

It is important for the mother to take a break from communication with the child. Being a parent is a great work. If a person does not have the opportunity to relax, relive stress, devote time to himself, then this can lead to emotional burnout and depression. It is important for both parents to help each other.

However, despite all the social and psychological advantages of the father's participation in childcare, the problem of Paternal Leave is still relevant. In most countries of the world, fathers do not take it for the reason that the country does not provide such an opportunity or offers bad financial conditions. The prevailing stereotype about a clear division of responsibilities in the family also plays a role.

Thus, we can conclude that the role of the father in upbringing the child cannot be overestimated. In a family in which both parents are interested in parenting, the child is more likely to lead successful and healthy life. Countries interested in improving demographic statistics should take the following measures:

1. Provide the opportunity for either parent to take parental leave.
2. Eliminate the stereotypes and instill the need of participation in parenting of both (mother and father) with a help of schooling and social advertising.
3. Give financial support from the government.

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THE IMPACT OF CORONAVIRUS ON BUSINESS IN INDIA

Влияние коронавируса на бизнес в Индии

In India, where the coronavirus spread faster than anywhere else in the world, a record decline in the economy was recorded in the history of statistical observations. This country was until recently the fastest growing large economy in the world, but it could not cope with shocks of an abrupt lockdown and spiraling Covid-19 infections.

When Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced a lockdown in March 2020, the livelihoods of hundreds of millions of citizens were upended overnight. An estimated 140 million Indians lost their jobs, and unemployment soared to 24 %. Middle class professionals in areas like IT were also hit by widespread job losses. Businesses also were hard hit. India has offered less support to businesses than other countries. Many are barely scraping by. This affects the India's banks that were already struggling with a mountain of bad loans before coronavirus. They are now

facing lots of debts. A landmark bankruptcy reform designed to address this has been scaled back. But some firms see the growth. Online services have become prominent. Before coronavirus they had to struggle to bring in a new client, but today the demand has increased by 1200 %.

According to Nomura India, the index of business activity in India decreased from 82.9 on March 22, 2020 to 44.7 on April 26. As of September 13, 2020, economic activity was almost in pre-isolation. Unemployment rose from 6.7 % on March 15 to 26 % on April 19. India's largest companies such as Larsen & Toubro, Bharat Forge, UltraTech Cement, Group Industries, Aditya Birla Group, BHEL and Tata Motors have temporarily suspended or significantly reduced their operations. Young startups have suffered from funding cuts. Rapidly developing consumer goods companies in the country have significantly reduced their activities and focused on essentials.

According to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of India, there has been a significant decline in the volume of its foreign trade. Thus, in May 2020, compared with May of last year, the volume of exports decreased by 36.2 % (from 29.9 to 19.1 billion dollars), the volume of imports decreased by 52.4 % (from 46.7 to 22.2 billion dollars), trade turnover decreased by 46.1 % (from 76.6 to 41.3 billion dollars).

Food Security Program Pradhan Mantri Gharib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGSY; transl. The Prime Minister's Food Security Scheme for the Poor), announced by the Government of India in March 2020, announced the distribution of 1.7 trillion rupees (\$22.6 billion) to the needy. According to the assistance program, which includes cash and free distribution of grain. On June 7, the Prime Minister extended the free food grain until November 2021.

The World Bank predicts that India's GDP in the 2021/22 fiscal year will increase by 8.3 percent starting from April 2021. Gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 20.1 % in the quarter from April to June compared to the previous year. Business activity will benefit from government support policies, which include higher spending on infrastructure, rural development and healthcare, as well as a stronger-than-expected recovery in services and manufacturing. The Government announced that health spending would more than double and outlined a revised medium-term budget course aimed at addressing the economic legacy of the pandemic. Among the most powerful industries in the country are mechanical engineering, ferrous metallurgy, energy, light and chemical industries. In India, the policy for the fiscal year 2021/22 has shifted towards increasing budget spending on health and infrastructure to accelerate recovery from the pandemic. However, a new outbreak of COVID-19 may require further targeted government support to solve health problems and cover economic losses. Bank of America predicted the third place for India's economy in ten years. Experts estimate that India will become the world's third economy by 2031 – three years later than previously thought.