

Committee: ECOSOC

Topic: Cultural and Economical Reform and the Optimization of the Post-Pandemic United Nations System

Country: India

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India thinks that ever since COVID-19 has gotten under control, visible economic growth has been uneven within the World countries. Since different work areas got affected differently; countries that used to mainly benefit from tourism, service, or in our country's case industry, got poorly affected by the pandemic since these jobs can't be done online. On the other hand, countries whose main economic sector isn't any of these have started to develop better than others, resulting in a huge gap between the richer and the poorer countries.

India has evolved from a third-world country to having one of the world's biggest economies since our country's independence in 1947. During the 1950s because of the rapid development of heavy industry by both public and private sectors, the nation's economy flourished. The pandemic, on the other hand, caused a downfall in our economy. Approximately 10 million migrant workers returned to their native countries in lockdown. There has been a slight increase in our unemployment rates. Many countries such as ours, face economical problems revolving around unemployment and having not enough workforce at the same time. Just like in every first-world country, the service sector has a crucial role in India's economy as well. The service sector's contribution to our economy has passed the industry sector's in the late 1970s and now covers around %59 of our country's economy. The pandemic has affected employers in this area as well, many people started working from their homes permanently. Agriculture has always had importance in Indian people's lives, with more than half the population being in this industry today. Considering most of the agricultural areas are not in the urban and populated areas of the country, our farmers did not have many problems with the lockdown. However, the economical crisis has had impacts on their lives as well. Our farmers are still dependent on rainfall, and because weather is inconsistent, especially during the monsoon season, our farmers can't get the results they work for. Modernization is often declined in this field, causing it to be onerous to get good crops. In modern times, agriculture has lost the importance it used to have in the past times. We as India think that citizens who have a part in agriculture must be helped carefully during their career. Every single job has been poorly affected by the pandemic and India thinks that the United Nations must take some actions for improving the economical situation.

One of the many things we as India suggest is the UN must start this journey by identifying the countries that need the most help. Especially smaller islands that used to earn their money from tourism or countries that can't afford to get their citizens vaccinated must be prioritized. After the necessary identifications are made, to minimize the unemployment rates, the workforce must be divided evenly throughout the country. If some families need to move during this division, we believe that essential help must be given to these families. On the other hand, health must be our all-time priority and the needed precautions against the coronavirus must be taken no matter the cost. India believes that we can get past the economical and social problems COVID-19 has brought us if we stand together and unite our forces.