

Social & Economic Impact of COVID-19
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Impact of COVID-19 on Economic Activities of India

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Abstract

The pandemic Covid-19 has crippled the entire world in terms of slowing down of economic activities. In spite of being in the middle phase of Corona virus the almost all countries across the world are still facing two sorts of traumas i.e. in health sector and economic sector. The highly contagious disease require social distancing & self-isolation at home and consequently the Governments of different countries has taken policy decisions such as closure of institutions, and public facilities, restrictions on mobility and even lock-down of an entire nation. These measures have lead to ominous consequences for economies around the globe and potentially precipitated profound and prolonged global recession. This study has presented the impact of Covid-19 on the economic activities of India.

Keywords: Novel Corona Virus, Lockdown, Social Distancing, Predictions.

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Introduction

The threatening Covid-19 pandemic has its roots in the city of Wuhan, China and within a short time span has gripped almost all the world and still spreading its feathers with a high intensity. All the countries whether carrying a tag of developed or developing is struggling with all its infrastructure and manpower with this disease and their research and development centers are working day and night for the sake of the vaccine for this pandemic. India has also joined hands with its full aspiration to fight with this disease. The killer Corona virus has drastically turned the growth rate of all the economies worldwide in a downward side and has started showing results of very low production or better to say negative returns in various sectors of the economy.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi has announced on 15 August 2020 that three homegrown Indian vaccines are in different phases of trial and will soon be available. Out of these, two vaccines have reached in phase II of clinical trial. One of the vaccines named Covaxin, which is the production of Bharat BioTech in collaboration with Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune won the race and became the first one to be launched. Afterwards, ZyCoV-D has joined the race and this is developed by Ahmedabad based Zydus Cadila, and used a DNA and recombinant measles virus strain for forming it. Both the vaccines are expected to be launched in 2020 (Times of India, 2020)

The world has reached in the middle of global Covid-19 pandemic and in India the first case of Covid-19 has been recorded on January 30, 2020 and since then the number of cases are rising at escalated rate. India has been placed on third number in terms of Covid-19 cases after the U.S. and Brazil. However, the Corona cases in India have crossed a level of 3 Million and the confirmed cases of Covid-19 are 3083473 on August 23, 2020 (The Hindu, 2020). Though a lot of efforts in terms of policy decisions have been taken by

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the Government of India like imposition of social distancing, self-isolation at home, closure of institutions & organizations, and public facilities, restrictions on mobility and even lock-down of an entire country in different phases as required and a first nationwide lock-down was started on March 25, 2020 which continued for about two months. Later on from end May & early June onwards there were gradual relaxations in a phased manner. But the lockdown continued in high-risk zones or 'containment' areas.

In other words, effective containment of the disease needs the economy of a nation to stop its normal functioning and operations across all sectors. These measures have led to ominous consequences for economies around the globe and potentially precipitated profound and prolonged global recession. Even the chief of International Monetary Fund, Kristalina Georgieva has reported that the year 2020 make out a worst worldwide economic fall down since the Great Depression in the 1930s. Due to this Covid-19, more than 170 countries are likely to face a negative per capita GDP growth (S. Mahendra Dev and Rajeswari Sengupta, 2020). India is also travelling in the same boat and making every attempt for controlling the virus spread and has managed its growth rate through some stringent measures. Though the launch of few medicines and announcement of launch of vaccines for this disease have given a breath to the entire world and provided a hope for the survival.

The rest of the paper has been structured in the following manner: Section II discusses the objectives of the study. Further, section III and IV gives a brief overview on the methodology adopted and available literature in this area. The next section describes the impact pandemic Covid-19 on economic activities. Finally, section VI concludes the study.

Objectives

The study has emphasized on the presenting the impact of pandemic Covid-19 on economic activities of India.

Research Methodology

This is descriptive study and utilized secondary data for showing the impact of Corona virus. Different reports and key

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websites have been referred for depicting the aftermath of Covid-19 on different sectors of the economy.

Review of Literature

The pandemic Covid-19 has emphasized a lot of researchers to do work in this area and a quality research has been done in this field. The few key studies have been discussed in the following section:

Rajan Gupta et.al. (2020) presented the current situation of corona virus spread in India along with the impact of various measures taken for it. The study has presented various trends and patterns with help of data sources between April 7-8, 2020 from various state units of India and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

UNDRR (2020) highlighted the challenges businesses face in building their resilience and offers recommendations to business owners and policymakers. This study presented the various the interventions and feedback of speakers and participants in the webinar on Business Resilience in the Face of COVID-19, co-organized on April 23, 2020. This was organized with the ARISE network and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC).

Francesco Di Gennaro et.al (2020) reviewed a picture of the current state of the impact of Covid-19 on different parameters of health sector and focussed on public health impact, pathophysiology and clinical manifestations, diagnosis, case management, emergency response and preparedness.

S. Mahendra Dev and Rajeswari Sengupta (2020) discussed the condition of Indian economy in the pre-Corona phase and further assessed the likely impact of the shock on various segments of the economy, analyzed the policies that have been announced so far by the central government and the Reserve Bank of India to ameliorate the economic shock and put forward a set of policy recommendations for specific sectors.

Hai Yue Liu et. al. (2020) evaluated the short-term impact of the corona virus outbreak on 21 leading stock market indices in major affected countries including Japan, Korea, Singapore, the USA,

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Germany, Italy, and the UK etc. The stock markets across the globe have been affected by the contagious disease.

Pareek and Singh (2020) analyzed initial signaling impact of pandemic like Covid-19 on Indian Stock Market in the post pandemic announcement by World Health Organization. The study used correlation to test if the number of cases has any impact on the Indian stock market. This exploratory study showed a strong negative correlation between these variables which is statistically significant.

International Labour Organization (2020) explored the impact of COVID-19 on exposed manpower and small-scale enterprises in Lebanon. The study has thrown light on some of the pressing issues and concerns that workers, particularly the most vulnerable, are facing today—in terms of employment, source of income, current economic conditions, and prospects for the immediate future.

Thomas et.al (2020) analysed the impact of Covid 19 related announcements on NIFTY index stocks and finds out the effect of important announcements made by WHO and Indian Government on the prices of stocks. The performance of Nifty has been presented and shown that it is down about 31% from its recent record high of 12,430 hit on 20.01.2020, and more than 90% of the companies strike their 52-week low in March, 2020

Mensi et.al (2020) examined the impacts of COVID-19 on the asymmetric multifractality of gold and oil. The author reported that multifractality is particularly higher in the downside (upside) trend for Brent oil (gold). Before the COVID-19 spread, the gold (oil) market was more inefficient during downward (upward) trends but during the Corona outbreak, gold (oil) is more inefficient during upward (downward) trends.

WHO (2020) highlighted India's situation on COVID-19. It has been reported that PM launched High Throughput COVID testing facilities at Kolkata, Mumbai and Noida, these hi-tech state-of-the-art testing facilities will boost the testing capacity by almost 10,000 daily tests. Further, it has been stated that Group of Ministers (GOM) on COVID-19 agreed to the proposal of MoHFW to allow the export of made-in-India ventilators.

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Varsha Kachroo (2020) briefly covered the status of India in context of Covid-19 like possible mode of transmission, definitions, some basic advices, diagnosis, treatment and management protocol being followed but this was specifically in line with the change in due course of time as is the number of cases and mortality. The authorities are doing their job well and perfectly but this is the moral and social responsibility of citizen of India is to maintain social distancing and follow advisories issued by authorities strictly from time to time.

Impact of COVID-19 on Economic Activities

The Covid-19 has left its drastic impact on almost all continents and countries. India's economy is also not untouched with the worst impact of this pandemic. Though, in the initial months of start of this disease, there was less number of cases but afterwards an upward rising trend was observed in number of cases and Covid-19 related deaths. This section gives a brief overview regarding impact of Covid-19 on India's economy in its various sectors.

Impact on Small and Medium Enterprises

The Covid-19 has disastrous effect on the small and medium enterprises and these are struggling since the starting of this disease. The numbers of enterprises are trying to maintain their activities in terms of production and selling while confirming the security of their working staff. In spite of strong demand in many places, the suppliers are not able to meet the demand because of bad hampering of regional supply chains due to lockdown or detected hotspots for Covid-19. It is forecasted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that Asia-Pacific region will not register any economic growth this year (UNDRR, 2020). Further, it is stated that during 2008-09 global financial meltdown, this region has only secured a growth rate of 4.7%. (UNDDR, 2020).

Impact on Gems and Jewellery Sector

The declaration of Covid-19 outbreak as global health emergency has badly affected the gems and jewellery sector and consequently the demand for import has shown a downward trend in global market. It has been observed from the below mentioned

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Table 1, that after the outbreak of Covid-19, the declining export growth has doubled from (-) 5.53% to (-) 11.32% during the time period of December 2019 to February 2020 (GJEPC, 2020).

Table 1: Gems and Jewellery Exports April-Feb 2020

Months	Gross Exports FY (2019) (US \$ billions)	Gross Exports FY (2020) (US \$ billions)	% Growth (Y-o-Y)
April –Nov 2019	26.74	25.26	5.53
December	2.49	2.44	-1.89
January	3.27	2.97	-9.17
February	3.69	2.97	-19.37
December-Feb	9.45	8.38	-11.32
April-Feb 2020	36.19	33.63	-7.08

Source: (GJEPC Statistics Department Analysis, 2020)

Impact on Stock Market

The announcement of Covid-19 as pandemic at global level has left its foot prints on the stock market across the world. Being an active participant of worldwide market, India has also undergone a bitter experience in terms of sharp decline in the prices of stocks. In March 2020 only, the SENSEX fallen drastically to below 26000 points from more than 40000 points in January 2020. But as the phase of lockdown started converting itself into different phases of unlocks, then by July 21, the SENSEX had shown a dramatic recovery and touched the level of 37907 points (Boomlive, 2020)". The following figure 1 depicts the performance of different indices of S&P BSE.



Figure 1: One Year Performance of S&P BSE Large, Mid and Small-Cap Indices

Source: BSEIndia.com, https://www.bseindia.com/downloads1/India_Dashboard_June_20.pdf

From the above figure 1, it can be observed that the performance of S & P Indices were in rising trend till February 2020, but afterwards it started falling steeply due to the spread of Covid-19.

Impact on Oil Prices

The Covid -19 has taken the oil prices to their all time low during 18 years. Oil price could not make any adjustment with the rising infection of corona virus and it has been reported that it may lead to a down in global demand by 20% and will potentially push the world economy to face its negative consequences in terms of storage capacity. Further, those countries like Algeria, Nigeria and Libya, which specifically dependent for their significant portion of income from the oil they produce will be hit hard. On the other side, the Saudi Arabia, which is still in its recovery phase from the previous paramount drop in oil prices in 2014, may again face a shortfall of more than £100bn in terms of funding (BBC, 2020). The following

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Figure 2 presents a glimpse of changes in oil prices in last ten years i.e. between 2000 to 2020.



Figure 2: Crude Oil Prices between 2000 to 2020

Source: Bloomberg 30 March, 2020.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/business-52089127>

Impact on Mining Sector

Mining sector is one of the important industry in India and according to the reports of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSP) it carries a weight of around 14.4 % in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP). In terms of its growth rate it enjoys a CAGR of 2.1% from FY 2013 to FY 2020. But Covid-19 forced lockdown has not disrupted supply in mining sector because of the availability of some amount of inventory in the system (Economic Times, 2020). In spite of this, this industry is badly affected by the non-availability of manpower as lockdown has diverted thousands of workforces to their respective home towns and villages for the sake of their livelihood and security. The lockdown has also created a gap in supply chain of goods. Because of these reasons, Mine Developer and Operators (MDOs), number of MDOs are forced to call upon force majeure Event clauses under their respective Agreements due to spread of corona virus (Shekhar Singh, 2020).

Impact on Tourism Industry

Due to lockdown in entire country during March and April 2020 and other travel restriction in all transportation modes within India and across global boundaries have ruinous impact on tourism industry. There are number of small island developing states, which earn a significant portion of their GDP from tourism only like Maldives has been hard hit because of all imposed travel restrictions. The same is the position with middle income countries. The pandemic Covid-19 has turned hotel's room in healthcare centers, cruises and ships into floating hospitals. This industry is worst hurt in terms of GDP as alone this industry may be gripped in the losses up to \$800 billion in Asia-Pacific region in 2020 and not only this, a remarkable number in millions of jobs at risk in this sector (UNDRR, 2020).

Conclusion

The pandemic Covid-19 has taught a lesson to all the leading economies worldwide that precaution is better than cure as with the beginning of this infection, no country has any medicine or vaccination to cure the persons infected of this disease. Afterwards, with the day by day data of treated patients number of researches came and till date many countries has claimed for the invention of the respective medicines. During August 2020, Russia be the first country to launch first Corona Vaccine and started its production also. But this journey from the announcement of Covid-19 as world medical emergency to the invention of Corona vaccine has given moral to all big and small business houses across the world only those businesses will survive that will make adjustment of their activities to the new environment created by Covid-19.

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SRF International

Migrant Workers and Covid-19: A Social Impact

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Coronavirus eruption was first outlined in Wuhan, China on December 31st 2019. This pandemic situation is a large family of viruses that causes affliction in body. It ranges from common cold to more severe diseases like Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS-CoV) and severe acute respiratory syndrome. This novel coronavirus is a new strain of virus which is not being yet cured by Medical Science theories. W.H.O. is working closely with Global experts, Governments and other health organisations to provide advice to the countries about precautionary and preventive measures.

Social Impact of Coronavirus

This pandemic has overwhelmed the entire world, the spread was so colossal that the World Health Organisation (WHO) had to declare it as a pandemic. The only way to control and defeat this mammoth pandemic was to make people follow social distancing and also to restrict them from moving out to avoid social connect.

Hence inevitably country had to be brought under lock down. In this regard, the Indian government started taking a strong stand against this pandemic attack in mid of March.

If we see the factors influencing in this situation of this pandemic are also not negative but also positive these are also showing us purity of a nature and the real scenario happening behind.

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These can be many things search as we talked about the change in environment and also in the climate and obviously the collapse in economic activities that may be between two traders or between the workers and the merchants or may be the hostile neighbours.

If we talk about 'hostile neighbours', the basic reasons behind of such hospitality line in the behaviour or attitude of the people with others during this pandemic is quite disgusting rude but also so they are afraid somewhere while they go outside such as for purchasing of small grocery items, petrol buy medicines stationeries and many more things and getting official permission to go out for essential for emergency reasons such as severe disease, problem in breathing, having severe injury, etc. Cases of hostility can be observed in housing societies that when someone come from outside the people living in the same society ask the person to disclose his travel history and the place from where he is arriving to his home back and should also have tested himself or herself in this situation or get current time for 14 days and even can have self-isolation at home only so that they danger may get finished. Instead, listening to their neighbours the man behaves rudely aggressively and you also misunderstood sense behind these instructions given by his or her neighbours that it's very important to have checked but it is been observed that it is been registered as the case of upper and lower caste societies and this is the misuse by the sense of discrimination which is is unpleasant for society and one should not miss behave or misunderstood the positive sense behind the testing of him or her during this pandemic.

Surprisingly, search hostility has been observed even against the corona fighters of Warriors who are just like donating their life or whole body for the Welfare and cure of this virus they are taking care of the patients and caring them but at the same time the News comes of misbehaving with corona warriors by throwing stones as when they come for the testing of any doubted one in the certain area the people get afraid and make them away from their houses and themselves by Miss behaving and abusing. Instead of showing

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respect and gratitude towards them they and their families people behaves with them like they are being discriminated from society and are untouchables, as that they have direct contact with corona fighters. This includes the threat of being evicted from their apartments and general rejection. Many doctors and health workers have been asked to vacate their rented homes by landlords as they believe they make them more susceptible to Covid-19.

During this pandemic, we are seeing the change all around us such as in climate also as we have discussed above but this change our impossible nowadays if we talk about the same life which was before this pandemic. The environmental pollution and massive inefficiencies like wastage of food have long been written off as expanses in our economic system. Once the current time lifted, and we go to back to daily life food waste will be but one more individual action that summon large. Are the individual's actions can ripple out to impact all of Earth's natural system, from climate to agriculture? Recognising the roles we have to play alone and together we can be better steward of ourselves and Earth itself.

The Migrant Workers Crisis in Lockdown

The lockdown held in the country India, the vast democracy in the world having second most population will obviously have most of labour as the workers in the situation of now India the migrants working in the factories in other state away from their home. They were been forced to work to other places for the sake of bread of two times, as the spending it is showing its true effect on, the migrant worker faces difficulty to go back to their home during this lockdown. Migrant worker are being used by the landlords to work on less wages but work for more wages for his owner this destruction once vulnerability is highly unacceptable.

This crisis is a product of the immediate concern due to the pandemic, but it exposes long-term patterns and some structural fissures that remained hidden under the powerful narratives of 'development' as encapsulated in political campaign in the form of various phrases.

Migration and Human Society

Migration has continued to have a major impact on human societies. The effects of migration are seen in both the societies that people leave called “sending societies”, and those in which they settle, called “receiving societies”. These societies are not always countries or nations. People may, for instance, move from a rural society, such as a village, to an urban one, such as a city, within the same country. The impacts of these internal moves may be as serious for the villages as international movements are for nations. The impacts of migration are now so important that an academic discipline has developed around the study of human movement. This scenario happening behind States these lines wrong as we are seeing and also studying our laptops in computers, reading on the newspapers about the continuous destruction of labourer’s life. They are roaming here and there and became the part of deadly accidents as we read in newspaper. This is just like a hilarious crime happening beyond our imagination but this crime is not having any e suspected one to be the murder or killer this is result of lockdown on migrants. Walking back home’ from urban and industrial centres, which has been widely called ‘reverse migration,’ allowed the worker-migrants to script themselves back into the narrative of the nation.

Not only migrant workers but also show the people working in in several areas such as Bank managers who are working outside by staying away from their homes or exporters who are the part of exporting the goods, but at the same time many of us such as BSF, and other Army Warriors and police members are on continuous work shift in this pandemic and they are giving their 24 into 7 day duty on the daily basis.

Domestic workers who work in middle class homes in any specific city, drivers working for taxi companies in its neighbouring area, the construction worker in such as Karnataka and the agricultural labourer in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh in all probability have one thing in common – they are 'migrant' workers, . Nearly one-third of India’s population is migrating population. Half of this

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population has migrated from rural areas to developed and urban in search of work. Lack of alternate livelihoods and skill development in source of particular areas, locations from where migration originates, are the primary causes of migration from rural areas. Workers migrate seasonally, temporarily, or for a longer period, either within a state or across states. More often than not, they are vulnerable, exploited and work in conditions where their rights are not protected. The landlords in home land lordship they work, the person takes the benefit of vulnerability of the worker who is forced to work in unsafe condition only for the sake of money so that he could support him and his family too. The people use these workers as cheap workers and low expensive as they are not sufficient enough to earn money for their family. During this pandemic, these workers were forced to go back their home as they were not having any source to live in their livelihood. As migrants were forcibly auctioned to work to make their family live with 2 time food have in their mouth.

The migration is equally important for development of a country.

1. Nearly 60% of urban male migrants and 59% of urban female migrants have migrated from rural areas.
2. Out migrants constitutes 36.2% of those employed in the construction industry followed by agriculture, manufacturing and trade and also transport.
3. Short duration / seasonal out-migrants are much more likely to be socially deprived and poorer groups.
4. Most seasons allowed migrants are Young with half of them in the 15 to 29 years age group.
5. 52% of short duration out migrants are either illiterate or have not completed primary education and 50 5.4% are casual workers.

As we know that labourers and workers crucial role in the economic development of country, as they are the backbone of economy, if they would not be the part of India's economy or any other countries economy then obviously the country will collapse due to no contribution to economy.

Impact of Coronavirus on the Indian Economy

As we have discuss all the factors and all the basic reasons above we come to the observation and the point that if these all business sectors including small, middle a large sectors will not provide money to these workers or to their labourers then surprisingly, India's economy will collapse and even finished because the backbone is made up of small columns like this workers are of India's economy.

Many of the big scientist and Scholars states that this pandemic will be life-long so according to this if we come to the conclusion then we cannot gain our previous life back as before. This pandemic can change your life or has changed your life fully. Many scientists and doctors are busy in creating and experiments forthe new Vaccine or medicine that can work on this novel coronavirus but till yet no one could come to the conclusion. Hope if these Warriors get seceded in making the vaccine maybe of and other country also so the economic condition of that particular country will get power is back again improve its economic development as before.

It is found that in respect to approve expansion plans, around 61% of respondents expect to postpone such expansions. Where around 60% is have postponed their fund-raising plans for the next 6 to 12 months. On other hand, it was found that around 43% have reported that they do not protect and impact on exports. Further, 34% said that exports would take a hit by more than 10%.COVID-19 had no doubt destructed human life and global supply chain but the pandemic is a severe demand shock which has offset the green shoots of recovery of Indian economy that was visible towards the end of 2019 and early 2020. According to Gross domestic product (GDP) it is stated that the extent of the actual impact will depend upon the severity and duration of the outbreak.

According to World Bank's assessment, India is expected to grow 1.5%to 2.2%. Meanwhile we can't ignore that the lock down and pandemic hit several sectors including MSME, hospitality, Civil Aviation, agriculture and allied sector and many more.

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Reduction in urban transaction can lead to a steep fall in the conception of non – essential goods. It can be severe if destruction caused by 21 – day locks and affect the availability of essential commodities. Significantly we can't ignore that post – covid-19, some economy is expected to adopt the de-risking strategies and shift their manufacturing bases from China. This can create opportunities for India to develop mode of "Made in India" between the crisis.

India's total electronic imports account the 45% of China. Around 1/3rd of machinery and almost 2/5th of organic Chemicals that India purchases from the world come from China. For Automotive parts and fertilizers China's share in India's import is more than 25%. 65 to 70% of active Pharmaceutical ingredients and around 90% of certain mobile phones come from China to India. Therefore, we can say that due to current outbreak of coronavirus in China import dependence on China will have a significant impact on the Indian industry too.

The effect of lockdown is turning out to be immense. As already, economic activities have come to wait as obvious, factories are not running, establishments of goods are closed, and almost all markets are shut to overcome on this pandemic. There is a disruption in work, wages/income and food and of course the country's economy--all three interconnected--for millions of people in India. Almost 90% of workers in India work in the informal economy, as they are bone of economy--that part of the economy which thrives on daily work, and daily cash, with little provisions of employment protection. Like demonetisation, the current lockdown has exposed millions of workers and their families to starvation, hunger, death and very bleak future prospects.

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SRF International

Impact of Covid-19 on Higher Education

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Abstract

The pandemic that has shuttered economies around the world has also tattered education systems in developing and developed countries. Students all around the world are no longer able to physically go to school. Governments worldwide have recommended shifting to online learning as a stop-gap arrangement to avoid any significant disruptions in academic calendars. Consequently, e-learning is now being considered as the key to transform the education sector. During a pandemic, with such limited access to learning, some children could be left with the difficult choice of either abandoning education altogether or traveling to a friend's house who has internet to attend classes, thereby risking their health. But the virus has also presented higher education with opportunities after the dangers of COVID-19 have passed or a vaccine is discovered which makes it safe, once again, to resume normal activities. This paper is analyzing the impact of covid-19 to higher education.

Keywords- Online teaching, Technology, Opportunities, Challenges.

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Introduction

New picture of a globe with the sign 'CLOSED' around it has emerged due to covid-19 and it appears as pause button has hit the world. Never before, has this world seen such widespread closure of businesses schools and universities. Higher education has been significantly disrupted as millions of students around the world are now studying remotely as campuses shut down. The pandemic has forced the global academic community to explore new ways of teaching and learning, including distance and online education. This has proven challenging for both students and educators, who have to deal with the emotional, physical and economic difficulties posed by the illness while doing their part to help restrain the spread of the virus. The future is uncertain for everyone, particularly for millions of students scheduled to graduate this year who will face a world crippled economically by the pandemic. As per experts 2020 could become the worst hiring season for new graduates since the 2008 financial crisis. Current undergraduate and postgraduate students are reconsidering the value of higher education. This paper is going to analyze the challenges imposed and opportunity created due to corona pandemic in India.

Challenges

Corona virus has affected all level of education but the impact on higher education is more leading to learning revolution. To engage the students of higher education traditional, campus-based universities must adapt the right technologies and approaches. The successes and failures that unfold should give us all a better grasp of what is possible. Aside from doubts over the quality of online education, higher education students across the globe are worried they won't receive sufficient return of investment (ROI) upon graduation. Right now, video-conferencing apps like Zoom and Webex are throwing universities a lifeline. However, lecturers are still struggling to maintain the same depth of engagement with students they could have in a classroom setting. They need to find solutions to avoid a dip in the quality of education they are providing. In online transition, necessary action plan must be designed to deal with the

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practical component of teaching and learning to prepare respectful professionals for the “world of Corona”.

According to the Key Indicators of Household Social Consumption on Education in India report, based on the 2017-18, only 23.8% of Indian households have internet access. This statistic is even lower in rural areas, where just 14.9% of households have access to the internet as opposed to 42% of urban households. Due to gender disparity only 8.5% of females in rural areas know how to use the internet. All this is creating hindrance in the online mode of education. Many teachers, using variety of online platforms, are yet to learn this mode of teaching. Teachers must be trained to deliver the content with clarity in communication, deployment of innovative techniques with efficacy, and develop transparent and effective evaluation techniques on online platforms. Both students and faculty must be comfortable with technology.

In rural area only 4.4% of households have a computer—compared to 23.4% of urban households. These numbers indicate the fact that without a proper plan of action, a majority of the country people will be left out of the pursuit to achieve basic education in the months to come. The government must work to bridge the gaps by improving internet infrastructure and connectivity, and by subsidizing mobile data and smart phones to make learning easy through on-line mode. It's a fact that if universities remain closed for a longer period of time, education inequalities will increase.

A paucity of up to date teachers has been a pressing challenge already, and it is growing more serious. Faculties are being called upon to redesign course content to meet the current and future needs. Quality educators will shape the way higher education moves forward from this crisis.

No eye to eye contact during online teaching is one of the biggest disadvantages. Students generally do not ask questions and doubts during the online sessions and their participation becomes minimal. It becomes difficult for a teacher to evolve a suitable methodology of online teaching to cater to a spectrum of students with

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different intellectual capabilities. According to many teachers, the seriousness of students engage themselves in online classes is very low and the attendance is also very thin. Many questions have been raised by experts on whether true evaluation of students' performance can be conducted online. A holistic development of personality of a student is not assured in case of online education.

Universities in many foreign countries such as America, Australia, UK, New Zealand, and Canada are highly dependent on the movement of students from China and India. Cross-border movement of students will be reduced at least for the next two to three years. Many parents will avoid sending students abroad for higher education due to high risk from the pandemic.

Opportunities

Post covid-19, higher education will follow blended learning which consist of both face to face delivery and online- teaching. Thus trained and techno savvy teachers will be available in universities and college. Major transformation in the area of curriculum development and pedagogy will take place due to this new method of learning. There is a great opportunity for universities and colleges to start improving the quality of the learning material that is used in the teaching and learning process. This will bring about more openness and transparency in academics. New companies developing and strengthening learning management systems for use by universities and colleges will emerge. There will be a massive rise in teleconferencing opportunities which include academic meetings, seminars and conferences etc and thus develop a new platform for business.

Innovative cross-border and cross-sectoral collaboration models of teaching is an opportunity after covid-19 which facilitate inclusive learning opportunities for children and youth during the current educational disruption. More such partnerships at national and international levels are needed to promote open, flexible and relevant learning systems during times of crises. Faculty members/ teachers can deliver online courses to even students from competing institutions. Collaborations can also happen among faculty/teachers

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across the nation to benefit from each other. Students at any part of the world will be benefited by the lectures of experts due to this collaboration.

Conclusion

COVID-19 has struck our education system and a different kind of educational model will emerge from COVID-19. Educators are applying a preliminary solution by switching entirely from in-person to on - line instruction, a move that has been forced upon them by sudden mandatory campus closures due to covid- 19. They are quickly realizing that on - line learning is just a experiment in the long journey which includes effective student engagement tools and teacher training. Some of the partnerships sparked between universities, online education companies and tech providers may continue welcome rebirth of our education systems .beyond the pandemic. Many universities will fundamentally operate in the same way as they did pre-COVID- 19, those institutions with forward-thinking attitude can grasp this golden opportunity to create a great shift and affect change in an unprecedented manner by questioning what they do and how they do it.

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Psychological Impact of “Ruthless Containment Model to Fight against COVID-19” on the People of Bhilwara District, Rajasthan State, India

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic is a major health crisis affecting all over the world. Such widespread outbreaks are associated with adverse mental health consequences. The 2019 corona virus disease (COVID-19) epidemic is a public health emergency of international concern and poses a challenge to psychological resilience. The aim of this study was to survey the general public of Bhilwara district to better understand their levels of psychological impact, anxiety, depression, and stress during the lockdown (Maha-curfew) and the COVID-19 outbreak. Cross-sectional study design was used that included the demographic and sociological data for each participant and stress and frustration related information. Survey was conducted from 20th April to 27th April 2020. The psychological impact of COVID-19 and lockdown was measured using the stress and frustration scale. The scores of the stress and frustration scale were expressed as mean and standard deviation. Chi-square was used to find out the association between socio demographic characteristics and scores of

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the scale. The result of the study revealed that among 500 respondents 370 had different level of stress with prevalence of 74 % and remaining 130 (26 %) were normal. Of all 370 respondents, 165(44%) reported mild psychological impact (score 11-25), 134(36.21%) reported moderate psychological impact (score 26-35) and 71(19.19%) reported severe psychological impact (score 36-50). During the lockdown period more than half of the respondent different level of stress viz: mild stress, moderate stress and severe stress. Our findings can be utilized to develop psychological interventions to improve mental health and psychological resilience during the COVID-19 epidemic.

Keywords: Ruthless Containment Model, COVID-19, Pandemic, Socio-demographic, Psychological Impact, Stress.

Introduction

The World Health Organization (WHO), China Country Office was notified of cases of pneumonia of unknown etiology detected in Wuhan City, Hubei Province of China on 31st December 2019. Chinese authorities recognized a new strain of Corona virus as the causative agent for the disease on 7th January 2020 (Hengbo, et al. 2020). The virus has renamed by WHO as SARS-CoV-2 and the disease by it as COVID-19. The disease since its first observed in China has now out spread to over 213 countries/territories, with report of local transmission occurring in more than 160 of these countries/territories. As per WHO (as of 12th July, 2020), there has been a total of 12,872,339 confirmed cases and 568,312 deaths due to COVID-19 globally. WHO declared COVID-19 a pandemic on 11th March, 2020. While earlier the focus of spread was centered on China, it has now shifted to all over the World. WHO has suggested countries to take a whole-of-government, whole-of-society approach, built around a comprehensive strategy to prevent infection, save lives and minimize impact (MoHFW, 2020). Widespread outbreaks of infectious disease, such as COVID-19, are associated with psychological distress and symptoms of mental illness (Bao et al, 2020, Yang et al, 2020 and Xiao et al, 2020). The geographical

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spread of corona virus outbreak in India extends to 32 states. In India, (as on 12 July, 2020) 854,480 confirmed active cases and 22,718 deaths declared from 32 states/Union Territories (Ray, A. 2020). The first COVID-19 case in India was reported on January 30 in Kerala's Thrissur district. Large number of cases has been reported from Maharashtra (the worst affected state with), Tamil Nadu, Delhi, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh. Rajasthan reported more than 23901 corona positive cases from their most affected district Jaipur, Jodhpur, Tonk, Banswara, Jhunjhunu, Bhilwara and Bikaner (Dasgupta, 2020).

Methodology

Study Area

Rajasthan is the largest state of India administratively divided into 33 districts and 244 tehsils. As per Census 2011, the total population of the state is 6.68 crores which is approximately 5.6% of the country's total population (Sharma. et al., 2019). Bhilwara district lies in the south-eastern part of Rajasthan (Figure-1). Bhilwara district is famous for its textile and minerals industries. This district is also called Textile City or Manchester of India. Bhilwara is located at 25.36 N and 74.65E (WikiMiniAtlas, 2020). The district has an area of 10,455 km² and a population of 2,408,523. Rural population is 1895869 and Urban population is 512654 (census, 2011).

Figure-1: Location of Bhilwara in Rajasthan



Statement of Problem

The curfew was imposed in Bhilwara from 20th March to 3rd of May 2020. The 'Bhilwara's Ruthless Containment Model' involved a strict lockdown, followed by a stricter curfew aimed at ruthlessly containing the virus spread and a dedicated team of medical and administrative officials were leaving no stone unreturned to prevent Bhilwara from becoming another Wuhan or Italy. Currently, there is no known information on the impact "Ruthless containment model" on the mental health of the general public during the peak of the COVID-19 epidemic. The aim of this study was to survey the general public of Bhilwara district to better understand their levels of psychological impact, anxiety, depression, and stress during the lockdown (Maha-curfew) and the COVID-19 outbreak.

Objective of the Study

1. To study the Bhilwara's Ruthless Containment model to contain the spread of Corona virus
2. To study the Psychological impact of ruthless containment model on the general people of Bhilwara District.

Study Design

Cross-sectional study design was used that included the demographic and sociological data for each participant and stress and frustration related information. Survey was conducted from 20th April to 27th April 2020. The psychological impact of COVID-19 and lockdown was measured using the stress and frustration scale. Potential respondents were electronically invited by existing study respondents

Keeping in mind the purpose of the study and type of sample, questionnaire was considered most appropriate for gathering data. The questionnaire was prepared by the investigator in consultation with the subject matter specialists. The questionnaire and scale were pre tested. On the basis of pre-testing, necessary modification was made. Pre-tested samples were excluded from the study. The content validity and reliability of the tool was obtained by experts in the field. Due to lockdown period respondent were

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completed the questionnaires through an online survey platform. The stress and frustration scale was divided into 0-10 (normal), 11-25 (mild psychological impact), 26-35 (moderate psychological impact), and 36-50 (severe psychological impact). The questionnaire responses were compared to determine the relationships between anxiety, stress and sleep. All the study participants were required to be able to provide informed consent to participate in the study.

Sampling Method

A snowball sampling strategy, focused on recruiting the general public living in Bhilwara district of Rajasthan state, India where the “Ruthless containment model” was applied during the epidemic of COVID-19, was utilized. A total of 500 respondents were participated in this study.

Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data. The scores of the stress and frustration scale were expressed as mean and standard deviation. We used Chi-square to find out the association between socio demographic characteristics and scores of the scale. All tests were two-tailed, with a significant level of $p < 0.05$. Statistical analysis was done by using SPSS statistic 21.0.

Results and Discussion

Ruthless Containment Plan to Contain The Spread Of Corona Virus

The popular textile city reported its first COVID-19 case on 19th March 2020 and then quickly came out as a hotspot. From zero positive COVID-19 cases on March 18 to 27 patients on March 30, Bhilwara and it increased to 33 positive cases to 20th April. On 17th April 2020 District administration and health ministry of Rajasthan State declared Bhilwara corona free with none positive cases of COVID-19. But on 21st April again 5 Covid-19 patients were found. Due to the relaxation in lockdown other state Corona infected people came in Bhilwara and Covid-19 cases increased. On 12th July total cases was 289 among them active case was only 31 and 258 patient were recover from corona virus. So the overall condition of Bhilwara

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is under control due to the” ruthless containment” model.

Bhilwara district classified as a hotspot district of corona virus outbreak. (Table-1).

Table-1: Classification of districts of Rajasthan State as: Hotspots district, Non-Hotspot district with reported cases and district which have not reported positive cases of COVID-19.

S. No.	List of hotspot districts with large outbreaks	List of hotspot districts with clusters	Non-Hotspots Districts reporting cases
1	Jaipur	Udaipur	Churu
2	Tonk		Dausa
3	Jodhpur		Alwar
4	Banswara		Dungarpur
5	Kota		Ajmer
6	Jhunjhunu		Karauli
7	Jaisalmer		Pali
8			
9	Bikaner		Barmer
10	Jhalawar		Dholpur
11	Bhratpur		Nagaur
12			Sikar
13			Hanumangarh

Source: My Gov.(2020). India Fights Corona COVID-19

The containment model involved some meticulous strategies adopted by Bhilwara administration in several phases: phase -1: Effective implementation of curfew, phase-2. Identifying potential cluster and mapping of contacts and phase-3: Massive screening exercise of the entire population.

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Phase-1: Effective Implementation of Curfew

On the administrative front, strict measure was under taken. The entire district of Bhilwara was sealed, 27 chowkis were established and set up check post at all entry and exit points, in order to curb the inflow of people, many of whom could be carriers of the virus. Seeing the rapid growth in new infection, the district administration sprang into action rapidly and pursued an aggressive model “Ruthless Containment Model” of containing the spread of this virus, involving a variety of measures. Prohibitory orders under section 144 of the CrPC were imposed in Bhilwara district from 20th March 2020. The curfew order was imposed under the Rajasthan State Epidemic Disease Act, 1957 (The economic times, 2020). As per the order, people are not allowed to come out of their houses and roam around. Business outlets and market were closed. However, essential services outlets for daily use items were opened from 7 am to 10 pm and 5am to 7 pm. Roadways and railway services were stopped and heavy motor vehicles, light motor vehicles, public and private buses were not allowed for movement and prohibited in the city. Neighboring district were sealed their borders with Bhilwara (Indian Express, 2020).

The district administration then acquired four private hospital and 27 hotels with 1541 rooms and brought it under its jurisdiction. These hotels, with combined total of 1541 rooms, were turned into quarantine centers. Where they arranged 15, 00 quarantine beds and 14,400 normal beds to meet the emergency situation, where nearly a thousand people were quarantined. Mahatma Gandhi Government Hospital had 200 beds in Corona isolation Ward. They extended it up to 427 beds.

Phase-2: Identifying Potential Cluster and Mapping of Contacts

After isolating the district, the district administration defined the containment zone and buffer zone. Containment zone: This zone was of 1 km from the epicenter-, a private hospital, whom doctors and staff were the first ones to test positive. Buffer Zone: this zone was of 3 km from the containment zone (Figure-2). Similar, containment zone

and buffer zones were also created around the house of positive patients. On the basis of cluster mapping, they identified six areas and deployed special teams for continuous screening of suspected case.

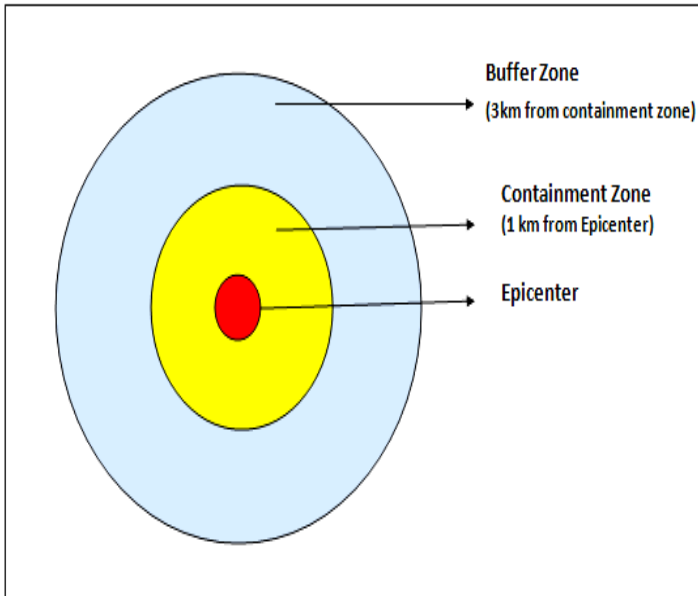


Figure-2: Diagrammatic Representation of Containment Zone and Buffer Zone of Bhilwara District

Phase-3: Massive Screening Exercise of The Entire Population

A dedicated screening and testing centers was established at Mahatma Gandhi Government Hospital, Bhilwara, which was dedicated as COVID hospital. People were brought to these centers for screening and testing in government vehicles and dropped back. For screening, survey teams were trained by specialize doctors regarding COVID19 ILI (Influenza- like illness) symptoms. Screening and testing was prioritized for Brijesh Bangar Memorial Hospital (BBMH). ICU admissions, doctors and nursing staff, IPD and OPD patients, persons who were identified to have contact history with positive cases, health workers and other staff were screened. Those people who having foreign travel history were also screened. In

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screening, doctors and nursing staff did thermal scanning and physical examination. If anybody had symptoms and was contact of a positive patient, their samples were drowned and they were sent to isolation. Government vehicles and staff carried those samples to Jaipur for testing, thrice a day. Approximately total 5430 samples were tested.

According to the health department, more than 6, 50,000 homes and 25 lakhs people were screened in urban and rural Bhilwara by 3000 survey team. They covered everybody in the district, making it an unprecedented exercise in healthcare (Wadhawan, 2020). They also put over 6,000 people in home quarantine.

For monitoring, district administration appointed corona captain and corona fighters in city and rural area. in city, sub-divisional magistrate (SDM) was the corona captain and ASHA and ANM were corona fighters. In the village, block development officers (BOD) and tehsildar were corona captains and at the level of panchayat samitis and sarpanch, panchayat sahayak, teachers and ASHAs were coronas fighters at village level. Corona captains and corona fighters monitor people in home quarantine, ensure food supplies, food packets, flow of migrant laborers and law and order. During this phase, disinfection of the following was done on a daily basis: containment zone and buffer zone, locality of positive cases, all ambulance and police vehicles, screening centre and quarantine centre, collectrote, police line and public dealing offices and city wards.

Total Lockdown

Meanwhile, lockdown restrictions, which were place since March 20, were tightened to curfew-like level from 3rd April to 3rd May. Between March 20 and April 2, store selling essential commodities were allowed to say open (Chawla, 2020). During the ongoing “all-down curfew”, there was no relaxation of any type and the essential items such as vegetable, fruits and milk to resident and food packets to the poor were being delivered to the city resident at their doorstep. And, nobody is permitted to venture out of their homes without prior permission.

The ‘Bhilwara Model’ involved a strict lockdown, followed by a stricter curfew aimed at ruthlessly containing the virus spread and a dedicated team of medical and administrative officials were leaving no

stone unreturned to prevent Bhilwara from becoming another Wuhan or Italy.

Psychological Impact of Ruthless Containment Model on the Respondents

The psychological impact of ruthless containment model and COVID-19 outbreak, measured using stress and frustration scale, revealed a sample mean score of 30.64 (SD=13.53). Among 500 respondents 370 had different level of stress with prevalence of 74 % and remaining 130 (26 %) were normal. Of all 370 respondents, 165(44%) reported mild psychological impact (score 11-25), 134(36.21%) reported moderate psychological impact (score 26-35) and 71(19.19%) reported severe psychological impact (score 36-50) (Figure-3). Age wise psychological impact is shown in Figure-4. Wang et al. (2020) conducted a study to focus the general public living in mainland China during the epidemic of COVID-19. They also reported that 91 (7.5%) were considered to suffer from mild anxiety (score: 7–9); 247 (20.4%) were considered to suffer from moderate anxiety (score: 10–14); and 102 (8.4%) were considered to suffer from severe and extremely severe anxiety (score: 15–42).

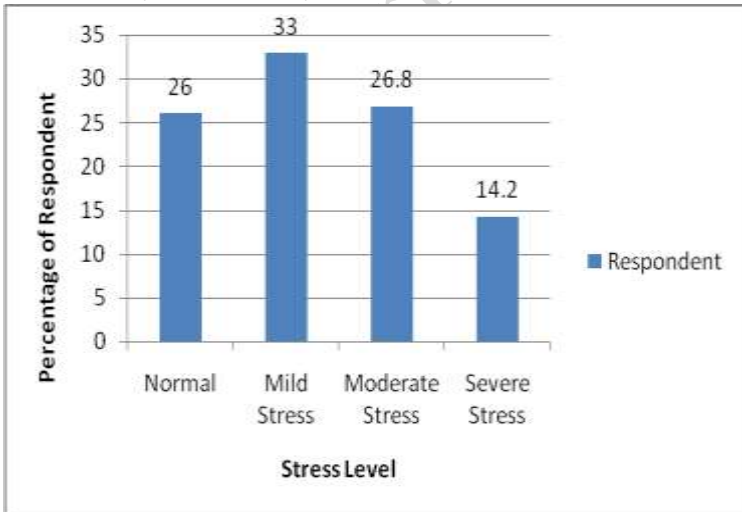


Figure-3: Stress level of the Respondent

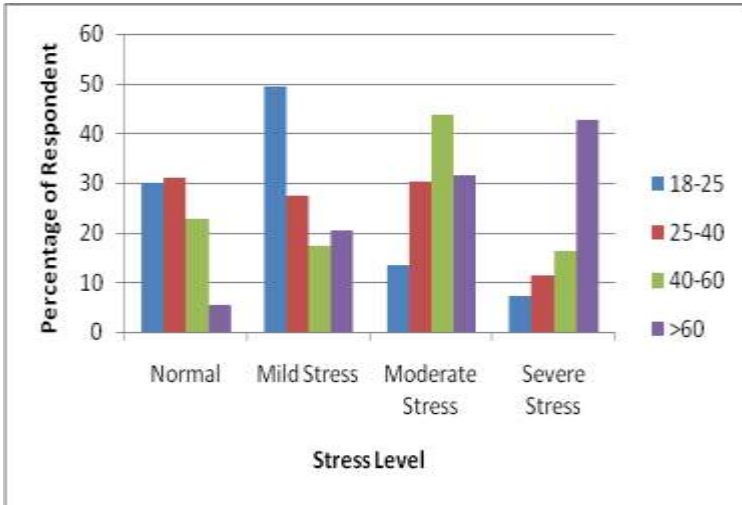


Figure-4: Stress Level In Different Age Group of Respondents
Socio Demographic Variables and Psychological Impact

The majority of respondents were women (60.4%). Out of 302 women 74.83% were married. 38.89% respondent were belonged to 18-25 year of age, 28.4% were 25-40 year of age, 22% were 40-60 year of age and only 0.8 % were more than 60 years. Majority (69.2%) of the subjects were the resident of urban area of Bhilwara district. Only 19.4% subjects were from rural areas. With respect to religious category, result of the study indicates that most of that most of the subject (61.2%) were Hindu and only 15% were Muslims. Majority (88%) of the subjects were educated, among them 38% were secondary and senior secondary level, 30.8% were graduate, 19.2% were post graduate of professional and only 12% illiterate. Working status of the subjects revealed that 25.2% were conducted their own business, 35% were in Govt./Private sector job and only 19.6% were students (Table-2).

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Table-2: Association between Socio Demographic Variables and Level of Stress Among Respondents

Particular	Normal Respondents	%	Respondent with different level of stress	%	Total Respondent	%	χ^2	p value
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Age (years)								
18-25	58	29.99	136	70.1	194	38.89	15.709	0.0013*
25-40	44	30.98	98	69	142	28.4		
40-60	25	22.73	85	77.27	110	22		
>60	3	5.55	51	94.44	54	10.8		
Gender								
Male	84	42.42	114	57.57	198	39.6	45.961	<.00001**
Female	46	15.23	256	84.77	302	60.4		
Family back ground								
Rural	63	64.95	34	35	97	19.4	144.089	<0.00001**
Urban	36	10.4	310	89.6	346	69.2		
Mixed	31	54.38	26	45.6	57	11.4		
Religion								

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Hindu	28	9	278	90.85	306	61.2		
Muslim	42	56	33	44	75	15		
Christian	9	50	9	50	18	3.6		
Jain	37	47.44	41	52.56	78	15.6		
other	14	60.87	9	39.13	23	4.6		
Education								
illiterate	33	55	27	45	60	12	41.252	<0.00001**
up to 12	34	17.89	156	82	190	38		
Graduation	29	18.83	125	81.17	154	30.8		
Post graduation/ Professional degree	34	35.41	62	64.58	96	19.2		
Working Status								
Students	44	44.88	54	55.1	98	1.6	45.339	<0.00001**
Govt./ Private sector Job	40	22.86	135	77.14	175	35		
Own Business	10	7.9	116	92.06	126	25.2		
Homemaker	20	35.71	36	64.29	56	11.2		
Other	16	35.55	29	64.44	45	9		

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Female respondent were significantly associated with higher scores of stress as compare to male gender. This observation corresponds to previously extensive epidemiological studies which found that women were at high risk of depression (Lim, 2018). All the age group respondents were significantly affected by this conditions but the age group >60 years were severely affected group. Working status of the respondents revealed that students were significantly associated with higher stress score as compared to those who were employed. Respondent having their own business also showed moderate level of stress and anxiety due to their financial loss during lockdown. All the religious people have mild to moderate level of anxiety and stress. As man is a social animal, social distancing for sometime due to any highly contagious and infectious disease including COVID-19 can lead to loneliness, anxiety and depression. All these psychological impact revealed in this study results.

Conclusion

The “ruthless containment” model adopted in Bhilwara, which emerged on 19th March as the worst-affected district of Rajasthan, has succeeded in breaking the chain of novel corona virus transmission. This model was physically and mentally affected the general population of Bhilwara district. During the lockdown period more than half of the respondent different level of stress viz: mild stress, moderate stress and severe stress. More than half of the respondents assessed their psychological impact as moderate to severe and about one third reported moderate to severe anxiety. Female gender, Students and senior citizen were associated with a greater psychological impact of lockdown and outbreak and higher levels of stress, anxiety and depression. From my point of view, there is a big effect on our mental health, primarily negative ones. This condition is definitely stressful especially because it has been slowly building up and going on for a long time. Moreover there is unpredictability how and when corona virus will be cured. This panic adds up to the stress. The anxiety, stress, financial strife, grief,

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general uncertainty of this time will definitely lead to behavioral health crises. Our findings can be utilized to develop psychological interventions to improve mental health and psychological resilience during the COVID-19 epidemic.

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Social and Economic Impact of Covid-19

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Introduction

Covid-19 is a curse for human being but a blessing to an environment. Corona virus depicted as disproportion and inadequate for social advancement.

As a name emphasis COVID-19 'CO' stand for 'Corona', 'VI' for 'Virus' and 'd' for disease and 19 is the year of its origin.

Corona virus is a disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).

Corona virus is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered virus named as "CORONA". Its origin is from WUHAN a city in china in December 2019. In the beginning source of infection is from seafood, wholesale market. diseasespread all over the world. Corona virus cause more human suffering. During this period environmental changes were observed. Reduction in air and water pollution. This period has positive impact on wild life conservation. Covid-19 outbreak largely disrupt the economy of the world. World is fighting regularly against this pandemic disease. Different countries are maintaining a lockdown. In India, complete lockdown is maintained from 22nd March 2020 till 31st May 2020.

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World Health Organization (WHO) declared Covid -19 as a pandemic on 11 March 2020.

Government of India is taking all necessary steps to ensure that we are prepared well to face the challenges and threat posed by the growing pandemic of covid-19. Government taking rapid actions to limit travel by suspending visas and quarantining all incoming travelers has helped. People has been locked in their homes to slow the spread of the virus. All schools, gyms, malls, clubs, hotels, religious places, community halls, etc. were shut. Social distancing is followed by people Citizens are strictly allowed to wear mask and gloves while communicating. Frequent hand wash and constant use of sanitizers are prescribed to the citizens. The government recently introduced the AarogyaSetu mobile application to educate citizens about novel coronavirus and help them make informed decisions amid the crisis. Union Human Resource development Minister Ramesh Pokhriyal on Sunday launched a web portal to monitor and record the initiative by the ministry to combat Covid-19 with Knowledge, Technology and Innovation (YUKTI). The finance ministry announced that it will make an immediate release of Rs 18,000 crore in tax refunds to individuals and businesses. Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced a relief package worth Rs 1.70 lakh crore in the wake of the Covid-19 outbreak. The last date for filing income tax refunds for the financial year 2018-19 has been extended to June 30, 2020. The interest rate on delayed income tax payment has been decreased to 9% from 12%.

Over 2 crore construction workers received financial support worth Rs 3,066 crore under the Building and Construction Workers' Fund.

Indian government is leaving no stone unturned in battling coronavirus.

Post Covid-19 Impact on Environmental Pollution

1. Corona virus is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered virus named as "CORONA".
2. Its origin is from China (WUHAN) in December 2019.

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3. Its manifestation are cold, fever, cough, shortness of breath, muscle aches and sore throat, etc.
4. Octogenarian are more prone to it. People with cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease and cancer are more likely to be prone to this illness.
5. Covid -19 virus primitively prevalent through droplets of saliva or discharge from nose when an infected person cough or exhale out.
6. Some respiratory etiquette to prevent spreading of virus are coughing into a flexed elbow, use of disposable tissue or napkin.
7. Some social distancing etiquettes are:
 - a. Stay at home and be safe
 - b. Cover face with mask.
 - c. Frequent hand washing and use sanitizers.
 - d. Maintain a distance while communication.

Corona virus pandemic causes a global reduction in economic activity and although this a major concern, the ramping down human activity appear to have positive impact on an environment.



It has made us see that our action can very well impact the earth's sustainability for breathing pure air to greener trees, spotting various wildlife into the cities here some important environmental changes that we have seen for corona virus lockdown.



Carbon-Di-Oxide Emission

Carbon-di-oxide emission is reduced due to less domestic air traffic and decrease in peak traffic congestion. Approximately, we can say that carbon emission reduced to 25%.

Waste

Because of Covid-19, packed products and preservative used products are less consumed by the people so directly and indirectly it reduce the use of plastic and as we already knows a polythene is harmful for atmosphere so it is already banned and during this phase its consumption is reduce.

Wildlife

Illegal poaching is proscribed. during this meantime people avoid hunting animals for flesh, horns, skins, etc. and result of this extinct species start to flourish.

Positive Influence on Air Quality

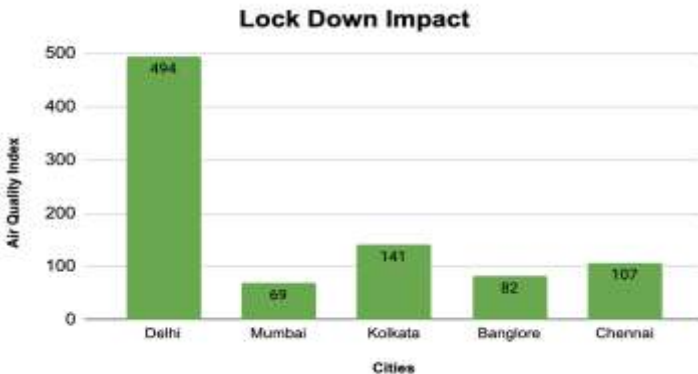
Covid-19 crises has forced activity freezes. Lockdowns and call to shelter in place have closed schools, colleges, universities and non-essential businesses.

Travel bans have similarly restricted international flights cancelled conferences, festivals, concerts and other public events that may result into diminished interest in tourism. As a result of this:

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1. Minimal activity from industrial sites, factories and construction sectors has minimized the risks for toxins to escape, in turn improving air quality.
2. Nowadays, images of empty freeway paints an imaginary picture, they also give us an unprecedented glimpse into what happens to the air we breath when we drastically and suddenly cut emissions.
3. NASA and ESA have been monitoring how nitrogen oxidedropped significantly during this phase of Covid-19.
4. NASA uses ozone monitoring instruments to analyze and observe the ozone layer and pollutant such as NO₂ .In the air, recently it was found drop in the pollutant.
5. The largest hole in the ozone layer spread over 1million square km has close due to unusual atmospheric condition.
6. As a human stay indoors, amid Covid -19 the earth's ozone layers shows remarkable improvements.
7. According, to WHO New Delhi was ranked as most polluted city, as AQI is normally used to be 200 even sometimes it soared to 900 and sometime off the measurable scale.
8. Due to covid -19 AQI level have regularly fallen below 20.



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Drastic Change in The Air Quality of Delhi



Before corona lockdown the air of Delhi is so much polluted that the view of INDIA GATE is not visible properly. Air is very hazy and misty. But, soon after the lockdown the air pollution is reduced to greater extent that INDIA GATE is clearly visible.

Himalayan range now visible from Saharanpur

There is severe drop in pollution level. This has made people view nature and environment in different lights. We are reading in newspaper and on media that Himalayan range is easily visible from Saharanpur city in Uttar Pradesh.



Positive Impact on Water Standard

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1. Water from local to regional scales have seen discernible positive impacts due to the reduction of pollutant loading from industries, vehicle emission, and other sources.
2. Anecdotal evidence indicates reduction in biochemical demand and coliform levels in rivers, improvement in air quality as a result of reduction in the loading of nitrous oxide, particulate matter, and other pollutants.
3. Direct impacts include water quality improvements oxygen owing to reduced industrial effluents while indirect impacts include changes in urban climate or land-atmosphere interactions owing to Reduction in atmospheric pollution.



Dolphins spotted near Kolkata Ghats

Dolphins are spotted near Kolkata ghats after 30 years. due to severe water pollution dolphins and many other species of fishes are exempted from these ghats. dolphins are also spotted in Ganga river tributaries near Mawana and Makdumpur districts near Meerut Uttar Pradesh.

Ganga fit for Drinking in Haridwar



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Uttarakhand pollution board says water from Har-ki-Pauri in Haridwar was tested and test reveals that water is fit for drinking. Board says that crores of rupees were spend on maintaining river Ganga but have no benefit but as the lockdown begins in the country Ganga cleans itself. This shows that this duration of lockdown help nature in renovation or restoration.

Positive Impact on Wildlife Conservation

1. Illegal poaching, mechanized farming and increasingly urbanized lifestyles have all led to mass biodiversity loss in recent decades, devastating populations of wild animals and increasing the abundance of domesticated livestock. Around 70 per cent of human pathogens are zoonotic, meaning they at some point make the leap from animals to humans as with COVID-19.

Wild Animals in Cities



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Wild animals are regularly spotted in cities during lockdown. Illegal hunting and capturing of animals is proscribed during lockdown.



The Number of Flamingos Increased in Mumbai

In Mumbai this year the number of flamingos increased on beaches. Flamingos and many other migrant birds arrive every year to these beaches. Due to heavy water pollution these birds are arriving in very less in number but soon after the corona lockdown and reduction in pollution these migrant birds, other sea animals and fish species are reaching in heavy number.

With a hope in our heart to surpass the hard times, we shall move to a future of refined life style choice to preserve mother nature and hope to be working cumulatively to restore our planet earth from destruction that had been caused over the several years. In a nutshell, we can conclude that Covid-19 gives unequivocal positive impact on nature.

Impact of Covid-19 on Society and Economy

Covid-19 has caused irrevocable damage to the society. This is a period of global recession means, recession that affects many countries around the world that is a period of social economic slowdown or declining economic output. Covid-19 pandemic induced market instability and lockdown.

India's lockdown amidst the Covid-19 pandemic has critically dislocated its migrant's population. Lacking jobs and money, and with public transportation shut down, hundreds of thousands of migrants were forced to walk hundreds of miles back to their homes-with some losing their lives during the journey.

Impact of Covid-19 on specific social and economic sectors and industries is captured in a series of sectoral briefs.

Impact on Various Sectors Are As Follows

Agriculture

The economy starts to deteriorate due to covid-19. All sectors are affected, its effect on agriculture is compounded, diversified across many chunks that aggregate to form agricultural value chain. During this phase, labors are not available so as a result of that farmers and landowners have to face problems of ploughing of lands and performing agriculture steps.

During this phase cropping pattern is also changed. This time farmers have to decide which crop has to sow because farming equipment's, variety of seeds, pesticides, insecticides, etc. are not readily available as compared to few last years.

During this phase most of the farmers have to face the problem of repaying the loans. Due to covid-19 monthly installments of loans is difficult to pay by the farmers.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing industries have been struck through numerous passages. It starts with a decrease in production, due to the most off-take. During a developing shortage situation, some of the distributors take advantage by rising the price of goods and people have no option, they have to purchase the goods at those prices which are

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fixed by the shopkeepers even at high price. Less employees come to office, factories because of the fear of covid-19 thereby reducing scale of operation even effect seen on cost quality and quantity of production and the turnover of the company is also reduced. Some of the companies started merging into others because of the losses they are facing.

Some industries which are affected most are automobiles, food and beverages, chemical, machinery, electrical and electronics, medical equipment and others. The uncertainty in the organization leads to cascading effects. The transporters have to face problems not only in carrying goods but also were to place vehicles. The transaction of money is also affected because limited hours of working in banks and others operations in banks also restricted. All these problems as a sum-up directly or indirectly shows negative impact on manufacturing.

Education

Covid-19 has effect all stages of education from primary school to higher studies. In India, some online platform were introduced in this phase to cope up the problem of providing lectures to the students but still the problems are not that easy as it sounds, because internet is not available at everyplace like villages in interior of cities. Everybody do not avail net banking so it has been difficult to recharge their net connections as a result of this some students are not able to attend online lectures and unable to cope up with syllabus. In primary schools no longer mid day meal is available to children, this meal is the survival of most of the them.

All the scientific conferences have been deferred. Webinar has taken place of seminar during this phase.

Students are getting more n more opportunity through internet for attending webinar, workshops, orientation program, induction program and faculty development program and it is the best utilization of void and critical time. Through these programs organized by different bodies people enhance their insights and it is an add on academic front.

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Covid-19 is not only notorious for demise but now it is famous for birth of online study.

Travel and Tourism

The travel industries pass through obnoxious time and people work on hour basis facing destructive hardship.

The revenue getting by hotel industries per room feel down drastically.

International borders have been sealed by the government all over the world, as a result of this there is a adjournment of all type of flights like international and domestic. So, visitor from other countries are not allowed to visit India and large amount of earned by them is suppress.

Government has banned all pilgrimage journeys like Vaishno Devi yatra, Amarnathyatra, Kedarnath and Badrinathyatra etc. and many people daily bread depends on the income coming from these places as a consequence of this peoples face adversity.

Due to lockdown in India the travel booking and hotel accommodation cancelled on mass scale, this effect travel and tourism sector badly.

Conclusion

There are so many malignant viruses present in our environment Corona virus is one of them, up to the end of December 2019 we are oblivion of this virus. This virus shows mixed impact on society, economy and environment.

On one hand it allows to flourish the various species of flora and fauna and deteriorate the environmental pollution. On the other hand fears of a new recession and financial collapse, times like these call for resilient and strong leadership in healthcare, business, government and wider society. If we are determined, still lots of impediments comes across our way only our perseverance is the key to wir

कोविड-19 : शैक्षिक जगत की चुनौती एवं अवसर

गीतान्जलि मौर्य

एसो0 प्रो0 एवं विभागाध्यक्षा
अध्यापक शिक्षा विभाग
डी0 जी0 कालेज
कानपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश, भारत

अन्तरिक्ष विजयी मनुष्य को एक अत्यंत सूक्ष्म अदृश्य शक्ति ने ऐसी शिकस्त दी है कि वह किंकर्तव्यविमूढ़ है। विश्व-व्यापी कोरोना वायरस जनित महामारी ने आज सृष्टि की उत्कृष्टतम कृति मनुष्य को यह सीख दी है कि उत्कृष्टता शक्ति व सामर्थ्य में नहीं है अपितु संतुलन व सामंजस्य में है। सामाजिक, आर्थिक विकास के मॉडल में प्रकृति को सहचर बनाने का समय है। प्रकृति की उदारता के प्रति कृतज्ञतापूर्ण हो अपने अस्तित्व को बनाये रखने का प्रयास करना ही एक विकल्प है। वर्तमान में जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में हलचल है। रोजी-रोटी, स्वास्थ्य, सुरक्षा सभी दांव पर लग गये हैं।

कोविड - 19 वैश्विक महामारी ने वैश्विक स्तर पर गंभीर आर्थिक, सामाजिक एवं स्वास्थ्य संकट उत्पन्न किया है, तो शैक्षिक जगत के सम्मुख भी चुनौती सरल नहीं हैं। शिक्षा जगत चुनौतियों की चर्चा की जाये तो मुख्यतः प्रवेश, शैक्षिक संस्थाओं का आर्थिक नियोजन, छात्रों तथा शिक्षक, शिक्षणोत्तर कर्मचारियों का स्वास्थ्य संरक्षण, शैक्षिक गतिविधियों का संचालन, मूल्यांकन आदि क्षेत्र प्रभावित दिखते हैं।

बिंदुवार इन पर वार्ता करें तो हम देखते हैं कि शिक्षण संस्थान में प्रवेश न केवल संस्थाओं के लिये चुनौती है वरन् छात्र भी कम दुविधा में

नहीं हैं। कैम्पस की विजिट कर अपना मनपसंद संस्थान चुनने का विकल्प महामारी के चलते सीमित है। ऑनलाइन प्रवेश खुले हैं किंतु कितने ही छात्र हैं जो इन व्यवस्थाओं से सुपरिचित नहीं हैं। भारत जैसे विकासशील देश में अनेक संस्थान भी मानकों के अनुरूप सज्ज नहीं हैं।

आर्थिक नियोजन की समस्या निजी संस्थानों में विशेषरूप से दृष्टिगोचर होती है। प्रबंध-तंत्र व अभिभावकों के बीच फीस को लेकर रस्साकसी चल रही है, दोनों अपने बिंदुओं के पक्ष में तर्क देते हैं। इस संबंध में मेरी जो व्यक्तिगत राय है, कई स्कूल टीचर्स व अभिभावकों के संपर्क में तथा प्रबंधन की चुनौतियों पर विचार के उपरांत बनती है। उसके अनुसार इस आर्थिक मंदी की मार से प्रबंधन, अभिभावक, शिक्षक, सभी यथायोग्य प्रभावित हैं। ऐसे में फीस जमा न करने को लेकर अभिभावकों की जिद व उसमें प्रबंधन द्वारा किसी प्रकार छूट न देने की खींचतान के बीच शिक्षकों की स्थिति अत्यंत दयनीय हो गई है। निजी स्कूलों में शिक्षकों के वेतन के लाले पड़ गये हैं। यद्यपि ऑनलाइन कक्षाओं के लिये उनसे अथक श्रम कराया गया। कई विद्यालयों में ग्रीष्मवकाश में भी शिक्षक निरंतर श्रमशील रहे व विभिन्न ऑनलाइन कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से छात्रों से जुड़े रहे। ऐसे में उनका वेतन भुगतान न हो पाना अत्यंत दयनीय है।

प्रबंध-तंत्र को आगे आकर अभिभावकों से वार्ता करनी चाहिये तथा यथोचित छूट के साथ ट्यूशन फीस तथा अन्य आवश्यक खर्चों को लेकर शिक्षकों व अभिभावकों के साथ सहयोग करके इस संकट की घड़ी में बड़े हृदय के साथ अपना योगदान करना चाहिये। अभिभावकों को इसमें अपना सहयोगपूर्ण रवैया रखना होगा।

इंटरनेट व ऑनलाइन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था, उपलब्धता व दक्षता की चुनौती हमारे देश में गंभीर है। चुनिंदा संस्थानों को छोड़ दें तो अधिकांश विद्यालयों में इस प्रकार सुविधाएं व उससे दक्ष कर्मचारियों की कमी एक बड़ी समस्या है। छात्र एवं अभिभावक भी तकनीकी ज्ञान से सज्ज नहीं हैं। शिक्षकों व छात्रों के लिये इस समय को में एक चुनौती व अवसर दोनों के रूप में देखती हूँ।

शिक्षकों की तीन पीढ़ियां कार्यरत हैं। वयो वृद्ध जो सेवानिवृत्ति के निकट हैं तकनीकी पचड़ों में पड़ना नहीं चाहते। दूसरी प्रौढ़ पीढ़ी जो स्कूली जीवन में कम्प्यूटर आदि ज्ञान से वंचित रही, वह आज भी थोड़ा-बहुत मोबाइल चलाने तक ही सीमित है। तकनीकी के माध्यम से शिक्षा में न तो उनकी कोई विशेष रुचि है न ही वे इसमें विशेष सहज हैं। युवा पीढ़ी अवश्य तुलनात्मक रूप से अधिक सज्ज है। किंतु संस्था-स्तर पर साधनों व अच्छे सॉफ्टवेयर की उपलब्धता आड़े आती है। आधुनिक विश्व जिस दिशा में गतिमान है। समुचित तकनीकी-ज्ञान के बिना भविष्य में शिक्षक के अस्तित्व पर संकट आ जाएगा।

इस आपदा ने चुनौती के रूप में अवसर प्रदान किया है कि शिक्षक स्वयं को सज्ज करें, नये ढंग से पाठ्यक्रम संपादन व संचालन के लिये उपलब्ध विभिन्न तकनीकी प्लेटफार्म का उपयोग करें। छात्रों को तो अपार अवसर है। सूचना की उपलब्धता में, उनकी पाठ्यवस्तु चयन की तथा प्रभावी ढंग से प्रस्तुत सामग्री तक पहुंच के अनेक अवसर हैं।

मूल्यांकन की व्यवस्था भी इस महामारी के समय में डगमगा गई है क्योंकि यह महामारी ऐसे समय में आई है जब भारत के अधिकांश क्षेत्रों में परीक्षाएं चल रही थीं या प्रस्तावित थीं। हमारी शिक्षा-व्यवस्था में पारम्परिक मूल्यांकन प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाती रही है, शिक्षक, विद्यालय, विश्वविद्यालय ऑनलाइन मूल्यांकन के लिये सज्ज नहीं थे। ऐसे में सरकारी व निजी प्रयासों व सहयोग से ऑनलाइन मूल्यांकन की शिक्षकों व छात्रों को ट्रेनिंग, मूल्यांकन प्रारूप व उपकरणों की व्यवस्था करने का समय है। सरकारी व निजी निकायों के सहयोग से ऑनलाइन शिक्षा के नवाचारी अभिकारणों की कुशलता व उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जानी चाहिए।

विशेष रूप से संबंधित प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की जवाबदेही के साथ उसके हितों का संरक्षण अत्यंत आवश्यक है। क्योंकि असंतुलन व आपदाकाल सामाजिक, आर्थिक व्याभिचार को भी बढ़ावा देता है। शोषण की दुष्प्रवृत्ति अभ्यास में आने लगती है। (प्रस्तुत लेख समसामयिक परिस्थितियों पर विश्लेषणात्मक लेख है)

Covid-19 and Its Impact on Society

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The World Health Organization (WHO) has declared coronavirus disease 2019 also known as Covid-19, a pandemic. On 31 December 2019, a group of cases of pneumonia of unknown cause, in the city of Wuhan, China, was reported to the World Health Organization. In January 2020, a previously unknown new virus was recognized, subsequently named the 2019 novel coronavirus, and samples obtained from cases and analysis of the virus' genetics

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indicated that this was the cause of the outbreak. The novel coronavirus was titled Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) by WHO in February 2020. It is a family of viruses that cause illnesses like respiratory diseases or gastrointestinal diseases. Respiratory diseases may range from the common cold to more severe diseases. The virus is a new strain that has not been identified in humans previously.

COVID-19, a pandemic was firstly reported in the city of Wuhan, China on 31st December, 2019 that is affecting the countries across the World. Many Health experts believe that the new strain of corona virus likely originated in bats and pangolins and this virus spreads mostly through physical contacts, i.e., by shaking hands, touching each others, etc.

Man is considered as social animal and social relations and interactions are necessary to their existence. The novel virus and the containment measures posed a challenge to the interpersonal and community interactions that with the social distancing measures and isolation, these relations became severely impacted. From the existence of human, these social connections, interactions, and relations have become integral into our life. Thus, if there is an absence of such connection, definitely results in stressful states of loneliness, depression, anxiety, health hazards, mental disorders, and various other issues which impact the life of an individual and the collective society as a whole.

Sociological Perspective

World is facing an outbreak of corona virus and this is a situation where all just want to go to their homes. They think that home is the place where they would be safe. In this situation, all the members of the family are staying together and taking care of each and every member of the family. It shows that how social relations are growing and now they are giving more value to their family, especially to older members of the family, who need more care and attention. They all just want to go back to their places and want to be with their families.

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Sociologically, Covid-19 has its impact on caste, class and gender. The poor people who work as migrant laborers for their livelihood in urban areas. They have no means of transport to travel to their native places; they are forced to choose to travel on foot by walking with the families. There were many migrant laborers who had pregnant wives. Think how much they are depressed and helpless that they were bound to travel in such a situation where a woman is pregnant and soon is going to deliver a baby.

Sometimes things never change; like in this pandemic situation there are classes who have the access of means of transport. They have the accessibility and availability to benefit the things first. Inequality is something which always exists in our society. The society is divided into two parts: haves and have-nots. The people who have accessibility are haves and the other people who do not have the accessibility are have-nots.

Gender is the third aspect which has been facing a problem. Generally, most of the migrant laborers are male members of the society, and they move along with their families. Both male and female members used to work together to manage their expenses. The female members had more struggle than male members because they had to take care of everybody and they had to perform household chores. The women are living in a sort of vulnerable situation. The female members who are single mothers are facing more problems as compared to male members. It is very difficult for a woman who is a single mother and working as a migrant laborer to manage the things in this pandemic situation. In this pandemic outbreak, mental health is important for both men/women, because it generates depression, anxiety and isolation.

Gender perspective focuses on how the roles of men and women were divided in the society during this pandemic. Due to the Corona virus pandemic, everybody used to stay at home. And in this context, men were helping women in household chores. Women are used to take care of their houses but now men were helping them. Women should be very careful for their personal health and hygiene.

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It has been seen in many cases that the pregnant females are facing many difficulties in getting access to medical facilities. Infact, many pregnant women died along with their unborn child in their womb just because they didn't received any medical facilities. This shows that because of the fear of getting infected, many individuals even avoided getting treatment even though they needed it very badly. Apart from this, there were various issues faced by women. Some of them are like domestic violence, sexual assault, and abusing. Because Indian society is conservative society and so, women have to sacrifice many things. Women faced various health issues. Still, they are treated as marginalized section of society.

The COVID-19 pandemic has created a situation where every aspect of society needs attention, as well as care. In rural areas, the people have lack of awareness, they have limited resources of mineral water, low levels of nutrition and the most important thing is that in rural areas, people do not have adequate medical facilities, public health centres and district hospitals.

Studies show that, pregnant women have more risk of corona virus but it is rare to be transferred to the foetus. While, some of the studies find that it is not very much transferrable. There are less chances of corona virus to be transferrable when baby is born. Initial breast feed or any contact with the mother is not allowed immediately after birth (University of Nottingham, 2020).

The government has taken necessary initiatives against COVID-19 crisis in order to protect the masses and for that, the government has started social protection programs like social distancing and use of masks and sanitizers in public places.

Impact on Economy

Corona virus, a virus that is originated from the seafood market of Wuhan, China has made a large global outbreak and is a major public health issue nowadays. This virus is highly infectious that it spreads with a direct contact with the diseased person via. Hand shaking, sneezing etc. Many lives have been sacrificed and many more are on its path. According to WHO (World Health Organisation)

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on 27th June 2020, 179316 new cases are found across the globe where the number of confirmed cases have been increased to 9653048 whereas 491128 have sacrificed their life due to this injurious pandemic.

This pandemic has weakened the global economy. International movement was blocked by the governments to protect their respective countries with this pandemic and further that causes the loss to the airline companies and the tourism department.

Lockdown stopped the movement of train, buses, trucks etc. that further causes a decrease in the supply. In almost all the countries, educational institutes, religious places, commercial and sports institutes were closed. Industries were suffering huge losses due to the decrease or end of the production as well as the lack of demand.

Global Economic Impact of Covid

As provided above, Covid has severely impacted the Global economy that causes the loss to the global economy and the impacts are not for a short period. This damage could only be controlled in a long run. For this, some of its impacts are:



Figure: Showing some of the impacts of Covid-19

1. Decline in GDP

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GDP provides an economic snapshot of countries and is mainly used to estimate the size of economic and its growth rate. Thus this Covid impacted directly to the global GDP. Due to this pandemic lockdowns were imposed that causes prohibition on the income generating work sources that breaks the running legs of the global economy that further leads to the breakdown of the global GDP.

2. Stress on Supply Chain

Covid-19 is disrupting the manufacturing as well as the supply chain around the globe and the stress is increasing day by day. It started threatening from 2019 and was in peak in mid-march of 2020 and had affected the industries a lot that caused the break in the supply chain and operations of manufacturing that further results into the loss to the industry owners and the investors.

3. Loss to Tourism Industry

The month of vacations starts from March and in this season of tour we are busy in fighting with the covid virus that causes a huge loss to the global economy. International tourism could decline by 60-80% in 2020 due to this virus and in resulting into a loss of \$910 billion to \$1.2 trillion with placing millions of livelihoods at risk. This crisis could lead to the decline in the annual tourism decline of 60% to 80% when are compared with the previous year income (UNWTO Report, May, 2020).

4. Stress on Health Industry

Health industry is the main warrior of this covid fight. Health care workers have faced the risk to their physical health with the beginning of this covid pandemic and many have sacrificed their lives also for this war. They proved themselves as the real hero keeping the comic hero beside. More than 1 lakh (approximately) cases are seen of corona across the world. Thus in order to fight this pandemic the scientists are still inventing the

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vaccine whereas the doctors' shifts have been doubled in order to provide the better health facilities across the globe.

5. Rise in Unemployment

Lockdowns were implemented to control the impact of covid-19 from the world but it has adversely effected to the human. Due to this virus and lockdowns many have to leave their jobs. Near about 25 million jobs were lost due to this global pandemic based on the various scenario of the covid pandemic based on the global GDP growth, International Labour Organization estimates indicates that a global rise in the unemployment varies from 5.3 million to 24.7 million from a base level of 188 million in year 2019.

6. Plunge in Fuel and Petroleum Prices

The demand for the oil was on a downward trend due to the travel restrictions by the government of respective countries across the globe because of the lockdowns to avoid covid pandemic spread. On 30th March, International benchmark crude fell 6.5 at USD 23, the US benchmark West Texas Intermediate dropped 5.3% to trade at USD 20 per barrel.

The economic stress can be seen from the given table on various countries. The expected GDP growths are less as compared to the previous years and are in negative also that is not a good sign for the global benefits. Thus this global pandemic has affected the global economy a lot.

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Countries Parameters	United States	China	Japan	Germany	UK	France	India	Italy
Annual GDP (\$ billion)*	20,544.34	13,608.15	497.32	3947.62	2855.30	2777.54	2718.73	2083.86
GDP growth in 2019 (%)*	2.30	6.00	-0.72	0.40	1.10	0.90	4.70	0.09
Covid cases/Million^	1,855	57	60	1578	1383	2195	8	2687
Covid deaths/Million^	79	2	1	42	178	241	0.30	384
Total Mcap (\$ BN)**	29,149.41	7199.67	5237.09	1810.03	2480.09	2046.90	1570.84	502.25
Mcap/GDP**	1.42	0.53	1.05	0.46	.87	0.74	0.58	0.24
Expected GDP Growth (JAN)#	2.00	6.00	0.70	1.10	1.40	1.30	5.80	0.50
Expected GDP Growth (APR)#	-5.90	1.20	-5.20	-7.00	-6.50	-7.20	1.90	-9.10
Benchmark index PE**	16.39	13.13	16.91	18.30	16.77	16.41	18.78	16.16

Note: * As on Dec.2019. ** As on April 13, 2020. #These values are 2020 GDP growth protection from IMF, first made in January and next on in April

^ Covid impact/million population, Source: Worldometer, Data as on 14 April 2020. Compiled by ETIG.

India on a fight with Covid-19

The economic impact of the covid pandemic in India has been largely disruptive. According to the Ministry of Statistics India's growth went down to 3.1% the fourth quarter of 2020. Unemployment has risen from 6.7% on March 15th to 26% on April 29th. During lockdown around 14 crore (approximately) people have lost their jobs and salary deducted of many others. Major companies have suspended or reduced their operations. A number of young start-ups have been impacted as funding has fallen. According to a KPMG report venture capital in Indian start-ups has fallen over 50% in first quarter of 2020 to the fourth quarter of 2020 (KMPG Venture Pulse Report, 2020). Tourism industry was also affected due to this global pandemic. It was also further estimated that the loss to the tourism industry will be of around 15000crore alone from March to April.

Impact on Mental Health

The Covid- 19 pandemic is a threat to our population, not only for its risk to human life, but also ensuring economic distress and its invisible emotional strain. As the disease progressed, concerns related to health, economy, and livelihood increased day-to-day. An extensive body of research links social isolation and loneliness to both poor mental and physical health. Also, in recognition of the mental health implications of the Covid- 19 pandemic, the World Health Organization had released a list of considerations in order to address the mental well-being of the general population as well as specific, high-risk groups, including health care workers, children, and older adults. In addition to this, the National Institute on Drug Abuse has noted that while little known about the Covid- 19 in relation to substance use so, there are potential correlations between severe Covid- 19 and substance use disorder. Thus, the pandemic is likely to have both long and short- term implications for mental health and substance use.

Beyond the negative impact of a traditional economic downturn, Covid- 19 presents additional challenges- fear from the virus itself, prolonged physical distancing, collective grief, and associated social isolation- that would compound the impact on our

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collective psyche (Paul and Moser, 2009; Goldmann and Galea, 2014).

There are mental health concerns like anxiety, worries and insomnia especially, after the declaration of lockdown. Despite the efforts made by WHO and other public health authorities to contain the Covid- 19 outbreak, present time of crisis is generating stress throughout the country (Chaturvedi, 2020).

Wang et al (2020) conducted a study and found that, 53.8% respondents rated the psychological impact of the outbreak as moderate and severe, 16.5 % specified moderate and severe depressive symptoms, 28.8% reported moderate to severe anxiety symptoms, and 8.1% were found to have moderate to severe level of stress. The pandemic is obviously having a major social, economical, and psychological impact on the whole population like, increasing levels of unemployment, separating families and various other changes which are usually considered as major psychological risk factors for anxiety, depression, and self-harm. Various studies have been conducted and showed that fear causes stress and when we are stressed, hormones like cortisol and adrenaline increase and they suppress the effectiveness of the immune system. And further, suppression of immune system makes the body vulnerable to disease and infection.

Bao et al. (2020) demonstrated the services that were already being provided in China, and also provided a list of strategies for the general public to minimize outbreak-related stress:

1. Enhancing social support,
2. Assessment of the accuracy of information,
3. Maintaining as normal a life as feasible while adhering to safety measures,
4. Reducing the stigma associated with the disease,
5. Use of available psychosocial services, particularly online services, when needed.

Such methods, in their opinion, would empower society to handle the Covid-19 outbreak in an adaptive way.

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This tough moment in time nonetheless offers the opportunities to advance our understanding of how to provide prevention-focused, population-level, and indeed national-level psychological first aid and mental care. A rapid as well as rigorous research is needed to assess the impact of Covid-19 on psychological health of individuals to limit the impact of pandemic.

Providing psychological first aid and counselling services are quintessential during an epidemic. It helps in reducing the psychological distress and promoting adaptive coping strategies to deal with the situation (Patel and Jernigan, 2020). The worldwide Covid-19 pandemic, represent a unique threat, and we must recognize the pandemic and quickly implement the needed steps to mitigate it.

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Social and Psychological Issues in COVID-19 Pandemic India: Challenges and Solutions

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Abstract

Novel Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) originating from China has nowadays been turned out to be an epidemic of which a large number of population across the globe have succumbed. Media has been constantly updating all the relevant details about this disease resulting into a tremendous public upheaval. All these have been culminating into heightened level of anxiety among general mass. Pandemic is generally associated with huge level of stress to which anxiety is a common response. This present paper attempts to analyze the challenges and solutions in relation to this growing anxiety and mental health care need among adult Indian population during and after COVID-19 pandemic situation. The attitude towards COVID-19 showed people's willingness to follow government guidelines on quarantine and social distancing. They do have sufficient knowledge about COVID-19 infection and its preventive aspects. Several online surveys demonstrate that more than 80 percent of total Indian population is obsessed with the thoughts of

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COVID-19 and 72 percent reported the need to use gloves and sanitizers. There is a need to intensify the awareness and address the mental health issues of people during and after this COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Awareness, Attitude, Anxiety, Mental Healthcare, COVID-19 Pandemic.

Introduction-A Brief History

Viral outbreak of COVID-19 occurred in western city of Hubei province of China (Holshue et al., 2020). About 40 cases of pneumonia of unknown etiology were reported victims chiefly being vendors and dealers in the human seafood market there. World Health organization (WHO) in collaboration with Chinese authorities started working together coming to the confirmation of the fact that the etiological agent was a new virus to be named as Novel Corona Virus. In the mean time, China announced its first COVID-19 related death of a 61 year old man who was barely exposed to that seafood market. Over a period of few weeks the infection spread rapidly across the globe as a consequence of which WHO declared it to be a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30th January, 2020. Amidst such increasing deaths in China, the first death outside China took place on 2nd February, 2020. On 11th February, 2020, WHO announced a name for this new disease known as COVID-19. On 11th March, 2020, WHO declared COVID-19 a pandemic since within this time about 114 countries were affected (WHO, 2020c).

This disease has been named as Coronavirus, simply because of the outer fringe of envelope proteins replicating crown area family of enveloped RNA viruses (Burrell et al., 2017). They are generally harmful for mammals and birds and specifically for humans who can very often succumb to severe respiratory illness exemplified by SARS and MERS or Middle East Respiratory Syndrome developed in 2003 and 2012, respectively.

The state of lock-down in many parts of the world which are contributing largely to the global economy has resulted into halting of services and products. This has severely affected global supply chain and economy (Ebrahim et al., 2020). Transport has been affected

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globally. Import of steel, iron, inorganic chemicals etc. from China and other countries has been brutally damaged. Many company employees are serving from home which has a fatal economic disadvantage. Educational institutions have been shut down; the uncertainty and postponement of examinations are causing a great stress for youth minds.

Apart from this disastrous economic setback, the ever-increasing morbidity and mortality rate associated with COVID 19 is the biggest mental setback for the entire human civilization. WHO reports the morbidity rate to be between 3-4%, however, it is supposed to be an underestimated report (Baud et al., 2020). At present, the total number of deaths caused by this virus has exceeded any of its predecessors.

Being a completely new disease COVID leaves behind it deadly impacts by causing confusion, anxiety and fear among the general mob. Fear breeds stigma and hatred. It is important to overcome this stigma since it prevents people from seeking medical help. WHO is offering expert guidance to help people manage fear, stigma during this turbulent period. Frequent researches about this disease are generating changing data-base and myths which due to widespread use of Social Media are rapidly engulfing entire human population. WHO as well as Governments are also urging people to not sharing and believing this fake news without cross-checking their authenticity.

Since the onset of this pandemic, there has been an increasing demand for masks and sanitizers resulting into exhaustion of resources in the market. Shortage of Personal Protective Equipments (PPEs) endangers health workers worldwide especially in a country like India where there is an absolute absence of robust healthcare infrastructure. Even general mob is also panicked due to the unavailability of basic protection measures.

The anxiety and concerns generated out of this pandemic situation are having huge impact upon public mind to variable extents. Recent researches hint at the point that individuals who are kept in isolation and quarantine do suffer from a significant degree of distress

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in the form of anxiety, anger, confusion and post-traumatic stress symptoms (Brooks et al., 2020). Which, in turn, grossly influence the degree of adherence to the personal protective measures and ultimately the clinical outcome. Hence is the necessity of conducting a thorough research on human mind specially among Indian mass who are perpetually suffering from mental health problems amidst this epidemic. Under such circumstances, this paper aims at evaluating anxiety and perceived mental healthcare needs in the community during this Corona virus pandemic in India.

Method of the Study

An online survey, related to awareness, attitude, anxiety experience and perceived mental health care needs in the community during the corona epidemic was carried out among Indian population. Almost 662 people responded who were all above of 18 years age and of Indian origin. Participants can all understand English and have easy access to the internet. Consequently, it is apparent that participants were majorly highly educated having graduation as the minimum degree of education. Approximately, half of the population was health workers. Among the participants, 51% were females, 48.6% were males and more than 80% of them belong to urban areas having maximum representation from Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Odisha and West Bengal. Above all, 87% of the participants were Hindus.

Results

1. A considerable number of responders were aware of the basic elements of the disease. Out of total participants, 29.5% answered that the virus spreads through multiple modes like touching, kissing, sneezing, and food. Most participants acknowledged that washing hands frequently could stop the spread of virus. Only 18% regarded fever as one of the major symptoms of COVID 19.
2. More than 96% of the total participants agreed to isolate themselves if they happen to be infected. 98% of them considered social distancing as an essential tool to stop virus from spreading. 60% of them believed that patients recovered

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from COVID-19 infection should be allowed to stay within the community at this time.

3. More than 80% of the total participants were pre-occupied with the COVID-19 pandemic since last few months. 40% of them got paranoid with the thought of contracting the virus. About 72% were worried for themselves and their closed ones during this ongoing pandemic. 82% of them reduced social contact and 90% avoided any type of social gathering. Almost ¾th of the participants avoided ordering food online. 41% of them confirmed feeling distressed over someone's getting infected by this virus within their social circle. 37% used masks and around 75% felt the need of using sanitizers and gloves. Almost 85% of them grew the habit of frequently washing hands. Nearly half of the participants felt panic by the reports of the COVID 19 pandemic on the electronic and print media since last few months.
4. A total of 75% agreed on the necessity of mental health care for individuals who got panic amidst the pandemic situation. More than 80% of the participants felt the need of professional help from mental health experts to deal with emotional issues and other psychological issues amidst this epidemic situation.

Discussion

Epidemic and pandemics are periodic phenomena. People in the community encounter several challenges during such tough periods. Lack of awareness often leads to an unconcerned attitude which may adversely affect the preparedness to face and overcome challenges which even affect mental health of population. Fear and anxiety growing out of this pandemic situation also leave an impact upon the behavior of the general people.

Rubin, (2009) had carried out a similar study during the Swine-flu outbreak in the United Kingdom. It was the findings of this survey that both Swine flu and COVID-19 infection have some points in common like both illnesses are viral in origin involving respiratory system and spreading by droplet infection. Consequently, similar precautions are prescribed in both cases of illness. The only point of differentiation is that no vaccine or treatment is available for

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COVID-19 which is not the case with Swine flu. All epidemics and pandemics have their own unique features in terms of casualty, progression and control measures. It is crucial to provide health education and create awareness for effective control for spread of these diseases.

Since majority of the participants of the present study were educated and included health care professionals. They had a moderate level of awareness regarding the mode of spreads, symptoms and about the preventive measures. All these were possible due to Government's and media's awareness campaign.

This anxiety affecting a larger population, it may lead to panic buying of the medical resources, limitations in daily activities, limited socialization, and self medication. This also culminates into various unwanted lifestyle and dietary modifications under the influences of the rumors thereby affecting mental health immensely. Hence, it is important to address and resolve mental health difficulties during such pandemic period. In addition to all these, some drastic changes like isolation, social distancing, self-quarantine, restriction of travel and the ever spreading rumors in social media also do largely affect public mental health.

Thus there is an increased need for mental health care. Those individuals who are infected with COVID-19 infection and the health workers who are dealing with COVID-19 infected patients are expected to have more compromised mental health and higher perceived mental health care needs.

Meeting the individual mental health care needs in typical clinical settings that need face to face interviews for evaluation is challenging in the current scenario considering the risk of the COVID-19 infection. In this situation considering mental health consultation might be more beneficial and it can deliver the consultation at the door step (Yao, 2020).

Limitations

It has to be admitted at this point that the present study focused on the people who had smart phones, email ids and the ability of comprehending English. That means the participants were

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well-educated mass of the country; so, there is no need of generalization. Uneducated mob may feel quite different from what this study aims at conveying.

Conclusion

During this corona virus pandemic, most of the educated people and health personnels are aware of this infection, possible preventive measures, and the importance of social distancing and Government initiatives were adopted to prevent spreading of this infection. However, there exist growing worries and apprehensions among the public regarding acquiring COVID-19 infection. People have greater perceived needs to intensify the awareness program and address the mental health issues of people during this COVID-19 pandemic. It is equally significant to study the mental health impacts in various population covering general people, cases of COVID-19, close contacts of COVID-19 and health care workers for planning effective intervention strategies for them.

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Covid-19 Pandemic Outbreak: The Impact on the Economic Sectors in India

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Abstract

It is said that everything comes with a cost and the ongoing Corona Virus Pandemic is the cost that the nations are bearing for globalisation. Globally, Corona Virus has produced an unstable environment for people. Corona Virus has not just rattled lives, but also economies across the world and our country, has not been spared either. The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic is an unprecedented shock to the Indian economy. It is not only a global health crisis; it is also a major labour market and economic crisis that is having a huge impact on people. With the prolonged country-wide lockdown, global economic downturn and associated disruption of demand and supply chains, the economy is likely to face a protected period of slowdown. The present paper is an attempt to study the economic disruptions due to the Covid-19 crisis and its impact on different sectors of the economy.

Keywords: Covid-19, Pandemic, Labour Market, Economic Crisis, Lockdown, Economic Downturn.

Introduction

The world is facing humanity's biggest crisis since World War-II. Almost every country has been affected by the devastating Corona Virus disease (Covid-19). We are in the middle of a global Covid-19 pandemic, which is influencing two kinds of shocks on countries: a health shock and an economic shock. The COVID-19 which originated in China in December, 2019 and over the next few months rapidly spread to almost all countries of the world can potentially turn out to be the biggest health crisis in our history.

The 2019 Corona Virus disease (COVID-19), although a pandemic, is fast turning into a global economic pandemic. Its economic costs are likely to be massive across the World and in India. Covid-19 has had a deep impact on every aspect of our lives in India and the world. Along with an unprecedented human toll, Covid-19 has triggered a deep economic crisis. Many experts have already called this a Black Swan event for the global economy. Two key features of black swans are that their occurrence is highly unlikely and their impact is very big, which has also the case for the 9/11 terrorist attacks in 2001 or the global financial crisis of 2008/2009.

The 2020 Coronavirus Pandemic in India has been disruptively impact on the Indian economy. According to the Ministry of Statistics, the growth rate of India in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 2020 went down to 3.1%. This Pandemic is an unprecedented shock to the Indian economy. The impact of Covid-19 has lead to slowdown in domestic demand and supply. This current Pandemic has caused severe disruption for the major economic sectors like primary, secondary and tertiary sector in India.

Review of Literature

S. Mahendra Dev and Rajeswari Sengupta (2020) described the state of the Indian economy in the pre-Covid-19 period, assess the potential impact of the shock on various segments of the economy, analyse the policies that have been announced so far by the central government and the Reserve Bank of India to ameliorate the economic shock and put forward a set of policy recommendations for specific sectors.

Dr. Usman W. Chohan (2020) presented some limited forecasting through scenario analysis using an aggregate demand approach for Pakistan, so as to illustrate the possible multidirectional economic impacts from the Covid-19 pandemic. His findings suggest that, FY20 declines will be massive, but faster global and local recovery rates might spur a resumption of economic activity in FY21.

Agrawal.S, Jamwal.A, Gupta.S (2020) discussed the effect of Covid-19 on Indian economy and on supply chains in India. There are total of 18 critical barriers are found out which affected the supply chains in the India. It is expected that this study will helpful the researchers to develop the conceptual models to overcome from this issue.

Objectives

The objectives of this study are:

1. To study the economic disruption due to the crisis.
2. To highlight the impact of global pandemic on the different sectors of the Indian Economy.
3. To state the reasons for which India one of the emerging economies in the world can gain importance in the global market in the post pandemic period.

Methodology

This paper is basically descriptive and analytical in nature. In this paper, an attempt has been taken to analyse the impact of COVID-19 on the different sectors of the Indian Economy. Data and information for the research study are collected and analysed from secondary sources like newspaper, web sites etc.

Impact of The Crisis

India has undertaken special steps to fight against the pandemic mostly with nationwide lockdown, social distancing and self isolation. All these combat against the pandemic has vastly affected the Indian economy. The countrywide lockdown has brought nearly all economic activities to an abrupt halt. The demand-supply disruptions are likely to continue even after the lockdown is lifted. Demand is unlikely to get restored in the next several months, especially demand for non-essential goods and services. The present Coronavirus impact has adverse deep impact on the Indian economy. It has also lead to weaknesses in the global economic system. The Pandemic could lead to a 4% loss to real India's gross domestic product.

The economic impact of the 2019-2020 Corona Virus pandemic in India has been hugely disruptive. World Bank and credit rating agencies have downgraded India's growth for fiscal year 2021 with the lowest figures India has seen in three decades since India's economic liberalisation in the 1990s. The former chief economic advisor to the Government of India has said that India should prepare for a negative growth rate in FY21. The IMF projection for India for the financial year 2021-22 of 1.9% GDP growth is the highest among G-20 nations.

It is said that COVID-19 has caused an unprecedented collapse in economic activities over the India. Mainly, it has adverse impact on demand and supply chain, international trade, financial market, manufacturing sectors and most importantly it has deep impact on the major economic sectors in the following way.

Impact of Pandemic on Indian Agriculture Sector (Primary Sector)

Primary sector encompasses industries associated with extraction and production of raw materials. This sector provides employment to about 43.21% of the population in India and contributes about 16.1% of the Indian GDP. It supplies raw materials to secondary sector and furnishes basic necessities of human life.

Agriculture is a central pillar of the Indian economy. But, due to the covid-19 crisis, this sector has been adversely affected. This sector is called the backbone of any economy and based on this sector the entire circle of economy goes on. But due to the ongoing pandemic, all the farmers and people who depend on this sector are at high risk.

In India, this is the peak time for Rabi season and it is going to get wasted. This is also the time for harvest of plantation crops like pepper, coffee, banana and all these harvesting will get hampered. In the aftermath of the lockdown, harvest of the Rabi crops have been delayed due to non-availability of labour, machinery (harvesters, threshers, tractors), transport facilities and restrictions on movement; farmers for perishable commodities like fruits, vegetables, and flowers in particular have been incurring losses. Farmers are unable to sell their harvest as well as there is difficulty in

aquaculture production due to lack of feed and seed. Agriculture productions are mostly perishable in nature, so farmers are compelled to store their unsold produce for longer period of time which leads to reduction in food quality as well as increase in cost of production. This is the peak flowering season when the demand is also high. Many small farmers in Tamil Nadu, who cultivate flowers as a cash crop in their farming system, have incurred loss in what would otherwise have been the period of peak earning from sale of flowers.

Harvest of plantation crops in Kerala and Tamil Nadu has been similarly delayed, affecting the cash flow of farmers and farm labour. Agriculture labours are not able to go to work due to lack of transport. Moreover, shortage of fertilizer, veterinary medicine and inputs could also affect agricultural production. Closures of restaurants, transport bottlenecks can diminish demand for fresh produce, poultry and fisheries products, affecting producers and suppliers. Egg prices crashed to an all time low of INR 1.95/egg and poultry farmers in Namakkal- the poultry hub of India, were left with huge stock of unsold eggs. Poultry farmers have been badly hit due to misinformation particularly on social media that chickens are the carriers of Covid-19. Millions of small poultry farmers across the country particularly in the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh are struggling after sales have crashed 80% over these false claims. Travel ban has also affected delivery of breeding stock of poultry. Small dairy and poultry farmers engaged in contract farming in Tamil Nadu have faced a major loss with many private contract firms refusing to lift the produce. Fish is an important source of protein and energy and account for more than 20% of animal

protein for people. Fishers haven't been able to go out to sea since end of March and are subsequently worried about the 45-days annual fishing ban in line with the fish breeding season, coming into force along the east coast from mid-April. Both brackish and fresh water aquaculture farmers have also been affected with harvest delayed due to labour non-availability, market closure and movement restrictions; export of shrimps to Europe the US has stopped and local fish prices have fallen leading to loss of income.

COVID-19 is disrupting some activities in agriculture and supply chain. Since supply chain are not working properly, vast amount of food are already getting wasted leading to massive losses for Indian farmers. This is also the time when the farmers go to the market to sell their product, but it is observed that these farmers are facing a lot of corruption. Moreover, the exodus of migrant workers may also reduce demand for milk in urban areas. These factors could affect the milk producers adversely. Due to lack of demand, the dairy farmers are dumping the milk in the drains. Unable to export their produce many farmers are also dumping their seasonal products such as grapes etc.

India has taken measures such as home confinement, travel bans and business closure to control the rate of infection of Covid-19. Such travel restriction had affected every stages of food supply chain with major impact on food distribution. Different agricultural sector such as crop, livestock and fishery have been hit hard by pandemic. This pandemic is a global crisis and can also lead to the food security crisis in India if correct measures are not taken. In India, it is imperative to minimize the adverse effect and disruption of livelihood of the

poor and marginalised. Although supplies of staples, fruits, vegetables and meats have been adequate during the Covid-19 outbreak so far, still there are threats to food security, in the long term. Restrictions on transportation and movement of people have already led to some food logistic challenges.

Impact of Pandemic on Indian Industrial Sector (Secondary Sector)

The secondary sector provides employment to around 24.89% of the population in India and contributes about 29.6% of the Indian GDP. It embraces industries that produce and distribute finished goods or are engaged in construction activities, thus providing support to both the primary and service sectors.

This Pandemic also hit hard on the industrial sector like micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). The developing countries like India where more than 11.10 crore workers are employed in the MSME industry, second only to agriculture, will face much difficulty to revive the MSME sector again. The MSMEs, which are known as the backbone of the Indian economy, after the announcement of lockdown, the MSME sector is struggling again. Many steps to curtail the outbreak such as travel, closure of malls, theatres and educational institutions have led to widespread disruptions in economic activity, which in turn has hampered the business operations of the MSMEs. It is expected that more than 50% of MSME employees will lose their jobs; this may lead to a rise in social violence.

The following table provides growth rates of industry-wise development of bank credit by major sectors. It shows that growth of credit was either low or negative for the MSMEs.

Demonetisation and GST also contributed to the low performance of MSMEs.

**Table1 Growth in industry-wise Development of Bank
Credit by Major Sectors (YOY, %)**

Item	March-15	March-16	March-17	March-18	March-19	Nov-19#
Non-food Credit	8.6	9.1	8.4	8.4	12.3	7.2
Industry	5.6	2.7	-1.9	0.7	6.9	2.4
Micro & Small	9.1	-2.3	-0.5	0.9	0.7	-0.1
Medium	0.4	-7.8	-8.7	-1.1	2.6	-2.4
Large	5.3	4.2	-1.7	0.8	8.2	3.0
Textiles	-0.1	1.9	-4.6	6.9	-3.0	-6.1
Infrastructure	10.5	4.4	-6.1	-1.7	18.5	7.0

Source: Economic Survey 2019-20; # as on November 22, 2019

The manufacturing sector, which contributes almost 20% of the India's GDP, the ongoing pandemic has put a lot of strain on it. Even prior to the lockdown, the auto-industry was not in a great shape. A reduction of about Rs. 4600 crore in imported inputs by the auto industry is anticipated. Auto industry is hit from mainly demand, supply chain disruption. During these unprecedented times, pharmaceuticals companies are responding to the rapid challenges arising from disruption in supply chains and the need to change business processes. If the current pandemic lasts for a long period of time, it may impact on the import and export of pharmaceuticals. In the unorganised industry, the situation was much worse, as the uncertainty would impact smaller

organisations with lesser retentive power, due to their lower profitability. Textile is highly unorganised sector. Due to Covid-19 pandemic, this industry has faced various problems like production problem, cocoon and raw silk prices, transportation problem, non-availability of silked workers, sale of raw silk and silk products, working capital and cash flow, reduced export/import orders, etc. The impact of Covid-19 on the infrastructure and construction sectors in India has been extensive and damaging.

Impact of Pandemic on Indian Tertiary Sector

About 31.9% of the Indian population is employed in service sector which contributes about 54.3% of the Indian GDP.

COVID-19 pandemic pulls India's service sector activity into contraction mode. India's service sector activity during March as the COVID-19 pandemic dented demand, particularly in overseas markets, while public health measures aimed at stemming the outbreak curtailed discretionary spending. Business activity was reduced in response to weaker demand and firms responded by reducing their workforces as intakes of new business were insufficient to maintain payroll numbers. Moreover, Indian IT services will face issues such as travel restrictions to developed countries as well as closure of offices/work from home at various offshore development centres as well as onshore, thereby impacting movement of labour. According to rating agency ICRA, Indian IT services industry is expected to see an adverse impact for a short term due to COVID-19 outbreak with the sector clocking a lower growth of 3-5% in current financial year.

Covid-19 pulls India's service sector activity into contraction mode. India is famous for cultural and historical tourism. The Indian tourism industry is projected to book a revenue loss of Rs. 1.25 trillion in calendar 2020 as a fall out of the shutdown of hotels and suspension in flight operations after the onset and spread of this pandemic. Due to this pandemic the suspension or cancellation of tourism visas, airlines are said to be working under pressure. Domestic traffic growth is also gradually being affected with domestic travellers postponing or cancelling their travel plans. The IT industry is the leading sector to India's economic growth. But due to this crisis, India's IT services will see a significant slowdown in growth during this fiscal year. The lockdown has had varied effects on the multiple sectors in the media and entertainment industry. This crisis has carried adverse impact on this industry with theatre releases postponed, shooting on hold, cinema halls closed, absolutely nothing is certain. Thus, India's service activity remained in deep slump as coronavirus pandemic.

Moreover, employment has always been an important issue of concern not only in India but globally. India was already facing a rough time in terms of employment even before this pandemic. But the calculations here are going from bad to worse. As the unemployment rate in India rose to 7.8% in February 2020, the highest since last October, from 7.2% in the previous month. In rural areas, the rate increased to 7.4% from 6.0% in January, while in urban areas, it fell to 8.7% from 9.7%.

Why India will be benefited?

The pandemic outbreak has got in the way of Indian economy, but the foremost opportunity that India will get is the

reliability crisis for China. The world seems to attenuate their dependency on China. Some countries even have expressed their opinions regarding desisting their relationship with China. Covid-19 can wind up being the final curtain on the leading role played by China in the global market since it is the world's largest manufacturing hub. China's discomfort can turn into India's comfort as the turmoil caused by corona virus that has originated in China could set the stage for more foreign investment in India which is one of the emerging economies in the world. The countries those are putting aside China can place India in that position. The reason for which India can grab the place of China can be jot down as follows:

1. India is the second largest country in terms of population, so the domestic demand in India is very high. It also has a huge market.
2. In India the average age is 29 years, so there is a presence of huge youth population in India. Therefore, the availability of workforce is high. The labour is also cheap here.
3. India is the world's fifth largest economy according to nominal GDP and third largest in terms of purchasing power parity.
4. India has the fourth largest rail transportation network and third largest road network which can facilitate easy transportation of goods.
5. India is the second largest English speaking nation in the world.
6. Indian products are more reliable than Chinese products.
7. India has a cheap digital communication network and is one of the largest and swiftly-evolving markets for the

digital users. With more than 56 crores internet subscribers, India has the second highest number of internet user population in the planet.

8. The Government of India had launched certain programs like Skill India, Digital India, Make in India and Smart Cities to foster economic growth which have created a business friendly environment in the nation.
9. The basic amenities that are essential to carry out a business is much affordable in India, either it be infrastructural investment, labour cost, transportation expenses, food or internet.
10. Besides all this, in India, the judiciary system is an independent body.

Conclusion

Covid-19 has posed an unprecedented challenge for India. In any evolving crisis, when no one is able to say for sure when it will be contained and what its long-term impact could be, the stress will be placed unequally on the individual and society, and on the government. Though the central and state governments have recognized the challenge and have responded but this response should be just the beginning. Policy maker need to be prepared to scale up the response as the events unfold so as to minimise the impact of the shock on both the formal and informal sectors and pave the way for a V-shaped recovery.

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Impact of COVID-19 on Children, Women, Old Age People, Youth and Migrant Work Force

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Life on earth was going on in its way. People around the world were quite busy in attainment of their preplanned goals. But a tiniest particle of the nature twisted the whole scenario of the earth planet. The human specie, wrapped with the superiority complex had planned to control whole universe and it had a proud to be the most intelligent being on the earth. They started controlling and utilizing all the living and non living elements of the earth planet with extreme utilitarian ideology. It was very much reflected in most of his activities that the resources of mother earth are mend; only for human beings .The deeds of human beings revealed the rest of the creature on the earth have no authority to entertain and utilize the resources of the earth for the fulfillment of their need .But we forgot that we are also a part of the nature. We are not above from the others but an integral part of whole eco-system. It is an another truth that the Homo Sapience (Human beings) are blessed by better intelligence, ability to apply logic, strong memory, creativity, sensitivity and sentiment of sacrifice and belongingness, as compared to other living creatures of the earth.

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Human society was passing through the extremes of development in form of the achievements in the field of Medical Sciences, Engineering, Urbanization, Globalization, Space research, Nuclear Power expansion, Information technology, Satellite launch, luxurious life style, Space tourism and arrangement of other amenities to make the human life easier and to minimize our sufferings. But we overlooked the principle of balance, to be implemented in above mentioned sections of human development. This is resulted in various natural as well as manmade disasters occurred since few decades. COVID-19 may also be considered amongst these disasters; no matter it is manmade or natural disaster, yet to be proven. But one thing is sure that nature sent the Corona Virus to awaken us about the realities of life that we can live our life in a simple way and a hidden supreme power is controlling whole world. We came to know about complications made by us that made our life more vulnerable. Running after the mirage of unlimited desires converted us into a machine from human being. It is worthless to achieve the heights of development if we are unable to save the life of our loved ones. COVID-19 touched every sections of the life span of human being in different ways. It affected every one irrespective of age group, gender, physical conditions, disablement, culture and economic conditions, which may be explained as follows:

Children

There are several categories of children who affected from Corona pandemic, directly and indirectly. Out of which normal infants and infants with congenital problem are at higher risk of infection and complication due improper availability of medical services, because COVID-19 has compelled the hospitals to primarily deal with Corona patients, just to control the epidemic.

It is noticeable that the lock down completely prohibited the outdoor activities of the children which resulted in aggression and irritation in the behavior of the children. The interaction with peer group is essential for proper socialization of the children. School closing for a long duration also caused the problems related to learning, performance, personality development, sports activities, and

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extracurricular activities. Online teaching caused a lot of health issues in form of headache, weakness of eyesight and disquiet behavior. Apart from this COVID-19 has created a digital divide among all the children, in which the biggest sufferers are the children belonging to the rural and other areas where there is no infrastructure for online teaching.

Children belonging to the family of COVID-19 patients have suffered from a psychological trauma due to the changed behavior and negligence from the people in their surroundings. The situation becomes worst when death caused by COVID-19 in the family. In this situation the child is treated as untouchable, which is an extreme emotional shock for the child belonging to the mentioned situation. The vulnerability of the child becomes more extreme when there is a death of the bread earner in the family of child.

Cases of child abuse and child sex abuse (Ref. Satyarthi Foundation) are also evident during lockdown. This problem is not limited to only poor and street children but it is also applicable to children living within the families. Children residing in the slum areas have also suffered with this problem. The condition of child labor, especially those who were financially supporting to their families, suffered from socio-economic crisis during this pandemic.

Children with physical and mental disability got affected from the consequences of COVID-19 lockdown. They are unable to get their daily services in form of training or assistance due to closure of the institution. Management and fulfillment of the needs of these children becomes a hardcore task for the parents and care taker of these children. Because dealing the disabled children without knowledge and training could cause the complication their problems. In the absence of institutional care handling of disability issues becomes a challenging task.

The estimation of the UN says that “42-66 million children could fall into extreme poverty as a result of the crisis this year, adding to the estimated 386 million children already in extreme poverty in 2019.” The report also reveals the concerns about how the closure of schools and educational institutions in wake of the corona

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virus epidemic could impact the lives of children. It says, “188 countries have imposed countrywide school closures, affecting more than 1.5 billion children.

Women

The pandemic has ruthless and undesirable affects on the lives of women all over the world. The adverse impact of lockdown resulted in the bumping up the cases of domestic violence which increased the vulnerability of women. Unemployment, drug addiction and frustration of the husband caused domestic violence in a very dreadful way. The consequences of this situation are poor physical and mental health of women.

The condition of Female migrants and laborers became more pathetic due to loss of their jobs. Similarly the female domestic help also faced extreme financial crises due to pandemic. They lost their livelihood and informal support from their employer. Due to the absence of any policy for the unorganized sector by the Govt., these helpless women are facing multidimensional problems with regards to their family, social and economic life.

Pregnant and Lactating women have also been affected by pandemic due to poor availability of health and medical facility. Apart from this fear of being affected, among medical staff and the patients also made the situation more complicated .In many cases it has been observed that hospitals and Nursing homes are not allowing the pregnant women to get admitted due to probable corona infection. This is a dangerous situation for the newly born as well as the mother also. The lockdown hampered the routine medical checkup and immunization of mother and child both, which may be resulted in adverse consequences.

The complications in the life of working women and working mothers have also been increased due to COVID-19 lockdown. On one hand they have to deal with all the official assignments through online working and on other hand they have to deal with all the household responsibility in the absence of any type of domestic help. Physical and mental exertion caused lot health issues among working women. All of sudden change in the work mode from offline to online

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accelerated the stress among working in form of cervical problem, headache, low vision, dry eyes and other associated problems. The intensity of the problems has also increased when they didn't get their salary on time or they have to bear the unwanted deductions from their salary. Rearing and teaching of the children is an unavoidable task of working women during lock down. The accumulation of all these issues has created a stressful situation for working women as well as working mothers in pandemic phase.

Domestic, sexual, and gender-based violence increases during crises and disasters. It happened during the 2014-16 Ebola and 2015-16 Zika epidemics, and it appears to be happening now. Under conditions of quarantine or stay-at-home measures, women and children who live with violent and controlling men are showing to considerably greater danger. The majority of those on the front lines of the pandemic are women, because women make up 70% of all health and social-services staff globally.

Old Age People

The problems of old age people also needed to be addressed among the issues related to COVID-19. As we all know that the old age is in itself a problematic phase of a person's life. Decrease in physical and mental strength, sufferings from diseases like Diabetes, Asthma, Joint pain, Arthritis, Alzheimer, High or Low Blood pressure, low vision and hearing problem etc. are common issues associated with old age. Psychological trauma attached with infection and consequences of COVID-19 caused the defenselessness of old age people in many ways. They have been advised by health experts, to follow the complete isolation from social gathering and lessen human interaction to protect them from corona infection. The adverse aspect of this situation is that the people belonging to the old age are suffering from social isolation. Financial crisis is another critical problem of old age people during pandemic. Non availability of medical and institutional services hampered the physical and mental fitness of old age people.

Vulnerability of old age widows needed a serious concern, because they seem to be dependent amongst dependents. In other

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words they are dependent of their old age husband and after the death of her husband they have to live their life on the mercy of her family members, especially in case of illiterate and less educated old age women. Trouble of old age homes has also increased during pandemic. Because they don't allow taking new entrant, just to avoid corona infection among the members residing in the old age home. It becomes troublesome to deal with the problems of old age people when they are taking physiotherapy, exercise or any assistance from professionals for health gain. Because in the absence of professional assistance their condition may be worsen and assistance taken from non-professionals or any family member can lead to the complications of old age people.

Excessive exposure to the electronic gadgets is also harmful for the physical and mental health of the old age people. If we plan to engage them in online interaction with family members and friends, it could lead to the adverse affect of radiation released from electronic gadgets on the health of old age people. The COVID-19 pandemic is causing innumerable fear and suffering for older people across the world. As of 26 April, the virus itself has already taken the lives of some 193,710 people¹, and fatality rate for those over 80 years of age is five times the global average. As the virus spreads rapidly to developing countries, likely overwhelming health and social protection systems, the mortality rate for older persons could climb even higher.

Young Generation

COVID-19 badly affected the development aspect of young generation. Learning, research, innovation, interaction, sports activities, sharing and expression based on real life situations. Online teaching to the young generation can never compensate the human touch, which is essential for qualitative cognitive development of young generation. Online education cannot provide the labs and equipments to conduct practical for actual understanding of principles and theories. The students of the subjects of engineering, medical sciences, computer science, fine arts, performing arts are highly affected by COVID-19 Lockdown. Even in the understanding of theory subjects, face to face interaction is essential for better understanding

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of the concept. Because direct teaching provides a platform to the students to generate and express their hidden creativity through motivation and inspiration received from others.

Another aspect of the issue is that excessive exposure of internet may mislead to young generation towards downfall, in terms of their health and moral degradation. Because online platform is the only way to interact with the people, in which there are plenty of the opportunity to get associated with illegal, immoral and unauthorized activities. Due to sudden halt in placement process and lockdown of all the business activities, there is an extreme crisis of unemployment amongst youth. All the directions have been closed for their desired career growth. There is a situation of compromise, in which unemployed youth is ready to work below the standard of his qualification and experience.

The situation of youth belonging to the rural area is more pitiable because neither they are getting job in their respective area nor they can move to urban areas in search of employment due to spread of COVID-19. No matter our honorable Prime minister Shri Narendra Modi has declared plenty of the schemes and issued funds, materialization of the schemes and declarations takes their time to give benefit to the stakeholders. Apart from this, corruption in operationalization of the govt. schemes accelerates the crisis of unemployment, poverty, crime, alcoholism and other associated issues.

The ILO survey aimed to capture the immediate effects of the pandemic on the lives of youths (aged 18 to 29 years) with regard to employment, education, mental health, rights and social activism. Over 12,000 responses were received from 112 countries, with a large proportion coming from educated youths with access to the Internet. The survey found that one in two (i.e., 50 per cent) young people across the world are possibly subject to anxiety or depression, while 17 per cent are probably affected by it. "Severe disruption to learning and working, compounded by the health crisis, has seen deterioration in young people's mental well-being," the survey said.

Disabled People

Disability consists of impairment and inability to cope with given life situations in connection with specific cognitive development of a person according to his/her age. Persons with disabilities generally have more health-care needs than others – both standard needs and needs linked to impairments – and are therefore more vulnerable to the impact of low quality or inaccessible health-care services than others. There are two major categories of disability .These are Physical and mental disability. Physical disability covers orthopedic, vision, hearing, speech, cognitive and spinal cord impairment where as mental disability covers anxiety disorders, dementia, Eating disorders, schizophrenia and other abnormalities in the behavior. This section of the society is totally dependent of the services and support provided by others. The services and support may be institutional and non institutional. Even there is an important role of their trainers, support staff and family members of disabled, in fulfillment of their needs. The problems of these people are not as visible as equivalent to other common people of the society.

There is a problem of their mainstreaming of disabled due to their problematic physical and mental conditions. Pandemic not left this helpless category free from its affect. In the absence of professionals and support staff, it becomes very tough to fulfill the needs of these people by common people or family members. Compared to persons without disabilities, persons with disabilities are more likely to have poor health: among 43 countries, 42 per cent of persons with disabilities versus 6 per cent of persons without disabilities perceive their health as poor. UN Secretary-General António Guterres at the launch of Policy Brief on Persons with Disabilities and COVID-19 (6 May 2020) and stated that “We must guarantee the equal rights of people with disabilities to access healthcare and lifesaving procedures during the pandemic.”

Migrants Workforce

The World Bank estimated that the magnitude of internal migration is about two-and-a-half times that of international migration. Within India, an estimated 40 million internal migrant workers, largely

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in the informal economy, were severely impacted by the government's COVID-19 lockdown. It is estimated that more than 90% of working people in India are engaged in the informal economy, with states such as Uttar Pradesh and Bihar accounting for more than 80% of workers in this sector. With transportation systems initially shut down, many had no recourse to travel options back to homes and villages, resulting in harrowing journeys home.

Those who were able to make it home found, in some instances, villages refusing entry because of fears of transmission. The shocking images of migrants forced to walk in desperation showed the terrible nature of the crisis as well as some of the challenges imposed by an extended lockdown in India where so many people live hand to mouth and cannot afford not to work. A recent government labour force survey estimated that more than 71% of people with a regular salary working in non-agricultural industries had no written job contract (opens in new window). Nearly half of workers are not eligible for social security benefits.

Daily-wage workers are predominantly vulnerable, with limited or no admittance to social security and most living in poverty. Living hand to mouth, their loss of livelihoods has led to a lack of money to pay rents or pay for food. COVID-19 has massively impacted this group of workers. Stranded Workers Action Network found that 74% had less than half their daily wages remaining to survive for the rest of the lockdown period; and 89% had not been paid by their employers at all during the lockdown.

According to Supreme Court proceedings, relief camps are housing some 660,000 workers, some 2.2 million people also rely on emergency food supplies. Job losses, and home and food insecurity have left this group highly vulnerable. In March 2020, in response to COVID-19, the Indian government instituted the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package (PMGKB), a \$22.6 billion relief package. The World Bank announced \$1 billion funding to accelerate social protection support, in part through the PMGKB.

This support would work together with pre-existing initiatives such as the Public Distribution System (PDS), which covers 800

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million people, and Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT). This cash inoculation could help to address one of the key challenges facing India's bit by bit and uneven social protection programmes. India's spending on public social protection excluding health is just 1.3% of the GDP.

Another challenge is how to ensure coordination and coverage within, and across, differing states and how to changeover the multiple schemes into one integrated system that can be accessed anywhere within the country, particularly important when many workers are on the move. There is an urgent need for a comprehensive system, which is adaptive and flexible to needs and provides adequate social and income support.

One more coverage issue relates to the use of direct cash transfers (DCTs) to support people affected by the loss of their source of income, where funds are deposited within bank accounts. Such measures fail to consider the significant numbers of people who do not have access to banks and will not be able to access this support. But the current challenges can also be an opportunity. The scale of the migrant crisis has made visible an often-overlooked population of workers. With political will, and investment at federal and state levels, this could be an opportunity to transform livelihoods.

Conclusion

The above mentioned description reveals an immediate change in the formulation and implementation of development policies, with a view to overcome from emerged issues after corona pandemic. The priorities must be changed in every walk of our life. Basic essentialities for human survival like integration cooperation, universal brotherhood and sustainable development must be the core values of developmental assignments.

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