000 was provided as unemployment allowance in the whole country. The employment creation in MGNREGS is counter-cyclical to labour demand in agriculture. This is so not because the pattern of demand for work in the

MGNREGS is such but because the supply of work in MGNREGS is counter-cyclical to labour demand in agriculture. This is evident also from the fact that, in many States, agricultural wages are lower than the wages in the MGNREGS. In any year, the need for employment creation in MGNREGS peaks in the months of May and June when the labour demand in agriculture is lowest in most parts of the country. The need for employment is likely to be even more acute this year because of the collapse of non-agricultural employment and return of migrants 31 to the villages. Given this, stepping up employment creation in MGNREGS immediately is critical. The Finance Minister on May 17 announced that an additional allocation of Rs. 40,000 crore is being made for MGNREGS. This year's budget had Rs. 61,500 crores allocated already for MGNREGS of which about 11,500 crores were for clearing the past dues. So, the actual allocation for this year was only Rs. 50000 crores. With the additional allocation, the budget available for MGNREGS is Rs. 90,000 crore, with which the government is expecting to generate a total of 300 crore person-days of employment through MGNREGS during the current financial year. This is far from sufficient. First, the government has increased the projected employment creation for the financial year 2020-21 only by 7 per cent (from 280 crore person days originally planned for to 300 crore person days). Given the collapse of employment availability in rural and urban areas, the demand for work in MGNREGS is likely to be much higher. Government's own data show that more than 12.4 lakh new households have applied for job cards between March 31 and May 18, 2020. This is a reflection of the huge unmet demand for employment in rural India at present. While there is a huge demand for employment generation because of widespread loss of livelihoods, lack of funds and poor fiscal situation of the State governments has impeded resumption of the work in the scheme in many States. The Central government needs to allocate at least Rs. 246,000 crores if all the active job card holders (8.23 crores in 2019-20) and an additional 1 crore households (given that many new households have already applied for job cards) have to be provided 100 days of employment. As per the Act, States are required to shoulder 25 per cent share (10 per cent for North-eastern States) of the non-wage cost. This would amount to Rs. 18,460 crores for 923 crore person-days of employment. The Central government needs to ensure that non-availability of resources in the States does not become a bottleneck for creation of employment in MGNREGS. Secondly, for about two months, most MGNREGS workers have not been provided any employment. The lockdown was suddenly announced and the workers were rendered jobless. For about a month, no employment could be provided in MGNREGS because it was not exempted from lockdown restrictions. Even after the exemption was provided, very little employment has been created. In this context, instead of using bureaucratic rigmarole and as per the provisions of the Act, all MGNREGS workers should be provided unemployment allowance for the period of two months. The financial burden of this unemployment allowance should be borne by the Centre as the lockdown was imposed by the

Central government. Budgetary provision for this also needs to be made.

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Non-Profit Sector in Telangana:

The **World Health Organization** has declared COVID-19 (Coronavirus disease 2019) as a pandemic affecting millions of people worldwide. A new disease emerged out of China's Hubei province in December 2019, which was named as the **COVID-19** (Coronavirus disease) by the WHO. The outbreak of novel coronavirus is recognized as the most crucial global health calamity (pandemic) of the century, infecting more than 25 million people to date (World Health Organisation, n.d.) i . It has swiftly spread all over, posing health and socio-economic challenges to the entire humankind and severely disrupting the World and India. This disease is caused by a recently discovered virus from the coronavirus family. The virus is closely related to **Middle East Respiratory Syndrome** (MERS) and **Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome** (SARS), having viruses hailing from the same coronavirus family. Existing research indicates that COVID-19 has different types of mutations, symptoms, and incubation periods in varied regions. A case of pneumonia of an unknown cause in Wuhan city was reported to the WHO-china office on December 31, 2019, was registered as the first coronavirus case. As the virus began mutation and started to spread all over the world, the WHO declared it as pandemic on March 11, 2020 (WHO Director-General's opening remarks at the media briefing on COVID-19 - 11 March 2020).

1.1 Global Effect:

More than 25 million people are affected by coronavirus globally and 844, 312 people have deceased due to this virus as of 31 August, 2020 (World Health Organisation, n.d.). Many countries across the world resorted to lockdowns and strict restrictive measures to “flatten the curve” of the infection. These lockdowns meant confining people to their homes, shutting down businesses, and stopping all economic activity. The global economy is predicted to shrink by over 3 percent in 2020 – the worst slowdown since the Great Depression of the 1930s. (International Monetary Fund, 2020) iii The global economy is expected to lose nearly \$8.5 trillion in output over the next two years due to the COVID-19 pandemic, wiping out nearly all gains of the previous four years. (UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, n.d.) iv The current coronavirus situation is deeply affecting all types of economies. With the temporary closure of businesses and economic activities, the consequences of the pandemic are even worse for the global economy than the ones following the Great Financial Crisis. The economic slowdown caused by the COVID-19 pandemic is largely because of a fall in demand, meaning that there are not enough consumers in the market. This dynamic can be seen in heavily affected industries like

travel and tourism. To slow the spread of the virus, countries placed restrictions on travel. The falling demand is forcing companies to lay off staff to make up for lost revenue, ultimately creating a downward economic spiral when these newly unemployed workers can no longer afford to purchase goods and services. (UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs).

1.2 Impact on Indian Economy:

The growth of GDP (Gross domestic product) has been down to 4.7% which is lowest in the past decade and unemployment reached 5 decades high. Upon this Indian spends only 1.5% of GDP on the health sector, which is under-prepared for this pandemic. (Chaudhary et. Al.)^{vi} The government is now compelled to build makeshift hospitals as the cases rise day by day. The informal sector which employs 90% of the Indian workforce is the worst hit because of the liquidity crunch and lack of work. Around 50 million migrant workers reached villages from cities because of a lack of work and shelter. A prime example of this would be the construction labor, as the country wide lockdown is announced, constructions are at a halt and companies ordered the labor to leave their sites due to economic burden. The civil society organizations and NonProfit Government organizations have taken up the task of providing food and shelter to these migrant labors. While the intentions of the nationwide lockdown were to prevent the spread of the virus, it led to an array of socioeconomic problems.

1.3 Impact on the Social Service Sector:

The social service sector, likewise, is expected to be struck hard as the donations decrease from the public and corporates because of the serious fiscal crisis. Government funding accounted for around 27 billion dollars in the social sector which is around 6% of GDP in 2018. The government funding has grown only 10% per year in the past 5 years from 20 billion dollars to 27 million dollars as private funding from corporates, individual philanthropists and foreign sources increased at 15% per year from 5 billion dollars to 9 billion dollars (Bain and Company, 2019) ^{vii} . Although the amount spent is increasing year on year basis, Bain and Company estimates that around 330 million people will be under the poverty line (less than the income of 10, 000 per month) by 2050 (Bain and Company, 2019) ^{viii} . Now the Pandemic has effectively slowed down the economies and the Government may not be able to pump in the grants to NGOs for the charity work. Companies are also looking at cost-cutting methods which may cause a decrease of corporate social responsibility funds and foreign funds. The pandemic continues to affect all walks of life and is particularly detrimental to people of social groups belonging to vulnerable situations. People living in extreme poverty, older persons and people with

disabilities are most affected. Although coronavirus spread is less visible in rural areas, People who migrate to urban cities for employment are the worst affected of the lot. The urban slums are turning into breeding grounds because of the high density of people living in small areas (World Bank Group). The migrants who are now leaving cities due to unemployment in rural areas are carrying a virus with them and pose an enormous threat to society. The World Economic Forum has estimated that India has about 140 million migrant workers who moved to another state for work in the manufacturing and construction industries (World Economic Forum, 2020)^{ix} . As they belong to the informal sector, most of them are daily wage workers and are denied proper food, health care, housing, and sanitation facilities. Issues such as rural development, sustainable environment, education have taken a back seat in this pandemic period but are essential to address in the immediate future. NGOs are constantly at the forefront to address these issues.

2. Telangana NGOs Outlook:

Telangana state has about 2, 114 NGOs registered in the official website of NGO Darpan (NITI AYOOG, Government of INDIA, 2020) ^x for Government grants. Around 500 of them are working in Hyderabad city alone in different sectors like health, education, poverty alleviation, rural development, and a sustainable environment. These NGOs get funds from public donations, private donations (Corporate funding), and government grants. NGOs are also outsourced by the government for non-core functions and specific developmental activities because of their expertise in those fields. They also bring along the characteristics like flexibility, cost-effectiveness, and prime motivation in the activities. COVID-19 has halted all these developments and social activities and the mere survival of NGOs day-to-day operations is looking tough.

2.1 Main research question:

Civil society organizations are facing huge disruption in the operations due to COVID 19 pandemic. They are also likely to face a financial crunch as governments and companies are slashing the budgets in a bid to save money (KC, Bhandari, & Mahat, 2020) ^{xi} . Civil Society Organisations and NGOs have a huge step to climb to get to normal operations after scaling down the operations due to the pandemic. They emphasize the role of communication, cultural support, the role of volunteers, and keeping the long term goal at the forefront. (KC, Bhandari, & Mahat, 2020)^{xii} This provided motivation for us to research on NGOs in Telangana. Our main research focus is to putforth the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the operations of NGOs in Telangana. This research aims to find

out the impact of COVID-19 on NGOs through a series of questions directed towards the generalized working of an NGO. We find the working size to understand the basic profile of an average NGO. We analyze the affected areas of work, such as events that might or might not be planned in the nearby future, and the damage done because of various similar factors. The research also studies the financial aspects of these NGOs while viewing their source of income and donation rise/drop, or if any possible layoffs. Through the research, we also see how NGOs are coping up during this global pandemic and how they are evolving and adapting to the new norms of society.

Objectives:

1. To understand the impact of COVID-19 on NGOs in Telangana
2. To find out how they plan to handle tasks post COVID
3. To analyze the organizational structure of the NGOs in Telangana
4. To understand the effects and threats posed by COVID19 on operations of NGOs
5. To try to develop a mitigation plan in times of crisis

1. To understand how COVID has effected the NGO's primary objective 2. To understand how Covid-19 has effected NGOS monetarily (difficulties faced) 3. To find out how the pandemic has affected the staff in the NGOs 4. To find out how the volunteer base has been affected because of the pandemic 5. To understanding how NGOs will try to function during the pandemic (post lockdown) 6. To understand how COVID has affected events planned by NGOs and their roadmap for the year.

3. Related Work:

3.1 . Research Gap Continuous research is going on in all aspects to identify the damage caused by this pandemic. Research is also going on to find a cure to the virus and set the economic growth on the up track. As the social service sector is also the principal component of the country's substantial growth, it is thus very important to concentrate on research in the social service sector. As the COVID-19 pandemic is increasing the economic and social disparities in the society, the poorer are becoming poor and richer becoming rich at an alarming pace (World Inequality Lab, n.d.) xiii . The governments are in a rebuilding phase of the economy and thus it becomes the NGOs' and Civil society's job to look after the needy in all difficult situations. This study is significant in multiple aspects in Analysing the way NGOs work in Telangana state. Firstly assessing the organizational structure of the NGOs which will help to design an effective structure for the future. Secondly assessing the financials and grants received by the NGOs for the work, and lastly building and working towards an effective civil society ecosystem in the country which has a high potential for growth under the right circumstances.

3.2 Experimentation Setup:

3.2.1 Questionnaire-based method:

Questionnaire-based data collection is used for collecting quantitative and qualitative data depending on the nature of the question for integrative analysis. Answers from closed-ended questions are used to draw conclusions using quantitative analysis methods. This method gives enough time for the respondent to check the questions and respond to them. The questionnaire-based method has advantages such as cost-effectiveness, a high number of participation, voluntary participation, and high objectivity. This study uses a mail-based questionnaire method using an online Google survey form (Google survey form, n.d.) xiv . The reason for approaching our target population through the internet is convenience. The respondent is free to respond to the survey at their own time and respondents' answers were recorded into a spreadsheet. We reached participants through Email and had to click on the link of the study to answer the questionnaire. The first page of the survey contained the purpose of the study, background information of the researchers and institution conducting research, assured security of their data, and had our contact information for their queries. We aimed to create a safe and anonymous environment where participants could share their experiences and attitudes at no potential risk.

3.2.2 Study design strategy:

The questionnaire has various sections like NGO aspects, Basic operations, Donations, and workforce. To understand the in-depth of NGOs' functioning style and how they are affected throughout this pandemic period, 25 questions were outlined for the NGOs to respond. The factors such as digital presence of NGOs, the size of NGOs, volunteers associated with them, Effect on Future events and operations, Change in donations, Number of layoffs, and change of the primary goals during the pandemic period are analyzed through the questions. We made 17 mandatory questions for the respondent to answer that are essential in understanding the NGOs. Other questions were Text-based questions in which the respondent was free to explain their mitigation plans, change in work style, and suggestions. The survey form starts with taking basic details such as the name of the NGO, Contact Email, and Social Media activity. .

NGO Operations 1:

This segment comprises closed-ended questions such as the impact of the pandemic on forthcoming events, the timeline of events, and scale of events with all questions mandated to respond. The effect of the pandemic on future events is measured on a linear scale and the other two questions were provided with options such as smaller-scale/larger scale/cancelled/postponed.

Impact on Donations:

We designed this section to understand the impact of COVID-19 on donations and CSR funding. It contains questions on how donations and CSR funding have varied with options such as increased/decreased/no change. The percentage of difference is measured by presenting options range from 0%-10% to 80%-100%. An open-ended question on how the NGO has altered their working style is provided to the respondent to describe elaborately.

NGO workforce:

This segment focuses on understanding the workforce and volunteer base. Questions such as the size of the NGO, Percentage of workforce with salaries, Percentage of workforce laid off through this period, volunteer base, and influence on volunteer base with choices are provided in this section. We provided the percentage questions with options ranging from 0%-20% to 80%-100%. We have maintained uniformity in composing the options so that respondent doesn't get frustrated with various types of options.

NGO Operations 2:

In this section, we asked questions such as a change of primary goal and risk mitigation plan with a simple yes/no option. An open-ended question is provided for the respondents who have mitigation to explain it briefly for our understanding.

4. Results:

Based on the responses sent by NGOs for the survey, we have witnessed their impacts in Education, Health and family welfare, Child Welfare, Women empowerment, and Rural development sectors. A total of 103 NGOs has responded to the survey. Each NGO is of a different size When measured on a scale of 0-100 people 64% of the NGOs are operating with 0-20 people as their workforce and 30% of NGOs have up to 50 people as their operating workforce. Most of the NGOs are very small in scale and focus only on particular sectors of their expertise. We observed the average workforce for the surveyed NGOs as approximately 23 personnel per NGO, Also the NGOs profoundly rely on volunteers to carry out their activities. These volunteers may change from time to time or event to event. Each NGO has about 18 volunteers helping them in carrying out their activities. NGOs have donations as a main financial source for their social activities. There was no clear picture of the impact on donations as 40% reported an increase, 41.74% reported a decrease and, rest reported there is no change in donations during COVID-19 pandemic time.

4.1 Tool Used:

Microsoft Power BI is a Data Visualization and Business Intelligence tool that visualizes your data through immersive, coherent, and interactive dashboards that give you insights at scale and enable you to take strategic, actionable insights. (Microsoft, n.d.).

5. Analysis

As the figure indicates about 58.25% of the NGOs have reported that the pandemic has affected their future events, another 13% have said they are unable to decide, and remaining reported that there is no effect on their events. The majority (80.58%) of the NGOs are looking at a smaller scale and cancelled events, only 18% of the NGOs have event. Each NGO has about 18 volunteers helping them in carrying out their activities. NGOs have donations as a main financial source for their social activities. There was no clear picture of the impact on donations as 40% reported an increase, 41.74% reported a decrease and, rest reported there is no change in donations during COVID-19 pandemic time. event. Each NGO has about 18 volunteers helping them in carrying out their activities. NGOs have donations as a main financial source for their social activities. There was no clear picture of the impact on donations as 40% reported an increase, 41.74% reported a decrease and, rest reported there is no change in donations during COVID-19 pandemic time.

Recovery Of Telangana Economy :

By Vv Balakrishna.

Express News Service

HYDERABAD: Telangana made a V-shaped recovery after COVID-19 had adversely impacted its economy and interstate trade. "The recovery in revenue collections was quick in States such as Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, with the value of E-way bills per person hitting previous year's levels in June," said the Economic Survey tabled in Parliament on Friday.

The survey said that shocks to services-led informal sectors put States like Delhi and Telangana in a vulnerable position during the pandemic. But Telangana recovered faster than most States in the country, it added.

The Economic Survey also addressed the intensity of interstate variations in the impact of COVID-19. The GVA shock intensity - measured as a share in the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) - on the State's agricultural sector in 2019-20 was 12.9 per cent. The same on mining was 3.1 per cent, manufacturing 13 per cent, construction 4.4 per cent, and services 65.3 per cent.

The Economic Survey figures showed that Telangana's performance was above the national average in several indicators, like the Net State Domestic Product (SDP). However, it fared below the national average in public sector banks (PSB) lending to priority sector. The

percentage share of advances to priority sector in total bank credit of PSBs up to March, 2020, was just 28 per cent, whereas the national average was 37 per cent.

Survey break-up:

According to the survey, the growth of Telangana's Net GSDP was 12.7 per cent, and the national average 7.2 per cent; the per capita Net SDP was Rs 2,28,216, as against the national average of Rs 1,34,226. Meanwhile, the growth of per capita Net SDP was 11.6 per cent with the national average being 6.1 per cent.

The services sector's contribution to the GSVA of the State stood at 65.19 per cent in 2019-20. Telangana's growth in GSVA was 10.25 per cent, placing it second in the country after Tripura. The share of services sector in GSVA has been constantly rising in the State. In 2017-18, it was 63.2 per cent and the growth rate was 10.7 per cent. In 2018-19, it rose to 64.7 per cent with a growth rate of 11.2 per cent.

The Economic Survey also lauded Telangana's handling of the COVID-19 health crisis, stating it was the second best after Kerala in saving the most number of lives during the pandemic. "With good healthcare facilities and stringent lockdown strategies, the State could reduce the fatalities by a great margin," the survey said.

As per the report, for every 100 deaths estimated due to COVID-19, the State actually recorded only 22.9 deaths, ensuring that nearly 77 deaths were prevented with timely action.

"The report shows that measures of both Centre and State governments have played a pivotal role in combating the virus. Be it the lockdown or the improved healthcare facilities in Telangana, these measures ensured that casualties were minimised," said Dr Subodh Kandamuthan, Professor and Director for Health Care Management, ASCI.

However, questions are being raised about how both the estimates and actual figures were calculated. "When it comes to detecting the extent of spread of the virus, sero surveillance is a better indicator to assess the performance. This is because, a State could be doing more number of tests in areas where a certain degree of immunity has been achieved, and not enough in areas where the cases are actually growing," said Rijo M John, a health economist.

He added that the same could be said about the deaths reported in each State. "Some may have not been recorded," he said.

A SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON WOMEN: CASE STUDY OF HYDERABAD CITY(TELANGANA).

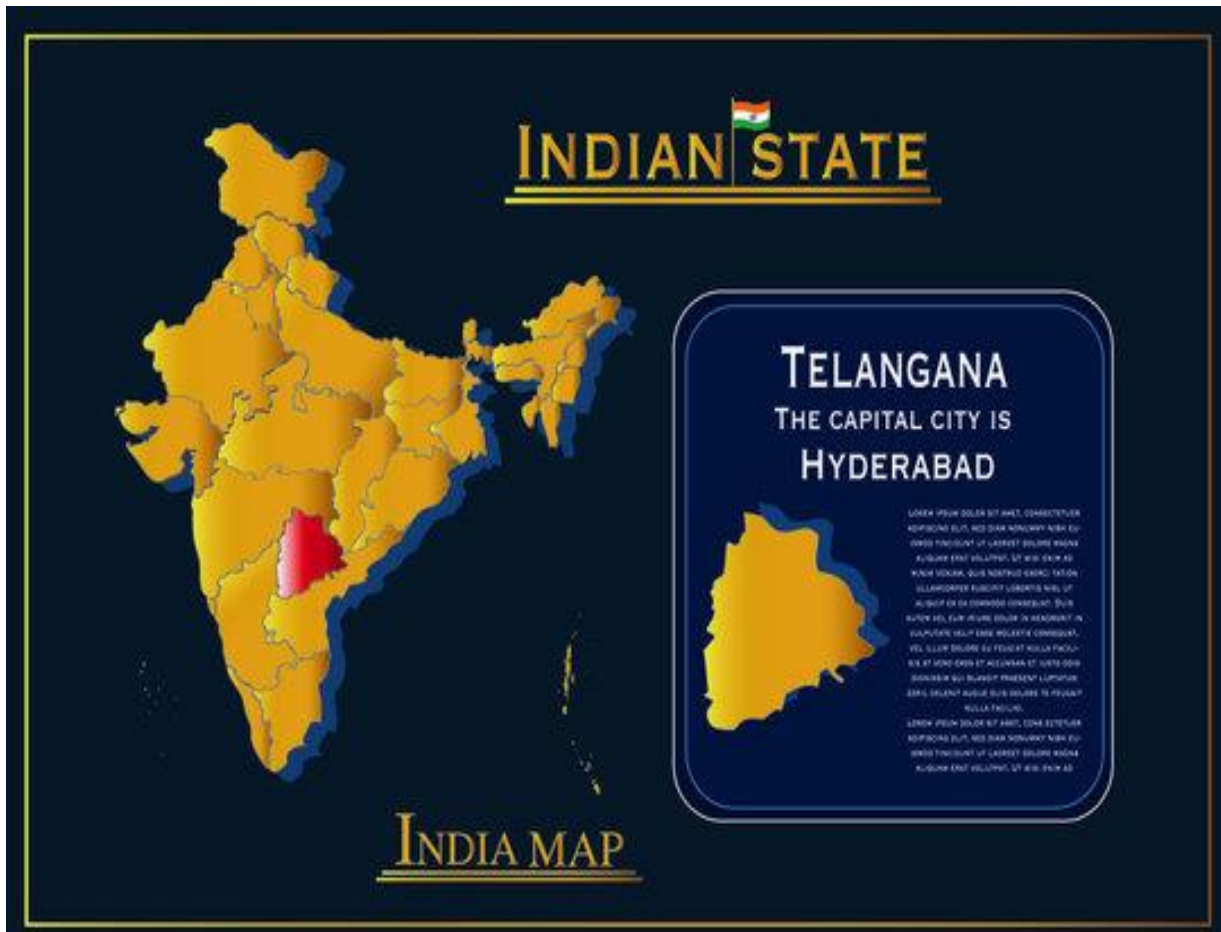
INTRODUCTION:

Women contribution to the socio economic development is very significant in domestic as well as economic. The status of the women in the society was significant throughout all the civilizations past and present so, Women not only have impact on their families but also to the society. Most of the women in India are dependent on good will of their male counter parts (father, brother, husband) as most of the women are not financially independent after their late 30's. So, women have been at the receiving end at every time. The Saga of Indian womanhood is trapped in cruel, in human and pathetic attacks on her physical, emotional, social, and even spiritual growth, her survival for growth continues from womb to tomb But from the ancient A Socio-Economic Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic On Women: Case Study of Hyderabad City times women were honored high status saying as "Ardhangini"- one half of husband body¹ . In this difficult phase of COVID -19 Pandemic women are the major losers in their major aspects, especially during lockdown phases (1-5). In India complete lockdown was imposed on 22nd March 2020 due to which most of the women had extra responsibilities on their shoulders like cooking, taking care of kids and families, other professional work (teaching online, banking, software employees, webinars, and online seminars, online exams etc....). In our study area too, the problems were similar like, women had to suffer a lot because of the lockdown as women had to stand in long queue for drinking water in the dawn time, at the same time women are facing verbal assaults by male counter parts. A part from the above mentioned problem, there Were many other problems by which women had been tortured by their husband's (mainly) because of alcohol banning² , losing of earning, poverty etc.The phase of lockdown were so devastating that most of the women who were earning their livelihood from small jobs (services), were force to earn their livelihood through informal sectors (selling vegetables, flowers, fruits, handloom, handicrafts) for their families and their survival. Due to educational pressure by the institutions mother's responsibilities has been overburdened at the same time gender bias has also been increased as guardian's preference is more likely in favor boys rather than girls³ .Hyderabad city has been the hotspot of domestic violence due to lack of enough space for reasonable price and as well as torture from tenant owners for rents during this lockdown period because of losing their earning and jobs. Unfortunately, because of the lockdown their self-respect and dignity has been decreased in their families and society as employment is considered as one of the main predictor for women empowerment.

Study Area:

Hyderabad is a creation of the first twin city of Golconda-Hyderabad, and then come, Hyderabad Secunderabad concept, followed by the huge cantonments of the Nizam and the British. The

general land- use of the old Hyderabad is confined largely in South, East and a vast North East with Osmania University, Railways, NGRI, NFC, E.C.I.L., and several small and medium sized industries and institutions. The Hyderabad Urban Development Area (HUDA) is around 1865 sq.km. The HUDA area is divided into 29 planning zones (11 Zones inside municipal limits and 18 zones in the non-municipal limits or peripheral areas).



Methodology:

In compilation of this research we have mostly used Primary (Digital Questionnaire) method and secondary data like, books, journals, authentic internet sources, websites, unpublished or grey A Socio-Economic Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic On Telangana Economy : Case Study of Hyderabad City literatures works and views of related experts. For analyzing this research we were used from Ms. Excel, ARC GIS and SPSS package.

Brief Literature Review:

The status of women can be generally described as the degree of socio-economic parity and rights enjoyed by People. Womens inclusion on an equal basis with Men in household decisionmaking, the free speech of their opinions and involvement in civic life render them respected in society. Census of India (1981)⁵ recorded that women have played a significant role in agriculture, as

agriculture is primarily a household enterprise. Recent studies have shown that women and Men in India are big food producers in terms of income, amount and number of hours working.

Period Of Study:

Noponen (1991)⁶ investigated the ratio of household profits. The researcher observed that, on average, total female earnings accounted for 42 % of total household revenue, while the equivalent figure for males was 48%.

According to Pillai (1989), more than 90 % of operate in unorganized industries where child care and maternity services are not offered. Throughout the years, the amount of poor young people is rising. For certain instances, work has not reached its economic position.

Malik (1975)⁹ stated that People needed to be active in the reform process. Unless that is not achieved, the prospects of an all-round growth in rural India are very grim. Women and men will only be able to contribute to output if they can be allowed to have a share in their development own land.

Scope:

Hanumappa and Sujatha (1983)¹⁰ explored the role of Cultural understanding and some increase in their self-care and behaviour. There has been an increase of women's social participation and socio-economic factors. They also displayed a strong interest in understanding more and more about the affairs of the administration, the nation and the events of the planet.

Branham (1985)¹¹ observed that women have an enormous capacity for development and that ability can be further established by sufficient systemic efforts. Provided the right form of motivation, will provide a clear voice to their abilities, leading to the achievement of national objectives.

Data:

Sharma (1977)¹² indicated that the presence of forestry / agro-waste-based industries will provide rural with substantial incentives and job prospects. Collection of raw materials, manufacturing, advertisement, etc. and certain other production projects may be carried out by employees. The growing of medicinal plants and fruit trees, edible mushrooms such as Morshillea, Cycoperdon, Agaricus etc. in the tanks, their processing and drying are all easy research programs with which people may be effectively involved with very little preparation

In fact, when analyzing the role of respondents, it is interesting that most of them are researchers, teachers and working people. The idea that sampling is usually made up of respondents who have university and higher education experience was also useful in collecting data from the right individual

Analysis Of Data:

Policymakers ought to integrate gender research into the formulation of COVID-19 policies because, as the deadly disease progresses, there is an immediate need for gender-disaggregated evidence to better grasp how women and men are influenced by the virus. Understanding the effects of lockdown on women and girls may contribute to the production and adoption of other important policy initiatives. Likewise, identifying the gendered complexities of A Socio-Economic Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic On Telangana Economy: Case Study of Hyderabad City reducing instability and preserving supply chains for essential products is likely to contribute to positive results for all men and women. From now onwards governments and Non-governmental Organizations should collaborate and work for any similar outbreak of such Hazard in order to respond immediately of such Pandemic that can be a threat to the public

Conclusion:

Women are mostly the main providers of their families, neighborhoods and health services, placing them at elevated risk of transmitting COVID-19.

A seismic blow to our communities and economies, the COVID-19 outbreak reinforces society's dependency on women both on the frontline and at home, whilst at the same time highlighting systemic gaps in all domains, from health to the economy, defense to social safety.

In periods of crisis, where finances are stretched and systemic capability is reduced, women and girls experience unequal impacts with far-reaching effects that are only further compounded in the sense of fragility, violence and emergency situations. The hard-won advances for women's rights are now under attack.

Responding to the pandemic is not only about addressing long-standing inequality, but rather about creating a stable environment in the interests of all people at the core of recovery.

Across metropolitan settings, owing to a higher percentage of nuclear households, women could be expected to help the family by staying at home and take care of the elderly and/or lose jobs / earnings in the near future. Over the long term, though, if working from home is the rule, further job options can become accessible to women who already choose home-based jobs.

Most mothers do continue to teach their children because governments across the world have partially closed schools to avoid the dissemination of COVID-19 pandemic. Concerns over the effects of these school delays are rising

Reference:

1. <https://www.who.int>
2. <https://www.mygov.in>
3. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impact_of_the_COVID-19_pandemic_on_education
4. <https://www.gniotgroup.edu.in/blog/index.php/2022/02/04/effect-of-the...>
5. <https://www.sbilife.co.in/.../coronavirus-covid19-impact-indian-economy>
6. <https://coed.dypvp.edu.in/educational-resurgence-journal/documents>

