

Impact of COVID-19 on Industries, Tourism, and Economy of Uttarakhand

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Under the Guidance of

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Abstract

The 2020-year saw the whole world and its economy influenced by COVID-19 widespread. India and Uttarakhand experienced the impacts in a challenging way. The virtual lockdown starting in Walk 2020 brought about the sudden financial downturn and changes in economic variables over all divisions of the State economy. Our reactions to these changes have been centered on endeavors to anticipate irreversible hurt to the State economy and to guarantee a quick recovery. Uttarakhand has been taking reliable measures in making auxiliary changes to speed up a V shape recuperation. Our report surveys the effect of COVID - 19 over different verticals of the State's economy through a practical consideration (in the future, alluded to as a quick study) among State inhabitants. The survey results and the deductions appear that proactive steps and approaches of the State Government have led to a few fundamental changes in numerous divisions, flagging a spirited street to recuperation. Economic resilience of the State-backed by its agribusiness division and pharma industry permitted the State to soften the effect of outside stuns emerging due to the widespread. Reliable endeavors of the State Government will go a long way to ensure long-term and economic advancement within the State.

I. INTRODUCTION

The whole world saw and persevered through more than a yearlong hardship caused by the SARS-COV-2, more famously known as the COVID-19. This virus was recognized within the Wuhan city of China in December 2019, spreading quickly in the early months of 2020. This constrained the WHO to announce it widespread by early March. India detailed It's, to begin with, a case on January 30, 2020. Within no time, the patterns and the designs across the world appeared, signs of exponential spread of the infection. The government of India was fast to respond to these disturbing signs. Even when the beginning case stack was restricted to 500 cases in India, the government of India took the much-needed step of a national bolt down on 23rd Walk to delay the spread and transmission of COVID-19 to straighten the bend and provide a buffer for wellbeing foundation to get ready for the pandemic.

In Uttarakhand, the primary cause of COVID-19 was detected on March 15, 2020. The government quickly replied and embraced a multipronged strategy of consistent dynamic observation, early detection, confinement (both organization and self-isolation), and early case administration, followed by dynamic contact following and ensuing isolation and testing. This, coupled with strict enforcement of exceptionally exacting lockdown, both connect locale, and intra locale diminished the beginning invasion of the virus. The development of all exercises but for essential administrations was stopped. These endeavors were in parallel backed with measures to make strides in wellbeing care infrastructure. Hospitals over the State were assigned as COVID treatment offices, and capacities of testing infrastructure were increased. After the extension of lockdown on April 14, 2020, specific areas were devoted as hotspots, and within hotspots, control zones were demarcated where the predominance of the infection was the most elevated. The green zone, orange, and ruddy zone (each specifying and demonstrating the increment within the escalation and severity of the lockdown) were implemented. The lockdown was further amplified broadly for another two weeks, along with unwinding within the non-hotspot areas. This was done since the wellbeing infrastructure was more prepared. The government of Uttarakhand started to open the economy on 1st June 2020 following the

recommendations of the Government of India. Be that as it may, the infection kept on spreading. The effect of social separating and different IEC programs of the government kept the incidence of cases rose at 0.95% (add up to affirmed cases – 95,494: 2011 census populace 10, 086, 292).

Besides, the number of affirmed passes was 1703 (as of 16 Walk 2021), which is 17 thin positions among all States. This is often slightly higher in comparison to the proportion of the populace of each State. The number of passes and cases have sharply increased with the second COVID-19 wave. Having opened the financial exercises, facilitated travel restrictions, and endorsement to social gatherings, although with constrained numbers, has encouraged the rise and spread of COVID-19 since March 2021. Changes of the infection, which have been reported to be much more irresistible, have resulted in a soak increment in contaminated cases and misfortune of lives, putting extraordinary strain on the health infrastructure within the State. Despite these numbers, the State has shown resilience to meet the challenge in managing with the widespread and its execution in terms of Case Casualty Rate (CFR) was superior amid 2020- 21 than a few States with more progressed and developed open wellbeing foundation.

I. Impact of COVID-19 on Uttarakhand Economy

A) COVID-19: AN UNCHARTED CRISIS

The complete world saw and persevered through more than a yearlong hardship caused by the SARS COV-2, more prevalent known as the COVID-19. This virus, which was, to begin with, being distinguished within the Wuhan city of China in December 2019, spread quickly in the early months of 2020. This constrained the WHO to pronounce it widespread by early March. India detailed its, to begin with, case on January 30, 2020. Within no time, the patterns and the designs across the world appeared, signs of exponential spread of the infection. The government of India was speedy to respond to these disturbing signs.

Indeed, when the beginning case stack was constrained to 500 cases in India, the government of India took the much-needed step of a national bolt down on 23rd Walk to delay the spread and

transmission of COVID-19 to straighten the bend and provide a buffer for the wellbeing foundation to get ready for the pandemic.

B) Impact of lockdown on Uttarakhand's Economy

The sudden and strict lockdowns drove the economy's contraction over the entire country and by characteristic expansion the State of Uttarakhand. These were unprecedented measures to contain an uncommon pandemic. The effect of the lockdowns and sudden closure of the economy was felt on all economic segments. It was a dark swan occasion for the economy. The government of Uttarakhand took after the barbell strategy in the fund, through strict lockdowns at first gambling the economy to slow down and after that modulating opening up of confinements in a step-by-step way, attentive of the effect on the virus spread. The arrangement producers had to form a formidable choice of leaning toward lives over livelihood, with the understanding that with back, the economy would be able to recuperate, but if lives are lost, these may not be recouped. Therefore, saving lives became a priority. The strict lockdown did three vital things- To begin with, it diminished the spread of the infection. Second, it gave sufficient time for the wellbeing infrastructure to plan itself for the widespread. Third, it reduces the everyday burden on wellbeing infrastructure, which gives fundamental care to patients. When confronted with constrained information on the nature of the widespread and the course it would take, the short-term trade-off for lives versus livelihood was the right course of activity.

C) LOCKDOWN AND INITIAL EFFECT ON THE STATE ECONOMY

In spite of the rightness of the lockdown measures, there has been a decrease and downturn within the economy, as was expected. Measures taken to contain the spread of SARS COV-19 had the after effect on the Uttarakhand economy.

These measures had the following impact:

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1. The sudden lockdown significantly affected livelihood over all divisions. The sudden shock in both request and supply affected the livelihood of a huge area of people.
 2. Supply chains were seriously affected, severely confining the dispersion of goods and administrations in further regions of the State.
 3. Misfortune of job, the vulnerability in the future, and need of back from managers led to associate and intra State constrained migration. Villages were overwhelmed with people who returned home to support the uncertain future.
 4. The tourism and neighborliness sector experienced serious supply bottlenecks, cancellation of bookings, and the phantom of continuing operational costs. A few local businesses went beneath and closed shop.
 5. The stream of cash within the economy decreased to an expansive degree. Individuals and businesses relieved these misfortunes by reducing expenditure and using their investment funds. The circular transaction led to a widespread downturn within the economy.
 6. The misfortune of salary and controlled livelihood along with the organized impact of the spread of disease constrained the instruction framework to move to complete online educating and learning mode. Though this movie had its advantages, yet it uncovered a few blame lines in connection to access and accessibility of online educational resources over the locale and social and economic bunches within the State.
 7. The return of vagrant laborers put an additional strain on the now strained resources. The fear of the spread of the disease caused oppressive treatment dispensed out to the returning population.
 8. The strict lockdown and omnipresent fake news on social media caused social, devout, and economic breaks. Authorization of restrictions on free development at a few places caused law and order problems.
 9. Utilization fell definitely due to demand and supply-side limits, encouraging pulling down GST collections within the State.
 10. Several foundation ventures and other businesses (but pharma) diminished their output, this driven to decrease within the pace of investment and improvement within the State.
 11. Though the yield of rural and horticulture development proceeded, the related logistical, showcase, and work-related challenges moderated the development potential.

These were a few of the numerous impacts that the State of Uttarakhand experienced within the first quarter of FY 2020-21. Be that as it may, one year into the widespread, it is critical to assess and assess the effect on different segments of the State economy. A fast study was embraced to obtain a first-hand understanding of the nature and degree of the effect. A test of 1300 respondents from all 13 locales was covered using organized surveys through telephonic interviews. The overview of the overview is examined in this chapter.

D) COVID-19 AND IMPACT ON LIVELIHOOD IN UTTARAKHAND

It is very apparent that the government and the policy producers within the starting had to form a hard choice of choosing lives over livelihood. Over time, as the lockdown started to ease and economic action restarted over various sectors, people started to recapture their livelihood

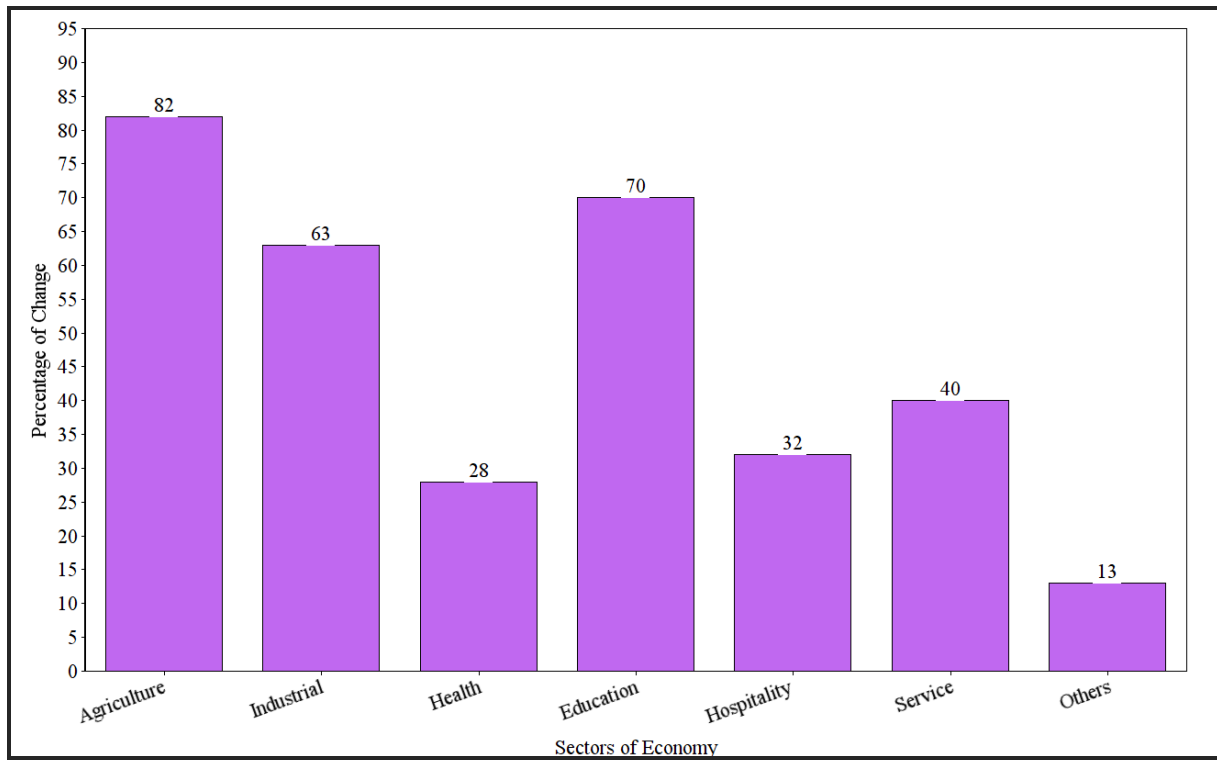


Fig:1.1 . Effect On Employments In Different Sectors

Maximum recuperation was detailed to have been made by people utilized within the agriculture sector followed by people within the education sector, Fig,1.1.

The detailed enhancements were in line with the study respondents' perception of the divisions that would recoup. This is often in line with the Thaller and Sunstein push impact hypothesis, wherein improvements within the advertisement are largely dependent on the discernment of the participants. Fig:1.2 gives knowledge into the perceived recovery made by different divisions. This corresponds accurately with the improvements made in each sector.

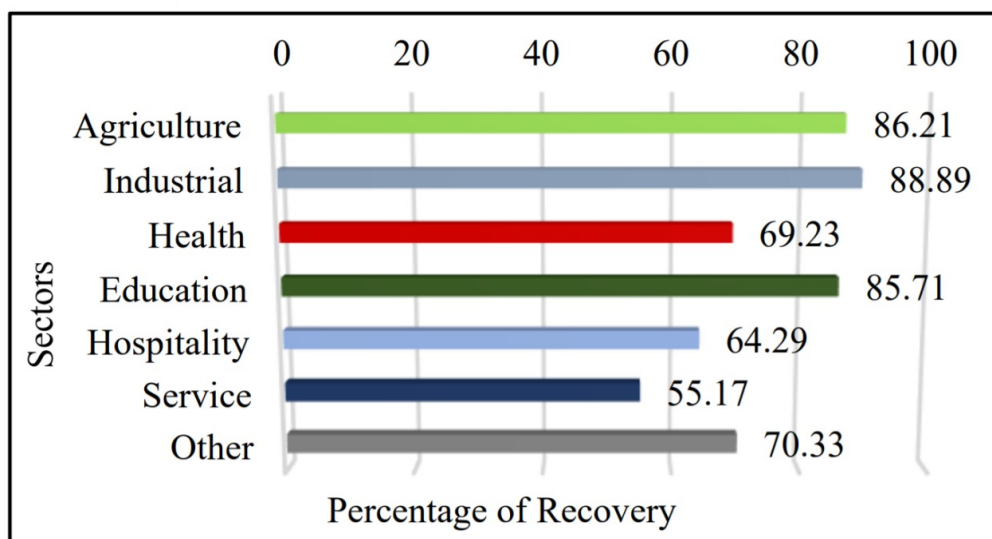


Fig:1.2. Recovery in each sector

E) Livelihoods And Recovery

For individuals who were at the bottom of the pyramid, the impact of the pandemic had a negative multiplier effect. Several individuals who were just above the poverty line were pushed below the poverty line. For these individuals, there were various schemes that ensured their sustenance during this time. The government ensured that funds for essential activities were available despite a sharp contraction in revenue. The initial approach was to provide a buffer for the poor and a section of society to tide over the distress caused by the pandemic. This was done through various schemes and methods. A direct benefit transfer made to widows, pensioners, and additional funds through MGNREGA. Fig:1.3 gives an insight into individuals who benefited under MGNREGA. MGNREGA, PMGKY, and other schemes ensured that individuals at the bottom of the pyramid were able to navigate through the rough times during the pandemic.

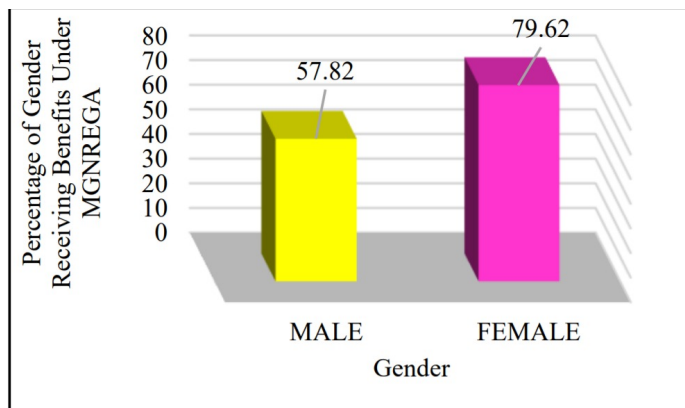


Fig:1.3. Respondents Benefited Under MGNREGA

In addition, food security was provided through Central Government schemes like PMGKY (Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana). Nonavailability of capital for expenditure for food items was mitigated through the food subsidy provided under the Free Ration Scheme through the PDS network. This provided succor to the people in need to manage basic requirements during the pandemic. Fig:1.4 indicates the perception of food subsidy.

In addition to a multitude of central and State government schemes, one flagship scheme i.e. the Mukhya Mantri Swarojgar Yojna (MSY) requires special mention. This scheme was launched with a special objective and incentive to promote self-employment. The scheme envisions an incremental value addition to ensure the growth of small businesses and to promote the aspiration of Atma Nirbhar Bharat. Fig:1.5 indicates the positive response of individuals to the MSY Scheme.

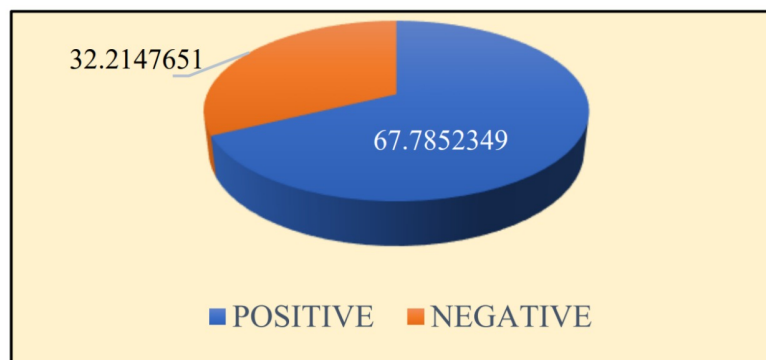


Fig 1.4. Perception of Food Subsidy under COVID-19 Pandemic

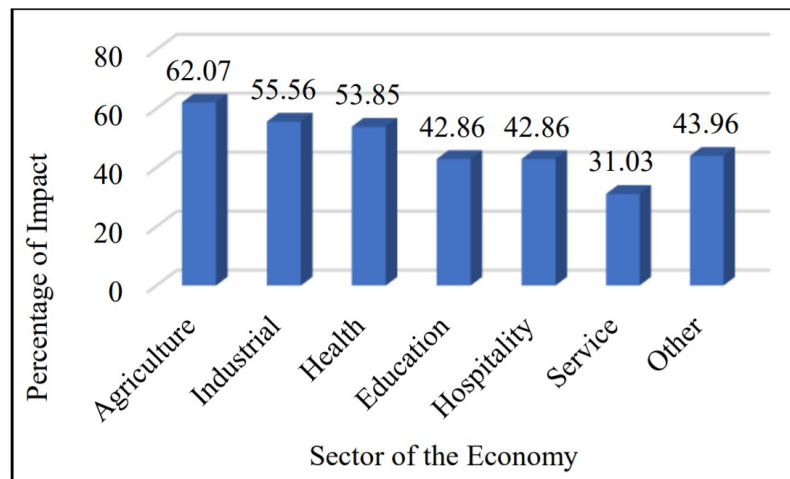


Fig 1.5. The positive impact of MSY in various Sectors

The efforts that were made through the MSY were complemented with the emerging trend in increasing awareness among individuals to enhance their skills, either institutionally or through the use of available technology platforms. Any increase in the skills set of workers has a direct impact on the recovery of the economy, along with the potential for sustained growth and development.

F) COVID-19 AND ITS IMPACT ON THE EDUCATION SECTOR

Education forms the central pillar in the growth and development of any State. The sudden onslaught of COVID-19 led to a complete shift in methods, modes, and ways of imparting and receiving education. At the beginning of the pandemic, there were serious doubts on the ability of the education system to sustain using online mode as for many years, online education was perceived as a complementary mode of education and played a subsidiary role to physical, classroom-based learning.

There was a general resistance to acceptance of the capacity and scope of online education. The pandemic forced everyone to make a paradigm shift. With the ban on physical movement, the digital medium of education was considered as the medium of education. The progress that Digital India had made in laying the digital infrastructure, became the engine that has driven education for more than a year. New methods and new pedagogic tools were introduced. People were able to access information and content

across State and national boundaries. The geographical barrier to learning was overcome and this has resulted in increasing the quality of education.

However, there were several new challenges that emerged in Uttarakhand:

1. Access to internet infrastructure in the hilly region
2. Access to mobile/computer/laptop infrastructure
3. Lack of network connectivity in remote areas
4. Inability of users to use these technical tools

In addition to the learning challenges of online education, there are various challenges that arose due to the lack of movement and physical interaction of children. Central Government Schemes like Man Darpan were introduced to meet these challenges.

Despite these challenges, online education has emerged as an acceptable and recognized mode of teaching. The study indicates that a high percentage of individuals across all levels of education accepted digital tools as an acceptable tool for education. Fig:1.6 gives a clearer perspective on the receptivity of digital tools for education. The reception of digital tools had a direct correlation with the impact of digital tools in ensuring the continuance of education at various levels. This data is presented in Fig:1.7.

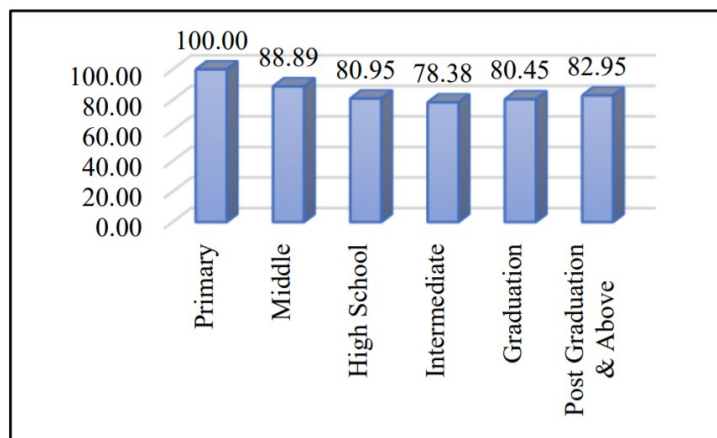


Fig 1.6 Receptivity of Digital Tools for education

The high acceptance and subsequent conversion into actual learning and continuation of classes, is a clear indication that online education will continue to exist and prosper in Uttarakhand.

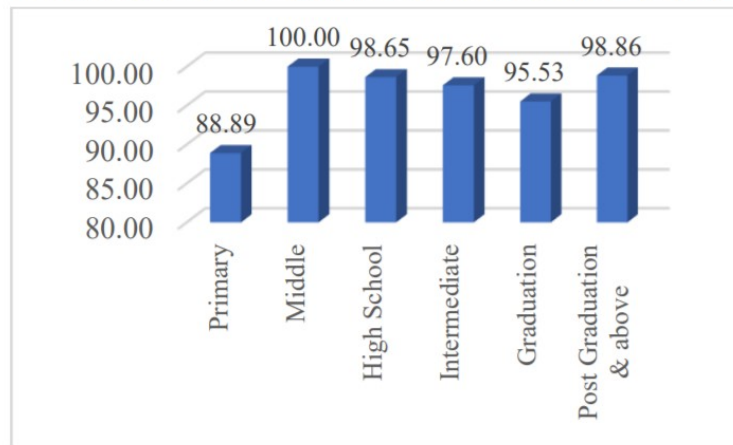


Fig 1.7. Impact of Digital Tools on educational various levels

I. Tourism Sector

The world has been encountering the devastating effects of a novel coronavirus malady. The United Nations Secretary-General communicated his pain in words, "Hundreds of individuals falling ill from COVID-19, and the malady is spreading exponentially in numerous places. Social orders are in turmoil, and economies are in nose-dive."

a. The Socio-Economic Impact of COVID-19 At International Level

The United Nations Secretary-General's Statements reflected the lost hope of fatal casualties and human life's incredible misfortune during numerous waves of COVID-19 spread. WHO reported the coordinated effect of coronavirus disease on human lives unmistakable in 216 nations, with 111,102,016 affirmed cases, including 2,462,911 passing till 22nd February 2021. Governments and administration concocted emergency plans like travel bans, lockdown, remain at domestic, work from home, isolation, physical distancing, and other similar measures to prevent the spread of coronavirus disease. However, the sudden shift in social-economic systems' functioning produced a negative socio-psychological impact on individuals' lives. While an increasing number of active patients and deaths are the direct effects of COVID-19, shrinking economies, industries, and increasing unemployment are indirect socio-economic effects. The International Labor organization reported an escalation in job loss and predicted that nearly half of the global workforce suffered the risk of losing their livelihood. The severe effects on employment can easily be understood through the absolute number of job losses in unorganized and informal sectors. Around 1.6 billion people either lost their job or were exposed to miserable living conditions. The United Nation's policy brief on tourism predicted unprecedented economic impacts in revenue and job loss. Tourism is the third-largest exporter of fuels and chemicals. The export revenue loss for 2020 was expected to lie between \$910 billion to \$1.2 trillion. It was further assessed that around 100 million direct tourism jobs were at risk along with 144 million jobs, which are service and labor-based, such as accommodation and food, that fall in the ambit of hospitality. The vulnerable sections of society who are directly or indirectly involved in some

tourism activity, such as women and youth, particularly from the places whose economy is based on tourism, have either lost their livelihood or are at risk of losing their livelihood.

b. Impact of COVID-19 on Occupation, Livelihood, And Business in Uttarakhand

In May 2020, Uttarakhand Back Department officials anticipated Uttarakhand's income misfortune due to lockdown limitations of approximately Rs 7000-8000 crore. They moreover expressed that tourism, transport, and partnered businesses were the most terrible influences. The numbers in terms of circuitous misfortune may well be higher, and the escalation of such negative effects on peoples' vocation and businesses may not be fully surveyed. The inn affiliation agents in Nainital expressed that they were constrained to lay off their staff as there was no commerce. The lodging affiliation of Rishikesh communicated similar reactions, as they said that the lodgings were closed for commerce for seven months from Walk to September 2020, as most of them were changed over into isolated centers. In terms of business, and assessment, 2.5 lakh people locked in within the industry had misplaced their jobs by the conclusion of June 2020.

S. N.	Dhaams	Domestic Tourists in 2019	Foreign Tourists in 2019	Domestic Tourists in 2020	Foreign Tourists in 2020
1.	Kedarnath	9,98,956	1065	1,35,287	62
2.	Badrinath	12,44,100	893	1,55,009	46
3.	Gangotri	5,29,880	454	23,736	38
4.	Yamunotri	4,65,111	423	7,717	11
5.	Hemkund Sahib	2,39,910	223	8,290	00
	Total	34,77,957	3,058	3,30,039	157

Source: Uttarakhand Tourism Department

Fig 2.0.1. Tourists Statistics

The misfortune to the tourism trade can be ascertained by watching the over table showing a steep drop of 90% in traveler numbers to Uttarakhand-Char Dham, the foremost popular religious tourism goals and roads in the State, between 2019 and 2020. The tourism industry is bread and butter for a significant parcel of Uttarakhand's residents, mainly locked in tiny or medium-scale enterprises. The coronavirus widespread adversely affected Uttarakhand's juvenile entrepreneurial spirits to lock in small-scale start-ups or tourism endeavors.

The table underneath uncovers the sharp disintegration (65%) of people's inspiration to apply for homestay registration within the State in 2020 over the 2019 numbers, whereas in 2019, these had appeared an increase of 31% over the 2018 numbers.

S.No.	District	F.Y. 2018-19	F.Y. 2019-20	F.Y. 2020-21
1	Dehradun	211	220	77
2	Haridwar	13	05	03
3	Tehri	95	51	33
4	Uttarkashi	60	195	57
5	Rudraprayag	57	69	25
6	Pauri	19	76	14
7	Chamoli	125	195	61
8	Nainital	149	127	64
9	Almora	59	85	30
10	Pithoragarh	141	177	85
11	Champawat	05	29	51
12	USN	02	06	00
13	Bageshwar	29	27	37
	Total	965	1262	437

Source: Uttarakhand Tourism Department

Fig 2.0.2. Inspiration to apply for homestay registration

Some recent news regarding the Tourism sector and government steps regarding the same are stated below.

DEHRADUN: The Uttarakhand government has given over Rs 3.66 crore as a portion of an alleviation bundle to individuals within the tourism division given the monetary misfortune

caused by the COVID-19 widespread, an official discharge here said. Rs 3,66,37,580 have been exchanged specifically to the accounts of 9,398 individuals till Eminent 31 over the state beneath the alleviation bundle reported by the state government for the tourism segment, it said. A sum of Rs 2,000 per month is being paid beneath the bundle to workers of lodgings, eateries, and homestays that are enlisted with the tourism division, it said.

NAINITAL/ MUSSOORIE: The rising number of Covid-19 cases and checks have influenced the neighborhood trade for the moment in a push amid the peak Summer visitor season. On Sunday, over 100 individuals went to the save, whereas 51 picked for the night remained. The hoteliers within the Corbett zone said that their development bookings have fallen by over 90 percent. "The lodgings here are on the verge of liquidation. There is no single lodging close to Corbett, claiming that a tenth of its rooms is booked. It is getting to be progressively troublesome for us to survive," said Hari Mann, Ramnagar's hotels' affiliate president. "As a rule, at this time of the year, inns here have 70 to 90 percent bookings. As it were, final year was a special case," Mann included. Corbett's authorities in the interim said that even though the night bookings had fallen by 50%, the day safaris have been influenced more. "Until April 4, we had a conventional visitor footfall, but since then, the traveler numbers have been going down. We are attempting to evaluate the genuine numbers, and the effect of Covid confinements will be known as it were at that point," said Corbett chief Rahul.

II. Health Sector

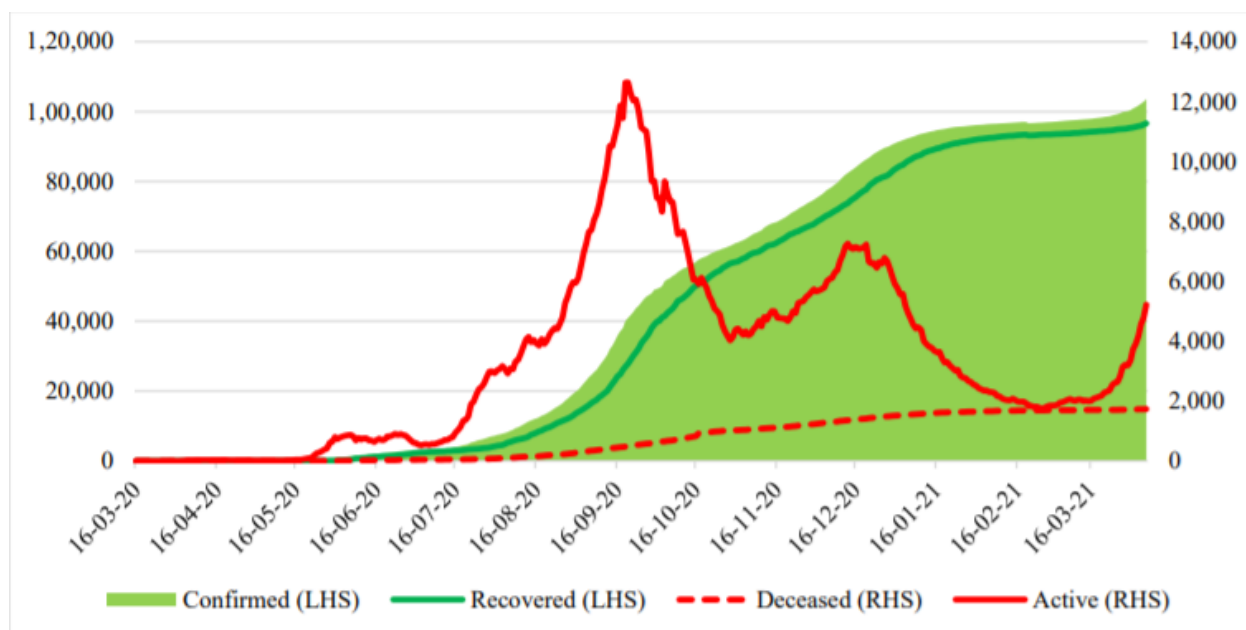
The State of Uttarakhand, much like its national and international counterparts, continues to grapple with the Covid-19 virus. A year ago, when the first case was reported in the State, there was limited knowledge about this novel coronavirus and limited resources at the State's disposal. In the face of adversity, the State rose to the challenge and gradually geared up its physical and human infrastructure in response to the growing medical needs of the population. The State's

financial commitment also reflected a renewed perspective to the healthcare sector as being the foundation of the State's preparedness for the pandemic. In a year, the State has ramped up its health facilities across all districts of the State, expanded its health workforce who are the frontline warriors safeguarding the citizens, and deployed available technological capabilities to put in place a transparent and rich health information network. As a result, a healthy recovery rate of 93.29 percent has been achieved, and efforts continue to minimize deaths and slow the spread of the virus. However, the limited workforce and the health inequity across the districts of the State put constraints on time-bound scaling up of response efforts in the State.

2.1 Covid-19 in the State of Uttarakhand:

The year went by; the State reported its first confirmed case on March 16, 2020 (as per the Health Bulletin on novel coronavirus, dated March 16, 2021, State Control Room, Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme, Directorate of Health Services, Uttarakhand, Dehradun). A little more than a year later, as of April 6, 2021, there were 3607 active cases in the State. A total of 96,647 patients out of 103,602 who were detected with Covid-19 have been treated/cured till the given date, giving a 93.29 recovery percentage. Unfortunately, the death rate of the State, standing at 1.68 percent, has amounted to 1,736 lives being lost to the deadly virus. The figure below gives a snapshot of the timeline of covid cases in the State. As evident, the State has done a commendable job in managing the situation – the recoveries have kept pace with the increasing confirmed cases, keeping a check on the active cases. The surge of inactive cases in between is consistent with the pan-India pattern, as lockdown restrictions were lifted gradually and movement within and across the state and international borders resumed, resulting in the peaking of active cases.

Figure 2.1.1: Cumulative Covid-19 cases – Confirmed, Recovered, Deceased, Active – March 16, 2020, to April 6, 2021



Source: <http://www.covid19india.org>

In the last year, the State has ramped up its health infrastructure to meet the new and unique challenges of the Covid-19 pandemic. The timely responsiveness of the State can be gauged from the table below.

Table 2.1.1: Dedicated COVID-19 Facilities in the State

	Dedicated Covid Hospitals/Centres	Beds (With and Without Oxygen), ICU Beds	Ventilators
March 15, 2020	N.A.	Isolation beds – 337 Quarantine beds – 801	N.A.
December 31, 2020	Dedicated COVID Hospitals – 5 Dedicated COVID Health Centres – 12 Dedicated COVID Centres – 314 Total – 331	Beds for confirmed cases – 13,813 Beds for suspected cases – 10,514 ICU Beds – 273	N.A.
April 6, 2021	Dedicated COVID Hospitals – 11 Dedicated COVID Health Centre – 109 Dedicated COVID Centre – 229 Total – 349	Beds without oxygen – 5,187 Beds with oxygen – 6,029 ICU Beds – 1,657	654

Source : Department of Medical Health and Family Welfare, Govt of Uttarakhand

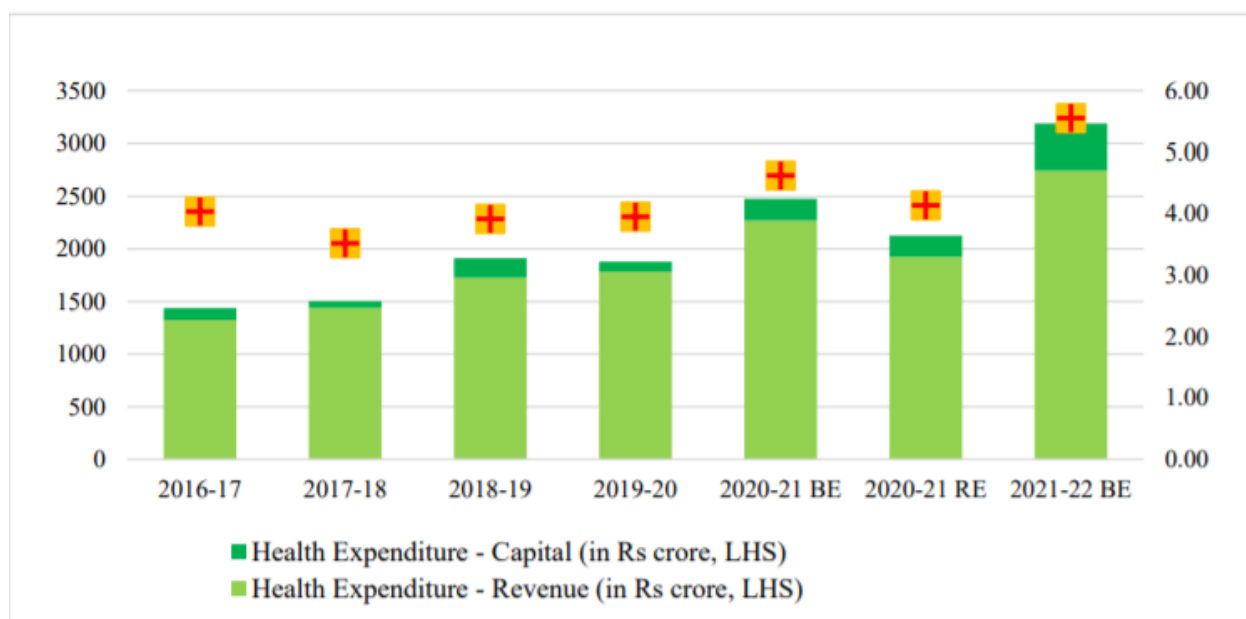
2.2 Financing the Healthcare Sector

The State Budget of 2021-22 laid emphasis on the healthcare sector of the State. “Health for All” was prioritized in the Budget Speech, and critical government decisions about funds allocated for construction of Medical Colleges in Haridwar, Pithoragarh, and Rudrapur, as well as efforts to begin the Almora Medical College this academic year were conveyed. It was encouraging to see the fiscal commitments match the budgetary commitments for the health sector.

This year’s budget allocated a total of Rs 3,188.95 crore to the health sector, 28.74 percent higher than what was allocated in the last financial year. The share of capital expenditure in total health expenditure also saw an increase – from Rs 205.43 crore in 2020-21 (BE) to Rs 442.64 crore in 2021-22 (BE) – this reflects an increase in the share of capital expenditure in total health

expenditure from 8.29 percent to 13.88 percent respectively. Figure 7.4.1 shows how this year has witnessed not just an absolute increase in the budget of the Department of Medical Health and Family Welfare, but the share of health expenditure in total budget expenditure has increased from 8.05 percent in 2016-17 to 13.88 percent in 2021-22 – the highest in the last five years.

Figure 2.2.2: Budgetary Expenditure on Health – 2016-17 to 2021-22 (BE)

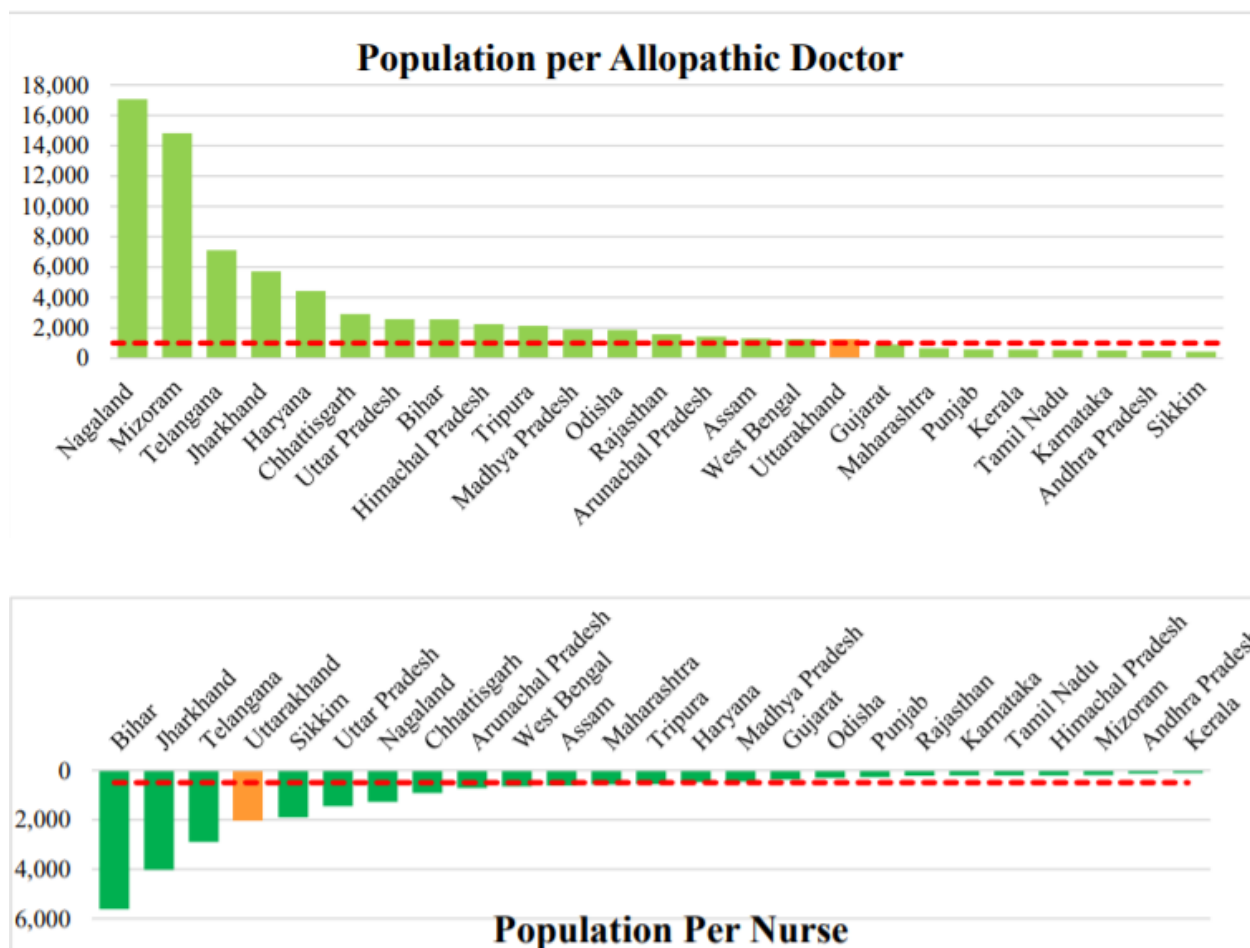


Source: State Budget, Govt of Uttarakhand, various volumes

2.3 Professionals in healthcare

First, we assess Uttarakhand's performance vis-à-vis other States in terms of the coverage of the population by healthcare providers. It is because the strength of the health workforce indicates the capacity of the system to scale up delivery of interventions since they are responsible for actually being on the ground and battling the pandemic. Figure 2.3.1 shows the population per allopathic doctor and nurse.

Figure 2.3.1 State-Wise Population Per Allopathic Doctor And Nurse



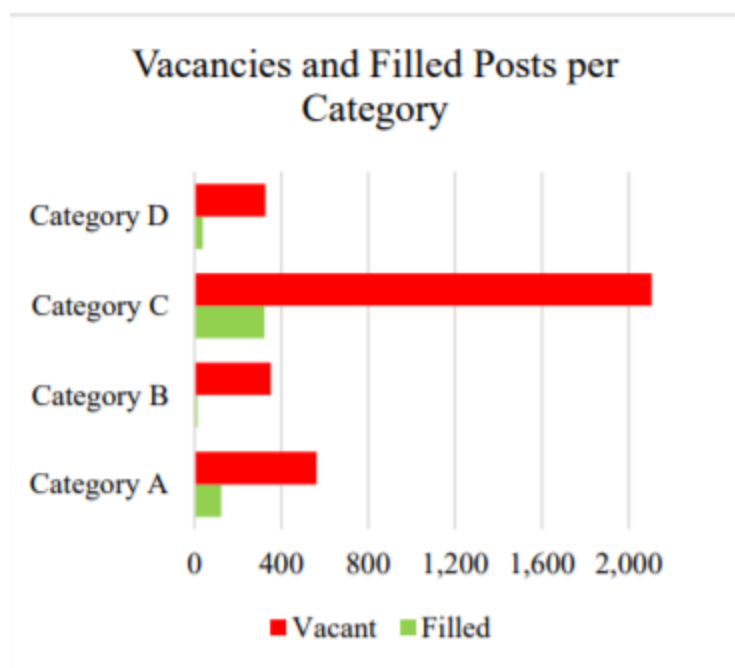
Source: National Health Statistics 2019, Census 2011

It is evident that while the availability of allopathic doctors in the State is at par with a few of the best performing States in the country, there is a significant shortage of nurses for the people in the State. The State has a doctor each for 1,214 people, higher than the WHO recommended doctor-population ratio of 1:1000; while the nurse-population ratio of 1:2006 in the State is well beyond the WHO recommended ratio of 1:500. This indicates the severe shortage of nurses in the State, which needs immediate redressal, and the need to increase the number of allopathic doctors and AYUSH practitioners in the State so that the burden on each health provider reduces

and s/he can discharge her/his services efficiently. The Interim Committee Report also suggested that the health care system can be strengthened in the short run by engaging AYUSH healthcare providers into the mainstream of healthcare to provide the necessary support.

We now assess the sanctioned posts for healthcare professionals in the Medical colleges of the State. As per the information shared by the State, there are 3,843 sanctioned posts across Categories A, B, C, and D in the State. As of December 2020, of the total, 3,347 posts are vacant and 496 filled (Figure 2.3.2)

Figure 2.3.2: Details of Sanctioned, Filled And Vacant Posts in Govt. Medical Colleges



Source: Department of Medical Health and Family Welfare, Govt of Uttarakhand

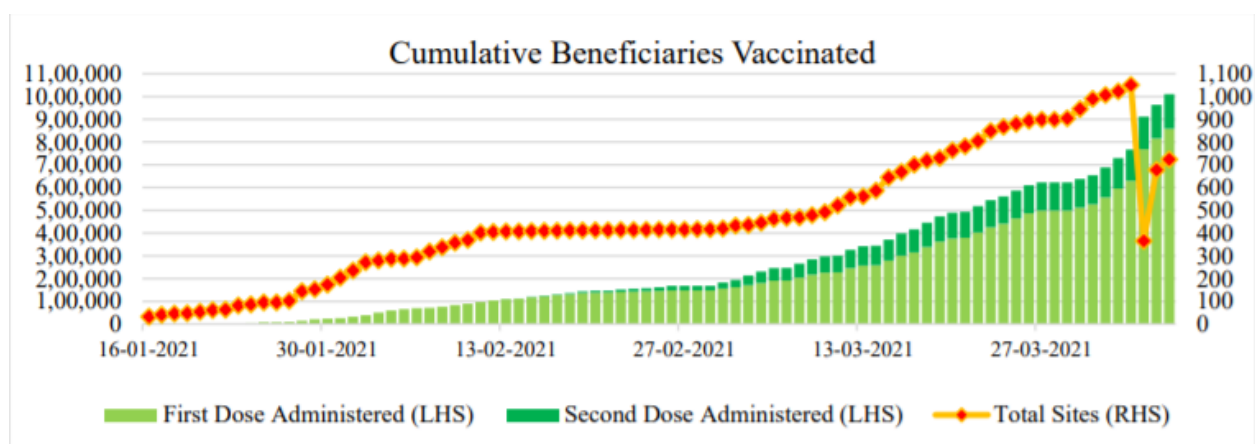
The State has responded to this workforce crisis and is acting on it. In response to the shortage of medical staff since the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic, the State has taken steps to close some deficit of healthcare workers over time. As of January 2020, against 2,735 approved posts for

doctors, 1,435 doctors were regularly serving while 1,300 posts were vacant. Against the vacant posts, a total of 651 doctors were working on a contractual basis. Keeping in mind the vacant posts and the rising need for doctors to serve the growing healthcare needs during post-Covid-19, against 876 vacant posts, the requisition was sent for Selection Board's consideration. Four hundred seventy-six doctors were then selected by the Board, of which 367 discharged their duties. In July 2020, again, a request for filling 763 posts was sent for the board's approval for further action.

2.4 Vaccination Stats

The State started the vaccination drive on January 16, 2021, and till April 6, 2021, a total of 859,144 individuals (446,923 males, 412,126 females, and 95 transgender people) have been partially vaccinated, and 151,448 individuals have been fully vaccinated. Of the 1,010,592 doses administered, 99.96 percent of individuals have been given the Covishield vaccine and 0.04 percent the Covaxin vaccine[2]. Figure 2.4.1 reflects how the State has gradually built and improved upon its capacity to expand the vaccination drive

Figure 2.4.1: Cumulative Beneficiaries Vaccinated – January 16, 2021, to April 6, 2021



Source: covid19india.org

III. Industrial Sector

With the Indian context in general and in Uttarakhand in particular, an observation of the economic loss and human suffering that unfolded as the deadly virus enveloped the State suggests that the pandemic affected different sectors of the economy in different ways. The State's Industrial sector is one of the worst affected ones in terms of output and employment loss. In this context, it is pertinent to explore policies that aim to rejuvenate the industrial sector from the Covid-19 induced losses and make it ready to face the 'new/next normal' in the post-Covid-19 world.

3.1 State's Industrial Profile and Policy:

Uttarakhand reported It's to begin with Mechanical Arrangement within the year 2001. This arrangement made a difference to recognize the divisions with potential for Mechanical advancement, and it underlined the congruity of private segment support in taking the efforts of Industrialization within the State to another level. The approach emphasized inviting trade measures like reviewing the review framework, disentangling work laws, special treatment of Little Scale Businesses (SSIs), and making 'Udyog Mitra.' Uttarakhand made tireless endeavors to bring in an uncommon bundle of motivations for businesses from the Government of India. As a result of these endeavors, the 'Nainital Declaration' was made in Walk 2002, and the State got a Concessional Mechanical Bundle (CIP), on the lines of the bundle authorized to another uncommon category of States.

Table 3.1.1 : Status of Industries in Uttarakhand

Year	Number of Industries					Capital Investment (Rs.in crores)	Employment Generated
	Large Scale	Medium	Small	Micro	Total		
2018-19	7	29	446	3165	3647	1536.47	20894
2019-20	28	35	501	3595	4131	1731.15	28700
2020-21 (November 2020)	2	29	171	2659	2861	572.18	13655

Source: Directorate of Industries, Government of Uttarakhand

3.2 Msme policy:

Uttarakhand's execution on the Mechanical improvement front has been way better than numerous North-Eastern States, Himachal and Jammu & Kashmir, to whom GoI endorsed the CIP. In FY 2018-19, Rs. 1536.47 crore worth capital speculation was made, whereas it touched Rs. 1731.15 crore in FY 2019-2020. Amid FY 2020-21 (up to Nov 2020), a capital venture of Rs. 572.18 crore has been made. In 2018-19, huge, medium, little, miniaturized scale businesses created work for 20,894 individuals, whereas in 2019-2020, this number expanded to 28,700.

Amid FY 2020-21 (up to Nov 2020), the number was 13,655. 5.1.2 MSME Arrangement

Uttarakhand's MSME Arrangement was informed in 2015 to bring in more speculations to this segment. This arrangement pointed at utilizing nearby assets, creating business openings, particularly in sloping ranges in arrange to advance self business

The State's MSME approach has been outlined to address the issue of awkward territorial nature, primarily between the slopes and the plain areas of Uttarakhand. As a portion of this, higher motivating forces have been advertised to units within the slope areas relative to their partners within the plain areas. Both the fabricating and benefit segments have been given bigger

emphasis to profit from the motivations advertised by the State and numerous more measures that would give driving force to the MSME units within the State to advance work and cultivate financial development at a quicker pace.

Table 3.2.1 : Status of MSMEs in Uttarakhand

Name of the District	Registered Units in 2019-20			Grand Total		
	No. Units	Employment Generated	Capital Investment (Rs in crores)	No. Unit s	Employment Generated	Capital Investment
Nainital	290	1271	76.140	4550	21519	1090.168
USN	627	3004	131.240	8354	66651	4461.339
Almora	327	1113	40.660	4282	10201	224.821
Pithoragarh	213	619	19.200	3291	7649	107.719
Bageshwar	154	439	10.530	1919	4329	67.446
Champawat	155	423	7.430	1712	4629	88.882
Dehradun	475	5804	177.660	8959	55856	1456.244
Pauri	409	1536	71.240	6372	22834	540.511
Tehri	270	1279	59.410	4646	13828	316.013
Chamoli	179	549	12.480	3389	7548	108.967
Uttarkashi	179	655	14.010	4234	8424	117.916
Rudraprayag	197	633	15.750	2087	5575	114.405
Haridwar	678	8185	237.410	10824	95241	4922.299
Total	4153	25510	873.160	64619	324284	13616.730

Source: Department of MSMEs, Government of Uttarakhand

3.3 Investment Promotion Activities :

A Speculation Advancement & Help Cell was made with the command to embrace Venture Advancement Exercises & too to handhold big-ticket speculators. A choice was taken to conduct a Worldwide Speculation Summit in October 2018 to construct on the work exhausted the Speculation advancement space by the State. The State's Venture Advancement Organization (IPA) is decreed In reaction to the Hon'ble Prime Minister's call to create the State as an Otherworldly Financial Zone, and the State Government arranged the conduct of Uttarakhand Wellness Summit in April 2020. The State effectively conducted 3 Roadshows in Mumbai, Delhi & Kochi in February 2020; sometime recently, the COVID-19 lockdown required the delay of the occasion.

Table 3.3.1 : Investment and Employment

S. No.		2019-2020			2020- 21 (Feb. 2021)		
		No. of Proposals	No. of Employment	Investment (INR Crore)	No. of Proposal	No. of Employment	Investment (INR Crore)
1	MSME	1547	35618	4347.65	989	20254	2237.09
2	LARGE	55	8428	7446.18	33	4891	1816.46
GRAND TOTAL		1602	44046	11793.83	1022	25145	4053.55

Source: Directorate of Industries, Government of Uttarakhand

3.4 Atma Nirbhar Bharat:

Intending to make India a self-reliant country, the Union Government reported the ‘Atmanirbhar Bharat’ bundle in three tranches. Beneath the Atmanirbhar Bharat 1.0, alleviation and back to the MSMEs to battle against the repercussions of COVID-19 was declared. Beneath the Atmanirbhar Bharat 2.0, a bundle of Rs.25,000 crores was reported to street transport and resistance services. Beneath the Atmanirbhar Bharat 3.0, a bundle of measures was reported incorporating activities that affect the mechanical division. As a portion of this, Rs. 1.46 lakh crores to boost the Atmanirbhar fabricating generation connected motivating forces have been reported for ten winner segments

Table 3.4.1 : Phase-I up to Rs. 25 Crores (Progress as on 30.11.2020) (Rs. in crores)

Eligible loan A/Cs		No. A/Cs whose information sent	No of Accounts		Amount		Coverage Percentage
			Cum. Sanctioned	Cum. Disbursement	Cum. Sanctioned	Cum. Disbursement	
95,916	2466.4	92479	64,057	39,817	1660.82	1407.86	66.78

Source: Directorate of Industries, Government of Uttarakhand

Table 3.4.2 : Phase-II above Rs. 25 - 50 Crores (Progress as on 30.11.2020) (Rs. in crores)

Eligible loan A/Cs		No. of A/Cs whose information sent	No of Accounts		Amount		Coverage Percentage
			Cum. Sanctioned	Cum. Disbursement	Cum. Sanctioned	Cum. Disbursement	
995	103.89	995	66	60	53.95	41.76	6.63

Source: Directorate of Industries, Government of Uttarakhand

Conclusion

COVID-19 pandemic did not just change the norms of living, working, or moving around, it also brought economic and physical challenges to present government and society which they have little or no experience dealing with. Major sectors except medical were hit hard due to the pandemic and corresponding measures were taken. The study reveals surprising levels of changes, peaks, or drops during the lockdown period as compared to before lockdown periods. Unemployment touched a high peak as the state went into a strict lockdown and at the same time, labor participation dropped very low during the same period. Just before the lockdown, a lot of migrant workers working mainly in construction or other industrial sector workers working in metro cities also returned to the state.

The pharma and industrial sector(i.e.oxygen manufacturing plants) were the only industries that provided employment during the pandemic. Agriculture more or less remained the same, whereas tourism, which is a major employment provider in the form of hotels, tours, guides, restaurants, drivers, etc. hit an all-time low due to lockdown, which resulted in peak unemployment in history.

While each sector faces different challenges as a result of the pandemic, it is vital that the government addresses different sectors with initiatives and provisions that help revive the state's economy. Primary focus on the healthcare sector with initiatives to cater to the curbing of the virus has seen good results. However, sectors such as tourism, employment, transport, manufacturing industries, etc. still face a hard time as a result of being hit with one of the most alarming health hazards of all time. While government initiatives exist, they are minimal and have done little to bring about any revival of the economy of the state. With a relatively lower number of cases showing up recently, the country hopes for a recovery of the nation and its states.

II. References

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