



# THE STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF DIGITALISATION ON INDIAN POLITICAL ECONOMY, EDUCATION SECTOR (DURING THE COVID-19 TIME)

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## ABSTRACT

Digitalisation is the online transaction, as it provides the benefits for the consumers, producers by saving time, availability in lower cost and reduces the cost of transportation to purchase any products in the country, like education, hotel services, banking insurance and commerce sectors. India is one of the largest growing developing Economy in the world after China, with an average GDP (Gross Domestic Product) of 7 percent from 2015-2019, India's internet economy is expected to double from US\$ 125 billion as of April 2017 to 250 billion by 2020. India's E-commerce revenue is expected to jump from US\$ 39 billion to US\$ 120 billion in 2020, growing an annual rate at 51 percent, due to Covid-19 most of the states in India were in Lock down situation after March 2020, there is a need for all the sectors in the economy for Digital inclusion to achieve the goal of the country that is "Digital India". India can try to improve to make payments and receipts in unorganised sectors through online Digital Mode, like digital card payments like ATM (Automated Teller Machine), Rupay, Visa, Maestro, online shopping by promoting central governments schemes like Make in India, export promotion trade schemes. India can use this global pandemic situation by making flexible investment destination in the globe, As most of the global giants are spacing away from China to make investment or to open start ups in China, the purpose of this study is to Make India self-reliant by implementing various schemes, E-commerce promotion during covid-19 epidemic situation

India's E-Commerce is gaining its significance during covid-19, as most of the consumers are not interested in offline shopping, because shops, malls, theatres and educational institutions are closed during lockdown period, Covid-19 has caused an inflexion in e-commerce penetration in the globally driven by the consumers need for consumer need, convenience and safety, even in India online is gaining salience, due to consumers unwillingness to step out to buy commodities in shops, malls and restaurants, teaching in Indian institutes are conducted in online mode from March 2020, especially the private institutes and universities are importing digital technological tools and applications, like "Google meet, Zoom cloud meetings, Lark" etc, are used more than before in the country. India has a greater challenge during and post Covid-19 situation, first one is to invest and to implement Digital technology in both public and private sectors, as it was very essential during covid-19 situation, second one is to improvement in technical inclusion in all service sectors, in all Commerce and Management sectors, third one digital inclusion in making nation into-self reliant India during and post covid-19 situation.

**KEYWORDS:** Covid-19, Indian economy and Digital technology, E-Commerce and Management education.

## INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 is one of the pandemic disease, and it was detected first time in Wuhan city Hubei province of china on 31.12.2019, from December to end to one month only few cases infected with pneumonia of unknown cause was found, these made china to declare National emergency, by intimating to WHO (World Health Organisation), WHO named Corona virus as COVID-19, and declared as public health emergency on 30<sup>th</sup> January 2020. From February 2020 Covid-19 spread drastically to most of the countries. Almost mo 44, 42,414 cases were

conformed, with 2, 98,322 conformed death cases of Covid-19 around the world, it affected India from 24<sup>th</sup> 2020 of Indian Government lockdown, most of the commercial sectors, firms and Industries, seaports and service sectors were closed in India due to Central government and state governments lockdown, some organised companies provided work from home option, but in India more than 70 % of the working population works in unorganised sectors, where they have minimal security or no security, due deficiency in technological equipments or technological knowledge made unorganised sectors



workers to decrease in the standard of living, with increase in unemployment ratio, and availability of improper trade facilities has increased the burden of farmers to transport their grown crops to the Markets. India's E-Commerce and E-Technology is gaining its significance during covid-19, as most of the shops, malls, theatres and educational institutions like "management, commerce, engineering, social science and humanities are closed due to the lockdown situation, Covid-19 has caused an inflexion in ecommerce penetration in the globally driven by the consumers need for consumer need, convenience and safety, even in India online is gaining salience, due to consumers unwillingness to step out to buy commodities in shops, and restaurants due to covid-19 phobia, India has to improve technological availability or technical inclusion in all educational sectors and universities, public sector, private sector, in all Commerce related trade sectors to boost the growth of the Indian economy.

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### UC CDC Definition:

Pandemic refers to an epidemic that has spread over several country or continents affecting large number of people.

### NICHE BUSINESS

A Study conducted Deloitte; "Future of E-commerce Uncovering innovation" notes the raising culture of start-ups focusing on niche areas that tend to serve everyday purposes of the

## III. NEED OF THE STUDY

1 The emergence of Covid-19 is posing challenge to the Indian Economy to resume economic activities like education, commerce, trade, business and growth, internally and externally.

2 To understand government educational policies towards improvement and growth of management and higher educational universities in India using digital technology and digital applications.

3 India has to implement properly the government schemes like "Make in India and Digital applications in India, because India still use most of the foreign

developed technology in some sensitive fields like education and security matters.

## IV. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Overall covid-19 has brought uncertainty in resuming demand and supply in Economic activities in India, most of the developed economies use online transaction or E-transactions in all educational, economic and business activities, but in India it is slowly gaining the importance of online education, E-commerce, import of digital technology, from March 2020, the government of India has to offer more sops and opportunities for the manufacturers to innovate, produce globally efficient e- technology services in education, digital products of global standard, to increase the potential demand for self reliant India scheme through usage of E-commerce, flexible trade and transportation policies and technology.

## V. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To understand the economic, social impact caused by Covid-19 epidemic in India and its economic impacts on India in longer period and find political economic solution for social and public sector problems.

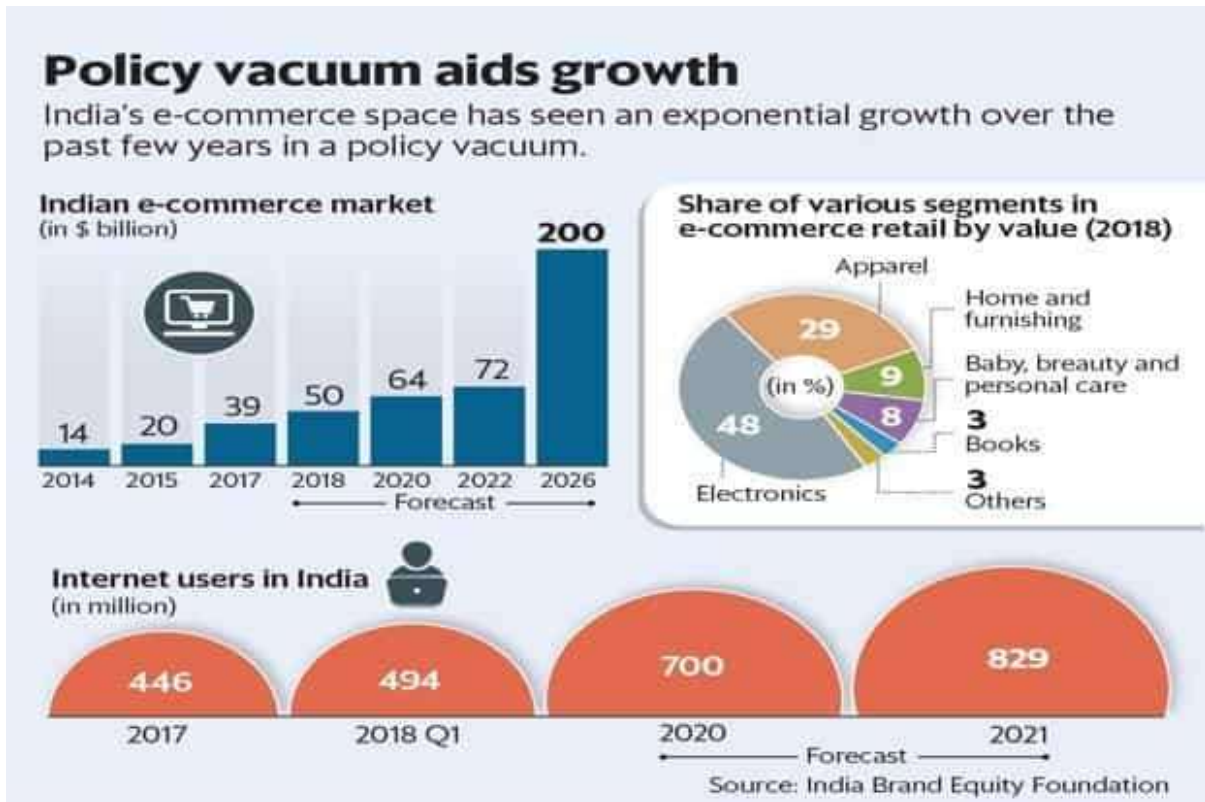
2. Indian political Economy can Make use of Covid-19 situation, by using the present pandemic situation, where most of the developed Economies, MNC's (Multi National companies) are moving away from China, or they are not interested in investing in China, so India can retain the position of china by improvement in innovation and technology.

## VI. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research output is the outcome of an overview conducted on covid-19 and its impact in India, opportunities to promote e-education, e-commerce, e-trade and making India self reliant Economy in the Indian context experimental approach, during pandemic situation, it uses secondary data for analysis, discussion with expert part of research work.

**DATA AND STATISTICS**

➤ **Indian e-commerce market during Digitalisation**



The graph indicates the expectation of future growth of the Indian E-commerce, where India may reach \$200 billion in E-commerce by 2026, with the

increase of internet users from last one decade, India has increased its online trading,

➤ **Growth due to online implementation**



The graph the increase in the number of internet users in Indian Economy, due to education and online

shopping, food and medicinal services, by the report of many institutions in the recent trend the shopping

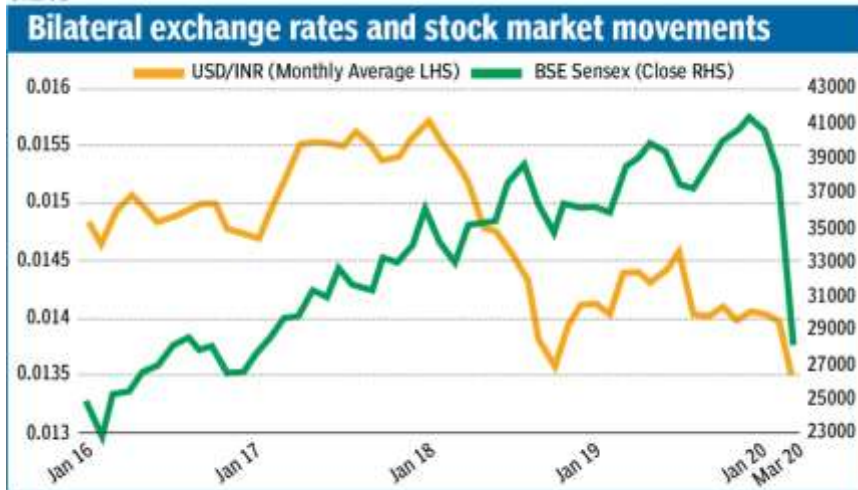


of all consumer goods are purchased in E-transactions, and classes in most of the private institutions, universities are conducted in online, which indicates the growth of E-commerce sector in India, but in 2020 the statistics indicates the greatest increase in online shopping due to the fear of Covid-19, majority of consumers are not interested in

offline shopping. India has comparative advantage in growth of E-commerce due to free service and multipolarisim in trade by online MNC'S and e-commerce entrepreneurs in India which is ahead to reach self-reliant India, with growth in Indian Economy

➤ **Exchange rates variation.**

Chart 2



Source: Authors based on Pacific Exchange Rate Database and Bombay Stock Exchange  
 Note: A rise (fall) implies an appreciation (depreciation) of USD vis-a-vis INR

The graph indicates the decrease in exchange rates and stock market movements during pandemic situation, where BSE (Bombay Stock Exchange) stock markets downfall is more during pandemic time. It can be said as great loss for the Indian economy.

**VII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The result signifies the effect of covid-19 on political economy, e-education, or digital inclusion in education sector, e-commerce, e-trade, unemployment, which is the hurdle for the Indian economy and its impact on growth sector of the Indian Economy and Indian education, and various measures to overcome epidemic crises in India and the world by various plans.

**VIII. FINDINGS**

1. Education sector is finding hard to rebound as it was earlier before pandemic, so Indian economy needs to invest more quantity of fiscal subsidies to digital education like SWAYAM, Digital India, MOOC'S (Massive Open Online Course), which can boost Indian literacy rates with quality online education.
2. For the financial year 2016-17, ecommerce sales reached the US \$16 billion with a projection of a seven fold growth within the next two fiscals as estimated by Morgan Stanley. By 2020 online commerce sales is expected to cross \$120 billion. is

one of the positive factor for India's goal Atmanirbhar Bharat

**IX. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 1 Uniform GST (Goods and Services Tax) implementation in a country is a positive factor to growth of E-commerce, E-education, but India has to invest largely in infrastructure, declines for online trading to reach facilities to the last person in the country.
- 2 Relief packages to promotion of MSME (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises), which contributes around 30 percent of Indian GDP (Gross Domestic Product) and start ups to overcome e=Economic crisis in Indian Economy, which is caused due to epidemic disease.

**X. CONCLUSION**

Indian government has announced some essential schemes like Make in India, self reliant India, and Start up India, in recent years to increase in production, efficiency, output in domestic industries and other sectors, even some educational academic exams, viva of Engineering, management & humanities are conducted through online mode, due to maintaining Social distancing and government rules and regulations, balancing demand and supply of need of technological implementation, oil, food grains, packages for unorganised sector workers has made Indian Economies growth to slow down, India



has to rethink in investment and need innovative fiscal, monetary measures to overcome three challenges India is facing. First one is to balance demand and supply education sector during covid-19 period, which is essential for the development of human resources in the country. Second one is to increase in quality, quantity of output that is export value of Education and health services presently, with promotion of E-commerce for achieving Digital India, Self reliant India. Third one is India to become global power in production in all the sectors that is primary, secondary and tertiary sectors to overall increase in development and growth of a nation with rise in National Income, human resources management by overcoming covid-19 pandemic.

### **XI. LIMITATION**

1 Covid-19 has created education imbalance in demand and supply in the Indian Economy, had contribution of many academic progress of students, universities has been standstill due to 40 days lockdown in India, by postponement cancellation of some examinations etc.

2 There is huge role to be played by Indian government to be self reliant, as five pillars of it has to be improved, that is Economy, Infrastructure, system, demography and demand, but Indian infrastructure, system is not up to the mark when we compare to other developed economies.

### **XII. SCOPE / SUGGESTION**

Covid-19 has made Economic crisis worldwide, affecting billions of people around the globe including India, Economists and business analysts are not sure about the end of pandemic or when the specific medicine to be available, but the scope of the research has wide areas for Indian Economy to bounce back as one of the fastest growing Economy (fastest developing country) in the world. The E-commerce and E-education, by the use of technical inclusion which is expected to significant growth in the next 5 years according to the recent reports of WTO. The availability of 3G/4G to the users in India has increased 10 percent annually in 2018, and expected to increase in year 2020 E-commerce has led to innovations on deliver time and hassle free functioning and digital transactions, Indian Economy with implementation of GST has led to raise in E-commerce transactions, India can be self reliant within some sort of years by flexible fiscal and monetary policies to boost the growth supporting sectors or services like “education, hospitality and pharmaceuticals, by the use of technology in the Indian Economy.

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