

India Style of Crisis Management Covid-19

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Abstract

In the present pandemic situation of covid 19, which started from Wuhan China and propagating in various countries, reached to India, The style of crisis management regarding covid 19 is unique in many ways which is leaded by Central government with the help of various institution dealing with health related issues.

Till date according to ICMR we the people of India are still away from the 3rd stage of disease that is community transmission level. The various approach of crisis management in spite of limited resources are as follows.

1. Timely and prompt decision about international and national flights and cancelling international visa.
2. Trial of janta curfew and Lock down all over country
3. Prompt decision about rail and bus services.
4. Isolation and quarantine facilities for affected people.
5. Thermal scanning of suspected people along with investigation of symptomatic person.
6. Active Case finding in hot spot clusters.
7. Sealing of hotspot zone.
8. Supply of food material and monetary assistance to eligible families.
9. Continuous psychological support to people by various means..as doordarshan, direct talk by PM himself.
- Continuation of essential services.

Keywords: Pandemic in INDIA, indian style management, Government
Introduction

With the number of COVID 19 cases leaning dangerously more than 200,000 and the world wide death toll crossing more than 8,000, the World Health organization (WHO) declared the virus out break a pandemic in the second week of March 2020, four months after the novel virus pandemic has set foot in India as across the globe and is likely to impact the country's economy across industries and business.¹

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10. Continuation of essential services.

But the question arises here again that Indian economy which is under constant pressure already, is progressing towards zero development rate due to covid 19. The prime question is that if we go towards saving Indian economy without focusing for lockdown, what will be the situation? Here it becomes relevant what Vidur said during Mahabharata kaal; hsaid would sacrifice a person to save a village. its a Dharam Sankat. Both ways you loss. Author and farmer MNC CEO Gurucharan Das choose to delve into Mahabharata to frame the question what should the government do the next, he told, if you save the hundreds life through the disease but loss two hundred

Shephalika Rai
Assistant Professor,
Dept. of Economics,
SSSVS Government
PG College, Chunar,
Mirzapur, India

lives through unemployment; then you choose where you lose fewer lives. But when I thought about this personally what would I choose, whether I choose let my own son die of Covid 19, then my moral intuition was clear, I would choose to save the present life rather than worry about the future lives.

In present scenario lives of people is more important but to save the economy is equally important.

It is a difficult choice on the one hand it would be reckless to let the Corona virus infection spread, so lockdown however harsh seems a sensible course of action, it will bring life to a halt but will presumably save people from getting infected with covid 19. But on the other, what happened to millions who lost their livelihoods, who are pushed to the brink of starvation? The government lockdown in a phased manner to save Indian economy and its people.

The novel virus outbreak—that has so far killed 10 and infected more than 600 people in India—forced the government to announce a complete lockdown for 21 days to contain the spreading of infection, shutting down businesses temporarily in an already slowing economy. Only sale of essential items such as food and medicines are allowed. The most affected population by lockdown is labour and lower income group for which Indian government has taken necessary steps. Indian finance Minister's relief package includes;

1. Payout given to 8.69 crore farmers under PM-KISAN will be front-loaded.
2. Wages under MGNREGA to be hiked to Rs 202 from Rs 182, which would mean an additional Rs 2,000 to every worker.
3. Three crore poor senior citizens, widows, disabled to get one-time ex-gratia amount of Rs 1,000 in two instalments.
4. 20 crore women Jan Dhan account holders will get an ex-gratia amount of Rs 500 per month for three months.
5. Women in 8.3 crore below-poverty-line families covered under Ujjwala scheme will get free cylinders for three months.
6. Doubling collateral-free loan amount to Rs 20 lakh for women in self-help groups. Seven crore households to benefit through 63 lakh self-help groups.
7. Government will pay provident fund contribution for both employer and employee for three months. This would cover those establishments which have up to 100 employees and 90 percent employees earn less than Rs 15,000 per month, benefiting 80 lakh workers.
8. Provident fund scheme regulations to be amended to allow non-refundable advance of 75 percent of amount in account or three months of wages, whichever is lower. To benefit 4.8 crore workers.
9. To direct state government to utilise Rs 31,000 crore under the Building and Other Construction Workers Fund to support 3.5 crore construction sector workers.
10. The government will provide medical insurance cover of Rs 50 lakh per person to those at front-lines of fighting the virus. This would cover doctors, nurses, paramedical staff, sanitation and ancillary workers.

The Finance Minister also said the government will request states to use money in district mineral welfare fund for medical testing and screening to help combat spreading infection.[1] The relief package announced by Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman on 26th March 2020 Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package (PMGKP), is a step in the right direction. But this package is more modest than it sounds. Indeed, the budget has been padded. For instance, by including Rs16,000 crore of pre-committed Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) expenditure, and Rs5,600 crore for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) scheme wage increases that had already been notified by the rural development ministry on March 23 (bit.ly/39I17SI).³

The release of excess foodgrain stocks is billed at so-called economic cost, when in fact, their opportunity cost is much lower. (This is an old accounting anomaly for which the FM is not responsible.) And the funds being sought from construction workers' welfare funds don't really belong to the Union government. If we focus on novel relief measures funded by the Centre, the budget is likely to be closer to Rs1 lakh crore than Rs1.7 lakh crore.⁴

The relief package rightly builds on food rations, as well as cash transfers. The food-related measures are largely welcome, including the doubling of foodgrain rations for an initial period of three months, and the addition of pulses to the public distribution system (PDS). Many poor people, however, are still excluded from the

PDS -- all the more so as Gol is still using 2011 population figures to calculate state-wise PDS coverage under the National Food Security Act. Using projected 2020 population figures, instead of 2011 figures, would make it possible for state governments to issue a good number of new ration cards. Even if this happens, it will remain important to supplement food rations with cash transfers.

The PMGKP's framework for cash transfers, however, is far from perfect. First, social security pensions for the elderly, widows and the differently abled have received short shrift once again. Gol's contribution to social security pensions has stagnated at a measly Rs200 per month since 2006, despite repeated appeals for more. It should have been raised to Rs1,000 per month at least, on a permanent basis. Instead, pensioners are getting a meagre one-off grant of Rs1,000, at a cost of just Rs3,000 crore.

, the case for using women's Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) accounts as the main destination for emergency cash transfers (worth Rs31,000 crore) is not clear. The list of MNREGA job cards would probably be a better choice. That list consists mainly of poor households, and is fairly comprehensive. The PMJDY list includes many middle-class individuals, and excludes many poor people.

PMJDY accounts were opened en masse in a tearing hurry, and many of them are now suspended, or seeded with wrong Aadhaar numbers, or unknown to the account holder, or stashed with black money. The job-cards list is more transparent, reliable, well-tested and pro-poor than the PMJDY one. Also, it is a natural complement to social security pensions, since pensioners are mostly out of the workforce. Its main limitation is that it is a rural list -- if it is used, a different list (PMJDY or other) would have to be used in urban areas. The cash-transfer amounts are small. The PMGKP allocation of Rs31,000 crore for transfers to PMJDY accounts covers a monthly allowance of Rs500 per month for about 20 crore recipients, for an initial period of three months. It is impossible for a family of average size to survive on Rs500 a month.

Whether it is food or cash, the disbursement system will be a huge challenge. To avoid a tragedy, the relief system needs a fourth leg -- emergency lines that can be accessed anywhere by anyone who is at risk of hunger. These arrangements are just a fraction of what is required today, but they show the way.

The steps taken by finance Minister, was mainly aimed to provide relief to people mostly affected by lockdown. As the COVID-19 pandemic continues businesses and organisation are in various stages of crisis response or recovery across the globe. Regardless of which stage country is at right now, there is a growing body of knowledge and lessons learned that can help country's crisis response. The COVID 19 pandemic is a crisis different from anything a business leader will have faced in over a century. Effective leadership in a prolonged crisis is absolutely necessary.

The corona virus disease 2019 (COVID 19) pandemic is having an unprecedented impact on workers in global supply chains, with these in vulnerable groups such as low paid migrant workers and those in the so called 'gig economy' most at risk. Business must not lose sight of their business and human rights commitments as they manage their response to the pandemic. Working closely with suppliers to reduce the impact on vulnerable worker groups will insure that operation and reputation will endure the global crisis. This is no longer only a global health crisis it is also a major labour market and economic crisis that is having a huge impact on people. Although most of us are still in the depths of the crisis and there is much uncertainty. We know that at some point it will end. If we succeed the best possible legacy of COVID 19 will be a new spirit of collaboration connect edness and community that will benefit society, business and the economy alike. The demand of present situation is that it should be evaluated,the need of all representative groups of society repeatedly and suggestion should be sought from different parts of society by different means. The strategy should be defined for future action according to need. The prime problem is depression among labourer and unfaith towards government. Special action is needed for it. The situation of financial loss should be evaluated and monetary policy should be modified accordingly to overcome this situation. To develop faith among labourer special provision should be made to overcome any such situations in future. The most important thing is to get rid of effects of Covid 19 as soon as possible. If we could come out of this situation along with our labour resources and natural resources unaffected,we should make a satisfactory policy to gain economic development rate for next financial year.⁵

Objective of the Study

To know the India style of crisis management covid 19, and what is the effect of this management on society.

Conclusion

During this pandemic when all world is struggling for come out form this situation India style of crisis management covid 19 is very effective . India come out with progressive research and new views of policy for education and economy.

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