

The effect of COVID-19 on the world economy: A reference to the tourism Industry

¹ Trilochan Kumar, ² Manali Sharma

¹ Research Scholar, School of Hospitality & Tourism Management, University of Jammu.

² Research scholar, Department of Economics, University of Jammu.

Email - ¹ trilochankumar22@gmail.com, ² manalikk86@gmail.com

Abstract: *Tourism is a strength of the economy for many nations of the globe. Tourism is a significant source and always cooperative in producing revenue and a mean of foreign exchange. The novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) is challenging the world. Since World War second, unparalleled global travel restrictions and stay-at-home instructions affect the most severe interruption of the world economy. There will be an overwhelming influence on the industry as the spread of COVID-19 has tremendous local and worldwide consequences. The direct impact is noticeable and is resulting in huge losses from both financial well as occupational perspectives. So keeping in mind, this study tries to analyze the impact of the pandemic on the world economy through the tourism Industry.*

Key Words: *COVID-19, Tourism Industry, Economic Impact, Crisis Management.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Tourism is one of the most vital sector and the fastest developing industry in the global economy (Jaswal, 2014). Tourism expansion may perhaps endorse trade and industry development directly and indirectly by encouraging the development of other subdivisions and second by growing local earnings and sufficient demand. It is now considered a valuable tool for promoting and developing the host country's economy (Samimi & Hashem, 2014). Tourism has evolved from being a comparatively small scale activity into one of the world's fastest emergent and leading global economic segment of the world economy from the 1960s onwards. The tourism sector is considered worthy in the largely stagnant world economy (WTTC, 2018). This sector accounts for 10.4% of world GDP, rising faster than other industries and providing 9.8% of jobs (WTTC, 2018). At the end of 2019 and the present time, the worst situation is going on for the tourism sector due to COVID-19.

COVID-19 is a communicable syndrome caused by severe respiratory disease COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2). COVID-19 was traced last year by the first case identified in China (Wu et al., 2020). The tourism and hospitality industry immensely pretentious by the spread of the disease, as several nations made known to tourism limitations to contain its spread, there will be an overwhelming influence on the business as the spread of Coronavirus which has remarkable national as well as global consequences (Bong et al., 2020). The disease can have an emotional impact on us in various diverse ways emotionally, physically, socially, economically, and psychologically (Bapuji et al., 2020). All of us are dealing with the genuine challenges of severe, extensive disease and the incapacities of healthcare arrangements to tackle it, communal and social disruption, monetary fallout and problems, complications and disturbances to various features of life expectancy. The widespread disease can develop the vital driver of the nationwide travel tourism business to the failure. It also shakes all social doings, like social, athletic, religious and cultural (Folinas & Metaxas, 2020). The disease has shaken the worldwide tourism business, with large chains of hotels and digital platforms.

As of now, as indicated by WTTC estimates, 75 million positions are in impending danger, with a stunning assessed 1,000,000 individuals losing their job every day. The research exposes a potential loss in Travel & Tourism GDP of \$2.1 trillion in 2020 alone. An examination by HVS paints and comparatively inauspicious picture for the Indian travel industry area with an extended loss of Rs. 5 lakh crore (approx. \$66 Billion) and 3-4 crore occupations. This is to a great extent authorize to an expected decrease of 17-21 rate purposes of inhabitation in marked inns in 2020. This has been an unparalleled crisis for the global aviation industry, one of the first to be hit the hardest by the pandemic. No one appears to have any answers as of now regarding how to battle it. Worldwide traffic will probably tumble from around seven crore travellers in the past monetary year to roughly 3.5-4 crore, potentially less, in the current monetary year, as per the most recent CAPA report.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

COVID-19 has had a significant impact on financial advancement around the world. The enormous number of isolates, travel constraints and physical separating activities drive a sharp fall in clients and business spending. In any case, an organisation has finished numerous efforts to diminish the spread of COVID-19 infection. For instance, a couple

of nations were achieving a lockdown approach for development control request. The influence of this approach are customers stay at home, businesses lose revenue and lay off workers and unemployment levels rise sharply. The travel industry research has set up, at any rate, a concise comprehension of the forthcoming fundamental impacts of overall environmental change, there has not been a similar appreciation of the total impacts of pandemics (Hepburn et al., 2020), with research support to accentuation on individual country impacts (Gossling et al., 2020). The homegrown shoppers request in many nations plausible to drop forcefully. Interest for food, clinical help and other fundamental things may rise, yet this would be more than offset by lower demand for non-essential goods such as apparel and various services.

It is crucial to separate between an unprecedented pandemic like COVID-19, that is probably going to suffer into the anticipated future, and other earth wrecking occasions, for example, universal wars, 9/11, SARS (2002–2003), MERS (from 2012), and the Global Financial Crisis (GFC) (2007–2009) in their suffering impacts on the worldwide local area and on the physical, monetary, and monetary environmental factors. Coronavirus has changed the world everlastingly in each possible regard. It has profoundly affected all people and on each business, including worldwide travel, the travel industry interest, and the neighbourliness industry (chang et al., 2020). Demand would also fall due to other influences such as overseas buyers suspending or diminishing orders; tourists, both local and foreign, withdrawing trips; and the declines in the stock market which erodes people's wealth and their readiness to spend. Lower generally homegrown buyer request will adversely affect creation and business. The drop-in client request may have a second rate impact in assembling. If they approach credit, companies could develop supplies of finished merchandise instead of diminishing creation and laying off an employee. Notwithstanding, the impacts on the limited scale administrations area will probably be emotional (Khan & Khan, 2020). The issue of the travel industry, as introduced here, depends on the commoditisation of spaces, yet besides on the association of work that leads individuals to attempt to burn-through. To the mental need to comprehend what's going on, the market offers its adaptation of the real world. Locklear (2001) puts it, our types of developments, transport and visiting not exclusively to make dread, yet hindering the advanced rationale of utilisation and creation, obviously shared help was also customisable of focal consideration in this examination. Liberal sign papers the idealistic impact of obvious common help on mortal and emotional well-being results after a calamity (Norris and Elrod, 2006). Kaniasty and Norris (2008) have suggested that the association between apparent social help and emotional trouble is time unpretentious.

3. METHODOLOGY ADOPTED:

The paper is qualitative, so it is based on secondary data which is collected from World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC), 2018 report, United Nations world tourism organization (UNWTO), 2020 report, various newspapers articles, journals, and relevant websites have been accessed in order make the paper more effective. The paper subsequently presents the effect of COVID- 19 on world's tourism sector and also discuss crisis management.

4. THE CONCEPT OF CRISIS MANAGEMENT:

Noteworthy causal associations between apparent benefits of travel and provision towards have been established by numerous authors (Nunkoo and So, 2016), which appears to differ from the insignificant associations established among the undesirable influences of the travel business. Assistances of tourism were inspected over and done with people opinions on augmented engagement (Gursoy *et al.*, 2002) or increased business opportunities (Nunkoo and So, 2016). Subsequently, the commencement of the 21st century augmented compassion and consciousness for disaster and adversity in the tourism and hospitality segment (Laws et al., 2007). Disaster/crises used interchangeably or concurrently deprived of bearing in mind their dissimilarity. Though established on the significance of Faulkner (2001), association appearances a disaster because of inner disappointments, while it challenges a calamity as a result of irrepressible peripheral influences. In this concern, coronavirus should be well-defined as adversity; it designates circumstances where unexpected, overwhelming happenings, neither expectable nor preventable, have emotional impact initiatives, thought-provoking their effective routine, structure, and existence (Faulkner, 2001). Faulkner (2001) used the chaos theory to get a more multifaceted and comprehensive understanding of disaster management in tourism encounter. This study accepts the chaos theory "to talk the complex nature of the disaster, commotion in tourism meeting, and the changing aspects of variations". Faulkner (2001) projected a general outline that extensively accepted to inspect and improve tourism disaster organisation approaches. This agenda sets out the following three components:

- *Disaster procedure*
- *Essentials of disaster organisation responses*
- *Main elements of the disaster organisation tactics*

Exactly, stages in disaster/crises progression include pre-event, emergency, prodromal, intermediary, retrieval, and resolution. Based on the disaster assessment, hotel firms can be improved, organise for diverse situations and regulate the anti-pandemic approaches punctually and efficiently. In the crisis phase, the hotel firms must confirm the protection of staffs, consumers, and belongings. Numerous hotel chains vigorously contributed to the anti-pandemic

fight to provide lodgings medicinal team, stranded travellers, diseased patients with slight symptoms, and isolated people. In the intermediary stage, the tension and anxiety of the pandemic diminish to some level; the hotel businesses must change from an anti-pandemic to a self-save approach to tackle the resultant financial crisis.

While it has been a noticeable upsurge in theoretical consideration paid to travel industry crisis and disaster administration over the previous few decades, it is not worth an innovative field of research. Conversely, Faulkner's (2001) outline for tourism calamity board unquestionably encouraged broader attention in the matter, at the same time several critical events in early 2000, comprising '9/11', the Bali bombings, the SARS outbreak, and the Indian Ocean tsunami, the Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak in the UK, work for as foci for examination into the administration of tourism crises. As a consecration in disguise, the healthiness and monetary influences of the pandemic meaningfully transformed the supply-demand equilibrium of the local stay, cuisine, culture, traditions, hotel business, demanding hotel companies to re-evaluate the contemporary commercial model and depart a new plan to improve keenness. In this way, calamity can be activated or catalytic agent for the active and more flexible hotel business (Faulkner, 2001). Travel investigators have inclined to emphasise mainly on outwardly enforced disaster proceedings, comprising those with essentially accepted reasons, such as floods and earthquakes and those that are fundamentally man-made, such as terrorist attacks and monetary crises (Janice, 2011). Faulkner (2001) noted that the difference is vital; meanwhile, the insinuations of superficially obligatory calamities are probable to be fairly dissimilar from those of inner, self-inflicted ones.

The legislature and ventures/business seek to protect the current budgetary association through money-related arrangement and liberations. All through the impending slump, likewise, customers may in its place take a gander at the lowermost cost, not on the most acceptable choice. At the business level, financial assets vital for supportability ventures will be needed to keep organisations thriving. As a result of the external quake, numerous travel industry organisations will close down. This may be a market-passage chance for unique word related portrayals to develop. It is recently observed that financing in supportability imagination and money related authorisation is associated with the travel industry and lodging business (Singhal, 2014); it is plausible that these new organisations will fund maintainability. It may be more open to change and improvement. Purchasers may see the pandemic additionally as a rationale to behave all the more reason. For this situation, the cycle would upsurge itself in more reasonable development. Attributable to this challenging to long conjecture haul and unintended impacts.

5. COVID-19 OUTBREAK & ITS IMPACT :

Various studies examine the worldwide Tourism marketplace grounded on the data collected and proposals evolution approximations for the marketplace, established on significant parameters with a leg on each side throughout the estimated period 2020-2025. Studies deliver serious market facts with market research-based insights. The Tourism report involves efficient monetary data acquired from numerous research sources to deliver exact and consistent analysis. Valuation of significant market drifts having an optimistic influence on the market place over the next two to three years, including a detailed examination of market division, counting submarkets, on a local and international basis. Various reports also delivered in depth tourism marketplace share viewpoints and planned references, which is based on the emergent subdivisions. After eradicating COVID-19, it may take at least one year for leisure travellers to feel at ease about staying in India. Humankind as a complete is highly resilient; we shall get well from this pandemic as we have recuperated from any universal calamity that has occurred. Successful onward, we shall be improved equipped and prepared. Innovations and technologies will transform how we act together and conduct our companies. Essential responsibilities will be redefined, and redundancies will be built into SOPs. As long as we learn from our past, we shall emerge robustly as a species. For now, though, our focus needs to be on how we can best handle our people's safety and livelihood.

International tourism could shrink by a whopping 60-80 per cent in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, consequential in the monetary loss of \$910 billion to \$1.2 trillion and placing millions of means of support is at risk, and 100 to 120 million direct the travel industry occupations in danger according to the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). Possibilities for the year have been downsized a few times since the episode, and vulnerability keeps on overwhelming. Current conditions highlight probably drops in appearances of 58 percent to 78 percent for the year. These rely upon the speed of restraint and the length of movement impediments, and the closure of lines. This is by a wide margin the most noticeably terrible emergency that worldwide the travel industry has stood up to since records started (1950). The effect will be felt to shifting degrees in the different overall locales and at incompletely cover times. Asia and the Pacific projected to rebound back. First, the office said. Domestic demand is expected to recover faster than international demand, according to the UNWTO Panel of Experts survey. The majority expects to see signs of recovery by the final quarter of 2020 but mostly in 2021. Based on previous crises, leisure travel is expected to recover quicker, mainly travel for visiting friends and relatives, than business travel.

REFERENCES:

1. Jaswal, S. S. (2014). Role of tourism industry in India's development. *Journal of Tourism and Hospitality*, 3(2).
2. Samimi, P., & Jenatabadi, H. S. (2014). Globalization and economic growth: Empirical evidence on the role of complementarities. *PloS one*, 9(4), e87824.
3. WTTC (2018), World Travel and Tourism Council. Retrieved from <https://wttc.org/Research/Economic-Impact> Accessed on 17 November 2020.
4. Wu, J. T., Leung, K., & Leung, G. M. (2020). Nowcasting and forecasting the potential domestic and international spread of the 2019-nCoV outbreak originating in Wuhan, China: a modelling study. *The Lancet*, 395(10225), 689-697.
5. Bong, C. L., Brasher, C., Chikumba, E., McDougall, R., Mellin-Olsen, J., & Enright, A. (2020). The COVID-19 pandemic: effects on low-and middle-income countries. *Anesthesia and analgesia*.
6. Bapuji, H., Patel, C., Ertug, G., & Allen, D. G. (2020). Corona crisis and inequality: Why management research needs a societal turn.
7. Folinas, S., & Metaxas, T. (2020). Tourism: The great patient of coronavirus COVID-2019.
8. WTTC (2020), 50-percentage-increase-in-jobs-at-risk-in-Travel-and-Tourism. Retrieved from <https://wttc.org/News-Article>. Accessed on 11 November 2020.
9. Hepburn, C., O'Callaghan, B., Stern, N., Stiglitz, J., & Zenghelis, D. (2020). Will COVID-19 fiscal recovery packages accelerate or retard progress on climate change?. *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, 36.
10. Gössling, S., Scott, D., & Hall, C. M. (2020). Pandemics, tourism and global change: a rapid assessment of COVID-19. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 1-20.
11. Chang, C. L., McAleer, M., & Ramos, V. (2020). A Charter for Sustainable Tourism after COVID-19.
12. Kingston, J. (2019). *The politics of religion, nationalism, and identity in Asia*. Rowman & Littlefield.
13. Locklear, E. C. (2001). *A decision support system for the reverse logistics of product take-back using geographic information systems and the concepts of sustainability* (Doctoral dissertation, University of South Carolina).
14. Norris, F. H., & Elrod, C. L. (2006). Psychosocial consequences of disaster. *Methods for disaster mental health research*, 20-42.
15. Kaniasty, K., & Norris, F. H. (2008). Longitudinal linkages between perceived social support and posttraumatic stress symptoms: Sequential roles of social causation and social selection. *Journal of Traumatic Stress: Official Publication of The International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies*, 21(3), 274-281.
16. Nunkoo, R., & So, K. K. F. (2016). Residents' support for tourism: Testing alternative structural models. *Journal of Travel Research*, 55(7), 847-861.
17. Gursoy, D., Jurowski, C., & Uysal, M. (2002). Resident attitudes: A structural modeling approach. *Annals of tourism research*, 29(1), 79-105.
18. Laws, K. R., Adlington, R. L., Gale, T. M., Moreno-Martínez, F. J., & Sartori, G. (2007). A meta-analytic review of category naming in Alzheimer's disease. *Neuropsychologia*, 45(12), 2674-2682
19. Faulkner, B. (2001). Towards a framework for tourism disaster management. *Tourism management*, 22(2), 135-147.
20. Janice, K. I. M. A. T. H. I. (2011). *Disaster Preparedness In Public Secondary Schools In Githunguri District, Kiambu County, Kenya* (Doctoral dissertation, Master thesis, Kenyatta University).
21. Singhal, T. (2020). A review of coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19). *The Indian Journal of Pediatrics*, 1-6.
22. UNWTO (2020) COVID-19, *Assessing the economic consequences*. <https://www.unwto.org/tourism-and-covid-19>. Accessed on 7 December 2020.