

## **AN IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON INDUSTRY TRADE – AN ESSENTIAL REVIEW**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Trade means business there will be different types of trades since the ancestors. The British people came to India for trading according to history 1600 The British East India Company started in Kolkata later Dutch East India Company started in 1602. The resources and raw materials including labour were very cheap at that time in India. The Industrial revolution started to improve the economic conditions of the country. There was a big paradigm shift in the country due to trade revolutions. Vasco da Gama a French sailor reached India after crossing the Cape of Good Hope thereby founding the new sea route to India since it was essential as the Constantinople route was closed after India's independence due to the industrial revolution many industries commissioned for trades. Many have failed to lead to loss and some industrialists managed for no-profit and no-loss and yet another class started to earn huge profits.

Trade Union Act 1926 gives powers to workmen to discuss welfare, finance, and other related matters with that of the employer. These employees instead of doing the job always involved in indulging activities. Trade union members are demanding something and if the management does not fulfil they use to go for a strike which results in both employees and employers under huge loss. The huge profit-making companies are to take care of the employees by giving a very good salary compare to the entire region and other company's challenges for no-profit and no-loss making company. In case if they do not commit to the customers due to some reason beyond their control, they will lose their credibility in the market. At this point, the union has submitted the charter of demands.

The government has implemented a power cut. The environment is not cooperating and an emergency exists. India suffers from Covid-19 which leads to a lot of deaths in the country and the government has to take immediate steps to control the spreading of Covid-19 and hence declared lockdown for the entire nation. The real research starts here and how to make a profit from the no-profit and no-loss-making companies. After the objectives, scope, and samples taken it is analysed through statistical tools to find out the essential reviews to make profits. **TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS AND REVIEW OF AUTHOR**

**KEYWORDS:** Origin of Trades - Sick Industry - No-Profit And No-Loss Making Industry - Profit-Making Industry - Labour Force - Coronavirus Entry to the Origin - Emergency Disaster Management Power of Government of India - State Government Powers - District Management Powers - Industrial Labour Welfare Commissioners Order - Declaration of Lockdown - Stages of Lockdown- Effects on the Economy -Trade Union Involvement - Industrial Policy - Changes in New Industrial Policy- New Strategies to Improve the Sick Industry, Survival of No-Profit and No-Loss Making Industry and Huge Profit-Making Industry, Unlock Stages, Schools and Colleges.

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## Article History

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## INTRODUCTION

"India is a rich country with poor people" but resources are abundant in nature. The entire world wanted to Trade with India for the reason Men, Material, are very cheap compare to other parts of the world. Trade means business there will be different types of trades since the ancestors. The British people came to India for trading according to history 1600 The British East India Company established in Kolkata later Dutch East India Company started in 1602. They started to control our people and dominated we the Indians became slaves to them for their powers. The Industrial revolution started to improve the economic conditions of the country.

There was a big paradigm shift in the country due to trade revolutions. When the land route was closed at Constantinople, a French sailor Vasco da Gama found the sea route to India by crossing Cape of Good Hope and reached Calicut, since there was industrial revolution new opportunity opened and commissioned several industries for trades. Many have failed for reasons beyond their control and incurred loss, some industrialists managed for no-profit and no-loss and yet another class started to earn huge profits.

Trade Union Act, 1926 gives powers to workmen to discuss welfare, finance, and other related matters with that of the employer. These employees Instead of doing the job always involved in indulging activities. Trade union members are demanding something and if the management does not fulfil they use to go for a strike which results in both employees and employers under huge loss. The huge profit-making companies are to take care of the employees by giving a very good salary compare to the entire region and other companies. The real challenges for no-profit and no-loss making company. In case if they do not commit to the customers due to some reason beyond their control, they will lose their credibility in the market. At this point, the union has submitted the charter of demands.

The government has implemented a power cut. The environment is not cooperating and an emergency exists. India suffers from Covid-19 (Corona Virus Decease 2019) which leads to a lot of deaths and infections in the country and the government has to take immediate steps to control the spreading of Covid-19 and hence declared lockdown for the entire nation by exorcising the powers as mentioned in Disaster Management Act, 2005. The real research starts here and how to make a profit from the sick and no-profit and no-loss-making companies after the objectives, scope, and samples taken it is analysed through statistical tools to find out the essential reviews to make profits.

## BODY

Industry, Industry, Industry, what is this industry, some people say industry means a small group of companies put together is called as an industry. Some say organizations are called as an industry. Some other people do not even know the word industry. What we think is not true when we go in-depth of the knowledge then only, we will understand. A paradigm shift takes place during the Corona Pandemic 2019. Challenge is that survival and Indian economy reduce to 23 points.

An Industry is a group of manufacturers or business that produces a particular kind of goods or services.

Sara Devi defines an Industry as a new set up selected for converting raw materials into finished goods of any origin in her book titled “Trade Establishments Procedures” published and printed at SARA printing press in the year 2000 June at France Page No 16.

Sharanya Mathaji defines in her book “New Industry Trade for Beginners” published in the year 1989 April and printed at Tarafdar Printers Limited at Bangalore clearly says that whether providing complete service or partial, producing new products at a definite place making the people work in a group is called as Industry Page No 14.

Vishwanath K defines industry as to where the huge capital investment and a large number of labour force employed to produce a particular product in a fixed place and time by using machines in his book titled “Industry trade for non-industrialists” printed and published in Banashankari in July 2017 at Saraswathi printers & publishers limited Page No 30.

Merriam Webster defines in the year 1828 itself as Manufacturing Activity as a whole. A distinct group of productive or profit-making enterprises.

### **Definition of Industry**

According to the Industrial Dispute Act of 1947 Industry means where the manufacturing activities take place intending to make a profit or not where the systematic activities take place. With the aid of power 10 and without the aid of the power 20 man hours. Activities include converting raw materials into finished products, packing, repacking, altering, re-entering, oiling pumping, etc.

According to the Britannica, encyclopaedia Industry means a group of productive enterprises or organizations that produce or supply goods, services, or sources of income. In economics, industries are classified as primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary. Secondary industries are further classified as heavy industry and light industry.

A photo of a Copper Mine is shown below



Source: Britannica Encyclopaedia

**Figure 1: Copper Mine Industry near Tucson, Arizona. © GalinaSt/stock.adobe.com**

The Industries are classified into A Small-scale trade industry, Medium scale trade industry, and Large-scale trade industry, and cottage trade industry. On the other hand, further, it is classified as a Manufacturing Industry, Information Technology Industry, Service Industry, Education Industry, Hospital Industry, Communication Industry, Temple Industry, and Defence Industry & Government Industry.

The ratio of input to output is called production. If the production is more and the sales are more the revenue can be generated easily.

- In the case of our expenditure is less than that of our earning then we say that profit incurred.
- In the case of our expenditure is more than that of our earnings then we say that loss incurred.
- In the case of our expenditure and earnings are equal then we say that this industry is declared as No profit and no loss-making industry.

As far as all the industries have to follow the labour laws and policies of the jurisdictional State. The I L O (International Labour Organization) also called as Indian Labour Organization in India established to monitor the industrial labour policy welfare of the employees.

To protect the industrial labour an act established in the year 1926 i.e. Trade Union Act, 1926 here labour force is protected. And the trade union member is a protected workman according to Section 33(4) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 protects the workmen not exceeding 1 % of the total number of employees and not exceeding 100 numbers in an organization and not less than 5 numbers. Many times, these protected workmen are the cause of industrial development and growth. They may not do work properly because they are protected workmen and management cannot dismiss them so easily. These lead to a reduction in production and the company moves to incur heavy loss along with other parameters also they are:

- The actual number of required employees are in excess
- Non-availability of labour force in time
- The steep increase in cost for raw materials
- Non-availability of power (electrical power)
- Wastage of raw materials during Production
- Non-availability of raw materials itself
- Drastic reduction in Sales
- Not creating an awareness of the product to the public
- Idle time of machines, men, and resources
- Strikes and lockouts in an organization
- Unauthorized absent of employees
- Improper planning

Are a few examples that lead the organization to loss? In case you decide to remove non-productive workers from the job then the union will come in front and gives a threat to management to stop the work and go for a strike etc. Which further cause the loss to the management.

On the other hand, some organizations pay very good remuneration to their employees and they will work. No work no pay policy will be implemented because of fear they will work to retain their jobs. And the company makes a profit without any problems. And no union in IT, BT, and FT as provision denies forming the union. (IT = Information Technology, BT = Bio Technology, FT = Food Technology).

The third category is no loss and no profit-making company is a challenge for both employees and employers. They have very good market credibility. They have a very good work environment. Here Trade Union person cannot give a threat to the organization for enhancement of salary if he does so lockout will be declared from the employer side otherwise strike will be done by the employee side and work stops. This leads to no salary for employees and no profit for the organization.

At this point Covid-19 (Corona Virus Decease in the year 2019) emerged as a global threat and initiated in Wuhan of China which has spread through by connection and touch, sneezing, coughing in air, etc.,

### **The Objective of the Study**

- To find out how to revive sick and No-loss and No-profit-making company during Covid-19.
- Employees interest to work in the manufacturing trade industry during Covid-19.
- Employers interest to retain the employees during Covid-19 Pre and post lockdown period.
- How to make a profit in sick and no-loss and no-profit making company during Covid-19 pandemic.

### **SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

During the challenging period of Covid-19 to understand the trades of industry and its operation mode and its impact on trade leads to profit or loss.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Descriptive, Analytical and exploratory type of research is employed

Sample size 100 each from 3 category industry.

Sampling tools Random Sampling and Quota Sampling 80 from employees and 20 from the management side and 3 industry selected and general information collected from all division of industries.

Statistical tools used

Mean and standard deviation.

**HYPOTHESIS**

- **H01:** The sick industry is NOT making a profit during Covid-19
- **H11:** The sick industry is making a profit
- **H02:** No-loss & No-profit making industry is not making a profit during Covid-19
- **H12:** No-loss & No-profit making industry is making a profit during Covid-19
- **H03:** Profit-making Company is not making profit during Covid-19
- **H13:** Profit-making Company is making profit during Covid-19

**ANALYSIS**

Classification of Industry Trade during Covid-19

**Table 1**

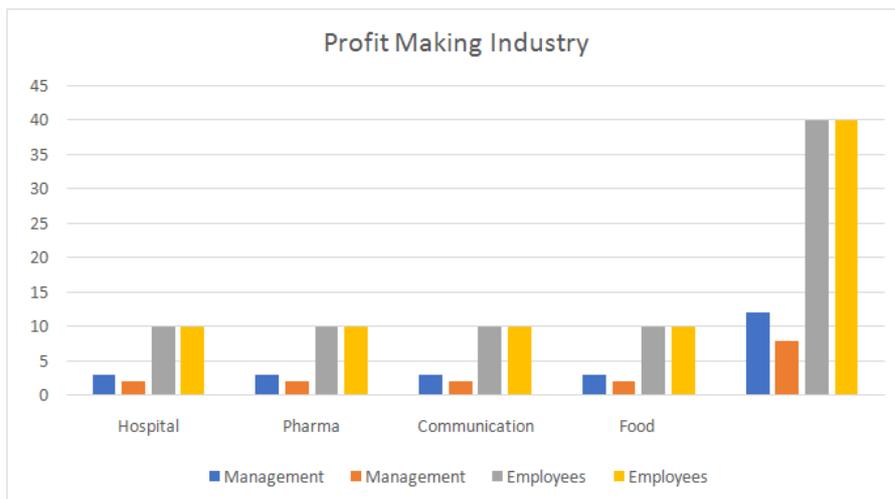
Profit Making Trades	Sick Trades	No-Profit & No-Loss Industry
Hospital Industry	Unorganized Sectors	Courier Industry
Communication Industry	Transport Industry	Cloth Industry
Pharma Industry	Fire & Safety Industry	Medium-Scale Manufacturing Industry
Food Industry	Construction Industry	Entertainment Industry

A sampling distribution is as follows,

**Table 2**

Profit Making Industry	Management		Employees	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Hospital	3	2	10	10
Pharma	3	2	10	10
Communication	3	2	10	10
Food	3	2	10	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>

Source: Survey Data

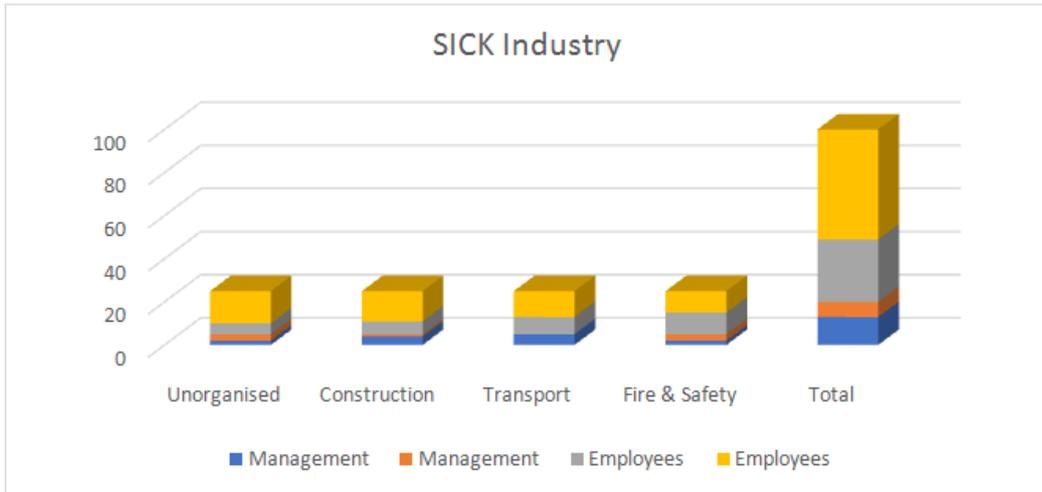


**Graph 1**

**Table 3**

SICK Industry	Management		Employees	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Unorganized	2	3	5	15
Construction	4	1	6	14
Transport	5	0	8	12
Fire & Safety	2	3	10	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>51</b>

Source: Survey Data

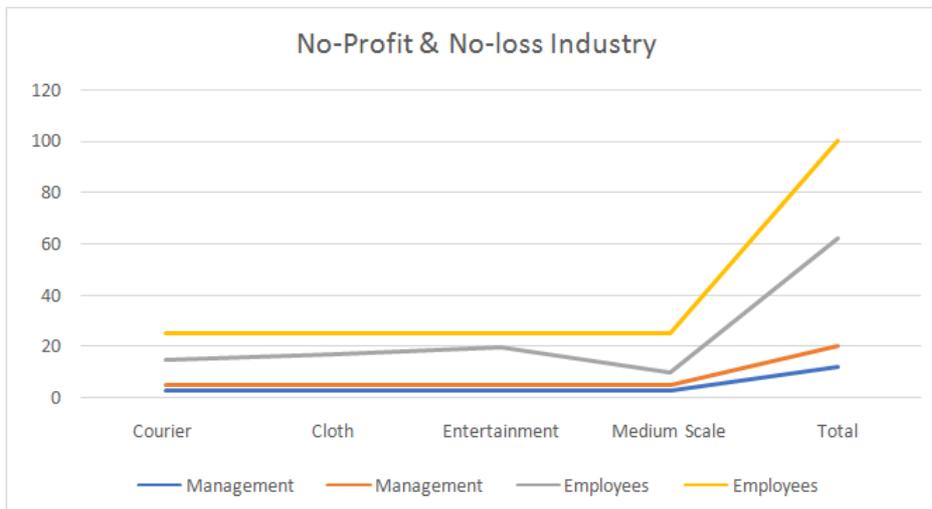


**Graph 2**

**Table 4**

No-Profit & No-Loss Making Industry	Management		Employees	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Courier	3	2	10	10
Cloth	3	2	12	8
Entertainment	3	2	15	5
Medium Scale	3	2	5	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>38</b>

Source: Survey Data



**Graph 3**

A structured questionnaire was prepared with a 5 point Likert scale to collect the primary data from employer and employees as shown in the chart and graphs.

The trade union member started to give a threat to the sick industries and hence they have closed the unit itself and said according to the government's new industrial labour policy the unit may be closed without any pre-approval and also, they can remove the excess employees. The sick industry accordingly closed the units. The employees have lost their jobs.

The profit-making company retained its employees by giving a salary since the employee's contribution to the growth of the organization was acknowledged from the previous profits accumulated was withdrawn for the said purpose.

No-profit and no loss-making company. Employees voluntarily have taken the risk to work from home wherever it is possible. And on production units, the skeleton of workforce employees started to work. The raw materials were moved from their vehicles they have followed all the government instructions maintained distance, covering masks using of sanitizers frequently.

## **ANALYSIS**

### **Sample Questions**

- Employees are working even in odd hours
- Employees are supporting to union
- Management officials are very cooperative
- The external environment is affecting the production of a company

### **5 Point Likert Scale**

- Completely Disagree
- Disagree
- Cannot Say
- Agree
- Completely Agree

## **TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS**

From the analysis it is found that the SICK industry is not making any profit during the period of Covid-19 Null Hypothesis is accepted and the alternative hypothesis is rejected.

Statistically, it is proved that the alternative hypothesis is rejected and the null hypothesis is accepted in the case of the Profit-making industry.

It is observed from the statistics that in the No-profit and No-loss-making company it is surprising to see that company is making a profit hence the null hypothesis is accepted and the alternative hypothesis is rejected.

## **FINDINGS**

The employees voluntarily contributed their service to the organization and make a profit and no salary deducted and full payment has been given to all the employees. Here union was also in threat because employees are working for management and their individual growth. For the name's sake only union involvement.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

After complete observation dedication to work by employees and support from the employer is very important to make a shift from No-loss & No-profit to Profit making company.

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