



ISBN : 978-93-87558-45-8

Two days Interdisciplinary National E - Conference

# COVID – 19 : Crisis, Effects, Challenges and Innovations



Organised by

Faculty of Humanities, Commerce and Management

**ANNASAHEB GUNDEWAR COLLEGE**

(Affiliated to R.T.M, Nagpur University, Nagpur)

Gundewar Marg, Chhaoni, Katol Road, Nagpur - 440013

ISBN: 978-93-87558-45-8

June - 2020

**Two Days Interdisciplinary National  
E - Conference  
On  
COVID – 19 :  
Crisis, Effects, Challenges and  
Innovations**



**Annasaheb Gundewar College,  
Nagpur - 440013.**

★ PUBLISH BY:

**MEHERBABA PUBLISHERS**

Happy Home Boys Hostel,  
Near Hasanbag Police Chowki,  
Hasanbag Road, New Nandwan,  
NAGPUR

**Mob. : 9923630315, 8087460470**

**E-Mail :**

**meherbabapublishers0616@gmail.com**

★ ISBN: 978-93-87558-45-8

★ TYPE SETTER :

**Hari Om Computers,  
Nagpur**

★ ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1. Dr. Dewashish Mukherjee, Raipur
2. Dr. Sanjay Dudhe, Nagpur
3. Dr. Madhuri Shette, Pune
4. Dr. Sanjaykumar Mishra, Mumbai
5. Dr. Renu Dalela, Nagpur

★ EDITORIAL BOARD

1. Dr. Varsha Thakre
2. Dr. Manjusha Thakre
3. Prof. Raju B. Burile
4. Prof. Manoj S. Madavi
5. Prof. Nilesh J. Ikare

**DISCLAIMER:**

All data, information, views, opinions, tables, figures that are published are the sole responsibility of the authors, neither the publishers nor the editors in any way are responsible for the same.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to note that the Organizing Committee of the Two-day Online Interdisciplinary National Conference, initiated by Annasaheb Gundewar College, Nagpur is bringing forth an E-Book on the title "COVID-19-Crisis, Effects, Challenges and Innovations". This comprehensive e-book impartially fulfils a big argumentative gap that existed in this debate and discourse regarding COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. The theme of the webinar, to a great extent, was apt to initiate the significant discussion on the various crises resulted out of COVID-19 pandemic.



I hope that this E-Book, with its quality content and multidisciplinary approaches, will help to understand the affects and effects of CORONA VIRUS on socio-economic, cultural and literary dimensions of public life, reopening and regenerating several themes as the discourse in the contemporary society.

I congratulate the Principal, Dr Gajanan B. Patil, and his team for organizing the e-conference and also for their contribution to publish this much-awaited E-Book on corona-19: effects and challenges. I also congratulate all the participants and renowned resource persons for their participation in the e-conference, and their contribution to this e-book.

I also congratulate the organizing Secretary Members of the Organizing Committee for their restless efforts to give this E-Book its real shape, hence my good wishes for its all-round success.

**MR. NITIN KANNAMWAR**  
**President**  
Village Uplift Society  
Nagpur

## FROM THE PRINCIPAL'S DESK

I am delighted to announce the publication of the Two-Days Interdisciplinary National Webinar-eBook on the topic "COVID-19-Crisis, Effects, Challenges and Innovation" organized jointly by the Department of Commerce, Languages and Social Sciences on 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> June, 2020. As corona-19 pandemic with its horrific effects challenges every aspect of our life, the theme presents more of a context to the webinar-eBook.



Focusing largely on the Social, Political, Economic, Educational and Cultural aspects of Indian Society as affected by the pandemic, the webinar e-book serves the need of the students, researchers, scholars and stakeholders who suffered during these pandemic effects.

After a fruitful deliberation on the topic in as facilitated by the webinar, it was more than a necessity to publish these thoughts, expressions and discourse in a book form. We, therefore, through this E-book, with significant contributions from researchers, academicians and resource persons have touched every aspect of contemporary social, the cultural and literary scenario changed with the arrival of COVID-19 pandemic. The book thus presents multi-disciplinary perspectives and approaches shedding lights also on the situations of migrants, farmers and labours affected specifically arising from the lock-down. Thus, the E-Book serves as a mirror of the economic, social, educational and literary situation changed notably during CORONA-19 period.

Eventually, I congratulate the Organizing Secretary, members, and the Peer-Reviewed Team, and all teaching and non-teaching staff to support the cause.

**DR. GAJANAN B. PATIL**  
**Principal**

## DESK OF ORGANIZING SECRETARY

It is a matter of great pleasure to offer you the e-book on the Two-Days Online Interdisciplinary National Conference, with the theme analysing the significant impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the social, economic, cultural, educational and on human psychology. As we all know, COVID-19 with its terrible effects witnessed all over the world has also reopened many significant questions to explore, particularly in academics. These questions with possible discourse offer dimensions multifold to use and capitalize as a resource. The publication of this book is thus, an effort to document researches and expressions with diverse and all comprehensive approaches, as received from the scholars across the nation.



We are especially fascinated to see the e-book comprising diverse issues of contemporary relevance, which due to corona were affected notably. The e-book, therefore, proves to be a valuable document providing usable inputs on the horrific event such as COVID-19 pandemic.

This two-day interdisciplinary conference e-book surely fulfils its aims and objectives, supporting the cause of the organization. Academician, research scholars and professionals from different sectors. Being an organising secretary, i must congratulate and thank them for their significant contribution for this E-Book Publishing.

Lastly, I thank Dr. Gajanan B. Patil, Principal, Annasaheb Gundewar College for his wholehearted support and co-operation, perhaps without him, this publication was not possible. I also express my thanks to all the members of the organizing committee, the advisory committee, and all my dear colleagues for their kind help and expert advice.

**Prof. RAJU B. BURILE**  
Organizing Secretary

## CONTENTS

---

### ENGLISH SECTION

---

<b>1) Impact of COVID -19 on the Unorganized Sector in India</b>	<b>1</b>
* Dr. Gajanan Patil	
<b>2) Significance of E-Learning in Scenario of COVID-19 Lockdown</b>	<b>8</b>
* Dr. Anju Sigroha	
* Pooja	
<b>3) Pshycological Impact of COVID-19</b>	<b>13</b>
* Dr. Harshika Kumari	
* Dr. Deepaly Nigam	
<b>4) The White Tiger-Remembering Existential Crisis among Indigenous and Marginal Communities on the Verge of COVID-19 Lockdown</b>	<b>19</b>
* Manoj Shankarrao Madavi	
<b>5) Measuring the Satisfaction Levels of Hospitality Sales Employees Working From Home During the COVID-19 Lockdown</b>	<b>24</b>
* Shantanu Jain	
<b>6) Challenges by COVID-19 in Higher Education of India</b>	<b>31</b>
* Dr. Milind J. Jadhav	
<b>7) A Study of Effect on Working Situations of Private Employee's during the Lockdown in Nagpur Region</b>	<b>34</b>
* Dr. Milind Gulhane	
<b>8) The Impact of COVID-19 on Family and Society in India</b>	<b>38</b>
* Mrs. Ranu Agrawal	
<b>9) Challenges in Indian Education Sector Post Covid-19</b>	<b>44</b>
* Prof. Dr. Rekha Gulhane	
<b>10) Impact of COVID-19 on Higher Education Loan in India</b>	<b>49</b>
* Swarda M. Gulhane	
<b>11) E – Learning in Post COVID-19 Pandemic in India</b>	<b>53</b>
* Dr. Vaishali Fating	
<b>12) Impact of COVID-19 on the Indian Economy</b>	<b>58</b>
* Dr. (Mrs.) Vandana Kawadkar	
<b>13) E-Learning is Playing the Effective Role For The Development and Upgradation of Students in Lockdown Due To COVID-19</b>	<b>62</b>
* Dr. Nita A. Sharma	

<b>14) Covid -19 Crises, Effects, Challenges &amp; Innovation</b>	<b>67</b>
* Mrs. Priyanka Madhukar Jagtap	
<b>15) Effect of Covid-19 Pandemic on Human Being; Challenges and Opportunity</b>	<b>72</b>
* Dr. Ashwini S. Potfode	
<b>16) Impact of COVID-19 on Education, Employment, Economy and Mental Health Issues</b>	<b>75</b>
* R. Suya Padhra Haridha	
* D. Mariselvi	
<b>17) Role of Academic Leaders in the Time of crisis :     Novel Corona Virus-COVID-19</b>	<b>80</b>
* Dr. Humera Qureishi	
<b>18) Influence of COVID-19 Pandemic on Indian Economy</b>	<b>86</b>
* Dr. Veena R. Ilame	
<b>19) Changing Landscape of Socio-Economic and Political dimension: An Analysis of     Post COVID-19 Era</b>	<b>94</b>
* Dr. Pravin Bhagdikar	
<b>20) Social Impact of Lockdown</b>	<b>98</b>
* Miss. Vaishali S. Kadukar	
* Miss. Sampada P. Tumbade	
<b>21) Effects of COVID-19 on the World Economy</b>	<b>103</b>
* Dr. Aarti Deveshwar	
* Saloni	
<b>22) Challenges For Teachers And Students of Remote Areas To Enable Ict Based     Teaching And Learning Methods In Lockdown</b>	<b>109</b>
* Mr. Amol J. Shende	
* Dr. Rakhi B. Shambharkar	
<b>23) Online Education one of the Way to Handle Challenges Posed by COVID-19 in     Higher Education</b>	<b>113</b>
* Archana. R. Mukhedkar	
<b>24) The Study of Effect of Corona on Mental Health</b>	<b>118</b>
* Dr. B. V. Shrigiriwar	
* Dr. G. Ramchandra Rao	
<b>25) Adoption of E- Learning by Students – A Study in Nagpur City, India</b>	<b>125</b>
* Prof. Chetana M. Soni	
* Dr. Chetan V. Dubey	
<b>26) Study on Economic Loss to the Fishery Sector due to COVID–19 Pandemic</b>	<b>135</b>
* Dr. Devdatta Lad	

<b>27) COVID-19 : Crisis, Effects, Challenges and Innovations</b>	<b>138</b>
* Dr. Dhananjoy Mahto	
<b>28) COVID-19: A Bane for Humankind and Boon for Environment</b>	<b>146</b>
* Dr. Dilip Kumar Jena	
<b>29) Blended Learning a New Normal in Higher Education</b>	<b>152</b>
* Dr. Pallavi Badre	
<b>30) Work from Home in Education Sector Amidst COVID-19</b>	<b>160</b>
* Dr. Jaspreet Kaur	
<b>31) Effect of COVID-19 on Family and Education in Society</b>	<b>173</b>
* Dr. MangalaTomar	
<b>32) Significance of E-Learning in Scenario of COVID-19 Lockdown</b>	<b>177</b>
* M.V. Mukhedkar	
<b>33) A Critical Study of Adjustment Ability of Individual and Team Game Players Participating in State Level Tournaments in Pandemic</b>	<b>183</b>
* Dr. Rahul Madhukarrao Rode	
<b>34) A Detail Study on Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Economy</b>	<b>189</b>
* Dr. Prachi Rode	
* Ms. Sonal Admane	
<b>35) Role of E-learning mode of Education during Lockdown Period in the Wake of (COVID-19)</b>	<b>196</b>
* Dr. D. R. Motwani	
<b>36) India's Dynamism to Promote Technology Enabled Learning in Higher Education</b>	<b>200</b>
* Namarta Kapoor	
* Jaspreet Kaur	
<b>37) Impact of Corona Virus on Recruitment in Indian IT Sector</b>	<b>206</b>
* Richa Verma	
* Dr. Srinivas Bandi	
<b>38) Mitigation of Job Stress through Transformation over COVID-19 Crises</b>	<b>213</b>
* Maruthi Varaprasad Alaparthi	
* Dr. Varsha Rakesh Thakare	
<b>39) Effects of Pre and Post COVID-19 on Employment Generation in Various Sectors in India</b>	<b>222</b>
* Dr. Jyoti H. Lahoti	
<b>40) Portable Devices for E-Learning: Learn Anywhere Anytime</b>	<b>229</b>
* Ravneet Kaur	
* Ramanpreet Kaur	
<b>41) Effects Of Covid-19 Lockdown On Unorganized Business</b>	<b>236</b>
* Adv. Dr. Shivangi K. Zarkar	

## मराठी विभाग

४२) समाज आणि कुटुंबावर : कोविड-१९ चा परिणाम	२४३
* डॉ. अनुश्री माहुरकर	
४३) कोरोनाचे जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेवर होणारे परिणाम व आव्हाने	२४९
* डॉ. रुपाली मधुकर बुरडे	
४४) कोविड - १९ चा भारतीय समाज व कुटुंबावर झालेला परिणाम	२५५
* डॉ. सरिता इंगळे	
४५) कोविड-१९ चे संकट आणि 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान' योजनेचा सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उद्योगांना आधार	२६१
* डॉ. तात्याजी काशीनाथ गोडाम	
४६) कोविड-१९ महामारी आणि जागतिक बेरोजगारीची वास्तविकता: एक विश्लेषण	२६९
* डॉ. मंजूषा राजेंद्र ठाकरे	
४७) भारतीय कुटुंब आणि समाजावरील कोविड-१९ चा परिणाम	२७८
* योगेश भिमराव सोनवाणे	
४८) कोविड-१९ चा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर होणारा परिणाम	२८४
* डॉ. वर्षा कुकडे	
* डॉ. शिल्पा मानकर	
४९) कोरोना व्हायरस कोव्हीड-१९ मुळे अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील परिणाम	२९१
* डॉ. श्रीकृष्ण बोटे	
५०) कोरोना-१९ च्या काळातील स्थलांतरीत कामगारांचा प्रश्न	२९७
* डॉ. प्रा. सौ. एस.पी. लाखे	
५१) कोविड- १९: महामारी व लॉकडाऊनचा सामाजिक, आर्थिक प्रभाव	३०३
* प्रा. राजु बुरिले	
५२) कोविड-१९: मानवासमोरील आव्हान	३११
* डॉ. संगिता ए. खुरद	
५३) कोरोना संक्रमणकालीन मराठी कविता: स्वरूप आणि परिणामांचे पडसाद	३१५
* प्रा. एस. पी. गोहणे	
५४) कोरोना विषाणुचा भारतीय आर्थिक आणि शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रांवरील परिणाम	३२३
* प्रा. निलेश ज. ईकारे	
* डॉ. घनश्याम बु. बागडे	

## हिंदी विभाग

---

५५) भारतीय परिवार एवं समाज पर कोविड १९ का प्रभाव	३३०
* प्रा. अनिलकुमार हनुमानदास गुप्ता	
५६) कोविड -१९ लॉकडाउन का भारत के असंगठित क्षेत्र पर प्रभाव	३३४
* डॉ. इफतेकार आर. हुसैन	
५७) परिवार और समाज पर कोविड-१९ का प्रभाव	३३९
* श्रीमती रूपा देवदास वालदे	
५८) ई-कामर्स बाजार पर कोविड- १९ का प्रभाव	३४४
* स्वाती शर्मा	
* डॉ. एस. आर. ठाकूर	
५९) भारत में परिवार तथा समाज पर कोविड-१९ का प्रभाव	३४९
* वेणु साहू	
६०) कोरोना के संकट समय में सामाजिक-आर्थिक एवं पर्यावरणीय परिणाम	३५३
* डॉ. पी. एस. चंगोले	



## Impact of COVID -19 on the Unorganized Sector in India

Dr. Gajanan Patil

Principal

Annasaheb Gundewar College, Nagpur

---

### Abstract:

The covid pandemic has affected the world economy with its disastrous consequences, in particular halting development in both organized and unorganized sectors. The Indian economy, with its enormous volumes and potential, also suffered multiple losses which posed problems with the survival of its labor force.

Therefore, the present paper discusses the economic effects of the covid-19 pandemic on the organized and unorganized Indian economy. The paper provides an informative assessment of the Indian economic situation as influenced by the covid pandemic, with the facts and figures presented.

**Keyword:** Indian economy, organized and unorganized sectors in India, loss of labor force, migration, covid -19 pandemic, the Indian economic growth prospects

### I Introductory

The workforce of India is broadly divided in to two sectors i.e. organized sector and unorganized sector. As per economic survey of 2019 round about 93% and rest only 7% in the organized sector. The report released by NITI Aayog in 2018 said that proportion of the unorganized workers constitute 85% of workforce. The periodic labour force survey defines unorganized are those who do not have written job contract and do not have access to social security schemes as well as do not get paid leave. They constitute tailors, washermen, fisherman, wedding planners, florists, security guards, coal loaders, folk artist, band players, saloon owner, small petty business owners and persons seasonally employed.

Lockdown has halted their business with no guarantee of quick revival and latest crises for than is survival for which they are migrating with hunger. The number of such workers are about 14 million, who have migrated to other stables for employment or securing better wages. Majority of them are artisens, construction workers, or hotel workers etc.

The unorganized migratory workers in first place are in the manufacturing and trade, while workers in hotel & hospitality sector constitute to second place the construction workers occeyries third place and so on in all 7 sectors of non-agricultural nature. Among these workers 22% comes below poverty line of 2011 whose daily earning is below 2 dollars (or Rs.180). The package of Rs.20 lakh crores announced by finance ministry on

20 May, 2020. The persons with BPL cards are about 27 crores only. So far P M Jan Dhan Yojana the beneficiaries are only 38.28 crores. The food support by FAO only 14% of population get benefit which comes to only 19 crores of persons.

If was found that the 1.4 crore migrants have monthly average family income of Rs.4000 i.e. it comes to about Rs.800 per persons, which is below poverty line of urban area.

**II Direction of Migration** – Migrants are coming out of the state of Maharashtra, U.P., Bengal, Gujarat, Kerala, Punjab and Assam and they are gone to state of UP, Bihar, Rajasthan, MP and Orissa.

Among these migrants 80% do not have contract of their workers half of them are self employed and they are shopkeepers, hawkers salon runner, bicycle repairs, cobblers etc.

The various sectors of economy are connected with each other. The economic crises emerging is more dangerous than virus as it will be hunger creating.

Since due to lockdown employers are suffering losses they will stop the business and also will stop employing workers. After ending of their savings the situation for them will be deadly dangerous.

**III The extent of loss:-** Created to unorganized workers in various occupations are as below. –

**a) Fishermen:** About 1.6 crores of fishers folk are dependent in the fishing and contribute 1.5 to 2 percent of GDP. So far Maharashtra state is concerned the loss is about Rs.300 crores said the chairman of fishing association.

**b) Event Management Person:** March were beginning of wedding season in India and all the contracts are suspended. The unorganized workers in this category are hotel owners, marriage lawns, community centres, restaurants, fruits, bands, tents music, decorators, light operators etc. suffer a huge loss of income due to lockdown. Surendra Sharma President of Lucknow, Hotel Owners Association estimated the loss round Rs.150 crores for city for season.

**c) Handicrafts :** March to July is good time for garment producers and good orders for export. But due lockdown losses come to tune of Rs.8000 crores as reported by Hindustan time from export promotion council.

**d) Security Guards:** They are working but at much below their capacity and present capacity is 60%. The cops are helping them by providing jobs. But overall employees have problem due to lockdown.

**e) Mine Workers:** Due to lockdown the jobs of the loaders have lost and they losing their daily wages to the tune of Rs.200 to 250.

Many examples such can be sought. Where the unorganized workers have lost their jobs due to lockdown and suffering from loss of earning and going towards starvation.

#### IV–Covid-19 Havoc on Growth prospects and job Losses

The growth prospects have come down not only in the India but also all over their works. The pandemic is causing the down turn which is worst among the History since 1870. The hit on growth prospect on global level as estimated by world bank is 7.7 percent. The worst is Europe, Brazil by 10%, USA, Russia by 7.9 & 7.7 % but China is only 4.9%.

I L O (International labour organization) Director General said that, workers and Businessman both are being the catastrophe in both developed and developing economics. So far India is concerned, prior to lockdown unemployment rate was 8.3% it has now aggravated to 23% during the lockdown period most suffering workforce is from unorganized sector.

The workers employed in the 5 key section of India economy are a below –

1)	Finance business and real estate	7	Million
2)	Transport storage and communication	11	Million
3)	Construction Sector	15	Million
4)	Trade, Hotel and Restaurants	32	Million
5)	Manufacturing	28	Million
<b>Total</b>		<b>93</b>	<b>Million</b>

The lockdown has hit these 93 million urban informal workers out of.

The worst affected sectors are small vendors and casual labour. They are estimated as below-

Sanctioned number of casual or daily wage workers (2017-18) estimates:-

A	Shop Sales persons	13	Million
B	Construction Labour	07	Million
C	Decorate Work and Related helper	04	Million
D	Manufacturing labourer	03	Million
E	Restaurant Service Workers	03	Million
D	Painters and building Cleaners	03	Million
E	Stall and Market Sales person	02	Million
H	Street Vendor	02	Million
I	Transport Labourer	02	Million
J	Garbage Collects	01	Million
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>Million</b>

(National Clarification of Occupation (as PLF) 2018).

However this data is only for registered units. Besides this informed workers many persons involved in organized sector who may not be jobless today but may not be

reemployed after returning their native places. Similarly many street vendors may not find capital to restart their business.

#### **V. Effect on the Nature of Indian Labour Rights:**

In the midst of lockdown 1 May, 2020 was the labour day. Which is meant to highlight the worker right. The scenario at this time was heart rending in India due to plight of migratory workers. Even in US more than 33 million people have lost their jobs at this juncture.

The migrating workers walking foot for hundreds if not thousands of kilometer no food, no money and risk of getting contacting COVID-19. Many have persisted in way and some states like Karnataka did not allow

Allow them to be their home towns. At many places during the travel they travel to suffer indignity. Such workers are thrown at mercy at capitalist employers who thrive on making profits and exploiting them at their miserable condition at very low wage ratio. They do not have any security for minimum wages or social security. They are forced to live in squared conditions; sharing a small room in slums. No drinking water, toilet facility etc. children are deprived of their school and playgrounds.

Moreover, with COVID-19 as an excuse, state after state are eliminating or diluting various labour laws so as favour business e.g. on UP 14 labour laws like minimum wages Act and Industrial Dispute Act are being suspended for 3 years to attract capital. Same is with Gujarat and MP, with a plea to revive economy. Under this situation the organized workers which are in big business have some formal rights but now become difficult to preserve and enforce. On the other hand big and medium business are employing contract labour provided by contractors from unorganized sector, rather than permanent workers. Business pay to contractors and contractors pay a part of payment to workers. This present condition has created unorganized worker as a reserve army of labour for keeping wages law in organized sector also.

At present condition the lockdown cannot slow the spread of pandemic, because such unorganized workers live in the slumps where 10 to 12 persons live in room. How can they wash their hands when adequate water is not available? They are thrown to miserable living conditions.

Business want to end lockdown so that they can restart not profits, can at least start cutting their losses. They argue for herd immunity will develop to the disease. But question of how many will die in this process. Even 3% people die in it means 4 crores of people means 2/3 population England. India has fourth largest number of billionaires of world. They in last 75 years have paid low wages to earn and money not by white way but huge sumes in black and bothered for workers welfare. They have ability to with states profit in their favour in the present democracy. They tried to curtail workers right and pressure the government to weaken the support to the marginalized sections and the plea that market should be allowed to functions.

Now under the shield of COVID-19 there is further curtailment of workers' rights. In spite of huge disparities country collects my 6 percent of GDP as revenue from direct taxes, in spite of huge disparities and huge burden falls on indirect taxes which are paid by everyone even marginalized. Situation after COVID-19 will aggravate this inequality.

#### **VI. Remedial Discussions:**

for estimating migrated workers the estimate of world economic forum on the base of economic survey 2017. The total internal migrants in the country (accounting for interstate and interstate movement) is near to 139 million. Which accounts to near 10 percent of our population.

The sources forum where migrant worker are Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and then followed by Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa and West Bengal. The major destinations to which they migrant are Delhi, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Andra Pradesh and Kerala. It shows that pandemic has potential impact on 10.69 percent of population of in the form of migrant workers. These people will play a key role in national reconstruction required after the pandemic and therefore policy makers and advisers should try to identify them and provide social security to these unorganized labour in the form of PMSYM (Pradhan Mantri Shram- Yogi Mandhan) with a monthly income upto Rs. 15000 for age group of 18-40 years or at least a monthly pension of Rs. 3000 per month until they get the jobs by enrolling them under social security scheme.

Presently, the unemployment rate of such workers is to the tune of 23% and it is the largest ever record after great depression. Therefore, Government should try to initiate measures for sustaining them until they get gainful employment again.

Informal enterprises (so called parallel economy ) account for 40 percent of GDP and account for 85 percent of overall employment. As millions are reduced to subsistence living and even worse in some cases, consumption and it likely to set a lowering spirals.

The cushions the government has announced to informal sector earlier to Feb 2020 with his dream of 5 trillion dollar economy by 2020 has also came in doldrums. Similar is the case with the interest lowering packages announced by reserve bank are doubtful for their successes. Because investments are tagged with investors psychology.

Indian economy is yet act emerging market and is constrained with budget deficit and trade deficits, It do not have vast saving pools like China, US, Japan or European economies which can happily print more currencies to invest in them. India has also to worry about the value of rupee and avoid further devaluations to check the capital outflow.

Corona virus has affected manufacturing sector to its hard and production has lowered down to 8 percent as per estimate of centre for monitoring Indian Economy. A further 10 million job hit will make economy more worse. Therefore, at very long term solutions are required to be found out.

Recently, in a publication of article in local market news paper Ex-planning commission member and Member of Parliament. Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar said that, the Indian Economy is already hit by Demonetization of Rs. 500 and 1000 notes and implementation of GST. The Growth rate of economy for the year 2016 to 2019 has continuously slumped and it was 8.2 percent 7.2 percent 6.9 percent and 5 percent respectively. So he criticized that recent package of Rs. 20 lakh Crores is very insufficient. Because out of this only Rs. 2 lakh crores if financial package and Rs. 18 lakh crores is loan package for MSME he raised doubt that will bank lend this way? He further estimated that the present lockdown 44 crore people sunk to dies poverty. Present GDP is about Rs. 210 lakh Crores (2.8 trillion) and with consideration of it he has suggested following measures.:

- i) Centre should announce a new package of Rs. 10 Lakh Crores.
- ii) Every poor person irrespective of ration card should be provided food grains for six months.
- iii) Rs. 10000 to be transferred on the account of Rs. 10 crores per who are below poverty line and it should be for months or till they get gainful employment.
- iv) Rs. 3 lakh crore to be deposited on bank account of MS
- v) Rs. 1 Lakh crore to be reserved for MNREGA to employment for 200 days in year.

He further said that Govt should not bother for fiscal and for this FRBM Act (Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act) should be relaxed to prevent wreckage of all these options are required to be thoroughly analyzed amicable solution is to be found out is need of till

#### REFERENCES

- 1) Statistics, June 9, 2020, "Corona virus wreaks havoc on Economic Growth Prospects". Fleix, Richter
- 2) WIRE,  
Why Boycotting Chinese Goods, is not a pragmatic path to an 'Atmanirbhar' India – Basit Amin Makhdomi.
- 3) Doya Sagar, (April 10, 2020) (Gao Connection)  
- More than 40 crore workers in Indian Unorganized sector may be affected due to lockdown : 120.
- 4) Wion News – (May 12, 2020).  
India needs labour law Reforms and not suspension amid corona virus may them.- Rachit Seth.

- 5) **Business Today** (April 13, 2020)- Hari Har Mishra  
Corona virus Lockdown: How to keep 130 million migrant workers afloat during COVID-19 Crisis
- 6) Wire, Arunkumar (May 09, 2020).  
The pandemic is changing face of Indian labour
- 7) Sabrang (14 April 2020)- Priyanka Kavish.  
COVID-19 lockdown impact : Indians unorganized sector faces an uncertain future.
- 8) The Hindu, 15 April 2020- Nistula Hebbar  
Unorganized Labours needs two kinds of cover.
- 9) दै. महाराष्ट्र, १६ जुन २०२०, डॉ. भालचंद्र मुणगेकर “अर्थव्यवस्था धोक्यात”



## Significance of E-Learning in Scenario of COVID-19 Lockdown

**Dr. Anju Sigroha**

Associate Professor at  
Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram  
University of Science and  
Technology (DCRUST), Murthal,  
Haryana

**Pooja**

Research Scholar at  
Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram  
University of Science and  
Technology (DCRUST),  
Murthal, Haryana.

### Abstract:

COVID-19 is a respiratory disease which is caused by SARS-2. Its common symptoms are cold, cough, fever, and shortness of the breathing. It has been declared as world pandemic on 11<sup>th</sup> march, 2020 by World Health Organization (WHO). It's breakdown affected millions of people and threatening their life across world. The aim of this paper is to show the significance of the e-learning in COVID-19 lockdown. The technology is playing a vital role in present crisis. The sector to which technology is helping at its best is education sector which leads to reduce the effect the COVID-19 on the education of the students. The study has reviewed the concept of e-learning, features of e-learning. Finally it studies the role of e-learning in COVID-19 lockdown.

**Key words:** Lockdown, COVID-19, E-Learning.

### Introduction:

COVID-19 is an infectious disease which is caused by severe acute repository syndrome coronavirus – 2 (SARS - CoV -2). This disease first identified from Wuhan city of China in December, 2019. Afterwards it spreads all over the world. It was declared as Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) on 30<sup>th</sup> January, 2020 and a pandemic on 11<sup>th</sup> March, 2020.

Breakdown of this pandemic in India leads to lockdown in the whole country. This lockdown has been done on four different phases whose first phase started on 25<sup>th</sup> March, 2020 – 14<sup>th</sup> April, 2020, Second phase was from 15<sup>th</sup> April – 3<sup>rd</sup> May, 2020, Third phase was from 4<sup>th</sup> May – 17<sup>th</sup> May, 2020 and fourth phase was from 18<sup>th</sup> May – 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2020. This whole lockdown was started by an Janta Curfew which was for 14 hours on 22<sup>nd</sup> March (from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.).

This lockdown situation leads to the closure of complete nation. With the closure of nation, a need was arises which was of e-learning. This E-Learning is being used to protect the students from the lose of their study due to this lockdown situation. In this phase, E-Learning played a very vital role. With the help of it only various universities are able to keep pace of their students.

#### LITERATURE REVIEW :

**Amiri and Akram (2020)** studied the outbreak of COVID-19 which has been started from the Wuhan city of China and affects the whole world. On 11<sup>th</sup> of May it has been declared as pandemic disease by the World Health Organization (WHO). It has been spread through close contact. The virus which is mainly responsible for its spread is SARS-2. This study explains the complete concept of beginning, spreading and affects of COVID-19.

**Anderson (2005)** studied that e-learning has changed the concept of the learning. E-learning not only adds value to the education of the students but it also helps in the development of the teachers. This study explains how e-learning has combined the concept of the pedagogy and technology. E-learning changed the concept of education from the teacher centred to learner centred which has main focus on the learner and the methodology used for learners.

**Duda, Korga, and Gnapowski (2014)** founded that e-learning effectiveness depends upon the methodology and teaching aids used for teaching. For online teaching it is very important the teacher should use read the text on the screen, use animations so that the learner should not get bored and it will also increases the concentration of the learners.

**Kawatra and Singh (2006)** studied the role of e-learning in open and distance learning. E-learning facilitates the advantage of flexible learning through which students can learn according to their needs and convenience. It also proved to be fast, cost effective and provides better interaction between the tutor and learner.

**Mohammadi, Ghorbani and Hamidi (2011)** identified that e-learning is very effective as it increases the attendance, focus and concentration of the students. There is need to provide proper training to the teachers and students related to technology and its use so that they can be able to meet the future of the technology which is going to be introduced in the form of e-learning.

**Raheem and Khan (2020)** founded that in the scenario of the lockdown in the whole country e-learning has become the only source of learning. E-learning includes various applications such as Zoon, Veeve, Google classroom etc. are being used for live classes and various other applications such as wechat, gmail, etc. are being used to send the study material to the students in the form of PDF.

**Wen et. al.(2020)** identified the impact of COVID-19 on the consumption pattern of traveller's. This pandemic will lead to reduce the interest of tourist in mass tourism, instead of mass tourism traveller's will prefer deliberate trips. There will be need to rethink about the tourist policy by the government. It will be very difficult to remove the psychological impact of COVID-19 on the people which will have unpredictable impact on the tourism of a nation. The area of study was China.

#### OBJECTIVES:

- To study the concept and features of E-Learning.
- To study the role of E-Learning in COVID-19 lockdown.

***“E-LEARNING IS NOT THE NEXT BIG THING, IT IS THE NOW BIG THING”- Donna J. Abernathy***

**E-Learning** is the use of electrical technologies to access the study material and to deliver lectures. In simple words, e – learning refers to a course which is delivered completely online or it refers to the learning that is done electronically. E – learning was firstly used at CBT system in 1999. This delivery can be in various forms such as CD-ROM, DVD. Presently various applications has been developed which are used for online learning such as Zoom, Google Meet, Webex etc. E-learning is conducted through internet where students can access the learning material at any time at any place. It is basically used to make learning self-paced for learners and to choose their own learning environment. It is both cost effective and cost efficient.

This online technology not only helps the students but it is also used by the various organizations to conduct meetings with their staff member so that, they can also maintain the pace of their work.

**FEATURES OF E – LEARNING**

- **Integration** - The main feature of e – learning is that it helps students to manage all types of study material, forums. It brings students from various regions with different expertise together.
- **Automatic Evaluation** - E – Learning facilitates the automatic evaluation. Automatic evaluation has two important concepts which includes automation of correction and recording of the data. With the help of e – learning evaluation can be done in the real time and also provides students – teachers results instantly.
- **Customized** – E-learning can be easily customized according to the student's needs. It can be customized on various basis like on the basis of content, learning environment, teacher and learner interaction basis, etc.
- **Gamification** – This term is used for the appraisal of the learning. It adds new ways and methods to maintain the interest and motivation of the students throughout the course. It also includes classification tables of the students which helps students to see their progress and also to compare with other group members.
- **Flexibility** – Flexibility is one of the most appreciated feature of the e- learning. E-Learning provides facility to the students to study at anywhere, at anytime. There are also real time lecture available which are being recorded and students can learn from them according to their convenient and need.
- **Always Available** - E-Learning is available twenty four into seven. Student need to buy subscription at once and can use further. Software are designed by experts. By this everyone is able to learn from their home/office.
- **Accessibility** - It does not have any geographical boundaries. Everyone can use it without any restriction. An individual from any corner of the world can take the benefit of e-learning to accomplish his dream.

- **Positive Impact on Environment** – E-learning reduces the need to cover a long distance to go for education. It encourages paper less learning. According to recent study, it was founded that digital learning consumes ninety percent less power. Overall, it encourages environment sustainability practices.

- **Resource Scalability** – In traditional form of learning a large number of resources are needed. With these large number of resources a limited number of students can be able to learn. With the introduction of e-learning, with limited resources infinite students gets opportunity to learn. It saves both time and money of both teacher and student. It is effective for both the parties.

- **Study Material** – While the subscription has been bought, it also provides study material. This study material helps to practice and revise the subjects which has been studied during course work. Various software provides test series, by the help of which learner can check his/her progress by himself/ herself.

#### **ROLE OF E-LEARNING IN COVID-19 LOCKDOWN**

On one side where whole world is fighting with its biggest enemy (COVID-19) which is continuously killing thousands of people every day all around the world. Due to this pandemic disease, social distancing is necessary which has adverse impact on various industries including education, but Information and Communication Technology has reduces this effect with the help of online tools and initiatives. Students are constantly in touch with their teachers with the help of various online platforms.

According to a study nearly sixty percent students has been enrolled in online learning programs during this lockdown period. Nearly ninety percent of the students spend their maximum time online.

In India everything has been lockdown to reduce the effect of COVID-19, it has been noticed in this lockdown that the number of students who use online platform to study has been increased at a very high rate.

Various companies such as Unacademy, Byju has offered free access to the live classes. According to Co-founder and CEO of Unacademy, the number of students who are using free online class has been increased up to three times.

Byju's Co-founder and Director, Divya Gokilnath has said that in this lockdown students who has been enrolled in the app to learn from home has been increase approximately sixty five percent.

Not only schools but universities also started the online platform to continue the learning of the students. Aligarh Muslim University has uploaded all the PPT of lectures and study material on its official website. Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram University of Science and Technology has been using Zoom app to deliver lectures and all the study material has been uploaded in the form of PDF on its website which students can access through their login ID and password. Delhi University has conducted it's VIVA-VOCA through online platform and planning to conduct exams of final year students through online platform also. Various universities and colleges are also conducting seminars and conferences through the online platform also.

#### APPLICATIONS USED FOR E-LEARNING

- ZOOM
- GOOGLE CLASSROOM
- WEBEX MEET
- BYJU
- UNACADEMY
- UDEMY

These online applications are not helping schools, colleges and universities but they are also helping corporate sector to keep track of their employees. By the help of these corporate can conduct their meeting with their employees in real time can keep their growth on.

#### CONCLUSION:

Stay home, stay safe is the only solution to fight with this pandemic (COVID-19). Thus all the schools, universities and colleges has been close to reduce its effect. In this hard time technology has been playing a vital role. Computers, internet, and various applications has been helping students in this hard time. This study shows how e-learning and various applications has been helping students in this COVID-19 crisis.

#### SUGGESTIONS:

Using e-learning is all about a step ahead of learning. There is need to provide proper training to the teachers about using various applications and how to make learning interesting and effective. In future teachers need to use e-learning tools along with classroom learning so that the effectiveness of the learning can be increased and teachers should encourage students to take help of online platforms for advance learning.

#### REFERENCES

- 1) Amiri, S. A. and Akram, M. (2020). COVID-19: The Challenges of the Human Life. *Social Work and Social Sciences Review*, 1, 1-17.
- 2) Anderson, J. (2005). IT, E-Learning and Teacher Development. *International Education Journal*, 5(5), 1-14.
- 3) Duda, A., Korga, S. and Gnapowski, S. (2014). Role of E-Learning in Educational Processes. *Advances in Science and Technology Research Journal*, 8(24), 61-65.
- 4) Kawatra, P.S., and Singh, K. N. (2006). E-Learning in LIS Education in India. *Proceedings of the Asia-Pacific Conference on Library and Information Education and Practices*, 605-611.
- 5) Mohammadi, N., Ghorbani, V., and Hamidi, F. (2011). Effects of E-Learning on Language Learning. *Procedia Computer Science*, 3, 464-468.
- 6) Raheem, R. B. and Khan, A. M. (2020). The Role of E-Learning in COVID – 19 crisis. *International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT)*, 8(3), 3135-3138.
- 7) Wen, J., Kozak, M., Yang, S. and Liu, F. (2020). COVID-19: Potential Effects on Chinese Citizens' Lifestyle and Travel. *Tourism Review*, <https://doi.org/10.1108/TR-03-2020-0110>.



## Psychological Impact of COVID-19

**Dr. Harshika Kumari**

Associate Professor

Dr. Akhilesh Das Gupta Institute of  
Technology and Management, New Delhi

**Dr. Deepaly Nigam**

Associate Professor,

Dr. Akhilesh Das Gupta Institute of  
Technology and Management, New Delhi

---

### Abstract:

Aggravated by the ongoing global corona virus pandemic, the critically urgent issues of virus containment, treating of patients and vaccine development are being addressed, it is also mandatory to start addressing the unfathomable emotional traumas and massive stress related disorders. The emergence of novel corona virus also called Severe Respiratory Syndrome Corona Virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) caused a deadly pneumonia outbreak in Wuhan, China. The COVID-19 virus, soon after its emergence not only caused a number of deaths in China but rapidly spread to other countries and resulted in death of large number of people worldwide. The emergence of SARS-CoV-2 has brought into forefront the urgent need to prepare for the consequences associated with this pandemic. The aftermath of such eruption not only harms physical but mental health as well, due to public health and outlined economic reasons, it is well recognized that COVID-19 presents a serious threat for mental health around the globe thus it is necessary to identify psychological health abnormality and to properly utilize effective therapy. Ignoring the profound importance of psychological health, ensued by the viral infection, isolation, restricted social activities, disturbed sleeping, lockdown and fake news; culminate into stress, anxiety, insomnia, panic, fear, hopelessness and depression. In this paper, we focus on the psychological impact of novel corona virus outbreak and its effective communication to build psychological resilience among the public and interventions for improving psychological health. To survive with such pandemics, the health care establishment should have affective strategy, which must consider psychological health

**Key words:** COVID-19, Public health, Psychological impact, Stress

### Introduction:

Considering the present state of affairs of the global environment, Corona virus outbreak has affected humans and their mental health and psychological well being. The widespread social and economic interruption of the pandemic has created a psychological impact unheard of in modern times. All these have unnerved an unprecedented challenge to mental health care across all settings in the country [1, 2]. Given the likely enormity of the pandemic and the patchy accessibility of specialist mental health care across the country, it has become essential for all non-psychiatric health care professionals who often form the frontier of the health care response to

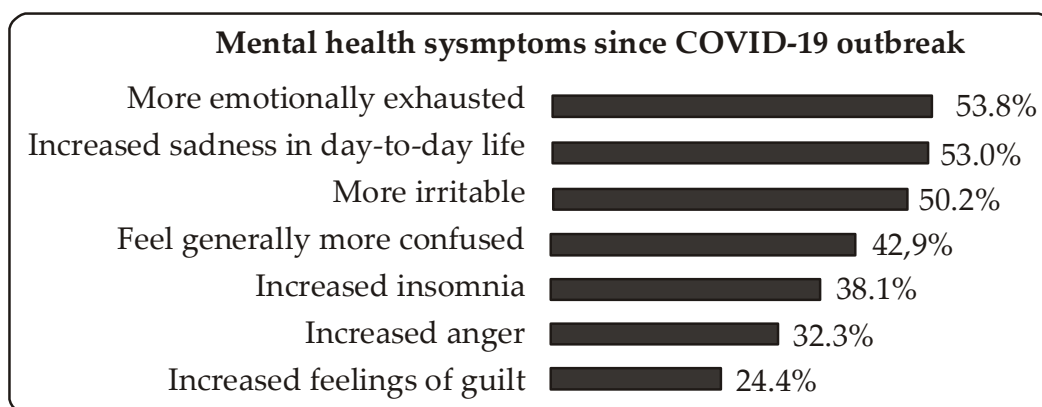
provide whatsoever possible. Besides, the care of psychiatrically ill takes a back seat in pandemics. Although this needs to be addressed, it is essential that day-to-day psychiatric practice be recalibrated to ensure greater consideration regarding infection transmission. The impacts can be severe such as anxiety, depression, insomnia, appetite disorder as well as severe mental illness and substance misuse, panic actions, fear, and hopelessness. In some cases viral outbreaks infect thousands of people, originating hundreds to thousands of fatalities and spread around the globe thereby affecting millions of people especially children, elderly, pregnant women, people with pre-existing mental illness, people living alone and families of those who have died in the COVID-19 pandemic to induce anxiety, panic behavior, and other related psychiatric disorders. To survive such outbreaks and epidemics, the health care establishment should have affective plans, which must consider psychological health. Unlike the infected individuals, the responses of uninfected individuals are projected to be placid; however, these reactions become shoddier by rumors spread by media and social networks that have relentlessly spread a mix of accurate as well as inaccurate information and even conspiracy theories which in turn have a psychological impact on the community<sup>[3]</sup>.

**1) Psychological Impact Of Covid-19 :** The total extent of social and economic consequences due to corona pandemic cannot be currently foreseen but can be instinctively understood from the fact that various countries have implemented full or partial lockdown [4]. While the extensively vital issues of virus containment, treating of patients and vaccine development are being addressed, it is also compulsory to establish addressing as soon as possible the long-term effects of destabilized mental health of common public. Due to public health and outlined economic reasons, it is well recognized that COVID-19 presents a stern threat for mental health around the globe; for example, a WHO precise guidance note stated that “the main psychological impact to date is elevated rates of stress or anxiety”, with a caution that “as new measures and impacts are introduced particularly quarantine and its effects, routines or livelihoods like aloneness, depression, hopelessness, harmful alcohol and drug use, and self-harm or suicidal behavior are also expected to rise” [5]. Related concerns are also raised for the expected mental and physical health consequences due to Coronavirus pandemic that can be more or less predicted and will likely include: intense panic and ambiguity; lowered perceived health; depressing societal behaviors driven by fright and distorted perceptions of threat, as well as distress reactions such as insomnia, anger, fear of illness even in those not exposed and health risk behaviors with the increased use of alcohol and tobacco and social isolation; as well as mental health disorders like depression, Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD), Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and bipolar disorder, anxiety disorders<sup>[6, 7]</sup>.

**2) Mental Health:** An array of scientific papers analyzing impact of past virus pandemics on mental health and published articles specifically on the topic of mental health and COVID-19 outbreak, specify that appropriate actions need to be undertaken

to minimize the mental health damage to the global population by corona virus pandemic.

The mental health symptoms due to COVID-19 outbreak given by the United Nation (UN) are shown in the figure 1. UN has warned saying that Coronavirus pandemic “have the seeds of a major mental health crisis” and called for considerable venture in support services. According to United Nations Depression affects 264 million people around the world.



**Figure: 1 Mental Health Symptoms since COVID-19 outbreak** <sup>[8]</sup>

Mental health is defined as a situation in which an individual realizes his own prospective. How someone can cope with the normal stresses of life and is able to make a contribution to their community. It includes our emotional, psychological and social well-being affecting how we feel, think and act. Abnormalities can be classified as mental illnesses. It is known to be caused by a combination of genetic, biological, psychological, and environmental factors and not personal weakness or a character defect <sup>[9]</sup>. Commonly known mental illnesses are anxiety, depressions, OCD, PTSD and bipolar disorder <sup>[10, 11]</sup>.

**Social Media role in Mental Health:** People who are addicted to social media often experience eye strain, social withdrawal or lack of sleep Stress may be caused by researching problems and arguing with people through online connections Decreased self-esteem caused by negatively comparing yourself to others online. This leads to increase in anxiety levels, disconnection from friends and family, known as “FOMO”, i.e., Fear of Missing Out during or after viewing other’s online activity. Using the platform as a distraction to avoid or suppress unpleasant emotions.

**Stay away from Social Media:** Reach out and alternate your social media time with activities with family and friends. Set a firm boundary; limit how long you will spend time online. Unplug take some time away from the internet as a whole to remove the temptation of logging onto your favourite social media platforms. Stay away from online content that looks dangerous, harmful or triggering.

### 1) World Health Organization (Who) Guidelines During Covid-19

#### *For the General Public*

- Be considerate to all those who are affected from COVID-19 from any nation. People who are affected by COVID-19 have not done any mistake, and they deserve our support, empathy and kindness.
- Do not refer to people with the infection as “COVID-19 cases”, “victims” “COVID-19 families” or “the diseased”. They are people who have COVID-19 and are being treated for it or people who are recuperating and after recovering from COVID-19 their life will go on with their jobs, families and loved ones.
- Decrease the time spent on watching, reading or listening to news about COVID-19 that causes anxiousness or distressed; seek information only from trusted sources at specific times during the day, once or twice only from WHO website and local health authority platforms.
- Safeguard yourself and be compassionate to others. Supporting others in their time of need can benefit both the person getting support and the associate.
- Locate opportunities to intensify positive and optimistic stories and optimistic images of local people who have skilled COVID-19.
- Respect and recognized the healthcare workers supporting people affected with COVID-19 in our society. Acknowledge the job they play in saving lives and keeping our loved ones protected.

#### *For the Healthcare Workers*

- Anxiety and the thoughts associated with it are by no means a manifestation that you cannot do your job or that you are feeble. Adminstrating your psychological health and well-being during this time is as significant as managing your physical wellbeing.
- Take good care of yourself at this moment. Try and be kind with the coping strategies such as ensuring adequate rest and respite during job or between shifts, eat adequate and healthy food, employ in physical activity, and stay connected with family and friends.
- A number of healthcare workers may regrettably experience evasion by their family or community owing to stigma or dread. If possible, stay associated with your loved ones through digital technology. And be connected to your colleagues as they may be facing similar experience.
- Employ understandable ways to communicate with the people with intellectual, cognitive and psychological disabilities.
- Identify the means to provide support to people who are affected by COVID-19 and be acquainted with how to link them with accessible resources. This is particularly considerable for those who need mental health and psychological support. The stigma associated with mental health problems may cause aversion to seek support <sup>[12, 13]</sup>.

**2) Therapeutic Approach:** In the past few months the whole nation is on therapeutic quarantine, with crest fear and chaos after the COVID-19 outbreak. In accumulation to serious mortality, rapid transmission and elevated morbidity are bulge hysteria and anxiety among people. People in are under decisive conditions that may amplify panic behavior. People are frightened of being infected by their fellows and even family members, thus, they prefer to stay isolated and locked down, while overusing the electronic devices. Thus, an appropriate system must be developed to educate people through psychological counseling. Moreover, they should be provided with pharmacological therapies and psychiatric aid where needed to strengthen their mental well being <sup>[14, 15]</sup>.

#### **Conclusion:**

To endure with such pandemics, the health care establishment should have affective tactic, which must consider psychological health. In general, psychological debriefing is recommended for the people who gain stress instantaneously while concise cognitive-behavior therapy is recommended for people with severe stress symptoms few weeks past the incident.

Generally, the individuals who are going through the stress and prone to develop serious symptoms of psychiatric disorders in later stages must be addressed appropriately. In addition to the general population exposed to the viral outburst, health care workers need serious attention and psychological counseling.

#### **REFERENCES**

- 1) Khan S, Ali A, Siddique R, Nabi G. Novel coronavirus is putting the whole world on alert. *J Hosp Infect.* 2020; 104:252- 253.
- 2) Huang C, Wang Y, Li X, Ren L, Zhao J, Hu Y, et al. Clinical features of patients infected with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China. *Lancet.* 2020;395:497-506.
- 3) Hui DSI, Azhar E, Madani TA, Ntoumi F, Kock R, Dar O, et al. The continuing 2019-nCoV epidemic threat of novel coronaviruses to global health — The latest 2019 novel coronavirus outbreak in Wuhan, China. *Int J Infect Dis.* 2020;91:264-266.
- 4) Liu S, Chan TC, Chu YT, Wu JTS, Geng X, Zhao N, et al. Comparative epidemiology of human infections with middle east respiratory syndrome and severe acute respiratory syndrome coronaviruses among healthcare personnel. *PLoS One.* 2016;11:e0149988.
- 4) Zhong NS, Zheng BJ, Li YM, Poon LLM, Xie ZH, Chan KH, et al. Epidemiology and cause of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) in Guangdong, People's Republic of China, in February 2003. *Lancet.* 2003;362:1353-1358.
- 5) Bawazir A, Al-Mazroo E, Jradi H, Ahmed A, Badri M. MERS-CoV infection: Mind the public knowledge gap. *J Infect Public Health.* 2018;11:89-93.

- 6) Cosic K, Popovic S, Sarlija M, Kesedzic I. Impact of human disasters and COVID-19 pandemic on mental health: Potential of Digital Psychiatry. *Psychiatria Danubina*. 2020; 32: 25-31.
- 7) Zaki AM, Van Boheemen S, Bestebroer TM, Osterhaus ADME, Fouchier RAM. Isolation of a novel coronavirus from a man with pneumonia in Saudi Arabia. *N Engl J Med*. 2012;367:1814-1820.
- 8) United Nation report dated 14.05.2020.
- 9) <https://medlineplus.gov/mentalhealth.html>
- 10) Ruzek JI, Eric Kuhn E, Jaworski BK, Owen JE, Ramsey KM. Mobile mental health interventions following war and disaster. *mHealth*. 2016;2:37.
- 11) Jones NM, Thompson RR, Schetter CD, Silver RC. Distress and rumor exposure on social media during a campus lockdown. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2017; 114:11663-11668.
- 12) <https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/mental-health-considerations.pdf>
- 13) World Health Organization. Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) situation report. February 28, 2020. Geneva: WHO; 2020.
- 14) <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports/>
- 15) Zarocostas J. How to fight an infodemic. *Lancet*. 2020;395:676.



## The White Tiger-Remembering Existential Crisis among Indigenous and Marginal Communities on the Verge of COVID-19 Lockdown

Manoj Shankarrao Madavi

Assistant Professor

Department of English

Annasaheb Gundewar College, Nagpur



### Abstract:

Along with World, India is going through a very bad phase of its history. Each section of our society is suffering due to the pandemic of COVID-19. India has a major population of laborers, workers and farmers who are suffering in this lockdown period never before. The issue of Employment is badly come out in public debates because a huge number of populations are deprived of their earning sources. The issue of livelihood of migrants and laborers is challenging the Indian government for rehabilitation. During this whole pandemic crisis, Adivasi who is to be considered as the indigenous resident of the Indian soil is terribly disposed and displaced due to sudden lockdown. This lockdown reminds us of the situation of tribal, migrants, labourers and farmers as depicted in Arvind Adiga's *The White Tiger* which won the Man Booker Prize in 2008. In the present research paper situation of tribal and marginal laborers are compared with the contemporary situation of India and tried to make a discourse on the irreparable loss of marginal and subaltern communities like tribal and other backward classes. In any natural calamity just like flood, epidemic, earthquake, famine, or war, the marginal section is the first who suffer most. In the present research paper issue of displacement, poverty, deprivation and unemployment are remembered due to the corona pandemic as it was earlier discussed in the splendid writer novel *The White Tiger*.

**Key Words**-Battered Existence, Challenges, Bare Existence, Media Hypocrisy, Politics of Emotions, Cultural Amnesia, Neoliberalism, Post globalization, Power Centralization.

Along with World, India is going through a very bad phase of its history in the contemporary scenario. Each section of our society is suffering due to the pandemic of COVID-19. India has a major population of laborers, workers and farmers who are suffering in this lockdown period never before. The issue of Employment is badly come out in public debates because a huge number of populations are deprived of their earning sources. Issues of livelihood of migrants and laborers are challenging the Indian government for their rehabilitation. During this whole pandemic crisis, Adivasi who is to be considered as the indigenous residents of the Indian soil is terribly disposed and displaced due to sudden lockdown. This lockdown reminds us of the situation of tribal, migrant, laborers and farmers as depicted in Arvind Adiga's *The White Tiger* which won

the Booker Prize in 2008. His first novel *The White Tiger* deals with numerous contradictions of the early free Indian villages. The novel presents the dark life and sufferings of tribal and underclasses. The novel has taken Laxmangarh, Gaya, and Dhanbad as its main locations which are major tribal- Dalit dominated territories. Dalit and tribal are still the oppressed souls in this country. The novel presents their exploitation, problem of illiteracy, employment, zamindari practices, social taboos, rigid class discrimination, corrupt politician sick educational system, shrewd entrepreneurs, illusive media and moll cultures. He believes that all these materialistic objects contribute to exploit Dalit, tribal and marginal society.

*The White Tiger* is the gripping story of tribal, underclasses and their misery where life begins for food, for the rights of the land, seeking shelter at the roadside and their place in the 21<sup>st</sup> century of India. Balram also belongs to the marginal community. Here, we can consider that Balram is the mouthpiece for Dalit, tribal, laborers and farmers because most of the part of the novel is situated in Dhanbad (Jharkhand) which is the major tribal populated territory. Balram is the witness of the migrant history of tribal and backward classes right from his childhood. Several situations created by the author in the novel is still can be experienced in COVID-19 lockdown in the tribal and backward areas of the India Here Balram opines:

So the rest of the village waited in a big group outside the shop. When the buses came, they got on packing the inside, hanging from the rolling, limbing into the roofs and went to Gaya, there they went to the station and rushed into the train, packing the inside, hanging from the railings, climbing into the roofs and went to Delhi, Calcutta and Dhanbad to find work. A month before the rain, the men come back from Dhanbad and Delhi and Calcutta, learner, darker, anger but with money in their pockets. The women were waiting for them, they hide behind the door and as soon as men walked in, the pounced like wild cats on a slab of flesh. (Adiga: 2008:26)

Adiga has developed the theme of his novel from the villages of early free India. No doubt his description of economic disparity, growing materialism, suppression of aboriginal and marginal are very powerful as compare to other novelists who justified the social realism of India after independence. We can say that the novel *The White Tiger* is in true sense *Postcolonial Manifestation of Modern India*. Adiga has made a serious comment on the writing culture about India when he has given an interview with *Guardian* claiming that, one of the most important challenges of a novelist is to write about people who are not anything like me. This is the reality for a lot of Indian people and it must get written about, rather than just hearing about 5% of people in my country who are doing well. Now the question arises why this happened in postcolonial Indian English fiction.

**Regarding this analysis A.K.Chaturvedi comments:**

To bring into the light the lifestyle and social status of scheduled tribes, in particular, a few Indian writers have depicted them in their writings. Although twentieth-century writers have profusely dealt with rural life, they have rarely touched upon tribal as such in their writings. This smells to a conspiracy of silence against a large chunk of our

society which is doomed to remain marginalized and lead life in its periphery. (Chaturvedi: Praface: VII)

Adiga's novel *The White Tiger* is a prominent voice in postcolonial India which demands a socialist manifesto to dismantle the inequalities and dissemination between Big Belies and Small Belies. The novel attacks on bureaucratic and political corruption in tribal-dominated territories which are the darkest area of our country. In the novels, everyone including taxpayers, entrepreneurs, and doctors are seeking refuge for political leaders to fulfill their vested interest. In the recent scenario of Covid-19, the administration is not providing enough facilities in tribal areas. The novel question the election process of India which is feeling proud of our glorious, moral democracy is easily manipulated. Through this process, power transfers from one to another political party, but the common man, Tribal- Dalit's fate remain unchanged. Now in today's scenario of India political, social and educational circumstances are not in favor of common man. The novelist has made a major comment on homelessness rootlessness unemployment and displacement of tribal societies that are dislocated from their land and find shelter in the muddy area of the metro. His picture of modern India visible from his next comment, "Thousands of people live on the side of the road of Delhi. They have come from the darkness too. You can smell them by their bodies, filthy faces, by the animal-like way they live under the huge bridges and overpasses, making fires and washing and taking like out of their hair while the car roar past them. These homeless people... never wait for a red light" (Adiga: 2008:120).

Post Covid-19 lockdown situation will come with more menace and challenges before the tribal community where employment and livelihood opportunities will be more difficult for the common man. This situation will long-lasting in tribal territories. The novel, *The White Tiger* gives a historical view of India that poor, tribal, Dalit, farmers, laborers are exploited, based on their culture, cast, occupations and economic status by the elite mainstream. The history of the world is the history of ten-thousand years of the war fought between the rich and the poor. Each side is eternally trying to hoodwink the other side. (254) This results in the incurable paralysis of one part of the society to which Balram, tribal, Dalit belongs and others remain sophisticated, elite with their materialistic mentality. This paralyzed community is presented with extreme realism by the title as *The White Tiger*. A huge tribal population inhabits the dense forest is still not getting proper medical and another kind of help which is very essential for their lives. Post lockdown situations will be more shattering for migrants because many of them are not ready to come back to urban areas for their livelihood. These marginalized are sympathetic towards their broken communities and for entire human races on the planet. It may be turn out to be a decent city where the human can live as like human beings and the animal can live like an animal. Regarding the regional voice of Mahashweta Devi about tribal, Dinesh Mishra opines *In Marginalization of Tribals: Literature as Resistance* in the edited book, *Literature and Social Change*, opines:

The tribal have suffered marginally and its inevitable deprivation for a long time. Literature has been a witness to it, but not a dumb witness. Writers like Mahasweta

Devi in her novels, short stories and prose writings have exposed the villainy of profit mongering industrial and mining, corporates, inconvenience with the writing classes. She is of the view that forest belongs to the forest dwellers, the tribal communities. They must not be ousted from their land and environment, just to satisfy the ambition of some profiteers with insatiable greed. (Mishra: 2015:148)

Industrialism in the tribal area becomes the main reason for the exploitation of the Adivasi community. Recently during the lockdown period, sixteen tribal laborers were crushed under goods train in Aurangabad in Maharashtra when the migrant laborers were sleeping on the railway track. This was the most shocking news during the Covid-19 lockdown. Along with tribal female exploitation, displacement brought misfortune to the Adivasi community in postcolonial India. The development of collective land was taken from many tribal villages in the name of national progress. It seems that the pandemic of Covid-19 has distinguished our society into two parts as naming digital urban India and remote Gramin Bharat. During lockdown facilities of transportation are given to rich classes but tribal and backward migrants are left to ruin themselves. This pandemic came to India with the highly sophisticated class of society who were traveling continuously from one country to another but now migrants and labour classes are costing their lives due to this pandemic. The White Tiger shows these dual policies of governance in his novel also. This land acquisition brought massive unemployment in the tribal area. There was no employment, no land, no production, therefore problems of migration increased in tribal areas. Thousands of Adivasi people migrated to city areas in search of employment. Such a pathetic, challenging subject of Adivasi migration could never become the topic for mainstream novel writing in Indian English literature. Regarding this social, political and economic marginalization of Adivasi, Prasad Meena opines:

It's not at all true that tribals were not socially politically conscious. They were united and fought against the exploitation of the British Raj. But their struggle and leadership were suppressed by the British and Mainstream. These mass revolutions were destroying ruthlessly. Sidho-Kanho's *Hool* (1855) or *Ulgulan* (1900) by Birsa Munda. Eradication of social and political leadership of Adivasi was serious there from the beginning. Mainstream society never gave their support to their mass agitation of rights. Because tribals struggle was also against of internal colonialism of mainstream. (Meena: 2016:109)

Social instincts of contemporary India have been brought out so convincingly by Arvind Adiga through his novels. When the Covid-19 lockdown was announced, tribal labors from a different region of the country were shattered because they were not able to get any employment and nothing to feed for their children. They were the most touched souls during this lockdown. The Adivasis were proved the hardcore victims of LPG policy and now in this neoliberal India, their situation is worsening. When Arvind Adiga makes the comparison between Rich and poor, between capitalist and socialist, it must be noted that the process of neocolonialism is going on in its full throat in India, but still, the illusion of developmental state is rapidly taking place. Today, the contemporary scenario

tells us that only a handful of big shots are becoming millionaires leaving a vast majority of the population of the state in darkness, misery, exploitation, hunger and poverty. Notice the comment of Akhil Gupta on the neoliberalism in India:

Development planning in India has been the hallmark of the postcolonial sovereign national state and yet has always been inflected by transnational processes and ideologies. Whereas centralized, socialist planning like that under Nehru dominated roughly the first four decades of independent India, the post-liberalization Indian states development planning agenda is shaped by global neoliberal ideas and policies (Gupta:2012:241)

Social marginalization of the tribal brought for them political and cultural deprivations. Still, in the lockdown period, politicians are making their virtual rallies in tribal and backward territories but they are not providing primary medical facilities on the edge of deadly Covid-19 pandemic. This dual hypocrisy of elite political classes towards the migrant community arises a question that is there any place for poor and migrants in their vision of "Digital India". During this Covid-19 background marginality, subjugation and displacement issues of tribal communities across the nation are exposed once again. We are boasting about the making of our nation as a superpower in the 21st century but terrible issues of mortality rates, child labor, and women trafficking from tribal areas are not able to discuss from big political and academic platforms. This bourgeois mentality is evidence that as a nation we lack the inclusive policies regarding subaltern and marginal sections of our society for bringing them in mainstream society. The threat of Covid-19 will be beyond time but what will be the circumstances for migrants, labourers, farmers and the Indigenous population of India that is a very crucial problem. We cannot be superpower or tech-guru in this world where tribal, farmers and other subaltern communities crushed between railway routs or died in the middle of the road due to hunger or hang himself because of unbearable burden of debt. These questions now arise on the verge of Covid-19 Lockdown.

#### Work Cited

- 1) Adiga Arvind. *The White Tiger*. Noida: Harper Collins Pub. 2008. Print.
- 2) Chaturvedi, A.K. *Tribals in Indian English Novels*. New Delhi. Atlantic publi. 2008
- 3) Gupta, Akhil. *Red Tap Bureaucracy, Structural Violence and Poverty in India*. Dunham Duke. UK. 2012. Print.
- 4) Meena, Kedar Prasad. *Adivasi Samaj, Sahitya Our Rajniti*. New Delhi. Anudnya Books. 2016. Print.
- 5) Mishra, Dinesh. *Marginalization of Tribal Literature As A Resistance*. Edited. Pramod Mehra- *Literature and Social Change*. Delhi. Rawat Publi. 2015. Print.



## Measuring the Satisfaction Levels of Hospitality Sales Employees Working From Home During the COVID-19 Lockdown

Shantanu Jain

*Assistant Lecturer Cum Assistant Instructor,  
Institute Of Hotel Management, Hyderabad*

---

### Abstract:

**Background:** The lockdown resulting from the ongoing COVID-19 Pandemic has brought in stagnancy and completely changed the stance of regular life as people have known it. Adapting to this, the companies have directed their employees to work from home. A lot of negative factors have come up like an imbalance of personal and professional Life, Increased workload as no specified working hours and frustration levels due to confinement within 4 walls.

**Methodology:** To study how satisfied is the employee while working from home. Exploratory framing was done for this regard and a short version of the Minnesota Satisfaction questionnaire was used to study the satisfaction levels and tools like Likert's scale was used as well to quantify the data.

**Objectives:** The study aims to find out more about the current conditions of working from home has been as well as to measure whether the employees are satisfied or dissatisfied with the current trends.

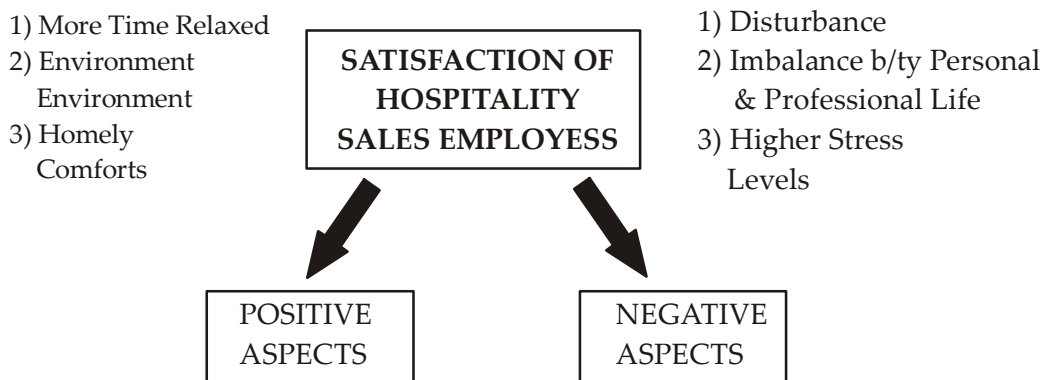
**Key Words:** Satisfaction, Work-from-home, Lockdown, Conditions, Likert's Scale

### Introduction:

While the ongoing pandemic caused by the Novel Coronavirus has side-tracked all the commitments made by the human kind and brought about an abrupt stop to life as one has perceived it. It is caused due to an acute respiratory syndrome, which has claimed 6,672 deaths and 239,644 infections in India, as on 6<sup>th</sup> June, 2020. (Covid19india, 2020). The virus began showing its significance in Wuhan, a city in the Hubei province of China, where it claimed more than 4000 deaths. After this, the virus began to spread all over the world and has now claimed about 400000 lives on a global scale, infecting more than 68,85,000 people. (Worldometer, 2020) The facts relating to the origin of the virus although are a little hazy, where some believe it originated in a wet market in Wuhan, and some believe the virus to have originated from bats.

The hospitality Industry has always attracted a lot of interest from all the sectors and is considered to be a major source earner of foreign exchange, and provides millions of jobs to the country's youth. It majorly co-depends with the tourism industry to work, though in the time of such a pandemic where people have been under quarantine, travel

has dropped down to bare minimums and the occupancies have gone to an All time low, the sales department has a very hard time with trying to cope up with the current situation and bring in more business and revenue for the hotel. The staff has been made to work from home, which has affected their satisfaction levels as they do not get the proper environment to work, stress levels have gone to an all time high due to an Imbalanced personal and professional environment. In a study conducted by (Vroom, 1964), job satisfaction is considered to be the build-up of emotions that the staff inculcate towards any responsibility level that they performing at their work place. It was also studied that job satisfaction has been considered as vital for the employee to remain thoroughly motivated & sustain their attitude towards better performance.



**Figure 01:** Correlational model depicting the aspects of the lockdown on the satisfaction levels (Source: Author)

Employee retention focusses on enhancing the organizational commitment and are the activities which helps giving them an overall ambition and expansive opportunities which can be used to grow by out-performing the other staff. Therefore, as per an article written by (Lockwood, 2006), retention is a very critical parameter of any organization's simulation to effective management of talent.

#### Literature Review:

According to (Osteraker, 1999), the employee satisfaction is the foremost factor which contributes the maximum towards the success of an organization. As per (Alexander, 1998) the job satisfaction that the employee feels are a very good tool to predict the retention thought process of an experienced and a highly skilled employee force within an organization. (George, 2002) study shows that reduced level of job satisfaction at the organization is an important factor that increased unnecessary leaves which then in turn decreases the employee turnover and thus pushes the employees to quit the job. Further researchers confirm that reduced job satisfaction among the staff results a high turnover intention, low commitment towards their organizational and absenteeism.

As per a paper written by (Gupta & Raj, 2018), issues pertaining to the retention of employees are on the rise at a very high rate. So, the need for job satisfaction of the employees is the need of the hour so that the attrition rate of the hospitality employees can be reduced and the intent to stay with the organization for long can be increased. Retention of the employee directly affects the procedures like recruitment, induction, training, etc set by the human resource department. Also, there would be a shortage of staff if the employees switch the organization quickly, which will cause an abrupt increase in the daily workload of the existing staff. Due to increased competition, opened economies due to globalization, a lot of hospitality chains are adhering to strategies like hierarchical downsizing and restructuring, which thus causes factors like increased turnover rate, job dissatisfaction, job insecurity as well as a lesser commitment level amongst the hospitality employees. So, the activity of employee retention has a huge impact on the parameters like efficiency, productivity as well as sustainability.

In the study done by (Samuel & Chipunza, 2009), the foremost purpose of retention is to reduce losses by preventing the efficient employees to leave from the organization, because this will have an adverse effect on effective service delivery and the final productivity. With the advancement made because of Globalization, the employee retention has become very vital than it has been before. Apart from globalization, other factors like technological advancement, survival of the fittest notion, competition etc. makes it very important to retain the talented workforce in the organization.

#### **Hypothesis Statement:**

$H_0$ : There is no change in the satisfaction level while working from home

$H_1$ : There is an increase in the satisfaction level while working from home

$H_2$ : There is a decrease in the satisfaction level while working from home

#### **Research Methodology:**

The purpose as discussed before is to study the hospitality sales employees on the topics of employee satisfaction. This would be done by analysis tools like the short version of the Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire which would then yield the actuality as is.

**Design:** Exploratory structuring was adopted in this paper as it helps to go in depth about the topic and help presenting the analysis of the levels of satisfaction. The questionnaire was analysed on the integrated Likert's Scale which help understand the condition. There were 6 parameters in phase 1 of the questionnaire, as given in figure 01 model and 20 aspects under phase 2 which were studied under the MSQ.

**Sampling & Data Collection:** A total of 50 samples were approached by using convenience sampling, which comprised of the employees of Sales department of hotels around Delhi NCR. Due to some constraints, **36 samples** consented to participate in the study. The primary data source was the Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire and the secondary data was collected through online resources like journals and magazines.

### Objectives Of The Study

- 1) To study the effects of the lockdown on the mental health of hospitality sales employees
- 2) To analyse the satisfaction level of the employee's while working from home
- 3) To understand the factors that lead to positive/negative mental health of the staff

### Findings & Analysis

As discussed earlier, the short version of the Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire (MSQ) was used for analysing the satisfaction levels of the sales staff while working from home. The first phase focussed on 3 positive factors and 3 negative factors as discussed in the Author's model in Figure 01. The second phase had 20 parameters which were judged using a Likert's Scale so as to know the final conclusion. Here, 5 was represented by extremely satisfied and 1 was not satisfied at all. For the purpose of judging, scale point 4 and 5 were clubbed for showing satisfied mindset of employee, 3 was neutral (null hypothesis) and 1 and 2 showed unsatisfied work environment.

#### Phase-1

Model Parameters	5	4	3	2	1
More Time	05	09	11	10	01
Relaxed Environment	00	03	08	17	08
Homely Comfort	06	09	04	13	04
Disturbance	12	07	14	02	01
Imbalance b/t Personal & Professional	13	11	07	05	00
Higher Stress Level	12	07	12	03	02

Phase 1 judged the model complied by the author which had 3 positive and 3 negative factors that lead towards the job satisfaction levels. It was observed that even the positive aspects were voted towards the negative side, clearly showing that the job satisfaction levels were at an all-time low.

#### Phase-2

Short Version Msq Parameters	5	4	3	2	1
Being able to keep busy all the time	10	13	06	04	03
The chance to work alone on the job	04	03	08	10	11
The chance to do different things from time to time	01	03	08	12	12
The chance to be "somebody" in the community	01	06	07	10	11
The way my boss handles his/her workers	00	04	08	11	13

The competence of my supervisor in making decisions	08	07	04	10	07
Being able to do things that don't go against my conscience	06	05	07	07	11
The way my job provides for steady employment	05	07	04	10	10
The chance to do things for other people	02	07	10	11	06
The chance to tell people what to do	03	09	03	14	07
The chance to do something that makes use of my abilities	09	10	11	06	00
The way company policies are put into practice	11	13	08	01	03
My pay and the amount of work I do	00	01	10	12	13
The chances for advancement on this job	04	06	03	15	08
The freedom to use my own judgment	00	09	10	11	05
The chance to try my own methods of doing the job	00	05	08	10	12
The working conditions	10	12	11	02	01
The way my co-workers get along with each other	11	05	07	10	03
The praise I get for doing a good job	05	05	07	08	11
The feeling of accomplishment I get from the job	01	12	11	10	02

### Hypothesis Testing:

For the Purpose of testing the hypothesis statements, the method of judging the arithmetical mean has been adopted and the assumption of Likert's Scale 5 and 4 contribution towards positive satisfaction levels and scale point 2 and 1 contribution towards negative satisfaction level (scale point 3 being the neutral, thus contributing towards the null hypothesis) was made. Out of 20 parameters judged in phase 2, the majority was selected and thus the hypothesis was proven.

Short Version Msq Parameters	+ve factor Mean ( $H_1$ )	Neutral ( $H_0$ )	-ve factor Mean ( $H_2$ )
Being able to keep busy all the time	12.5	6	3.5
The chance to work alone on the job	3.5	8	10.5
The chance to do different things from time to time	2	8	12

The chance to be “somebody” in the community	3.5	7	10.5
The way my boss handles his/her workers	2	8	12
The competence of my supervisor in making decisions	7.5	4	8.5
Being able to do things that don’t go against my conscience	5.5	7	9
The way my job provides for steady employment	6	4	10
The chance to do things for other people	4.5	10	8.5
The chance to tell people what to do	6	3	10.5
The chance to do something that makes use of my abilities	9.5	11	3
The way company policies are put into practice	11.5	8	2
My pay and the amount of work I do	0.5	10	12.5
The chances for advancement on this job	5	3	11.5
The freedom to use my own judgment	4.5	10	8
The chance to try my own methods of doing the job	5	8	11
The working conditions	11	11	1.5
The way my co-workers get along with each other	8	7	6.5
The praise I get for doing a good job	5	7	9.5
The feeling of accomplishment I get from the job	6.5	11	6

As clear from the arithmetic mean table, 12 parameters qualified for proving the  $H_2$  statement, with the maximum negative votes were given to the handling of the workers by the boss ( $m = 12$ ), followed by 5 parameters proving the Null statement, highest being the working conditions ( $m = 1$ ) and lastly only 3 parameters holding the  $H_1$  condition true, highest being able to keep busy all the time ( $m = 12.5$ ). **Thus, it was proven that  $H_2$  i.e. there is a decrease in the satisfaction level while working from home was found to be true by the samples.**

#### Conclusion:

The paper adopted an exploratory approach so as to find out the job satisfaction levels of the hospitality sales employees while working from home during the pandemic.

Samples were selected on the basis of convenience from the hotel sales departments of Delhi NCR. The study used the short version of the Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire to record the primary data. The hypothesis statements were set so as to accurately conclude the findings, which found that the  $H_2$  condition i.e. there is a decrease in the satisfaction level while working from home was fulfilled, with highest factors being 'the way my boss handles his/her workers' ( $m = 12.5$ ) and 'my pay and the amount of work I do' ( $m = 12$ )

**Recommendations:** The study recommends that the organizations should reduce the overall working hours as it has led having the highest negative mean value of 12 given to relation of 'my pay and the amount of work done'. The study also recommends the organizations to conduct recreational activities to maintain the morale of the staff, along with instilling confidence in the employees by giving them more wiggle space and freedom to do their work

#### REFERENCES

- 1) Alexander, J. L. (1998). A causal model of voluntary turn-over among nursing personnel in long term psychiatric setting. *Research in Nursing and Health* 21(5), 415-427.
- 2) Covid19india. (2020, June 6). Retrieved from COVID India Tracker: covid19india.org
- 3) George, J. M. (2002). *Understanding and Managing Organizational Behavior* (3rd). New York: Pearson.
- 4) Gupta, P., & Raj, A. (2018). Job Satisfaction among Employees: A Need for the Emergent Hospitality Industry in India. *Indian Journal of Applied Hospitality and Tourism Research*, 59-65.
- 5) Lockwood, N. R. (2006). Talent management: Driver for organization success. *Research Quarterly*, 1-13.
- 6) Osteraker, M. (1999). Measuring motivation in a learning organization. *Journal of Work Place Learning*.
- 7) Vroom, V. H. (1964). Work and motivation. *Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh. PAJ.* (p. 331). New York: Wiley.
- 8) Worldometer. (2020, June 6). Retrieved from COVID-19 Coronavirus Pandemic: www.worldometers.info/coronavirus



## Challenges by COVID-19 in Higher Education of India

**Dr. Milind J. Jadhav**

Associate Professor

Coordinator, Internal Quality Assurance Cell,

Sir Sayyed College, Aurangabad

---

### Abstract:

COVID-19 Pandemic impacted negatively to the world .It has affected the health of citizens in the country. Outbreak of Novel COVID-19 and the lockdown imposed adversely affected the life of every individual and work. Each and every sector is affected due to COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown .Higher education in India is also get affected. Academic schedule has been disturbed. Face to face teaching and learning has stopped. Examinations have been postponed. Assessment process is also affected. . Probably there will be no recruitment process in higher education institute for one or two years because of financial shortage. Higher education institute can be subsidies tuition fees for weaker students. There are certain challenges in higher education, but these challenges can be handled easily. It is joint responsibility of student, teachers, alumni, Parents, management of institute and Government to handle this situation.

**Key words:** COVID-19, Higher education, Challenges.

### Introduction:

COVID-19 become pandemic due to its massive spread all over the world. It has impacted negatively to the world. Massive spread of this pandemic encircling the globe. It has affected the health of citizens in the country .The pandemic has brought in many deaths and thousands have been quarantined. This pandemic is a kind of medical emergency. All health care system across the globe including India working hard day and night in all best possible way. The need of hour is social distancing and excellent medical care. This pandemic has confined us within our houses. Each and every sector is affected due to COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown. All the activities have almost stopped including travel, finance, corporate field, construction, business, tourism, transport, education, culture etc. COVID-19 is a challenge to the society and has disturbed global economy. In future there may be financial shortage because of COVID-19. Higher education in India is also affected. Entire higher education system is disturbed. Teaching, learning, practicals, field work, survey work, project work and research are definitely affected. Research is a field which is important part of higher education. Research and innovation brings transformatary changes in society including higher education. Now days students are under psychological stress due to uncertain situation in their academic career caused by COVID-19 and lockdown. As the days passes by with no immediate solution to stop the outbreak of COVID-19, closure of higher educational institutes not

only have short term impact but also engender economic and social consequence. The pandemic has significantly disrupted the higher education sector as well, which is a critical determinant of a country's economic future.

#### **Challenges of COVID-19 to the higher education of India:**

Higher education in India is also affected due to COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown. As the students, teachers are in their houses and need to be in their houses to fight against pandemic COVID-19 therefore no classroom activities are conducted. All higher education institutes are closed during lockdown period, the teaching, learning and research activities have been badly disrupted. Face to face teaching and learning certainly stopped. The schedule of examination is also get disrupted. Academic administration is also affected. Laboratory work and field work almost stopped. Mobility of students becomes limited. Students are under psychological stress due to the present academic uncertainty in higher education. Lockdown also affected student counseling system. Students are missing group study. Assessment process of students is also affected. Probably there will be no new recruitment in higher institute for one or two academic year because of financial shortage. Funding for research in higher education institutes become difficult. Recent graduates in India are fearing withdrawal of job offers from corporate and industrial sectors because of the current situation. because of low availability of fund. In such scenario it is joint responsibility of all stakeholders to manage multiple key issues relating to academic activities in the institutions.

#### **How to handle the challenges.**

There are certain challenges posed by COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown to the higher education, but these challenges can be handled easily. Our government and UGC allowed teaching fraternity to work from home online in past few days of lockdown. In pandemic situation online teaching and learning have become necessity. Sprague et.al.(2007) discussed role of online education in teaching learning and research. Lone(2007) stated that online method of teaching and learning is beneficial in acquiring knowledge. Jadhav and Takale (2020) also highlighted use of ICT in higher education. Flexible learning has to be made available to the students. They have to encourage to learn through online mode. In the event of COVID-19 pandemic online teaching and learning become necessity. Online education practice can be continued after lockdown period, this is helpful to the students. Counselling centre has to set to guide and solve the problems of students. Higher education institutes can give concession in tuition fees to the students who is economically weaker and rural students. IT infrastructure has to make more stronger. There should not be larger number of students at the time of admission. A facility of online admission has to be made available to students for coming academic year. The fees have to be paid online by students. Safeness of students in campus is responsibility of administration. Facility of sanitation has to be provided to the students by institutes. Hygiene in campus has to be maintained. They have to encourage to maintain social distancing in university and college campus. A healthcare

center has to set up in each and every institute to take a care of student's health. Alumni and CSR can help to the institutions to raise the fund. It is joint responsibility of students, teachers, alumni, parents, management of institutes and government to handle this situation. It is important to continue the education process making effective use of technology and other available resources. Transformation in education is unavoidable and it is consistent process. We have to accept and adjust with it. Learning can never be stopped because we are living to learn we should learn to live. Let us together meet the challenges and convert them into opportunities to enhance our higher education system. In this time of crises, a well rounded and effective educational practice is needed for the capacity building of young minds. It will develop skills that will drive their employability, productivity, health and well-being in decades to come and ensure the overall progress of India.

#### Conclusion:

COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown affected higher education of India. Face to face teaching, learning and research is disturbed. Schedule of examination is also disturbed. In order to handle challenges posed by COVID-19 to higher education students centric activities has to be implemented by institutions for his health and safety and academic upliftment. It is joint responsibility of everybody. It is important to continue the educational process making an effective use of technology and other available resources.

#### REFERENCES

- 1) Jadhav Milind J. and Tekale Surendra N. (2020) Multidimensional use of ICT in higher education. *Studies in Indian place names* **40(5)** spl.issue 277-279
- 2) Lone. A. Z. (2017) Impact of online education in India. *IJESC* **(7)**:13050-13059.
- 3) Sprogue, D. Maddux, C. Ferdig, R. and Albion, P. (2007) Editorial: Online education: Issues and research question. *Journal Of Technology and Teacher Education* **15(2)**:157-166.



## A Study of Effect on Working Situations of Private Employee's during the Lockdown in Nagpur Region

Dr. Milind Gulhane

Associate Professor, Department of Commerce  
Womens College of Arts & Commerce, Nagpur



### Abstract:

The present research article presenting the effect on working situations of Private employee's during the lockdown in Nagpur Region and its related other surrounding effect of Nagpur region. The researcher have on few aspects related to working situations of Private employees of the Nagpur Region during the Lockdown.

This Identifying the study the impact on effect on working situations of Private employee's and the vital role the working performance in the running of the larger economical environments, it is imperious for the government to roll out acceptable processes in order to Private employees working situations and effect of the extraordinary economic potential.

### Introduction:

The private working area appeared to have realised this when they encouraged the Prime Minister, in their meeting with him on 24<sup>th</sup> March, to make straight payment disbursements to all unorganized sector private workers "since they bear the burden of the severe lockdown element dealings to capture the spread of COVID-19 infection." One of the corporate leaders went to the extent of suggesting that the government should immediately make a payment of Rs. 5,000 to all those above the age of 25 and radical recommendation from the neo-liberal community in India, but explicable, really, from the complete need to prevent sector workers in breakdown of the economy.

It is altogether a different matter whether the private corporate sector has pledged enough support to the national effort to combat the current COVID-19 during the Lockdown in Nagpur Region induced economic crisis. That is an issue in itself necessitating a utilitarian, yet separate discussion.

The practice of managing the COVID-19 crisis during the Lockdown in India brings out that it has been largely the affair of the union and state governments. Managing social distances, sealing of borders with other countries/other states/districts, issue of passes, identification of infected persons/patients, keeping suspected infected persons in quarantine, admission of patients in the hospitals have been the task of the police/civil administration and medical services in the public sector. The private clinics, hospitals and five-star private hospitals closed their establishments due to the fear of COVID-19 during the Lockdown in Nagpur Region.

The task of feeding the poor or whose livelihood was lost was initially undertaken by the civil society/religious organizations, but later on this had to be undertaken by the government agencies through the Red Cross. This became necessary because the volunteers of civil society or religious organisations were not able to follow norms of social distancing. At several places like rural & urban areas police and local management of village Panchayats/local urban bodies were involved in distribution of free ration to the weaker section of the Society. Most of the private sector employers declined to pay their Private workers during the lock-down period. In spite of the appeal of the Prime Minister, not to remove any one from working situations, many firms/ employers resorted to lay off or termination of services of some of their employees. This includes some industrial workers, private services sectors employees and daily wages employees, to mention a few. Without going into further details it can be stated that it is public sector/ government employees who received their assured income. The employees/workers in the corporate sector and informal sector faced poor working situations and loss of income. The experience shows that in emergencies like COVID-19 during the Lockdown, the public sector/ government/state is the bulwark against them.

It is also pointed that it is the only apprehension of the nation state to guard its populations. The global collaboration looks to be lost with fastening of national restrictions. This also led to cancellation of international flights, and export orders of firms were not complied due to threat of COVID-19 infection during the Lockdown in Nagpur Region. The practice brings home a significant lesson. In case of pandemic like COVID-19, it is the Nation State, which has to tolerate the effect. As the indecision of the present scenario is likely to remain for some time and also the world may understand new such experiments in the future, the Nation State must be adequately supported and put in the midpoint stage.

The way the Nation State's role was reduced after 1991, when the policy of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation was adopted, it has been sufficiently weakened. A large role was provided to market forces in areas earlier reserved for the public sector/governments.

The private sector succeeded at the cost of the state sector plummeting the volume of the latter to act in the hour of disaster. The weakness of the state to protect the health, working situations and livelihood of its citizens was exposed in the present crisis. In the light of present experience the terms of discourse needs to be changed in favour of state/ government administration. This can be done by transporting the state in the midpoint stage. In view of refusal to perform under the COVID-19 threat during the Lockdown, the Government of Spain nationalised the private health care facilities. The closure of boundaries by advanced countries point out the greater responsibilities of national governments to the life, healthiness and working situations of the citizens.

### **Proposed Methods:**

The important question is where this public expenses is to be made. Obviously COVID-19 has already exposed the weakness of our public health system during the Lockdown in Nagpur Region. The public health structure has stood facing the pandemic to have passed. At current public expenditure on health sector has been less than 1.5 per cent of our Gross Domestic Product (GDP), it should be raised to 3 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). At least extra 1.5 per cent of expenditures must be made to reinforce the public health system to meet constant counter of COVID-19 and also possible such challenge arising in the future. The requirements of hospitals, communal health centers, dispensaries expressly scarcity staff of doctors, nurses, paramedical workforce with appropriate pays must be sufficiently met. The efficient apparatus and fortification gears should be provided along with the provision of smallest medicines. The second candidate most deserving for the package is the education in public sector. Minimum of 2 per cent of GDP of the country must be added to the existing expenses made in this sector to move towards the ideal of 6 per cent, suggested by the Kothari Commission. Another priority area has to be revival of working situations in the country. The data indicates that poor working situations level in the country has jumped from 6.1 per cent of the workforce to more than 23 per cent. Most of the working situations loss has been in the unorganized sector of the economy. The victims of working situations loss in this sector need food and shelter immediately and working situations on normalization. The programmes like NREGA have to be folded and released in urban gatherings of the poor along with the rural areas. MSMEs have to be revived with financial support. The state government can play vivacious role in both the areas. The union government must act swiftly to save some large firms from bankruptcy. Their operations are critical for revival of MSMEs. The firms need not be given free package, but can be provided concessional loans. The same can be protracted to the farm sector as well. These measures have the capability to revive the economy in the COVID-19 phase during the Lockdown in Nagpur Region.

### **Conclusion :**

Above scenario of working situations of Private Employee's during the Lockdown in Nagpur Region. The private sector cannot provide a lead role as it itself is a candidate for support from the governments. But, it should not be permitted to appropriate the national resources of the country at the cost of communal citizens. The private sector, therefore, has to be controlled by the government in the interest of state, society, natural resources and the people. The revival package has to be calculated keeping in mind the loss of private feeding, loss of investment and threat insolvencies.

#### REFERENCES

- 1) Polanyi, Karl (1944) Great Transformation: The Political and Economic Origin of Our Time, reprinted by Bacon Press, Boston, 2001.
- 2) Varonfakis, Yanis (2020) "The EU's new coronavirus relief deal is gift to Europe's enemies", The Guardian, April, 11, London.
- 3) Sucha Singh Gill, Post-COVID-19 Economic Revival in India, AIC-EEPC, eds. 2020. COVID-19: Challenges for the Indian Economy - Trade and Foreign Policy Effects. ASEAN-India Centre (AIC) - Engineering Export Promotion Council of India (EEPC), New Delhi.
- 4) Provisional Data: At the time of the preparation of the report, data entry for states was still open for the year 2011-12. Henceforth, all instances of Provisional Data have been indicated with an asterisk (\*) within the text and footnotes.
- 5) Social audit refers to an audit of all processes and procedures under the Structure, including wage payments, Muster Rolls (see Chapter 7 for an explanation), etc. It normally involves a scrutiny of all documents and records of work done.
- 6) A household is defined as members of a family related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption, and normally residing together and sharing meals.
- 7) Person-day in the context of MGNREGA is defined as one day of work. In other words, one person-day of work entitles a worker to the MGNREGA notified wage as per the Schedule of Rates (SoRs).



## The Impact of COVID-19 on Family and Society in India

Mrs. Ranu Agrawal  
Assistant Professor  
Dhanwate National College, Nagpur



### Abstract:

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), a highly infectious disease, was first detected in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. The total (cumulative) number of confirmed infected people is 554286 till now across India (15 June 2020) and figures are increasing like anything. It has significantly affected the health, economy, and socio-economic fabric of the global society. It is a threat to human Society, both for risking human life resulting economic distress, and for its invisible emotional sprain. Families with dependent children are likely to be badly affected by the financial, emotional and physical implications of the pandemic and resultant lockdown. This is especially sensitive issue for families living in poverty. Families who were already living in poverty before the pandemic may now be in more miserable situation, whether because of the additional costs of having the whole family at home, all day, every day, or because of income problems cause by the loss of paid employment. There will also be families who are pushed into poverty as a result of the pandemic perhaps for the first time who will face new struggles that they may not have to handle situations like this previously. This study tried to focus on how COVID-19 has created challenge in front of Indian families and society.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, social, psychological, impact, family, society.

### Introduction:

Covid-19 is kind of virus which has been spread by touch, because of which law of social distancing has been commenced, although its necessary not to make victim of this dangerous virus but in the country like India its difficult to survive where millions of population belongs to poor class, poor in urban areas lives in congested settlements with low-quality services, which would considerably increase their risk of being infected by the contagion. In this kind of circumstances its difficult for them to follow social distancing.

Social distancing involves staying away from people to avoid the spreading and catching the virus. It is a new emerging terminology which means to avoid the crowd. This has forced people to work from home and avoid social gatherings and contacting even their near ones.

Man is a social animal, for them social relations and the social interactions are integral part of human civilization, but, due to the rapid pandemic spread of the virus and the increase of social distancing measures, this web of relationships is severely affecting. From the human existence, these social bonds and relations have become integral into way of life. So, if there is absence of such deep meaningful relations it leads to stressful states of anxiety both in body and in mind. Loneliness, anxiety drives, depression, panic states, mental disorders, health hazards, and many other issues impacting the life of the family and the society as a whole.

In our country the poor work largely in the agriculture and service sectors and are usually self-employed or informally employed, generally in micro and family enterprises i.e. who is surviving on agriculture and farming since decade. These employed in the informal service sector in urban areas are likely to bear the most severe initial impacts. In addition, many of the helpless non-poor, who are increasingly employed in the big economy, particularly in middle-income class, will also be at risk of slipping into poverty. In the immediate term, limited access to high-quality and affordable health services can have devastating impacts on the mental state of the family, while school closures can lead to a decline in food intake among children of poor families who are dependent on school feeding programs. In the long term, the impacts of lost months of schooling, early childhood interaction, health check-ups, and nutrition can be particularly high for children in poor families, adversely affecting their human capital development and earning potential.

There is an unexpected change in the world economic market and the share market has witnessed crashes day by day. Factories, Restaurants, Pubs, Markets, Flights, Shopping Complex, Super Market, Malls, Schools, Universities and Colleges etc. were shut down. Fear of corona virus has limited the movement of the individuals. People were avoiding or minimizing to even buy the daily essentials and these all were somewhere affecting the economy of the world as a whole.

#### **Review of Literature:**

The outbreak of Corona Virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) may be stressful for people. Fear and nervousness about a disease can be overwhelming and cause strong reactions in adults and children. Also in the absence of **limited savings and lack of access to insurance**, can force the poor to rely on coping strategies with potential long-lasting negative effects, like the sale of productive and valuable assets or diminished investments in human capital.

Although medical literature shows that children are minimally prone to (COVID-19), they are hit the hardest by psychosocial impact of this pandemic. Being quarantined in homes and institutions may impose greater psychological burden than the physical sufferings caused by the virus. School closure, lack of outdoor activity, unusual dietary and sleeping habits are likely to disrupt children's normal lifestyle and can possibly promote monotony, distress, impatience, irritation and varied neuropsychiatric manifestations. Incidences of domestic violence, child abuse, adulterated or misuse of

online contents are on the rise. Children of single parent and forefront workers (like doctors, nurses, police, sweepers etc.) suffer unique problems. The children from marginalized communities are particularly vulnerable to the infection and may suffer from widespread ill-consequences of this pandemic, such as child labor, child marriage, sexual exploitation and death etc.

Corona virus creating a bad impact on the social life of individuals as many of the school, colleges, universities, theaters, restaurants, cafe, etc. have been closed. Many festivals, religious and social ceremonies were unexpectedly cancelled or postponed. Even a conferences and major sporting events have been also cancelled or postponed.

Cases of hostility can be observed in housing societies regarding residents having recent travel history from other countries. Such residents responded adversely when requested by the fellow society neighbours to get themselves tested for COVID-19 or to get self-isolated. Instead, such individuals misunderstood, misbehaved and even reacted aggressively by getting into a fight with their neighbours. On the other hand, some citizens have not disclosed their history even to the government officials due to fear of being thrust out from their homes and societies. These kinds of cases have been observed in upper-middle-class societies.

Sometimes hostility has been also observed even against the Corona Warriors like Doctors, Nurses, Health professionals, Police, and such other people residing in the housing societies or neighbourhood. Several cases of these warriors who are the vanguard of this battle against COVID are being ignored by others for fear of being infected. Instead of showing respect and gratitude towards them, they and their families are treated in a bad manner and not supported by the society members in the wake of this undue fear in their minds. Many doctors and health workers have been asked to vacate their homes by landlords as they believe their stay may make them more at risk of COVID-19.

It has also been widely observed that most of the doctors who run their private clinics are not permitted to open them by the residents of private societies and apartments. There are many instances of attack on doctors and police have also been reported. Even misconduct and harassment of doctors and health workers have been reported. Medical associations have requested support from the government for the safety and security of their members. It is really irony that those who are our lifesavers are facing the threat of their lives.

In lower class or slum areas, as similar mentality is seen, only the problem is different. Let us take an example of getting grocery on ration or free food packets. During distribution of food and essential items to the needy or poor, people were seen fighting amongst themselves in the race to get there first and even to the extent of snatching it from others. Sometimes the members engaged in NGO's and social organizations were also been abused and hackled during community service.

Another aspect is that of panic buying, which has been largely observed in our country during lockdown period. Everyone tries to procure as much as they can, with least botheration or concern about their neighbours. Stocking of grocery and other

essential items by people, without considering the resultant shortage problem which may affect other people in the society shows the unreceptive problem of people. This creates jealousy and disharmony among people, which ultimately leads to weakening bond between the neighbours. Though it seems to be temporary but its implications are long lasting.

The pandemic is disrupting many activities in agriculture and supply chains. The non-availability of migrant labour is interrupting some harvesting activities. There are disruptions in supply chain because of transportation problems and other issues. Prices have declined for wheat, vegetables, cotton and other crops. Yet the consumers are paying more for such essential farming goods. To maintain the social distancing, the hotels, restaurants, sweet shops, local tea vendors are closed and it has direct effect on consumption of milk. Meanwhile poultry farmers have been badly hit due to misinformation spread on social media that the chicken is a carrier of COVID-19.

The village economy is essentially dependent on the agriculture and allied activities. Lockdown has severely hit on agro-economy of the state of Maharashtra as well other state of the country. The help from the government is declared but it is still awaited by the farmers and villagers.

The farmers in Maharashtra have sizable income source from vegetable crop and during summer, the farmers get good income from this. The Vegetable markets in the cities have been decentralized and this has direct effect on the delivery system from the farm to the citymarkets.

#### **Research Methodology:**

##### **Objectives of the study:**

- 1) To study the impact of covid-19 on society and global environment.
- 2) To study the impact of covid-19 pandemic on families living in poverty.
- 3) To analyze how families adjust to the covid-19 pandemic in order to understand the impact.

The type of research used in this current study is Quantitative and analytical research design. Cloud published data from the cloud source was taken for the purpose of the study. The data was taken for a period of three months up to 15<sup>th</sup> June 2020. Frequency analysis tool has been used for data analysis and interpretation has been done according to data analyzed.

##### **Hypotheses of the Study**

- Indian Society and families are significantly affected by Covid-19 pandemic.

##### **Data Analysis and Interpretation**

**Table Showing Gender of the Patients**

Gender of the Patients	Frequency	Percent
Male	416823	75.2
Female	137463	24.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>554286</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It is observed from the above table that 75.2 per cent of patients affected by the COVID-19 are male and the remaining are female.

**Table Showing Current status of Patients**

Current Status of the patients	Frequency	Percent
Active	212824	39
Recovered	324912	58
Deceased	16550	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>554286</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It is identified from the above table that out of 5,54,286 patients of Covid-19, 58 percent of them recovered and 39 percent active and 2 percent were deceased. Though the percentage of recovery is 58 percent but the impact of this disease is very high on the society. Because of which people are getting more stressed and it will might be reason of other health problem.

There has been about 25 per cent decline in total GDP with the industrial sector (especially MSMEs) highly disrupted and down by 54 percent. Without any stimulus the economy might have decreased by 12.4 percent. Estimates of job loss showed that 80 per cent jobs were affected in urban economy, most of which were self-employed, 54 per cent jobs were affected in rural economy, most of which were casual.

**Table Showing Age of the Patients**

Age of the Patients	Frequency	Percent
Below 10	16074	2.9
10-20	31594	5.7
20-30	153538	27.7
30-40	113074	20.4
40-50	81480	14.7
50-60	70949	12.8
60-70	67623	12.2
70-80	13303	2.4
80-100	6651	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>554286</b>	<b>100.0</b>

One could find from the above table that 27.7 percent of patients of the age group between 20-30 were highly affected across the various age group of patients of COVID-19. On the other hand, there were only 1.2 percent of patients of the age group between 80-100 were least affected by the COVID-19.

**Conclusion:**

Pandemic of Corona virus is severely impacting the life of the persons on the whole. Everyone in the world is facing the severe consequences of this disease in different ways. Many countries have declared complete lockdowns and emergency. The Schools,

Colleges, Universities, Salons, Market, Mall, Shopping Complex etc. are shut down by the Governments. It has created an environment of fear, nervousness and stress among the developed and developing societies. WHO and all the member nations have issued advisories associated to the impact of the Novel Corona Virus. But this disease due to its extreme separation and lockdown measures creates several other issues including social anxiety, panic states due to insecurity, economic recessions and extreme mental stress. To control this virus, coordinated efforts are required and people need to make uncomfortable yet necessary changes in their daily routine in according to the advisories and suggestions by the Government and WHO. This will provide more opportunities for the medical staff to get involved effectively with the limited resources at their disposal and buy significant time to place additional resources for controlled management of this novel Pandemic.

#### REFERENCES

- 1) <https://www.sakaltimes.com/opinion/social-impact-covid-19-india-49313>
- 2) [https://www.statista.com/topics/6135/coronavirus-covid-19-outbreak-in-india/#dossierSummary\\_\\_chapter2](https://www.statista.com/topics/6135/coronavirus-covid-19-outbreak-in-india/#dossierSummary__chapter2)
- 3) <https://m.economictimes.com/jobs/job-loss-most-severe-immediate-impact-of-covid-19-survey/articleshow/76323649.cms>
- 4) <https://swarajyamag.com/economy/covid-19-lockdown-impact-estimating-the-job-losses-in-indias-informal-economy>
- 5) <https://indianexpress.com/article>
- 6) <http://www.rotary.org/>



## Challenges in Indian Education Sector Post Covid-19

**Prof. Dr. Rekha Gulhane**

Associate Professor

Department of Commerce

Shree Niketan College, Nagpur

---

### Abstract:

Most governments around the world have temporarily closed educational institutions in an attempt to contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. Some 1.5 billion students and youth across the planet are affected by school, colleges and university closures. These nationwide closures are impacting over 82% of the world's student population. India have implemented lockdown impacting every learner. Indian Government is making effort to mitigate the immediate impact of school and college closures, particularly for more vulnerable and disadvantaged communities and to facilitate the continuity of education through online learning.

In the past few months, we have gone from Classroom to Zoom. From pedagogy to 'panicgogy'. Most students outside the metro-based middle class have limited computer access, Wi-Fi, electricity outage and synchronous virtual classes are very stressful for teachers not used to working with technology. However, since there are not many options for the time being, educators are trying best to adjust and adapt to the new normal.

The present study aims at throwing light on the various challenges being introduced by the COVID – 19 and its repercussion on the Indian education system.

**Keywords:** Challenges, COVID19, Learning Tools.

### Introduction:

In India, Central government as well as State Governments has announced the lockdown in March Third week which closed the schools and colleges for indefinite time so as to contain the spread of the novel corona virus. Now, around 03 months are over and still no hope of opening them. Novel Corona Virus has given a challenge to the education sector in which the crucial final examinations of the school board, undergraduate examinations and post-graduation examinations were supposed to take place. Apart from these, admissions to the pre-primary sections, entrance examinations for different institutes and universities as well as various competitive examinations were to be held during these last three months. In the last 03 months, a solution the problem of corona virus has not been found and the spread is happening wide and large, hence the non-opening of the schools and colleges as well as universities has wider impact on the continuous learning of around hundred million students in India. The situation also has a negative influence on the economic front.

The worst effect of the corona virus lockdown was seen on the teaching learning process as it was stopped completely. Only a handful of private schools could adopt online teaching methods, whereas the other private schools and government aided schools could not continue with the online teaching process as they were not having adequate facilities for the conduct of the online classes. They were lacking the basic tools of ICT. Specifically with the government aided schools in which the students were given the mid-day meals also has to face starvation due to non-supply of the food through schools. Because of this, the students are undergoing stress and medical issues during the lockdown.

Worldwide, almost every government has followed the lockdown post novel corona virus and closed schools and colleges so as to control the COVID-19 pandemic. All the countries are trying hard that the lockdown should not have an adverse effect on the society in which poor and weak students includes. Governments are enabling continuous education to all the under privileged students through online mode of teaching.

The COVID-19 also had considerably disturbed the higher education sector, which is an important factor for the growth of country's economy. Students from India had taken admissions in foreign universities in China, US, Germany, France and UK which are badly affected by COVID - 19. These countries are now not allowing to leave their country and couldn't return to India due to travel ban. If the same picture continues in the future, then it is expected that the Indian students travelling abroad for higher education will decline consistently.

The bigger concern, however, on everybody's mind is the effect of the disease on the employment rate. The currently placed students in organisations are not sure about the offers given by the corporates. Recent survey estimated unemployment to rise by 8% in mid-March to around 25% in early May.

The pandemic has changed the traditional blackboard teaching model to the ICT enabled tools. The disturbance caused by the pandemic has forced stakeholders in education sector to give a second thought on maintain the balance between the delivery and the engagement of the students.

#### **Effect of Corona Pandemic On Indian Education System:**

- 1) Interrupted learning: Schooling provides essential learning and when schools close, children and youth are deprived of opportunities for growth and development.
- 2) Poor nutrition: Many children and youth rely on free or discounted meals provided at schools for food and healthy nutrition. When schools close, nutrition is compromised.
- 3) Confusion and stress for teachers: When schools close, especially unexpectedly and for unknown durations, teachers are often unsure of their obligations and how to maintain connections with students to support learning.

- 4) Parents unprepared for distance and home schooling: When schools close, parents are often asked to facilitate the learning of children at home and can struggle to perform this task. This is especially true for parents with limited education and resources.
- 5) Gaps in childcare: In the absence of alternative options, working parents often leave children alone when schools close and this can lead to risky behaviors, including increased influence of peer pressure and substance abuse.
- 6) High economic costs: Working parents are more likely to miss work when schools close in order to take care of their children, which effects the income and decrease the outcome.
- 7) Unintended strain on health-care systems: Health-care workers with children cannot easily attend work because of childcare obligations that result from school closures.
- 8) Increased pressure on schools and school systems that remain open: Localized school closures place burdens on schools as governments and parents alike redirect children to schools that remain open.
- 9) Rise in dropout rates: It is a challenge to ensure children and youth return and stay in school when schools reopen after closures.
- 10) Increased exposure to violence and exploitation: When schools shut down, early marriages increase, more children are recruited into militias, sexual exploitation of girls and young women rises, teenage pregnancies become more common, and child labour grows.
- 11) Social isolation: Schools are hubs of social activity and human interaction. Since the schools are now closed, students can't have contact with each other which is necessary for their learning and growth.

"A school is not paradise. But school is a place where paradise can be created". In the last three months, we have moved from Classroom to Google Classroom. From pedagogy to 'panicgogy'. In the process, however, much has also changed.

As we move forward, we will speak of factual and actual, in the evolving setup. Right now, very few choices are there, teaching fraternity is working to deliver the regular education.

Following can be the major **challenges** before educationists:

**1) Fewer kids will go back to school when schools re-open:** An overwhelming number of parents are asking the inevitable question, 'Why should my little child go outside first'. India is going to be no different. And of course, with so many livelihoods lost, many poor parents may not be able to in any case afford sending their wards back to school for a long long time.

**2) Students will restrain from going out from native place for study:** The current scenario does not allow the parents to send their children to study far away from their

native place as in many cases the students were struck at their places who has gone for studying need to get government support for their rescue.

**3) Students won't prefer foreign education:** In current situation, most of the education institutes and universities worldwide are closed and even stopped their faculty as well as student exchange facilities. They have either opted for the online teaching mode or totally stopped the teaching process. In near future, students studying at foreign universities will see steep decline which may include problems related to visas too.

**4) Institutes will follow extended hours:** The norms given by the COVID 19 such as social distancing, personal hygiene and use of mask will result in few students in a class. Hence, schools and colleges have to adhere to the norms given by the different government agencies. For this, they have to extend their working hours by way of keeping classes in shifts so as to accommodate the total number of students in the institute.

**5) Technology enabled Teaching:** Technology is the new normal atleast for the teaching sector. Zoom has emerged as the biggest player for arranging the meetings in educational institutes. Also, Zoom deployment in itself isn't going to equal learning. There will be need to do more. Some of the educational institutes are using three dimensional technology for teaching specific subjects.

**6) Future bags will not be heavy:** The school bags which are predominantly heavier keeping in view the age and weight of the child, might see decline in the weight. Technology can be boon for children as they need to carry lesser books as compared to their usual number of books which will not be required.

**7) Blended learning & personalized education:** There will be, going forward, a great opportunity to develop new forms of blended education. Before the corona crisis, blended learning was in demand and the pandemic has given a chance to the educationists to implement the forms of blended learning so as to optimise the teaching learning process, also to reskill the digital economy. Advanced pupils may be more fascinated in minute detailing rather than the information and assistance being imparted through the blended learning mode. The future will see huge surge in the acceptability of the courses which are specifically related to the job and which includes Artificial Intelligence, Cloud Computing, Visual Recording, Voice deployment and more. We will be able to have relevant and noteworthy drive to pragmatic or first-hand experience.

**8) MOOC:** MOOC – massive open online courses – allow teachers and students in distant location to provide them with the latest knowledge. Tutoring applications will be modified, with their lesson structures relying upon the execution of a one of a kind user profile.

#### **Conclusion:**

Whatever we have discussed earlier, Will all this happen in education? My guess is perhaps not all of it. Not perhaps in India. One can continue to discuss trends. Even drawing by hand. Digital teaching may kill books.

Many things will change in the field of education and learning, in the weeks, months and years to come. One thing is for sure that it is next to impossible to go back to the normal in coming weeks. Corona is now behind us. We need to modify the existing curriculum, we need to re-think contact hours; we will have to re-visit the notion of everyone having to do the same thing and of course we will have to re-examine assignments that invite cheating.

Change is desirable; change is inevitable. Change in fact has been forced upon us. It is upto us how we see this as an opportunity to change or as a hindrance for future.

#### REFERENCES

- 1) [https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/small-biz/startups/newsbuzz/covid-19-fallout-online-classes-elude-many-due-to-lack-of-laptops-tablets/articleshow/75042060.cms? from=mdr](https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/small-biz/startups/newsbuzz/covid-19-fallout-online-classes-elude-many-due-to-lack-of-laptops-tablets/articleshow/75042060.cms?from=mdr)
- 2) Gettleman, Jeffrey; Schultz, Kai (24 March 2020). "Modi Orders 3-Week Total Lockdown for All 1.3 Billion Indians". The New York Times. ISSN 0362-4331
- 3) <https://scroll.in/article/960939/indian-education-cant-go-online-only-8-of-homes-with-school-children-have-computer-with-net-link>[Indian education can't go online – only 8% of homes with young members have a computer with net link]
- 4) [https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/tech/internet/covid-19-indian-internet-infra-not-prepared-for-shift-to-online-teaching-learning-says-qs-report/articleshow/ 75269679. cms? utm\\_source =contentofinterest&utm\\_ medium= text&utm\\_campaign=cppst](https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/tech/internet/covid-19-indian-internet-infra-not-prepared-for-shift-to-online-teaching-learning-says-qs-report/articleshow/75269679.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst)
- 5) <https://www.scribd.com/document/464207836/SM-Assignment>
- 6) <http://www.foresightfordevelopment.org/featured/education-post-covid-19>
- 7) <https://www.abpeducation.com/news/mitigating-the-psychological-impact-of-covid-19-on-learners-digital-for-resilience-1.1158068>
- 8) <https://www.linkedin.com/company/almusnetprivatelimited>
- 9) <https://www.dailyexcelsior.com/scenario-of-education-system-post-covid-19>
- 10) <https://www.magzter.com/news/860/2343/062020/fe53p>
- 11) <https://government.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/education/covid-19-pandemic-impact-and-strategies-for-education-sector-in-india/75173099>
- 12) <https://thekashmirimages.com/2020/07/04/covid-19-and-strategies-for-education-sector>
- 13) <https://en.unesco.org/news/building-resilient-education-systems-future>
- 14) <https://en.unesco.org/covid19/educationresponse>
- 15) <https://www.linkedin.com/school/school-serv-india-solutions-private-limited>
- 16) <https://www.osgu.ac.in/uncategorized/covid-19-impact-on-education-sector-in-india>



## Impact of COVID-19 on Higher Education Loan in India

Swarda M. Gulhane

Research Scholar

Smt. L. R. T. College of Commerce,  
Akola

---

### Abstract:

Covid 19 Pandemic has badly affected both secured education loan , and unsecured education loan process in India. The pandemic has fundamentally upset the advanced education area too, which is a basic determinant of a nation's monetary future. Countless Indian understudies — second just to China — take a crack at colleges abroad, particularly in nations most exceedingly terrible influenced by the pandemic, the US, UK, Australia and China. Numerous such understudies have now been banished from leaving these nations. On the off chance that the circumstance continues, over the long haul, a decrease in the interest for worldwide advanced education is normal. The economically weaker section of the society , the potential loan seeker will definitely be benefited if the proper and the wide spread of the information be done by the banks about the new changed guidelines , new rules application for the education loans during and after the pandemic. The loan disbursement system, the criteria of loan giving all the rules and regulations will be known very well to the potential students and the society pro pandemic. Though there are number of relaxation given to students for there education loan like fluctions in repayment options, fluctions in disbursement process , decrease Rate of Interest still due to this pendemic situation the new education loan seeker or who wants the loan the number decreases. The number decreases due to an economic fall down of the country, the country's GDP has gone down , the rate of unemployment has gone down because of the economic losses country is facing , the avaiability of new jobs has gone down, so due to this financial drop down the new loan seeker number has gone down . As due to the lockdowns there is a situation of unemployment increament in the country "Impact of Covid 19 on Higher Education Loan in India" By Swarda M Gulhane Email : swardamguls@gmail.com Phone no: 9405226519 so the students now are in the financial crises and the also on the burden of to repayment of the loan amount Now there is financial pressure when it comes to repaying of the education loan back, now the students have to access there current and near future financial situation from job and income point of view.

### Introduction:

At some point in the second seven day stretch of March, state governments the nation over started closing down schools and universities incidentally as a measure to contain the spread of the novel corona virus. It's near a month and there is no sureness when

they will revive. This is a significant time for the instruction part—load up assessments, nursery school affirmations, entrance trial of different colleges and serious assessments, among others, are totally held during this period. As the days pass by with no quick answer for stop the flare-up of Covid-19, school and college terminations won't just have a transient effect on the progression of learning for in excess of 285 million youthful students in India yet in addition induce extensive monetary and cultural results.

The pandemic has fundamentally upset the advanced education area too, which is a basic determinant of a nation's monetary future. Countless Indian understudies—second just to China—take a crack at colleges abroad, particularly in nations most exceedingly terrible influenced by the pandemic, the US, UK, Australia and China. Numerous such understudies have now been banished from leaving these nations. On the off chance that the circumstance continues, over the long haul, a decrease in the interest for worldwide advanced education is normal.

The greater concern, in any case, at the forefront of everyone's thoughts is the impact of the infection on the business rate. Ongoing alumni in India are dreading withdrawal of propositions for employment from corporate as a result of the present circumstance. The Center for Monitoring Indian Economy's evaluations on joblessness shot up from 8.4% in mid-March to 23% toward the beginning of April and the urban joblessness rate to 30.9%.

Obviously, the pandemic has changed the hundreds of years old, chalk-talk training model to one driven by innovation. This disturbance in the conveyance of instruction is pushing policymakers to make sense of how to drive commitment at scale while guaranteeing comprehensive e-learning arrangements and handling the computerized separate.

With the COVID-19 pandemic prompting lower GDP development for FY2021, the danger of a sharp fall in advance development is getting more grounded. In addition, there is a dread that the banks and NBFCs may consider a to be in NPAs as COVID-19 has hit organizations firmly as a few little and medium-scale businesses are on the cusp of crumbling.

"Advance development request is probably going to be driven by negative results, for example, declining working capital cycles, bans or rebuilding or more slow pre-installments," said Oza of Kotak Securities.

#### **Objectives of research:**

- To study the impact on the education loan process due to the pandemic Covid 19.
- To study the changes in the loan disbursement process in both public and private sector bank due to covid 19.
- To study the repayment options if the student have already taken the loans.

### **Hypotheses of Research:**

- 1) The economically weaker section of the society , the potential loan seeker will definitely be benefited if the proper and the wide spread of the information be done by the banks about the new changed guidelines , new rules application for the education loans during and after the pandemic.
- 2) The loan disbursement system , the criteria of loan giving all the rules and regulations will be known very well to the potential students and the society pro pandemic.

### **Problems due to Covid 19:**

Though there are number of relaxation given to students for there education loan like flucations in repayment options, fluctions in disbursement process , decrease Rate of Interest still due to this pendemic situation the new education loan seeker or who wants the loan the number decreases .

The number decreases due to an economic fall down of the country , the country's GDP has gone down , the rate of unemployment has gone down because of the economic losses country is facing , the avaibility of new jobs has gone down, so due to this financial drop down the new loan seeker number has gone down .

After covid 19 the situation of the education loan has changed completely. Now there is financial pressure when it comes to repaying of the education loan back, now the students have to access there current and near future financial situation from job and income point of view.

The government has given the relaxation period of 3 months due to this mega crisis to repay the installments the interest need to be paid on them which eventually creates the burden on the students itself.

### **Resent trend of education loan due to Covid 19:**

Covid 19 Pandemic has badly affected both secured education loan and unsecured education loan process in India.

As per the normal rules of the bank if any student apply for the education loan and pay the processing fees, the students have to take the disbursement within 180 days, otherwise the loan get cancelled and if any student want to take the disburse amount next year the student have to repay the processing fees again .

But due to this pandemic the public banks have now extended the validity for next year without paying the processing fees. And for the private sector bank the student have to pay the 50% of the processing fees if they have to collect the disburst amount next year.

To handle the circumstance, borrowers relying upon their money related status could investigate alternatives like a ban, rescheduling of residency, and so forth. Specialists state connecting with the family for help permits one to manage this weight in a greatly improved manner.

For understudies who are right now considering and have taken training credits, they simply need to support the straightforward intrigue and not the full EMI every month. As this sum is essentially lower than the full EMI in this manner, it probably won't be a major test.

In the event that the candidate or understudies are thinking that its hard to support even the intrigue, they can benefit the ban offered by most moneylenders, or solicitation the loan specialists to expand the ban.

**Summery:**

Covid 19 Pandemic has badly affected both secured education loan ,and unsecured education loan process in India. Though there are number of relaxation given to students for there education loan like flucations in repayment options, fluctions in disbursement process, decrease Rate of Interest still due to this pendemic situation the new education loan seeker or who wants the loan the number decreased.

Some changes has been made in the disbursement process in both private and public sectors as But due to this pandemic the public banks have now extended the validity for next year without paying the processing fees. And for the private sector bank the student have to pay the 50% of the processing fees if they have to collect the disburse amount next year.

As due to the lockdowns there is a situation of unemployment increament in the country so the students now are in the financial crises and the also on the burden of to repayment of the loan amount Now there is financial pressure when it comes to repaying of the education loan back, now the students have to access there current and near future financial situation from job and income point of view.

**REFERENCES**

- 1) RBI REPORT publish 2020
- 2) Annual report of Bank of India
- 3) "Covid 19 crises Education Loan Extention and Update in India "video on youtube
- 4) Impact of corona virus on Education Loan video on youtube
- 5) Covid 19 crises, Education Loan Extention in India from We Make Scholars publish on 24 april 2020
- 6) Education Loan tips to sail through this economic slowdown from Financial Express publish on 21 april 2020
- 7) Covid 19 Pendemic to impact study abroad plans of over 48 Indian Students Econamics times news publish on 13 may 2020



## E – Learning in Post COVID-19 Pandemic in India

**Dr. Vaishali Fating**

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce  
H.B.T. College, Nagpur.



### **Abstract:**

The outbreak of corona virus disease (COVID-19) has been impacting millions of people and threatening life across the world. Government of India is taking all necessary steps to insure that we are prepared well to face the challenge of COVID-19. One of the biggest casualties of the Covid-19 pandemic and the resultant lockdown has been institutionalized education. Colleges have been shut to prevent the spread of the virus and this has given way to online classrooms, a very new concept in India.

The objective of the present study is to show the significance role of e-learning in COVID -19. It is commendable how easily some educational institutions have moved to virtual classrooms, all thanks to tools such as Facebook Live, YouTube Live, Zoom, Google Meet, Cisco Webex and Microsoft Teams.

ICT has been playing a great role during the present crisis. E-learning tools have been helping the students to study at home. The present study has reviewed the concept of e-learning, e-learning tools and the role of ICT in teaching and learning.

**Keywords: E-learning, COVID-19, ICT Tools.**

### **Introduction:**

Education sector has been the biggest sufferer of the present COVID – 19 pandemic and the subsequent lockdown enforced throughout the country. Across the country, all the Schools and colleges had closed their gates for students to avert the virus and opportunity has been provided to educationists paving a path to the online classrooms, a novel model in India also for the most sophisticated schools and colleges.

It was seen that most of the educational establishments has easily shifted to online classes which is admirable, courtesy to online tools such as Facebook Live, YouTube Live, Zoom, Google Meet, Cisco Webex and Microsoft Teams. Few of the educational institutes are still struggling to change from the traditional approach of teaching to the online mode. There are teachers putting extra effort to engage students in classes by revamping timetables, shifting discussions online, taking feedback from parents and monitoring students constantly. It was seen that some of the educational organizations were not able to cope up with the advancements and just to merely fulfilling the requirements were using the other social media applications like the Whatsapp for

getting associated with their students. Certain schools are using even the YouTube videos to show videos to students and make them attractive so as to keep them engaged. Apart from these, few educational establishments were neither in the aforesaid category and not taken any action whatsoever to change from the traditional method of teaching to the online classrooms. They have typically failed in the process of alteration. They have not put any extra efforts to handle the COVID-19 pandemic situation.

#### **Parents Perspective:**

Vaishali Patil, a banker and a parent of a child studying in primary section, living in Nagpur says, "Online mode of classes is honestly a new notion and my son was very much eager initially to be part of it. The online classes on Google Classrooms are going effortlessly and efficiently. Some problems are there in online classes, as they do not have any mode wherein students can send their solved assignments so as to get evaluated by their teachers. Students are required to write the assignments, take a picture of it and email, which gets tough for the child as well as the teacher. Else, the school has shifted to online classes very smartly and classes are encouraging for the students"

Swati Joshi, a HR professional mother of a 12 year-old living in Amravati, has a very different story to share. "Online Classes idea is non-sense," she firmly said. School teachers regularly send pictures or images of assignment or other material, which are most of the time unreadable and we have to spare time from our busy schedule to take the note. Nowadays, where working couples are seen very often, it is next to impossible for the parents to justify their parenthood and complete the work given to the students by the school teachers," she clarified, how the school has taken no efforts in getting associated with the students. "My daughter isn't learning anything."

Ravi Satpute, a Nagpur based entrepreneur, also has similar story which shows the hindrances seen in the conduction of online classes for his son. "School teachers take online classes and send everyday different homework, for which we have to make hardcopy of it, get it done by the child as they are unable to do it on their own and lastly send a picture of the completed work to the class teachers through social media platforms. I think only for namesake, the class teachers are hurrying up and teaching very shortly and giving maximum homework for the students to do on their own. Their focus is on the completion of the courseware than the learning by the students."

#### **The Right Platform:**

Some Institutions are using video conferencing platforms like Zoom and Google Classroom to conduct classes. Some others have moved classes to Microsoft Teams. Most of the teachers feel that the online medium of teaching is very much supportive in online classes so as to make them more attractive and appealing as compared to the traditional whiteboard teaching.

"Considering that there is a generation heavily dependent on gadgets, getting them to use the devices is not an issue. To ensure that the students use the electronic devices wisely, which doesn't make them entrenched, needs a detailed organization of the activities

from the teacher's end as well as the parent's end," says Roshan Kapate, an English teacher at a renowned school in Nagpur.

### **How to use Zoom?**

Online classes are not easy to conduct for each and every educational establishment since it is difficult to prepare the content and deliver it to the students. In traditional mode of learning, the students' reply can be recognized easily, whereas in Zoom, it is difficult to understand the response of the students and also the physical interaction takes an edge over the online mode of the classes. In online classes, it is the job of the teacher that the classes be collaborative by applying the different techniques and make the students speak wisely during the online classes. Students can be asked questions on specific things at regular intervals, but most of them do answer but there are few who do not even respond.

Class Teachers are facing the problem of teaching in online classes. They are not getting acquainted with the technology and are not feeling comfortable with Zoom specifically. Teachers might find it hard to teach through Zoom, but it is a learning experience for them. Virtual presence of the students is not usually seen for the teachers, hence it becomes difficult to get shifted. Most of the schools and colleges have fixed the time table for the Zoom meeting, which usually was seen to be conducted on time.

Zoom is one of the most popular online platform to be used for virtual classes. Of late, Zoom has been under scrutiny over several security issues and due to which some schools and colleges are moving away from the platform.

### **Advantages of Online Classrooms for Teachers:**

- 1) Students are actually more responsive and active in online classrooms, compared to when they are in physical ones.
- 2) Allows innovative methods of teaching with the help of technology and online tools
- 3) Allows reaching out to a large number of students across geographies
- 4) Especially useful for distance learning

### **Disadvantages of Online Classrooms for Teachers:**

- 1) Teachers do find the absence of a blackboard, which gives more clarity
- 2) It's difficult to monitor actual writing in a virtual mode
- 3) They do not have a suitable device at home or lack a good internet connection.
- 4) Prolonged online sessions can be overwhelming and may lead to problems related to vision, body posture and sleep disorder
- 5) Online teaching takes time and practice
- 6) There is little consensus on how students can be evaluated in a fair manner
- 7) Inability to have a face-to-face connect with students and facilitate free conversations, discussions, and mentoring
- 8) Inability to reach all students because of technological limitations

**Advantages of Online education for students:**

- 1) The ability to learn using different online tools and methods
- 2) No disruption in learning because of the pandemic
- 3) Listening to recorded and live conversations and working at their own speed

**Disadvantages of Online education for students:**

- 1) Lack of free flowing conversations, debates, and discussions
- 2) Technological difficulties related to weak devices or access to the internet
- 3) Getting used to learning and being evaluated online
- 4) Studying while living at home, with family and other distractions

**Handling the New Normal:**

Almost every school and college is preparing the schedule of the online classes keeping in view the curriculum as well as the importance of the subject. The way the normal education happens to deliver has to copy in the online mode of classes with respect to all the activities related to giving assignment to the students and other work for which students need not have a struggle to cope up.

Schools and colleges are taking efforts to sensitize the parents regarding the online classes by way of sending the SMS, taking parent's meeting, also by monitoring the online classes by senior teacher as a moderator so as to give his opinion on the conduction of the online classes. But there is no denying that for now this is e-learning experience is for all.

Many students are in a dilemma regarding their exam results, summer placements and internships, they are not sure about the future as the educational institutes are not in a position to provide answer to their queries.

The experts from the education sector are of the opinion that the students and the teachers need to be given training for the conduction and evaluation of the online classes. Some experts think that the online learning platforms need to be evaluated on different parameters with respect to the student learning and not to prefer the online applications which should be taken care by each and every faculty.

**Conclusion:**

The online classes are speeding up but the deprived class and the students from far flung areas where the internet connection is a day dream are the underprivileged. Hence it is the responsibility of the government as well as private players to provide services in these areas.

According to a survey, India will have more than twice the total number of the students currently pursuing education from different universities and educational institutes in the coming decade, but out of this very less institutes have the capacity to contain this surge of students in the future. Online education could be a logical solution to accommodate this problem.

Indian Government now have allowed universities to provide online degrees in line with their foreign bodies. Even the institutes are permitted to undertake every course online through the various platforms.

COVID – 19 has disturbed the learning process of the students, engaging almost all the mediums of online to cater to the huge student mass. In near future, it can be seen that the online mode of education will remain, but we need to be having better facilities and tools to have smooth conduction of the virtual classes.

#### REFERENCES

- 1) <https://indianexpress.com/article/technology/tech-news-technology/online-classes-why-teaching-learning-remotely-learning-experience-6367765/> 6.6.2020
- 2) <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/04/coronavirus-education-global-covid19-online-digital-learning/> 6.6.2020
- 3) <https://www.livemint.com/companies/news/covid-19-impact-online-learning-companies-see-spike-in-number-of-students-11584724448197.html>
- 4) Raj, Utsav, Indian Education System in Fight against COVID-19 Pandemic. (May 10, 2020). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3597340> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3597340>
- 5) <https://www.wemedia.co.in/article/wm/6213ba95cfe74ff3b473331b1a0cb56c>
- 6) <https://sharingknowledge.world.edu/covid-19-effects-on-online-sarkari-examination>
- 7) [https://www.business-standard.com/article/education/education-in-the-time-of-covid-19-how-institutions-and-students-are-coping-120043001575\\_1.html](https://www.business-standard.com/article/education/education-in-the-time-of-covid-19-how-institutions-and-students-are-coping-120043001575_1.html)
- 8) <https://www.investindia.gov.in/team-india-blogs/how-covid-19-impacting-online-education>
- 9) [https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=3597340](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3597340)



## Impact of COVID-19 on the Indian Economy

Dr. (Mrs.) Vandana Kawadkar

*Assistant Professor*

Lady Amritbai Daga College For Women of Arts, Commerce & Science  
and Smt. Ratnadevi Purohit College of Home Science Technology  
Shankar Nagar, North Ambazari Road, Nagpur



### Abstract:

Covid-19 pandemic is an unforeseen blow to the Indian economy. As the consequences of the lockdown, rise in unemployment, stress on the supply chain, reduced consumer activity, etc. can be experienced now more than ever. The Government of India has announced a variety of measures to tackle the situation, from food security and extra funds for healthcare to sector-related incentives and tax deadline extensions. The ongoing national level lockdown, global economic decline and related disruption in some major sectors, the economy is likely to face a projected period of slackening. This paper presents more focus on the state of the Indian economy in the Covid-19 period, assess the potential impact of the shock on various sectors like manufacturing, financial services, banking, infrastructure, real estate, and services and put forward a set of policy recommendations for specific sectors.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, Indian Economy, Lockdown, Corona Pandemic.

Globally coronavirus has created a very unsafe and unpredictable environment for people. It has worldwide reached thus, has been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO). This has stopped many of economic activities due to contagious disease and has not cured till date to fight with corona. It has raised consequences on the economics on the globe including India. It threatens the crisis of the recession in many parts of the world. In Indian market sectors, most of the imports are from China, essentially in the pharmaceutical and manufacturing industry.

As per the International Monetary Fund, the pandemic affects the Indian economy and India's real GDP growth reduced to its lowest in over six years in the third quarter of the year 2019-20. The outbreak of the COVID-19 posed fresh challenges. Steps taken to contain its spread, such as the nationwide lockdown have brought economic activity to a near-standstill, with impacts on both consumption and investment. While Indian businesses, excluding some sectors, might be able to take preventable measures from the global supply chain disruptions caused by relatively lower reliance on intermediate imported services and goods. Their exports to COVID-19 infected nations could take a hit. The main contributors to GDP (private consumption, investment and external trade) none the less are affected.

In India, the economic impact caused by COVID-19 is significantly disruptive. The Ministry of Statistics stated that India's growth in the fourth quarter of the year 2020 declined to 3.1 percent. The Chief Economic Adviser to the Government of India said that this drop is mainly due to the coronavirus pandemic effect on the Indian economy. Moreover, India has been witnessing a pre-pandemic slackening. According to the World Bank, the ongoing pandemic has "magnified pre-existing risks to India's economic outlook".

Upon the revision of India's growth for Financial Year 2021 by the World Bank, the rating agencies had initially revised with the lowest figures India has seen in three decades after India's economic liberalization of the 1990s. However, the announcement of the economic package during mid-May, the estimates for India's GDP was downgraded to negative figures, forecasting the arrival of a deep recession. On the 26 May, Credit rating information services of India Ltd. (CRISIL) announced that this will be India's worst recession since independence. State Bank of India research estimates a contraction of over 40 percent in the GDP in the first quarter of Financial Year 2021.

As on 19 April 2020, the unemployment skyrocketed from 6.7 percent on 15 March 2020 to 26 percent within a month. Lockdown resulted in estimated 14 crore people losing their jobs while the other employees experienced salaries cut. Drop in the income for the first half of 2020 was recorded in more than 45 percent of households on a national scale, in comparison to 2019. Indian economy was expected to lose over Rs. 32,000 crores every day during the first twenty one days from the inception of complete lockdown. The projection shows a significant effect on approximately 53 percent of Indian businesses. Supply chains experienced the stress with the lockdown restrictions. The higher risk categories were the informal sectors and daily wage groups. A large number of farmers around the country who grow perishables also faced uncertainty.

Major companies in our country such as Larsen & Toubro, Bharat Forge, UltraTech Cement, Grasim Industries, Aditya Birla Group, BHEL and Tata Motors have temporarily suspended or significantly reduced operations. Fresh startups found the decline in their funding. Fast-moving consumer goods companies had to face reduction in operations, prioritizing essentials.

**Adversely affected Sectors:**

- Automobile sector will continue to face challenges on account of lack of demand, global recession and falling income levels.
- **Textile and Apparel** sector will get hit adversely due to disruption in labour supply, raw material unavailability, working capital constraints and restricted demand due to limited movement of people and purchasing ability.
- Tourism & Aviation is one sector which has the highest probability of going under without direct government intervention. People will majorly travel only when it is very essential instead of tourism and leisure purposes in coming year or years.

- Non-food retail chains and global shipping businesses will find these 12 month period very challenging.
- Building & construction businesses are generally leveraged and hence will face the dual challenges of high-interest payments and lack of sales.

### **Challenges & Solutions**

There is no doubt that the pandemic will have a crippling impact on the Indian economy. With reference to India, the discussion can mostly be bifurcated as

- India's economy, and
- Society.

The recovery of the underlying economy will be dull which will take about a couple of years to achieve normalcy across the sectors.

While the overall economy is bound to suffer through nationwide lockdown, sectors like gold-dependent companies, food retail and pharmaceutical companies to name a few will have immense growth in the post-COVID era.

Stock markets have a mind of their own, formed by the intelligence of the collective emotions of millions. They are often skewed and aren't the best indicators of the underlying economy. Stock markets will have a strong recovery by global liquidity which is virtually free (as interest rates tend to near zero). Availability of debt capital will be too little in India but availability in equity capital will rise over.

### **Covid-19's impact on society:**

During the pandemic, people will be using the digital medium as a means for connection and recreation. Events that require a massive gathering of people will take the next 12 months to resume.

While overcoming this pandemic demand regarding discretion will pick up amongst now prudent population. Thus, the retail industry in the world will be reaching new heights. The use of addictive substances like liquor and intoxicant will be more than ever.

The next 5 years will see the growth of virtual congregations like 3D/4D chat rooms and conference rooms. The largest chunk of media spending will shift digital platforms like Netflix, Amazon prime, hot star, news applications etc. causing the print media to cease to exist.

Businesses will experience an increase in productivity from reduced and much manageable staff. Remote work will see a slight upward trend. The pressure on local transportation infrastructure, for example, roads will be reduced by less traffic thus, less pollution and improved air quality.

### **Expectations from Government:**

The Indian government has announced a few measures to prevent total economic collapse. However, it isn't enough but works to relieve some of the pain instead of fully countering it.

- Loosen itself and spend money on infrastructure development - 'Rebuild India, Rejuvenate India'.
- Public sector financial institutions need to be further capitalized and nudged by the RBI to lend out low-ticket loans below one crore in the form of working capital to ensure that flow of money is brought back into the system.
- Banking sector needs to be nudged to pass on rate cuts induced by RBI to the borrowers.
- Personal tax cuts & tax holidays for 6-12 months can be adopted to revive consumption, which will help spur economic growth.

These measures may help alleviate the impact of COVID-19 on the Indian economy while sustaining growth.

#### **Conclusion:**

Trends will accelerate. Automation on sophisticated IT infrastructure will become the major investment against human resources. Job creation will be on a contractual basis than a full-time job. This sort of trend will be emerging in the local markets as well as the more developed markets. Work from home will be the new normal. Firms in some sectors will realize that work from home is as productive and efficient as working from the office. This change will help save infrastructure costs.

We have the opportunity to rethink everything. If done right, we may be able to fix issues like environmental damage, inequality, workspace issues etc.

We do not know how much time it will take to reach a good position but we should think for better tomorrow, should think positive.

COVID-19 taught a lesson to us so we should be prepared for tomorrow, save money, build immunity.

#### **REFERENCES**

- 1) CII (2020). COVID-19 Impact on Industry and Economy, 24th March 2020. <https://www.mycii.in/Km Resource Application/65567. COVID19 PMO note 20 Mar 2020 002. pdf>
- 2) CRISIL (2020). The COVID-19 fall out quantifying first-cut impact of the pandemic. 19<sup>th</sup> March 2020. <https://www.crisil.com/en/home/our-analysis/views-and-commentaries/2020/03/the-covid-19-fallout.html>
- 3) Sunil Kumar: Impact of coronavirus (COVID-19) on Indian economy.



## E-Learning is Playing the Effective Role For The Development and Upgradation of Students in Lockdown Due To COVID-19

Dr. Nita A. Sharma

Librarian

Annasaheb Gundewar College, Nagpur



### Abstract:

Now a day there is a big problem in the worldwide due to Covid-19 pandemic. In India there is also drastic situation for the people because not only manufacture but also service sector has affected badly by Covid-19 pandemic. Education is the biggest area in service sector. Education is a pillar and milestone for all fields. Students are the centre and future of India. But there is a huge problem between the teacher/ trainer and students/trainees due to the Lockdown. There is no face to face communication between them. Then, there has emerged a new innovation e-learning techniques or tools that gives the platform for teachers and students, they could be connected easily and shared ideas, subject knowledge, solution of doubts and queries of students with each other. Today India is a home of many latest e-learning trends in education, some of the emerging trends of learning massive open online courses; cloud based e-learning, open educational resources etc. Among all the learning trends e-learning is very powerful tool to provide the learner with all the things he/she is willing to learn at his/her own pace.

**Keywords:** Covid-19 And Lockdown, E-Learning & Online Classes, SAWAYAM & SWAYAM PRABHA, Smart Phones.e-

### Introduction:

Digital India Mission was launched by Honorable PM Narendra Modi on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2015 as a beneficiary to other government schemes including Make in India, e-learning, e-business, e-governance. In 2015, colleges were celebrated Digital Week in Digital India Programme launched by MHRD and Higher Education New Delhi with Higher Education Department of Maharashtra Government to aware about the Digital India programme. Digital India was an initiative taken by the Government of India for providing high-speed internet networks to rural areas. Through Digital India Mission upto 2019, 2.5 Lakhs villages were provided the broad band service. During Covid-19 pandemic we are experiencing the positive result of this vision put forth by our honorable PM. In India, students have been affected by Covid-19, school and college closures, and though the government quickly recommended shifting to "Online Teaching", this ignores India's

immense digital divide – with embedded gender and class divides. The National Sample Survey 2017-18 reported only 23.8 percent of India households (66% of the population) only 14.9% had access to online technology and males are the primary users; 16% of women had access to mobile internet, compared to 36 percent of men. A recent news report stated only 12.5% of students have access to smartphones. Furthermore, most teachers are ill equipped for online teaching. In today's information and communication technology, e-learning plays a vital role in development of an individual and thus future of a nation e-learning or online education. It helps people to get access to a world-class learning experience when traditional higher education may not be possible due to Covid-19 personal or any other constraints.

As all of us are aware of the fact that the whole world is combating with pandemic of Covid-19, India being a country of vast population is at high risk, so the decisions of Lockdown were taken by Government to stop the spread of pandemic at large scale. Schools, colleges were supposed to be at the high level of risk and were classed on indefinite period of time. To deal with situation and aim that education and teaching should not stop, e-learning has gained momentum. Each and every school/college is performing the best to provide online learning.

The "One Nation, One Channel, one digital framework" the government proposes must ensure equal access to education for all students of schools and colleges. The petrifying and severe impact of Covid -19 has shaken the world to its core. Further, most of the governments around the world have temporarily closed educational institutions in an attempt to contain the spread of the covid-19 pandemic. In India too, the government as a part of the nationwide lockdown has closed all educational institutions, as a consequence of which, learner ranging from school going children to postgraduate students are affected therefore, the government has come up with e-learning program. Many ed-tech firms have tried to leverage the occasion by offering free online classes or attractive also comes as on interesting and interactive as compared to classroom teaching. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), under the government of India (GOI) has launched Study Webs Of Active Learning For Young Aspirants (Swayam). Students ranging from 9<sup>th</sup> standard to post-graduate level to enable them to avail the benefits of digital learning from this portal.

**Objectives:**

- To study the importance of e-learning during lockdown.
- To analyze e-tools provided by MHRD & UGC.
- To aware the people about e-learning

**E-Learning platforms:**

- Swayam online courses
- UG/PG Moocs
- e-PG Pathashala

- e- content course in UG subjects
- Swayamprabha
- CES-UGC you tube channel
- National Digital Library
- Shodhganga
- e-shodhshindhu
- vidwan

**Swayam Prabha** is also an effective tool of learning for those who do not have internet access at their home, according to a Human Resource Development (HRD) Ministry statement. Swayam Prabha is a group of 32 DTH Channels devoted to telecaste of high quality educational programme on 24 x 7 basis using the GSAT-15 satellite. Remote learning seems available solution to students during time as they offer convenient, on the go and affordable access to lessons. E-learning also comes as an interesting and interactive alternative as compared to classroom teaching. Never the less, Covid-19 has prompted, experts to rethink the conventional mode of education. Digital education appears to be a viable solution to fill in the void for classroom education for a period of three to four months while minimizing the chances of any infection to students until classes resume. More importantly, it has also brought. Digital education is likely to be integrated into mainstream education. This will enable inclusive education by facilitating learning across diverse geographies in India. Moreover, it will provide an opportunity for educators come up with customized learning solutions for every student. E-learning is gift to individual and society where all the learning is gift to individual learner can be used electronically computer, mobile phone, tablet; E-learning is the best resources of information and providing knowledge to learner at their own phase of learning.

#### **How education is affected by Covid-19 :**

After the Global Lockdown, students and learners are packed at their houses. School or college is the biggest platforms where both teacher and student share information or ideals with each other. But, there has been interruption in students learning for the last few months. All exams have cancelled. Students are promoting freely in next class due Covid-19 pandemic. But the question arises without knowledge of their subject; how they are update or upgrade themselves in these days.

#### **Effects of e-learning technology on students:**

In higher educational research, identifying how students use e-learning technology can help to contribute how to design e-learning materials that further support student engagement. E-learning technology such as Blackboard is widely used and has become a popular tool worldwide. It helps to reduce the communication gap between students and tutors, without time and location constraint. This change in study patterns has necessitated the use of Web-based technologies.

### **Positive approach of online or e-learning classes:**

Taking online classes is getting education at the comfort of student at home. A student can login to the classes and listen to the classes in a free and flexible environment. Through online classes students have more flexibility in attending the online classes in their free time. It allows students to pursue their interest in sports, music, dance etc simultaneously that stops them from schooling and college study and join a job to earn the education by attending the classes in their free time. Taking online classes is through online learning. Number of online learning services is available now. Online learning is the modern way of earning a degree which is the most convenient form. It does not require going to college or school and it is the gift of technology in the lockdown period due to Covid-19 pandemic

### **Online classes and Limitations:**

To maintain the flow of education amid the Covid-19 Lockdown, the Modi Government has instructed all schools or colleges to conduct online classes. During these sessions the teachers are connecting with the students remotely and giving lectures and providing study material by using technological aids like. Microsoft Teams, Zoom App, You Tube tutorials and What App broadcasts. But the internet connectivity is a bit of a problem during online classes. Online classes are good but sometimes they don't get enough time to aple their doubts. Virtual classes are depending on the internet and infrastructure. The lack of these or frequent disconnections or poor signals, at times even in major cities is a problem that many students are facing. It is very useful for all those students who have proper access to the needful infra-structure and internet connection, but only 25% students have the accessibility to computers and the internet. So, it is clean that virtual classes initiative is very useful but only to a limited number of students. Schools and colleges are shut, and students are stranded at home, with extremely limited contact with friends virtually and no physical activity.

### **Conclusion:**

School and College have been closed for over a week now. The new session will have supposed to start next month but with the Lockdown, they are now at home and don't have their new books. It is difficult to form a routine in such situation. Online classes are a necessity to reduce disruption for senior school and college students, but can our educational institutions have the capacity to adopt it and teachers band width to teach over video apps. India is not new to online education. Many private and government colleges in the country had been conducting online classes. However, Covid-19 has hastened the online education sector and mobile networks have become the preferred platform learning in the current situation is evolving and legal issues about the online system of education will also evolve, India, along with the world, is fighting the Covid-19 virus while ensuring education in schools and colleges does not suffer. The fight, it seems, will be a long one, and the way we educate our next generation has undoubtedly changed.

#### REFERENCES

- 1) <http://www.brockings.edu.blog>
- 2) <https://thewire.in/education/covid-19-lockdown-lessons-and-the-need-to-reconsider-draft-new-education>.
- 3) <https://journal.alt.ac.uk/index.php/rlt/article/view/2070>
- 4) *www.researchgate.net* › *publication* ›
- 5) <http://www.brockings.edu.bleg>
- 6) [journal.alt.ac.uk › index.php › rlt › article › view](https://journal.alt.ac.uk/index.php/rlt/article/view)
- 7) Covid-19 Lockdown Lessons and the Need to Reconsider Draft New Education Policy.



## Covid -19 Crises, Effects, Challenges & Innovation

**Mrs. Priyanka Madhukar Jagtap**

Assistant Professor

Dr. B.V.Hiray College of Management and Research Center,  
Malegaon, Nashik



### **Abstract:**

Today All over World suffer a very big Disease Called as COVID -19. This Covid-19 Diseases spread person to person from nose or mouth. All the World death rates are increases. There is no vaccine in Covid-19. For these reason Government take a very big decision that is Lockdown.

Lockdown is the best decision for the peoples to stop the corona virus. All the World's Economic Condition is poor. Small or big businesses, industries, Government Offices, school, Colleges, no travelling etc. are shutdown. Some People was Migrated from one place to another place Only Corona-19 disease. This paper introduced the crises; challenge, Opportunities and what is the innovation are increases to face the corona virus. Due to these Virus Financial Crises, Daily Life, Economical Crises. The Best thing is that Environmental Climate change there is no Vehicles on Road, Some industry no employees are working so whatever peoples are faced the Air Pollution that is not generated that is control. The World Continue Struggle with the Pandemic Situation. It has still continuous affect all the countries and in the same manner and same time. It a First time all over the world was asked to Stay at home and Work from Home.

**Keywords:** Impact of Covid-19, Challenges and Innovation, Opportunities.

### **Introduction:**

#### **What is Covid-19?**

#### **COVID 19 – Corona Virus Disease 2019**

Corona Virus is an infectious Disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome. First identify in Wuhan city in China and in January World Health Organization declares Corona Virus outbreak the global health emergency. Most Common Symptoms of Corona Virus is very high Fever, Dry Cough, tiredness, inhalation in breathing, Diarrhoea Headache, Loss of Taste and Smell. This Virus Spread From one Person to another Person for Protection of Corona Virus stay away from others.

How the peoples are protected from Corona Virus Disease.

- Regularly clean your Hands with Soap and Sanitizer.
- Maintain at least 1 meter distance between yourself and others.

- Avoid going to Croud Places.
- Make sure that people around you follow good respiratory hygiene means avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth
- Compulsory wear a mask, hand gloves
- Stay home and self-Isolated even the minor symptoms such as cough, headache, fever until you recover.
- Keep latest information related to the corona Virus. Be more careful about these situations.
- If you are going to the Market and buy something do not touch directly that product first Sanitize or wash then touch and use it.
- Don't Gossip with more than two peoples.

#### **Impact/Effect of Covid-19 in Different Sector**

There is Various Different Sector that is impacted due to the Corona Virus.

**1) Industry Sector:** In Industry Products are distrupted in pandemic. People's Demands of the various products like Four wheelers/ two wheelers and any other type of vehicles or spare parts are very less as compared to the previous year. Government has banned import/Export of the Product. Some of the employees resign there their jobs.

**2) Higher Education Sector:** Impact of Higher Education is more because School, Colleges, Universities are closed. There is no Examination is taken during Lockdown Period all the students get promoted to the next class. Offline educations are closed and online education starts (virtual learning) starts. In Lockdown Period most of the people learn how to attend the different lectures online instead of offline its big advantage.

**3) Government Sector:** In Government Sector almost different Government Department are closed only 15-30% employees are working only those people are goes to stay nearby the government offices. Some of the employee not possible for work at office they preferred works at home.

**4) Bank Sector:** The Covid-19 Pandemic crises, Bank must offering new services and products to the customers that must know to the Employers without going to branches this will a very big challenge. Hackers are more intelligent and are taking a advantages of this situation. Customer's face to face interaction is not possible for understanding the policy of the bank these all Conversations is possible only through the electronic devices just like tab, mobile phones, Computer System etc. RBI Governor Address with the people related to the crises in the Banking Sector.

**5) Pharma Sector:** India is most of the biggest formulation medicine import and export business. Some of the people are misuse of these pharmaceutical products like Hand washes, Sanitizers are original prize is different and purchase prize is different means availability of the material is less and cost is more. Due to the Lockdown most of the medical product does not reach to the retailers.

6) **Tourism Sector/Travel Industry:** Some of the people are book there tour. They also impacted to spread the corona virus. Cancel all the flights National and International operating from India to any other country and vice versa.

7) **Small Business :** In India most of the peoples there own business they earn and eat on daily that's business is more impacted lockdown period. Some of the people set their business in City for these Corona virus pandemic situation those peoples are goes to their own villages

8) **Impact of Family Lifestyles:** In these Situation small children's and elders immunity system is not that much of high level. Most of the small children plays on ground but due to pandemic condition small children are not go to play outside the home so the children's are very unhappy. Elders also very depressed during lockdown their daily routine is not possible during the lockdown period. All the Family member are very stress about social distancing, Quarantine, Schools are shutdown, no exams, and house wife women's are very tired doing the continuous work in kitchen. Meet to the others are prohibited.

9) **Information Technology Sector:** Most of the employee are not complete there live project doing work at home also because the network issued is more and proper Communication is not very well. I think there are many live projects are pending. Corona Virus also impacted the IT Sector.

#### **Challenges of Covid-19**

To Face the Corona Virus Disease some Challenges are

- How to improve our Immune system.
- Which Exercise are Beneficial for Immune system
- What are the factors come under the positive lifestyle?
- How to do Work from Home and Stay Safe at home.
- How to attend Virtual Learning Mode.
- Boost the Immune System of Adults and Children

#### **Opportunities of Covid-19**

1) In today's Economy time often seen very valuable things we have. We are Stop all activities doing our daily life like restaurant, cinema hall, garden, party, Social Programs and many more this changes are done in our life .its best opportunity to us to spend the extra time for Family.

2) In Pandemic Days it offers a great opportunity to think about the habits and routine and what are the changes are effected in daily life. It's also a best chance to coconscious our health.

3) In the many Organization peoples are not possible to joined the group to discuss about the what is future planning .so many apps are developed to discuss the points at home via internet connections it means save time is big parts are arises.

### **Innovation of Covid-19**

Be Aware Do not Panic .To Fight against Corona Virus developed our Immune system. In Our Daily Diet eat healthy food, Fruits to increases the vitamins. Peoples are very conscious about health they see the online videos related how to boost the immune system. Daily drink at the morning aurvedickadha. Daily do the exercise, meditation because of these body getrelax mode. Only the positive think is arises in our mind. Physical education is also best to develop our immune system. During lockdown peoples

Are busy there Office work but also givesan extra time for family. All the lifestyle of the peoples is changed. Physical Education is best to develop our immune system. Physical Education and Sport Sciences Converted into a Challenge of Covid-19 into an Opportunity. Physical education is deal with physical activities which we have to develop energy. Exercise helps us to improve our physiology as well as psychology. Think about the others and help them as much as we can. Examples some of the poor people are not earn the money so we can help them to providing food. Give hygiene productsetc. Most of the people doing there social responsibility by providing a food/Water/Snacks to the peoples, Polices, Doctors who are attended their duties 24 hours all of us. In Municipal Corporation cleaning Department also doing their job very well. All the peoples are work from home but only 3 Different Departmental people doing their duties.

In Corona Virus Pandemics we all peoples learn the new things like how to learn different activities online also. All business affected but education factor is not get distracted New technology are learned different learning apps we are used and learn, Many organised organize different webinar, conferences etc. Students learn collaborative with the tutor means we can say that **learning never stops**. Some sectors are more affected as compared to education.

In Maharashtra Rural area is not much impacted as compared to the urban area. These people's homes are already that much of the distance to each other. No Crowd area in rural area. Free Air no Virus. Some of the Rural places in Maharashtra not a single person is entered to their Village if the person is entered for some reason those people says that are you fit or not otherwise go the hospital and get fitness certificate. Village peoples are very careful about the health and many more. These people are doing the agricultural work and enjoy their life. They are not included the concept of lockdown/quartile/isolation. Farmer people stress about how to buy our Vegetable, grains etc. but they don't fear about the corona virus. These people are enjoying their life very happily.

### **Conclusion**

The Outbreak of COVID -19 Understanding overall condition and Government takes the decision National Lockdown has negative impact on the global Economic/health crisis etc. In India large size of Population to handle such type of dangerous condition. So The Most of the peoples are diedue to the virus. In this paper I covered what are the different sectors are impacted. That's why Government again and again ask the people

Stay home Stay Safe. People have to take care about the health. Due to this all the income sources are stop so the peoples are very in stress about the Future, Family responsibilities, Society relations. The Most good thing is happened that In 21<sup>st</sup> Century Environmental change is the vital change during the last 3-4 month Pandemics Successfully change the environmental Condition. Now todays lockdown to unlock down most of the business are started small business economic condition are good so the peoples are take care doing the work. Be Ready to Fight against Corona Virus.

**Stay Home Stay Safe!**

#### REFERENCES

- 1) <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>.
- 2) COVID-19 outbreak: Migration, effects on society, global environment and prevention Author links open overlay panelIndranil Chakrabortya Prasenjit Mai
- 3) The Bright Side of Covid-19: Severn Opportunities of The Current Pandemic-J1eroen Kraaijenbrink.



## Effect of Covid-19 Pandemic on Human Being: Challenges and Opportunity

Dr. Ashwini S. Potfode

Assistant Professor

Radha Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur

---

### Abstract:

Today the country is facing a situation that was never seen before. Coronavirus cases are increasing in India. Corona infection has spread throughout the country. Now the biggest effort is being made in the country to somehow control the spread of the coronavirus. To prevent its infection, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has announced a lockdown across India. This has put a brake on the economic activities in the country. Analysts believe that the government should also take some more steps to defeat this epidemic. Due to Corona unemployment, weakness in balance sheets, low capital expenditure, and declining consumer demand are expected. This paper highlights the possible impact on the social-cultural and economic impact on the country due to the epidemic.

**Keywords:** social, cultural, economic, pandemic.

### Introduction:

The lockdown going on in India due to the Corona outbreak will have a very serious impact on the economy. The epidemic has affected religion in various ways and places of worship associated with various religions like temples, mosques, gurudwaras, and churches were closed and pilgrimages associated with various festivals and festivals were halted. Significantly, the havoc of Corona is increasing in the world and due to this; there is a situation of lockdown in about one-third of the countries of the world. This is causing great damage to the economy of the world. Experts believe that due to the impact of the coronavirus, where there is a crisis on people's health, on the other hand, the already weak economy may get a big blow. The unorganized sector in India employs about 94 percent of the country's population and contributes 45 percent to the economy. The unorganized sector has been badly hit due to the lockdown because thousands of people lost their jobs overnight. At the end of the lockdown period, the policymakers will have to think about how to save the country's economy from economic devastation after a long period of captivity. We have to take measures to return to work gradually.

### Social and cultural impact:

The global health crisis is intensifying due to the coronavirus epidemic and the lockdown has become the new 'rule' for many people and now the perception is fast

becoming that by the time the coronavirus will end Appearance will change forever. Today there is a consensus that for the next one and a half to two years, the whole world will continue to suffer from the immediate threat of Kovid-19 in some way or the other and even after that the reconstruction and its lasting effects will undoubtedly be felt for many years. In many parts of the world, borders are closed, airports, hotels, and businesses are closed, and educational institutions are closed. These unprecedented measures are breaking the social fabric of some societies and disrupting many economies, resulting in large-scale loss of people's jobs and increasing hunger on a large scale. Currently, many do not know in what form this crisis will unfold. Today's top priority is to save a life (if there is life, it is life). And this objective of saving lives is a future success. But to succeed in the future, countries around the world must plan for it. We understand the context of World War II today, but if the coronavirus is a war, then the virus cannot be fought nor killed. Enemies are often unpredictable during wartime, but they are rarely invisible. Nevertheless, if a war is to be conquered, a prudent plan is necessary. Will different countries be closed? Will touch be barred? What about restaurants and travel? What behavior will be demonstrated in health clubs? By the way, restaurants can be permanently closed where people sit and eat because there will be less number of people going there. Such restaurants may be reduced worldwide.

**Economic impact:**

- 1) durable and semi-durable goods account for about 11% of personal consumption.
- 2) PFCE (Private Final Consumption Expenditure) holds 39% of non-durable goods. Important items are also included in this. It contains more than 75% of food and beverages. These are likely to have a significant impact.
- 3) The service sector contributes 50 percent to consumption demand. The economy of The sector will also be affected in the next few quarters. Unlike durables and semi-durables, a permanent loss of consumption (e.g. cinema, restaurants, etc.) can be seen in some service segments.
- 4) Consumers' pocket-spending analysis suggests that the Kovid-19 outbreak may affect about 30-35 percent of India's consumption. People can postpone the purchase of clothes and shoes, furnishing, vehicles, and entertainment-related items, etc. However, if the lockdown was not ended quickly then there would be a change.
- 5) Even if we assume a lockdown period of only 21 days, demand related to consumption can fall by 1.6-1.8 percentage points. Consumption demand may fall by about 1.6–1.8 percentage points in the fourth quarter and FY 2021 of the current financial year. If we look at the price, it would be worth about \$ 13.5 billion.

It is impossible to have a bad situation because the effect of COVID-19 on people's health and life has to be seen. Apart from this, for how long it will look havoc and what policy the government. It will also be a matter to be seen.

Based on the experiences of these pandemic and such previous epidemics, a three-month worst case of lockdown is estimated if the consumption growth in FY 2021 could be 11.5 pp. It takes India's overall GDP to a negative zone compared to previous estimates. This may result in a loss of about \$ 6.5 billion in FY 2020 and about \$ 45 billion in the first quarter of FY 2021. This damage can be seen on all counts. If one month the entire country's factories are completely closed, then the actual manufacturing gross value added (GVA) is expected to fall by 5 percent in FY 2021. This will be the first example of a decline in the construction of GVA since FY 1992. This will result in a value-added \$31 billion loss to India's manufacturing sector.

- 1) This region is raw due to being connected with all countries with the world. Due to the lack of supply of goods will also be affected. The share of foreign countries in India's manufacturing output is quite high. This is about 35%. This is more than 50% for some industries such as computers and electronics.
- 2) There will be no demand for investment soon. 3- The impact on global growth will have a huge impact on India's exports.
- 3) Due to the impact on global growth, India's exports will be heavily affected.

#### **Conclusion:**

This crisis has come at a very serious time when the new crop is ready and waiting for the market to be sent. In a country like India where millions of people are living in poverty, experts believe that the biggest challenge before India will be how these food items will reach villages and any country in the world in the event of a difficult lockdown. If the supply is not started then food will be wasted and Indian farmers will have to suffer heavy losses. 58% of the total population of India is dependent on agriculture. Experts are also warning that there is a possibility of increasing unemployment in India. The virus that keeps us locked up in our homes, which is changing our relations with the government, with the outside world and even with each other, may last for months. We may be unfamiliar with the changes we feel during the coming months and years and these changes may be difficult for us. This epidemic is different from any war but it needs to work together to overcome it. When people realize what can be achieved through collective action, there can be a change in how we are connected and this will result in a wider sense of community.

#### **REFERENCES**

- 1) <https://www.bbc.com/hindi/india->
- 2) <https://www.vokal.in/question-marathi/4VKCQ>
- 3) <https://www.bhaskar.com/business/news/india-not-financially->
- 4) Cost-<https://aajtak.intoday.in/story/coronavirus-lockdown->



## Impact of COVID-19 on Education, Employment, Economy and Mental Health Issues

**R. Suya Padhra Haridha**

Assistant Professor of Physics,  
A. P. C. Mahalaxmi College For  
Women, Thoothukudi

**D. Mariselvi**

Assistant Professor of Physics,  
A. P. C. Mahalaxmi College For  
Women, Thoothukudi

---

### Abstract:

The Covid-19 pandemic disease has resulted in over 4.3 million confirmed cases and over 310,000 deaths all over the world. It has created tremendous fears of an economic crisis. Quarantining and lock-down restrictions have led to a deduced man force in all economic concerns and unemployment rises globally. At the very same time, the crisis will test, at least in the short and medium term, the ability of individuals to think in terms of savings and investments. This paper summarizes the pandemic effects of education, employment, economy and mental health issues of the people. The strategies to overcome this crisis are also reported here. Whatever we do during and after crisis must be with a strong focus on building more equal and sustainable economics that are more resilient in the face of pandemics and climate changes globally we face.

**Keywords:** Economy, Pandemic, Unemployment, Crisis.

### 1.1 Introduction:

In the last twenty years, many viral epidemics such as SARS-COV in 2002 <sup>[1]</sup>, HINI influenza in 2009 have been recorded. The Middle East respiratory syndrome Corona Virus (MERS-COV) was first identified in 2012. In the present day, epidemic cases, “Pneumonia of unknown etiology”, was first reported in china’s Hubei Province on December 31, 2019, by World Health Organization (WHO). Later on it was announced that the disease caused by this new COV was a “COVID-19”. This new virus seems to be very contagious and has quickly spread globally. WHO Chief Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus reported that the number of cases crossed five million and the death toll topped 3, 25,000 (as on June 18, 2020). The COVID-19 Pandemic has affected educational systems Worldwide, leading to the near – total closures of School, universities and Colleges <sup>[2]</sup>. School closures in response to the pandemic have shed light on various Social and economic issues, including digital learning. UNESCO has recommended the use of distance learning programs and open educational applications and platforms where schools and teachers can use to reach learners remotely and limit the disruption of education. Online learning has become a critical life line for education as institutions seek to minimize the potential for community transmission with a rapid increase of

mobile internet uses in India, which is expected to reach 85% households by 2024 technology is enabling ubiquitous access and personalization of education even in the remotest parts of the country. The outbreak of pandemic Covid-19 all over the world has distributed the political, social, economic, religious & financial structures of the whole world. Early estimate predicted that, should the virus become a global pandemic, most major economics will lose oldest 2.4 percentage of the value their gross domestic product (GDP) over 2020, reduces the economic growth down from around 3.0 percentages to 2.4 percentages <sup>[3]</sup>.

### **2.1 Pandemic Effect on Education:**

The Pandemic has significantly disrupted the education sector, which is a critical determinant of a country's economic future. It has transformed the centuries-old, Chalk-talk teaching model to one driven by technology. This disruption in the delivery of education is pushing policymakers to figure out how to drive engagement at scale while ensuring inclusive e-learning solutions and tackling the digital divide. Some negative impacts are, universities in many countries like New Zealand , Australia and Canada are highly dependent on the movement of students will suffer for the upcoming years and this may results to a major financial risk for universities in these countries. Another drawback is the sudden shift to online learning without any planning has created a greater risk for most of our students who are becoming passive learners and they seems to be losing interest due to low levels of attention span. Universities and colleges worldwide are facing a major risk in the area of the student's recruitment and retention. As on June 2020, approximately 1.725 billion learners are currently after due to school closures in responses to the pandemic <sup>[4]</sup>. Educational institution closures impact not only students, teachers and families, but have for researching economic and societal consequences <sup>[5]</sup>. In response to school closures, UNESCO recommended the use of distance learning programs and open educational applications and platforms that schools and teachers can use to reach learners remotely and limit the disruption of education <sup>[6]</sup>

### **2.2 Pandemic effect on Employment:**

Employment is an improvement part of the economic, social and environmental development process and produce of any country. It provides financial freedom and decision making power. According to data from the Indian Staffing Federation (ISF) [7], above 60crores of India's 130crores people go to work of this, about 53crores are employed in the informal sector and 7crores in the formal sector of the 7crores, One crore are government employees and their jobs are completely safe,. About 10% of workers could face job loss across both formal and informal sectors in next three to four month. Several European governments have softened rise in unemployment with generous wages subsidies. Since the pandemic hit, claims for unemployment benefits have soared in some countries notably in United States.

### 2.3 Pandemic effect on Economy:

An epidemic occurring over a very wide area (several countries or continents) usually affecting large proportional of the population is meant to be pandemic <sup>[8]</sup>. Morbidity and mortality are key considerations for estimating the burden of disease in populations. While measuring these key factors they provide an incomplete picture of the adverse impact of ill health on human welfare. In particular the economic consequences of poor health can be substantial. The economic risks of pandemic are not trivial. Even when the health impact of an outbreak is relatively limited, its economic consequences can quickly become magnified. The consequences are not distributed equally throughout the economy. Some sectors will gain financially, whereas others will suffer disproportionately. Pharmaceutical companies which produce antibiotics or vaccines are potential beneficiaries. Valuable populations, mainly the poor, are likely to suffer disproportionality, as they may have less access to health care and lower savings to protect against financial catastrophe. This agrees with the statement of George Verikios et.al <sup>[9]</sup>. The Pandemic disease on the economy is complex and depends upon many factors which include what group of individuals at most at risk for contracting the disease, the natural history of the illness and how the disease is transmitted <sup>[10]</sup>. The outbreak of Pandemic disease like COVID-19, generated in poor countries due to overcrowding and poor public health can leads to death of any socioeconomic group in any society. There needs to be vastly more investment in public health and development, mainly in the economically weaker countries <sup>[11]</sup>.

### 2.4. Pandemic effect on Mental health issues:

As the coronavirus pandemic rapidly sweeps across the world, it is including a considerable degree of fear, worry and concern in the population at large and among certain groups in particular, such as older adults, care providers and people with underlying health conditions. In public mental health in terms, the main psychological impact to date is elevated rates of stress or anxiety. Some more impacts especially quarantine and its effects on many people's usual activities, routines or livelihoods , levels of loneliness, depression and harmful alcohol and drug use and self-harm or suicidal behaviour world health organisation together with partners, is providing guidance and advice during the COVID-19 pandemic for health workers, managers of health facilities, people who are looking after children, older adults, people in isolation and members of the public more generally to help us look after our mental health. During the pandemic, in China, health-care workers have reported high rates of depression (50%), anxiety (45%) and Insomnia (34%) and in Canada, 47% of health-care workers have reported a need for psychological support <sup>[12]</sup>. Children and adolescents are also at risk. Parents in Italy and Spain have reported that their children have had difficulties concentrating, as well as irritability, restlessness and nervousness. Stay at home measures have come with heightened risk of children suffering violence, Women are at particular risk, mainly who are juggling home-Schooling ,working from home and

household tasks, older persons and people with pre-existing mental health conditions. A study carried out with young people with a history of mental health needs living in the United Kingdom reports that 32% of them agreed that the pandemic had more their mental health much worse. People with mental health problems sometimes experience a crisis. Health Services are following the Epidemic disease Act which was passed in 1897 with the aim of better preventing the spread of “dangerous epidemic disease” [13].

### 3. Recovery from Covid-19 through Science, Technology and Innovation

Innovation can provide swift remedies to the COVID-19 linked recession. Investment in Science, technology and innovation (STI) activities, mainly Research and Development (R&D), is a key driver of economic growth. Such activities are helping to address the immediate challenges of the COVID-19 health crisis but they can also assist in the economic recovery once the virus has been contained. Measures to contain the spread of COVID-19 are threatening to throw the world in to one of the worst economic recession in recorded history. Chinese gross domestic product (GDP) plummeted between 10 percentages to 20 percentages in January-February 2020<sup>[14]</sup>. World health organisation is convening a global research and innovation forum to mobilize international action in response to the new corona virus (2019-nCov) Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of world health organisation said, “Harnessing the power of science is critical for bringing this outbreak under control”. A multi-prolonged strategy is necessary to manage the crisis and build a resilient education system in the long term. Immediate measures are needed to ensure the continuity of learning in schools and universities. To provoke this, teachers must adopt learning management system as well as digital learning solutions with a rapid increase of mobile internet users, which expected to reach nearly 85% households by 2024<sup>[15]</sup>. Strategies are also needed to prepare the higher education sectors for the evolving demand and have to supply trends across the globe. Likewise, reconsidering the current delivery and pedagogical methods in education integrates the classroom learning with e-learning modes to build a unified learning system. The job market of the future will need unique human qualities such as imagination, innovation, systems, thinking, social intelligence, creativity, improvisation to solve unexpected empathy. Jobs in which these skills are highly needed are unlikely to be threatened. During this contagion, it is of utmost importance for businesses to conduct a proper assessment of their fixed and variable expenses as well as the actual revenues. This strategy can be implemented even when the pandemic effect settles. The overall impact of the current pandemic is likely to result in a substantial reorganisation of future health care services. It is now crystal clear that mental health needs must be treated as a core element of our response to and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. A failure to take people’s emotional well-being seriously will lead to long term social and economic costs to society.

#### 4. Conclusion

There is a need to strengthen legal frameworks to prevent and control energy, Spread and existence of communicable diseases in India. Many states have formulated their own public health laws and some have amended the provisions of their epidemic disease Acts. The world could be witnessing a fundamental shift in the very nature of the global economy. The immediate crisis is one of the both supply and demand. Supply is falling because companies are closing down to protect workers for contracting COVID-19. It is prudent that government and financial institutions constantly re-assess the state of play and ensure that the it takes promise is truly delivered.

#### REFERENCES

- 1) Li Q, Guan X, Wu P,et al. Early transmission dynamics in Wuhan, China of novel coronavirus-infected pneumonia,N Engl J Med 2020; published online Jan 29. DOI:10.1056/nejmOA 2001316
- 2) <https://plus.google.com/+UNESCO> (2020-03-04). "Education from disruption to recovery". UNESCO Retrived 2020-06-10
- 3) Impact on the coronavirus pandemic on the global economy-Statistics and facts,Erin Duffin,June 4,2020
- 4) <https://www.weforum.org>
- 5) <https://plus.google.com/+UNESCO> "COVID-19 Educational Disruption and Response"
- 6) Bao,Xue; Qu, Hang; Zhang, Ruixiong; Hogan, Tiffancy P.(2020-05-13). "Literary Loss in kindergarden Children during COVID-19 School closures.doi:10.31235/osf.io/nbv79
- 7) "290 million students out of school due to COVID-19 :UNESCO release First global numbers and mobilizes response",19 March 2020
- 8) <http://www.cdc.gov/excite/library/glossary.html>
- 9) George Verikios,Maura Sullivan, Pane Stojanovski, James Giesecke and Gorden Woo, The Global Economics Effects of Pandemic Influenza, 14<sup>th</sup> Annual conference on Global Economic Analysis, Venice, June 16-18,2011
- 10) Warwick Mckibbin, Roshen Fernando, The Global Macroeconomic Impacts of COVID-19,March 2020
- 11) <https://www-deccanherald-com.cdn.ampproject.org/>
- 12) <https://www.who.int/news-room/detail>
- 13) The Epidemic Disease Act of 1897.Act No 3 of 1892 [cited 2016 Feb 14].Available from:<https://mohfw.nic.in/showfile.php?lid=1835>
- 14) The Economist (2020). How to prevent a COVID-19 Slump, and protect the recovery,19 March 2020
- 15) <https://government-economictimes-indiatimes-com.cdn.ampproject.org/>



## Role of Academic Leaders in the Time of crisis : Novel Corona Virus – COVID-19

Dr. Humera Qureishi

Annasaheb Gundewar College,  
Nagpur

---

### Abstract:

The novel coronavirus and the disease it causes- COVID 19 is one of the most unpredictable global public health crises in the recent times. Country after country decrees partial or total lockdowns from this deadly disease, the number of universities and colleges are shut down and most of them are switching to e-learning. Academic leaders across the world have responded by moving their educational and associated activities online; as a sense of immediacy brushed the nation. The decision to pivot to remote learning was made swiftly, particularly by those institutions operating a shared leadership model, benefitting from a greater degree of flexibility, innovation, and collaboration. The present paper elaborates the paramount three leadership practices for navigating unpredictable adaptive challenges such as that posed by the coronavirus pandemic.

Firstly, by utilizing a type of leadership, that accentuates empowerment, involvement, and collaboration, academic leaders with emotional intelligence and emotional stability should place the interests of others above their own. Secondly, the responsibilities should be dispense to a network of teams by the academic leaders throughout the organization so as to improve the quality of the decisions made in crisis resolution. And thirdly, leaders should correspond clearly and frequently to all stakeholders through various mode of communication channels. Looking forward, the rise of the flexible “allostatic leader” with the adaptive capacity to learn and evolve in crisis, to emerge better to address future crisis, is described in the present paper.

**Key words:** Novel coronavirus, global, public health, academic leaders, remote learning, empowerment, involvement, collaboration, emotional intelligence, stability, crisis One of the most significant and unpredictable global public health crisis in the recent times - the novel coronavirus and the disease it causes, COVID 19 is currently impacting every aspect of daily life around the world. According to the Disease Control and Prevention Centre, COVID 19 is contagious and deadly, disproportionately affecting the elderly and those with chronic underlying disease (Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 2020). Worldwide the number of individuals infected with and dying from novel coronavirus infection is increasing rapidly, in spite of all the significant measures taken to slow the spread of the pandemic. In academia, the leaders decided to close the

campuses of all schools, colleges, and universities throughout the nation, cancelling commencements and moving their educational and associated activities online; as a sense of immediacy sweeps across the nation. The common man is staying home almost self imposed quarantine, strictly practicing social distancing to “flatten the curve” of nationwide transmission of Covid 19, since social distancing has previously been shown in modelling studies to reduce the transmission of the influenza virus in dense community settings, such as schools and colleges (Ahmed, Zviedrite, & Uzicanin, 2018). The coronavirus pandemic represents a serious and immediate adaptive challenge that can best be solved by all those impacted working together and thinking of others to slow the spread of the disease. The leadership practitioners plays a crucial role in the response of their institution to crisis, in establishing a culture of trust, collaboration and shared leadership prior to a crisis, which significantly influence the ability of the institution to withstand times of crisis.

Faced with the uncertainty and growing intensity of the novel coronavirus pandemic, academic leaders in the academic field have made the strategic decision to transition to remote or e-learning through online mode. The decision to pivot to distant teaching and e-learning has required new transformative learning for all stakeholders and serious adaptive work that is stressful, since many academic institutions lack the necessary digital infrastructure. It may require fundamental changes in attitude, morals, and beliefs for some stakeholders for transitioning to online course delivery. (Heifetz & Laurie, 2001) and it may also necessitate process developments, new approaches, and even new ways of doing business for many. The decision by leadership practitioners to transition to remote education was made swiftly, prompted by social distancing practices.

#### **A New Gismo for Academic Leaders:**

As it is been observed that **across** the nation, academic leadership are hastily organising webinars to familiarize the faculties with the modern digital teaching and learning tools. To support the campus collective in pivoting to remote learning, academic leaders must use a new toolbox of intellectual stimulation, idealized influence, and inspiration (Fernandez & Shaw, 2020), while providing necessary training, provision and resources to faculty suddenly immersed in online teaching. However, some faculty had quickly developed serviceable online course offerings, motivated by their intrinsic willingness to innovate. These hastily assembled online course offerings cannot all be perfect, and some may even be mediocre. However, those academic leaders capable of leveraging the skills and talents of the campus collective, by wielding a distributed situational leadership style (Harris, 2010) will allow faculty to perform better. A distributed leadership style encourages collaboration and inclusivity, and according to long established leadership theory (Kerr & Jermier, 1978) works well in academia where followers are experienced, knowledgeable and intrinsically motivated. Faculty may be capable of building better quality online course offerings that establish a community of learners capable of working together to overcome the teaching and learning challenges

posed by the current coronavirus crisis, when leadership is decentralized. These courses will influence various digital learning technologies to promote interaction, the key to effective online learning and ironically the antithesis of social distancing.

**Focus on Opportunities in the time of crisis:**

Goal oriented, risk takers, strategic long-term thinkers, academic leaders always have opportunities to create a spiral of success and gain a competitive advantage by revitalizing veteran faculty in their restructured educational environment. It is a time for academic leaders courageous enough to disrupt longstanding patterns of behaviour, to challenge opinions and organizational norms, and disrupt the status quo. With tractability, understanding and compassion the leaders successfully navigate the evolution to remote learning. Looking forward, it will end soon as and when the current crisis is over as this present interruption is only temporary.

The question that arises in this hard time is how to go about this makeover on online courses offerings, and how to tackle this emergency? Will it be refined and provide a sustained newreformed reality or discarded as a used Band-Aid? Academic leaders with the adaptive capacity (Heifetz & Laurie, 2001) to take advantage of strategic opportunities as they arise may now redefine organizational responsibilities by disruptive innovation and employ digital technologies to alter or eliminate inefficient legacy practices. Perhaps the digital resources produced in response to the crisis may be employed to assist deprivedstudents, those speciallywith physical and learning disabilities or in vocational course design for non traditional students returning to education once the crisis subsides.

**Paramount Practices**

Closing up of institution in lockdown is extremely stressful for any leading academicinstitute but at the same time the role and influence of the leader is extravagant in times of change. In the article, three of the leadership paramount practices for academic leaders navigating a crisis are considered. These are- establish connection with people as individuals and build mutual trust, establishing candid correspondence and allocating leadership within theorganizationand often with all stakeholders. Although these practices are described here in the context of academic institutions pivoting to remote instruction, faced with the current novel coronavirus pandemic, they may equally be applied by practitioners operating in other industries facing their own crises. Since connecting with people and establishing mutual trust, as well as transitioning to a shared leadership paradigm can take time, those in leadership positions should prioritize these responsibilities immediately upon accepting the position rather than waiting for a crisis to arrive.

**1) Connecting people:** While facing adaptive challenges the attributes of an effective academic leader asdescribed above; (Fernandez & Shaw, 2020) butas noted that it is not limited to accountability, reliability, and integrity. However, in a crisis, perhaps the most important of all is emotional intelligence and emotional stability that will allow the

academic leader to place the interests of others above their own in servant leadership (Doraiswamy, 2012).

Faced with the present novel coronavirus pandemic, academic leaders had to quickly overcome any lingering normalcy bias that they may have harboured, and quickly assess their current reality in which students, faculty, and staff are experiencing genuine difficulties in their everyday life.

Anxiety and mental trauma is high in this pandemic time for all and thus it becomes the responsibility of academic leaders to able to stride the necessary adaptive work that can control the anxiety. The academic leaders with qualities like being modest, sympathetic, and instinctive can best regulate and control the stress on all stakeholders during the crisis and beyond.

A leader's tough empathy (Goffee & Jones, 2000) is also important in a crisis and by offering both personal and professional support on a human level; academic leaders can maintain institutional morale through the crisis.

A deliberate calmness, courage, and humility is required by leaders at all levels of an institution in crisis to strengthen relationships with individuals both within and outside the institution

Academic leaders can build relationships and establishing a mutual trust. Without mutual trust, there can be no transformative revolution. Some academic leaders may even use the crisis as a catalyst to re establish dormant relationships, and reach out to establish new relationships with those who hold contrary views. Making links with people at all levels of the institution during a crisis, allows the leader to be truly transformative and alliance to be meaningful

**2) Allocating leadership:** A complex adaptive challenge such as that posed by the coronavirus pandemic cannot be successfully navigated by the charismatic academic leader acting alone (Heifetz & Laurie, 2001); while facing a crisis which is so impulsive and intricate in nature - a top down hierarchical approach is improbable to be successful in an academic context. Therefore, the leader should be initially accountable for identifying the approaching crisis as such, and setting institutional priorities before leveraging the collective knowledge of the campus community. Once these institutional priorities have been established, these leaders (Kezar & Holcombe, 2017) should delegate leadership responsibilities to a network of multi disciplinary teams or task forces which will play a significant role in the execution of the crisis management stratagem. Ideally, an academic leader would select team members based not only on member skills, but on their character traits. The big five character traits of conscientiousness, agreeableness, and openness are generally preferred in team members (John & Srivastava, 1999). Additionally, the academic leader may consider diversity and cultural differences in the construction of his team.

Distributing leadership responsibilities is more effective than other leadership approaches in a crisis (Berjaoui & Karami Akkary, 2019) and it will improve the quality of the decisions making since multiple perspectives can be obtained, particularly if each

team is autonomous, self managed, and empowered to make decisions (Kezar& Holcombe, 2017). The teams remain motivated and incentivized with distributed responsibilities therefore they enjoy more freedom in problem solving. Secondly, if provided with suitable resources, these teams should be allowed to operate in an atmosphere of trust, established throughout the institution in the crisis, and engage themselves in problem solving, improvement and transformation. Due to the present situation under the crisis of Covid-19, the team needs to function virtually, maintaining the norms of social distancing from the main campus, using a variety of technologies to connect tangibly dispersed team members.

Once the effective network of teams in response to the crisis is formed, these teams can work toward a response; they may refocus as appropriate and split with crisis resolution. After crisis resolution, teams can split with a sense of accomplishment which has risen to the challenges presented by the crisis and their work may definitely yield tangible long term benefits.

**3) Correspond with Clarity:** Leaders should communicate clearly and frequently to all stakeholders, though they should be acquainted that it is not only the message communicated to stakeholders that is important but also the medium by which it is delivered. Communication media vary in their richness, and when the information is important as it is in the current crisis, it is necessary that more than one communication channel should be used (Robbins & Judge, 2018).

In the present crisis, it is not possible to communicate face to face as social distancing practice is needed to be followed, leaders should consider the live streaming of updates or messages of encouragement to stakeholders. The choice of communication channel selected by leadership should also consider stakeholder preferences and thus communication with employees and students may utilize different channels. Faculty and staff may prefer updates from leadership through email, while students, many of whom are millennial, may prefer to receive their updates through a variety of social medium platforms (or text message), relatively lean communication channels.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

Having established the importance of connecting with all stakeholders as individuals and establishing mutual trust, distributing leadership responsibilities to situationally aware teams, and communicating with clarity and regularity, academic leaders can relax in the knowledge that they are not expected to be perfect. There is no such thing as a complete academic leader but those leaders with the flexibility and adaptive capacity to learn and evolve as a consequence of navigating a crisis, will be able to respond more effectively and with less effort to future challenges and may just be the ideal “allostatic leader” for our academic institutions looking forward (Yarnell & Grunberg, 2017). The essential component of an effective leadership is his ability to learn and evolve from facing significant receptacles. By committing to these leadership paramount practices, academic leaders will emerge from the crisis to reconstitute, with their integrity and brand untarnished and perhaps even more enriched.

## REFERENCES

- 1) Ahmed, F., Zviedrite, N., & Uzicanin, A. (2018). Effectiveness of workplace social distancing measures in reducing influenza transmission: A systematic review. *BMC Public Health*, 18, 518. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-018-5446-1>
- 2) Berjaoui, R. R., & Karami Akkary, R. (2019). Distributed leadership as a path to organizational commitment: The case of a Lebanese school. *Leadership and Policy in Schools*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15700763.2019.1637900>
- 3) Center for Disease Control and Prevention. (2020, March 24). *Coronavirus (COVID 19)*. Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>
- 4) Doraiswamy, I. R. (2012). Servant or leader? Who will stand up please? *International Journal of Business and Social Science*, 3(9), 178– 182.
- 5) Fernandez, A., & Shaw, G. (2020). Leadership in higher education in an era of adaptive challenges. In *International Technology, Education and Development Conference*. (pp. 61– 65). Valencia, Spain: IATED Academy.
- 6) Goffee, R., & Jones, G. (2000, September). Why Should anyone be led by you? *Harvard Business Review*. Retrieved from <https://hbr.org/2000/09/why-should-anyone-be-led-by-you>
- 7) Harris, A. (2010). Distributed leadership. In T. Bush, L. Bell, & D. Middlewood (Eds.), *The principles of educational leadership and*. ( 2nd ed., pp. 55– 69). London, England: Sage.
- 8) Heifetz, R., & Laurie, D. (2001, December). *The work of leadership* . *Harvard Business Review*. Retrieved from <https://hbr.org/2001/12/the-work-of-leadership>
- 9) Kerr, S., & Jermier, J. M. (1978). Substitutes for leadership: Their meaning and measurement. *Organizational Behavior and Human Performance*, 22, 375– 403. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0030-5073\(78\)90023-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/0030-5073(78)90023-5)
- 10) Kezar, A., Carducci, R., & Contreras McGavin, M. (2006). *Rethinking the “L” word in higher education: The revolution of research on leadership*. *Association for the Study in Higher Education Report* , 31(6). San Francisco, CA: Jossey Bass.
- 11) Kezar, A., Fries Britt, S., Kurban, E., McGuire, D., & Wheaton, M. M. (2018). *Speaking truth and acting with integrity: Confronting challenges of campus racial climate*. Washington, DC: American Council on Education.
- 12) Kezar, A. J., & Holcombe, E. M. (2017). *Shared leadership in higher education: Important lessons from research and practice*. Washington, DC: American Council on Education.
- 13) Robbins, S. P., & Judge, T. A. (2018). *Essentials of organizational behavior*. New York, NY: Pearson.
- 14) Yarnell, A. M., & Grunberg, N. E. (2017). Developing “Allostatic Leaders”: A psychobiological perspective. In M. Clark, & C. Gruber (Eds.), *Leader development deconstructed*. (pp. 23– 50). Cham, Switzerland: Springer International Publishing.



## Influence of COVID-19 Pandemic on Indian Economy

Dr. Veena R. Ilame

Assistant Professor Department of English  
Annasaheb Gundewar College, Nagpur

---

### Abstract:

The research paper investigates the pitiable plight of the Indian Economy in the Pre-COVID period, and assesses the impact of the pandemic on a variety of segments of the Economy and also analyses the policies, framed by GOI and RBI for ameliorating the economic shock and policies recommended for specific sectors. The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic is an unprecedented shock to the Indian economy. The economy was already in a parlous state before Covid-19 struck. With the prolonged countrywide lockdown, global economic downturn and associated disruption of demand and supply chains, the economy is likely to face a protracted period of slowdown. The magnitude of the economic impact will depend upon the duration and severity of the health crisis, the duration of the lockdown and how the situation unfolds once the lockdown is lifted.

**Key Words:** Covid-19, pandemic, economic downturn, informal sector, financial institutions, fiscal policy.

### 1) Introduction:

The middle of a global Covid-19 pandemic has been inflicting two kinds of shocks on countries: a health shock and an economic shock. Given the nature of the disease which is highly contagious, the ways to contain the spread include policy actions such as the imposition of social distancing, self-isolation at home, closure of institutions, and public facilities, restrictions on mobility and even lockdown of an entire country. These actions can potentially lead to dire consequences for economies around the world and effective containment of the disease requires the economy of a country to stop its normal functioning, and This has triggered fears of a deep and prolonged global recession. This experience negative per capita GDP growth due to the raging coronavirus pandemic.

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 most significant health crisis in our history. India recorded the first case of the disease on 30 January 2020. Since then, the cases have increased steadily and significantly. especially those in the developed world, which have Globally there has been One crore Thirty-three lakh Two thousand Two hundred Nine confirmed cases and close to 39,00,000 deaths (World Health Organization). To curb the spread of the virus, the government of India announced a three-week-long nationwide lockdown starting 25

March 2020. All non-essential services and businesses, including retail establishments, educational institutions, places of religious worship, public utilities and government offices across the country will stay closed during this period, and all means of travel have been stopped.

**2) Indian economy in the pre-COVID-19 period:** Overall, urban consumption appears to have lost steam. Among the indicators of rural consumption, motorcycle sales and the consumer nondurable segment remained in contraction in February 2020, reflecting weak rural demand. High-frequency indicators of public consumption demand show that sales of passenger vehicles as well as consumer durables growth contracted in February 2020. Private sector investment had been stagnant for several years and declining in recent times, and consumption expenditure had also been falling, for the first time in several decades.

### **2.1 Informal sector**

India has a large informal sector, the largest in the world, employing close to 90% of its working population and contributing more than 45% to its overall GDP. This sector was hit by two consecutive shocks in a short period, from 2016 to 2019. The first shock was Demonetization in November 2016 when 86% of the money in the economy became unusable overnight owing to a government decree, followed by the haphazard introduction of the Goods and Services tax in 2017.

### **2.2 The banking and corporate sectors**

So far, the problems in this sector were adversely affecting credit growth, and now this has begun to hurt the debt markets as well, which also play an essential role in the context of financial intermediation, and this could rapidly become a severe choke point as the Indian economy struggles to come to terms with this unprecedented shock. Over the last few years, India has been dealing with the Twin Balance Sheet (TBS) stresses in the banking and corporate sectors, and this was a consequence of high levels of non-performing assets (NPAs) in an inadequately capitalized banking system, combined with over-leveraged and financially weak firms in the private corporate sector (Sengupta and Vardhan, 2017, 2019).

### **3. Impact of the crisis:**

It is much influenced by the various monetary and fiscal activities as it follows overall macro and micro-influence.

#### **3.1 Overall macro impact**

In addition to the unprecedented collapse in demand, there will also be widespread supply chain disruptions due to the unavailability of raw materials, exodus of millions of migrant workers from urban areas, slowing global trade, and shipment and travel-related restrictions imposed by nearly all affected countries. The Centre for Asia Pacific Aviation (CAPA) has assessed that the Indian aviation industry will post staggering losses worth nearly \$4bn this year.

India's aviation, tourism and hospitality industries had already sustained maximum damage because of The COVID-19 outbreak, and after the lockdown, it is questionable to what extent they will be able to ride out this storm.

As the lockdown continues, electricity demand remains almost 30% below last year's levels. Cargo traffic at Indian ports was down by around 5% year on year in March. Rail freight which is an essential indicator of economic activity has been down by 36% year on year over the last seven days.

**Best words:** when the lockdown is relaxed. Their businesses will suffer for several months, sparking worries of large-scale layoffs. The World Travel and Tourism Council has projected that travel could fall by 25% in 2020, putting to risk 12-14% of the jobs in the sector. That translates into 50 million jobs at risk, globally. According to estimates from CMIE's

### 3.2 Agriculture and Rural Activities:

The agriculture sector is critical as a large number of workers, and the entire country's population are dependent on this sector. The performance of agriculture is also key to the state of rural demand. In the pre-Covid-19 period, agricultural GDP experienced an average growth rate of 3.2% per year in the six years 2014-15 to 2019-20 with intermittent fluctuations [20][21]. The second, advanced estimates of the National Statistical Office (NSO) show that GDP growth in agriculture has increased from 2.4% in FY19 to 3.7% in FY20. It was also relatively better at 3.5% in FY20. However, the terms of trade have moved against agriculture during 2016-17 to 2018-19 due to bumper crop and horticultural production, which caused a decline in food prices. This trend continued in 2019-20. Growth in rural wages was subdued in the pre-COVID-19 period, particularly for agricultural labour in both nominal and real terms, partly due to the slowdown in the construction sector. With the outbreak of Covid-19, the situation in rural India is likely to worsen significantly.

### 3.3 Informal sector:

In recent days, one could see the images of hundreds of thousands of migrant workers from several states walking on foot for several hundred to go to their respective villages, and This exodus was triggered by the 21-day lockdown, which was announced rather abruptly without giving the people of the country any time to prepare for it.

Even after the lockout is relaxed, it will take some time for the economy to pick up in the post-COVID-19 period and this will further aggravate the future uncertainty for informal workers in general and migrant workers.

There are significant inequalities between informal and formal sector workers.

With almost no economic activity, particularly in urban areas, the lockdown has led to large scale losses of jobs and incomes for these workers.

Out of the total workers, the shares of self-employed, casual, and regular workers respectively were 51.3%, 23.3%, and 23.4%. Most of the self-employed and casual employees are informal workers.

### 3.4. Financial markets

Although the sell-off was witnessed across-the-board, it was more severe for industries that are hit the hardest by the Covid-19 pandemic and the consequent lockdown, such as tourism and hotels, real estate, asset financing services, banks, metals industry, automobile and ancillaries, textiles, electricity, mining and food product companies. As the Covid-19 pandemic began spreading across countries and mainly affected the US, growing risk aversion and flight to safety led these investors to sell large volumes of Indian debt paper, in addition to stocks.

Foreign institutional investors (FIIs) have been steady investors in Indian debt over the last few years due to arbitrage between international interest rates and Indian rates along with a generally stable currency.

In March 2020, panic selling due to the pandemic shaved off 23% market capitalisation of companies listed on the National Stock Exchange (NSE) within just a single month.[25] The BSE S&P Sensex behaved similarly, losing 23% of its value during March 2020.

However, we are now facing a peculiar situation wherein the mutual funds are not able to do so because of high- risk aversion on the part of the biggest liquidity suppliers in the markets – the banks.

### 4. Analysis of policies announced:

The immediate objective of the policy responses to the economic impact of Covid-19 is to ameliorate the effect of the shock on economic agents in both the formal and the informal sectors and to help them tide over the crisis. The central government and RBI have announced an initial round of fiscal and monetary policies respectively. Besides, several state governments have also announced fiscal stimulus measures.

### 5. Policy challenges:

While some policy actions have already been announced by the government and the RBI, they are mostly interim measures and are not going to be adequate to support the economy. Given the current macroeconomic and financial environment in India, there are significant challenges in fiscal, monetary and financial policies which have to be taken into consideration by the policymakers. Even more critical, some policy traps must be avoided to prevent a long-term economic disaster. The monetisation of fiscal deficit will create inflationary pressures, lead to more considerable uncertainty about future inflation, increase long term interest rates and adversely impact growth, thereby defeating the very objective of supporting the economy.

If at all monetisation of fiscal deficit needs to be resorted to given the extraordinary circumstances, extreme caution and thought must be devoted to working out the details, and end date must be specified by which time the process will be stopped.

In the case of fiscal policy, even assuming a conservative scenario where the government does not incur any additional expenses due to Covid-19, the deficit will be higher than the projected value in the FY2021 budget.

## 5. Policy recommendations:

Within the constraints discussed above, there are a few actions that the policymakers can consider as they gear up to deal with the economic crisis. A joint effort from both the state and central governments is critical.

### Agriculture:

- **Safety of farm population:** Farmers, agricultural labourers, workers in supply chains have to be protected from the health shock. Some of the measures like testing of migrants, social distancing in harvest operations, procurement, marketing, packaging etc. will help in less spreading of the pandemic.

- **Milk and poultry industry:** Small farmers in poultry and milk activities need more help as they are facing problems due to the pandemic. For industry, moratorium or restructuring of loans may be needed.

- **Food security for farm families and agricultural workers:** Although farmers are involved in the production of crops, they also face food-related problems. Farmers and Agri. Workers have to be included in the in-kind assistance package or any social protection programs announced by the governments. At present, PM-Kisan includes only landowners. Tenant farmers who are the actual cultivators should be included in the scheme.

- **Avoid export bans:** At the macro level, trade in food and agriculture has to be maintained to have the availability of food. Access to food has to be tackled in a different way than having export bans. For example, some of the farmers are suffering because of export restrictions. After the lockdown period, exports of farm products have to be continued.

- **Food and nutritional security:** The government has nearly 56 million tonnes of excess stock of grains and cereals compared to the usual norms.

They have declared 5kg free rations in addition to the present entitlement of buying 5kg at subsidised prices.

Otherwise, high prices would hurt the food and nutrition security of the poor.

Government has to make sure that the prices of essential food items are under control.

There is some consensus that at least 10kg free ration per person per month should be given for three months.

- The key, therefore, will be to ensure that the funding is available and in the hands of the states and panchayats, such that when the appropriate time comes, and a large number of workers sign up for MGNREGA, the mechanism works as designed. To a certain extent, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) scheme works as an automatic stabiliser because if people need jobs, they can just apply.

- **Migrant workers:** The migrant workers are the worst affected by the lockdown and will continue to be so even after the lockdown is lifted. They have faced extreme hardships. There have been several suggestions to help migrant workers. One such suggestion is that the government must use “the network of anganwadis, panchayat Bhavan, government schools, government colleges, railway stations, bus stations, community halls, block offices, district headquarters etc. to set up feeding centres to arrange free cooked food, medical care and sanitation for these people.”<sup>[34]</sup> After the lockdown, an orderly return of the migrant workers to their respective workplaces must be arranged. Steps must be taken such that the benefits of social safety nets like Public Distribution System (PDS), Ujjwala scheme etc. become available to them even in the urban and semi-urban areas (Kapur and Subramanian, 2020).

- **MSME and MFI:** Since most MSMEs primarily operate on cash, they require immediate liquidity to cope with adverse events.

FM has also announced that the current Rs 1 lakh threshold of default to trigger IBC will be raised to Rs 1 crore to prevent triggering insolvency proceedings for SMEs which is a welcome move.

In this sector, the idea of the government setting up a credit guarantee fund to encourage banks to lend might work well. The 3-month deferral of loan repayments as announced by the RBI will help the MSMEs in the immediate short term. Access to formal finance. Hence, credit market interventions such as cheaper loans, increased limits on NPAs etc. may not benefit this sector directly. More direct measures of liquidity may be the need of the hour, such as setting up a fund targeted directly at easing the liquidity constraints of MSMEs.<sup>[35]</sup>

#### **Banking sector:**

When a bank decides to approve a loan, it performs two functions simultaneously: it is assuming risk, and it is allocating capital. The problem for the banks is that right now they cannot assess the absolute level of risk, because they do not have any idea how long the crisis is going to last, or how deep the crisis is going to be.

Moreover, this shock has come at a time when banks have already become risk-averse, given the last few years of balance sheet problems. In this way, we could use the law of comparative advantage to obtain better economic outcomes: the government would do what it does best in crises, namely bearing risk; while the banks would continue to do what they do best, namely allocating capital.

- **Fiscal policy:** Most of the policy actions to support the economy during such extraordinary times will entail a rise in the fiscal deficit. As discussed in detail in section 5, the government currently has very little fiscal space to accommodate a substantial stimulus. There is a lot of pressure from multiple quarters to let go of the fiscal consolidation rules, enlarge the fiscal deficit and let the debt/GDP ratio go up. It may be unavoidable given the circumstances but should be done subject to adequate checks and balances so that the long-term consequences of a fiscal expansion do not jeopardize the economic recovery.

## 6. Conclusion:

Covid-19 has posed an unprecedented challenge for India. Given the large size of the population, the precarious situation of the economy, especially of the financial sector in the pre-COVID-19 period, and the economy's dependence on informal labour, lockdowns and other social distancing measures would be hugely disruptive. The central and state governments have recognised the challenge and have responded, but this response should be just the beginning. Policymakers need to be prepared to scale up the response as the events unfold to minimise the impact of the shock on both the formal and informal sectors and pave the way for a V-shaped recovery. At the same time, they must ensure that the responses remain enshrined in a rules-based framework and limit the exercise of discretion to avoid long-term damage to the economy.

## REFERENCES

- 1) Carlsson-Szlezak, Martin Reeves and Paul Swartz "What Coronavirus means for the Global Economy",
- 2) BCG Henderson Institute, <https://hbr.org/2020/03/what-coronavirus-could-mean-for-the-global-economy>
- 3) Chaddha, N, A Das, S Gangopadhyay and N Mehta (2017), 'Reassessing the Impact of Demonetisation on Agriculture and Informal Sector', India Development Foundation (IDF), New Delhi, January.
- 4) Duflo, Esther, Abhijit Banerjee (2020), suggest: "A prescription for action: Nine steps after the next 21 days", Indian Express, 29 March 2020.
- 5) Dev, S, Mahendra (2020), "Addressing COVID-19 impacts on agriculture, food security, and livelihoods in India", IFPRI Blog, 8 April.
- 6) <https://www.ifpri.org/blog/addressing-covid-19-impacts-agriculture-food-security-and-livelihoods-india>
- 7) FAO (2020), "Covid-19 Pandemic: Impact on Food and Agriculture", Food and Agricultural Organisation, Rome, <http://www.fao.org/2019-ncov/q-and-a/en/>
- 8) Himanshu (2019), "India's farm crisis: decades old and with deep roots", The India Forum, <https://www.theindiaforum.in/article/farm-crisis-runs-deep-higher-msps-and-cash-handouts-are-not-enough>
- 9) IMF (2020), "Policy responses to Covid-19", International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.
- 10) <https://www.imf.org/en/Topics/imf-and-covid19/Policy-Responses-to-COVID-19#I>
- 11) Kapur, Dev and Subramanian, Arvind (2020), "How coronavirus crisis can be converted to the opportunity to fundamentally strengthen Indian economy", Indian Express, 3 April 2020.

- 12) Khera, Reetika (2020) "Covid-19: What can be done immediately to help vulnerable population", Ideas for India. <https://www.ideasforindia.in/topics/poverty-inequality/covid-19-what-can-be-done-immediately-tohelp-vulnerable-population.html>
- 13) Krishnan, Deepa and Stephan Siegel (2017), "Survey of the Effects of Demonetisation on 28 Slum Neighbourhoods in Mumbai", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 52, Issue No. 3.
- 14) Mehrotra, Santosh, and Jajati K. Parida (2019): India's Employment Crisis: Rising Education Levels and
- 15) Falling Non-agricultural Job Growth. [https://cse.azimpremjiuniversity.edu.in/wpcontent/uploads/2019/10/Mehrotra\\_Parida\\_India\\_Employment\\_Crisis.pdf](https://cse.azimpremjiuniversity.edu.in/wpcontent/uploads/2019/10/Mehrotra_Parida_India_Employment_Crisis.pdf)
- 16) Narayanan, Sudha (2020), "Food and agriculture during a pandemic: Managing the consequence", <https://www.ideasforindia.in/topics/agriculture/food-and-agriculture-during-a-pandemic-managing-theconsequences.html>
- 17) RBI (2020), Monetary Policy Report, Reserve Bank of India, April 2020.
- 18) Sengupta, Rajeswari and Harsh Vardhan (2017), "This time it is different: Non-performing assets in Indian banks", *Economic & Political Weekly*, 52(12), 25 March 2017.
- 19) Sengupta, Rajeswari and Harsh Vardhan(2019), "How banking crisis is impeding India's economy", East Asia Forum, 3 October 2019; <https://www.eastasiaforum.org/2019/10/03/banking-crisis-impedes-indiaseconomy/>
- 20) Sengupta, Rajeswari and Harsh Vardhan (2020), "Policymaking at a time of high risk-aversion", Ideas for India, 6 April.
- 21) <https://www.ideasforindia.in/topics/money-finance/policymaking-at-a-time-of-high-risk-aversion.html>
- 22) Sengupta, Rajeswari and Josh Felman (2020), "RBI vs. Covid-19: Understanding the announcements of 27 March", The Leap Blog, 7 April.
- 23) <https://blog.theleapjournal.org/2020/04/rbi-vs-covid-19-understanding.html>
- 24) Sengupta, R (2020), "Covid-19: Macroeconomic implications for India, Ideas for India", 24 March.
- 25) <https://www.ideasforindia.in/topics/macroeconomics/covid-19-macroeconomic-implications-for-india.html>
- 26) Zhang, Xiaobo (2020), "COVID-19s Impact on China's Small and Medium Size Business", IFPRI,
- 27) Washington,DC,<https://www.ifpri.org/blog/covid-19s-impact-chinas-small-and-medium-sized-businesses>



## Changing Landscape of Socio-Economic and Political dimension: An Analysis of Post COVID-19 Era

Dr. Pravin Bhagdikar

Associate Professor

Annasaheb Gundewar College, Nagpur.



### Abstract:

Covid 19 affected the Indian economy and other related sectors. It is necessary to balance the measures and improvements of the Corona period as well as the subsequent measures and improvements. This research article discusses the expected changes in the economic, social and political system after Covid 19.

**Keyword:** Covid 19, Corona, UNESCO, Lockdown, Online Education, Centre-State relation

At present, the corona crisis is leading to the emergence of a new world order. But what will the new world order be like? The current global system has failed to fight a global epidemic like the Corona. There is skepticism about the World Health Organization's ability to identify and treat epidemics and their severity. The United States withheld funding by questioning the overall functioning of the World Health Organization. The overall role of government is being discussed in the context of the political system, especially the needs of citizens in democracies. Regarding the concept of welfare state, the limits of the states and the role of the government, the priority of the new world system has to be taken into consideration. Every country needs to show readiness to participate in this new world order. The country that survives in this regard will be at the forefront of the post-Corona world order. Therefore, India needs to maintain its position in this regard and be a part of the neoliberal system.

Many countries have also closed educational institutions to prevent corona. According to a UNESCO report, in April 2020, 154 crore students in 188 countries were at home. 1.5 million Schools are closed in India. As a result, 26 crore students and 89 lakh teachers are sitting at home, while 50,000 institutions of higher learning are closed and 3.70 crore students and 15 lakh college teachers are sitting at home. It is a time bomb for 30 crore students to sit at home empty handed. Currently, coronary heart disease is considered to be the only health problem; But it is also important to note that this crisis is on the side of educational problems.

UNESCO has instructed its member countries to take immediate action on the issue of out-of-school students. According to UNESCO, this disruption in education is depriving children of their right to education. Distance learning, use of information technology, YouTube, Hangouts, multimedia, mobile phones, e-library, television etc.

Through the media, many countries have initiated such initiatives so that children's education is not disrupted immediately. In India, however, decisions are being taken only to cancel exams, postpone exams, and admit children to the next class without taking exams. Given the uncertainty of the situation, India also needs to formulate a long-term education policy. In India, information technology is widely used in higher education and in vocational courses such as medicine, engineering, commerce and management. Laptops, internet etc. are available as the students are financially advanced. The cost is affordable to them. So the study, mainly of small groups of elite class, is going on online. The same experience is in school education. The children of the upper middle class, who are going to a five-star school with all the facilities, are also getting online education.

#### **Rethinking on Post Covid Education Policy:**

The area affected by the Covid epidemic is the education sector. However, every government that came to power at the Center has taken a neutral stance on the education sector. Expenditure on education, which was only 3 per cent of GDP, has now fallen further to what was expected to be 6 per cent. According to the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, the money received in the form of nominal tax on education expenditure was not spent on basic facilities in education, appointment of professors, and improvement of quality. From the 2017-18 annual financial audit of government finances conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), it is clear that Rs. 94,036 crore of proceeds of education cess collected over the years by the government of India is lying unutilized in the Consolidated Fund of India. (The Times of India, February 10, 2020) If the depression in the education sector continues during the Post Covid period, India's educational progress will be affected as compared to the rest of the world. At present, schools and colleges are not in a position to start. Therefore, the idea of an alternative system does not appear even today.

Information technology has a lot of scope to spread education, expand education, quality of education, and increase educational opportunities. According to TRAI, the number of Internet users in India in 2020 is 68.45 crore. The number of mobile phone users is 48.82 crore. So, the number of smartphone users with internet is 40.72 crore. The number of TV viewers is 76 crore. Although this information technology seems to have expanded, there is a huge disparity. In India, 52% of the population uses the Internet. This means that half of India is deprived of the benefits of the Internet. In rural areas 36% of the population and in urban areas 64% of the population use the Internet, while 67% of men and 38% of women use the Internet in India. Information technology is now being monopolized by the urban, affluent and men.

The benefits of government projects are being limited. In the online education of this project, the cost of computer, internet cost, power supply etc. There are major difficulties. So online education is affordable for the affluent class in the urban city. The situation is similar in many underdeveloped countries. So those countries have started using TV medium more during school closures. In India, however, no such simple scheme

has been discussed. There are more than nine hundred channels in India and some steps need to be taken by the education department on how to use these channels for students sitting at home. On April 5, HRD Minister Pokhriyal has assured that care will be taken to ensure that students do not suffer any educational loss during this lockdown period. But, the academic disadvantage is not to postpone the exams, but to make sure that the students' studies are not interrupted. The Central and State Governments should immediately plan how the education of the children of this section of the society will continue uninterruptedly during the school days keeping in view the children of the toiling masses.

#### **Socio-Economics crisis and post covid era:**

The Indian Prime Minister has from time to time put more emphasis on the Indian economy through his virtual conversations with the Chief Ministers of the states. While giving a discount in the lockdown, it was thought that the area in which the industry can be started and made available with a few loops. The request made by the Prime Minister to invest in India, especially from multinational companies leaving China, would be a direction for the Indian economy. Some aspects of the Covid crisis were positive for the Indian economy. In this, it was necessary for the Center and the states to try to connect the peasantry with the actual consumer. Till date there were only declarations in the interest of farmers but due to the Covid crisis it is being implemented. If the same effort is made in the manufacturing sector, it can have an impact on the Indian economy. The economy is not limited to the service and manufacturing sectors, but the health sector is also affecting the economy due to Covid 19. Covid 19 has made public health the pinnacle of good governance. Every government neglected health care. But good healthcare is the first step to a better economy, underlined by Covid 19. India's spending on the economy compared to other countries is around 1.1% of GDP; government's spending on healthcare has remained stagnant for over two decades. The corresponding expenditure was 4% for Brazil, 2.9% for China, 4.4% for Iran and 8.6% for the US in 2017. India is like Pakistan in the respect, which devotes 0.9% of GDP to healthcare. (TOI April, 6, 2020)

#### **Post Covid Centre-State relation:**

In his talks with the Chief Minister, the Prime Minister emphasized on building the economy while most of the Chief Ministers are concerned about the growing proliferation of Corona. Due to the long lockdown, the financial situation of the states is critical. Both the Center and the state have been affected by the lack of revenue. States have less revenue than the Center. The Centre's strategy regarding Corona depends entirely on the activism of the states. Asked for additional financial assistance from the Center for the growing fiscal deficit of the states. The Punjab Chief Minister first demanded the Center to lift the ban on liquor. Because the tax on alcohol is an important source of finance for the state. At the same time, inter-state transport needs to be boosted. Corona needs to re-examine and shed new light on central-state relations and the federal system.

States have the primary responsibility for maintaining health, transport, water, electricity, law and order. While the role of the center is important, it is the responsibility of the states to stop the growing spread of corona. The corona has put a strain on the management capabilities and skills of the states. This led to a new dimension of regional leadership emerging from Corona. In particular, influential state leaders like Kerala Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan, Telangana's Chandrasekhara Rao and Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath emerged on the occasion. The management of the lockdown and its aftermath will determine the balance of power not just between Centre and States, but between alternative political platforms. If Chief Minister succeeds in demonstrating their competence and compassion to their constituents, they can weaken the national base of populist. (Time of India, April, 21, 2020)

Public policy in the years to come depends on the important role that all state governments and regional leaders play. The Center needs to play a developmental role in increasing public spending and investment. Political stability and economic development will depend on the relationship between the Center and the states in the future.

#### **Conclusion:**

Kovid 19 has given India a golden opportunity to improve in all areas. India needs to change its export policy. The three factors of capital, labor and land are of unique importance in economics. Assuring medium and large enterprises of these three factors, India has succeeded in influencing the markets of other countries globally. The second area is financial institutions. India's progress in financial markets is weak. Covid 19 will increase the non-performing loans of the banks and its impact on the banks. In this regard, the recent package given by Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman to financial institutions will be beneficial. The need of the hour is to have an alternative to the virtual teacher system in terms of education. At the political level, the basic principle of unionism gained importance. The future of the post-Covid 19 political and economic situation will depend on the relationship between the two states.



## Social Impact of Lockdown

**Miss. Vaishali S. Kadukar**

Assistant Professor

Dept. of Computer Science &  
Management

A.G. College, Nagpur

**Miss. Sampada P. Tumbade**

Assistant Professor

Dept. of Computer Science &  
Management

A.G. College, Nagpur

---

### Abstract:

The study found that in India's current situation in lockdown will significantly slow the spread of covid-19 hospitalizations and moderate infections compared to a lack of intervention. The public faces number of problem due to lockdown.

The COVID-19 pandemic has infected approximately 7 million people and the death toll has surpassed 400, 000 across the world. India too has borne the brunt with cases increasing each day. The first case of COVID-19 in India was reported on January 30, 2020 and as of June 7, 2020.

Due to because of covid-19 all over peoples will suffer. Peoples like old, young, children's. Younger ones will suffer because of their jobs; some young people are suffered by depuration some peoples having a problem of home sickness because of that laziness is increases. Older ones will survive with fear because of that their health problems is increases. Children's is disturbed because of closing school colleges some children's also suffered by depression. In that way our young generation is distracted and facing the problem of unemployment. Unemployment is a big challenge for young generation. The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic is an unprecedented shock to the Indian economy. The economy was already in a parlous state before Covid-19 struck. With the prolonged countrywide lockdown, global economic downturn and associated disruption of demand and supply chains, the economy is likely to face a protracted period of slowdown. The magnitude of the economic impact will depend upon the duration and severity of the health crisis, the duration of the lockdown and how the situation unfolds once the lockdown is lifted. In this paper, we describe 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, analyze 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.

**Keywords:** *Social stress*, problem due to lockdown, issue of migrant workers, financial institutions

### Introduction:

*Social stress* caused by lockdown has many faces and reasons resulting from travelling restrictions and disruption of cultural celebrations, limited healthcare facilities and interruption in regular immunizations in hospitals leading to anxiety and fear among the population, social distancing with friends and family, closure of places of entertainment and leisure, unplanned closure of schools and colleges affecting both students and parents regarding the academic year and the loss of quality education. Inadequate infrastructures, leading to ill-equipped healthcare employees who are fighting endlessly to treat patients and protect themselves from infection at the same time are all quite visible. This major loss and unpreparedness is an aftermath of the negligence of healthcare sector since years. Incapacitated hospitals and distressed primary healthcare are significant reasons behind so much distress among the people for a disease which could be prevented with a little care and precaution.

Social stress increases because of lockdown .societies all level peoples suffered by depression. Peoples those have rich or poor. If we compared between both poorer peoples is suffered more as compared to rich because those having daily earners facing more crises or problems or they survive in stress. The poor people don't having Bread and Butter for their families. Their families are surviving in misery condition and because of that poor people's survive in stress .Those peoples who will be working in lockdown period. They also work with stress. For example when banking personnel's working in bank they work with fear is that if any infected person come in bank .because of that effected person all bank employees will affected .because of that stress or fear they are not able to work efficiently.

Focus has mostly been on testing, treatment and prevention of COVID-19 but people and communities are going through various social problems as well in adjusting to the current lifestyles and fear of the disease across nations. Conditions have all the more affected the other half of the population globally and particularly in India where abrupt lockdown has brought millions below the poverty line struggling for basic needs like food and shelter which then leads to unequal share in domestic responsibilities, to violence against the vulnerable members of the household.

The countrywide lockdown has brought nearly all economic activities to an abrupt halt. The disruption of demand and supply forces are likely to continue even after the lockdown is lifted. It will take time for the economy to return to a healthy state, and even then, social distancing measures will continue for as long as the health shock plays out. Hence demand is unlikely to get restored in the next several months, especially demand for non-essential goods and services. Three major components of aggregate demand-consumption, investment, and exports are likely to stay subdued for a prolonged period

The 21-day lockdown and associated disruptions will affect agricultural activities and the necessary supply chains through several channels: input distribution, harvesting, procurement, transport hurdles, marketing and processing. Restrictions of

movement and labor scarcity may impede farming and food processing (FAO, 2020). March-April is the peak season for the sale of the rabbi produce, but harvesting will get hampered due to the departure of thousands of migrant workers. Shortages of fertilizers, veterinary medicines and other 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

The issue of migrant workers was one of the most cruel and highlighted issue in this pandemic where millions were rendered unemployed and stranded without money, food and shelter, criss-crossing the country's highways to return to their villages and several meeting with accidents and deaths on their way. Unemployment has rendered a large section as directionless, leaving the social health as well as economy in shambles.

Several forms of racism triggered the division among the people of India and other global counterparts. The stigma of religious hatred, caste based discrimination and stigmatization of people from the North East is equally dangerous to humanity where the less informed and biased media as well as people with vested interests tried to damage the social fabric of the country and left a big social impact in the fight against corona virus. Reports of racism against the Chinese and other Asians elsewhere around the world and calling it a Chinese virus due to its origin, showed the deteriorated levels of sensitivity among the world population. Realizing that viruses such as COVID-19 do not have race, nationality, or boundary is very important.

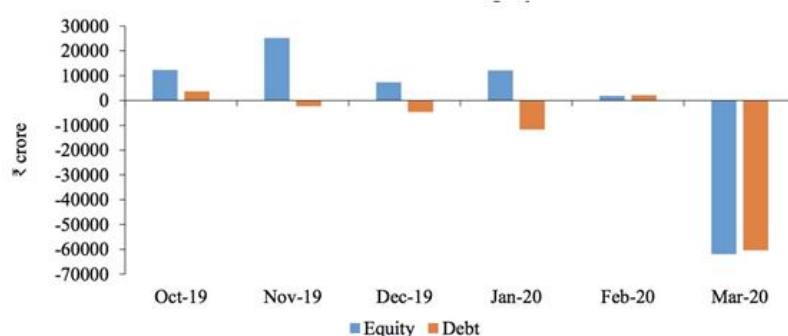
The migrant workers are the worst affected by the lockdown and will continue to be so even after the lockdown is lifted. They have faced extreme hardships. There have been several suggestions to help migrant workers. One such suggestion is that the government must use "the network of anganwadis, panchayat bhavans, government schools, government colleges, railway stations, bus stations, community halls, block offices, district headquarters etc. to set up feeding centers to arrange free cooked food, medical care and sanitation for these people." After the lockdown, an orderly return of the migrant workers to their respective workplaces must be arranged. Steps must be taken such that the benefits of social safety nets like Public Distribution System (PDS), Ujjwala scheme etc. become available to them even in the urban and semi-urban areas (Kapur and Subramanian, 2020).

#### **Financial institution**

Since the outbreak of Covid-19, there has once again been turbulence in the debt markets. Credit spreads of corporate debt papers have risen sharply to levels higher than what was witnessed in the aftermath of the IL&FS crisis of September 2018. Debt mutual funds, even those that invest at the short end of maturity – liquid funds, ultra-short duration funds etc. have taken severe hits to their net asset values (NAVs) making investors nervous. These funds are considered investments second only to bank deposits in terms of safety and hence decline in their NAVs is a matter of concern.

A confluence of several factors has led to the current turmoil in the debt market. Foreign institutional investors (FIIs) have been steady investors in Indian debt over the last few years due to arbitrage between international interest rates and Indian rates along with a generally stable currency. As the Covid-19 pandemic began spreading across countries and mainly affected the US, growing risk aversion and flight to safety led these investors to sell large volumes of Indian debt paper, in addition to stocks (figure 12). Overall, FPI outflows were of the order of USD 7.1 billion in 2019-20 (up to 31 March 2020). In addition to this, March is generally tight liquidity period in India. Advance tax payments, financial year ending, etc. result in higher demand for cash during this period.

Figure 12: FPI investment in Equity and Debt



Source: RBI (2020).

These factors, along with the general risk aversion triggered by the Covid-19 outbreak and the associated business disruption, are likely to push firms to redeem their investments in debt funds and stockpile cash. This has already created extraordinary redemption pressures on mutual funds. Ideally, mutual funds would respond to these redemption pressures by selling the debt securities that they have been holding to interested buyers in the secondary market.

However, we are now facing a peculiar situation wherein the mutual funds are not able to do so because of high-risk aversion on the part of the biggest liquidity suppliers in the markets – the banks. Indian banks have been mostly absent from participating in the secondary debt market. As shown in figure 7a earlier, banks' investments in commercial papers, bonds, debentures and shares of public and private corporations, as reflected in non-SLR investment, were lower during H2:2019-20 (up to 13 March 2020) than a year ago (RBI, 2020).

With the most extensive liquidity pool away from the secondary markets, mutual funds are left with no option other than distress selling securities at whatever price they get in order to meet the redemptions. That has severely impacted their NAVs, which may further exacerbate investor concerns leading to more redemptions and triggering a vicious cycle.

The equity market has been hitting new lows every day since the outbreak of Covid-19. In March 2020, panic selling due to the pandemic shaved off 23% market capitalisation of companies listed on the National Stock Exchange (NSE) within just a single month.<sup>1</sup> The BSE S&P Sensex behaved similarly, losing 23% of its value during March 2020. Although the sell-off was witnessed across-the-board, it was more severe for industries that are hit the hardest by the Covid-19 pandemic and the consequent lockdown, such as tourism and hotels, real estate, asset financing services, banks, metals industry, automobile and ancillaries, textiles, electricity, mining and food product companies.

## 6. Conclusion

Covid-19 has posed an unprecedented challenge for India. Given the large size of the population, the precarious situation of the economy, especially of the financial sector in the pre-Covid-19 period, and the economy's dependence on informal labor, lockdowns and other social distancing measures would be hugely disruptive. The central and state governments have recognized the challenge and have responded, but this response should be just the beginning. Policymakers need to be prepared to scale up the response as the events unfold to minimize the impact of the shock on both the formal and informal sectors and pave the way for a V-shaped recovery. At the same time, they must ensure that the responses remain enshrined in a rules-based framework and limit the exercise of discretion in order to avoid long-term damage to the economy.

## REFERENCES

- 1) <https://www.nationalheraldindia.com/opinion/why-dealing-with-the-social-impact-of-covid-19-on-india-is-a-major-challenge>
- 2) See <https://theprint.in/economy/everything-is-rotting-say-maharashtra-and-karnataka-farmers-as-shutmarkets-spell-doom/393546/>
- 3) Over 200 academics and professionals made an urgent appeal for providing immediate relief to the migrant workers who are unable to reach their homes due to the current lockdown. <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/relief-now-an-urgent-appeal-for-immediate-assistance-to-migrant-workers/article31192777.ec>
- 4) See: [https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/bs\\_viewcontent.aspx?Id=3847](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/bs_viewcontent.aspx?Id=3847); [https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS\\_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=49581](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=49581); [https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS\\_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=49582](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=49582).
- 5) See: [https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/FS\\_Notification.aspx?Id=11580 & fn= 2& Mode =0](https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/FS_Notification.aspx?Id=11580&fn=2&Mode=0)
- 6) Source: CMIE Economic Outlook, "April 2020 Review of Indian Economy: Financial Market Performance", 5 April, 2020.



## Effects of COVID-19 on the World Economy

**Dr. Aarti Deveshwar**

Assistant Professor,  
Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram University  
of Science & Technology,  
Murthal, Sonapat, Haryana.

**Saloni**

Research scholar,  
Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram  
University of Science and  
Technology,  
Murthal, Sonapat, Haryana.

---

### Abstract:

The outbreak of pandemic named COVID-19 is spreading globally and has disrupted the world economy. The impact of this disease on the economy is highly uncertain and it is going to be difficult for the policy makers to form an appropriate policy for the economic crisis. The reason for the economic crisis due to corona virus is, it led to social distancing and lockdown which led to the shutdown of economic activities. This paper discussed the short-term economic consequences of the COVID-19 ON the world economy. We measure the impact of social distancing and lockdown policies on the economic activities. The findings reveal that the restrictive measures by the governments of different countries lead to restriction on economic activities due to spread of corona virus and this also increase the rate of unemployment, consumer change their consumption patterns, global financial market have registered sharp falls and GDP rate for all countries goes down whether it is developed or developing.

**Key words:** COVID-19, GDP, Economy,

### Introduction:

The COVID-19 Pandemic started in December 2019 in Wuhan city of China. After that it continuously spread all over the world. Due to the virus many people are suffering from it and many of them lost their lives. According to the WHO (World Health Organization) the current cases are approximately 8300000 out of this 440000 people have died, around 4300000 people also recovered from this disease. Some countries have been handled the reported cases effectively. But it is difficult to identify when and where these cases will emerge. Every day new cases are reported in increasing number, and new countries are entering into the list of the countries that have been affected by the virus. Because of the public health concern, WHO declared an emergency in international concern.

Due to the lockdown, all economic activities are shutdown and many people lost their job. Many companies are now force to shutdowns and it becomes the cause of layoffs. Amidst the slowing down of the developed economy with interruption to the production, the functioning of global supply chains has been disrupted. Companies in all over the world, irrespective size that are dependent upon inputs from different

countries have started experiencing contractions in production. Due to restriction and limited transportation facilities among countries has further slowed global economic activities. Because of some panic among consumers and firms has distorted usual consumptions patterns and created market anomalies. Global financial markets have also been responsive to the changes and global stock indices have plunged.

In this paper we try to show how COVID-19 outbreak led to spillovers into major sector of global economy, and how policy response of several governments triggered the slowdown when they are trying to save the lives of citizens.

#### LITERATURE REVIEW

In a study by the U.S. congressional budget office (2005) examined the two scenarios of pandemic that influence the United States. In a mild scenario the attack rate was 20% and mortality rate was 0.1%. According to this study, the GDP deflation for the U.S. would be 1.5 % for the mild scenario and 5% in the severe scenario.

Beland et al. (2020) examined the short-term consequences of COVID-19 on the employment and wages in U.S. with the pre-analysis plan. The finding of the paper suggested that with the increase in the cases of COVID-19 the rate of unemployment also increased and working hours going to reduced. Labor participation was also reduced and there is no significant impact on the wage rate.

Goodell (2020) examined the impact of COVID-19 on the society and on the economy. author try to identify the direct and indirect impact of corona virus on the finance market and institutions. The conclusion showed that the COVID-19 pandemic caused a direct global destructive economic impact that is present in all over the world.

Gossling et al. (2020) analyze the impact of COVID-19 on the tourism and also examined the regional impact and implication for development. The conclusion show that low paid job in tourism has been badly affected by the crises. In it will also affect the low income countries disproportionately. Author suggested that there is a need to return to normalize the business when the crises over.

Nicola et al. (2020) analyze the socio-economic effect of COVID-19 on the individual aspects of the world economy. This study suggested that a broad plan for the socioeconomic development is necessary and government should develop medium and long term plan for the rebalance and re-energized the economy. Government and financial institution needs to re-asses the condition to uplift the economy.

Ozili and Arun (2020) examined the impact of the social distancing and lockdowns on the macro economy. they take the data for one month for the analysis. The results showed that many of the countries adopt the policy of lockdown and social distancing and that was the reason for the global recession. Lockdown hurts the economic activities and it negatively affects the stock price.

Baker et al. (2020) analyze the reaction of stock market to the COVID-19. They used text-based method to identify the daily movement of stock market. Conclusion showed that the policy response to the COVID-19 provides the explanation for the unprecedented impact on stock market. News related to other disease does not affect the stock market as the COVID-19 impact the U.S. stock market.

Zhang et al. (2020) investigated the specific risk and systematic risk in the global financial market and also analyze the consequences of policy intervention. The conclusion showed that the pandemic of COVID-19 create great uncertainty and economic loss was in higher level of market volatile and unpredictable.

**OBJECTIVE:**

The objective of the study is to identify the impact of COVID-19 on the global economy and analyze the remedial steps taken by the governments of different countries.

**DATA AND METHODS:**

The research is descriptive in nature and data for the paper is collected from the different sources like World Bank, Trading Economies, World Health Organization (WHO) and other governmental reports and publications.

**Large Economies and Their Status of Economy and COVID-19:**

We consider large economies on the bases of their GDP. In this we take ten countries that are: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Brazil, China, India, US, and UK. These countries lead the world in trade. The corona virus affects all the countries badly. The cases of COVID-19 are increasing every day and GDP goes down very sharply.

**Table-1. Major economies first quarter 2020 and COVID-19 (updated 18 June)**

Country	GDP	Manufacturing	Exports	COVID-19Case	Deaths
Canada	-2.1%	-8.27%	2%	99147	8175
France	-5.3%	-37.1%	3%	158174	29575
Germany	-2.2%	-31.2%	8%	187764	8856
Italy	-5.3%	-45.6%	3%	237829	34448
Japan	-0.6%	-5.2%	4%	17628	947
Brazil	-1.5%	-31.3%	1%	955377	46510
China	-9.8%	5.2%	13%	84867	4634
India	0.7%	-22.4%	2%	367264	12262
US	-1.3%	-16.5%	8%	2174524	117743
UK	-2.0%	-28.5%	2%	299251	42153

**Source:** trading economics, World Bank data,

In simple words, supply disruption and demand shocks in these nations will have global response.

This pandemic is different, economically as well as medically. In first quarter of the year 2020, all countries suffer from the downfall of GDP. This show that social distancing and lockdown affect the manufacturing and export badly. Only India have positive GDP growth rate and Italy and France having lest GDP. There is a down fall for all countries which also led the no or low manufacturing except China (that have 5.2% manufacturing).

Export in all countries also in a very bad condition. Only china has 13% GDP from export. The statistic of corona cases is changing hourly bases. According to the WHO report (18 june) total cases are more than 83 lakhs and 4.4 lakh people lost their lives.

The nations with the most reported cases include china, Korea, Italy, US, Brazil, and Germany- with the cases increasing rapidly especially in the US, Italy, and Germany. These nations hard- hit nations account for:

- About 55% of world supply and demand (GDP)
- About 60% of world manufacturing, and
- 50% of manufacturing exports.

#### **Manufacturing sector gets hit**

Manufacturing sector get three type hit from the corona virus.

- 1) Direct supply distribution will hinder the production. This disease is focused on the world manufacturing heartland (East Asia) and spreading fast in the other industrial giants- the US and Germany.
- 2) Supply chain fingering will enlarge the direct supply shocks as manufacturing sector in less affected nations find it difficult or more expensive to acquire the necessary import industrial input from the hard-hit nations, and subsequently from each other.
- 3) There may be demand dissolution due to (1) macroeconomic drops in aggregate demand; and (2) wait-and-see purchase delays by consumers and investment delays by firms.

#### **The COVID-19 and Connection with Economic Activities.**

Global economy is connected with the flow of the following items:

- 1) Goods,
- 2) Services,
- 3) Knowhow,
- 4) People,
- 5) Financial Capital,
- 6) Foreign direct investment,
- 7) International banking, and
- 8) Exchange rates.

All these above are badly affected by the global level shutdown and lockdown. All the manufacturing and financing services are not able to perform their function continuously. The sudden stop of the manufacturing, create reduction in the supply and create unemployment. That is responsible for the reduction in the demand of the goods and services. It changes the consumption pattern of the consumer. They focused only on the purchases of the necessary goods. Foreign investor is not ready to invest in the other country because of the uncertainty of the return. Governments are spending their funds in the basic health infrastructure and to make the health institution innovative to respond to any situation.

### **Effects of Reduction in Supply and Demand on Trade Flow**

There are two trade implications for supply and demand of global front.

- 1) First is that increase in the cases of COVID-19 create supply shock, exports will fall, and it will fall in most of the nations that are severely hit by the virus.
- 2) Second is that increase in the cases of COVID-19 created demand shock, import will fall, and it will fall in most of trade partners of nations that are severely hit by the nations.

Given economic importance, a very large supply and demand shock in these large hardest-hit nations are almost sure to big fall in the trade flows at global level.

### **Trade in services**

Trade in services-like hotel rents, airplane, and tourism- have been hit hard by both the supply and demand aspects of COVID-19. Other services like financial services and medical services are less disrupted. It can be said that the shock will encourage remote, tele- intermediated interpersonal interactions. But due to the increasing cases of the COVID-19, It may well end up increasing trade in services.

Financial system is also affected by the spread of corona virus. These effects will depend on that how much the virus spread across the globe in future, what are the reactions of monetary and fiscal policy and regulatory reaction of banks to the shock.

### **What government can do to reduce the impact on economic?**

In this scenario, government needs to form strong policy to contain the damage and to maintain the level of micro economic to a satisfactory condition. There is need for the monetary as well as fiscal policy action and that should be clearly defined and coordinated with international scenario.

1) Increased government spending should be first directed at the health sector: supporting all necessary spending on prevention, containment and mitigation of the virus, including higher overtime pay and better working environment condition, as well as research.

2) Government reactions create more and longer-lasting disruptions than the virus: containment measures and fear of infection can cause sudden stop in economic activity. Increasing liquidity buffers to firms in affected sectors is also necessary to avoid debt default by otherwise sound enterprises. Reducing fixed charges and taxes and credit forbearance would also help to ease the pressure on firms facing an abrupt falloff in demand.

3) Support to vulnerable household and firm is essential: beyond health, the priority for the government should be on people. The options can be used short- time working schemes and providing vulnerable households with temporary direct transfers to tide them over the loss of income from work shut downs and layoffs.

### **CONCLUSION**

Corona virus has already claimed thousands of lives and brought challenges for all the countries. The COVID-19 alarming the policy makers, investor and public that natural disaster can damage the economy on unprecedented level. This paper examines the

impact of the COVID-19 on the world economy. Finding suggested that response of the governments to the corona virus impose restriction on the economic activities. Because of the lockdown and social distancing, Market registered sharp falls in the stock market as well as in the GDP for all countries in the world that are affected by the corona virus. Many other consequences are also found that slowdown the economy like change in the consumption pattern of the consumers, reduced return for the investor in finance market, shut down of manufacturing activities will result in the low export and low foreign reserves. Policy maker should focus on the improvement of the medical infrastructure and try to take the economy on the normality level. No one can predict end of this disease, so it is necessary to start thinking ahead and try to go towards the normality level.

#### REFERENCES

- 1) Congressional Budget Office (2005). A Potential Influenza Pandemic: Possible Macroeconomic Effects and Policy Issues. CBO Washington DC.
- 2) Baker, S.R., Bloom, N., Davis, S.J., Kost, K.J., Sammon, M.C. & Viratyosin, T. (2020). The Unprecedented Stock Market Impact of COVID-19. NBER Working Paper 26945, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.
- 3) Goodell, J.W. (2020). COVID-19 and finance: Agendas for future research. *Finance Research Letters*, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.frl.2020.101512>
- 4) Gossling, S., Scott, D. & Hall, C.M. (2020). Pandemics, tourism and global change: a rapid assessment of COVID-19. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, available at <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2020.1758708>.
- 5) Nicola, M., Alsafi, Z., Sohrabi, C., Kerwan, A., Al-Jabir, A., Iosifidis, C., Agha, M. & Agha, R. (2020). The Socio-Economic Implications of the Coronavirus and COVID-19 Pandemic: A Review, *International Journal of Surgery*, Available at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijssu.2020.04.018>.
- 6) Ozili, P.K. & Arun, T. (2020). Spillover of COVID-19: Impact on the Global Economy. Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3562570> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3562570>
- 7) Béland, L.P., Brodeur, A. & Wright, T. (2020). The Short-Term Economic Consequences of Covid-19: Exposure to Disease, Remote Work and Government Response. IZA Discussion Paper No. 13159. Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3584922>
- 8) Zhang, D., Hu, M. & Ji, Q. (2020). Financial markets under the global pandemic of COVID-19. *Finance Research Letters*, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.frl.2020.101528>



## Challenges For Teachers And Students of Remote Areas To Enable Ict Based Teaching And Learning Methods In Lockdown

**Mr. Amol J. Shende**

Asst. Professor, Dept of Economics,  
Yashwantrao Arts College,  
Mahagaon, Gondia

**Dr. Rakhi B. Shambharkar**

Asst Professor, Dept of Botany Shri  
Govindrao Munghate Arts and  
Science College, Kurkheda

---

### Abstract:

In this COVID-19 lockdown education must not be bounded by any barrier to reach toward the students of every corner of the world. To complete the same different educational institute put their efforts to adopt and enable ICT based teaching and learning methodology. In India also various Teaching and learning institute organized different training sessions and faculty development programme for the teachers to orient them with ICT based teaching. In this crisis teachers and students of Remote areas like Gadchiroli are not able to take full advantage of ICT based learning due to different reasons. The focus of this study is to record the data about the challenges faced by students as well as teachers to enable ICT Based Teaching learning methods.

**Key Words:** COVID-19, Education, Teaching and Learning, ICT tools

### Introduction:

Good education is the foundation of better future because it helps to develop overall personality of a person and also improve the status of mind and family. The development and strength of every country is dependent on the progress of the health and education system in that country. Education plays a central role for the betterment of the human race for its own survival and existence. Nowadays the education system of the whole world evolves in such a way that there are no barriers among people sitting in two different corners of the earth to learn from each other. Technological evolution in teaching and learning methods is the greatest achievement and innovation in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Due to ICT's importance in society as well as in the future of education, identifying the possible challenges to integrating these technologies in schools and College would be an important step in improving the quality of teaching and learning (Simin Ghavifekr *et al.* 2016). All these information and communication tools are definitely useful not only for enhancing the understanding of concept based teaching but also to visualize the exact structure of both living and nonliving matter. The use of ICT will not only enhance learning environments but also prepare next generation for future lives and careers (Wheeler, 2001).

### **Digital Mode of Education :**

Digital mode of education means teaching and learning by using information and communication technology (ICT) tools. Through digital mode of education teaching is possible to Anyone, Anytime, Anywhere which is much advanced method of teaching than conventional. Government has established number of platform for teachers of higher education to learn different courses available on higher education websites. Following are the different digital modes of education.

- SWAYAM e-PGPathshala
- Use of Social Media Platform
- MOOCS course
- Distance learning
- Blended learning
- Flipped Classroom

### **STATUS OF ICT BASED EDUCATION IN REMOTE AREAS:**

In Spite of all the development in the education field regarding ICT tools the regions where the people still fail to take full advantage of these tools due to unavailability of about all the necessary equipment to enable technological advancement in teaching and learning. Those regions are remote areas in the country like Gadchiroli district in Maharashtra.

Gadchiroli is small district place in east side of Maharashtra state. Gadchiroli district is known for its greenery due to dense forest cover and residence of tribal people like Gond, Korku. Damdi and Kuvar. These people and their families are dependent upon forest and wetland resources as a source of income.

### **Challenges for teacher and students of Remote areas:**

Teachers and students of the remote areas are fails to take full advantage of ICT enable teaching and learning methods due number of challenges they faced.

These challenges are categorized into

- Availability of Mobile Phones
- Network coverage
- Internet connectivity
- Electricity
- Challenges for Girl students

### **Availability of Mobile Phones:**

Students of the college definitely have mobile phones but only 50 percent of the students have android mobile phones among all. So it is difficult for the teacher to run the class with 50 % of students taking in consideration for ICT Based teaching in this

lockdown period. Still we run the online class with the help of Google classroom, Moodlecloud and Google forms etc where only 50% students could participated and assess the notes but about the rest of the students how could we explain them. As they don't have money to survive properly, how could one insist them for android mobile phones to purchase in this economic emergency period due to COVID-19 Pandemic?

**Network coverage:**

This one is the primary problem and the other one is network and coverage of different sim cards in the mobile phone. In our Area only BSNL service is available in deep areas of Gadchiroli. So the students having other companies' sim cards could fails to take advantage of the virtual class (Zoom, Google meet, Skype).

**Internet connectivity:**

Both teachers and students need good quality internet connectivity. According to the report of TRAI Indian status of Internet penetration is 68.6 crores (49%) active users of internet in January 2020 with 138.00 crores Population in 2020. 64.85% from Urban Area internet penetration with 48.30 crores Population in urban Area. 20.26 % from Rural Area internet penetration with 89.70 crores Population in rural area.

In India 71% are male internet users while only 29 % are female internet users. 62% are male internet users in urban area while 38% female. 72% are male internet users in rural area while only 28% female.

**Electricity connectivity:**

Connection of electricity is again an important challenge for both teachers and students of the rural area. In this region change in climatic condition like rain, cloudy whether leads to electricity disconnection for 2-3 hours and sometime it is for whole days due to heavy rainfall

**Challenges for Girl students:**

In remote area most of the girls students have not their own mobile phones instead belongs to their father and brother. Hence it is difficult for the girls students to attend the class in proper time

**CONCLUSION:**

This study concluded that first of all solutions should be find out for all the challenges faced by teachers and students of remote areas. Following are some solutions listed

- To ensure availability of digital infrastructure in rural area..
- To use interactive voice Response (IVR), SMS and Radio to help students with no internet access.
- To organize teacher training programme on ICT tools
- To conduct awareness programme for the students and Parents of rural area.

#### REFERENCES

- Simin Ghavifekr *et al.* (2016). Teaching and Learning with ICT Tools: Issues and Challenges from Teachers' Perceptions. *Malaysian Online Journal of Educational Technology*. Vol 4 issue 2
- Oksana Strutynska and Mariia Umryk (2017). ICT tools and trends in research, education and science: local. ISSN: 2414-0325. *Open educational e-environment of modern University*.
- Wheeler, S. (2001). Information and communication technologies and the changing role of the teacher. *Journal of Educational Media*, Vol. 26, No.(1), Pp;7-17
- [www.trai.gov.in](http://www.trai.gov.in)
- [www.mojet.net](http://www.mojet.net)
- [www.ugc.ac.in](http://www.ugc.ac.in)



## Online Education one of the Way to Handle Challenges Posed by COVID-19 in Higher Education

Archana. R. Mukhedkar

Head Of Department ,Botany

S.M.D. Mohekar Mahavidyalya,Kalamb,

Dist-Osmanabad .

### Abstract:

Online education is delivered through internet to the students. It allows students to study from any place. The online method of teaching and learning is best suited for everyone. COVID -19 pandemic affected the world negatively. Education sector is also suffered .Due to lockdown, face to face teaching and learning is also disturbed. Academic institutes gradually adopted online mode of teaching and learning in order to teach students .Many professional institutes and colleges have organized training and faculty development programmes to upgrade ICT knowledge of teachers. Online teaching and learning is alternate mode of delivery of knowledge. Now a days online teaching learning getting momentum. Through online education, social distancing can be exercised.

**Key Words:** Online education, COVID -19, higher education

### Introduction :

Teaching is an art and learning is science .In this electronic era for teaching does not mean that it will lost the beauty of teaching. In this COVID-19 time online teaching is a combination of skill set by teacher in art of teaching .Each teacher can use own method by using ICT tools.Knowledge and skill creation, knowing skill of teaching are important. Online education turning crises into opportunities Online education is a form of education that is delivered via internet to the students using their computers or smart phones .It is electronically supported learning that relies on the internet for teacher – student interaction and the distribution of class materials .Online learning allows students to study from any place where they have a stable internet access. It also allows them to study at any time they find comfortable .Due to its convenience and flexibility the resources are available from anywhere at any time. Everyone who are part time students or are working full time can take advantage of web- based learning .The online method of learning is best suited for everyone .Online learning gives you more flexibility. This flexibility provided learning opportunities for many more learners ( Young 2002).This is the great transformation is posing challenges to teachers and teacher education in using technologies in creative and productive ways .Teacher have to meet these new challenges by continuously acquiring new knowledge and skills to discharge our duty effectively. Online education is way ahead in education.

### **Skills expected from worrier teachers:**

From live to virtual classroom become cause of worrying. Most of the teachers not accepting online teaching, to teachers it become habitual to chalk and talk method. COVID-19 has forced to suspend physical classroom and shift to online classes. It is a massive, disruptive shift to move all the existing courses online in matter of days. In general to complete online courses requires an elaborate lesson plan design, teaching materials such as audio, video contents, as well as technology supports teams. However due to sudden emergence of COVID-19, most faculty members are facing the challenges of lacking online teaching experience, early preparation, or support from educational technology teams. High quality participation to improve the breadth and depth of students learning. (Wei 2020).

Learning is a lifelong process as per teaching is concern weather offline or online teaching, to know what is education most characteristics in teaching. It is important to learn and set the mind power to deliver the knowledge. Digitilization is not a problem when teachers adopts a skills. Teaching becomes great challenge because entire things are going to change rapidly. How to become a online teacher in the form of worrier is a challenge. When we call about digitalization, digital tool, everyone should have exact connectivity in mind with digital learning .As the outcome of teaching- learning, educational outcome should be appreciated. Skilling online education the need to undergo not only basic tools of technology and skills of technology is required. Teachers have to update in all respect and have to reskill themselves in many ways. online education empower in Higher education. By using effective E resources teachers have to adopt technology for online teaching for exploring online education.

### **Utility of online learning during COVID- 19 lockdown:**

Due to the closure of Schools, Colleges, Universities, many parents, teachers, and students are trying to adopt to new "Routin" and challenges involved in online learning. COVID -19 pandemic impacted negatively to the world. It has affected to the health of citizens of the country .Lockdown is imposed in order to handle challenge posed by COVID -19 .During lockdown period educational institutes are closed .Face to face teaching and learning is disturbed .Academic institutes gradually initiated online meeting and classes in March to cope up with the lockdown situation .Number of institutes started sharing academic recourses through online mode .Many professional institutes and colleges have organized training and faculty developing programmes to upgrade the ICT knowledge of teachers .COVID-19 crises have enabled teachers to enhance their ICT skills .The outbreak has resulted online interaction between teachers and students. In India 37 million students are currently enrolled in higher education .The bottom line of success of online courses is engagement of students. Online teaching and learning is alternate mode of delivering of knowledge and this is found beneficial (Hadiya 2017).

online lab experiment should be encouraged, this is possible in Computer Science, Commerce and Management Studies. Now a day's online teaching and learning getting momentum. The online method of learning is best suited for everyone. Through online education social distancing can be exercised. The lockdown has been working as catalyst for educational institutes to grow and opt for platforms and technique they haven't used before.

#### **Creating Tech savvy teachers for future classroom:**

Strategies and Challenges during COVID-19 pandemic has changed the responsibilities and role of faculties in higher education, which is changing the face of education. It is the need of time to create tech savvy teachers for future classroom during and post COVID-19 times. The students and teachers do not have much access to library and all materials converted to e-form so there are challenges. Distance learning and learning outcome, web based learning are three important pillars of education and which have become more important in today's times. The breaks comes due to COVID-19 historical accident this lead to structural break. Before COVID-19 and after COVID-19 teaching will be changed. This is the time to collaborate and share skills. Techsavvy skills to be upgraded of ICT like learning management system(LMS) for individual teacher, group of teacher, online courses creation and structuring, teacher student formation and management, grading of offline and online assignments, quizzes, content uploading, discussion forum, analytic tools management for tracking learners performance. As per Gazette notification (Indian Government) any student can enroll in up to 20% of courses per semester through MOOCs and SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active learning for Young Aspiring Minds) and earn credits. Teachers have to empower with ICT tools because 50% job requires in ICT tools so transformation will come when each and every student and teacher adopts online teaching learning and for this all technological support should be required in every college. So many teachers are scared about online teaching and not mentally prepared for online teaching. Technology cannot replace great teachers but technology in hands of great teacher can be transformational. Teachers have to make empower and relevant to the system by use of technology in that way student can't replace you. And for that content quality of online teaching is very important.

Artificial intelligence, robotics, virtual reality, internet of things (IOT) are the education technologies of future to face the challenges posed by COVID-19. Artificial intelligence will help in adaptive assessment, algorithms which replace mentors. Examinations at doorstep, digital invigilation and digital attendance can be possible. To upgrade the ICT knowledge technology enhanced programme is an attempt to empower teachers to keep up with time and need of student's. To go beyond chalk and talk method teachers have to be trained from basic to advance level. In order to transform this idea into reality, for this each college have maximum computers along with servers so that learning process continues and colleges become a part of this E-learning journey.

In India over 200 universities are planning to offer online degree courses for students .ICT empowered teaching ,ICT enabled research and creation of digital resources,online faculty development programmes . Webinars, ARPIT (Annual refreshment programme in teaching), ICT enabled administrative roles etc ,these are the new roles of a teacher to face the challenges posed by COVID-19.

#### **How to hold student attention while online teaching:**

Online education have its own pedagogy.The effectiveness of online learning varies among the age groups. The general consensus on children ,specially younger ones is that specially structured environment is required. Because kids are more easily distracted. To get full benefit of online learning, there needs to be a concerted effort to provide this structure and go beyond physical class, lecture through video capabilities, instead using range of collaboration tools and engagement method that promote “inclusion, personalization and intelligence”, according to Dowson Tong, Senior executive vice president of Tencent.During online education to hold the students attention is also a challenge, for this dividing the teaching content into smaller units to help student focus and adopt modular teaching method ,In traditional class teaching, body language ,facial expression, and teacher voice are all important teaching tools, However ,once course is switched to online teaching it's difficult to use these teaching tools in online teaching, therefore faculty slow down their speech to allow student to capture key knowledge points. Faculty should use various methods to strengthen student's active learning outside of class. Combining online and offline self learning effectively .(Wei.2020) Give relevant examples, try to summarize the knowledge, content should be easily understand on screen,Important points should be there, don't put the audience off generate the interest so audience remain same there. Increase involvement of students so students will prepared, understand the psychology of students, instead of informative learning conceptual learning should be there. Make students attentive so online teaching can go effectively. In the education student interest is at topmost at any agenda. In this lockdown period counseling centers should be set like “MUSKURAYEGA INDIA”. and teachers have to motivate students for online learning. Digital population in India is also increased, we can use this in COVID-19 for online education and most internet users are from younger generation. Online leanings the catalyst to create new, more effective method of educating students.

#### **Result and Discussion :**

Digital learning has led to a reduction in cost and has taken the impact and reach of resources for students as well as teacher to another level. It has been observed that the things taught through online mode have a lot many challenges for educators and learners.(Howell,et.al.2003).learning Digitally will be the new face of Indian education .It will be very useful and constructive means for both teacher and students in coming years. The Government is working with various agencies to build up new platforms through which e learning can be easily done and where students, teachers and parents can closely connect(Shtakshi and Nardev 2020).

### Conclusion

Online education allow student to study from any place. It is convenient and flexible . online learning is best suited for everyone as this is the best method of ICT for teachers and students. There is the need to log on to the world of E-learning ,it is the necessity. The Indian educational system known to be conventional in its approach, is gradually transforming and working towards ICT methodology .Integration of ICT with higher education is essential for creating a holistic learning environment focusing on quality,innovation,expansion ,Excellence and inclusion.ICT based padagologies are used in teaching process which covers blended learning, flipped learning-learning should be viewed as a supplement to traditional learning and definitely not its replacement.COVID-19 going to change the future of legal education in India. Online teaching visits the future technology. Online classes are engaging and effective. we can bridge all the problems with online teaching,Personalise teaching in online teaching for students who are weaker and more shy. Classroom to online mode at same time teachers have little training about online teaching. Faced with this pandemic situation, parents ,teachers should stay in constant communication and find the best way for their children to learn from home.

### REFERENCES

- 1) Cathy Li,Head of Media, Entertainment and Information Industries, *World Economic Forum*.
- 2) Farah Lalani (2020), community curator, Media ,Entertainment and Information Industries, *World Economic Forum*.
- 3) Hadiya. (2017) Role of ICT in higher education .*International Journal of creative thought*. **5 (4):**2320-2328.
- 4) Shatakshi Lall and Nardev Singh.(2020)COVID-19: Unmasking the new face of education .*International Journal of research in pharmaceutical sciences* ,<http://doi.org/10.26452/ijrps.v11iSPL1.2122>.
- 5) Wei Bao (2020) COVID-19 and online teaching in higher education: A case study of Peking University, <http://doi.org/10.1002/hbe2.1191> .
- 6) Young.(2002) The 24 hour professor. *The chronical of higher education*.**48(38):**30-33.



## The Study of Effect of Corona on Mental Health

**Dr. B. V. Shrigiriwar**

Associate Professor

Department of Physical Education

Annasaheb Gundewar College,

Katol Road, Nagpur

**Dr. G. Ramchandra Rao**

Assistant Professor

Department of Physical Education

Dada Ramchand Bakhru Sindhu

Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur

---

### Abstract:

Coronavirus has pushed the entire world into a vortex of uncertainty. The continuous news is disturbing people. People are being affected by this. For people who are already undergoing restlessness and obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), the corona has become a major difficulty. In such a situation, the question is arising that how should we protect our mental health from being affected by it? Coronavirus infection cases in India are increasing rapidly. To prevent the spread of infection, public spaces where large numbers of people may accumulate have been closed. Various companies have given employees the facility to work from home. This step has been taken to stop 'community broadcasting'. However, most people working from home now face new difficulties. Many people are experiencing mental stress and pressure. There are many reasons for this. There are many problems faced to get the job done which they could easily do in the office. Mental pressure is also felt because there is pressure to complete the work on time. The entire routine has changed. They also have to show the company or the owner that the work is being done correctly, due to which the working hours are also increasing. Physical activities have also reduced significantly. Working from home has been a trend before but being so tall is the first time. Due to this people are facing many challenges. On the other hand, children are studying online when school is closed; parents are also worried that children have to sit with a mobile for four to five hours. After that, they also watch TV, so their screen time has increased. What effect has corona had on children's health? What do people fear about returning to work? What effect does the corona have on people's mental health? To know the answers to these questions, I have selected the topic of this research.

**Keywords:** Mental Health, Coronavirus, Physical activities, Fear

### Introduction:

The coronavirus continues to wreak havoc in the world as well as in India. The data shows that Corona is rapidly taking over India. The World Health Organization (WHO) has issued a 14-point advisory to break the myths and misconceptions related to Corona. When the coronavirus started spreading in India, it was said that as the heat would rise and the temperature would increase, the effect of this virus would decrease in India. Many doctors and experts also confirmed this. At the same time, the WHO has ruled out

any such possibility. No matter how low or high the external temperature is, the body temperature of a human is from 36.5c to 37c. So bathing with very cold or hot water can cause a virus will not have much effect. “

The whole atmosphere has changed for the people because of Corona. Suddenly schools, offices, businesses were closed, due to not going out and seeing the news of Coronavirus throughout the day, it is affecting mental health. This sudden break in running life and fear of coronavirus has affected mental health as well as the physical health of people. One is the fear of being infected with the Coronavirus, the other is the uncertainty of job and business and the loneliness caused by the lockdown. Many such problems have emerged.

The lives of women have become disorganized by the lockdown as they now have to grapple with office work as well as household tasks. His mental and physical health has suddenly been snuffed out. The difficulty of most people is that they are feeling a lot of pressure when working from home. It also has a bad effect on children. After all, are there components from such angles that are affecting the mental health of the people? How can they be avoided? In what ways has the health of people affected? The purpose of this research is to know these effects.

#### **Research Methodology:**

##### **Objective of research:**

- 1) To obtain information about the effect of corona on mental health.
- 2) Understanding the concepts of coronavirus and related things.
- 3) To suggest good mental health based on information by the findings of the study.
- 4) Finding alternatives to deal with the effect of corona on future situations.

##### **Data collection method used for research:**

Data for the research paper has collected from the books, newspaper, and websites.

##### **Concept Of Screen Time:**

Screen time refers to how many hours a child spends in 24 hours using gadgets such as mobiles, televisions, laptops, and tablets.

The American Academy of Pediatrics has issued some guidelines regarding children's screen time, according to which-

- Children under 18 months of age should not use the screen.
- Parents should show high-quality programs to the child of 18 to 24 months.
- Children from 2 to 5 years old should not use more than one hour of the screen.

##### **Effect Of Corona On Mental Health:**

The coronavirus infection has spread around the world and the lockdown imposed to deal with it in the country has changed everything. Nowadays, news related to Coronavirus is coming all around on TV and social media. Every small or big, right, and wrong news is reaching people. According to doctors, this has increased people's

problems because people are listening, watching, and reading the same things and then thinking the same. As a result, fear, uncertainty, and unease among the epidemic are increasing. It is but natural that some people have undergone psychological and behavioral changes while being isolated due to lockdown. It is visible in the form of depression, anxiety, and other disorders. We are going through a period of crisis, SR time we have to keep our stance positive. The most important is to stay away from negative thoughts. Teenagers are being affected more by the excessive flow of information. Psychologists are also warning that the news should be watched for some time because it is having adverse effects not only on children but also on adults. The effect of these conditions is that stress starts increasing. Normal stress is good for us, it encourages us to move forward, but more stress becomes distressed. This happens when we see no way forward. There is panic, feeling energy less. Some people got panic attacks due to reading a lot of news related to coronavirus. Stress is affecting the body, mind, emotions, and behavior. It is having a different effect on everyone. This effect is of the following type:

**Impact on the body** - decreased immunity, frequent headaches, fatigue, and fluctuations in blood pressure.

**Emotional effects** - Anxiety, fear, irritability, sadness, anger, and confusion can occur.

**Impact on the mind** - frequent bad thoughts. how will the family do, what will I do if I get coronavirus? Like what will happen if I leave my career? Not understanding right and wrong, not being able to think.

**Effect on behavior** - People start consuming alcohol, cigarettes, tobacco more. Someone starts watching more TV, someone starts screaming more, and then someone keeps silent.

It is very important to get out of this state of mental stress or else the stress can be endless. During this lockdown, the problem of people who are already suffering from some mental disease has increased.

According to a report by the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuroscience, he received 1000 phones in the Psychological Helpline on the first day and 3000 on the second day. It is also not necessary that all the calls have come for counseling. Many times people call just to get information. Keeping in mind the state of mental health, the Health Ministry has also given some tips in this regard. Through the video on the website of the ministry, it was told what students and parents should do to avoid stress.

Many economic activities are resuming. But why are you nervous in resuming normal routine. We are getting worried about starting a normal routine, even though we used to think about it while being locked in the house. The reason for this is that we cannot accurately estimate how ready our offices and means of transport will be to deal with the risk of coronavirus. We are afraid of the infection of the coronavirus.

The mental health problems of people have increased during the lockdown. Those who had problems like stress, despair, frustration have increased in the past. We have been in a state of uncertainty about our existence for months, due to which we have suffered a lot of stress. The orders of our local and national leaders change when the rate of infection varies. In such a situation, we worry about the safety of our loved ones. We are living in a state of confusion and this concern is becoming permanent. Our bodies are stuck in a passive state of the stress response, resulting in fatigue, sadness, and irritability. For this reason, depression, anxiety, irritability, and anger may persist for several months after lifting the lockdown.

In many cases, it also arises from depression, anxiety, irritability, and upset of angry relationships that arise from being together for long periods of time. There are clear signs of increasing marital quarrels and domestic nuisances, especially in families struggling before the epidemic. Millions of people lost their jobs or were not paid, their financial insecurity has added to the emotional fatigue.

People who are stuck in endless meetings on the Zoom app are also not untouched by mental fatigue. They have to try more than talking to video conferencing or face-to-face conversations or phone calls. The tension arising from such interactions is increasing their cortisol levels, which is affecting their sleep and mood. The problem is that the speed of work at home decreases because every work is done on the phone and message. With this, you are working 10 to 12 hours, not eight hours. Also, after finishing the work at night, the next day worries. The preparation of the next day starts from the night itself.

Nowadays parents are going through some similar dilemmas. It is also important to teach the child, but his health is also important in its place. Also, it is important to see how much the child is able to understand. In fact, schools have been closed since March due to coronavirus infection. There is no information about when the schools will open and when the new syllabus will start. Parents have to decide when they should send children to school if schools are opening. In such a situation, teaching new syllabus to children has started by giving online classes. The schools also say that the syllabus provided in the online classes will not be repeated later. A time table has been made just like a children's school. Children's classes begin at 8:30–9:00 am and run for four to five hours. The class of each subject lasts for 40 to 45 minutes and a break of 15 minutes is given after every class.

Children are taking these classes through video calls on mobiles or laptops so that they have to watch the screen for a long time and their screen time increases. The impact on children's mental health is having a profound impact. On the mental impact of increasing screen time, psychiatrist This causes problems like lack of self-control, lack of curiosity, lack of emotional stability, inability to concentrate, not being able to make friends easily. However, it also depends on what they are watching on screen, watching movies, videos, games, social media, or reading something. Their effect is varying according to the child.

There is a problem of eye strain due to looking at the screen, due to which there are problems like watery eyes, dryness, burning sensation, redness in the eyes. It is important to pay attention to these problems.

**Findings:**

- 1) Thinking about the uncertain future locked in a room, people's mental problems have increased. People are drowning in fear, deep depression, and despair.
- 2) Online platforms are working as support groups but the pressure to stay online is increasing all the time.
- 3) In this era of crisis, the routine has become longer. Many of us are unable to show any positive enthusiasm for starting a normal routine.
- 4) Many parents are worried about how to keep children busy throughout the day when outdoor games are banned.
- 5) If someone coughs or gets breathless, he starts to fear that I am not infected. Until the test results are out, this fear remains. On this, if people start drawing results in advance, then that person has mental problems.
- 6) The truth is that going to work and standing in crowded has become stressful and is not an ideal situation for anyone.

**Conclusion:**

Due to working at home, the practice of daily conversation has changed and confusion is also being created. Due to fear of Corona, people are neither able to go out nor are they able to take a break from work at home. Due to this mental and physical fatigue is also increasing. The workload on women has increased a lot. Take care of both home and office throughout the day. This is the condition of almost all working women. She is dealing with the situation created between domestic responsibilities and office expectations. Due to this dual responsibility, women have to undergo excessive multi-tasking due to which they are experiencing mental and physical fatigue. The pandemic of covid-19 is affecting men and women differently. In such a situation, there is a need to take special care of the elderly. It is necessary to keep all the mediums of communication open because social distancing creates problems. The biggest difficulty in working from home is that there is no fixed shift now. You may have to work any number of hours. This is a better opportunity for parents to reinvigorate relationships with children.

**Suggestions:**

- 1) Live the present moment and use your energy in new ways. Find new ideas and hobbies and be happy. Keep your attitude positive.
- 2) Keep chatting with your loved ones, friends on videos, and WhatsApp.
- 3) It is important to strengthen yourself mentally. You have to keep in mind that everything will be fine again and the whole world is busy with this effort. Just wait patiently.

- 4) Strengthen your relationships. Do not mind small things. Talk to each other and take care of the members. Reduce discussion on negative things.
- 5) To express your feelings. If there is fear, sadness, do not hide inside yourself but share it with family or friends. Identify and express what feels bad, but do not take the anger elsewhere.
- 6) Even if you stay at home with family, still take some time for yourself.
- 7) The risk of this virus is the elders, so a separate task force should be set up for them. Non-governmental organizations should also come forward to help the lonely senior citizen.
- 8) People watch and read as much news as is necessary. Set a time of day and watch the news channel at the same time. "
- 9) By considering restlessness as a sign of potential danger, we can overcome it by using techniques like yoga, meditation, or prayer.
- 10) If the screen is large then it will be better for the eyes. Use a laptop instead of a mobile. If using a mobile, then its size should be bigger.

#### REFERENCE

##### Books:

- 1) *Dr Swapneil Parikh, Maherra Desai, Dr Rajesh Parikh, The Coronavirus: What you Need to Know about the Global Pandemic, Penguin eBury Press (22 June 2020)*
- 2) *Dr. Bharat Khushalani, Coronavirus (Hindi Edition), Rajmangal Publishers; 1 edition (10 May 2020)*
- 3) *Shameem Khan, Dhyan (Hindi Edition), Prabhat Prakashan (24 August 2018)*
- 4) *Shameem Khan, Acchi Sehat Ke Liye Doden (Hindi Edition), Prabhat Prakashan (24 August 2018)*
- 5) *Ashok Bhatnagar, Lockdown 707: Stay At Home, Be Safe, Self Published By Ashok Bhatnagar; 1 edition (6 June 2020)*
- 6) *Elizabeth Jenner, Kate Wilson, Nia Roberts, Corona virus: Ek Pustak Bachchon ke Liye (Hindi Edition), Manjul Publishing House (23 April 2020)*

**Newspaper:** *Times of India, Navbhart, Lokmat*

##### Websites:

- 1) <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/apr/15/urgent-studies-needed-mental-health-coronavirus-lockdown>
- 2) [https://www.who.int/campaigns/connecting-the-world-to-combat-coronavirus/healthyathome/healthyathome—mental-health?gclid=CjwKCAjwIzF3BRABEiwA8Q0qq7DOck\\_Stc2Sc4gmwdpZaHgluD265Kaqtj0C4f\\_neB1021IwYaJHWBoCtuUQAoD\\_BwE](https://www.who.int/campaigns/connecting-the-world-to-combat-coronavirus/healthyathome/healthyathome—mental-health?gclid=CjwKCAjwIzF3BRABEiwA8Q0qq7DOck_Stc2Sc4gmwdpZaHgluD265Kaqtj0C4f_neB1021IwYaJHWBoCtuUQAoD_BwE)
- 3) [https://www.eurekalert.org/pub\\_releases/2020-05/tl-pss051820.php](https://www.eurekalert.org/pub_releases/2020-05/tl-pss051820.php)
- 4) <https://www.bbc.com/hindi/india-52190038>

- 5) <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/hindistory/health/communicable-disease/covid-19-experts-are-worried-about-mental-health-70572>
- 6) <https://www.bhaskar.com/national/news/according-to-the-survey-corona-effect-increased-20-of-mental-patients-in-the-country-who-said-mentally-fit-will-also-remain-in-quarantine-127089092.html>
- 7) <https://www.sciencefocus.com/news/mental-health-impact-of-coronavirus-outbreak-requires-urgent-study/>
- 8) <https://www.indiatonews.com/health/new-study-to-explore-long-term-mental-health-effects-of-covid-19-616871>
- 9) [https://ijshr.com/IJSHR\\_Vol.5\\_Issue.2\\_April2020/IJSHR005.pdf](https://ijshr.com/IJSHR_Vol.5_Issue.2_April2020/IJSHR005.pdf)
- 10) <https://www.kff.org/coronavirus-covid-19/issue-brief/the-implications-of-covid-19-for-mental-health-and-substance-use/>
- 11) <https://www.voanews.com/covid-19-pandemic/mental-health-impacts-may-outlast-pandemic-study-finds>
- 12) <https://www.prabhatkhabar.com/health/world-economic-forum-report-mental-health-awareness-wef-globalization4-coronavirus-world-health-organization-covid19-who-latest-health-news>
- 13) <https://www.orfonline.org/hindi/research/how-to-overcome-the-challenges-of-social-distancing-63960/>
- 14) <https://www.patrika.com/body-soul/coronavirus-made-83-percent-young-people-s-mental-health-worse-5953449/>
- 15) <https://www.pharmacytimes.com/news/mental-health-effects-since-the-start-of-covid-19>
- 16) <http://thewirehindi.com/115310/coronavirus-mental-health-psychological-implications-of-a-pandemic/>
- 17) <https://zeenews.india.com/hindi/world/coronavirus-infection-may-lead-to-mental-health-issues/683741>



## Adoption of E- Learning by Students – A Study in Nagpur City, India

**Prof. Chetana M. Soni**

Assistant Professor

Dr. Ambedkar Institute of  
Management Studies and Research,  
Deekshbhoomi, Bajaj Nagar, Nagpur

**Dr. Chetan V. Dubey**

Research Scholar

Dr. Chetan V. Dubey, Fresenius Medical  
Care India Pvt. Ltd. B-307, Everest  
Grande, Mahakali Caves Road, Andheri  
(East), Mumbai.

---

### Abstract:

Innovation in technology and continuous up gradation has change the way the work is done. Education system is one of the sector where technology influence a lot. Through the advancement in technology now education is imparted through E-modes. The present study is based on the primary data collected through closed ended questionnaire. The main purpose of the study is to identifying the key factor that affect the perception of the students towards e- learning and its acceptability. The study has used convenience sampling technique for the data collection. Target students are from Nagpur city, management students. Sample Size for the Present Study is 100 respondents. Present study employed principles component analysis for identification of key factors influencing Students perception towards. E-learning.

**Keywords:- E- Learning, Nagpur , Technology and Perception**

### Introduction :

Advancement in technology touched and transformed all walks of life and almost every aspects of human life. (Rahul Pratabh Singh Kaurav, January-March 2019) Speedy advancement in technology, the extensive expansion in internet, subsequent improvement in information technology and communication and positive experience toward e- services around surrounding have redefined the educational organizations expectation of E-learning. (Alkharang, 2014) Expansion of technology around the world and use of internet leads to awareness among education organization regarding the potential benefit of E-learning tools. Governments is taking initiative and promoting organization/institutions to use and adopt e- learning as it is cost effective, easily accessible and effective. (Alkharang, 2014)

E- learning is derived from two words 'Electronic' & 'Learning'. Electronic is stand for "device operating with components such as microchips and transistor that control and direct electric currents." (M.S, 1970) on the other hand learning implies process of acquiring information and knowledge. (M.S, 1970) When learning is imparted through the electronic medium instead of classroom teaching or conventional classroom teaching it called as E- learning. (J, 2006)

The present study investigates the major factors affecting the adoption of e- learning in Nagpur city.

#### **Research Problem and Context of the Study:**

Advancement in technology has change the way education is being imparted to students. The internet and technology is well embraced around the world and the education organization are aware about the potential of it. Thus the government organizations are well aware about the potential of this and pushing the education organization/institute to use and adopt the potential benefit of e-learning.

The present study focus on analyzing the key factors influencing the E- learning among management students at Nagpur city. The study includes Understanding what is E-learning , what are the benefits from using such technology, identifying the factors influencing adoption of e- learning and proposing the suitable solution for minimizing the research gap.

#### **Study Question :**

As mention previously, the current study aims is to investigate the factors influencing student towards- learning, in addition to students intention to use e- learning programme. In short the study is summarized with following question.

**“What are the factors affecting students perception and attitude towards the E-learning Programme and how this factor influencing student intention to use E- learning?”**

#### **Research Objectives:**

The primary objective of the study is to measure and identifying the key factors affecting influencing the adoption of E-learning prograamme in Nagpur City.

- To identify the key factors that would influencing the adoption of E- learning in general, and in management education institution in Nagpur city in specific.
- To identify the opinion differences on e-learning among different demographic categories.
- To develop the conceptual model for adopting the e- learning procedures.
- To provide the guidelines to improve the efficiency of the e- learning process among students in Nagpur city.

#### **Sample Size :**

Students who are undergraduate, pursuing post graduate or above level were the sample frame for this research study. For collecting the data from a large sample, survey research specifically convenient sampling technique is used for data collection. During data collection it was ensured that sample must have enrolled for the E- learning course. The data collected from the education institutes & corporate where sample have experience of e- learning courses or enrolled for the courses. The sample size for the study is 100 respondents.

### Questionnaire Design :

Questionnaire was design on likert scales. At the first the question to judge the computer literacy of the responded was asked. Total five questions on computer literacy was asked to the responded. At the second level Performance Expectancy factors influencing are analyzing. For this total five question were asked to responded. At the third level Efforts expectancy factors were taken into consideration. Total four questions were asked on this parameter. At the fourth level social influencing factor were taken into consideration Total 14 questions were asked on the likert scale. At fifth level question were asked on facilitating condition. Total six questions were on this parameter. At last behavioural intention parameter were taken into consideration. Total 4 questions were asked on this parameter. In total 34 questions were asked to responded. The study got a response of 83.33 % and therefore the total sample for the study is 100 respondents.

### Data Analysis:-

The analysis section of this paper includes the demographic of the sample, composite score of E- learning and One- Way Anova Test.

**Table No. 1 Demographical Factor of the respondent**

**Descriptive Details of Demographic Variables**

Variables	Categories	No. of Students	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	67	67
	Female	33	33
Qualification	UG	70	70
	PG	20	20
	Within Competitive Exam	10	10
Parental Background	Government Employee	48	48
	Business	22	22
	Private employee	12	12
	Agriculture	14	14
	Other	4	4
Age Group	20 or below	20	20
	21-30	70	70
	31-40	10	10
	41 & Above	0	0
Work Experience	No Experience	80	80
	1-2 Year	6	6
	2-3 Year	6	6
	3-4 Years	4	4
	More than 4 years	4	4

Source: - Primary Data

From the above data it can be observed that majority of students belongs to government employees (48 %) followed by Business class (22%) and agriculture sector (14%). From the age group category it can be observed that majority of the students are in age group of 21-30 and they are either in under graduation or in post-graduation

It is easy to observe that majority of the students are fresher's and very few of them have work experience.

**Table No. 2 Dimension of Opinion towards Computer Literacy**

Particulars	Average
My Computer literacy rate is high	2.02
My Computer literacy rate is PowerPoint is good	2.51
My Computer literacy rate in Excel is high	2.49
My Computer literacy rate in Copy and transferring files	2.69
My Computer literacy rate in Scanning and Creating PDF/JPG Files	2.75
My Computer literacy rate in Searching on internet/Filling online form/Registration online	2.61

**Source: - Primary Data**

It was important to check whether the computer literacy is strong or not among the respondent. As from the statement it can be observed that every attribute score above 2 or we can see that they are in moderate range. It indicates that overall literacy regarding the computer literacy is sufficient to have friendliness towards e- learning programs.

**Table No. 3 Dimension of Opinion towards E- Learning**

List of Items	Average
<b>Performance Expectancy</b>	
Using the e-learning system would improve the quality of the learning performance.	2.56
Using the e-learning system would increase the quantity of the learning productivity.	2.87
Using the e-learning system would save my time in managing my work.	3.12
Using the e-learning system would have no effect on the performance of my job.	2.12
<b>Efforts Expectancy</b>	
Learning to operate the e-learning system would be easy.	2.93
interaction with the e-learning system would be clear and understandable.	3.12

Overall, I believe using the e-learning system would be easy.	3.85
<b>Social Influence</b>	
People who are important to me think that I should use the e learning system.	3.83
Using the e-learning system would add to my status among my social network.	3.78
The users of the e-learning system would be rewarded for using it.	3.51
I would face language problems when using an e-learning system that do not support my language	2.01
<b>Facilitating Condition</b>	
I have the resources& knowledge necessary to use the e-learning system.	2.78
The management/institution provide the necessary help and resources for using the e-learning system.	3.12
I believe the e-learning system worth the investment using the e- learning system.	3.45

#### Source :- Primary Data

For checking the dimension of opinion whether they are positive or negative it is important to do simple mean scoring of scale. From the above it is identified that attributes score positively. From the above it can be observed that least score is 2.01 and highest score was 3.85, which indicates that overall trend of the e- learning is positive. (Table No. 3)

#### Reliability Analysis

It is consider that reliability value of more than 0.7 is good. From the analysis the calculated value of cronbach's alpha is 0.658 which is close to 0.7 book value and in acceptable limit. Therefore the data collected through questionnaire can be used for further studies. (Table No. 4)

We recheck the reliability value to check the degree of improvement into the value after dropping a two variables from the factor analysis. The Cronbach's alpha value affect dropping variable no. 4 and 11 was found to be 0.696. Therefore it can be interpreted that reliability was improved after dropping few variable statements.

**Table No. 4 Reliability Analysis**

	No. of items in the scale
<b>Cronbach's Alpha 1</b>	0.658
<b>Cronbach's Alpha 2</b>	0.696

Source :-Primary Data

### Principal Component Analysis

The KMO Value was found within the threshold limits. i.e 0.679 indicates sample adequacy for factor analysis. The value of Bartlett's test of sphericity was significant at 0.000 level of significance. From this it can be interpreted that correlation matrix is not an identity matrix and sample was proven for the factor analysis.

#### KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer- Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.679
	Approx. Chi-Square	325.12
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	df	91
	Sig.	.000

#### Source :- Primary Data

The researchers have decided to opt for a four factor solution. Four factor total variance was 63.252 (As per table No. 6 Factor analysis) it means that 63.2 % contributes of variable towards the factors affecting students perception towards e- learning. Further from the analysis we can see that no selected items had factor loading value less than 0.43 (Table No. 6) During the process of the factor analysis two statements were drop because of low factor loading. Reliability was accessed again and results of reliability were slightly approved after dropping the statements. Total variance for the study is 63.252 (Table No. 6)

From the factor analysis (Table No.6) it can be observed that Performance Expectancy and Social influence has the highest variance. Performance expectancy variance is 20.178 % and Social influence variance is 18.517 %. Variable covered under performance expectancy were Using the e-learning system would improve the quality of the learning performance, Using the e-learning system would increase the quantity of the learning productivity, Using the e-learning system save my time in managing my work and Using the e-learning system would have no effect on the performance of my job.

Social influence had emerged as second most predominant factor affecting the student intend to adopt e-learning methodology having the variables of 18.517 % on E-learning. Variables covered under this category are People who are important to me think that I should use the e learning system, Using the e-learning system would add to my status among my social network, The users of the e-learning system would be rewarded for using it, People who are important to me think that I should use the e learning system and I would face language problems when using an e-learning system that do not support my language.

**Table No. 6 Factor Analysis**

Name of Factor		Factor loading	% of Variance	Cumulative Variance
<b>Performance Expectancy</b>	Using the e-learning system would improve the quality of the learning performance.	0.712	20.178	20.178
	Using the e-learning system would increase the quantity of the learning productivity.	0.662		
	Using the e-learning system save my time in managing my work.	0.649		
	Using the e-learning system would have no effect on the performance of my job.	0.531		
<b>Efforts Expectancy</b>	Learning to operate the e-learning system would be easy.	0.859	11.789	31.967
	Interaction with the e-learning system would be clear and understandable.	0.772		
	Overall, I believe using the e-learning system would be easy.	0.689		
<b>Social Influence</b>	People who are important to me think that I should use the e learning system.	0.751	18.517	50.484
	Using the e-learning system would add to my status among my social network.	0.751		
	The users of the e-learning system would be rewarded for using it.	0.755		
	People who are important to me think that I should use the e learning system.	0.712		
	I would face language problems when using an e-learning system that do not support my language.	0.436		

Facilitating Condition	I have the resources & knowledge necessary to use the e-learning system.	0.768	12.768	63.252
	The management/institution provide the necessary help and resources for using the e-learning system.	0.715		
	I believes the e-learning system worth the investment using the e-learning system.	0.772		

#### Source :- Primary Data

Further Facilitating condition appear as third factor with 12.768 % of variance towards students perception. This is one of the critical factor which directly affect the E- learning perception. Variables covered under this category are I have the resources& knowledge necessary to use the e-learning system, the management/institution provide the necessary help and resources for using the e-learning system and I believes the e-learning system worth the investment using the e- learning system.

However Efforts expectancy is found to be least affecting factor among the above factors. Variables under this category includes Learning to operate the e-learning system would be easy, interaction with the e-learning system would be clear and understandable and Overall, I believe using the e-learning system would be easy.

#### Conclusion:

From the analysis of data, the result of the study showed that E- learning acceptance is depends on the four critical factors. The factors are performance expectancy, Efforts expectancy, social influence and facilitating condition.

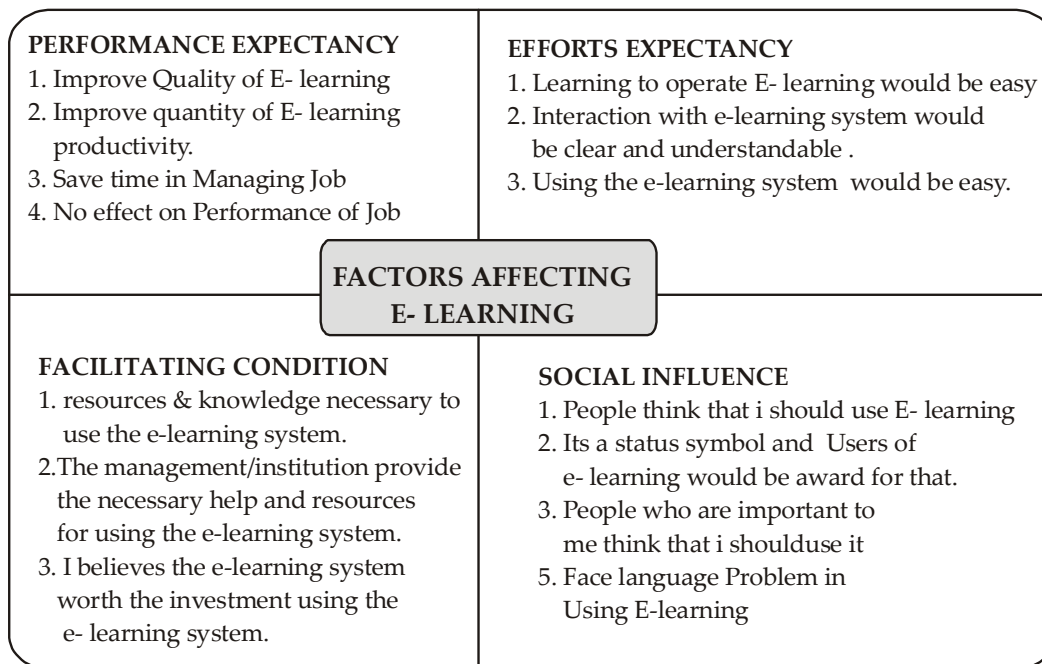
Concerning performance expectancy, the analysis point out that use of e –learning system would improves the quality of learning performance, quantity of learning productivity, save time as well as easy to manage with work. By sitting at your place and convenience you can complete the course and there is continuous assessment is there.

Concerning social influence on the second rank in influencing factor the study found that as the digitalization is growing very rapidly and the surrounding influence in e-learning as people give weightage to its and it represent also a status symbol among the students.

Facilitating condition is one of the factors which influence to opt for e- learning. As it's all based on digitalization so network connectivity is important. Resources such as computer lab, laptop or wifi facility and continuous monitoring by institution faculty play a crucial role in successful completion of e- learning courses.

In respect of efforts expectancy the study pointed out that interaction with the e-learning system is also important factor which affect to opt for e-learning program.

#### Major Factors affecting the Digital Education or E- learning – Model



#### Suggestion:

The present study was conducted with a sample size of only 100 respondents. Therefore it is suggested to take a large sample to obtain reliable and more generalized results. The present study was conducted in particular city that is Nagpur by considering the base of Gwalior Study which was conducted by authors Rahul Kauraav,SnehaRajut and Ruturaj Baber. Graduate,Post graduate students and who are preparing for competitive exam were the respondents. Therefor it can be suggested that a comparative study between different city students who are pursuing graduation, post-graduation and also at school level can also be conducted.

#### Implication :

The study is useful for the organization who is designing the e- learning courses and as well as college/ institutions who are providing facilities and inculcating e courses in their curriculum. It is vital important in process of implementing this courses and making it more effective.

## REFERENCES

- 1) Abbad, M. M. (2009). Looking Under the bonnet:Factor affecting student adoption of E- learning system in India. *The International Review of Research in Open & Distributed Learning* , 1-25.
- 2) Alkharang, M. M. (2014). Factors that Influence the Adoption of e-Learning An Empirical Study in Kuwait. *Brunel University London*. Brunel University London.
- 3) B.J, J. (2005). A step towards e- learning : some pedagogical issues . *International Journal of Pedagogies and learning* , 48-58.
- 4) Bhattacharya, I. &. (2007). India in the knowledge economy-an electronic paradigm. *International Journal of Educational Management* , 543-568.
- 5) C.B, K. (2005). A model of successful adaptation to online learning for college bound Native American High School Students. *Multiculture Education & Technology Journal* , 48-58.
- 6) Homavazir, Z. F. (2015, June). Thesis on “Impact of E- learning on student learning and employability – A study in India”. Pune, Maharashtra, Pune.
- 7) J, L. T. (2006). Quality assurance of web based e-learning for statistical education. *Computation Statistics* . Rome,Italy.
- 8) J.A, P. (2010). Multivariate analysis of attitude of elementary education teachers towards the environment, computers and E- learning. *International Journal of Business Studies:A Publication of the Faculty of Business Administration, Edith Cowan University* , 55-72.
- 9) Khan, A. (2018). Governance and academic management of Private university in Bangladesh:Need for Embracing a new paradigm. *South Aisan Journal of Management* , 117-138.
- 10) M.S, K. (1970). the modern practice of adult education. (N. Y. Press, Ed.) 41.
- 11) Rahul Pratab Singh Kaurav, S. R. (2019). Factors Affecting the Accetance of E- learning By Students:A study of E- learning Prograams in Gwalior India. *South Asian Journal of Management*, 76-95.
- 12) Suri G, K. G. (2016). Factor influencing E- learning among university students. *International Journal of Marketing and Business Communication*, 43-49.
- 13) T, P. C. (2005). Exploring a joint model of conventional and online learning system. *E- learning Journal*, 27-46.



## Study on Economic Loss to the Fishery Sector due to COVID-19 Pandemic

Dr. Devdatta Lad

Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology,  
Wilson College, Chowpatty, Mumbai

---

### Abstract:

The outbreak of corona virus came to light on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019, when China informed World Health Organization (WHO) of a bunch of cases of pneumonia of an unknown cause in Wuhan city in Hubei province. Consequently the disease spread to more provinces in China and to rest of the world. The WHO declared it a pandemic. The virus was named SARS-CoV-2 and then the disease is called as COVID –19. Since the announcement of the pandemic many countries declared lockdown as a precautionary measure to combat the spread of COVID-19 pandemic. Since lockdown the daily loss suffered by the fishery sector is rupees 224 crore, while the monthly loss to the sector is estimated to be around rupees 6,838 crore. Marine products are the important commodities that are being exported from India. But due to pandemic situation many of the importing countries have cancelled orders and this has lead to severe loss to the fishery export. Economic package must be sanctioned by the government considering the financial need of the fisheries sector.

**Keywords:** COVID – 19 Pandemic, Fishery, Lockdown.

### Introduction:

The COVID – 19 Pandemic

The outbreak of corona virus came to light on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019, when China informed World Health Organization (WHO) of a bunch of cases of pneumonia of an unknown cause in Wuhan city in Hubei province. Consequently the disease spread to more provinces in China and to rest of the world. The WHO declared it a pandemic. The virus was named SARS-CoV-2 and then the disease is called as COVID –19. Since the announcement of the pandemic many countries declared lockdown as a precautionary measure to combat the spread of COVID-19 pandemic.

(<https://www.thehindu.com>, 2020)

### Loss to Indian Fishery Sector :

The COVID – 19 pandemic lockdown has rendered several fishing activities non – operational. Those fishermen who were in the sea before imposing the lockdown were not able to monetize their catch and hence had to abandon it leading to financial loss. Since lockdown the daily loss suffered by the fishery sector is rupees 224 crore, while the monthly loss to the sector is estimated to be around rupees 6,838 crore. (V. Sanjeev Kumar and Rahul Wadke, 2020)

### **Fishery sector export loss:**

India is the fourth largest country in the world with respect to fish and fishery products export. India has exported fish valued Rs 46,589 crore during the 2018-19 fiscal. In 2019 – 20 fiscal the export is likely to decline by 5 to 10 percent. Marine products are the important commodities that are being exported from India. But due to pandemic situation many of the importing countries have cancelled orders and this has lead to severe loss to the fishery export. The fish and fishery products price in the international market since pandemic has drop by around 20 to 40 percent amplifying the losses further more. The fish processing, preservation and export activities of maritime states like Gujarat and Maharashtra have slowdown considerably since the pandemic lockdown, this has brought huge economical loss to these two states as they are the leading exporter of fish and fishery products. (<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com>, 2020)

### **Loss to Local Fisherman:**

The share of the fisheries sector in India's Gross Domestic Product is about 1.03 %. It accounts for about 6.58% share of India's agricultural gross domestic product. According to the government's own estimates, the sector provides livelihoods to about 16 million fishers and fish farmers at the primary level and almost twice the number along the value chain. The lockdown affected the coastal communities such as the women and families that earn their daily wages by selling fishes. Maritime states like Maharashtra completely banned retail sale of fish at roadside markets. Fishermen across the economic spectrum, from the large scale mechanized fleets to the small scale fishers across the coastline suffered an economic blow due to the lockdown. Many fisherman reached port after the lockdown had been implemented. After the lockdown transportation was not available and so some of the fishermen sold their catch at 1/4th price while some had to dump their catch in the sea due to non availability of buyers, traders, transport and storage facilities. Thus many big and small fishermen and also the people associated with allied fishery activities have either lost their livelihood or have suffered severe financial loss. (<https://scroll.in>)

### **Conclusion and Discussion:**

The present review study clearly states that the fishery sector is suffering for severe financial loss due to COVID -19 pandemic lockdown. A committee of all the stakeholders belonging to the fishery sector must be setup to study the issues faced by the fishery sector industry and suggest remedial measures to overcome the loss. Economic package must be sanctioned by the government considering the financial need of the fisheries sector. The economic package must include relief package for fishermen and processing factory owners comprising an economic component like loan waiver, deferring of loan installments, subsidy to fishermen, etc. This will really help the fishery sector and all the people associated with it to overcome the financial loss.

#### REFERENCES

- 1) <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/agriculture/indias-fish-export-likely-to-fall-5-10-in-fy20-due-to-covid-19-crisis-government/articleshow/76004904.cms>
- 2) <https://scroll.in/article/959062/indias-lockdown-has-put-16-million-fisherfolk-out-of-business-heres-how-theyre-coping>
- 3) <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/all-about-the-china-coronavirus-covid-19/article30692734.ece>
- 4) V. Sanjeev Kumar and Rahul Wadke (2020) "Lockdown: Fishing community in deep waters", Agri Business, The Business Line.



## COVID-19 : Crisis, Effects, Challenges and Innovations

**Dr. Dhananjoy Mahto**

Assistant Professor

Murshidabad Adarshs Mahavidyalaya

Islampur, Murshidabad (W.B)



Pandemic is not new to the mankind. In all religion pandemic has been described and it is said that world emerged after Pandemic. It is well known systemic risk for many years, but no one could have predicted the exact timing or nature of the current coronavirus crisis. In the beginning of this year i.e. 2020 a new virus was identified in China which was named as CORONA. It spreads like wave and very soon it spreads in other countries like Israel, America, England, Arab, Spain, France, and Italy. In India it entered in the beginning of March, 2020. On March 11, the World Health Organisation declared it as Pandemic. The corona virus or COVID-19 pandemic is obviously an acute threat. The virus may cause a deadly illness. Older people and people with certain pre-existing conditions are particularly susceptible. Within the two weeks since the spread of Corona virus became a Pandemic and most of the countries introduced restrictions for their business around the world.

The new corona virus is an infectious respiratory illness that is transmitted from person to person like the regular flu, but with a relatively low fatality rate compared to SARS, MERS and H1N1. This disease spreads within human beings with contacts. The spread of COVID-19 have led many governments to take drastic measures. To avoid physical contacts and to check Covid-19 pandemic spreading its tentacles everywhere, lockdowns have been implemented in several countries since March 2020. Many establishments and activities Tours & tourism, schools, colleges, universities, malls, cinema hall, offices, factories, libraries, fitness centers, parks, restaurants have been shut down temporarily bringing the whole world to a standstill. Strict guidelines for social distancing and precautionary measures like using mask, sanitizer, gloves, washing hands has been circulated through various media and news channels. People have been forced to stay at their home and not to come out on the street, market, religious places like temple, mosque, gurudwara, church etc. All the activities which causes mass gathering like sports events like tournaments, cultural events like celebration of festivals, social events like marriage, parties and political events like rallies etc. have been postponed. In other word we can say that life is no more normal. Due to the lockdown, a large parts of society and economic life came as a profound chock. The corona pandemic has plunged the economy into a deep crisis. Almost all manufacturers had to temporarily stop production for several weeks. There is no aspect of life that is not affected by it.

Politics has lost direction, societies have lost their identities, employment has reached its lowest, businesses are collapsing, travel and tourism have lost its meaning, restaurants and cafeterias look things of past. Some organisations including the education sector, have tried to keep the wheel moving through 'work-from-home' and remote learning. However, everyone has been affected by the Covid-19. Some lost their jobs and livelihood, some even life. Almost everyone lost their freedom to move and socialize, the way they had known it. Travelling and tours have been cancelled. Celebrating week-end vacations, family visits, and official trips has been stopped. Marriages have been postponed, social gatherings have become a taboo, childhood is imprisoned within the house boundaries.

Corona virus outbreak has adversely affected mankind economically, socially, Politically, physically, and psychologically together with climate & environment.

#### **Effect of COVID-19 on Physical Health:**

The attack of Corona virus on health is direct. Human beings are feeling helpless and scared because of non-availability of proper medication vaccine for protection and remedy from the disease. Looking at the rising statistics of death every day is heart-wrenching. Major issue is unavailability of proper medication and vaccine to prevent from this lethal disease. As a matter fact world is not ready for such type of infectiousness, lethality of the virus. Unavailability of proper research, antigen and shortage of healthcare system made the situation grim and responsible for such a large death toll.

#### **Effect of COVID-19 on Economy :**

As the most of the countries who are affected with this wide spreading disease, implemented lockdown to their all business activities such as shutdown of industries, school, colleges, universities, offices, markets, malls, cinema halls, transports, travelling etc. This has drastically affected adversely to the economy of the country as well as the common people. The consequences will affect the **entire value chain**, as it may leads to a global recession, widespread loss of consumer confidence, significantly impacting revenues, and profitability. Due to suspended production because of lockdown, industries cut down the remunerations to the labourers and its employees leading to money crisis and deterioration of purchase capacity of the consumers which ultimately affected the GDP of country. Not only that companies may be forced to divert capital to shore up continuing operations, while research and development funding for advanced technology initiatives is starving. As a further consequence, the exit from unprofitable global markets could be accelerated, with a significant amount of restructuring.

Due to lockdown a number of labourers migrated to their native places which in one hand will create labour crisis to the industries after lockdown and in the other hand will increase unemployment problems to those states from where they belongs to. This will decrease the productivity of the industries and increase the dependency over agriculture and will ultimately affect the GDP to fell down. It has been predicted by the Reserve Bank of India, World Bank and many other financial experts that in the financial year

2020 – 2021 the GDP growth rate of India will be negative. India's growth in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 2020 went down to 3.1% according to the Ministry of Statistics. The Chief Economic Adviser to the Government of India said that this drop is mainly due to the corona virus pandemic effect on the Indian economy. The World Bank and rating agencies had initially revised India's growth for FY2021 with the lowest figures India has seen in three decades since India's economic liberalization in the 1990s. On 26 May, CRISIL announced that this will *perhaps* be India's worst recession since independence. State Bank of India research estimates a contraction of over 40% in the GDP in Q1 FY21.

unemployment rose from 6.7% on 15 March to 26% on 19 April.<sup>[1]</sup> During the lockdown, an estimated 14 crore (140 million) people lost employment while salaries were cut for many others.<sup>[1][2]</sup> More than 45% of households across the nation have reported an income drop as compared to the previous year.<sup>[3]</sup> The Indian economy was expected to lose over 1 32,000 crore (US\$4.5 billion) every day during the first 21-days of complete lockdown, which was declared following the corona virus.<sup>[4][5]</sup> In India up to 53% of businesses have specified a certain amount of impact of shutdowns caused due to COVID-19 on operations, as per a survey of FICCI in March.<sup>[6]</sup>

Government revenue has been severely affected with taxes collection going down, and as a result the government has been trying to find ways of reducing its own costs.<sup>[7]</sup> In April, former Reserve Bank of India chief Raghuram Rajan said that the corona virus pandemic in India may just be the "greatest emergency since Independence",<sup>[8]</sup> while the former Chief Economic Advisor to the Government of India said in April that India should prepare for a negative growth rate in FY21.<sup>[9]</sup>

Revenue of transport companies such as Ola Cabs went down nearly 95% in March-April resulting in 1400 layoffs.<sup>[10]</sup> It was estimated that the loss to the tourism industry has been Rs. 15,000 crore for March and April alone. India's fuel demand in April 2020 as compared to the previous year fell nearly 46%. Consumption of fuel was the lowest since 2007. An International Energy Agency report in April estimated India's annual fuel consumption will decline 5.6% in 2020. Diesel demand will drop ~6%.<sup>[11]</sup>

#### **Social Effect of COVID-19:**

The only way to control and defeat corona virus is to maintain social distancing. People have to restrain themselves from moving outside. Government has taken steps to achieve this target that is maintaining social distancing announced complete lockdown of the country including industries, market, malls, parks, schools, colleges, universities, temple, mosque, church & other religious places and banned the social functions like marriage, family party functions in public places etc. Lockdown phase-1 started on March 23, 2020 which continued till May 3, 2020 in four phases i.e. Phase 1 (from March 23 to April 14, 2020), Phase II (from April 15, 2020 to May 3, 2020), Phase – III (from May 4, 2020 to May 17, 2020) and Phase IV (from May 18 to May 31, 2020). Now unlock down phase 1 (from June 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020) is running in which certain relaxations has been given to the people.

In India there are many slum areas like Dharavi in Mumbai, where social distancing can't be maintained, because in these areas houses are close to each other, streets are narrow and due to poverty 10 to 15 persons stay in one room/chaul and they use common toilets.

There is another problem in maintaining social distancing is the need of day-to-day consumption of food items, vegetables, milk, medicine etc. and for this government has given relaxation with certain conditions.

Although 95% of the people co-operated with the norms of lockdown, still 5% people were not following the restriction and bindings of lockdown which created problems and obstacles in achieving the 100% target. Incident of Religious Seminar of Jamat and migration of labour are the burning example of such cases which resulted in increase of corona patients in India. To maintain social distancing, the slogan "STAY HOME" has been violated by these people, which ultimately made the situation grim. It is estimated that about 35% to 50% of the COVID-19 patients belong to these groups.

#### **Psychological effect of COVID-19:**

The 2019 corona virus disease (COVID-19) epidemic is a public health emergency of international concern and poses a challenge to psychological resilience.. Ever since Covid19 invaded this globe, people across the world are in fear. This global health pandemic has touched every human person's life in some way or the other, forcing isolation, uncertainty, anger, and hopelessness and this coupled with the economic meltdown is causing huge psychological distress particularly the marginalised community.. The COVID-19 pandemic is a threat to human Society, both for risking human life ensuing economic distress, and for its invisible emotional strain. The impact of the pandemic is visible across the sectors globally, but its impact on marginalized sections, women and children has been immense in India. Students were also found to experience a psychological impact of the outbreak and higher levels of stress, anxiety, and depression.

United Nations (UN) warned saying Corona virus pandemic "has the seeds of a major mental health crisis," and called for substantial investment in support services. According to United Nations **Depression affects 264 million people around the world.**<sup>12</sup> *Social stress* caused by lockdown has many faces and reasons resulting from travelling restrictions and disruption of cultural celebrations, limited healthcare facilities and interruption in regular immunisations in hospitals leading to anxiety and fear among the population, social distancing with friends and family, closure of places of entertainment and leisure, unplanned closure of schools and colleges affecting both students and parents regarding the academic year and the loss of quality education. Incapacitated hospitals and distressed primary healthcare are significant reasons behind so much distress among the people for a disease which could be prevented with a little care and precaution.

Fear and anxiety are natural responses to the unknown. The general population presenting with specific symptoms including chills, cough, dizziness, and sore throat, as well as those with poor self-rated health status and history of chronic illnesses, experienced a psychological impact of the outbreak and higher levels of stress, anxiety, and depression. Fear of losing job, to meet the family needs, payment of house rent, instalments of bank loans, insurance, school fees of children leads to anxiety, depression, loneliness and high blood pressure, heart attack, brain haemorrhage and some time the person in great depression take drastic step such as suicide. During lockdown period the frequency of suicide increased. People with weak mental strength and having lack of confidence tends to take such type of steps.

#### **Political effect of COVID – 19:**

With the outbreak of COVID-19, the world political scenario is changing rapidly. Take the example of relation between America and China. Although both big countries are engaged in trade war since long, but after emergence of COVID-19 the difference between these two countries widened. America alleged China for the outburst of Corona Virus as China doing research in its lab at Wuhan since long and this new virus has been leaked out from the lab. It is also alleged that China taken World Health Organisation in its confidence and tried to hide the news of spread of this lethal disease for a long period and when it becomes out of control then only World Health Organisation declared it as Pandemic. By that time many countries including Italy, America, Spain badly affected with the corona virus and due to this act of China death toll in the world is so high. America straight away alleged China for spreading the corona virus to capture the world market and to become super power because due to this pandemic economy of most of the countries fell down and as China has taken preventive measures in early stage, it taken control over the disease and now trying to capture the world market. On the other hand, China alleged America for spreading the virus through its army with a plan to destroy the Chinese defence system.

However whatever truth is, the world divided in two groups one supporting American view and other supporting Chinese view and with the increasing differences between these countries, world is leading towards third world war in near future and if it happens, then no one will be alive to report the result of third world war.

In India, Corona virus also affected political activities as no political parties are allowed to conduct rallies and gathering. But debates is continuing in social media, T.V. and Radio about the necessity of lockdown. Supporters of Government proving it necessary to control the disease and they claim that lockdown is fully successful, while oppositions telling that the policy totally failed. Migration of labourers to their native place is the example of failure of system. All the parties are trying to grab the opportunity in their favour.

**During this pandemic** several forms of racism triggered the division among the people of India and other global counterparts. The stigma of religious hatred, caste based discrimination and stigmatisation of people from the North East is equally dangerous to humanity where the less informed and biased media as well as people with vested interests tried to damage the social fabric of the country and left a big social impact in the fight against corona virus. Reports of racism against the Chinese and other Asians elsewhere around the world and calling it a Chinese virus due to its origin, showed the deteriorated levels of sensitivity among the world population. Realising that viruses such as COVID-19 do not have race, nationality, or boundary is very important.

#### **Challenges :**

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed the world in many ways. Of the several implications on humanity, the issues of health, the rapid decline of economy, shortage of medicines, sanitizers, masks, and other essentials, poverty, unemployment has undoubtedly taken centre stage and each has left a mark on the lives of people.

Long term planning and collective efforts of individuals, communities, governments, national and international organisations to fight against this invisible deadly virus is needed. Policy response to the pandemic as well as health and contracted economy is the need of the hour. Health interventions to those who are in need as well as prioritising the focus on the social setbacks in the country for a healthy start are of utmost importance. Reducing the psychological and social distress among people and promoting strategies to deal with the situation are required.

In India leaders need to be more sensitive with the language and the issues as it can hurt the sentiments of people and should come up with solutions for the problems and not problems for the solutions.

#### **Innovation :**

It is said that where there is life, there is universe. It is also true that crisis brings opportunity. Therefore, our first goal should be save life and the second most important goal should be to find out new ideas of survival.

This pandemic forced the big companies to apply the idea of work from home, which ultimately becoming more fruitful to those companies because of less investment in office set-up and infrastructure and more working hours of the employees.

This pandemic also teaches the lesson to be self-dependent. Due to spread of corona virus a large number of employees working in multination companies are either became unemployed or are in verge of becoming unemployed. In this situation self-dependency is the only solution. This is the time when brain drain can be stopped. Foreign countries earned a lot by hiring brain from our country but at the time of Pandemic these brains are left alone to starve. This is a lesson to the people who feel proud to work for foreign companies. These brains can be utilized for the development of the country.

Similar case is with the migrant labourers. They migrated from their native place to earn money for their family and were working in various industries situated in metro cities. Due to lockdown these labourers were left alone. Neither they have food, nor shelter nor money to survive and they were forced to return back to their native places. Now question arises, whether these labourers will migrate again the metro cities after lockdown? If not, then what will happen? A serious labour problem will arise before the industries which will ultimately affect the production. For the states it is opportunity to bring the industries to their states where labours are available and will cause decentralization of the industries and improved income of the concerned states.

There is also psychological impact of the pandemic as people are forced to stay at home with their family resulting into close bonding among the family members.

It is said that nature takes revenge. Man in past had destroyed the nature to fulfill their needs. They cut down trees, diverted the path of the rivers, filled out ponds to construct buildings. Pollution level was extreme high before pandemic of COVID-19 due to smokes and waste materials from industries, emission of carbon and nitrogen by different means of transport, pouring waste into rivers. But during lockdown pollution level decreased to its minimum level because all these activities are almost closed. Rivers became clean automatically, Sky became blue, visibility increased, Carbon and nitrogen level came down to normal. Now question is can we maintain this normalcy for a long after lock down?

The COVID-19 pandemic has created an enormous uncertainty and we have to track and characterize this massive uncertainty, efforts to develop pharmaceutical interventions for COVID-19, increase the healthcare facilities, navigate social and cultural activities, provide social and emotional support to each other.

#### REFERENCES

- 1) Vyas, Mahesh (21 April 2020). "Unemployment rate touches 26%". Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE).
- 2) Goyal, Malini (22 March 2020). "Covid-19: How the deadly virus hints at a looming financial crisis". The Economic Times.
- 3) Research, Centre for Policy. "Podcast: How has India's lockdown impacted unemployment rates and income levels?".
- 4) Business Line. (2 April 2020). "Covid-19 lockdown estimated to cost India \$4.5 billion a day: Acuité Ratings".
- 5) PTI (25 March 2020). "Experts peg India's cost of corona virus lockdown at USD 120 bn". The Hindu @businessline.
- 6) Biman.Mukherji (23 March 2020). "Corona virus impact: Indian industry seeks relief measures to aid economy".
- 7) Chauhan, Ashish (20 May 2020). "Who said India's Covid stimulus package is way less than others". The Economic Times.

- 8) Ghosh, Deepshikha (6 April 2020). ""Greatest Emergency Since Independence": Raghuram Rajan On COVID-19". NDTV.
- 9) The Indian Express. (28 April 2020). "We should plan for negative growth rate this FY, says Arvind Subramanian".
- 10) *Livemint*. (20 May 2020). "Ola lays off 1,400 employees as revenue down by 95% in 2 months". . Retrieved 21 May 2020.
- 11) *The Economic Times*. (15 April 2020). "India's annual fuel demand to decline 5.6% in 2020: IEA". . Retrieved 9 May 2020.
- 12) UN report (14 May 2020)



## COVID-19: A Bane for Humankind and Boon for Environment

Dr. Dilip Kumar Jena

Assistant Professor in English

Dhote Bandhu Science College, Gondia, Maharashtra.

---

### Abstract:

A sudden and substantial prostration befalls the humanity with the seemingly unstoppable COVID-19 crisis. The brunts are so far-reaching that not a single domain of activity related to human life has been left untouched to the extent of hopelessness and helplessness. The socio-economic and cultural structures of almost all countries of the world including India have been gradually scaling towards a state of disintegration since the corona-crisis began to manifest evidently its dreadful impacts. The disaster implodes the whole system and as a consequence, not only the developing countries like India but also the economic superpowers like the USA are brought down to their knees. On the other hand, large-scale containment in human activities in form of lockdowns, closure of businesses and industries, cutback of all modes of transportation, etc. induces contrasting consequences on environment, what humankind is experiencing, that are very affirmative ones. This paper aims at finding out humans' misses and miseries and putting forward plausible remedies, and picking up environments' lisses and blisses emerged out the present crisis across the world at large and India in particular.

**Keywords:** Corona-crisis, Susceptible, Proclamation, Consequences, Social and Cultural Mores

Human is, no doubt, the most evolved species on the Earth. Since the very inception of its civilization, humanity has been confronting innumerable crises—both self-created and nature-created. These crises expose its vulnerability to a large extent though as many as incredible inventions and advancements have been taking place in all aspects of life every now and then. The presumably impregnable changes and transformations are proved to be meaningless and crumbled with cracks against the strikes of the crises. The present corona-crisis has made it categorically clear how susceptible human life is and how imploring the whole system engenders to be. Preoccupying with previous successes and getting complacent has been proved as a damp squib. The preparedness fails to curb and control the damaging spread of the invisible coronavirus and its nauseating impactson almost all segments of population, all nook and corner of the world and all domains of activities related to human life. It seems the spread would continue with same or more intensity for months, maybe years to come. The hell of helplessness uprisen out of corona-crisis has not only shattered the health sector but also disrupted all other activities to the extent of fear, anxiety and uncertainty.

The lifestyle itself is being forced to accommodate numerous unwanted and inconvenient modes and modules and we are getting ourselves adopted to them with all comprehension and compromises only because the crux of the matter lies with our existence. The hellaciousness of the impact of corona-crisis gets its reflection from the proclamation of UNO, "We are facing a global health crisis unlike any in the 75-year history the United Nations—one that is killing people, spreading human suffering, and upending people's lives. But this is much more than a health crisis. It is a human, economic and social crisis. The coronavirus disease (COVID-19), which has been characterized as a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO), is attacking societies at their core" ([un.org/development/desa](http://un.org/development/desa)).

The society, as a whole, attributes to a particular group of people having common interests, characteristic culture and institutions. To be very specific, "A society is a grouping of individuals which is characterized by common interest and may have distinctive culture and institution .... An organized group of persons associated together for religious, benevolent, cultural, scientific, political, patriotic, or other purposes" ([newworldencyclopedia.org](http://newworldencyclopedia.org)). The very definition of society apparently loses its relevance during this COVID-19 pandemic as the groups of people remain no more organized. The incoherence in the organization of people for any common interest has been clearly palatable anywhere in the world nowadays. The disjointedness is being created out of uncanny impositions on all sort of social activities and even restrictions on human movements. The worst of the galore of the things for us is not want people. What would be more piercing and penetrating than this to a human society like ours?

Being far away from curability in terms of medicines and vaccines in spite of extensive ongoing researches, we are left with one and only option of social distancing measures. They are like maintaining self-quarantine including, staying at home, keeping visitors away, avoiding handshakes and physical touches, keeping at least six feet distance from other members of our household, disallowing everyone to share our personal useable items, etc. and maintaining social distancing in public domain including wearing mask or face covering, working from home instead of at the office, closing of educational, coaching and training institute and making them to classes, meetings through electronic devices but not in person, cancellation and postponement of meeting and gatherings, restricting religious and cultural festivals, curtailing social gatherings, closing of religious and cultural organizations, putting travels and tours on a hold and so on (Maragakis, 2020). As a result of these measures which are evidently unsocial in nature, the entire society is sandbagged to gear up towards complete derailment from its features and structures. We, the members of the society, are surreptitiously made to live separately with a sense of detachment which is against the basic principle of any society. We are made to realize the dire consequences of these socially unwarranted structures and happenings—the emotional distancing among our loved ones and neighbours, instances of domestic violences, moral indignation towards friends and

guests visiting our homes and despicable behaviours even towards corona-warriors who have been rendering fearless and frontline services to the society by risking their own lives.

The corona-crisis, till date, has left no stone unturned to shower its adverse effect on all sections and ages of human population. The rich people were largely affected in the beginning because of their travel history having no knowledge about the insidiousness of the virus. The older section of population as well as persons having disabilities, who are already living with health risks and may be in need of support, are getting more and more susceptible with the spread of the virus by finding them incapable of supporting themselves in maintaining isolation and social distancing measures. Adding to their critical condition, if they are regarded and disseminated as weak, decrepit, unimportant and burden on society, it would be perilous. The youth is clearly the biggest loser in terms of employment, education, future plan of career, most required physical activities and sports, and continuous provocation for enduring the responsibilities of protecting the overall population as well as themselves. The indigenous groups of people are suffering a lot from if not for the only reason of the spread of the virus but for many other reasons like absence of appropriate health care, lack of access to essential services, closure of income sources due to restrictions in movement towards urban areas, selling of local products and handicrafts to the tourists and passers-by, lack of proper information in their native languages and so less awareness and more use of traditional preventive measures and practices which are having hazardous consequences oftentimes, etc.

The imprecating impacts of corona-crisis have torn and tormented the lives of poor, homeless and migrant labourers by leaving tons of traumatic narratives for writers and litterateurs. They are being forced to move from pillar to post like lifeless entities as Poonam Muttreja comments, “The migrants were fleeing the cities as they had lost their jobs but now they have lost their dignity too, largely due to the jolts from the government. They are angry and uncertain of when they will get to go home and many people face the threat of hunger and starvation” (Muttreja, 2020). The series of lockdowns add fuel to the fire of their miseries: the very primary condition ‘stay home and stay safe’ has no meaning for the homeless; they have no shelter, no water to wash hands frequently and no food to meet the hunger; the government accommodation centers are devoid of basic facilities and making the conditions unlivable. Endless traumas and tragedies afflicted on them expose the loopholes in human rights and social protection system in respect to low access to public health care, insufficient social securities, inadequate housing and incoherent public distribution system.

On the other hand, their coming out to the public places in large numbers, their hunger, homelessness, vagrancy, despondency of being out of work and apprehension of not getting employed in future invoke unprecedented presuppositions. A recent news report of *The Hindu* says, “Days after the lockdown came into force, lakhs of migrants

including daily wage workers, walked, cycled or hitchhiked to their home states hundreds, sometimes thousands, of kilometers away. Two months on, the exodus from cities and towns across India continues. The images of their struggle for survival shook the nation and made global headlines, raising question about government's handling of the situation" ([thehindu.com/news/national/migrant](http://thehindu.com/news/national/migrant)).

Culture is the real mirror of a society. Both complement each other because they are encompassing. Showing the correlation between society and culture, Richard McCoy says, "It is like the society is what we see on the outside whereas the culture is what we see inside" (McCoy, 2017). Corona-crisis has already inflicted terrible cracks and scrapes in culture which appear difficult to resume and rejuvenate. Both the material and non-material culture of human societies are passing through a tough time in terms of maintaining and sustaining and "with the spread of Covid-19 disease the arts and culture sectors have seen a flood of cancellation and postponements affecting artists around the world and putting the global 2,000-billion-dollar creative industry at risk" (Swan, 2020). The non-material culture of any society consisting ideas, knowledge, beliefs, habits, morals and mores, customs, laws, values, rules, language, gestures, sanctions, folkways and so many are either bridled or blotted.

Art and literature are mainly attributed to the ingrained creativity and the integral power of articulation in the artist and litterateur. The crisis has indeed worsened the private life as well as dishevelled the working situation, and harshly damaged the creative sector by inducing economic fall-out, loss of fees and lack of needed exposure ([europeanwriterscouncil.eu/corona](http://europeanwriterscouncil.eu/corona)). So, the post-pandemic era will tell us how world of literature and its stakeholders overcome the bane and get themselves adapted. Education itself is passing through a phase of irresolution and misrepresentation. The inherent features of education like its subtleties and assumptions are being marred with discord and disunity. The closure of educational institutions adversely affects "not only students, teachers and families, but have far-reaching economic and societal consequences" ([wikipedia.org/wiki/education](http://wikipedia.org/wiki/education)). On the other hand, the Governments, being entangled in the matters of health sector, settlement of displaced migrant labourers, providing conveyance facilities to the citizens stranded inside and outside the country, supplying bare necessities of life to the underprivileged and unemployed people and searching way outs for resuming normalcy, are paying less heed towards education which is, as usual, regarded to be the most unproductive sector.

World's economy has been thrust into a severe slowdown. According to IMF, "the global economy is expected to shrink by over 3 per cent in 2020—the steepest slowdown since the Great Depression of the 1930s" ([indianexpress.com/article](http://indianexpress.com/article)). The intensity of the impact on economy can be easily understood from the fact that millions, around the world including the most developed countries like the USA, are demanding and filing for unemployment benefits. Moreover, the pandemic has created countless voids and vacuums in national politics of many countries with deaths of politicians, postponement of elections and abatement of popularity of the politicians, and in International relations to the extent of enmity and war. The efficacy and fame of politicians and public figures

are at stake now depending on how they manage the corona-crisis by implementing the social distancing measures and, by and by, containing the spread of infections. Furthermore, the crisis has not spared its repulsive repercussions on science and technology. Institutions associated with science, space and technology, laboratories for researches and innovations are being forced to function with curtailed manpower and limited funds. On the other hand, the point of concentration has been directed to the research pertaining to the curative medicines and vaccines of COVID. As of now, the crisis has inflicted many a jostling jolts to not only all walks of life but also to all aspects of life.

Contrary to its hazardous effects on humanity, the corona-crisis is proved to a bliss for environment. Really, the issues related to environment have been appearing so worrisome that almost all countries of the world grapple inconsistently to resolve them effectively. With the increasing population, large-scale industrialization and urbanization become the unavoidable needs of the humanity and so as the manipulation of the nature creating the concerns like air pollution, water pollution, soil erosion, climate change, depletion of groundwater level, ozone layer depletion, global warming, change of biodiversity and ecosystem and so on. To the great relief of environmentalists, it is observed, "The pandemic has displayed its contrasting consequences on human civilization, in the sense that, on one hand it has executed worldwide destruction, but created a very positive impact on world environment on the other hand" (Chakraborty et al., 2020). Ever since the lockdown was announced, a positive upbringing of the environment has been taking place which can be discernible from the clarity of the sky, purity of rivers like Ganga and Narmada, visibility of distant and engaging mountains like the Himalayas, carefree wandering of wild animals and birds, emancipation of cities and residential places from the abjection of vexing sounds, poisonous smokes and gases, shooting dusts, thronging crowds and jamming vehicles. It connotes corona enlists, in an enterprising manner, the sustainable measures for the apparently formidable environmental concerns.

Being human, we must hit our rational pitch to score on the goal of innovating as many as modes and models to counter and conquer the challenges emerging out of the invisible and Insidious coronavirus. The crisis has unmasked untold and unnumbered shortcomings in public systems including administration, distribution, health, production and development models, and also in our socio-cultural mores, lifestyle and mindset. The whole system is on trial now. The politicians, bureaucrats and the so-called leaders and advisors of all organs of the system must apply a considerable prudence and holistic approach to amend these imperfections. Learning a lot from the crisis, it is required to redefine and restructure the system, and to introduce a new model of lifestyle, work and governance. Perfect planning of welfare and public health measures including social distancing will surely make us equipped with potency and valiancy to deal with not only the ongoing COVID-19 crisis but also any sort of crisis in future. Hence, we will fight resolute battle against the killer corona decisively and win eventually.

## REFERENCES

- 1) "Everyone Included: Social Impact of COVID-19". *United Nations*. Web. 14 June 2020. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/everyone-included-covid-19.html>
- 2) "Society." *New World Encyclopedia*. Web. 14 June 2020. <https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Society>
- 3) Maragakis, Lisa Lockerd. "Coronavirus, Social and Physical Distancing and Self-Quarantine." *Johns Hopkins*. Web. 14 June 2020. <https://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/health/conditions-and-diseases/coronavirus/coronavirus-social-distancing-and-self-quarantine>
- 4) Muttreja, Poonam. "Coronavirus in India: Mitigating the health effects of COVID-19 beyond the immediate." *Think Global Health*. 21 April 2020. Web. 14 June 2020. <https://www.thinkglobalhealth.org/article/coronavirus-india>
- 5) "Migrant woes 'greatest manmade tragedy' in India since Partition: Ramchandra Guha." *The Hindu*. 24 May 2020. Web. 14 June 2020. <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/migrant-woes-greatest-manmade-tragedy-in-india-since-partition-ramchandra-guha/article31663219.ece>
- 6) McCoy, Richard. "The Connection Between Culture And Society." *Migration Navigator*. 26 October 2017. Web. 14 June 2020. <http://www.migrationnavigator.org/connection-culture-society/#:~:text=Many%20experts%20and%20sociologists%20think,another%20in%20a%20particular%20way>
- 7) Swan. "Arts, Culture – Trying to Keep the Lights on amid Covid-19." *Inter Press Service*. 24 March 2020. Web. 14 June 2020. <http://www.ipsnews.net/2020/03/arts-culture-trying-keep-lights-amid-covid-19/>
- 8) "Covid-19: Impact on Authors and the EU Book Sector." 18 April 2020. Web. 14 June 2020. <http://europeanwriterscouncil.eu/corona-crisis-impact-on-authors/>
- 9) "Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Education." *Wikipedia.org*. Web. 26 May 2020. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impact\\_of\\_the\\_COVID-19\\_pandemic\\_on\\_education](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impact_of_the_COVID-19_pandemic_on_education)
- 10) "Explained: How Covid-19 Has Affected The Global Economy." *The Indian Express*. 16 May 2020. Web. 14 June 2020. <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-how-has-covid-19-affected-the-global-economy-6410494/>
- 11) Chakraborty, Indranil and Prasenjit Maity. "COVID-19 Outbreak: Migration, Effects on Society, Global Environment and Prevention." *ScienceDirect*. (Ed.) Jianmin Chen. 22 April 2020. Web. 14 June 2020. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969720323998>



## Blended Learning a New Normal in Higher Education

Dr. Pallavi Badre

Assistant Professor

Dr. Ambedkar Institute Of Management Studies And Research, Nagpur

pallavibadre@gmail.com



### Abstract:

COVID 19 pandemic had shaken the world from the root. COVID-19 had impact on employment, manufacturing, industrial sector, agriculture, retail, e-commerce, education, hospitality, health care and other areas of the economy adversely. It also has affected the emotional well-being of citizens due to social distancing. Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) are no more exception to this situation. Pandemic disrupted the higher education system in India. E-learning and blended learning has become new normal in pandemic. Blended learning is integration of online and face to face learning. In present era of pandemic, there is no option for blended learning, of which online education is vital element.

This study emphasized on the revolution in education system due prevailing COVID-19. Research is based on the secondary data, which is collected through various online articles, e-news papers, research articles and online journals. This study discusses about benefits and challenges of blended learning with respect to higher education.

**Keywords-** COVID-19, E- Learning, Blended Learning, Higher Education.

### Introduction

COVID-19 pandemic had shaken the world from the root. COVID-19 has impacted employment, manufacturing, industrial sector, agriculture, retail, e-commerce, education, hospitality, health care and other areas of the economy adversely. It also impacted the emotional well-being of citizens due to social distancing. Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) are no more exception to this situation. It creates havoc everywhere and poses new challenges in front of the education system in India. Pandemic disrupted the higher education system in India.

This pandemic has transformed the age-old teaching techniques followed by Indian educators from chalk and talk to various interactive digital platforms like Google Meet, Cisco WebEx, Zoom, skype etc. These digital platforms are used for teaching and learning. This change was about to come in education with the launch of the various initiative of Government of India and HRD Ministry. Swayam, NPTEL, Diksha, e-PG pathshala, e-pathshala etc. has already created awareness and need for online education. Students and institutes were already acclimatized with it. Despite this more emphasis was given on classroom teaching.

New pedagogies like blended learning, flipped classroom and online learning emerged almost at the beginning of the decade. There were different views of educator and administrator on changing classroom education into blended or completely online education. Following are some of the concerns, which were expressed by the educators over e-Learning

- Computer literacy.
- Lack of technical training.
- Support from institute and students.
- Financial aids.
- Infrastructure required.
- Infrastructure.
- Moving out of comfort zone.
- Fear of failure.
- Fear of losing jobs.

The pandemic has forced universities to bring their courses online. This is just one step along the road to a new educational paradigm. However we can expect a new model to emerge once COVID-19 has passed. (Salah-Eddine Kandri, 2020)

Objectives of the research

- The objective of the research is to identify opportunities created in higher education due to COVID 19
- Derive a model for the institute to develop a road map to grab the opportunities with the help of e-learning resources.

### **Review of Literature**

Teaching and learning methods have direct impact on learning experience of students. Blended learning is an approach that is beneficial for students who are having computer program and application related skills. (R.K. Kavitha, 2018). Origin and development of blended learning is, in last two decades. Blended learning is more beneficial than only online learning or only classroom learning. (Yu, 2015). BL will bring substantial changes in higher education. Flexibility in BL increases effectiveness. Use of mobile, preference of learner to online videos are some factors which motivate students (Oweis, 04 Nov 2018). Students prefer having flexibility over the choice of video lecture as an option, in majority the preference is given to text based content instead of videos. It is easy to search information in text document than video. (Strong, 2018). Video content benefits learner and instructor both, with the help of dynamic visuals, and actual objects, action and scenes. Learner will be able to understand information in better manner than text. Live two way video –based communication learning helps in providing personalized experience to learners. (Billy Tak Ming Wong, 2018)

### Research Methodology:

COVID-19, is driving the longdue revolution in the education sector. This revolution has shaken the entire education system upside down but created a lot of opportunities for educators and institutes. There isa negative and positive impact of this pandemic on the education sector.

In this researchpaper researcher wants to focus on the opportunities created by pandemic for educators and institutes in higher education. The researcher used descriptive research for the expanding knowledge on the current issue based on secondary data. Data is collected through various newspapers, web-based articles, electronic journals and various online research publications.

### COVID 19:

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. According to WHO apneumonia of unknown cause detected in Wuhan, China was first reported to the WHO Country Office in China on 31 December 2019. The outbreak was declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30 January 2020. On 11 February 2020, WHO announced a name for the new coronavirus disease: COVID-19. (WHO, 2020)

COVID-19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes, so it's important that we need to practice respiratory etiquette (for example, by coughing into a flexed elbow). (WHO). For controlling the spread of coronavirus, countries all over the world move for lock down. In India first phase of lockdown start from 25<sup>th</sup> March 2020 which is still continued with some relaxation. Schools and colleges were closed in second week of March 2020. And education system was left with only one option i.e. online learning, to avoid the loss of academic year.

### Higher Education in India:

Indian higher education system is the third-largest in the world. It is governed by University Grand Commission, who also oversees the accreditation in higher learning. The Indian higher education system has more than 20,000 colleges and more than 8 million students in a decade. India has more than 800 universities, with a break up of **Central**, **State**, **Deemed** and **Private** universities along with many institutions established and functioning under the State Act, and **Institutes of National Importance** - which include AIIMS, IIT's and NIT's among others. (MHRD).

Indian higher education system is suffered by challenges like poor quality, inequality, poor infrastructure, outdated curriculum, regulatory issues. Though it is at the third place in the world, it is plagued with rot learning, lack of employability and skill development due to the low quality of education. (Dristi, 2019)

In the recent past, the entire Indian education system is working on quality education. Regulatory and governance reforms increase focus on vocational education, increasing

the scope Of Massive Open Online Course (MOOCS) and Open and Distance Learning (ODL). These initiatives focus on strengthening the education system from the core. They will broaden the geographical scope of India higher education.(Dristi, 2019)

### **Blended Learning**

Indian Higher education system is going through a rapid transition, where teachers need to unlearn the old techniques, learn new ICT tools and relearn how to blend old and new techniques to increase maximum student satisfaction.

Blended learning is a blend of face to face and online learning. It helps students to gain knowledge at ease. Some part of the curriculum studied by the student online and some part is instructor-led through lectures, webinars etc. Online and instructor-led training is complementary and creates an integrated learning environment.(Caroline Lawless, 2019)



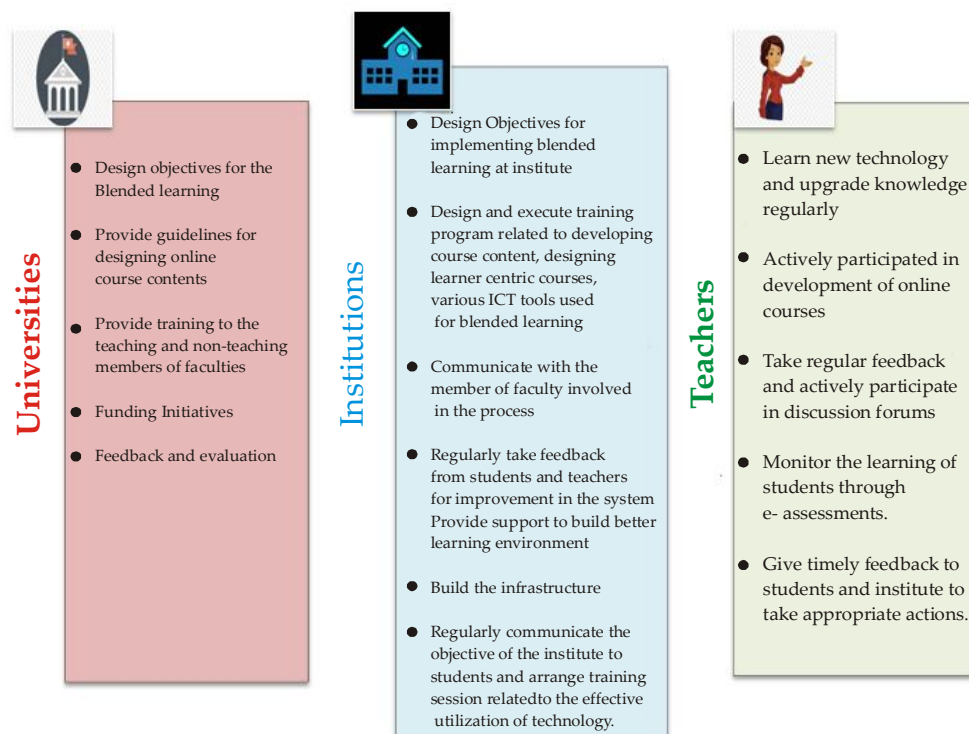
### ***Elements of Blended Learning***

Blended learning is a self-directed, self-paced and flexible way of learning. Students get access to learning resources anytime, anywhere without any hindrance. This leads to a comprehensive understanding of the subject. Various ICT tools help in better engagement of the learner. MOOCS and MOODL facilitate in creating learner-centric content. Various institute and universities are conducting webinars and faculty development program on e-learning tools and designing of MOOCs for the instructors. They are helping facilitator to adopt these changes in higher education with ease, by making them learn new technology.

These FDPs and webinar are playing a vital role in adopting the new change by minimizing the communication gap and increasing the awareness about the tools. In-country like India, technical up-gradation in telecom sector helps to cater to the need of education system in COVID 19. Strong infrastructural support makes it possible for teachers to adopt this new normal.

With the help of blended Learning, timely assessment of students through e-assessments, mobile-based assessment, various digital platforms and online assessment tools as well feedback from students is possible. It removes the constraints of traditional education. Learners become responsible for learning and become self – motivated.

## Roadmap to implement blended learning in higher education



The above model is suggested for the better implementation of Blended learning at University, Institute and Individual teacher level.

**1) University:** A University is an institution of higher (or tertiary) education and research, which awards academic degrees in various academic disciplines. Universities typically provide undergraduate education and postgraduate education. Universities are the author and governing bodies in education. Institutes are affiliated to the universities which govern and guide them. Teachers are an integral part of the education system. They are first and direct contact points for the student community. (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2020)

University, institute and teachers are an integral part of the education system. They are the three main pillars of higher education. This model suggests that university being an apex body should initiate the change. Communication plays a vital role in all organizations. Universities need to design objective behind implementing a blended learning system and communicate to all affiliated colleges. It should also prepare a guideline to fulfil these objectives by implementing robust learning education system with the help of technology.

For the proper functioning of any new system skilled workforce is required, for that university should arrange training programs for teaching and non-teaching members of university and institutes. It should also encourage the institute to conduct ICT oriented training and development programs for their staff members.

There is always a teething problem when we learn new things. To address these issues officials from universities should be engaged in taking feedback from various stakeholders of the education system e.g. students, staff members, institutions. Timely address their issues by providing proper guidance and training. Strong communication network must be established to get the inputs from all stakeholders and act promptly on weaknesses in the system.

Continuous engagement with the stakeholders will help in keeping the system efficient to deal with future uncertainties. To build good infrastructure, financial support is required. Universities should make Institutes aware about the various government schemes under which they can get financial assistance. Official from university should monitor the implementation and progress blended learning pedagogies at various institutes, to ensure fulfillment of objectives.

**2) Institutes:** Institutes are affiliated to universities. They are units running under the guidance and governance of universities. According to the model suggested institute are key elements in implementing the objectives or the universities.

Institute should frame their own objectives and communicate to all stakeholders e.g. students, teachers etc. Two ways communication process should be establish to get the timely feedback and resolve the concerns in timely manner. It will encourage stakeholders to communicate freely. They can provide advice to improve efficiency of the system. It will also increase the faculty involvement and they will come with creative solutions.

**3) Educators:** The education sector is exposed to various trends. Educators are the crucial element of the system. They are the first point of contact for students and institutes. The whole system of education mat collapse, if we don't have qualified and skilled teachers. They are the executors in this change process.

Educators are responsible for effective implementation and execution of blended learning. They are the mediators between students and Institutes. To fulfill the objectives of the institute and universities, educators must be trained with various ICT and blended learning techniques. They should frequently upgrade their knowledge by participating in various development programs. Actively get involved in developing curriculum and new skill oriented courses for the students. Communicate with students and provide feedback to the institute for increasing efficiency and removing lacunas. Support students in adopting new trends and make them understand utility of the same.

### Conclusion:

Higher education system in India is going through a massive change. This transition helps to explore online learning. But online learning cannot be the permanent solution. At many instances students need guidance from educators, have to clarify doubts, and share learning, feedbacks. Looking in the current scenario and reports of various health organizations, social distancing has to be followed by individual and institutes till next one to two years. In this scenario it will be difficult to conduct regular classroom teaching for institute. Students will attend the classes according to the social distancing norms established by the government authorities. In this situation blended learning is the best solution to cater the need of all stakeholders. The propose model will help higher education system in implementation of blended learning as new normal.

### REFERENCES

- 1) Billy Tak Ming Wong, B. Y. (2018, March 08 ). Using Videos in Blended Learning: Pitfalls and Success Factors. *Innovations in Open and Flexible Education*, pp 185-202. doi:[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-10-7995-5\\_17](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-10-7995-5_17)
- 2) Caroline Lawless. (2019, January 17,). learnupon. Retrieved june 12, 2020, from <https://www.learnupon.com/>: <https://www.learnupon.com/blog/what-is-blended-learning/>
- 3) Dristi. (2019, 12 30). Higher Education in India. Retrieved June 10, 2020, from <https://www.drishtias.com/to-the-points/Paper2/higher-education-in-india-1>
- 4) Encyclopedia Britannica. (2020, june 17). Retrieved june 16, 2020, from ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/university>
- 5) MHRD. (n.d.). Study in India. Retrieved June 10, 2020, from [https://www.studyinindia.gov.in/planyourstudies/indianeducation#:~:text=The% 20 Indian% 20 higher % 20education%20s ystem,with%20many %20institutions %20 established % 20and](https://www.studyinindia.gov.in/planyourstudies/indianeducation#:~:text=The%20Indian%20higher%20education%20s%20ystem,with%20many%20institutions%20established%20and)
- 6) Oweis, T. I. (04 Nov 2018). Effects of Using a Blended Learning Method on Students' Achievement and Motivation to Learn English in Jordan: A Pilot Case Study. Volume 2018, 7 pages. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1155/2018/7425924>
- 7) R.K. Kavitha, W. J. ( 2018, November ). A Study on the Student Experiences in Blended. *International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE)*, Issue-4S,.
- 8) Salah-Eddine Kandri, G. H. (2020, may 12). How COVID-19 is driving a long-overdue revolution in education. world economic forum. Retrieved from <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/05/how-covid-19-is-sparking-a-revolution-in-higher-education/>
- 9) Shiv K. Tripathi, E. D. (n.d.).

- 10) Strong, C. (2018, 1). Videos Not the Magic Bullet for Online Teaching. SPIG-A journal published by the AEJMC Small Programs Interest Group, Vol. 8, no., pp. 32-34 . Retrieved from <http://www.aejmc.us/spig/journal>
- 11) WHO. (n.d.). Retrieved June 10, 2020, from [https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus#tab=tab\\_1](https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus#tab=tab_1)
- 12) WHO. (2020, June 1). Retrieved from <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/events-as-they-happen>
- 13) Yu, Z. ( 2015, July-Sept.). Blended Learning Over Two Decades. International journal of information and communication technology education, 11. doi:DOI: 10.4018/IJICTE.2015070101
- 14) Mayadas, A. F., Bourne, J., & Bacsich, P. (2009). Online education today. Science, 323 (5910), 85-89. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1168874>
- 15) Mkrttchian, V. (2011). Use “hhh” technology in the transformative models of online education. In G. Kurubacak & T. VokanYuzer (eds.), Handbook of research on transformative online education and liberation: Models for social equality (pp. 340-351). Hershey, PA : IGI Global. <https://dx.doi.org/10.4018/978-1-60960-0464.ch018>
- 16) Cochrane, K. (2016). Transformative learning in online professional development: A program evaluation (Ph.D. Thesis). College of Professional Studies, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts
- 17) Lone, A. Z. (2017). Impact of online education in India. IJESC, 7(7), 13050-13952.
- 18) Mkrttchian, V. (2011). Use “hhh” technology in the transformative models of online education. In G. Kurubacak & T. VokanYuzer (eds.), Handbook of research on transformative online education and liberation: Models for social equality (pp. 340-351). Hershey, PA : IGI Global. <https://dx.doi.org/10.4018/978-1-60960-0464.ch018>
- 18) <https://www.firstpost.com/india/for-indian-universities-post-covid-19-world-offers-level-playing-field-in-higher-education-specialist-courses-foreign-collaborations-can-help-attract-students-8460711.html>
- 19) <https://www.orfonline.org/research/online-higher-education-in-india-during-the-covid-19-pandemic-66768/>
- 20) <https://www.indiatoday.in/education-today/featurephilia/story/covid-19-4-negative-impacts-and-4-opportunities-created-for-education-1677206-2020-05-12>



## Work from Home in Education Sector Amidst COVID-19

Dr. Jaspreet Kaur

Assistant Professor

Department of Commerce

University School of Business Chandigarh University, Gharuan

Punjab, India

---

### ABSTRACT:

**AIM/OBJECTIVES:** The objective of the study is to determine the effectiveness of the work from home module during Covid-19 pandemic period. The study also determines the advantages and drawbacks of work from home and the experience of the employees. Also, the study investigates the experience of the employees while working from home during this pandemic period.

**METHODOLOGY:** The study was conducted among the employees working in a private university in Punjab. Total 190 employees were contacted by e-mail. However only 130 responded and filled the questionnaire. The questionnaire was generated through survey generating application. Total response is 68%

**RESULTS:** The study concluded that high proportion of the employees (81%) agreed that they are receiving adequate support from the management during work from home in Covid-19 period. Also 78 % of the employees were willing to recommend work from home system after the pandemic period ends.

**LIMITATIONS/GAP:** The study was limited to private university in Punjab. Future studies can be conducted in public universities.

**PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS:** The results of the study can help the universities to prepare better in case of any future crisis.

**KEYWORDS:** Work from Home, Covid-19, Universities

### INTRODUCTION:

Coronavirus/Covid-19 has brought about significant interruption in economy over the globe. This pandemic has constrained organizations to actualize telecommute model. Workers and workers million in number have been told to self-quarantine and satisfy their activity duties from home itself. Education has been temporary closed the nation over and the globe as a measure to forestall the spread of coronavirus/Covid-19 sending students and the staff home.

Colleges, schools and universities are attempting to put forth a valiant effort and putting forth attempts in order to bestow best quality instruction to the understudies at home through online system. This is to guarantee that their examinations are not influenced, and their opportune appraisal is finished by giving and presenting their assignments and tests through online module as it were.

This pandemic has strongly changed the years old showing model and supplanted it with web-based instructing framework dependent on innovation. This change is conceivable just if the staff is prepared appropriately so they figure out how to convey quality training through such framework and there is no hole in educating learning process.

Educators are sharing the learning content like notes, assignments and in certain occurrences directing the tests and tests through e-learning module. Anyway, such plan and module is conceivable just in those establishments which have the resources.

In institutions, where employees and other staff individuals are required to work from home, they need to satisfy their ethical commitments. And keeping in mind that fulfilling these obligations, the employees may confront numerous issues and dissatisfaction. Some form of dissatisfaction can be in the form of work life imbalance. The staff may find it difficult to fulfil their professional duties and side by side their duties at home. So, it becomes very important for organizations especially educational institutions to determine the effectiveness of the work from home system for the betterment of the future and improve the system.

Although it is difficult to estimate the exact losses companies must bear as a result of this pandemic, still is very evident that organizations across the globe are suffering huge financial losses and another setback.

One of the problems of working from home is management of own Schedule and Time. People may get the impression that while working from home, employees can set their own time to work and change accordingly but it doesn't work that way. When employees are required to set their own working hours, they may realize that they must seek after different interests or invest energy with your family. They must plan days, weeks, or months ahead of time while working from home.

Without proper structure and balance, employees may be put in a difficult situation. They must complete their household chores and along with that attend meetings online, complete their work assignments also. So, for successful implementation of work from home system, time management is very important and crucial.

And to do that, they can set their workhours and stick to them. It also implies keeping up normal business hours or putting together your work hours with respect to the timetable kept up by their spouse or children. For long term, this will prove progressively profitable, it permits employees to invest energy with the individuals they care about.

Work from home can also lead to obscured line between personal and professional life. On the opposite side of the coin, when employees work from home, they no longer have a reasonable geographic division among workspace and individual space.

To avoid this problem, the most effective method to avoid blurred work-life doom is to have a physical space for working, separate from the remainder of their home so that the employees can peacefully work without any distractions due to home activities

To work efficiently, employees must ensure that there is no disruption from family members except if the work is finished. (Golden, Veiga and Dino ,2008)

At last, the clearer the limits are drawn, both in reality -between your work life and individual life, the better the employees can perform the work.

While working from home, the employees also face interruptions. Regardless of whether they choose a set calendar and have a committed space to work, they still can face numerous disruptions hampering their work.

Due to the interruptions, it's difficult to focus on work. Even if the employees want to complete their work, interruptions like personal calls, TV, books, they discover a reason to break early. The family members, companion or kids likewise happen to be home, they may not spare a moment to intrude.

To eliminate those interruptions and keep a firm boundary between work life and home life, the most effective method to avoid distraction is to genuinely seclude into a different home office. And making all the efforts to prevent interruptions in their work territory. Setting standards with the family members will not let the any interruptions while working.

Work from home is characterized by decreased supervision and direction. (Cooper and Kurland,2002) They may not mention to the employees what the employees must do, however they may give you input about their advancement.

At the point when employees are working from home, the employees in general will get less supervision and directions from their boss (Lapierre et al., 2015).The boss may not be able to give the employees as much direction .In order to prevent such problems employees must at any rate once every week, interface with their boss to talk about their advancement, and difficulties, and any plans to address those difficulties keeping them in contact frequently. The employees may get better criticism and bearing. Employees can also define wide week by week objectives.

Correspondence and Coordination challenges may also be faced by the employees while working from home. It's hard enough to hold profitable in-person gatherings to facilitate diverse colleagues' endeavors to stay connected through online module. At the point when everybody tries to remain connected online, it turns into harder to remain in the same spot.

People depend on nonverbal correspondence when they talk. Messages, calls, and even video calls expel a significant part of the system to remain connected. This issue is so inalienable in virtual organizations that a whole industry has jumped up to unravel it. Group coordinated effort instruments exist explicitly to make it simpler for organizations to keep in contact and remain sorted out. Various online applications are another well-known decision for organizations to keep in contact utilizing.

The employees may also get a sense of social isolation due to lack of communication with the other employees. (Ammons and Markham, 2004; Cooper and Kurland, 2002; Bailey and Kurland, 2002)

The above points don't mean work from home only has disadvantages. Work from home has several advantages. The work from home module will assist the employees with having their own timetable and taking a break from normal work will assist them with expanding the profitability. (Gurstein,2001; Morgan, 2004)

The workers can move effectively around their home without being under the continuous watch of the superiors and others in the organization. This is possible in case of only work from home system where they have a schedule and their own flexible timetable of workspace. Being all alone is the benefit of work from home module. Because you don't have any other employee around to support you, it will cause the individual to be more expert dynamic and free in taking a shot at their own.

The employees can also save expenses related to travel and transportation. (Tremblay and Genin, 2007)

Truly, you may have innovative viewpoints to help, yet at the same time the individual will have the opportunity to work alone and develop creative ideas and do better planning. (Demerouti et al.,2001) This will assist the employees with expanding their capacity and improve your range of abilities as you take a shot at their own.

Innovation upgrades have never let an individual out of contact. These days, all business has part of choices like messages, calls, video chats etc. This will consistently assist the worker with getting quickly in contact to explain any sort of dire issues where nearness is required.

Being distant from everyone else in the home will certainly improve the attention on work. Now and then there may be interruptions, yet as the responsibility increases due to the non-accessibility in the workplace work area, an employee will in general be increasingly cautious and centered to the work activity.

Numerous things can be maintained a strategic distance from office interruptions like tattle talks, visit breaks, pointless gatherings and so on. There is no office on the planet where "workplace issues" don't exist. Nonetheless, when you are working from home, there is just a single individual with whom you need to contact regularly; there are no irritating colleagues around. There is no psychological pressure, and the employees can easily talk and do communication without being under the watch of his/her colleagues. Rather than battling to get the best desk area in the workplace, employees entire office is as of now the best.

When the employees work from home, there are no transportation costs and costly uniforms are required for the workplace (Garg & Rijst,2015)

Additionally, setting up an office at home doesn't cost a lot. The employees can easily convert any room into office by setting their laptop, files and Wi-Fi setup and start working instantly.

Although work pressure exists in any sort of work, it's usually less in case of work from home. Employees don't need to rush every morning and face traffic chaos and

reach office to face daily work pressures. Employees don't need to confront their irritating colleagues every day. They can easily focus on work without any unnecessary interruptions.

#### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1) To study the support provided by the universities to work from home.
- 2) To study the effectiveness of work from home module during covid-19 period.
- 3) To determine the readiness of the private universities to implement work from home module.

#### METHODOLOGY

##### Population and Sample:

Under this study, data was collected by conducted a survey among faculty members of a private university in Punjab region. Population taken was the faculty members of different departments of the universities. The various departments were BBA, B.Com, MBA, and Engineering department.

##### Data and Sources of Data:

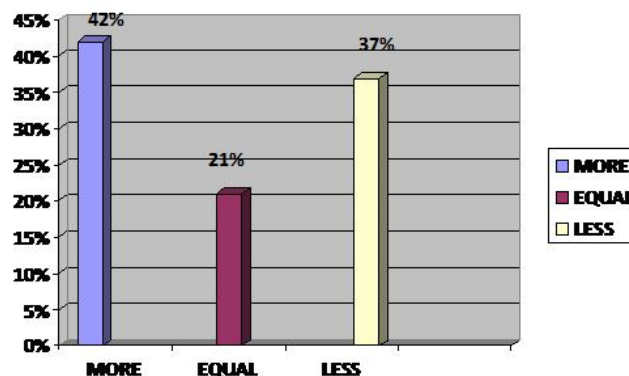
The respondents participated in this survey by clicking the link of the questionnaire developed using survey administration application. The link was shared via e-mail. Instructions and purpose of the study were communicated to each respondent via the e-mail. Respondents were assured about the confidentiality of their information. Primary data was collected with the help of Structured close ended questionnaires. 190 faculties were contacted but only 130 responded. The total number of responses received was 130 which count as 68 % size of the sample.

##### Sampling technique:

The sampling technique used to select the sample for the study was convenience sampling technique.

#### DATA ANALYSIS & FINDINGS

The results of the study are as follows:

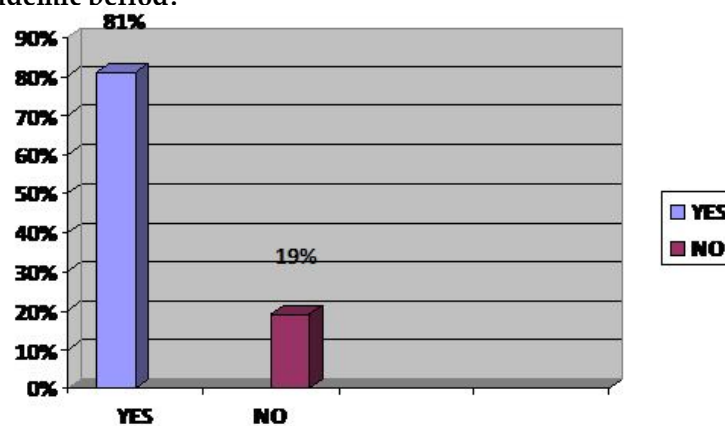


**1) Do you work more time or less time while working from home during Covid- 19 pandemic period?**

Considerable proportion of the faculty members (42 %) believe that they spend more time/hours while working from home during this Covid-19 pandemic period. 21 percent of the faculty members reported that they work for same hours working and completing their work assignments.

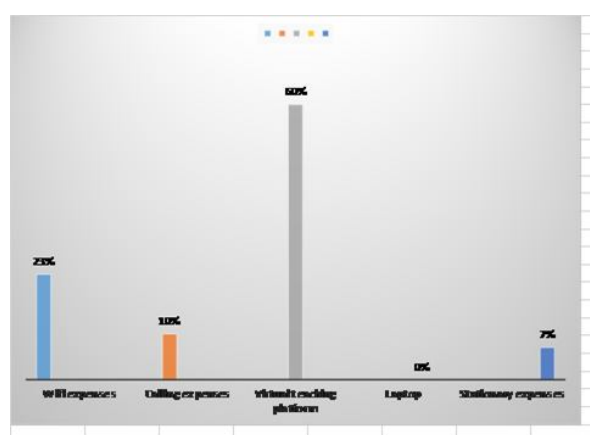
37 percent of the faculty members feels that they are spending less time completing their work assignments.

**2) Does your university provide you required support to work from home during Covid-19 pandemic period?**



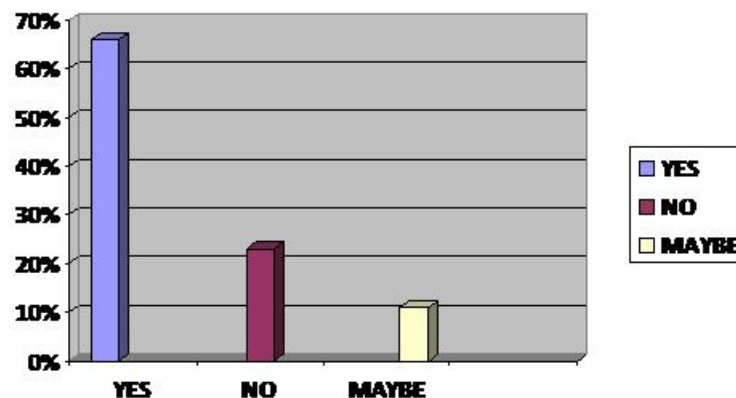
Only 19% of the faculty members revealed that the university is not giving them the required support to complete their work assignments on time.

**3) Mention the types of support your organization provides you to perform the job responsibilities to work from home during this pandemic period.**



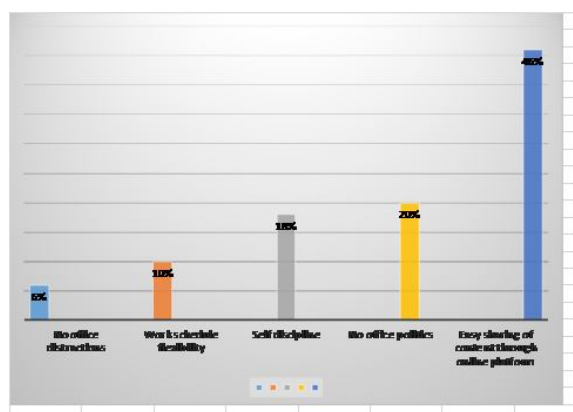
Considerable percentage (60%) of the staff reported that their organization is providing them virtual teaching platform in order to complete their work assignments. 23 percent of the faculty members reported that to complete their work assignments the organization is providing the Wi-Fi expenses. 10 percent of the employees/staff reported that they are given calling expenses to perform their duties.

4) Do you believe work from home is effective during this Covid-19 pandemic period?



66 percent of the faculty members agree that work from home is effective to complete work assignments. 23 percent of the faculty members disagree that work from home is effective to complete work assignments. Only 11 percent are unsure whether work from home is effective or not.

5) According to you, which is/are the advantage of work from home during the Covid-19 pandemic period.

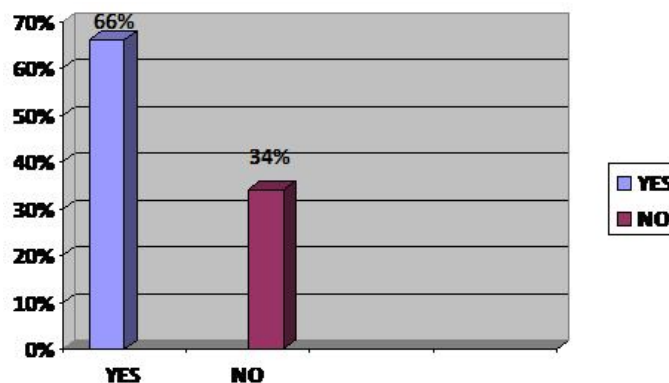


Considerable percentage (46 percent of the faculty members) believe that they can easily share the learning content through online sharing platform.

20 percent of the faculty members feel that there is no office politics when they work from home. Only 18 percent feel that they feel more self-discipline.

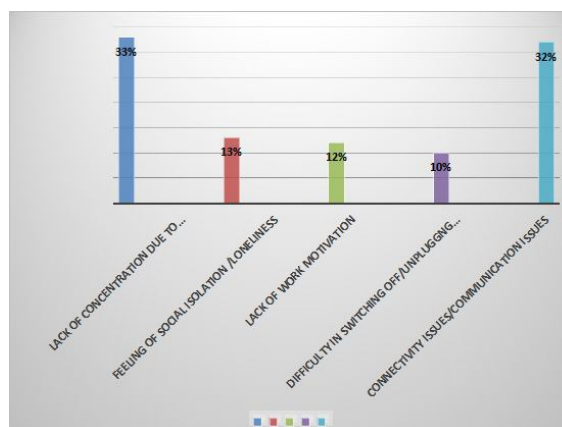
10 percent of the staff feels that work schedule flexibility is the advantage of work from home module. Only 6 percent feels that no office distractions is the advantage of work from home module.

6) Are you able to maintain work life balance while working from home during Covid-19 pandemic period?



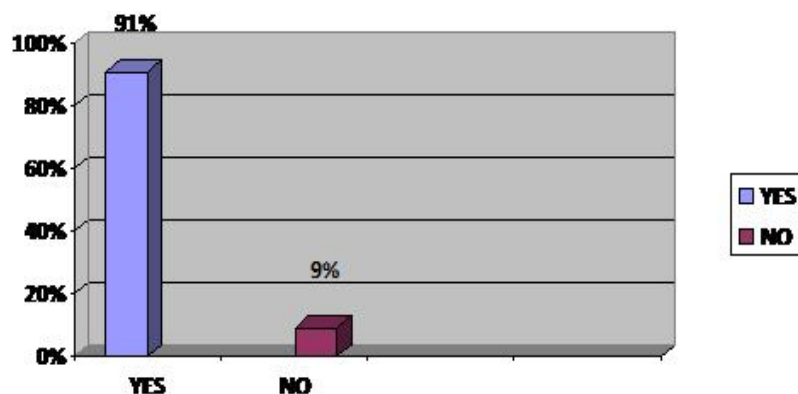
High proportion of the faculty member (66%) agree that they can maintain balance between work life and personal life while working from home during this covid-19 pandemic period. 34 percent of the faculty members feel that they can't maintain balance between their personal life and work life.

7) According to you what is /are the issues faced while working from home during Covid-19 pandemic period.



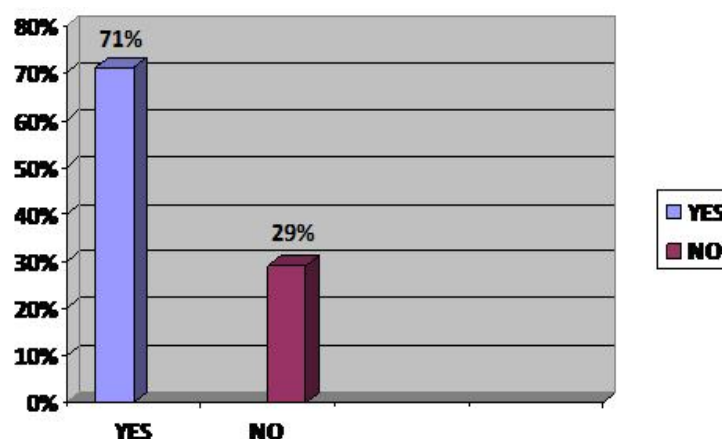
33 percent of the faculty members believe that they feel lack of concentration due to interruptions at home. 32 percent of the faculty members reported connectivity or connection issues. Only 13 percent feel loneliness due to lack of social contact with other employees. 12 percent of the staff feels lack of motivation is the disadvantage of work from home module. Only 10 percent feels that they found it difficult to switch off or unplug from work while working from home.

8) Did you receive clear guidelines or instructions from the management before starting work from home during Covid-19 pandemic period.



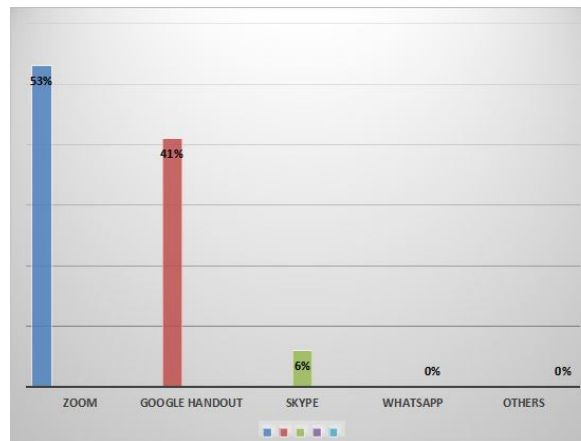
Majority of the faculty members (91 %) agree that they were given clear instructions and guidelines before they started working from home during Covid-19 pandemic period.

9) Do you receive clear instructions and guidance on regular basis from your superior/head of the department while working from home during this pandemic period?



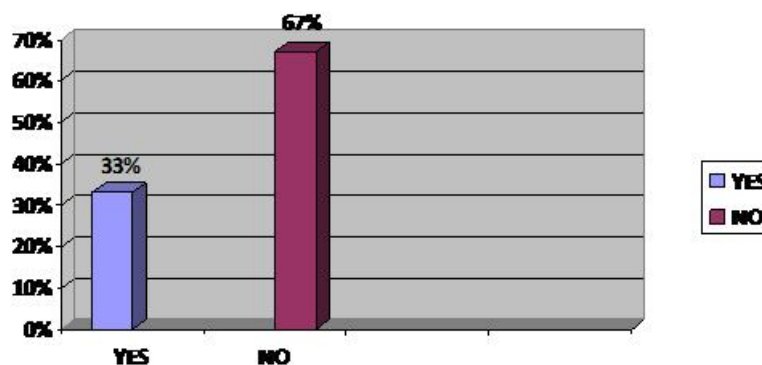
High proportion (71 %) of the faculty members reported that they got instructions and guidelines from their superiors on regular basis to do their work efficiently.

**10) Which online platform do you use for communication/ /teaching/attend meetings?**



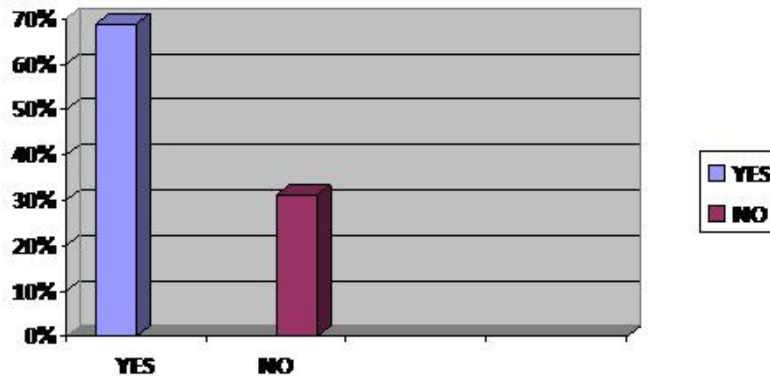
More than half (53 percent) of the faculty members use Zoom platform to attend meetings/conduct classes or communicate with their superiors while working from home during this Covid-19 pandemic period. 41 percent of the members use Google hangout and only 6 % of them use Skype for communication. None of the faculty members use WhatsApp as a platform for communication.

**11) Do you believe decision making or communication is slow while working from home during pandemic period?**



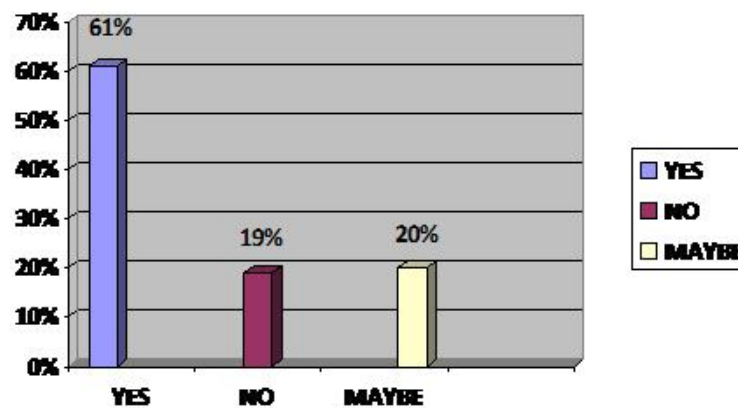
Approximate 33 percent of the staff believe that the communication or decision making is slow while working from home as compared to work on site. Considerable percent (67%) believe that the decision making, or communication is adequate while working from home.

12) Do you think, more documentation and record keeping are required while working from home during Covid-19 pandemic period.



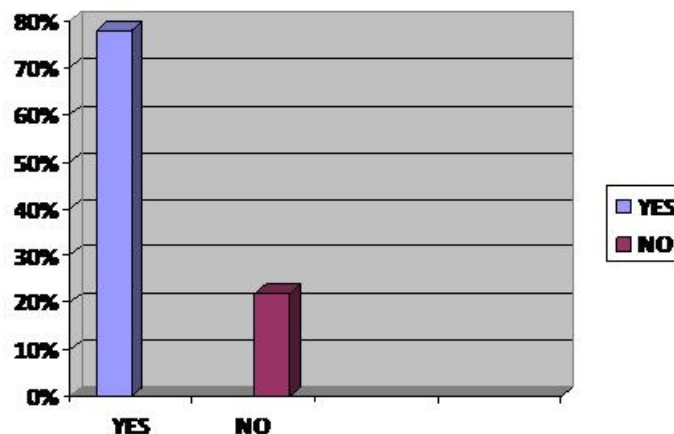
High percentage of the faculty members (69 %) believe that they need to keep more documentation and records while working from home during this pandemic period. 31 % of the members don't agree.

13) Once the Covid-19 pandemic period ends, would you like to work from home for longer period or for some time



More than half (61 % percent) of the employees are willing to work from home after this pandemic period ends. 20 percent are willing to work on occasional basis .19 percent of the employees don't want to work from home after this pandemic period ends.

14) Based on your experience, will you recommend work from home module to others.



Majority of the employees (78 %) are willing to recommend work from home to others based on their experience during this pandemic period. 22 % of the employees don't agree to recommend work from home module to others.

#### CONCLUSION

The study revealed belief /confidence of significant proportion of employees in work from home module or system and believed that the organization was prepared to provide them necessary support required to fulfil their work responsibilities while working from home. Also, majority of the employees were willing to recommend work from home module or system to others.

#### PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

The results of the study can be used to eliminate the weaknesses of the organization, so that work from home can be implemented in a better way and the organization is prepared beforehand any pandemic situation or a crisis period.

#### LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH

The study was limited to only private university in Punjab region. Futures studies can be focused on both public and private universities /Different region/Different sector like I.T and Insurance sector.

Also, for future studies, larger sample size can be taken so that the results can be generalized.

#### REFERENCES

- 1) Ammons, S.K. and Markham, W.T. (2004), "Working at home: experiences of skilled white-collar workers", *Sociological Spectrum*, Vol. 24 No. 2, pp. 191-238
- 2) Bailey, D.E. and Kurland, N.B. (2002), "A review of telework research: findings, new directions, and lessons for the study of modern work", *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, Vol. 23. No. 4, pp. 383-400
- 3) Cooper, C. D. and Kurland, N. B. (2002), "Telecommuting, professional isolation, and employee development in public and private organizations", *Journal of organizational behavior*, Vol. 23 No. 4, pp. 511-532
- 4) Demerouti, E., Bakker, A. B., Nachreiner, F. and Schaufeli, W. B. (2001), "The job demands-resources model of burnout", *Journal of Applied psychology*, Vol. 86No. 3, pp. 499
- 5) Garg, Ajay & Rijst, Jan. (2015). The benefits and pitfalls of employees working from home: Study of a private company in South Africa. *Corporate Board: Role, Duties and Composition*. 11. 36-49. 10.22495/cbv11i2art3.
- 6) Golden, T. D., Veiga, J. F. & Dino, R. N. 2008. The impact of professional isolation on teleworker job performance and turnover intentions: Does time spent teleworking, interacting face-to-face, or having access to communication-enhancing technology matter? *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 93(6):1412-1421
- 7) Gurstein P. (2001), "Wired to the World: Chained to the Home: Telework in Daily Life", Vancouver: UBC Press.
- 8) Lapierre, L. M., Steenbergen, E. F., Peeters, M. C., and Kluwer, E. S. (2015), "Juggling work and family responsibilities when involuntarily working more from home: A multiwave study of financial sales professionals", *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, Vol. 37 No. 6, pp. 804-822
- 9) Lapierre, L.M., Steenbergen, E. F., Peeters, M.C., and Kluwer, E.S.(2015) "Juggling work and family responsibilities when involuntarily working more from home: A multiwave study of financial sales professionals", *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, Vol. 37 No. 6, pp. 804-822
- 10) Morgan, R. E. (2004), "Teleworking: an assessment of the benefits and challenges", *European Business Review*, Vol. 16 No. 4, pp. 344-357
- 11) Tremblay, D. G. and Genin, E. (2007), "The demand for telework of IT self-employed workers", *The Journal of E-working*, Vol. 1 No. 2, pp. 98-115



## Effect of COVID-19 on Family and Education in Society

Dr. Mangala Tomar

Assistant Professor

G. S. College of Commerce, Wardha

---

### Abstract:

This paper is about Coronavirus disease 2019, i.e. virus strain that causes covid-19 and its effect on family and education in society. This paper is about how to mollify the negative impacts caused due to global lockdown of education Institutions, and family thereby resulting in interruption in students' learning and mental disturbances. Innovative apps are used by Students for solving their problems related with education sector.

**Key words:** Higher Education, Shift, COVID-19, families etc.

### Introduction:

Infectious disease Covid-19 has caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-COV-2). The outbreak of the disease was first in December 2019 in Wuhan, and then it spread globally, which resulted in coronavirus pandemic. It is contagious in humans and the World Health Organization has designated the ongoing pandemic of covid-19 a Public Emergency of International concern. This Disease has influenced everyone and some have been affected more drastically than others. It has brought a big change in everyday routine in number of families due to financial hardship. For some families, it could mean raised anxiety in children, tension in parenting relationships or general fear.

### Effect on Family:

#### Number of Questions:

It might be possible that children may ask the same question multiple times either because they are struggling to understand the concept or as a way of seeking reassurance. So it is necessary for us that in such situation we should play an active role by not dismissing their feelings or fears. The phobia existing in their mind should be totally removed so that they have no query in their mind.

#### Explanation of Importance of social distancing to teenagers:

It is necessary for teens to make them aware that social distancing is the need of an hour in today's situation. Awareness regarding virus should be created so as to realize that even if someone does not appear ill, they could still transmit the virus. Social distancing importance is the need of an hour must be made aware to them. It is also helpful to allow them to remain in touch with friends and family members by phone, e-mail, Face Time, Google Hangouts, Skype, etc.

### **Maintaining Calmness:**

Imitating others is generally found in everyone and this is mostly found in the behavior of kids. They imitate or learn from watching parents, their teachers, their healthcare providers etc.. Calmness is the best principle in one's life. So this quality should be given priority in their life. We should try to shape their environment by maintaining calmness. Disturbing or frightening images should not be allowed for kids to watch so as not to develop this attitude in them.

### **Financial hardship:**

It is observed that some families are totally dependent on income of one head member at home.

This has affected their family during lockdown period. Earlier to lockdown these families were surviving in poverty. After lockdown it has affected the entire family as the head member is at home and he cannot pull the family as there is dearth of enough money. They are now struggling with new issues which they may not have had to tackle previously.

### **Disturbance in Budget:**

There are many families who are working privately. In such circumstances they get a fixed amount monthly and they are dependent on it only. Lockdown has affected the budget. A situation has arisen where they are not getting a square meal a day also.

### **Psychological Distress:**

People have been affected differently by corona virus. The impact of coronavirus is less on females as compared to males. Even this is true with elderly persons. The elderly people are affected more quickly than the youngster. Children face risk of psychological distress at times of crisis as well as increased risk of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.

### **Gender based Violence:**

Violence in the home for girls and women have increased due to Quarantine measures imposed as thereby cutting them off from essential protection services and social networks. This stress i.e. the Economic stress can put children, and in particular girls, at greater risk of exploitation, child labor and gender-based violence. So the houses which are affected due to corona virus should be accompanied by Quarantine measures.

### **Education System during COVID-19 :**

Various sectors i.e. socially, educationally, economically and politically have been affected by COVID-19. Let's consider it as a blessing as it has changed our world and our global outlook. We have learnt that education needs to change and prepare our young learners for what the future might hold.

Educational institutions across the world are being compelled now due to covid-19 to suddenly harness and utilize the suite of available technological tools to create content for remote learning for students in all sectors. Now it is observed that educators are

finding or moving towards new possibilities across the world. These changes highlight that education will change for the better and the worse- in the long term. As coronavirus is spreading rapidly certain announcements suspending attendance at schools and universities are taken. These decisions which are risk-control have led millions of students into temporary home schooling situations.

#### **Benefits of Digital India:**

Digital India is the vision of everybody and this is emerging as a vital instrument for solving the present crisis due to COVID-19. People can simply plug in at home now and work from home. The only drawback of this is that they are unable to have face to face communication. Students have to adjust to this new concept. It is also possible that many may not be well equipped with technology tools to avail of remote learning. The lockdown has accelerated adoption of digital technology. It is time to experiment making education delivery meaningful to students. Educators are trying their best to be more efficient and productive to develop new and improved skills through online.

#### **Feel of Classroom Experience:**

Certain apps allow us to make interaction between teacher and students and give them live experience of classroom. One of the biggest benefit of these sessions are that they are time and cost saving.

E.g. The best example can be given of Hong Kong. Kids have started to learn at home, in February via interactive apps. They shot and sent over their own videos of athletic training and sports to their teachers as homework pushing students to learn new digital skills.

#### **Adoption of Anywhere Anytime Concept:**

With 4G technology, learners and solution providers are embracing "learning anywhere, anytime" concept of digital education in a range of formats. Thus traditional learning will be complemented with new learning modalities.

#### **Transparency:**

It is clear and fact that education with technology is more transparent and does not make difference in front vs back benchers or girls vs boys.

#### **Resilience and adaptability:**

The rapid spread of COVID-19 has developed resilience and adaptability quality in students. They have realized that it is dire need for them to develop these skills for making any decision and solving problems.

#### **Availability of Best Faculty:**

The use of technology in teaching will lead to a new era wherein the best of faculty will be available from across the globe to students thereby improving quality education. Thus the real vision of the new education policy for liberal education will get executed. In future it is possible that a student can carry out courses from any college taking in moderation the quality of teacher and fees for the course irrespective of his location.

**Initiatives :**

NCERT, MHRD are requested to support youths. Courses like SWAYAM online course for teachers, UG/PG MOOCs for non-technology courses, e-content containing modules of different subjects, CEC-UGC YouTube channel, Vidwan- a database of experts provide information for Education, e-Yantra, Edmodo, Google Classroom, Zoom Application etc.

**Conclusion:**

This is very pivotal phase and it is duty of every one to act more responsible and follow our duties as a part of our society. This is gaining importance only because change in thought process in the mind set of policy makers, students, teachers and educationists is seen. Students are very keen toward technology. This will really strengthen the country's digital learning infrastructure in the long run. It can be thus concluded that Covid-19 has made us move and adopt innovative technologies to deliver education. SCOTT GALLOWAY a clinical Marketing Professor at New York University, recently said of COVID-19, "Thing won't change as much as they will accelerate. Covid-19 has thus proved a blessing for all of us as it is reshaping the future, and making the things happen faster"

**REFERENCES**

- 1) Dr. Ashwini Kumar Sharma, Pro Chancellor Vijaybhoomi University. Economic Times April 15 2020
- 2) The Hindu's e-book on COVID-19
- 3) COVID-19 Novel Coronavirus Content Free to Access- Taylor and Francis Group. Article in Sakal Times Tuesday May 5 epaper.
- 4) 3. Ww.india-briefing.com
- 5) 4. The Hindu's e-book on COVID-19



## Significance of E-Learning in Scenario of COVID-19 Lockdown

**M.V. Mukhedkar**

Assistant Librarian PGI PHM,  
Kill- Roha, Dist Raigad, Maharashtra  
(Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli)

---

**Abstract :**

This paper will show the significance role of e-learning with the help of technology tools in COVID -19 crisis. In this paper there will be think about the points :concept of e-learning,features of e-learning and role of it in learning in any subject. And the role of e-learnig in COVID-19 crisis. In this lockdown period Government of India and others are taking all necessary steps to insure that we are prepared well to face the challenge and threat of COVID-19. One of these necessary steps is the lockdown due to the speed spread of this virus. Thus e-learning is also one of the attempt to continue the education.

**Key Word:** e-learning : concept, advantages ,disadvantages, features , tools

In this lockdown time period we are hearing the word e-learning mostly in academic Sector , but what is e-learning exactly,it's definition is covered by Dr. Phate Leena madam Dr. Meenal Pendse madam in their presentation. (In National E-Conference on COVID-19: Crisis,Effects, Challenges and Innovations (16 and 17 June 2020) Organised by Annasaheb Gundewar College,Nagpur) Here we can say in simple words as —

Understanding e-learning is simple. eLearning is learning utilizing electronic technologies to access educational curriculum outside of a traditional classroom. In most cases, it refers to a course, program or degree delivered completely online. Though there are number of disadvantages and advantages of e-learning told by experts, authors , as usual as other things. There are difficulties ,challenges in e-learning as presented by Dr. Meenal Pendse madam in her presentation .She covered practical problems in using e-learning and teaching ,as well as she mentions strategies and challenges for students ,teachers, parents and academic institutes or universities and management. She has given a practical useful solutions on these problems also. So I think it is very useful and proper guidance for who are actual working and using e-learning tools in his daily life for continuing their education in this lockdown pandemic situation.

### Features of E-learning :

10 Key Features Of An E-Learning Platform by Sabine Reminskay (April16, 2000)  
In this article she tells following features of e-learning platform as –

**1) Share everything:** Make an e-learning website where teachers can upload and share various multimedia files and assets from old-school PDFs to richer content.

Think about files size limits, their compatibility with mobiles and offline mode and accessibility option to give or restrict access depending on the user role.

**2) Virtual office for users :** Create an online learning platform with authentication via socials , and it will save users time and efforts. Gives the scope of opportunities provided by online educational portals.

**3) Provide interaction :** A user can use a search function, share a website in socials or complete a sign up form. All this is about interactivity which improves the browsing experience.

Websites with online courses are interactive by default as they offer more personalization to the audience.

Users fulfill simple and complex tasks in an interactive environment of e-learning platforms.

Searching and selecting courses

Commenting and discussing

Enrolling and submitting works

Interactivity should be understandable and useful. For example learners can navigate to a page they're looking for in minutes or enjoy the video content without interrogation.

4. Offer it for free

5. Admin dashboard :

There are basic functionality modules. Courses management.

6. Pay and start your learning path

7. The power of personalization :

Set the time zone and language, connect LinkedIn profiles and calendars

Turn on tracking notes and highlighting activity.

8. Real Classroom simulation

9. Top online learning platform features for students accounts :

Profile settings and personal info;

Courses and their status (in progress, completed, active,inactive,etc.)

Purchase subscriptions;

Access to the help center

Calendar

**No doubt there are advantages and disadvantages of e-learning according to users , teachers, students and technologists ,programmers, businessmen are as follows:**

### **8 Disadvantages of e-Learning**

*Written by Jordan James*

**As follows** 1. No self-discipline 2. No face-to-face interaction 3.Lack of flexibility 4. Lack of input from trainers 5. Slow evolution 6.Good e-learning is difficult to do 7.Lack of nsformational power 8. No peripheral benefits

### **Disadvantages of E-Learning Technologies for Students by**

Ilona Hetsevich are as

1) ELearning depends on technology a lot. 2. Some find it hard to motivate and organize themselves. 3. Some students might feel isolated. 4. Some students might feel isolated.

### **Advantages And Disadvantages Of eLearning by Isabelle Clover**

#### **Advantages Of eLearning**

- 1) You are able to link the various resources in several varying formats.
- 2) It is a very efficient way of delivering courses online.
- 3) Due to its convenience and flexibility, the resources are available from anywhere and at any time.
- 4) Not only can you train yourself on a day to day basis, but also on weekends or whenever you have the free time to. There is no hard and fast rule.
- 5) Through discussion boards and chats, you are able to interact with everyone online and also clear your doubts if any.
- 6) The video instructions that are provided for audio and video learning can be rewind and seen and heard again and again if you do not happen to understand the topic first time around.

#### **Disadvantages Of eLearning**

Well, there are not many disadvantages of eLearning, the main one being that you get knowledge only on a theoretical basis and when it comes to putting to use whatever you have learnt, it may be a little different. The face-to-face learning experience is missing, which may matter to some of you.

- 1) Most of the online assessments are limited to questions that are only objective in nature.
- 2) There is also the problem of the extent of security of online learning programs.
- 3) The authenticity of a particular student's work is also a problem as online just about anyone can do a project rather than the actual student itself. *Written by Ashley Andrews*
- 4) The assessments that are computer marked generally have a tendency of being only knowledge-based and not necessarily practicality-based.

## The 12 Advantages of E-Learning

*Written by Ashley Andrews*

### 1) Courses cost less than classroom learning

### 2) It can save you on travel and venue hire

E-learning courses, on the other hand, can be taken in the workplace, at home, or even on the bus if you have an Internet-connected tablet. So, there's another saving for you.

**3) It's much more flexible:** Speaking of training on the bus, that's another great advantage of e-learning: you can do it anywhere and anytime. And you can split it across many digestible sessions – you don't have to do a full course in one long sitting. This flexibility has another advantage, too. Classroom learning usually takes place within office hours, so you have to miss work to do it. But when you can learn flexibly, you can choose when you train.

**4) It doesn't need to eat into your working hours:** This flexibility has another advantage, too. Classroom learning usually takes place within office hours, so you have to miss work to do it. But when you can learn flexibly, you can choose when you train.

**5. It's self-paced, which is good for retention:** Because you decide how fast the course goes, when to move on, and when to go back to something you didn't quite understand. You are in control, so you can learn and retain information more effectively.

**6) It can be really entertaining:** Modern e-learning software is really advanced and really cool. It can incorporate images, video, and so much more.

This diversity and richness of content won't just help you to stay engaged and interested. It could actually entertain you too, so you enjoy learning.

And as many studies show, learning is more effective when it's fun.

**7) It's accessible to more people:** Almost anyone can use a tablet or computer. Children can. Elderly people can. People with disabilities can. And if you can use a tablet or computer, you can do e-learning.

What that means is that e-learning has opened up training opportunities for lots more people, who might not be able to take part in classroom learning.

**8) It allows you to customize training courses:** With e-learning, you can often also create your own custom course, which is tailored to your needs.

**9) It works!:** According to a December 2017 study, 90% of students think e-learning is the same or better than traditional learning.

And even more tellingly, the same study shows that a huge 98% of all business plan to use e-learning by 2020. That includes both small businesses and large corporations, most of whom have already made e-learning integral to what they do.

**10) It's better for the environment:** A study by the Open University found e-learning uses 90% less energy and produces 85% less CO<sub>2</sub> than classroom learning. That's a big difference!

**11) Delivery is faster:** E-learning is a much faster way to train because:

- There's no travel time to factor in.
- Learners can skip sections they already understand.
- Learners set their own pace, meaning more capable staff will complete courses quickly.
- There's no room or equipment to set up or put away, so training starts and ends faster.

**12) There's no limit on class sizes:** With traditional learning, class sizes are limited by the size of the venue and the cost per delegate. E-learning changes that, because:

- Learners don't all need to do the course at the same time
- If you own the course, you can deliver it to as many learners as you want, as many times as you want.

E-learning therefore has the scope to train bigger classes, giving better value.

Thinking of age need there are free e-learning resources by the Government of India which offers online certification courses : Swayam , NPTEL ,Curriculum Classes, DIKSHA, e-Skill India, National Digital Library of India, e-Pathshala ,Sakshat, e- Kalpa. MHRD Initiatives e-learning platforms, SHAGUN etc.

#### **Tools of E-learning :**

Here two types of tools have to think us one is hardware i.e a laptop with camera or desktop and keyboard, and mouse, cpu, battery charger , microphones, mikes for sound, Internet connection with good bandwidth and another is software part.

There are number of tools ,platforms i.e. software part available for various purposes like to create dialogues with voice, uploading, allows creating, sharing and interactive training with videos, uploading own games, presentation, course creation, for scenario-based trainings also useful platforms are also there. Its allows us review, recognize and prime on specific topics to guarantee a better understanding of study material.

There are some tools giving various facilities and functions useful, effective to our workflow of various companies. We have to find, choose, and compare their academic values, prices ,availability, authorization, easiness to use available functions ,designs, technology used in it have to simple, ease to understand to both teacher and learner so ease to interact to each other ,give and take will be possible perfectly etc,. After comparing we have to choose suitable tool for our work need so that we can express ourselves in effectively ,easily reach to number of learners and do the communicate them easily.

There are number of tools available in the digital market of various based like cloud based ,scenario-based ,e-learning provider based etc. ,for various subjects also.

**Examples of tools are :** Digital Teacher, Easygenerator , mAuthor, Sleave,iSpring QuizMaker, Evolve, isEasy, Elucidat,Branch Track, Cinema8.com , coovi, Course Assembler, datango,etc.

mAuthor, there are some e-learning service providers also.

*Lastly* , In nutshell, The pros of e-learning are mostly focused on the availability, low costs, and flexibility of the whole process. Important thing is that we can follow the COVID-19 rules and learn at our homes. There is a slogan for this covid age i.e. we all of us knows as “ Stay home, Stay secure”. Washing The cons of e-learning however, are mostly about the personal and emotional factors. Most of them aren’t critical and can be easily fixed with time.

However, while the benefits of e-learning are obvious, it’s still important to remember that not all courses can be taught online. Some education does require physical presence, working with non-digital objects and in a different environment. Moreover, sometimes only the physical presence can help students build necessary skills, both professional and social.

To my opinion, in this the global coronavirus pandemic situation e-learning is become a boon for all of us. Though there is poor networking, weak power problem today in India. Because some are facing themselves their mind force towards taking education they cannot lose education time. And education institutes are also forced to use online media to deliver education.

e-learning can become a great addition to the traditional learning process, making it more diverse and allowing students from all over the world to gain additional knowledge about certain subjects. However, it’s important to develop both types (professional and social )of educational technologies equally and learn how to combine them in a most effective way in order to get the best results.

#### REFERENCES

- 1) Teamdrive.com
- 2) Elearning industry.com >articles
- 3) www.zandax.com
- 4) www.joomlams.com
- 5) www.youtube .com
- 6) e-student.org
- 7) www.thehindu.com
- 8) www.researchgate.net
- 9) www.cae.net>covid 19-virus
- 10) www.col.org
- 11) www.gyrus.com
- 12) ideas.repec.org
- 13) www.pixelmattic.com
- 14) www.cae.net
- 15) colorwhistle.com
- 16) justcoded.com



## A Critical Study of Adjustment Ability of Individual and Team Game Players Participating in State Level Tournaments in Pandemic

Dr. Rahul Madhukarrao Rode

Assistant Professor

Yashwantrao Gudadhe (Patil) Memorial College

Hingna Road, Nagpur

---

### 1.0 Abstract

Multiple benefits of sports participation can be realized to its fullest only when the children's participation is high, which can be achieved in various ways. Here the critical aspect of adjustment displayed by the player is very important. Also, various types of games like individual and team games offers varied scenarios in which the personality (adjustment ability) of the players develops. In view of this, a study was carried out to assess the adjustment ability of the individual and team game players. For this 200 male high school students participating in individual (Badminton and Table Tennis) games and team games (Volleyball and Handball) were selected. The status of adjustment ability of these students was assessed by using High School Adjustment Inventory developed by A. K. Singh and A. Sen Gupta. The adjustment ability of the players was assessed in view of the aspects like, home, health, social, emotional and school. The data was analysed using SPSS 18.0 software. The study results showed that there was significant ( $P < 0.5$ ) difference in the adjustment ability of the players with respect to home, social and emotional factors. However, no significant difference was recorded in the adjustment ability with respect to health and school factors.

**Keywords:** Sports participation, individual and team games, adjustment, personality

### 2.0 Introduction

Broadly defined, adjustment refers to the psychological processes through which human beings manage or cope with the demands, challenges, and frustrations of everyday life. The concept of adjustment has concerned sports psychologists from various angles as the performance of players has received a lot of importance in the recent times. This recent time has been affected by the global pandemic which is known as Corona. Psychologists in different settings like sports and games are widely studying the factors that interfere with a sportsperson's mental health and his performance. These researchers have revealed certain objective inferences related to individual differences and adjustment problems that occur under various circumstances.

Adjustment is a psychological process by means of which the individual manages or copes with various demands and pressures and by which an individual adopts himself

effectively to continually changing situations. Earlier researchers (Palsane, 1970; Pandey, 1973; Gupta, 1976; Krishna, 1982) agreed on the issue that well adjusted individuals will be able to have a better performance in their fields compared to ones who are suffering from adjustment problems, in such areas as home, health, social, emotional and occupational. In view of the above, this study was carried out to determine the adjustment ability of the individual (Badminton & Table Tennis) and team (Volleyball & Handball) game players of the Nagpur region.

### 3.0 Research Methodology

#### 3.1 Selection of Subjects

For the purpose of study 200 male high school students participating in individual (badminton and table tennis) games and team games (volleyball and handball) were selected from the Nagpur district.

#### 3.2 Criterion Measure and Administration of Tests

The criterion measures chosen to test the hypothesis was High School Adjustment Inventory (HSAI) developed by A. K. Singh and A. Sen Gupta. The test was used to measure the adjustment status of student at various places such as school, home and social places.

#### 3.3 Design of the Study and Collection of Data

In the present study a random group design was followed. The data was collected following survey method from by visiting various schools of the study area i.e. Nagpur District.

#### 3.4 Statistical Techniques Employed

The data characteristics (descriptive statistics) such as frequency and percentage were determined using SPSS 18.0 Statistical package.

### 4.0 Results and Discussion

#### 4.1 Adjustment – Home

**Table 1:** Comparative assessment of individual and team game players with respect to their adjustment ability – Home Factor

Adjustment	Individual games		Team games	
	Nos.	Per	Nos.	Per
Poor	32	16.0	22	11.0
Average	132	66.0	38	19.0
Better	36	18.0	140	70.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 1** indicates results of comparative assessment of individual and team game players on the basis of their status of adjustment at home. It was observed that 16.0% individual game players and 11.0% team game players have poor home adjustment

ability. In addition to it home adjustment ability of 66.0% individual game players and 19.0% team game players is of average level. Furthermore 18.0% individual game players and 70.0% team game players have better home adjustment ability.

#### 4.2 Adjustment - Health

**Table 2:** Comparative assessment of individual and team game players with respect to their adjustment ability – Health Factor

Adjustment	Individual games		Team games	
	Nos.	Per	Nos.	Per
Poor	32	16.0	36	18.0
Average	104	52.0	108	54.0
Better	64	32.0	56	28.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 2** indicates comparative assessment of urban and rural male and female high school students with respect to their health status. It was observed that 16.0% individual game players and 18.0% team game players have poor health adjustment ability. In addition to it health adjustment ability of 52.0% individual game players and 54.0% team game players is of average level. Furthermore 32.0% individual game players and 28.0% team game players have better health adjustment ability.

#### 4.3 Adjustment - Social

**Table 3:** Comparative assessment of individual and team game players with respect to their adjustment ability – Social Factor

Adjustment	Individual games		Team games	
	Nos.	Per	Nos.	Per
Poor	70	35.0	22	11.0
Average	86	43.0	50	25.0
Better	44	22.0	128	64.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3** shows comparative assessment of urban and rural male and female high school students with respect to their social adjustment status. It was observed that 35.0% individual game players and 11.0% team game players have poor social adjustment ability. In addition to it social adjustment ability of 43.0% individual game players and 25.0% team game players is of average level. Furthermore 22.0% individual game players and 64.0% team game players have better social adjustment ability.

#### 4.4 Adjustment - Emotional

**Table 4:** Comparative assessment of individual and team game players with respect to their adjustment ability – Emotional Factor

Adjustment	Individual games		Team games	
	Nos.	Per	Nos.	Per
Poor	78	39.0	38	19.0
Average	64	32.0	64	32.0
Better	58	29.0	98	49.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4** shows comparative assessment of urban and rural male and female high school students with respect to their emotional adjustment status. It was observed that 39.0% individual game players and 19.0% team game players have poor emotional adjustment ability. In addition to it emotional adjustment ability of 32.0% individual game players and 32.0% team game players is of average level. Furthermore 29.0% individual game players and 49.0% team game players have better emotional adjustment ability.

#### 4.5 Adjustment – School

**Table 5:** Comparative assessment of individual and team game players with respect to their adjustment ability – School Factor

Adjustment	Individual games		Team games	
	Nos.	Per	Nos.	Per
Poor	26	13.0	24	12.0
Average	134	67.0	124	62.0
Better	40	20.0	52	26.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 5** indicates comparative assessment of urban and rural male and female high school students with respect to their school adjustment status. It was observed that 13.0% individual game players and 12.0% team game players have poor school adjustment ability. In addition to it school adjustment ability of 67.0% individual game players and 62.0% team game players is of average level. Furthermore 20.0% individual game players and 26.0% team game players have better school adjustment ability.

#### 5.0 Conclusions

##### 5.1 Adjustment – Home

- It may be concluded from the study results that most of the individual game players have average home adjustment ability while team game players have better

home adjustment ability. But this pandemic situation has taught everyone how to adjust oneself at home and outside. This situation has made the players very adeptive of the situation. They have better control on mind.

### **5.2 Adjustment - Health**

- On the basis of study results, it may be concluded that most of the individual game players and team game players have average health adjustment ability. But in this crisis players are learnt to cope up with different physical and mental problems.

### **5.3 Adjustment - Social**

- From the study results it may be concluded that most of the individual game players have average social adjustment ability while team game players have better social adjustment ability. Socially also the players are understanding the importance of behaviour in the public places.

### **5.4 Adjustment - Emotional**

- It may be concluded from the study results that most of the individual game players have average emotional adjustment ability while team game players have better emotional adjustment ability. They are able to cope up with the emotions with the help of yoga in this pandemic.

### **5.5 Adjustment – School**

- In view of the study results it may be concluded that most of the individual game players and team game players have average school adjustment ability.

### **6.0 Bibliography**

- Backhaus, Lreene A., (2010), The College Experience: Exploring the Relationships among Student Socioeconomic Background, Experiences of Classism, and Adjustment to College; ProQuest LLC, Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Nebraska – Lincoln.
- Bhatt L.J. Patel P.M., Patel M. & et al. (1961). Inquiry into psychological factors related to Adoloscent Adjustment Faculty of education and psychological MSU.
- Coles, Rebecca, Swami, Viren, (2012), The Sociocultural Adjustment Trajectory of International University Students and the Role of University Structures: A Qualitative Investigation; Journal of Research in International Education, 11(1), pp.87-100
- Green, Narcisse A., (2010), An Examination of the Adjustment of First Generation African American Male College Students, ProQuest LLC, Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Southern Mississippi.

- Gupta, V.P. (1976), "Athletic Ability of Selected University Athletes as Related to Social, Health and Emotional Adjustment." The Journal of Educational Research and Extension Coimbatore, 12(4).
- Krishna, K.P. (1982), "Differential Adjustment in Adolescents and Youth." Indian Journal of Clinical Psychology, 9(2), pp.169-170
- Palsane, M.N.,(1970), "Health and Parental Education as Factors in Personal Adjustment,"Psychological Studies, 15(1), pp. 55-58
- Pandey G.S. (1974), A study of Teacher's Adjustment in Relation to Professional Efficiency. Ph.D. Thesis, Gorakhpur University 1973. Cited in A Survey in Research in Education, Baroda: C A S E.
- Rathee N.K. & Singh. J. (2011). Achievement Motivation and Adjustment Patterns among International and National Players of Different Team Sports, *Journal of Social Sciences*, 7 (3) pp.369-374.



## A Detail Study on Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Economy

**Dr. Prachi Rode**

Associate Professor,  
Santaji Mahavidyalaya,  
Wardha Road, Nagpur

**Ms. Sonal Admane**

Assistant Professor, L.A.D. & Smt.  
R.P. College for Women, Shankar  
Nagar, Nagpur

---

### ABSTRACT:

*The new decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century (2020) has started with the emergence of a novel corona virus. This disease emerged in December, 2019 in the Wuhan city of China. After the spread of Covid-19 in many countries including India, it began threatening the lives of millions of people after a few weeks. It has now become a pandemic. Being highly virulent with the possibility of causing severe respiratory disease, it has quickly impacted globally. It called for public health emergency of national and international concern, as well as by adopting extraordinary measures to prevent the infection and restrict the outbreak. Millions of lives have been significantly altered and a stress-coping-adjustment process is ongoing. It is hitting households, businesses, financial institutions, markets all, at the same time. The lockdown for 41 days have affected all the activities of the country. The economic impact of the 2020 corona virus pandemic in India has been largely disruptive. India's growth in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 2020 went down to 3.1%. This paper is an attempt to discuss the effect of Covid-19 on Indian economy. It is expected that this study will give an insight to future face of Indian economy after COVID-19 impact.*

**Keywords:** COVID-19, Economy, Lockdown, Pandemic, Supply Chain, Trade

### INTRODUCTION :

The new infectious respiratory disease emerged in Wuhan named as COVID-19 is a disease caused by sudden acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) that triggers respiratory tract infection and gets spreads when one coughs, sneezes, huffs and puffs. An infected person unknowingly spreads the virus before they begin to experience symptoms. Some may not experience symptoms at all. This virus has never been seen in humans; hence no one is immune to it. It spreads very easily and unknowingly from person to person and has a high substitution rate unlike SARS which doesn't spread as easily or widely. The virus can lead to pneumonia, respiratory failure and death. Again there is no vaccine for the virus. This is what makes it so dangerous. This has spread all over the world creating an unstable and fearful environment for people all around the world.

On 11 February 2020, World Health Organisation (WHO) announced "COVID-19" as the name of this new disease. The COVID-19 pandemic is considered as the most crucial global calamity and challenge of the century. It has demobilised all the global activities. It has hard-pressed the universal economy into a downturn causing a dot to

growth to success. It has put forth a remarkably bad effect on the day to day life of the entire human society and on the world economy. Governments whose countries are suffering from COVID-19 have adopted different approaches to control the spread of the virus. To restrict further transmission of the disease in countries adopted complete lock down under which entire educational, commercial and spiritual institutions were closed. Due to this inevitable closure many economic components are suffering a lot. Supreme difficulties are faced by the tourism and transportation industry. Production level of industries has gone very low compelling people to make best use of resources available with them. As a result of absence of productivity, social distancing, lockdown decision unemployment increased. COVID-19 has triggered a deep economic crisis. The corona pandemic has offered unique challenges to the Indian economy now as it is leading to severe troublemaking impact on both demand and supply side rudiments which has the potential to wreck India's growth story.

India is the world's fourth worst-hit nation in terms of a total number of confirmed cases and is ranked sixth with regard to the number of recoveries in the world ranking. Government of India is taking all necessary precautionary, informative, financial and medical steps to face the challenge and threat posed by the growing pandemic.

#### LITERATURE REVIEW

- (Mahendra Dev & Sengupta, 2020) discussed about the impact of Covid19 on Indian economy and has suggested some policy measures and recommendations to revive up the economy.
- Ozili & Arun, 2020 examined that increasing number of lockdown days, monetary policy decisions and international travel restrictions severely affected the level of economic activities.
- (Al-Awadhi, Alsaifi, Al-Awadhi and Alhammadi, 2020) in their study used the panel data to test the effect of COVID19 on Chinese stock market and the findings indicate that COVID-19 have significant harmful effects on stock returns across all companies.
- (Barua, 2020) says banks globally could face increased credit and default risk, as business generates cash insufficient to service debt due to business closures, shut-downs, and lower demand for goods and services during both the pandemic and post-pandemic periods.
- Onali, 2020 saw the impact of covid19 on stock market volatility and found that magnitude of the negative impact on stock market returns increased threefold.

#### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To understand impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy.
2. To know the situation of different sectors during pandemic.
3. To suggest some measures that may benefit the economy.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is secondary in nature. The researcher has collected and studied from reports of World Health Organisation (WHO), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Ministry of Commerce and Industry etc. Apart from this, several news, articles, surveys published by government of India, various sources of information such as articles, journals, websites etc. were referred.

## LIMITATIONS

As the study is based on secondary data it may have some deficiencies.

## IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON INDIAN ECONOMY:

Indian economy is one the largest economy. The researcher has attempted to study the effect of COVID-19 on different sectors of Indian economy as below:

### AGRICULTURE:

The negative impacts of Corona on agricultural production, market stability, food supply may now be seen from the surface but it is still difficult to predict quantify the exact damage accurately. Agricultural unlike other productive systems, never stops due to weekend, holidays or even during a pandemic situation. They are highly vulnerable to climatic events. Due to lockdown there emerged problems primarily related to labour availability and inability to access markets due to issues in transportation. Agricultural supply chain got stopped. Government permitted limited number of trucks to move on. This rose the time for the farm produce to reach markets. Government was allowing free movement of fruits and vegetables but the operation was impacting adversely due to shortage of staff. Also, the demand lessened due closed restaurants which led to fall in farmer revenue. This also hit the sale of dairy products. Due to a lack of transportation and logistics facilities, the produce remains to lie on the fields. This compelled farmers to feed the fresh produce to the cattle. The lockdown period not only coincided with harvesting period of Rabi but it led to unavailability of seeds, fertilisers, tractors, machines etc. This led to delay in sowing and harvesting. India is a major exporter of crops in international markets but as the ports were locked inventory got stuck with farmers and traders. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and Small & Medium Enterprises (SME) businesses used to manage a required inventory and employ direct and indirect employees. Due to lockdown they have to shut down and are suffer a downfall of revenue. They have to let go of their employees for financial viability, migration, health etc. People stand to lose jobs without a clear idea of when the situation is going to stabilise. Indian economy was facing a rise in food prices before this pandemic also. It rose more due to less supply and high demand as people had done the panic buying. Commercial crops heavily depend on migrant so when migrants migrated to home town these crops got drastically hit. It interrupted harvesting of wheat and pulses especially on northwest of India. Also, unavailability of transportation caused disruptions in supply chains. Consequently, the shortage of migrant labour has resulted in a sharp increase in daily wages for harvesting crops. In the contrary areas where

migrant labourers have returned home from urban areas and this led to a sharp decline in agricultural wages. Closure of hotels, restaurants, tea shops, bakeries and sweet shops depressed sale of milk and milk products. Poultry sector suffered with low demand due to myths of social media that chicken are the main carriers of COVID-19.

**TRANSPORT INDUSTRY:** Transport in India comprises transport by road, train, air and water. Transport industry does play a significant role in smooth operation of economy. Road network in India is second largest and busiest in the world. Movement of passenger and goods is impossible without aid of transport facilities. Transport industry in India contributes 6 percent approx. to its GDP and this is majorly dominated by the road transport. Due to covid-19 a global pandemic all transport activities have been stopped. Even though the fall in passenger transport demand is pushed by social distancing restrictions governments issued guidelines for public transport operators right from instructions from dispensing tickets to disinfecting seats. Increased restrictions levied by governments b a bad hit on public transport services and their demand too.

**TOURISM INDUSTRY:** Preventive measures adopted by Indian government with reference to COVID-19 have led to unavoidable devastation of tourism industry. The restrictions were first imposed against East Asian travelers and further extended to Europe as the infection may occur between passengers in the same area of the aircraft. As the prevention of virus demanded “no movement at all”, countries were forced to close their borders and eventually led to the suspension of all forms of travel. Industry faced mass-scale cancellations for travel bookings and hotel accommodations .This caused losing of jobs of airline and hospitality sector. In spite of fall in fuel prices situation failed to cope up due to the lack of demand from customers. Indigo, Go Air and Spice Jet have already announced pay cuts and Leave without pay on rotational basis.

**AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY:** Auto sector is one of the worst impacted sectors as the auto market share has come down. Two wheeler sector is mostly dependent on China for its imports. China accounts for 27 per cent of India’s automotive part and various types of vehicle imports. The deadly outbreak has caused factories of China incompetent and inept. This in turn brought a pause in Indian auto industry. India could opt for alternate resources for supplies but this shift cannot be effective in short time period. As stated by China Association of Automobile Manufacturers (CAAM), the impact is so severe that several automakers are facing a financial crash, causing a supply commotion.

**BANKING AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS:** Financial institutions are at great risk due to COVID-19 effects. Banks in India have focused on maintaining critical staff at branches and have temporarily redeployed staff to manage online or phone enquiries from customers. It is expected that Banks would witness a spike in Non-Performing assets ratio by 1.9% and the credit cost ratios by 130 basis points. Moratorium period extended by banks to all its loan-holders would end soon and companies and individual loan holders have to resume the normal payment of EMIs by June. With no salary

payments and high unemployment rate, it is obvious that banks are apprehensive about the paying capacity of borrowers.

**MANUFACTURING:** Major companies in India suspended or significantly reduced operations in a number of manufacturing facilities and factories across the country. Almost all two-wheeler and four-wheeler companies put a dot to production. The uncertainties in the logistics, supply disruptions, shortage of human resource, lowered demand from end customers, slower rate of banking operations, shorter working hours etc led to a cascading effect.

**PHARMACEUTICALS:** In India, mainly as 70% of active pharmaceutical ingredients are imported from China. As COVID-19 is at its rapid pace making, medication need is going to be the number one consumer demand in India and because there aren't nearly enough APIs to manufacture drugs, the subsequent traders and the market are witnessing skyrocketing prices.

**FOREIGN TRADE AND INVESTMENT:** India has emerged as a major exporting nation in recent years and this pandemic is bound to set back India's ambitious export targets. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) reported that a 1% decline in GDP growth of the world leads to around 1.88% decline in Indian exports to the world. During April 2020, Gems and jewelers, handicrafts, engineering goods, jute manufacturing, Tea, tobacco etc showed a negative export growth. On the other hand, electronic goods, petroleum, crude, machinery, electrical and non-electrical. Chemicals, oils etc showed a negative growth rate in imports. China has been India's largest source of imports since 2004-05 so disruption in the Chinese economy disrupted these imports. To attract foreign direct investment Indian government recently, has undertaken several economic reforms such as easing of foreign exchange control rules, substantial reduction in corporate income tax rates, and increased investment in infrastructure. The 'Make in India' campaign in 2014, brings India an opportunity by attracting the Covid-hit countries and multinationals moving away from China and looking at India as a viable investment alternative.

**E-COMMERCE:** Indian E-commerce market size was 3.9 billion us dollar in 2009 which has been reached at 10 times at the end of 2018. All e-commerce aggregators focused on essential items only during nationwide lockdown. Amazon, Flip kart, Paytm, Myntra, Snapdeal etc, are facilitating to Indian economy as well as citizens in term of easy access and availability of goods and services at competitive prices. Government revenue increased in terms of GST collection through ecommerce operators.

**UNEMPLOYMENT:** Estimates by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy show that unemployment shot up from 8.4% in mid-March 2020 to 23% in the first week of April 2020. In urban areas, unemployment soared to 30.9% as of 5 April 2020. The shutdown will cause myriad distress for informal workers and the deprived.

## SUGGESTIONS

- To sustain the demand for agricultural commodities, investments in key activities such as logistics, e-commerce, start-ups need to be enhanced with suitable policies and incentives.
- As a part of lockdown measures home delivery of groceries and E-commerce trend should be promoted.
- The government should avoid ban on export and import restrictions in order to promote trade and continuity in the supply chain.
- The government should increase the insolvency limit for SMEs and MSMEs.
- Manufacturers need to coordinate closely with the public sector to follow plans that are essential to public safety, solvency of their workforce and their operations.
- Provision of working capital financial support may help adversely impacted sectors to get relief.
- A piece-meal approach should be avoided as it will be harmful in encouraging businesses to adopt various precautionary measures in these emergent times.
- The Government and private sector would have to look beyond the cost and resource-intensiveness of required support.
- The banks, if allow flexibility on repayments owing to supply delays, can minimize a financial ruin and further stress on business.

## REFERENCES

- 1) Johnson, E. (2020). Logistics Technology: Covid-19 forces Freightos into proactive layoffs. JOC. Accessed 31 March 2020, from [https://www.joc.com/technology/freight-procurement-systems/covid-19-forces-freightos-proactive-layoffs\\_20200317.html](https://www.joc.com/technology/freight-procurement-systems/covid-19-forces-freightos-proactive-layoffs_20200317.html)
- 2) Hussain, S. (2020). One third of humanity under virus lockdown. AFP. Accessed 31 March 2020, from <https://www.afp.com/en/news/15/one-third-humanity-under-virus-lockdown-doc-1q57be13>
- 3) Fazl-e-Haider, S. (2020). Coronavirus brings a halt to China's trillion-dollar Belt and Road Initiative. The New Arab. Accessed 31 March 2020.
- 4) Jamwal, A., Bhatnagar, S., & Sharma, P. (2020). Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19): Current Literature and Status in India.
- 5) DeBord, M. (2020). General Motors and Ford are ramping up ventilator production to fight the coronavirus pandemic. Here's where they are now. Business Insider. Accessed 31 March 2020, from <https://www.businessinsider.com/coronavirus-general-motors-ford-ventilator-production-progress-2020-3>
- 6) Giuffrida, A. (2020). Italy and China in plan for new Silk Road-style trade network. The Guardian. Accessed 31 March 2020, from <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/>

- 7) Fernandes, N. (2020). Economic Effects of Coronavirus Outbreak (COVID-19) on the World Economy. March 22. available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3557504> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3557504>

#### WEBLIOGRAPHY

- 1) [https://www.brinknews.com/will-covid-19-devastate-the-indian-economy-recession-modicoronavirus/\(04/05/2020\)](https://www.brinknews.com/will-covid-19-devastate-the-indian-economy-recession-modicoronavirus/(04/05/2020))
- 2) [https://bfsi.eletsonline.com/covid-19-and-its-impact-on-indian-economy\(04/05/2020\)](https://bfsi.eletsonline.com/covid-19-and-its-impact-on-indian-economy(04/05/2020))
- 3) <https://www.moneycontrol.com/news/business/markets/covid-19-imp>
- 4) <https://time.com/5818819/imf-coronavirus-economic-collapse/>
- 5) <https://www.covid19india.org/> (Data on Indian cases)
- 6) <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicsurvey/> (Economic Survey, 2019-20)
- 7) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic\\_impact\\_of\\_the\\_COVID-19\\_pandemic\\_in\\_India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_impact_of_the_COVID-19_pandemic_in_India) (7th May 2020) oi:10.20944/preprints202005.0148.v1



## Role of E-learning mode of Education during Lockdown Period in the Wake of (COVID-19)

**Dr. D. R. Motwani**

Assistant Professor

Department of Biochemistry,

DRB Sindhu Mahavidyalaya,

KTR Marg, Panchpaoli, Nagpur.



### **Abstract:**

The outbreak of corona virus disease (COVID-19) has been impacting millions of people and threatening their life across the world. Government of India has taken major decision of lockdown to stop speed spread of this virus. Many countries have (rightly) decided to close schools, colleges and universities. E-learning mode of education has a significant role during lockdown period of Covid-19. Teaching is moving online and Research suggests that online learning has been shown to increase retention of information, and take less time. With this sudden shift away from the classroom in many parts of the globe, some are wondering whether the adoption of online learning will continue to persist post-pandemic, and how such a shift would impact the worldwide education scenario.

**Key Words :** E-learning, (COVID-19), lockdown, Teaching and Education.

### **Introduction:**

The world is currently fighting against COVID-19. On January 17, 2020, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare acknowledged the emergence of a new coronavirus (COVID-19) that was spreading across China. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the COVID-19 disease to be a global pandemic. Then due to the increased risk of the spread of the virus, on March 24, the Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced a complete lockdown for the entire Nation, banning people to move out of their houses. Due to lockdown the community spread of corona virus was restricted. The "Janata Curfew" was a positive step for further awareness and preparedness among peoples.

COVID 19 pandemic is first and foremost health crisis. When it comes to the education sector, many countries have closed down schools and universities. The whole world is fighting against corona. There are various vital factors which help to build a better Nation and one of this factor is Education. Education is the back bone of any country. During disaster time Government suspend various education sectors like School, colleges, University and Government institutions.

However it is the mastermind of educationalist that how they can bridge the gap either in positive or negative way. Technology play a important role indifferent fields such as business,education , medicine etc . During this COVID-19 pandemic various teachers started using E-Learning technology for teaching students .E-Learning can be defined as the use of computer and internet technologies to deliver a broad array of solution to enable learning and improve performance. Ghirardini, B . (2011) .

Technology has created revolution in Indian higher education system and teachers changed their old method of face to face teaching into E learning . E learning helps teachers to share study materials with students in the form of PDFs, word documents , email , you tube videos, PPTs etc.Webinar(live online class)help communication between teachers and students.In this way teaching faculty have changed their mindset towards virtual classroom and trying to adapt new technologies for the betterment of education system.Futher, Indian higher education institution has used pedagogy for development,innovation and engagement of students.

Anderson, J. (2005). This study has explained how IT changed our life.This study has focused on importance of e-learning and how it combined the pedagogy and technology. The searcher has concluded by outlining why E-learning is important in teacher development.

#### **E-Learning:**

**Definition:** A learning method based on advanced teaching with the help of electronic resources is known as E-learning. Teaching methodology can be based inside or outside of the classrooms. Nowadays computers and the Internet are the major component of E-learning. E-learning can also be termed as a network which help in transferring skills and knowledge.E-learning help in the delivery of education to a large number of recipients at the same or different times.

Earlier, E-learning was not accepted by the peoples as it was assumed that this system lacked the human element required in learning. But, with the rapid progress in technology and the advancement E-learning is accepted by the masses. Computers were the basis of this revolution and with the passage of time, it passed on to smartphones, tablets, etc, these devices now have an importance place in thee-learning classrooms. Books are gradually getting replaced by electronic educational materials like pen drives. Knowledge shared with the Internet can be accessed 24/7,anywhere,anytime.

**Description:** E-learning has proved to be the best means in the Education sector. Conferences and seminars, can be conducted for employees of the same or the different organizations under one roof. The schools which use E-learning technologies are a step ahead of those which still have the traditional approach towards learning.

It is being proved that human brain can easily remember lectures which are in the form of pictures, videos and presentations rather than lectures which can only be heard. No doubt books increases knowledge of students but videos help to understand the topic in much better way and less time. E learningis retained by the brain of the students

for longer periods. For the progress of Nation many sectors, such as agriculture, education, services, business etc are adapting E-learning.

### **Importance of E-learning in Education in this COVID-19 pandemic:**

E-learning have played a very important role in continuing education during this COVID-19 lockdown. E-Learning is cost effective as compared to traditional forms of learning. The reason for this price reduction is because learning through this mode happens quickly and easily. E-Learning is effective and powerful. It makes information easy to grasp and absorb. It imparts enhanced ability to learn and implement among the learners. It is a benefactor to those who feel nervous and disconnected in groups.

Different companies such as Vedantu, Unacademy, and Byju's have offered free access to live classes to the students in order to continue their learning from home.

Most of universities after the lockdown in India requested the faculty members and the students to use e-learning tools and applications for the academic purposes. Faculty members are requested to upload their audio lectures, video lectures, PDFs and PPTs to the e-shiksha portal so that students can download these notes and study them.

The teaching faculty all over country to continue with the teaching process used various online modes of teaching such as LMS, ICT, skype meet up, Zoom, Google classroom etc. Many institutions conducted Faculty development programs online to gear up the positivity among faculty during the crisis. Faculty feel there is no much difference between online and offline sessions as they can share PPT, play videos and use board and marker as regular classrooms.

### **Types of E-learning**

- Completely online – no vis-a-vis meetings
- Mixed Learning – A blend of online and direct communication
- Synchronous- the communication between the provider and receiver happen directly as in chat rooms, or video-audio conferencing.
- Asynchronous- The information is passed through forums, emails, wikis etc
- Self-study
- Web-based learning
- CD-ROMs
- Audio and Visuals

### **Conclusion :**

To prevent COVID-19 from spreading Lockdown was the good step taken by Government. Total Education Institutions all over the country were closed as a prevention step. In the present crisis technology play a vital role and E-learning, internet and computers have been used immersely in teaching and learning process. The Present study proved that E-learning and its applications such as Zoom, Teams, Veeva, Google classroom and many others have been helping the students to study during this lockdown

period in the wake of COVID-19. The Teaching fraternity is doing a great job and be proud of our profession.

**Suggestions:**

Teachers should use E-learning technology to teach students so that the teaching-learning process should go on during this COVID-19 pandemic. Each and every teacher should be familiar with technology devices and use them to enhance of education system..

**REFERENCES**

- 1) Anderson, J. (2005). IT, e-learning and teacher development. *International Education Journal*, 5(5), 1-14.
- 2) Ghirardini, B. (2011). E-learning methodologies: A guide for designing and developing e-learning courses. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
- 3) <https://www.livemint.com/companies/news/covid-19-impact-online-learning-companies-see-spike-in-number-of-students-11584724448197.html>
- 4) <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340999258>
- 5) <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340609688>



## India's Dynamism to Promote Technology Enabled Learning in Higher Education

**Namarta Kapoor**  
Assistant Professor,  
D.A.V. College, Jalandhar.

**Jaspreet Kaur**  
Assistant Professor,  
Khalsa College for Women,  
Siddhwan Khurd, Ludhiana.

### Abstract:

Indian government is doing continuous efforts to promote quality education in the country as education is the basic pillars of the development of the society. Higher Education in India has proved tremendous change in the society. Indian education system is at third place position in the world. Overall efforts are done by MHRD (Ministry of Human Resource Development) for higher education in India. All the planning's and policies are implemented by MHRD to promote higher education. Its fundamental objective is to enhance qualitative improvement in the education system. The need of new technologies in teaching learning process grows stronger and faster. The information age becomes an era of knowledge providing sound and unmatched feasibility for discovery, exchange of information, communication and exploration to strengthen the teaching learning process. Information technologies help in promoting opportunities of knowledge sharing throughout the world. These can help the teachers and students having up-to-date information and knowledge. Technology enabled teaching and Learning has emerged as technological revolution which has created a new dimension in education scenario. Mobilize Resources, Student Centric Education, Need for job oriented Courses, Facilities for Research; Fair Quality Assurance System is required for practical growth.

**Keywords:** MHRD, ICT, MAC, NMEICT, GRE, INFOLIBNET, VIDWAN, NPTEL, UGC, CEC, NCERT, NIOS, IGNOU, NITTTR, DTH.

**I. Introduction:** Information and communication technology has its positive impacts in various sectors like education, employment, health, communication, business, online shopping, e-commerce, e-governance, multimedia, entertainment, banking, health and many more. Education is the backbone of every economy. There is need of a planned structure to promote quality education in the country. Ministry of human resource and development has taken the initiative to promote quality education in the country with equity and inclusion. Its main target is to provide opportunities to human resource potential <sup>[1]</sup>. The following are the main targets of government to spread quality higher education in the country:

- Higher education to eligible persons
- Support to existing educational institutions

- Establishment of new Educational institutions
- Removal of regional Imbalances via higher education opportunities
- Recruitment of quality faculty
- Increase gross enrollment Ratio
- Spreading Technical, vocational and professional education for better job opportunities
- Removal of regional Imbalances
- Greater research facilities
- Collaboration with international government for advancement of knowledge
- Promotion of Indian Languages
- Education for Women, Differently-able persons.
- Creativity in Education
- Quality Academic Reforms
- Capacity building of Institutions
- Use of Technology in Higher Education<sup>[2,3]</sup>

## II. National Mission in education through ICT

The National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) seeks to bridge the digital divide [8]. It is an initiative to fill gaps the usage of computing devices for the purpose of teaching and learning processes. Spread of education through digital media is very important in order to join the mainstream of Knowledge hub. It follows the three principles:

1. Access
2. Equity
3. Quality

E-Learning has emerged as technological revolution that has created a new dimension in education scenario. (NMEICT) in 2009 to provide the opportunity for all the teachers and experts in the country to pool their collective wisdom for the benefit of every Indian learner and, thereby, reducing the digital divide. Under this Mission, a proper balance between content generations, research in critical areas relating to imparting of education and connectivity for integrating our knowledge with the advancements in other countries is to be attempted. For this, what is needed is a critical mass of experts in every field working in a networked manner with dedication.

## III. Technology Enabled Learning

E-learning tools and delivery methods expanded as computer and internet were introduced in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The coming of MAC in the 1980s enabled individuals to learn about particular subjects thus developing knowledge and skills by having computers in their homes. Then, in the following decade, virtual learning environments came into picture, giving people the access to a wealth of online information and more

e-learning opportunities. By the early 90s, only courses were introduced to be delivered in many schools by making most of the use of internet and imparting education to those who could not attend colleges. Advancement in technology would help to cut the cost of educational establishments. In the 2000s, employees were trained through E-learning in the business organizations. New and experienced were given the opportunity to improve industry knowledge base and enhance their skill sets. At home as well individuals were provided with the access to programs thus offering them the ability to earn online degrees and expanding their knowledge. Technology has invaded almost every part of human life. Technological progress can enhance quality of education in the present world <sup>[4]</sup>. The digital resource development and utilizing the digital resource into quality certified programmes and courses need to be fully exploited by the universities. The Government of India is keen to use the technological resources in helping its mission to make Higher Education accessible to all deserving students <sup>[5,6]</sup>.

#### IV. ICT Dynamism in India's Higher Education <sup>[7]</sup>

Shodh Shudhhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Plagiarism detection software for authenticated research.</li><li>● This is an initiative to promote quality research. So that unique ideas and concepts can be generated without duplication.</li><li>● Presently, 1029 are member institutions of this.</li><li>● This program comes under the umbrella program of Infolibnet.</li></ul>
VIDWAN <sup>[9]</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Network of national research and expert databases.</li><li>● Faculties can register in this to track their progress in the research field.</li><li>● Research can be monitored at different levels.</li><li>● VIDWAN is the premier database of profiles of scientists / researchers and other faculty members working at leading academic institutions and other R &amp; D organisation involved in teaching and research in India.</li><li>● It provides important information about expert's background, contact address, experience, scholarly publications, skills and accomplishments, researcher identity.</li><li>● This program comes under Infolibnet.</li></ul>
Virtual Labs <sup>[10]</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Remote-access to Labs in various disciplines of Science and Engineering.</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These Virtual Labs would cater the students to conduct experiments by initiation their curiosity.</li> <li>• It's an initiative to enhance basic learning and the move on to advanced concepts through remote experimentation.</li> <li>• To fulfil this purpose, various tools for learning, including additional web-resources, video-lectures, animated demonstrations and self evaluation are provided so that costly equipment and resources can be shared without constraints on time and geographical distances.</li> </ul>
<b>Spoken Tutorial<sup>[11]</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spoken Tutorial is educational content portal to learn Free and Open Source Software all by oneself. This comes under "Talk to Teacher" project. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Self Paced</li> <li>• Fulfil Desire for learning</li> <li>• Get free open source software</li> <li>• Multi-Lingual Courses</li> <li>• Availability in Regional Languages</li> <li>• IT Literacy</li> <li>• Employment Potential Among Learners</li> <li>• Software creation</li> <li>• electronic design automation (IC design),</li> <li>• numerical computing, and modelling and simulation</li> <li>• It Provides accessibility of knowledge due to lack of several factors.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>FOSSEE<sup>[12]</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FOSSEE (Free/Libre and Open Source Software for Education) .</li> <li>• Improvement of quality in education.</li> <li>• Reduce dependency on proprietary software in educational institutions.</li> </ul>
<b>E YANTRA<sup>[13]</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An initiative by IIT Bombay.</li> <li>• Create the next generation of embedded systems.</li> <li>• Find practical optimized solutions of the real world problems.</li> </ul>
<b>e-Shodh Sindhu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to peer reviews Journals</li> <li>• Maintain number of bibliographic, citation and factual databases</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Access to qualitative electronic resources</li> <li>● Monitoring the promotion and usage of e-resources</li> <li>● Provide access to scholarly content available in open access</li> <li>● Bridge digital divide</li> <li>● Move towards an information-rich society</li> </ul>
SWAYAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Facilitates hosting of all the courses from Class 9 till post-graduation</li> <li>● Accessed by anyone, anywhere at any time.</li> <li>● The courses hosted on SWAYAM are in 4 quadrants - (1) video lecture, (2) specially prepared reading material that can be downloaded/printed (3) self-assessment tests through tests and quizzes and (4) an online discussion forum for clearing the doubts.</li> <li>● For best quality content, nine National Coordinators have been appointed : NPTEL, UGC, CEC, NCERT, NIOS, IGNOU, IIM(Bangalore), NITTTR.</li> <li>● Free of Cost for learners.</li> <li>● Certificate can be achieved with proper examination.</li> <li>● Course credits can be earned.</li> </ul>
SWAYAM PRABHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Free education channel</li> <li>● Group of 32 DTH channels.</li> <li>● Telecasting of high-quality educational programs on 24X7.</li> </ul>
National Digital Library <sup>[14]</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Available in 70 languages.</li> <li>● Material from primary to post graduate level.</li> <li>● More than 60 type of Learning.</li> <li>● Multiple subject domains.</li> <li>● Contribution by 3 lakh authors.</li> <li>● Contents from various institutions as repository</li> </ul>
e-PG Pathshala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gateway to all PG Courses.</li> <li>● Interactive E-Content in 70 subjects.</li> <li>● Social sciences, arts, humanities, fine arts, mathematics are major domain areas.</li> <li>● E-Adhyayan, UGC-MOOCs, E-Pathya programs comes under this project.</li> </ul>
Shodhganga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Reservoir of Indian Theses.</li> <li>● Set using D-Space.</li> <li>● Its membership is not for colleges.</li> </ul>

## V. Conclusion

The concept of e-learning has become a new concept in the field of education which has rapidly made a good progress by providing with the new trends. Department of higher education in India is doing tremendous efforts to support education in the country. Ministry of human resource and development has taken the initiative to promote quality education in the country with equity and inclusion. Its main target is to provide opportunities to human resource potential. Information technologies help in promoting opportunities of knowledge sharing throughout the world. Technology enabled teaching and Learning has emerged as technological revolution which has created a new dimension in education scenario. Shodh Shudhhi, VIDWAN, Virtual Labs, Spoken Tutorial, FOSSEE, E YANTRA, e-ShodhSindhu, SWAYAM, SWAYAM PRABHA, National Digital Library, e-PG Pathshala, Shodhganga are major initiatives to support technology enabled learning in the country.

## REFERENCES

- 1) Agarwal, Pawan (2006) Higher Education in India: The Need for Change (ICIER Working Paper No. 180).
- 2) [http://mhrd.gov.in/higher\\_education](http://mhrd.gov.in/higher_education)
- 3) Aggarwal, A. (2000). Web-Based Learning and Teaching Technologies: Opportunities and Challenges. London; Idea Group Publishing
- 4) Menges, R. J. (1994). Teaching in the age of Electronic Information. In Wilbert J. McKeachie (eds.), Teaching Tips: 9th Ed. U.S.A.; D.C Heath and Company.
- ABBOTT, C. (2001). ICT: Changing Education, London, Routledge
- 5) Miss Deepali Pande "Current trends of E-learning in India", International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology.
- 6) Chaudari, U.S. 1988. The Nature of Talent and Education. Cit. in M.K. Raina (Education) Identification and Development of Talent. New Delhi: NCERT, p. 48
- 7) [https://mhrd.gov.in/higher\\_education](https://mhrd.gov.in/higher_education)
- 8) [it.iitb.ac.in/nmeict](http://it.iitb.ac.in/nmeict)
- 9) <https://vidwan.inflibnet.ac.in/>
- 10) <http://www.vlab.co.in/>
- 11) <https://spoken-tutorial.org/>
- 12) <https://fossee.in/>
- 13) <https://www.e-yantra.org/>
- 14) <https://pds.inflibnet.ac.in/>



## Impact of Corona Virus on Recruitment in Indian IT Sector

**Richa Verma**

Research Scholar,  
Mysore University

**Dr. Srinivas Bandi**

Professor, Research Guide,  
ISBR Research Centre- Bangalore

---

### Abstract :

In December 2019, a pneumonia outbreak called Corona virus was reported in Wuhan, China. On 31 December 2019, The World Health Organisation (WHO) has declared the COVID-19 outbreak as a global pandemic, on 11 March 2020. The outbreak was traced to a novel strain of coronavirus, which was given the interim name Covid19 by the World Health Organization. Some researchers have suggested the Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market may not be the original source of viral transmission to humans. The virus is, predictably, having a huge impact on industries and the recruitment industry is certainly not invulnerable to that. This paper shows the effects of coronavirus on recruitment in Indian IT sector. Human resource is always known for their manpower but due to this pandemic situation where social distancing is the key to fight against covid19, recruitment sector is facing couple of challenges. This paper further elaborates those challenges and ways to overcome by the human resource management in recruiting and managing employees work during lockdown.

**Keywords:** *Corona virus, Recruitment, Human resource management, Artificial Intelligence*

### Introduction:

This global coronavirus pandemic has completely disordered people's day-to-day lives. This is really a new and evolving situation. The first case of the 2019–20 coronavirus pandemic in India was reported on 30 January 2020. In India, everything is closed except for the essentials and pharmacies. People are instructed to stay at home unless it is absolutely essential to go outside. The government of India followed it up with national wide lockdowns in 75 districts where COVID cases had occurred as well as all major cities. The pandemic has resulted in travel restrictions and nationwide lockdowns in several countries. The situation is changing at an hourly rate. As of 15<sup>th</sup> June 2020, the confirmed cases across the globe had hit more than 7.69M in the coronavirus pneumonia pandemic. In India total Coronavirus Cases are 332k till 15<sup>th</sup> of June 2020.

The IT industry is gaping at a demand stoppage as many developed countries, including the US, have started to shut down establishments for imposing social distancing to fight the spread of virus. Among IT firms, market trailblazer Tata Consultancy Services has added around 30,000 fresh graduates in this financial year. The company's management has said it will increase this number to 39,000 in the next

financial year. While Infosys has made 18,000 offers this financial year, Wipro has said it will onboard around 20,000 fresh graduates. The biggest issue is that none of the companies in India have complete e-onboarding process, so even after selection, candidates are not getting onboarded. The real impact will be on hiring for next year (2021), which will depend on the demand outlook amid spread of coronavirus.

The focus of human resources is on the employees. Protecting them and making sure they are consistently healthy goes a long way in protecting the company all around. Global shutdowns have put new focus on online learning. Companies are trying to do what they can do best of their employees.

Since the outbreak of COVID-19, companies have been cancelling interviews. There is 60-65 per cent interviews getting dropped or delayed as there is lockdown in many parts of the country and people are encouraged to stay at home to curtail the spread of the virus, Effect of slowdown demand of recruitment are -

- Joining of freshers may be staggered depending on demand environment.
- Fresher hiring in 2020 is likely to come down by 30% if situation in the US and Europe linger.
- Hiring was robust last year in anticipation of improving demand.
- Job interviews to absorb lateral hires are being deferred owing to spread of coronavirus

More and more companies will now depend on technology as an alternate channel to continue with the same pace of productivity. Hence, it will be a big learning for many organisations, who will see this as a medium to improve their productivity. Technology-driven sectors are hiring and are conducting interviews through alternative channels like online, Skype. In fact, this has made interviews faster and convenient. Hiring of mid-level and freshers are going on. The joining of executives hired through campus recruitment may get delayed.

#### **Review of Literature :**

**Stuard Gentle (March/2020):** "Coronavirus and its impact on the recruitment industry" Explained about the impact of coronavirus in recruitment by focusing on the benefits of working for their organisation, including where possible, flexible working.

**Michael Wang in General (March 2020):** "How the Corona Virus Affects Recruiting" mentions about their learning and advice about this situation which helps in the recruiting.

**Abhishek Patil (April/2020):** "Covid-19 & the HR industry: How employee relations are changing" author mentions that the responsibility of each member of each organization to put in their utmost and maintain smooth business relations

**Anja Zojceska (March/2020) :** "5 Key Recruitment Challenges Caused by Coronavirus" in this article author mentioned the challenges and ways to overcome those challenges.

**Samantha McLaren (April/2020):** “How Recruiters Can Stay Resilient in a Crisis” stated the situation as an opportunity for the companies to differentiate themselves as a recruiting professional by doubling down and focusing on relationships.

**Bruce Anderson (April/2020):** “The Biggest Challenges Recruiters Are Wrestling with Right Now” in this article author conducted a virtual interviews to get a pulse on what recruiters are focused on, with numerous Talent acquisition leaders and surveyed over 250 talent professionals and explained about some of the major issues, short-term and long-term.

**Jeanne Meister (March/2020) :** “The Impact Of The Coronavirus On HR And The New Normal Of Work” in this article author explored and shared some insights on how this new normal of work is evolving within organizations by conducting survey, entitled The Impact of the Coronavirus in the Workplace, was conducted among 350 HR leaders in the USA.

**Dr. John Sullivan (February/2020):** “Possible Recruiting Impacts From the Coronavirus Scare” the article explains the 14 possible recruiting problems that may arise as the fear of the virus spreads for the recruiting leaders.

#### **Research Methodology :**

The data which is being used for the study is purely secondary data. The study is based on secondary data and information which is available on multiple companies' websites, newspapers and other online sources.

#### **Objectives of the study:**

- 1) To study the impact of coronavirus on recruitment sector in Indian IT industry.
- 2) To study the use of technology for smooth functioning of Human resource.
- 3) To study the role of Artificial Intelligence in recruitment sector during coronavirus pandemic.
- 4) To study the precautionary measures of recruitment process with the help of artificial intelligence.
- 5) To study the challenges facing by recruitment industry due to coronavirus.

#### **Need of the Study :**

The Review of literature on the effects of coronavirus on recruitment industry presented in the preceding section has shown that existing research work is good enough in terms of the present scenario of human resource management and understand the need of renewed the hiring process as per the situation in India. The need of this study is to research the impact of covid19 in recruitment industry. It aims to investigate the roles and major challenges of Human resource management, what impact the covid19 is putting on the entire hiring processes where the staff is working from home with limited resources and look for the ideas which can help in coping up the situation and make the process more effective by working on these challenges.

### Analysis & Interpretations:

<i>IT companies</i>	<i>Impact</i>	<i>Challenges</i>	<i>Use of technology</i>	<i>Level of employee satisfaction</i>
<b>TCS</b>	Freezing Hiring and promotions.	Im p e r s o n a l interviews are not possible	Use of digital technology like AI chatbots, which are designed to help employees focus better on work when away from the normal workplace	Promoting their work online n Allowing flexible working hours and Helping them upgrade their technical skills and identifying relevant work along with achievable goals
<b>Infosys</b>	Company is seeing hiring freeze this year and senior level staff taking a 20-25 per cent salary cut	Hiring has paused due to the pandemic	Demand for mobile based live sessions or pre-recorded training sessions have grown by almost 40-50%.	O f f e r i n g accommodation to its staff on c a m p u s a n d transitioning more than 90 per cent of its employees to work from home
<b>IBM</b>	G l o b a l leadership and corporations are also being challenged to add more value in social, cultural and organizational responsibilities.	Managing remote work	AI-enabled chatbots are being used to answer any pandemic-related queries to help employees to finish work within deadlines	The company is also encouraging employees to sign up for an online course in their domain on platforms
<b>Oracle</b>	Rationalizing/ r e d u c i n g compensation on a temporary basis in such a	Lack of agility	E n g a g i n g , empowering and energizing the w o r k f o r c e v i a motivational	Setting up infrastructure at home by taking permission from their clients.

	way to have lower fixed & higher variable package		speakers, experts from webinars, and dedicated organizational communications channels	
<b>Capgemini</b>	Restructuring employee workforce and shuts down operations, and with said salary cuts and layoffs.	E m p l o y e e engagement,	R e m o t e onboarding is a new phenomenon for adopt. Shipping entire work kits to people at home and enabling this remotely is being used. Robotic process automation (RPA) is used to answer the easier questions.	“immunity booster” yoga sessions to make working as a team more fun and to foster a sense of oneness and community feeling
<b>PwC</b>	Ramp up Training and Investment in R e m o t e Working	Uncertainty, lack of internet connectivity to remote locations	Robotic process automation (RPA) and AI-enabled chatbots are being used to answer the e m p l o y e e ' s queries.	Provides resources to help you as your team navigates remote work and distance learning.
<b>Wipro</b>	Company is seeking waivers	E m p l o y e e communication	Using virtual Training as part of e m p l o y e e improvement programme. AI e n a b l e applications are used.	Providing training via webinars and Virtual summit for the employees.

Infosys, has already taken the lead on this front, offering accommodation to its staff on campus. Meanwhile, even for those working from home, life's not necessarily easy. Some IT companies have implemented "employee productivity trackers like webcam-based movement capture, hourly timesheet entry, tracking of keyboards and so on, to ensure employees are working at home. On its part, has even removed biometric scanners to minimise the possibility of the virus's transmission; it has installed thermal scanners instead to keep track of staffers' body temperatures

Cognizant has even declared a 25% bump in base salaries as a "sign of gratitude" for those working through the pandemic. Paytm, Founder, Vijay Shekhar Sharma has announced that he will not take a salary for the next two months, and he committed the money to the needs of Paytm staff amid the pandemic. PepsiCo will also pay 100 percent of their pay to those employees who are in quarantine.

The Mukesh Ambani-led conglomerate Reliance Industries issued a statement where it said that all employees who are earning below Rs 30,000 per month would be paid twice a month to protect their cash flow and mitigate any overwhelming financial burden. Hindustan Coca Cola Beverages has launched a virtual employee engagement programme that seeks to involve employees and their family members online for their physical, and mental wellness. The company is also conducting virtual town halls at all levels of the workforce to keep everyone updated of the latest and seek their inputs on the best course of action, at a given time.

#### **Finding & Suggestion :**

Coronavirus pandemic is fundamentally shifting how we live and do business and will accelerate the fourth industrial revolution, fuelled by smart technologies such as artificial intelligence and mobile supercomputing. The role of human resource with the help of artificial intelligence has to be redefined from hiring & recruitment and appraisals to new working models, performance-centric compensation restructuring, managing cost optimization and reduction exercises without damaging employer branding, and play a decisive role in the long-term survival of the business

Demand for technology in human resource sees 30% hike during pandemic. Demand for mobile based live sessions or pre-recorded training sessions have grown by almost 40-50%. AI-enabled chatbots are being used on such platforms to also answer any pandemic-related queries to even nudging employees to finish work within deadlines. The conversation has shifted from work-life balance to work-life integration. In the current scenario companies have been forced to look at the HR operations, policies and processes through a digital lens. All the systems that HR requires, be it for attendance, salary, onboarding or assessment have already been in market but are being used in silos. In pre-covid-19 era there have been talks about merging all these.

As the COVID-19 pandemic continues, the companies have adopted various safety measures for the recruitment process. Companies are hiring more workers, and employees diagnosed with COVID-19 or placed into quarantine are receiving up to two

weeks of pay. Shift based work is going on with virtual meetings, ramp up cleaning protocol with frequent sanitisation and provision of hand sanitisers, and reintroduction of access cards in place of biometric. Many companies are conducting interviews using companies are taking Zoom, Google Hangouts, Skype, Jobvite, Vidcruiter etc. Companies including TCS, Accenture, Tech Mahindra Ltd, Infosys Ltd and Wipro Ltd have robust online on-boarding programmes in place, and can virtually on-board and train freshers if required.

While the end of the pandemic remains elusive, businesses and individuals are finding a workaround the required quarantine and social distancing practices through technology, the recent advances of which have probably prevented the world from coming to a complete standstill. With multiple measures being put in place, the entire world is hoping that this crisis will come to an end soon. And when all of this will be over, every organization will be remembered for what they did during the crisis for their employees. This is not the only crisis that has occurred in history; such crises will come and go; it is about what we learn from this as we prepare for a better tomorrow.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1) <https://www.livescience.com/first-case-coronavirus-found.html>
- 2) [https://www.business-standard.com/article/companies/coronavirus-spread-it-services-companies-likely-to-go-slow-on-hiring-120032100054\\_1.html](https://www.business-standard.com/article/companies/coronavirus-spread-it-services-companies-likely-to-go-slow-on-hiring-120032100054_1.html)
- 3) <https://www.peoplesmatters.in/article/employee-relations/covid-19-the-hr-industry-how-employee-relations-are-changing-25420>
- 4) <https://www.talentlyft.com/en/blog/article/369/5-key-recruitment-challenges-caused-by-coronavirus>
- 5) <https://www.manatal.com/2020/03/20/covid-19-recruitment-challenges-2020/>
- 6) <https://hiring.monster.com/employer-resources/recruiting-strategies/workforce-planning/coronavirus-in-the-workplace/>
- 7) <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/jobs/covid-19-to-delay-job-interviews-impact-hiring-experts/articleshow/74757861.cms?from=mdr>
- 8) <https://business.linkedin.com/talent-solutions/blog/topic/coronavirus-covid-19>
- 9) <https://business.linkedin.com/talent-solutions/blog/talent-leadership/2020/biggest-challenges-for-recruiters-during-coronavirus>
- 9) <https://www.forbes.com/sites/jeannemeister/2020/03/31/the-impact-of-the-coronavirus-on-hr-and-the-new-normal-of-work/#152b11212b60>
- 10) <https://qz.com/india/1834746/some-tcs-infosys-wipro-staff-go-to-work-amid-coronavirus/>
- 11) <https://www.livemint.com/industry/human-resource/fresh-it-recruits-stare-at-an-extended-wait-for-the-joining-letters-11587388915166.html>



## Mitigation of Job Stress through Transformation over COVID-19 Crises

**Maruthi Varaprasad Alaparthi**  
Research scholar, Department of  
Business Management, RTM  
Nagpur University, Nagpur.

**Dr. Varsha Rakesh Thakare**  
Head, Department of Commerce,  
Annasaheb Gundewar College, Gundewar  
Marg, Chhaoni, Kotol Road, Nagpur

---

The recent COVID-19 pandemic pushes the global economy into most horrible recession since World War II, for which India is not exceptional. The impact of which primarily hit severely the health related economic and social consequences led to economic stress and economy crises. This critical situation spreading like a wild fire by involving from innocent to intelligent individuals into its clutches and misfiring with their negligent mistakes causing greater stress, physically and psychologically. No able solution so far better addressing these issues and all the countries are blindly following one behind another believing that lock down is only the solution for time being. As a result, many people lost their jobs in both organized and unorganized sectors and all are facing job stress one way or another for their survival to fit. It is the time for metamorphosis to handle this transition by moulding the challenges into opportunities in order to bring back the economy wheel into track and to speed up the economy towards transformation. Based on this back drop the present study is carried with the objective of identifying the causes, consequences of job stress arise due to COVID-19 crises and to offer some constructive strategies to mitigate the challenges.

**Keywords:** *Job Stress, crisis Management, strategies*

### 1) Introduction:

The recent COVID-19 crisis led to a deep economic crisis has widely spread around the globe including India. In India, this vulnerability thrown a lot of challenges to face major exogenous shocks and risks that causes a drastic setback of all the development gains obtained over the past decades. The pandemic became very dangerous and playing with the lives of people prone to death. In order to control the prevailing situation the government declared lock down, which adversely hit the economy and its social consequences led to economic stress. More particularly developing countries like India, majority of the people who are working in private and unorganized sectors experienced tough time. All the people in the country whether they are living in urban, suburban, or rural settings, face the reality of economic downturns, being laid off, being unable to find a job, having difficulty in supporting their family. Many people lost their jobs, some are in job dilemma and finding a new employment becomes more difficult as

unemployment rates rise. This crisis and recession are accompanied by a reduction in salaries and wages besides with an increase in unemployment causes to job stress and left many families in dire financial situations. The society to a larger extent experience economic stress and ultimately resulted to socio economic crisis.

## **2) Causes and consequences of Job stress under COVID-19 :**

The COVID-19 pandemic has created severe crises across India, resulting in widespread job losses or reduction in salaries or wages in both organized and unorganized sectors. All sectors have been hit hardly by the crisis with significant economic downturn and predict to fall into recession. Even before the crisis majority of Indian families were living under insecurity with low income and not prepared well to face the consequences of COVID-19 crisis. The sudden outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic forced all the sectors to stop their economic activity inevitably due to lock down. The curtailed economic activity resulted large proportion of families suffered with huge reductions in their incomes across the welfare distribution. Moreover, millions and trillions of people will further experience hardship while levels of poverty will increase dramatically. If an effective fiscal response is not forthcoming, national economies will suffer and they will take a long time to recover. The following are the Causes and consequences of Job stress under COVID-19.

### **2.1. Economic Downturn**

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused unexpected health crisis. The measures undertaken to restrain the virus have triggered an economic downturn. The prevailing situation is a great turmoil and created uncertainty about its severity and length. The recent Global Financial Stability Report stated that due to the current pandemic the financial system undergone severe impact and a further escalation of the crisis could affect global financial stability. The situation may create to serve unemployment and may lead to job stress.

### **2.2. Mass evacuation of migrant labour and workers**

The corona pandemic severely leads to health crisis which in turn adversely effected on the economy and almost all the states in the country suffered a lot. The crisis additionally posed by the mass exodus of migrant labour and workers who are bound to have some far-reaching consequences. The migrant labour and workers lost their livelihood under miserable situation, without having any savings and no hope for the future. Millions of people left back to their hometowns and villages, despite no transportation is available for a couple of months, out of sheer desperation they travel thousands of kilometers on their foot. The situation sprinkled water on the hope of millions of people and them in to job stress.

### **2.3. Interruption in economic activity**

Human capital is a vital resource to expedite the economic activity in the country. Corona pandemic created not only physical distancing among the individuals but also interrupted the manpower from work activity. Displacement of manpower far away from

the work environment due to health related emotional crisis, became inevitable either voluntarily or compulsorily, but the prevailing circumstances left them with no option. The present crisis has a multidimensional effect cause to influence all segments of economy but not restricted to mere health issue. In the long run, this may also emerge as a major social crisis.

#### **2.4. Organizational Down size**

The economic downturn arises due to COVID-19, resulted in organizational retrenchment strategies focused on workforce reductions. Over the past two decades organizations are adopting downsizing as a widely practicing tool for cutting costs and achieving operating efficiencies. Now many organizations are moving towards reactive downsizing in response to an economic or financial crisis take place due to COVID-19 pandemic. Many employees lost their livelihood and prone to severe job stress.

#### **2.5. Employee Lay-Offs and curtailed benefits**

The global corona virus panic situation created a worst financial and economic crisis with severe consequences for workers and their families. All social groups have been affected by job losses from this crisis, from blue-collars to white-collars employees due to severe economic downturns. More particularly disadvantaged groups in the labour market-youth, immigrants, low skilled, ethnic minorities and those on temporary or atypical jobs are bearing most of the brunt. Further when organizations reduce their employees, then more work will have to be done by fewer people. Productivity per employee may increase, but morale definitely suffer as hours become longer, work becomes harder, wage increases are stopped, and fear of further layoffs persists. This unhealthy situation creates job insecurity and lead to job stress.

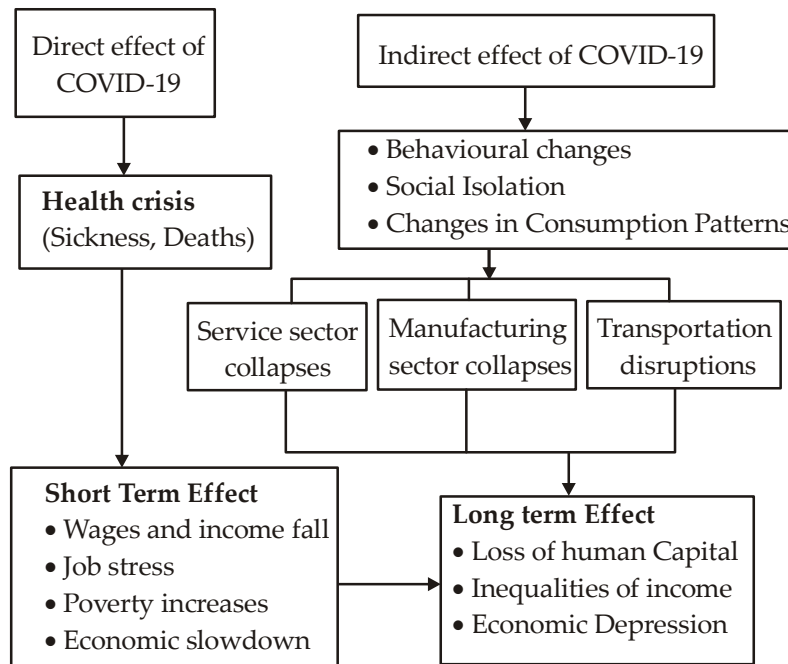
#### **2.6. Recession leading to Depression**

The situation created by COVID-19 led to recession and has a greater setback in the economy resulted socio-economic crises in the form of loss of jobs, slowdown in industrial production and manufacturing, decline in real income and a slump in consumer spending. According to the National Bureau of Economic Research, the major characteristic of a recession is a significant decline in economic activity spread across the economy. Now the situation resembles the comments given by one of the author that "If your neighbour gets laid off, it's a recession, if you get laid off, it's a depression". This is in fact economic stress leads to Economy crisis and vice-versa.

#### **2.7. Socio-Economic impact of COVID-19 crisis**

The socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 epidemic has direct and indirect effect due to associated health risk. The health risk leads to Economic risk. The earning member in the family fall ill or lost job due to COVID-19 the family income suffers and in turn affects consumption pattern. If the effect spreads to all families in the society, socio economic crisis will emerge. The socio-economic crisis will have both short term and long term impact. Further the fear of catching the virus among the society leads to a fear of association with others and reduces labour force participation, ultimately closes

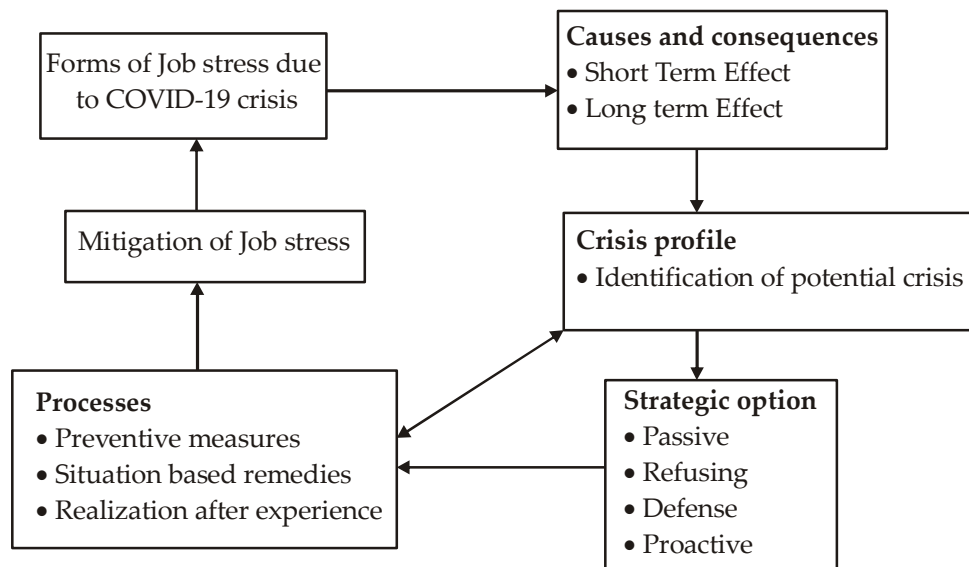
places of employment, disrupts transportation, motivates state and central governments to close borders and restrict entry of citizens from afflicted areas. Further, in short term it leads to Wages and income fall, Poverty increases, Economic slowdown etc. In long run it causes for Loss of human Capital, Inequalities of income, Economic Depression etc (see fig 1).



**Fig 1: Socio-Economic impact of COVID-19 crisis**

The governments and policy makers need to understand the impact of socio-economic crisis by focusing on how the secure employment conditions are and whether they are threatened by the crisis and related reforms. Further the policy directives and action plans need to address the issues causing for job stress. Feelings of job insecurity, trends in employment status, temporary employment, career perspectives on security are essential to be treated by focusing on job mobility, capacity building training and labour migration trends.

**3) Crisis Management frame work to mitigate Job stress under COVID-19 crises:** COVID-19 pandemic causes to different forms of job stress among the working group which have short term as well as long term influences. In order to address the issues effectively one need to identify the potential crises for choosing appropriate strategic options. Further, for mitigating job stress depending on the situation, suitable processes need to be adopted for effective crisis management (see fig 2).



**Fig 2: Crisis Management frame work to mitigate Job stress under COVID-19 crises**

**4) Strategies to mitigate Job stress:** The following strategies are suggested to mitigate Job stress through transformation over COVID-19 crises.

#### **4.1. Organizational downsizing and survival strategies**

In order to successfully handle COVID-19 crisis and to attain sustain long-term viability for their organizations, managers needed to reengage surviving employees and minimize the potential for retaliatory behaviour by the victims of the downsizing activities. In this regard, understanding the perceptions of both victims and survivors is crucial when managers want to implement downsizing and recovery strategies. While taking downsizing decisions, management responsiveness to employee needs, perceived fairness, optimism about the future of the company, and job security are need to consider for building the strategy.

#### **4.2. Outplacement services**

Organisations whether they may be mid-sized or large need to uphold the provision of outplacement services. Outplacement services are useful for employees who are going to lose their jobs during organizational downsizing, and the organizations can offer a hand-holding support in finding an alternative employment. Hence, as soon as an employee informed about job termination, employees can approach human resources team to seek clarity on whether outplacement services can be availed of. Outplacement agencies would be more equipped to help dismissed employees to find another job under the circumstances like COVID-19 crisis.

#### **4.3. Capacity building through updating**

Despite there is a hiring freeze or termination of employment persist in certain domains, there are several other skill-sets for which employment is still in demand. More often, in the Information Technology sector the demand for skill-set vary from time to time. Managing job security under COVID-19 pandemic crisis can be overwhelming. Instead of waiting the crisis out, take advantage of the available time for gaining new skill-set not just to maintain employment but can advance new knowledge. In this direction, several e-learning platforms are now available to offer free courses on a temporary basis and victims of job dilemma could utilize the opportunity to gain advantage.

#### **4.4. Avail freelance roles for the time being**

Securing a new job or sustaining in existing job under COVID-19 pandemic crisis may create tough challenge but panic. Gradually, freelance roles will open up in sectors like e-commerce, financial services, Information Technology, advertising and media or entertainment in the areas of digital marketing, data entry, customer services, online sales and content development. Of course, the compensation in freelance roles may not equate with the monthly pay offered for a salaried professional. Nevertheless, holding considerable the number of freelance projects may reasonably compensate for better pay. Once the lockdown end up, the experience gained through freelance projects could serve as a value addition credential to the resume and helpful to secure better job position.

#### **4.5. Health Insurance and supportive care**

In India many employees are not covered under health insurance. Many organizations do not possess healthcare infrastructure needed to deal with a pandemic of this scale, and employees lack access to basic medical care. In some other cases, employees could access their health care only on their employment. Under COVID-19 circumstances, losing their jobs or discontinue work may end their access to health care which leads to stressed and increased risk. Especially, this is dangerous for those employees who rely on organizational medical treatment and healthcare. Moreover, during a pandemic, workers may restricted access to services deemed 'non-emergency' but will have a severe impact on longer-term health. This is the time for organizations to rethink on this issue and need to take measures for providing health insurance for all of the employees and workers who are working in their organizations.

#### **4.6. Organizational technology transition**

A powerful technology hub is essential in order to handle effectively the COVID-19 crisis in organizations. However, the efforts would not succeed without the right organizational culture. Organizations need to have the right culture not only manage to survive but also adapt, innovate, and discover opportunities to turn to their advantage and prosper. Implementation of organizational transition, especially from a technology perspective, is core for establishing a well-prepared business continuity model. It requires

a change in mind-sets and a platform mentality that can support the technological transformations and work culture needed to maintain stability during crisis situations such as COVID-19 for sustain progress. The key for accomplishing task lies in implementing a quick adaptive approach to organizational culture backed by a strong technology infrastructure.

#### **4.7. Adapt to Work Remotely**

Due to the current COVID-19 pandemic, working efficiently from home is the skill that gained significance and many people have suddenly come to need. Some of the employers are encouraged to allow work from home options, if it is feasible for their business environment. Slack, Zoom, Jira, Google and Microsoft are not in wide use and most of the people are not aware of these applications before, but now is the time to take full advantage of them. In India few companies are adapting enhanced teleconferencing tools to their clients and created an environment for people to work from home. As a need of the hour, it is a good idea to understand the benefits, best practices and potential safety risks involved with remote work. However, This pandemic is a learning experience to come out with more effective systems that need to develop work from home platform in all sectors as much as possible based on the feasibility in order to avoid interruptions in economic activity.

#### **4.8. Business-As-Usual (BAU) Automation for focus on Innovation**

The role of a core competent technology is not restricted to create the remote work environment. The COVID-19 pandemic necessitated the organizations towards technological transformation across industries with a silver lining to devote resources to digitally enhance their operations and processes. Moreover, automation is also a critical component for building an adaptive organizational culture by utilizing the power of machine learning to automate Business-As-Usual (BAU) tasks, company resources can be focused on innovation, learning, and Business Continuity Planning (BCP) exercises as required. This in turn, will drive vigour and innovation, and pave the path towards further technology adoption, enhanced digital framework, and knowledge sharing. The experience gained from this crisis forced to expedite the digital transformation process, leveraging Artificial Intelligence-powered mechanics to enhance the technology core can be a crucial factor for success in a post-COVID-19 competitive landscape.

#### **5. Conclusion**

The COVID-19 pandemic affected the lives of many employees at varied degrees causing to job stress. The COVID-19 created vulnerabilities and makes us to alert by pointing lapses in several aspects which include; ensuring career and employment security, maintaining the health and well-being of employees, Innovations of work and technology transition, enduring pay and rewards, equipping skill-set and alternative employability. It is evident from the current crisis that underdeveloped and weak social security systems have limited the capacity of our governments across India to respond adequately to growing needs brought about by COVID-19. It is suggested to demonstrate

the need for new government reforms, innovations and transformations from industry and service sector besides with adaptation of novel modes of work from work force. No doubt the current crisis is a great challenge, but provides an opportunity in order to bring transformation among all constituents in the economy towards sustainable development. As India is rich in manpower, our long-term sustainable development strategy should focus on optimum utilization of all human resources in the country in creating stress free employment that can accelerate the growth of economy at a rapid speed.

#### REFERENCES

- 1) Bolino, M. C., & Feldman, D. C. (2000). The antecedents and consequences of underemployment among expatriates. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 21, 889–911.
- 2) Buss PM. Public health and world economic crisis(2009). *J Epidemiol Community Health* 63(6): 417-417.
- 3) Cascio, W. F. (1993). Downsizing: What do we know? What have we learned? *Academy of Management Executive*, 7, 95–104.
- 4) Di Quirico R. Italy and the Global Economic Crisis(2010). *Bulletin of Italian Politics* 2(2): 3-19.
- 5) Hanisch, K. (1999). Job loss and unemployment research from 1994 to 1998: A review and recommendations for research and intervention. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 55, 188–220.
- 6) Hansson RO, Robson SM, Limas MJ. (2001). Stress and coping among older workers. *Work* 17(3): 247-256.
- 7) Kuhnert, K., & Palmer, D. R. (1991). Job security, health and the intrinsic and extrinsic characteristics of work. *Group and Organization Studies*, 16, 198–192.
- 8) Luthans, B., & Sommer, S. M. (1999). The impact of downsizing on workplace attitudes: Differing reactions of managers and staff in a health care organization. *Group and Organization Management*, 24, 46–70.
- 9) M. Van Der Pol, D. Hennessy, and B. Manns ( 2017). The role of time and risk preferences in adherence to physician advice on health behavior change. *European Journal of Health Economics*, 18 (3):373 386.
- 10) Noratikah, M. A., Aizza Maisha, D. A. A., & Mus Chairil, S. (2017). Crisis response strategy and crisis types suitability: A preliminary study on MH370. Paper presented at the International conference on communication and media: An international communication association regional conference (i-COME'16), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 33.
- 11) P.S. Swaminath, Dr. S. Rajkumar.( 2013) Stress levels in Organizations and their Impact on Employees' Behaviour, *BVIMR Management Edge*, 6(1), 79-88

- 12) Price RH, Choi JN, Vinokur AD. (2002). Links in the chain of adversity following job loss: How financial strain and loss of personal control lead to depression, impaired functioning, and poor health. *J Occup Health Psychol* .7(4): 302-312.
- 13) Probst, T. M. (2002). The impact of job insecurity on employee work attitudes, job adaptation, and organizational withdrawal behaviors. In J. M. Brett & F. Drasgow (Eds.), *The psychology of work: Theoretically based empirical research* pp. 141–168.
- 14) Roskies, E. & Louis-Guerin, C. (1990). Job insecurity in managers: Antecedents and consequences. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 11, 345–359
- 15) Sapriel, C. (2003). "Effective Crisis Management: Tools and Best Practice for the New Millennium," *Journal of Communication Management* (7:4), pp. 348-355.
- 16) Sapriel, C. (2003). Effective crisis management: Tools and best practice for the new millennium. *Journal of Communication Management*, 7(4), 348–355.
- 17) Shrivastava, P. 1993. "Crisis Theory/Practice: Towards a Sustainable Future," *Industrial and Environmental Crisis Quarterly* (7), pp. 23-42.
- 18) Simons, J. (1998). Despite low unemployment, layoffs soar Corporate mergers and overseas turmoil are cited as causes. *The Wall Street Journal*, November 18. p.A2.
- 19) Siomkos GJ, Kurzbard G. (1994). The ride crisis in product harm crisis management. *Eur J Mark* 28(2): 30-41.
- 20) Spence AM. The financial and economic crisis and the developing world. *J Policy Model* 2009; 31(4): 502-508.
- 21) Srivastava, S.K. (2001). Job involvement and mental health among executive and supervisors. *Journal of Community Guidance*. 18 (3), pp. 365-372.
- 22) Tanase, D. I. (2012). Procedural and systematic crisis approach and crisis management. *Theoretical and Applied Economics*, 5(569), 177–184.
- 23) Tombaugh, J. R., & White, L. P. (1990). Downsizing: An empirical assessment of survivors' perceptions in a post layoff environment. *Organization Development Journal*, 8, 32–43.
- 24) Valackiene, A. (2011). Theoretical substantiation of the model for crisis management in organization. *Engineering Economics*, 22(1), 78–90.
- 25) Warr, P. B. (1987). *Work, unemployment, and mental health*. Oxford, UK: Clarendon Press.
- 26) Wiesenfeld, B. M., Brockner, J., Petzall, B., Wolf, R., & Bailey, J. (2001). Stress and coping among layoff survivors: A self-affirmation analysis. *Anxiety, Stress and Coping: An International Journal*, 14, 15–34.
- 27) Yong M, Nasterlack M, Pluto RP, Lang S, Oberlinner C. (2013). Occupational stress perception and its potential impact on work ability. [Epub ahead of print].



## Effects of Pre and Post COVID-19 on Employment Generation in Various Sectors in India

Dr. Jyoti H. Lahoti

Associate Professor

Smt. Laxmibai Radakisan Toshniwal College of Commerce

Akola.

### Abstract:

According to a preliminary assessment report, nearly 250 million jobs could be lost worldwide due to the corona virus pandemic. With COVID-19 coming into the picture, the economy grew at a six-year low rate of 4.7%. The economic impact of the 2020 corona virus pandemic in India has been largely disruptive. The outbreak has presented new roadblocks for the Indian workforce. Within a month, unemployment rose from 6.7% on 15 March to 26% on 19 April.

In this article, an attempt is made to bring to the fore discussions on the employment scenario and household income in the pre-lockdown and post-lockdown periods, with a motivation to spell out the probable consequences on the Indian economy.

**Key-Words:** Covid 19, unemployment, Lockdown.

### Introduction:

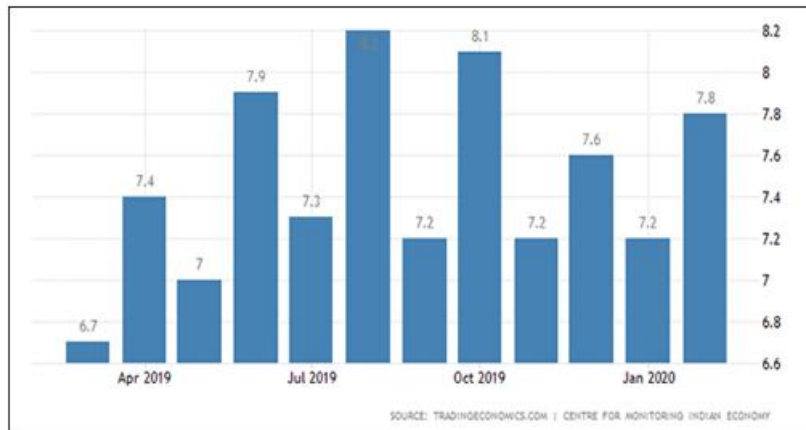
Almost every country has been affected by the devastating Corona virus disease (COVID-19). Undoubtedly, the Corona virus has put the world economy at a major risk. The world is passing through a great uncertainty. Most importantly, it has robbed people of their jobs. Mass unemployment is a reality not just of India, but of the world as a whole. With all these problems hitting the world of work from multiple directions, companies are finding it difficult to sustain in this environment. They are forced to take tough decisions such as cutting down the salaries, giving pink slips to employees and opting for other cost-cutting measures.

Around one-fourth of the total working age population, i.e 285 million people out of 1,003 million were working in the first lockdown week. Before lockdown the number was 404 million. It means the rest 119 million people lost their jobs within the starting week of the lockdown.

### Bottom of Form

#### What are the causes of such unemployment rates?

On the demand side, high unemployment has been associated with a declining labour force in the agricultural sector, and higher skills and education. On the supply side, restrictive factor markets, especially the labour market, rigidities which make doing business difficult and infrastructural bottlenecks have impeded employment generation. Unemployment rates for the period April 2019 to February 2020 in India



**Source:** TradingEconomics.com/Centre for Monitoring the Indian Economy

According to the latest survey of the Centre For Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), the overall rate of unemployment has increased from 8.4 percent to 23.8 percent in the week ending 29 March. In absolute terms, the number of unemployed people has risen from 32 million to 38 million. The corresponding figures for urban and rural areas are 30 percent and 21 percent.

#### **Research Methodology:**

Primary and secondary data collection tools are used for the study. In the primary data collection various web sites have been observed and studied and in the secondary data collection various study material and research works which have been done on covid -19 have been studied. Important and related data has been gathered and used for this research work.

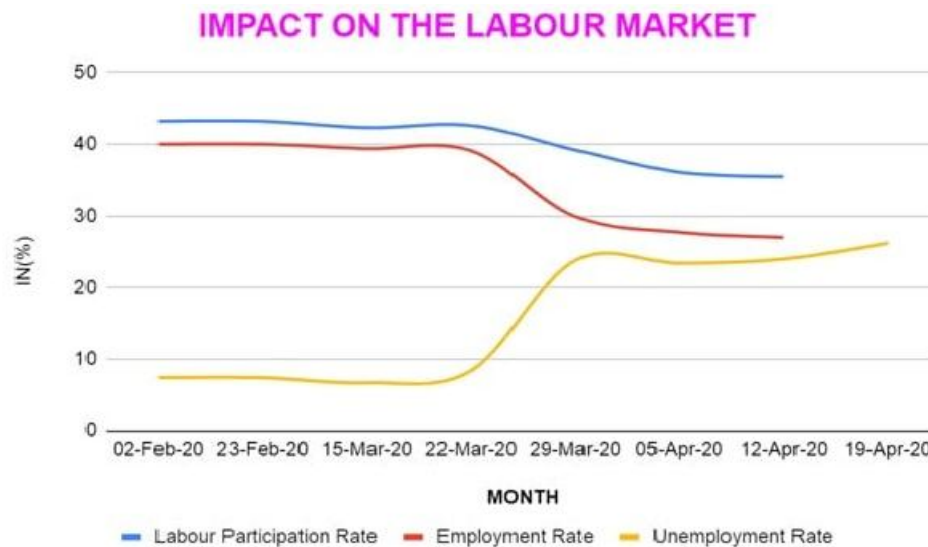
Also data collected from research journals, news papers, books, internet, and surveys of government and organization.

**Research Objectives:** The objective of this research paper is to study the unemployment in the following sector during the lockdown and post lockdown period due to Covid-19.

- Labour sector
- Organised sector
- Unorganised sector
- Service sector
- MSME
- Online Business / Internet Business sector
- House-hold Income

- Agriculture
- Supply chains and logistics
- Segmental impact on employment (next 2 to 3 years)

#### The Labour Sector



Going by the data released in the Periodic Labour Force Survey of 2017-18, more than 90 percent of the workers are from the informal sector. Only less than 10 percent are workers from the formal sector who can switch to 'work from home' mode in this pandemic. Many of these workers, having lost work and hence income, started trudging on foot back to their villages in the hope of surviving the lockdown. The corona virus pandemic comes as a huge shock to the labour market in India, denting the employment scenario and threatening the survival of millions of workers and their families.

- **Organised Sector:**

Entrepreneurs in the organized sector are in a tizzy too. Undoubtedly, with this crisis impacting the business around the country, it will create very challenging situations for the workforce. Companies are not meeting the revenue targets hence, forcing employers to cut down their workforce.. Not only the employees of multinational companies, but daily wage workers have been impacted the most during this crisis. As the figure below shows, the rate of employment in January 2016 was 40.7 percent and this remains almost unchanged up to February 2020 with the rate at 40 percent. But the figure changed in March 2020 after the first week of lockdown and reached 29.9 percent and further declined to 27 percent in April 2020.

- **Unorganised Sector**

Referring to the recent happenings and data, the unorganized sector excluding this likely to suffer a great downfall in the coming days as the job generation is going down in an alarming rate with the prolonged lockdown and weak GDP.

- **Service Sector**

Job losses and salary cuts are likely in the high-risk services sector, including airlines, hotels, malls, multiplexes, restaurants, and retailers, which have seen a sharp, fall in demand due to lockdowns across the country. If the current global and domestic economic slowdown persists, it will impact demand and realization. The lockdown has adversely have affected service sector like banks, restaurants, food vendors, and food delivery providers .

- **Msme:**

This sector contributes 30% to 35% of the GDP, showing a bifurcation of micro (99%), small (0.52%) and medium (0.01%) enterprise. If we see the sectorial distribution of MSMEs, it shows 49% from rural and 51 % from the semi-urban and urban areas. In the lockdown period the situation of the MSME are very worst, and most of employee in these sectors lost their job.

- **Online Business / Internet Business Sector:**

The online business in today's economy plays a major role in the economy with a market share of USD 950 billion. It contributes 10% to the Indian GDP and showed a drastic in the employment sector in the FY19 viz 8%. Its major segments are the household and personal care products (50 %), healthcare segment(31%) and the food and beverage sector (19%).

The e-commerce sector saw a dip in growth with pressure on the supply chain deliveries and the expectations of the consumers on the companies to come up with newer distribution channels focusing on direct to customer routes.

- **Household's Income:**

The nationwide lockdown, much to expectations, has hit household's income. All kinds of households—whether based on primary, secondary and tertiary activity or region-wise rural as well as urban—have received a blow.

in April 2019. This simple statistic reveals the impact of halting of economic activities and the consequent loss of livelihoods to millions of households in India.

- **Agriculture:**

A study during the first two weeks of May by the Public Health Foundation of India, found that “10% of farmers could not harvest their crop in the past month and 60% of those who did harvest reported a yield loss. And that a majority of farmers are facing difficulty and labors in the villages are became unemployed.

- **Manufacturing:**

Major companies in India temporarily suspended or significantly reduced operations in a number of manufacturing facilities and factories across the country. And reduced workforce.

- **Supply Chains And Logistics:**

The pandemic has had a major impact on the supply chains as more than 60 per cent respondents indicate that their supply chains were affected. The companies also highlighted that they are closely monitoring the situation and expect the impact of the pandemic on the supply chain to worsen further.

- **Educations Sector:**

The pattern of the education sector has been totally changed because of the covid 19. Online education started but a country like India it is not so easy task. many clock hour basis teacher lost their jobs.

- **Segmental Impact On Employment (Next 2 To 3 Years)**

- ⇒ **Food and Beverage:** Expected to show a positive trend. Employment in this sector could remain positive.
- ⇒ **Retail:** Due to the change in the purchasing pattern of consumers—shift from offline to online there could be a slight decline in the employment figures in this sector.
- ⇒ **Power Sector:** This sector is likely to see a good demand. New Power generating and transmission stations are likely to come up. The employment in this sector is likely to see an upward trend.
- ⇒ **Pharmaceutical:** This sector is likely to see a good demand for its products. Innovation of new drugs, vaccines will be the key to success. Employment in this sector is likely to see a good increase.
- ⇒ **Gems and Jewelry:** Moderate demand. Skilled manpower would be much in demand.
- ⇒ **Aviation:** Demand expected to rise moderately. Employment likely to be hit for both white and blue collared workers.
- ⇒ **Tourism:** Domestic tourism likely to increase at a faster rate than international tourism. Employment is likely to increase in this sector.
- ⇒ **Hotels/Restaurants:** Rise in demand likely. Food Aggregators are likely to increase. Employment likely to increase rapidly.
- ⇒ **Education:** Major disruptions in the learning pedagogy expected. Radical changes in the syllabus and curriculum. More demand for online learning, special skills, short term programs etc. Faculty requirement will go up tremendously.
- ⇒ **Automobile:** Expected to show a lower demand. Consumers likely to postpone purchase of automobile. Employment in this sector is likely to be hit in a big way

- ⇒ **Building and Construction:** Demand for housing likely to continue to be low. Prices likely to drop drastically. Employment likely to drop by around 20 to 30%.
- ⇒ **Infrastructure:** Infrastructure projects likely to be given a big boost by the Government. Employment will increase in this sector.
- ⇒ **Chemicals and Petrochemical:** Demand likely to increase aided by the falling crude prices. Supply chain problems will act as a deterrent to this sector. Employment in spite of above likely to remain stable.
- ⇒ **Financial Sector including insurance:** Modest growth expected. Employment especially in retail finance, risk management and treasury management expected to show good growth.
- ⇒ **Metal / Mining:** Demand for Iron and steel, coal aluminum likely to increase. The sector uses a large number of unorganized employees and this is likely to affect employment.
- ⇒ **Telecom:** Demand likely to increase rapidly. Newer technologies like 5 G and plus likely to be introduced. Cash flow likely to exist. Due to increased demand and usage, call dropout rate likely to increase. In the long run this sector will show increase employment requirement.
- ⇒ **Agriculture:** Agriculture distress likely to continue. Sectoral employment likely to increase. Government support would increase in a limited way. Seasonal Employment likely to increase.

#### **Conclusions:**

Due to uncertainties, measuring the full impact of this crisis is not possible now. Its impact will begin to show only in times to come. Given these uncertainties about how things will pan out in terms of jobs and economic recovery in the post-lockdown period, a lot will depend on what crisis management measures the various state governments will adopt—what CII calls a “calibrated and safe exit from the lockdown”. To ensure the least harm, and speedier recovery, the government will have to decide which sectors to restart, in what phases—how the economic imperatives are to be matched against workers’ safety and getting back migrant workers.

The government is taking necessary steps that will not damage the economy further but the damage that has been done in the previous few months will definitely last for a longer period of time. The government will have to identify sectors with the maximum forward and backward linkages in terms of generating employment for this purpose. The banking sector will have to provide easy credit, but more specifically to the MSME sector, which happens to be the second largest employer in the country after agriculture.

The migrants may have very well lost the confidence to migrate back to the urban areas for the sake of employment after what transpired with them post the national lockdown. The government will have to re-inculcate this confidence through effective confidence building measures. If the government fails in this regard, we will see a lot of disguised unemployment in the agricultural sector and a lot of pressure on it by virtue of a large number of people relying on it for their livelihoods.

#### REFERENCES

- 1) <https://www.outlookindia.com/magazine/story/business-news-100-million-and-more-indian-jobs-are-at-risk-after-covid-19-lockdown-is-your-job-safe/303094>
- 2) <https://government.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/opinion-impact-of-covid-19-on-the-indian-economy/75021731...>
- 3) <https://www.iddri.org/en/publications-and-events/blog-post/impacts-covid-19-india-risk-factors-sustainable-development-and>
- 4) <https://www.firstpost.com/business/covid-19-impact-informal-economy-workers-excluded-from-most-govt-measures-be-it-cash-transfers-or-tax-benefits-8354051.html>
- 5) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic\\_impact\\_of\\_the\\_COVID-19\\_pandemic\\_in\\_India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_impact_of_the_COVID-19_pandemic_in_India)
- 6) <https://www.livemint.com/> Impact of COVID-19 on the Indian economy & workforce
- 7) <http://www.ficci.in/ficci-in-news-page.asp?nid=20956>
- 8) <http://www.dypatil.edu/schools/management/impact-of-covid-19-on-the-indian-economy-special-reference-to-employment/>
- 9) <https://www.bloombergquint.com/business/covid-19-impact-sectors-where-rating-agencies-see-elevated-credit-risk>
- 10) <https://www.nationalheraldindia.com/india/how-corona-lockdown-virus-is-killing-youths>



## Portable Devices for E-Learning: Learn Anywhere Anytime

**Ravneet Kaur**

Assistant Professor,  
DAV College, Jalandhar.

**Ramanpreet Kaur**

Assistant Professor,  
Khalsa College for Women,  
Sidhwan Khurd, Ludhiana.

---

### Abstract:

Few decades ago, approach to learning was limited to magazines, newspapers, print media, bibliographic listing, book borrowing, classrooms or libraries. Nowadays, the digital information environment changed the way information is created, collected, consolidated and communicated. Users expect to receive information quickly and without having to visit the library or educational institutes. Thus, to meet the changing information needs of users, technology plays an important role.

This paper presents review of information resources in the modern era and highlights mobile apps for learning and information services. Important considerations while searching various mobile applications were security, size, availability and reliability of which user need to be aware prior to using mobile apps in their device. In all, paper highlights various information sources and services preferred by users; various mobile apps available for E-Learning; the positive impact of mobile technology on Learning.

**Keywords:** Information Resources, Mobile Apps, Mobile Devices, E-Learning, Portable Resources for Learning.

### Introduction :

Modern era is era of technology. With the advent of technology and computing devices such as computers, laptops, mobile phone, PDA, iPhone etc. new trends of learning has emerged, where Mobile phones are the most commonly used electronic device due to its anywhere anytime feature. The increasing availability of high performance, low priced, portable digital devices has created a tremendous opportunity for learning. The time to retrieve information has reduced with the advancement in technology. Library services become automated and information services become electronic.

With the application of Information Technology the trends in the Learning are also shifting towards modernization. The present mode lays emphasis on digital information resources, web and internet resources for providing the services. The advent of internet, mobiles provide ability to people to access information anywhere anytime. The resources, methods and practices used for gathering information are changing rapidly and the value added services are emerging as key elements in the new learning environment. Paper focuses upon various e-learning, resources, mobile apps for information and library Services.

### Information Resources

Modern academic system is changing dramatically by adopting new means of technology in all activities of print to e-environment like online accessibility for 24/7, availability of numerous e-databases, e-journals and wide range of information resources and services for users. The information users are availing these facilities to full fill their information needs. Technologies that provide better qualitative services to their users are discussed below.




- **Web OPAC:** An online public access catalog is an online database of materials held by a library or group of libraries<sup>[1]</sup>.
- **E-Publications:** Electronic-publishing includes creation, distribution and shearing of digital content through a variety of electronic media.
- **Social Networking:** Online social networking sites allow users – through personal computers or mobile phones – to share ideas, activities, events, and interests within their individual social networks.
- **Web Applications:** Today libraries are adopting web 2.0, web 3.0 technologies which provide an online collaboration, participation, sharing of information and communication services.
- **Blogs:** A blog is a discussion or informational site published on the World Wide Web. Like website, in a blog users can enter their thoughts, ideas, suggestions, and comments in easy and economic way.
- **Networking of Libraries:** A library network is broadly described as a group of libraries coming together with some agreement of understanding to help each other with a view to satisfying the information needs of their users<sup>[2]</sup>.
- **Online Databases:** An online database is a database accessible from a network, including from the Internet. User do not have to download and install programs on his computer, he need only a browser and an internet connection.
- **Encyclopaedias:** An encyclopaedia is a type of reference work – a compendium holding a summary of information from either all branches of knowledge or a particular branch of knowledge.
- **Subject Dictionaries:** Many Online Specialized dictionaries arranged by subject or genre are easily accessible today. Examples are Computer Dictionary Online, Law Dictionary, Medical Dictionary, the Dictionary of Literary Biography, The Grove Dictionary of Art Online etc.

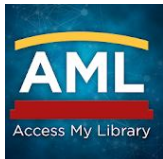


The Information Communication technologies are playing an exemplary role in the life of human being in day to day activities. The information users are using these electronic resources to full fill their information needs<sup>[3]</sup>.




### Mobile Apps for Information and Library Services:




In general Mobile App is shorthand for application, or software that typically runs on a mobile device. A Smartphone is a example of mobile phone that offers multiple

applications to user and a tablet is essentially a lightweight mobile computer with touch screen. By 2019, global mobile usage is more than 4.5 billion, which is around 63 percent of the world population [4]. Mobile internet usage takes over desktop internet usage; the reason for ever increasing demand for mobile phone is its 'anywhere, anytime' feature. Apple iOS and Google Android are two examples of popular smartphone/tablet platforms. There seems to be an app for everything these days. Table 1 provide an review of different mobile apps available for E- Learning.

Sr. No.	Icon/App	Description	Size
1.	 LibAnywhere	This app allows patrons to access library information such as catalogs, hours, branches, and events, and to contact reference librarians. It is available for mobile devices that run on the Apple iOS and devices that run on the Android platform. There is also a version compatible with any device that can access the internet [5]. The app itself is available for download free of charge.	7.3M
2.	 Evernote	EverNote is Notes Organizer & Daily Planner application [6]. It allows users to save notes and sync them across multiple mobile devices and personal computers. It also allows users to collaborate with others by sharing their notes. The app is available free for both Android and Apple iOS devices.	Varies with device
3.	 LinkedInLearning	User can grow skills with LinkedIn Learning by exploring over 16,000 expert-led courses, available both for free and with a subscription. User can get the skills needed to succeed by watching bite-sized video courses anytime, anywhere. User can take marketing classes, get management	32M

		training, learn graphic design, take photography courses, watch web and interactive design tutorials, watch expert-taught courses in leadership, programming, IT, 3D animation, and much more. The LinkedIn Learning app [7] is free to download, with free course. With a subscription, user can access the full library across technology, creative and business topics.	
4.	 <p><b>Access My Library®</b></p>	AccessMyLibrary [8] is a free mobile app, available to both Android and Apple iOS users, that works in conjunction with a college or university library's Gale databases. Students and faculty log in with their university email addresses to access the online resources available to them from Gale. This allows students to find full-text articles from electronic journals and other scholarly publications and read them on their mobile devices.	2.5M
5.	 <p><b>ArticleSearch</b></p>	ArticleSearch [9] is a free mobile app designed for Apple iOS devices. It allows users to search for scholarly articles and other academic publications. Users can perform basic or advanced searches, read abstracts, and even get the full text of articles. They have the option of saving articles or sharing them with others via email or text message.	7.4 MB
6.	 <p><b>Free Books</b></p>	Free Books app provide access to Novels, Fiction Books and & Audiobooks. It is a place to discover the best FREE good reads with fresh,	99.4 MB

		modern app interface and design. Here one can read unlimited ebooks in ebook reader. App has a huge collection of classic literature. One can also find audiobooks within this app to enjoy the classic literature audibly.	
7.	 <b>Academia.edu</b>	Academia. edu has over 23 million academic papers to explore from by millions of researchers around the world. one can download the app to access Academia. edu account anywhere anytime <sup>[10]</sup> . One can access the world's largest open access library in pocket with the Academia mobile app.	82M
8.	 <b>Coursera</b>	User can learn anywhere with Coursera [11]. It provide access to more than 2,000 courses and specializations developed by 140+ of the best colleges and universities in the world, it also provide advance career courses by mastering subjects from Python programming and data science to photography and music.	Varies with device
9.	 <b>Dropbox</b>	Dropbox [12] allow user to store, sync, and share files online and across computers. One can access Dropbox, download files for offline viewing, and sync photos and videos to Dropbox from mobile device. Dropbox works with iPhone, iPad, Android, and BlackBerry.	38M

10.	 <p><b>World History Maps</b></p>	World History Map is a new and unique way of looking at history. Instead of an historical atlas which has maps showing the world (or a region) at a few significant years, app offer a different approach. Interactive historical maps show the entire world for every single year in recorded history. works with iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad.	115.4 MB
11	 <p><b>Udemy</b></p>	Udemy [13] provides online video courses and classes. It is an online learning platform featuring 130,000+ video courses taught by expert instructors. User can take courses in anything from programming languages like Python, and Java to personal development classes like design, drawing, writing and yoga.	35M
12	 <p><b>edX:online Courses by Harvard</b></p>	Founded by Harvard university and MIT, edX [14] is home to more than 20 million learners, the majority of top-ranked universities in the world, and industry-leading companies, offering 2000+ online courses. online courses in edX are taught by experts from the world's top universities and institutions including MIT, IIT - Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, IIMB - Indian Institute of Management Bangalore, UC Berkeley, Microsoft, Columbia, UC Berkeley, Wharton, Oxford, and more.	17 M

**Table 1:** Mobile Applications for E-Learning

## Conclusion

The fast-paced technological developments have changed the way the users' access and retrieve information. Information is an important resource, valuable input and power for societal development. It is power as it is the basis of all planning, indeed of all activities. The portable device mobile and internet have made it possible for users to locate what they need anywhere anytime. The advancement of information resources has increased the teacher's role as a guide to information in addition to traditional role of sharing knowledge. Paper emphasise on the role communication technologies and tools to satisfy the needs and expectations of mobile users.

## REFERENCES

- 1) Online public access catalog– Wikipedia, the free encyclopaedia [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Online\\_public\\_access\\_catalog](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Online_public_access_catalog)
- 2) Debal C Kar, Parha Bhattacharya and Subrata De. Library. "Networking in India for Resources Sharing: Present Status and Prospects" [http://www.worlib.org/vol09no1/kar\\_v09n1.shtml](http://www.worlib.org/vol09no1/kar_v09n1.shtml)
- 3) Salek Chand. "Communication Strategy for User Satisfaction in Digital Era" [units.sla.org/chapter/cas/Salek%20Chand.docx](http://units.sla.org/chapter/cas/Salek%20Chand.docx)
- 4) The statistics Portal (<https://www.statista.com/statistics/274774/forecast-of-mobile-phone-users-worldwide/> ) accessed on 10-06-2020.
- 5) [https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.phonegap.library.anywhere&hl=en\\_IN](https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.phonegap.library.anywhere&hl=en_IN)
- 6) [https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.evernote&hl=en\\_IN](https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.evernote&hl=en_IN)
- 7) [https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.linkedin.android.learning&hl=en\\_IN](https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.linkedin.android.learning&hl=en_IN)
- 8) [www.gale.cengage.com/apps/aml/College\\_Library/](http://www.gale.cengage.com/apps/aml/College_Library/)
- 9) <https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/articlesearch/id401914624?mt=8>
- 10) [https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.academia.academia&hl=en\\_IN](https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.academia.academia&hl=en_IN)
- 11) [https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=org.coursera.android&hl=en\\_IN](https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=org.coursera.android&hl=en_IN)
- 12) [https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.dropbox.android&hl=en\\_IN](https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.dropbox.android&hl=en_IN)
- 13) [https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.udemy.android&hl=en\\_IN](https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.udemy.android&hl=en_IN)
- 14) [https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=org.edx.mobile&hl=en\\_IN](https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=org.edx.mobile&hl=en_IN)
- 15) Manish Kumar." Academic Libraries in Electronic Environment: Paradigm Shift" Department of Library and Information Science, University of Delhi, India.



## Effects Of Covid-19 Lockdown On Unorganized Business

Adv. Dr. Shivangi K. Zarkar

LL.M (Business Law) Student in

Thakur Ramnarayan College of Law, Dahisar

Affiliated to Mumbai University

---

### Abstract:

COVID-19 hovers over the whole planet as an imminent threat to mankind. It is a global health emergency and pandemic, as declared by WHO. More than 97, 20,397 confirmed cases all over the world, and 4, 90,922 people died because of this deadly virus. Experts suggested complete lockdown is the only solution to control the explosion of this pandemic. Subsequently, on 24th March 2020, the Government of India declared Lockdown 1.0 for 21 days as preventive measures. And this lockdown still continues up to June, Lockdown 4.0. During this complete lockdown, our Indian GDP has come on 5.4% approximately 6.9%. In these consequences, the Indian Economy's 20-30% unorganized business sector affected due to lack of business, money, or rolling liquidity. This paper we described the effects of COVID-19 on Indian unorganized business sector, announce the policy and government packages for unorganized businesses, and put forward the set of policy recommendation for specific sectors.

**Keywords:**Unorganized Business, MSME, COVID-19 effects

### Chapter 1: Introduction

#### 1.1 Background of Research:

During or post Pandemic likes COVID -19, core of Indian economy, the unorganized business sector suffered from hunger, no income and no safety. Government started collecting data of this informal business class for development. This research paper put light on the challenges for unorganized businesses during COVID-19.

#### 1.2 Research Objective and Scope:

The object and scope of this legal research paper is to determine the challenges and analyzes for unorganized businesses during pandemic and post-pandemic.

#### 1.3 Research Problem:

Unorganized businesses set limitation to GDP. They gave adverse impact on economy. To what extent unorganized businesses suffer from challenges during a pandemic and where those have limitations are researched in this research paper.

#### 1.4 Hypothesis:

Project paper proceeds with the hypothesis that unorganized businesses have challenging time. During pandemic or post-pandemic period are setting limitations on all sectors of businesses and government is trying to launch schemes for them.

### 1.7 Research Methodology:

In this research paper author used descriptive and analytical types of research. The research paper author used the doctrinal research method in this project paper. Research paper authors have gone through books related to business, economics, and business law. Research paper author is also gone through different journals, articles, which are available on the web sources.

### 1.6 Limitation:

Project paper does not cover all aspects of unorganized business and challenges. Although for understand the basics of the Indian unorganized business system, I dealt fundamentals of informal businesses and types of those.

## Chapter 2: Illustration Of Unorganized Business Sectors And Its Significance

### 2.1 Introduction:

India is one of the most crowded countries with a huge population, which diversified in religion, castes, foods, customs, traditions, and religions. Huge population creates demands and workforce, but India has a golden history of traditional skills like jewelry making, wood carving, bookbinding, weaving, stone carving, cloth dying, which converted into the profession, generation by generation. The Indian economy is portrayed by the existence of a vast majority of unorganized labor employment. The economic survey 2018-2019 said that almost 93% of the total workforce in India is informal; which gave a deep impact on Indian GDP. This Informal or unorganized business sector is neither under any taxation nor under a proper legal system. The Indian government has the biggest challenge to reform this sector during a pandemic.

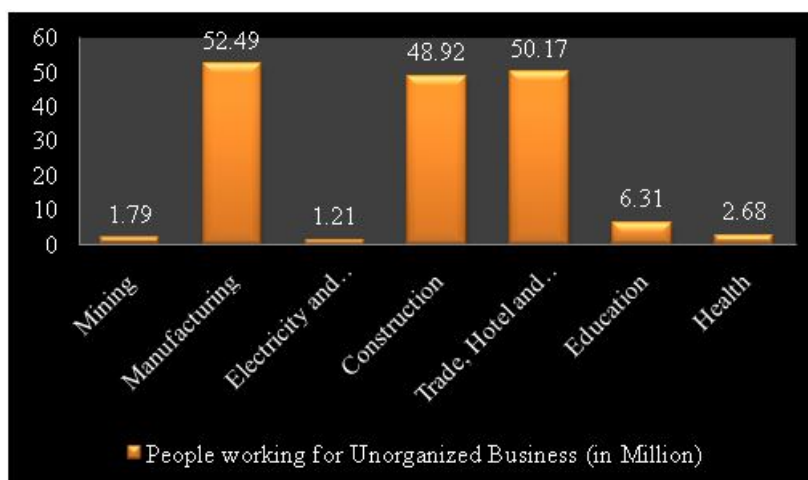
### 2.2 Types of Unorganized Businesses in India<sup>1</sup>:

The Govt. of India categorized unorganized businesses and labor force under groups depending on their occupation and nature of employment. The survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), had analyzed the total employment of India was approx. 46.5 crores, where 2.8 crores organized and 43.7 crores workers in the unorganized sector.

Unorganized Businesses are categories under following:

Categories	Unorganized Businesses
Under terms of occupation	Fishermen, Small and Marginal farmers, Beedi rolling, Leather Worker, Weaver, Artisans, Salt worker, Building and Construction Worker, Labeling and packaging, Saw Mills worker, Bricks Kilns worker,
Nature of employment	Bonded Labours, Migrant Labours, Contract Labours

Specially distressed category	Toddy Trappers, Scavengers, Carriers of Head Load, Driver, Loader
Service category	Barbers, fruit and Vegetable merchants, Hawkers, News Paper Venders, Window Shopkeepers, Domestic Workers, Midwives



- **Unorganized sector workforce in India:**

### 2.3 Significance of unorganized Businesses:

#### a. Role of Unorganized Businesses<sup>2</sup>:

Indian people mostly earn a livelihood by working for an income. They work under one employer or many, self-employed, contract workers, or home-based workers in every sector in the economy. The unorganized business sectors are the economic activities that are neither taxed nor monitored by the government, and not included in government's Gross National Profits (GNP) but those give income sources as well as services to millions of people. Unorganized Businesses have basic features that create workforce to Indian and fulfill our demands.

#### b. Scope of Unorganized Businesses in India<sup>3</sup>

Indian people have skillset from their ancestral generation which converted into income sources and unique product creation. The unorganized labor is overwhelming in terms of its number range and therefore they are omnipresent throughout India. The workplace is scattered and fragmented so the density of the workforce is thick. There is no formal employer-employee relationship so this business sector leads with self-employment. In rural areas, this sector is stratified on caste and community

considerations. In urban areas, while such considerations are much less, it cannot be said that it is altogether absent as the bulk of the unorganized workers in urban areas basically migrant workers from rural areas.

**c. Opportunities for Unorganized Business<sup>4</sup>:**

90% Labor force comes under Unorganized Business in informal ways. It has its own opportunities which make this sector on the golden gate.

- Small level of organization; small in scale usually employing fewer than ten workers and often from the immediate family so all people help each other.
- Heterogeneity in activities so a lot of scope for learning a new skill.
- Easier entry and exit than in the formal sector no specific contract between them.
- Usually zero to minimal capital investment; little or no division between labor and capital.
- Mostly labor intensive work, requiring low-level skills; there is usually no formal training as workers learn on the job or self-employment.
- Labor relations based on casual employment or social relationships as opposed to formal contracts; employer and employee relationship is often unwritten and informal with little or no rights.

**Chapter 3: Ground Realities: Limitation And Barriers**

**3.1 Current scenario of Govt. schemes for unorganized business Sector<sup>5</sup>:**

The Unorganized Business Sector will be a prime indicator of development. More than 90% business sector which comes under informal business structure needs to transform into the formal and structural business sector like other organized business sectors. The government has taken several measures for the expansion of this business sector. Now the government started taking national data from this unorganized business sector. The government has brought no. of schemes to develop this sector. The schemes are the following:

- ⇒ Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana
- ⇒ Aam Adami Bima Yojana
- ⇒ Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana
- ⇒ Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bounded Labourer-2016
- ⇒ GATIDHARA Scheme for Self-employment
- ⇒ Grants to NGO's for welfare of child and women labour
- ⇒ NPS Swavalamban
- ⇒ Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Shramev Jayate Karykram
- ⇒ Pradhan MantriShram Yogi Maan-dhan
- ⇒ Rashriy Swasthya Bima Yojana
- ⇒ Revised Integrated Housing Scheme for workers

### 3.2 COVID-19 Lockdown Effect on Unorganized Business Sector:<sup>6</sup>

The government declared Lockdown 1.0 and it extended to Lockdown 4.0. The Unorganized businesses sector fully stopped due to strict lockdown in metro cities like Mumbai, Delhi, etc. to rural areas. Daily wage labor, or other informal business workers, which work on a daily bases or whose income is dependent on other organized business sectors or working class have been stopped in lockdown. They are facing poverty and hunger because of zero percentage work. They have no income sources so many of them have migrated to safe places like their home. All cities stuck with no jobs and no shelter for them. Market places are closed so hawkers, window shopkeepers, or daily wage workers are running short with hand to mouth conditions. All most all business sectors as well as government offices closed so no ways to create workforce or income sources. Many corporations, MNC gave facilities to their employees to work from home so income generation has been stopped due to complete lockdown. The halted businesses with no guaranty are waiting for the revival of those business sectors. All Unorganized industries work on cash rolling but lockdown blocked all cash flow of the market and organized businesses are running on cashless mode. These cashless businesses paralyzed all other informal businesses. Some sectors, which have affected by COVID-19 Lockdown are-

- **Fishing Sector:**

From March to the first week of June, in this period fishing businesses have a market but now COVID-19 locked all fisherman hands with the lockdown. So Fishermen, as well as other businesses related to Fishing, have stopped completely. One lakh tone fish went to waste due to lack of ice to store, lack of loader and transport facilities. Now June onward, Monsoon season will grab business and income of the fishing sector.

- **Manufacturing Sector:**

Most of the workforce of the unorganized sector comes under the Manufacturing Sector as bonded labors, daily based labors or workers. In a lockdown, only 10% of manufacturing plants are working so manufacturing business workforce declined by 70-80 from March to June. MSME sectors which are sources of employment or labor for unorganized businesses have been stopped completely in March.

- **Hawkers and Window Shopkeeper:**

Metro cities or any Prime location of villages, which were crowded by road hawkers, Window shopkeepers, vegetable or fruit merchants have suffered from hunger and lack of income sources. In some cities, merchants or hawkers can be allowed to sell their products or life essential things in restricted time like morning 9 AM to 12 Noon.

- **Skill Labors:**

Skill labors like jewelry maker, cloth weavers, potters, carpenters have no income or work in lockdown. Continuous lockdown affected their own GDP, which brought inflammation so people in India got conscious about expenses or spending money. This inflammation brought unemployment and income shortage in India. Skill workers, whose

work depended on market trends or fashion, are jobless, homeless and income less due to COVID-19 Lockdown.

Overall unorganized businesses have the worst situation so some of them are stopped or finished due to lockdown.

#### **Chapter 4: Conclusion And Suggestion**

COVID-19 pandemic gulped Indian market of informal and unorganized businesses in lockdown. During the pandemic, every citizen must give priority to their life and has to follow the instructions of the Government. One of the biggest migration happened in India during COVID-19 Lockdown after partition. This migration affected all unorganized business sector. Many businesses or work shuttered down temporary or permanent manner. After studying all challenges and analyzes unorganized business sectors needed certain things which should be fulfilled by Government or other organized business sectors.

##### **⇒ Government Schemes for Unorganized business sector during COVID-19 Pandemic:**

The government started collecting data on the informal business sector and class. The government has to declare special packages or schemes for the unorganized sector to survive in the pandemic.

##### **⇒ Health and safety Measures:**

Almost 60% of COVID-19 patients are from slum area or lower-middle-class areas, where that population is situated. So the government should take care of their health and safety.

##### **⇒ Unorganized to Organized business structure:**

It is the most challenging stage to transform an unorganized business structure into an organized business structure as soon as possible. The government has the power to transform unorganized to organized businesses with proper legal frames.

##### **⇒ Food, grocery and other life essential things provision:**

The government or corporation should provide a helping hand to this sector for upliftment and provision of necessary products or services.

##### **Outsource small projects**

Many skilled workers are waiting for projects, work, or employment, so private companies should take the prime steps to provide work from home or any labor work to the unorganized business sector to survive in this condition.

#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- **Primary Sources:**

<https://niti.gov.in/>

<https://www.cii.in/>

- **E-Books / E-Articles:**

[http://dcmsme.gov.in/Gowth\\_Pole\\_Programme.pdf](http://dcmsme.gov.in/Gowth_Pole_Programme.pdf)

● **Web Sources:**

- <https://sabrangindia.in/article/covid-19-lockdown-impact-indias-unorganised-sector-faces-uncertain-future>
- <https://government.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/opinion-impact-of-covid-19-on-the-indian-economy/75021731>
- <https://www.deccanherald.com/national/pandemic-podcast-india-lockdown-crushes-unorganised-sector-825177.html>
- <https://www.geographyandyou.com/the-unorganised-workforce-of-india/>
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unorganised\\_sector\\_\(India\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unorganised_sector_(India))
- <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/opinion/columns/unorganised-growth/article29385181.ece>
- <https://www.inventiva.co.in/stories/riyarana/india-lockdown-most-affected-is-unorganized-sector-it-is-93-of-the-total-workforce-41-crore-people-lack-economic-security/>
- <https://www.geographyandyou.com/the-unorganised-workforce-of-india/>

**REFERENCES**

- 1) <https://vikaspedia.in/social-welfare/unorganised-sector-1/unorganized-sector-informal-sector>
- 2) <https://www.fibre2fashion.com/industry-article/4121/role-of-unorganised-sector-in-indian-economy>
- 3) <https://www.slideshare.net/AkhileshTripathi26/unorganised-sector-74499236>
- 4) <https://www.fibre2fashion.com/industry-article/4121/role-of-unorganised-sector-in-indian-economy>
- 5) <https://vikaspedia.in/social-welfare/unorganised-sector-1/schemes-unorganised-sector>
- 6) <https://sabrangindia.in/article/covid-19-lockdown-impact-indias-unorganised-sector-faces-uncertain-future>





# मराठी विभाग



## समाज आणि कुटुंबावर : कोविड-१९ चा परिणाम

डॉ. अनुश्री माहुरकर

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक,

श्री नाशिकराव तिरपुडे, शारीरिक शिक्षण महाविद्यालय,

नागपूर.

### गोषवारा:

कोव्हिड-१९ म्हणजे एक छोटासा पण महाभयंकर विषाणू ज्याला कोरोना म्हणतात. हा विषाणू संपूर्ण जगात पसरला व अवघे जग उध्वस्त करून टाकले. भारतात ह्या विषाणूने पाऊल टाकले व अवघा देश संकटात सापडला. त्यातही आपले महाराष्ट्र राज्य कोरोना बाधीतांमध्ये अग्रेसर आहे. क कोव्हिड-१९ ही संसर्गजन्य महामारी असल्यामुळे त्यावर उपाय म्हणून आपल्या देशातील पंतप्रधानांनी लॉकडाऊन घोषित केला व ह्यामुळे कोरोनावर बरच नियंत्रण मिळवता येत आहे. आजच्या ह्या बिकट परिस्थितीत देशातील संपूर्ण समाजावर व कुटुंबावर संकट कोसळल आहे. अशावेळी जर आपण सकारात्मक विचाराने ह्या महामारीला लढा दिला तर ह्यावर आपण मात करू शकतो. व ह्याचे अवचित्य साधून समाजातील आरोग्य विभाग, पोलीस खाते, सामाजिक संस्था व नागरिक ह्यांनी मिळून अशा आपत्तीच्या काळात सर्वतोपरीने मदत करत आहे. त्याप्रमाणे ह्या धावपळीच्या युगात कुटुंबातील सर्व सदस्य एकत्र आले व एकमेकांना धीर देत आहेत, सांभाळत आहे. ह्यावरून सकारात्मक विचार व एकोप्यामुळे आपल्या देशावर, समाजावर व कुटुंबावर कोरोना सारखे कोणतेही संकट किंवा परिस्थिती आली तरी आपण त्याचा सामना आनंदाने व हिंमतीने करू शकतो.

### प्रस्तावना:

आज संपूर्ण जगात एकच चर्चा आहे आणि ती म्हणजे कोरोना आणि लॉकडाऊन. संपूर्ण प्रसार माध्यमातून येणाऱ्या बातम्या ह्या फक्त कोरोनावरच आधारित आहे. चीन देशातील वुहान ह्या शहरातून आलेला ह्या छोटयाशा विषाणूने संपूर्ण जगात हाहाकार माजवला भारत देशात केरळ राज्याच्या माध्यमातून पाऊल टाकून संपूर्ण देशाला आपल्या विळख्यात ओढले त्यातही कोरोनाग्रस्तांच्या संख्येत महाराष्ट्र राज्य अग्रेसर आहे. संपूर्ण देशात गंभीर परिस्थिती झाली आहे. हा विषाणू २०१९ ह्या वर्षात ओढल्यामुळे डब्लू एच ओ ह्या संघटनेने त्याला कोव्हिड -१९ हे नाव दिले आहे. ह्या कोव्हिड -१९ चा ह्या महामारीचा परिणाम संपूर्ण देश देशातील समाज व समाजातील कुटुंबांवर पडला व कोरोनाच्या जाळ्यात बरेच लोक येऊ लागले कारण कोरोना हा संसर्गजन्य असल्यामुळे ह्याचा संसर्ग टाळण्यासाठी आपल्या देशातील पंतप्रधानांनी 'लॉकडाऊन' ची घोषणा केली. फक्त आवश्यक कामासाठी व जीवनावश्यक वस्तूंच्या खरेदीसाठी घराबाहेर पडणे, अन्यथा घरातच राहाणे. ह्यामुळे संपूर्ण श्रमीकवर्ग, रोजंदार व किरकोळ व्यापारी त्यासोबत गरीब, मध्यम व श्रीमंत सर्व स्तरातील लोकांवर ह्याचा परिणाम झाला व सर्वांचे जगणे कठिण झाले. सुरवातीचे काही दिवस ठीक गेले समाजातही काही सामाजिक संस्था, आरोग्य संस्था ह्या सर्व गरजूंच्या मदतीसाठी धावून आल्या, आता पण त्या कार्य करत आहे पण तो जोश थोडा कमी होत चालला आहे. तरी पण आपल्या देशातील पंतप्रधान व राज्याचे मुख्यमंत्री

हयांनी संवाद साधून सर्व जनतेच्या मनात सकारात्मक विचार पेरून हया संकटाशी लढण्याचे जे सामर्थ्य दिले त्याचा प्रभाव संपूर्ण समाज व कुटुंबावर पडला व आज जास्तीत जास्त संख्येने समाज आणि कुटुंब सकारात्मक भावनेने हया महामारीशी लढत आहे व आपल्या देशाच्या, राज्याच्या पाठीशी उभे राहून हया भयंकर संकटात साथ देऊन समाज व देशाच्या फेडत आहे.

त्याचप्रमाणे हया लॉकडाऊनच्या संकटात जास्तीत जास्त कुटुंब आपल्यावर आलेल्या प्रसंगाला सकारात्मक भावनेने सामोरे जाऊन आर्थिक व शारीरिक संकटांना झेलत आहे. प्रत्येक कुटुंबाचा हया संकटातील आपआपला अनुभव, दुःख, आनंद हे वेगवेगळे आहेत पण मी माझ्या कुटुंबावर झालेल्या कोरोना परिणामाबद्दलच्या चांगल्या वाईट परिस्थिती विषयी सांगू इच्छिते. आज जवळपास दोन-अडिच महीने लॉकडाऊन सुरूच आहे त्यामुळे सर्व खूप दिवसानंतर एकत्र घरी आहे. सुरवातीचे दिवस आनंदात व उत्साहात गेले पण नंतर तेच तेच काम व तेच चेहरे पाहून कंटाळा येऊ लागला पण सकारात्मक भावनेने जगायचे त्यामुळे आपल्या माणसांसाठी वेळेअभावी जे करायचे राहून गेलेत ते करण्याची संधी हया कोरोनामुळेच आली. बरच काही नवनविन पदार्थ, तंत्रज्ञान, वेबीनार तसेच आपल्यातील सुप्तगूण जपण्याची संधी हया परिस्थितीत आली. त्यामुळे कोरोना सारख्या महामारीवर जेवढी चीड येत आहे तेवढेच त्याचे आभारही मानावसे वाटते. त्यात गरजूंना मदत करून समाजाप्रती व कुटुंबीयांनाही मदत करून तसेच कुटुंबातील लांब असलेल्या व्यक्तींची, नातेवाईकांची आपुलकीने विचारपूस करणे. वेळ देता येत नसल्यामुळे होणारे गैरसमज दूर होऊन दूर राहून का होईना सर्व जवळ आली त्यामुळे समाजतन्त्र व कुटुंबतन्त्र फेडण्याची संधीही हयाकाळातच मिळाली. एरवी कॉलेजचे लेक्चर्स, कामे ह्यामुळे फक्त पुस्तकी व ग्राऊंडमधील शिकवण्यात इतर शिकणे व शिकविणे जमत नव्हते पण राहिलेला अभ्यासक्रम ऑनलाईन पद्धतीने शिकवण्यासाठी तंत्रज्ञान शिकण्याची संधीही मिळाली. याशिवाय शिक्षण क्षेत्रावरही कोरोनाचा मोठा परिणाम झाला. कारण शाळा, महाविद्यालय हे समाजाचे लघुरूप त्यामुळे कोरोनाची झळ शाळा, महाविद्यालयांना सुद्धा पोहचली. ऐन परीक्षेच्या तोंडावर लॉकडाऊन झाल्यामुळे सर्व शाळा, महाविद्यालयांना सुद्धा द्याव्या लागल्या. त्यात काही परीक्षा रद्द तर काही पुढे ढकलल्या गेल्या. विद्यार्थ्यांना त्याचा आनंद व दुःख हे दोन्हीही झाले कारण परीक्षा रद्द झाल्यामुळे अभ्यासाविना पास होणार त्याचा आनंद व परीक्षा उशीरा होणार व निकालात टक्केवारी घसरणार, व अभ्यासक्रम पूर्ण होणार की नाही याचे दुःख. तरीपण सकारात्मक विचार केल्यामुळे शिक्षक, प्राध्यापक ह्यांना तेच जून शिकवण्यापेक्षा आनलाईन पद्धतीने नविन तंत्रज्ञान पद्धती वापरून नवीन माहिती शिकविण्यास मिळाली. त्यामुळे शाळा, महाविद्यालयाने हया संधीचा फायदा घेऊन काही उपक्रमही हया महामारीच्या काळात राबविले. त्यामुळे कोरोना एक भयंकर महामारी आहे व त्याचा परिणामही खूप वाईट आहे. पण सकारात्मक विचाराने त्यावर मात करण्याचे सामर्थ्य व धाडस प्राप्त झाले. म्हणून कोव्हिड-१९ ही गंभीर समस्या आहे पण त्यातून बरेच शिकण्यासारखे अनुभव आलेत.

#### कोव्हिड-१९ च्या काळातील सामाजिक उपक्रम:

कोरोना हया महामारीच्या काळात आपल्या समाजतील बऱ्याच देवदुतांनी पुढील उपक्रम राबवून देशाला व राज्याला मदत करीत आहे.

- १) ज्या दिवसापासून लॉकडाऊन सुरू झाले. त्यानंतर जो श्रमीक वर्ग होता त्यांच्या हातातील कामे सूटले अशांना अन्नाचे व धान्याचे वाटप केले.

- २) काही दिवसांनी श्रमीकवर्ग आपआपल्या गावाकडे जाण्यासाठी निघाले अशावेळी त्यांना सर्वतोपरी मदत करण्यासाठी अनेक स्वयंसेवी संस्था समोर येऊन त्यांना आवश्यक ती मदत करीत आहे.
- ३) गरीब वस्तीतील भागात जसे मुंबईतील धारावी सारख्या दाट वस्तीतील जनतेला जीवनावश्यक वस्तूंचा वाटप करणे. तसेच त्यांना संसर्ग होऊ नये, याकरीता स्वच्छतेबद्दल माहिती देऊन त्यांना सॅनिटायझर, मास्कचे वाटप करून ते कसे वापरावे ह्या बद्दल प्रत्येकाला सांगणे.
- ४) परराज्यातील श्रमीक वर्ग हा पैशाअभावी व वाहना अभावी पायीच गावाकडे जाण्यासाठी निघाला त्यांच्या तुटलेल्या चपला व बुटांना पाहून काही समाजदुतांनी त्या सर्वांसाठी चपला व बुटांची व्यवस्था केली.
- ५) कितीतरी सेलीब्रिटिज, उद्योजक व मध्यमवर्गीयांनी सुध्दा आपआपल्यापरीने जमेल तेवढी मदत करून रक्कम पंतप्रधान व मुख्यमंत्री फंडात जमा करून समाजसेवा करून ह्या संकटात खारीचा वाटा उचलत आहे.

अशा प्रकारे सर्व समाज बांधवांनी आपआपल्या परीने उपक्रम राबवून सामाजिक बांधीलकी निभावली.

#### कोव्हिड-१९ च्या काळातील सामाजिक फायदे:

ज्याप्रमाणे समाज बांधवांनी कोव्हिड- १९ च्या काळात गरजू लोकांना मदत करण्याचा उपक्रम राबविला त्यातील फायदे पुढील प्रमाणे-

- १) आजच्या धावपळीच्या काळात कुणाजवळ वेळ नसतो, अशावेळी या भयंकर संकटाच्या प्रसंगात प्रत्येक जण सेवा करायला समोर आला व त्यांच्यातील माणूसकी जागी झाली.
- २) जाती बंधने, उच्च-निच याचे भेद न पाळता प्रत्येक संस्थांनी एकोप्याने येऊन एकात्मतेची भावना पाळली.
- ३) आपल्या देशावर येणारे संकट प्रत्येक नागरिक एकोप्याने येऊन सोडवतील, अशी हमी सरकारला मिळाली.
- ४) आपल्या भारतातच हे सामाजिक एकोप्याचे दृष्य पहायला मिळते ह्यावरून 'मेरा भारत महान' हे मात्र खरे.
- ५) यापुढे भारतावर कोणतेही संकट आले तर प्रत्येक नागरिक एकत्र येऊन मदत करतील.

#### सामाजिक उपक्रमातील तोटे:

कोव्हिड -१९ च्या काळातील सामाजिक फायद्यासोबत काही तोटे ही आहेत पण त्याचे प्रमाण कमी आहेत. ते पुढील प्रमाणे-

- १) कोव्हिड-१९ च्या महामारीत जो तो आप-आपल्यापरीने मदत करण्याचा प्रयत्न करत आहे. त्यात इतरांपेक्षा मी काही वेगळे व मोठे करू शकतो, म्हणजे दुसऱ्याला कमी लेखने ह्या भावनेने स्वार्थ व अहंकार निर्माण होऊन मदत करण्यापेक्षा मी काही केले हे दाखवण्यात प्रत्येक जण आपल्याला सिध्द करीत आहे.
- २) लॉकडाऊनच्या काळात सर्व श्रमीक व गरजू लोक वाटप होत असलेल्या वस्तूसाठी जास्तीत जास्त मलाच मिळावे; ह्यासाठी आपापसात भांडणे, वाद करून सोशल अंतर न ठेवता तुटून पडतात. ही काळजीची बाब आहे.

### कोव्हिड-१९ च्या काळातील कौटुंबिक उपक्रम:

- १) घरातील सर्व सदस्य खूप दिवसांनी एकत्र आले, तेव्हा सर्वांच्या आवडीचे पदार्थ रोज बनविल्या गेले.
- २) विस्मरणात गेलेले खेळ, छंद जोपासण्यासाठी प्रत्येक दिवशी एक खेळ, गाणे ह्यासारखे रोज काही ना काही उपक्रम होत आहे.
- ३) घरातच राहून आपला छंद जोपासण्यासाठी कचऱ्यातून कला किंवा उपलब्ध सामानातून वस्तू बनविणे ह्या सारख्या गोष्टी घडू लागल्या.
- ४) ऑनलाईन क्लासेस, वेबीनार, पित्वज कॉन्टेस्ट ह्या सारखे आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान शिकण्यासाठी इंटरनेट व संगणकाचा वापर करून नवनविन तंत्र शिकणे.
- ५) घरातील वृद्ध व्यक्तींना नेहमी एकटेच रहावे लागते. त्यांना आपल्या माणसात राहण्याचा, वेळ घालवण्याचा व त्यांच्याशी गप्पा मारण्याचा आनंद घेता आला.

### कोव्हिड-१९ च्या काळातील कौटुंबिक उपक्रमातील फायदे:

जसे उपक्रम राबविल्या गेले त्याप्रमाणे त्याचे काही फायदेही आहेत ते पुढील प्रमाणे-

- १) ह्या धावपळीच्या काळात कुटुंबातील सर्व सदस्य एकत्र आले. त्यावेळी एकमेकांना समजून घेणे, मदत करणे ही भावना प्रत्येकात रुजली.
- २) आपल्या सुप्त गुणांना वाव देण्यासाठी काही करणे, हे या काळात होत आहे.
- ३) सर्वांना एकत्र काम करून एकमेकांचे सुखदुःख जवळून पहायला मिळाले.
- ४) कोव्हिड-१९ च्या संकटामुळे कुटुंबात येणाऱ्या प्रत्येक चांगल्या वाईट प्रसंगाला समोर जाण्याचे सामर्थ प्राप्त झाले.

### कौटुंबिक उपक्रमातील तोटे:

ज्याप्रमाणे कोव्हिड-१९ च्या काळातील कुटुंबाला फायदे झाले त्याच प्रमाणे काहीसे तोटेही आहेत ते पुढील प्रमाणे -

- १) रोज रोज खूप दिवस एकमेकांसोबत राहिल्यामुळे सर्वांना कंटाळा येऊ लागला प्रत्येकाला वाटत की मीच खूप काम करतो. त्यामुळे एकमेकांवर चिडचिड होऊन वाद वाढायला लागले आहेत.
- २) वृद्धांनाही ह्या कामाच्या व्यापात आमचे कोणी ऐकत नाही, आमची कोणी काळजी करतच नाही, असे वाटायला लागले. त्यामुळे ते सतत त्रागा करू लागले.
- ३) एकमेकांवर आरोप-प्रत्यारोप होत असल्यामुळे माझेच खरे, मीच हुशार ह्यासारखे वाद होऊ लागले.

### कोव्हिड-१९ च्या काळातील शालेय व महाविद्यालयीन उपक्रम:

शाळा व महाविद्यालय हे समाजाचे लघुरूप आहे. त्यामुळे ह्या काळातही त्यांनी पुढील उपक्रम राबविले.

- १) ऐन परीक्षेच्या वेळी लॉकडाऊन सुरू झाले व शाळा, महाविद्यालयांना सुट्ट्या द्याव्या लागल्या त्यामुळे त्याबाबतची संपूर्ण माहिती विद्यार्थ्यांपर्यंत पोहचविणे.

- २) अपूर्ण राहिलेला अभ्यासक्रम ऑनलाईन पध्दतीने पूर्ण करणे व आपल्या विषयाचे ऑनलाईन धडे विद्यार्थ्यांना देण्यासाठी तंत्रज्ञानाची माहिती देणे.
  - ३) शाळा व महाविद्यालयात बाहेर गावावरून विद्यार्थी शिकायला येतात. शिवाय शारीरिक महाविद्यालयात परराज्याचे विद्यार्थी जास्त प्रमाणात शिकण्यासाठी येतात. ह्या लॉकडाऊनच्या काळात त्या विद्यार्थ्यांना आपआपल्या गावाला सुखरूप पोहचविण्याची व्यवस्था करणे.
  - ४) ज्या विद्यार्थ्यांना आपल्या गावाला जाता आल नाही, अशा विद्यार्थ्यांना जीवनावश्यक वस्तूंचे वाटप करणे व त्यांच्या शिक्षण व राहण्याची सोय करणे.
  - ५) सामाजिक प्रकल्पात सहभागी होऊन, कोरोनाग्रस्तांना मदत करणे.
- अशाप्रकारचे उपक्रम लॉकडाऊनच्या काळात राबविल्या गेले.

#### शालेय व महाविद्यालयीन उपक्रमांचे फायदे-

शालेय व महाविद्यालयीन उपक्रम राबविल्या नंतर पुढील फायदे झाले.

- १) विद्यार्थ्यांचे शैक्षणिक नुकसान न होता त्यांचे शैक्षणिक सत्र ही पूर्ण झाले.
- २) ऑनलाईनद्वारे अध्ययन-अध्यापन पध्दती होत असल्यामुळे शिक्षक व विद्यार्थी दोघांनाही नवीन पध्दतीचे शिकण्यास व शिकविण्यास मिळाली.
- ३) शाळेतील विद्यार्थ्यांना ह्या नवीन शिक्षणाने कुतूहल वजा आनंद होत आहे.
- ४) बाहेरगावच्या व ज्यांना आपल्या गावाला जाता न आलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांना मदत करून शाळा व महाविद्यालयातील मुख्याध्यापक, प्राचार्य व शिक्षकांनी विद्यार्थांप्रती पालकांची भूमिका निभावित आहेत.
- ५) सामाजिक प्रकल्प राबवून सामाजिक ऋण फेडता येत आहे.

#### शालेय व महाविद्यालयीन उपक्रमातील तोटे:

- १) परीक्षा रद्द करून व पुढे ढकलून विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये संभ्रम व काळजीचे वातावरण निर्माण झाले.
  - २) ऑनलाईन पध्दतीच्या अध्ययन-अध्यापन पध्दती नवीन असल्याने तंत्रज्ञान अवगत करणे विद्यार्थी व शिक्षक दोघांनाही त्रासदायक आहे.
  - ३) बाहेरगावच्या विद्यार्थ्यांचे बरेच हाल व नुकसान झाले.
  - ४) इच्छा नसतांनाही बऱ्याच शिक्षकांना सामाजिक प्रकल्पात सहभागी व्हावे लागले.
- अशा प्रकारे फायदे व तोटे आहेत. अशा पध्दतीने ह्या गंभीर संकटातही

#### निष्कर्ष:

कोव्हिड-१९ ह्या महामारीचा परिणाम देशातील समाज व समाजातील कुटुंबावर झाला. ह्यातील लॉकडाऊनच्या काळात संपूर्ण देश व त्यातील नागरिक हैराण झाले. अशावेळी त्यांना धीर देणे व जीवनावश्यक वस्तूंची, अन्न धान्याची मदत करून गरजू व श्रमाकांना अशा महासंकटात साथ देऊन समाजबांधवांनी समाजाचे देवदुत बनून व समाजऋण फेडून आपल्या देशाला अशा भयंकर प्रसंगात साथ देऊन उत्तम नागरिक होण्याचे

कर्तव्य निभाविले आहे. याशिवाय कुटुंबातील प्रत्येक सदस्यांनी लॉकडाऊनच्या काळात एकत्र राहून आपल्या सुसगुणांना, केलेला वाव देऊन एकमेकांची मदत करण्याचे कार्य केले. शिवाय शाळा व महाविद्यालय ह्या समाजाचे लघुरूप असणाऱ्या शिक्षणक्षेत्राने सुध्दा ह्यात मोठा हातभार लावला. ह्यावरून एकमेकांना मदत करण्याची भावना पुढे समाजाला किंबहुना देशाला मदत करण्यासाठी कारणीभूत ठरू शकते. ह्यावरून कोव्हिड-१९ च्या ह्या भयंकर प्रसंगातही शांतीने व धीराने सहकार्य करून कुटुंब व समाज कोव्हिड-१९ च्या परिणामाला हसत हसत समोर जाऊन देशासमोर एक आदर्श निर्माण केला. ज्याप्रमाणे युध्दात देशाला वाचविण्यासाठी सैनिक लढा देतात त्याप्रमाणे कोव्हिड-१९ च्या संकटात मदत करून 'अनेकात एकता' ही भावना जोपासून देशावर व कुटुंबावर येणाऱ्या कोणत्याही प्रसंगाला समोर जाण्यासाठी आपल्या देशातील समाज व त्यातील नागरिक नेहमी सज्ज असतील हे यावरून दिसून येते.

#### संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

- १) हडप गोविंद जी., २००६, वृद्धांच्या सामाजिक समस्या आणि जेष्ठाने समुपदेशन, नागपूर.
- २) खडसे भा.की., १९७९, भारतातील सामाजिक समस्या, नागपूर, मंगेश प्रकाशन.
- ३) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था : डॉ. जे.एम.काकडे, एस.जी. पाचपोर, साईनाथ प्रकाशन नागपूर.
- ४) दुबे श्याम चरण १९६० मानव और संस्कृती, राजकमल प्रकाशन नई दिल्ली.
- ५) आधुनिक भारत, श.द. जावडेकर
- ६) गैर हेनरी ई.१९५४ व्यक्तित्व, अनुवादक, उदय पारिख, एलाइड पब्लिशर्स प्रा.ली.:दिल्ली
- ७) डॉ.के.डी. कलसरिया हिंदी साहित्य और जनसंचार.



## कोरोनाचे जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेवर होणारे परिणाम व आव्हाने

डॉ. रुपाली मधुकर बुरडे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक

श्री. धनेश्वरी कला, वाणिज्य आणि विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,  
औरंगाबाद

### सारांश:

खालील संशोधनपर निबंधात कोरोना आजाराने भारतीय तसेच जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेवर होणारे सखोल परिणामांचे विविध मुद्यातून सविस्तर विवेचन केलेले आहे. यात भारतासह संपूर्ण जगाची अर्थव्यवस्था ढासळली, भेदभाव धोरणात वाढ, बेरोजगारीत वाढ, उपासमार, समाजावर होणारा सामाजिक, आर्थिक, मानसिक व शारीरिक परिणाम, प्रदूषणात होणारी घट आणि घरातच बसून काम करणे इ. तसेच अर्थव्यवस्थेसमोर निर्माण झालेल्या विविध आव्हानात्मक घटकांची जसे कोरोनावर निश्चित उपचार शोधून काढणे, संपूर्ण अर्थव्यवस्थेला ते उपलब्ध करून देणे, अर्थव्यवस्था पुन्हा विकासाकडे कशी जाईल, अत्यावश्यक सेवेतील कर्मचाऱ्यांचे स्वास्थ्य इ. घटकांचे सविस्तर विवेचन खालील लेखातून केलेले आहे.

**पारिभाषिक शब्द :** कोरोना, जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्था, बेरोजगारी, स्थलांतर, टाळेबंदी, औद्योगिकरण, जी.डी.पी., सामाजिक अंतर, घरी बसून कामे करणे इ.

### उद्देश:

- १) टाळेबंदीचे पालन झाले किंवा नाही.
- २) भविष्यात व्यापार दृष्टिकोनातून भारतात औद्योगिकरण वाढण्याची शक्यता.
- ३) भारतातील जी. डी. पी. दराचा अभ्यास.
- ४) जागतिक स्तरावर बेकारीचे प्रमाण वाढले.

### संशोधन पद्धती:

#### ऑनलाईन साधने:

या विषयाच्या लेखनासाठी फेसबुक, गुगल, न्यूज प्रसारण वाहिनी, यु-ट्युब यासारख्या नेटवर्क साधनांच्या सहाय्याने माहिती गोळा केल्या गेली. तसेच संबंधित आकडेवारीचा उपयोग केल्या गेला.

#### ऑनलाईन चर्चासत्र:

कोरोना या विषयाशी संबंधित चर्चासत्रात भाग घेऊन, तसेच चर्चासत्राशी संबंधित व्याख्याने ऐकून तज्ञ व्यक्तींचे चर्चासत्रातील कोरोनाविषयीचे मत विचारात घेऊन त्याचा वापर लेखनासाठी केल्या गेला.

### गृहीते:

- १) कोरोनामुळे जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्था डबघाईस आली
- २) कोरोना आजारातून बरा होण्याचा दर हा ५० टक्के आढळून आला.
- ३) कोरोनामुळे लोकांच्या खर्चात वाढ झाली.
- ४) जागतिक स्तरावर बेकारीचे प्रमाण वाढले.

### प्रस्तावना:

कोरोना या विषाणूची निर्मिती सर्वप्रथम चीन प्रांतातल्या वुहान या शहरात झालेली दिसून आली. १७ नोव्हेंबर २०१९ या दिवशी हुबेई या प्रांतातील ५५ वर्षीय इसमाला कोरोनाची बाधा झालेली आढळून आली. इतर देश नवीन वर्षाच्या आगमनाची तयारी करीत असतांना चीन मात्र या महामारीशी झुंज देत असल्याच्या बातम्या समोर येऊ लागल्या होत्या. त्यावेळेस हा कोरोना आपल्या दरवाजापर्यंत येऊन पोहोचेल अशी कल्पना सुद्धा भारतातील लोकांनी केली नव्हती. परंतु हळुहळु कोरोनाने संपूर्ण अर्थव्यवस्थेला आपल्या जाळ्यात ओढायला सुरुवात केली. त्यानंतर मात्र भारतातील केरळ या शहरात कोरोनाची बाधा झालेली पहिली व्यक्ती आढळून आली. परंतु सद्यस्थितीत भारतातील सर्वाधिक कोरोना बाधित रूग्ण हे महाराष्ट्रातील मुंबईत आढळून आले. म्हणूनच महाराष्ट्रराज्य सर्वाधिक कोरोना प्रभावित राज्य म्हणून समोर आले आहे. भारतात एकूण कोरोनाचे रूग्ण हे २,३६,००० असून त्यातील १,१४,००० बरे झाले असून अंदाजित ६६०० लोक मृत्युमुखी पडलेले आढळले.

### विषयाची मांडणी:

कोरोनाचे भारतीय तसेच जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेवर पडणारे परिणाम.

### परिणाम :

- १) भारतासह संपूर्ण देशाची अर्थव्यवस्था विस्कळीत झाली.
- २) भेदभाव वाढीस लागला.
- ३) समाजातील लोकांवर शारीरिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक दुष्परिणाम.
- ४) बेरोजगारी
- ५) प्रदुषणात घट झाली.
- ६) उपासमार
- ७) घरातच काम करण्याचे धोरण.

१) भारतासह संपूर्ण देशाची अर्थव्यवस्था विस्कळीत झाली: २५ मार्च २०२० या दिवशी भारताने कोरोनामुळे टाळेबंदीला सुरुवात केली. परंतु ही टाळेबंदी आज ३० जून २०२० पर्यंत राहिल अशी घोषणा नुकतीच भारत सरकारने केलेली आहे. जागतिक स्तरावर विचार केल्यास अमेरिका, ब्रिटन, इटली, स्पेन हे देश कोरोनामुळे सर्वाधिक प्रभावाखाली आलेले दिसून आले. या देशातील कोरोना लागण होणाऱ्या लोकांची संख्या आतापर्यंत सर्वाधिक असून या देशातील मृत्युदर देखील बराच असलेला आढळून आला. दर दिवसाला सुमारे १५०० ते २००० लोक मृत्युमुखी पडत असल्याचे वृत्त प्रसार वाहिन्याद्वारे प्रसारित होत होते.

भारतात कोरोनाच्या प्रसाराच्या अगदी सुरुवातीपासूनच टाळेबंदीची घोषणा सरकारने केली. यामुळे कोरोना या आजाराचा प्रसार भारतात जास्त प्रमाणात न होता तो आतापर्यंत आटोक्यात होता असे म्हणावे लागेल. परंतु आता मात्र कोरोना ग्रस्तांच्या आकडेवारीने २ लाखाचा आकडा पार केल्याचे दिसून आले. जागतिक स्तरावर मात्र हाच आकडा ६६,०३,४७५ असून आतापर्यंत मृत्युमुखी पडलेल्या लोकांची संख्या ३,८८५१० असून ३१,९१,८८७ लोक कोरोनाच्या विळख्यातून बाहेर आलेले दिसून आले.

कोरोना विषाणूचा कहर हा संपूर्ण जगाला वेठीस धरतांना दिसून येत आहे. संपूर्ण जग हे भेदरलेल्या मानसिकतेत वावरत आहे. अनेक विकसित, विकसनशिल देशांनी टाळेबंदीचा उपाय यावर अवलंबिलेला दिसून येतो. यामुळे संपूर्ण अर्थव्यवस्था बंद झालेली असून जगाला कोरोनाचा विळखा अगदी घट्ट बसलेला दिसतो. त्यामुळे अर्थव्यवस्थेतील व्यापार सद्यस्थितीत बंद झालेले दिसून येत आहे. विकसित आणि विकसनशील देशांच्या अर्थव्यवस्था कोरोनामुळे धराशायी झालेल्या आढळून आल्या आहेत. सरकारचे उत्पन्नाचे साधन सद्यस्थितीत तरी नष्ट झालेले आहे. तसेच लोकांच्या भविष्यावर कोरोनामुळे वाईट परिणाम होऊन त्यांचे मनोदैर्य आणि आरोग्य ढासळले आहे. या महामारीमुळे सर्वात जास्त परिणाम हे वैद्यकीय सेवेवर, पोलीस व्यवस्थेवर, बँकींग सेक्टर, न्यूज सेक्टर आणि इतर सर्व अत्यावश्यक सेवेवर झाले. अत्यावश्यक सेवेत येत असल्यामुळे हे सर्व विभाग सुरू असून सर्व कर्मचारी यात काम करतांना आढळतात.

२) **भेदभाव वाढीस लागला:** सोशल डिस्टेंसिंगच्या नावाखाली लोकांमध्ये प्रेम निर्माण होण्याऐवजी दुरावा निर्माण झाला असून समाजात भेदभाव वृत्ती वाढलेली दिसून येत आहे. समाजातील लोक कोरोनाग्रस्त लोकांना मदत करण्याऐवजी त्यांच्यापासून दूर जातांना दिसून येतात. कारण कोरोना हा संसर्गजन्य व्यक्तीच्या संपर्कात आल्याने होतो. एकंदरीत वातावरण हे लोकांसाठी असमंजस्याची स्थिती निर्माण करणारे असून, कोरोना या आजाराविषयी लोकांची मानसिक स्थिती ही घाबरलेली आहे. माणसाने स्वतःला स्वतःच्याच घरात कोंडून घेतलेले असूनही असुरक्षिततेची भावना माणसाच्या मनात दृढ झालेली आहे. परिणामी माणूस स्वच्छतेचे पालन करायला लागला. लोकांनी घराबाहेर पडणे बंद केले. यामुळे निसर्गाचे प्रदुषण कमी झाले. हा एक सकारात्मक परिणाम वगळता संपूर्ण अर्थव्यवस्थेवर कोरोनाचे केवळ वाईट परिणाम दिसून आलेले आहे.

३) **समाजातील लोकांवर शारीरिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक दुष्परिणाम:** कोरोनामुळे माणसाला एकमेकांपासून अंतर बाळगून रहावे लागत आहे. घराच्या बाहेर अत्यावश्यक सेवेअभावी निघणे हे त्रासदायक व धोकादायक झाले. वृद्ध व छोट्या बालकांना तर जास्त धोका आहे. अत्यावश्यक सेवेत रूजू असणाऱ्या लोकांना सुध्दा अतिदक्षतेने स्वच्छतेचे पालन करावे लागत आहे. कोरोना सकारात्मक लोकाना अतिदक्षता विभाग, विलगीकरण कक्ष किंवा त्यांच्याच घरात बंदिस्त व्हावे लागत आहे. शिवाय रूग्णालयात भरती केल्यानंतर या रूग्णांना डॉक्टरांकडून अतिशय जास्तीचे शुल्क आकारल्या जाऊ लागले. तसेच एकाच घरातील एकापेक्षा जास्त रूग्ण आढळल्यामुळे घरातील आर्थिक पारस्थिती ढासळल्याचे दिसून आले. कुटुंब उद्वस्त झाले. समाजावर व कोरोनाग्रस्त रूग्णाच्या नातेवाईकांवर विपरित परिणाम होऊन त्यांचे मानसिक स्वास्थ्य खालच्या थरावर आलेले आढळून आले.

४) **बेरोजगारी:** कोरोनामुळे लोकाना आपल्या घरात बंदिस्त रहावे लागत आहे अर्थातच अतिआवश्यक कामाव्यतिरिक्त शासनाने कुठलेही कामे करण्यास बंदी घातल्यामुळे श्रमिक वर्ग पूर्णतः बेरोजगार झालेला आढळून आला. अनेक व्यवसाय उदा: हॉटेल, कापड व्यवसाय, हातगाड्या, शॉपिंग मॉल, चित्रपटगृहे, पर्यटन व्यवसाय इ. व्यवसाय पूर्णतः बंद पडले. अर्थातच हजारो नागरिक बेरोजगार अवस्थेमध्ये आलेले असून उत्पन्नाचे साधने बंद झाले. तसेच शासनाने राबविलेल्या योजना या सुध्दा गरजू लोकापर्यंत तोडक्या स्वरूपात पोहचल्यामुळे श्रमिक गुन्हेगारी प्रवृत्तीकडे वळलेला दिसून आला.

५) **प्रदूषणात घट झाली:** कोरोनाच्या भितीमुळे मनुष्य घराबाहेर पडेणासा झाला, टाळेबंदीमुळे लोकांना अत्यावश्यक सेवा वगळता इतर कामासाठी अथवा फिरण्यासाठी शासनाने घरातून बाहेर पडण्यास मज्जाव केला. लोकांचे बाहेर पडणे कमी झाले. रस्ते निर्मनुष्य झाले, कोणतीही शुध्दीकरण योजना न राबविता नद्याचे पाणी निर्मळ झाले. जे वातावरण पशुपक्षी व मनुष्यासाठी हानिकारक होते ते उपयोगी बनू लागले. अर्थातच निसर्ग पुन्हा हिरवळीकडे वळला. वातावरणातील ओझोन स्तराला पडलेले खडे कमी झाले. थोडक्यात वातावरणातील प्रदूषणाचे प्रमाण कमी झाले.

६) **उपासमार:** कोरोनामुळे श्रमिक वर्गाचे काम पूर्णतः बंद झाले. विकसित भागात आपल्या पालणपोषणासाठी मजुरीला जातांना हे श्रमिक आपल्या संपूर्ण कुटुंबासह जेथे काम उपलब्ध असेल अशा स्थानात स्थलांतर करून आपली उपजिविका चालवतात. परंतु कोरोनामुळे केवळ अत्यावश्यक क्षेत्रातीलच काम सुरू असल्यामुळे या श्रमिकांची रोजची मजुरी समाप्त झाली. सोबतच उदरनिर्वाहाचे साधन काही काळासाठी का होईना संपुष्टात आले. तसेच अन्न ही महत्वाची गरज सुध्दा पूर्ण होऊ शकली नाही. यातूनच जन्म झाला, तो उपासमारीचा शासनाने कोरोना काळात राबविलेल्या योजना उदा. ५०० रु महिना व अन्नधान्य पुरवठा या योजना सुध्दा मजुरापर्यंत पोहचण्याची गती ही फारच मंद असल्यामुळे श्रमिक वर्ग हे चारही दिशेने हतबल झाले. श्रमिकांजवळ स्वतःच्या घरी परतणे हा एकच मार्ग शिल्लक राहिला परंतु त्याच्याजवळ पुरेसा पैसा उपलब्ध नसल्यामुळे यासाठी सुध्दा शासनाच्या मदतीची गरज श्रमिकांना पडली.

श्रमिकांने स्वतःच्या घरी परतण्यासाठी विकसित भागातील रेल्वे स्थानकांवर गर्दी करायला सुरुवात केली. यामुळे टाळेबंदीची अवस्था काही काळासाठी विस्कळीत झाली. याचा परीणाम कोरोना रूग्ण संख्येत वाढ होण्यात झाला. तसेच शासनाने या श्रमिकांसाठी चालविलेल्या विशेष गाड्यांचे नियोजन सुध्दा बारगळले यामुळे बरेच श्रमिक चुकीच्या ठिकाणी पोहचले. तसेच काही श्रमिकांनी या वेगळ्या ठिकाणी पोट भरण्यासाठी चुकीचे मार्गांचे अवलंबन केल्याचे दिसून आले. यातूनच कोरोनामुळे गुन्हेगारी प्रवृत्ती वाढल्याचेही दिसून आले.

७) **घरातच काम करण्याचे धोरण :** टाळेबंदीमुळे खाजगी व सरकारी कर्मचारी व अधिकारी वर्गाना घरी बसुनच काम करणे शासनाने अनिवार्य केले. यामुळे अधिकारी वर्ग घरातच कामे करू लागला परंतु यातूनच उत्पत्ती झाली ती घरघुती हिंसेची. घरातील शांत वातावरणाला तडा गेला. छोट्या-छोट्या गोष्टीचे वादात रूपांतर होऊ लागले. त्यामुळे घरातील वातावरण दुषित झाले.

८) **ऑनलाईन उत्पन्नात वाढ झाली:** टाळेबंदीची स्थिती ही अर्थव्यवस्था मोडकळीस येण्याचे कारण ठरली असली तरीही या साधनाद्वारे अनेक लोकांनी आपले उत्पन्न सुरू ठेवलेले दिसून आले. इंटरनेट, टी.व्ही.,

संगणक, ऑनलाईन व्याख्याने, चर्चासत्रे याचे प्रमाण वाढलेले दिसून आले. अर्थातच इंटरनेट जोडणीचे प्रमाण वाढले यातून इंटरनेट कंपन्यांच्या उत्पन्नात वाढ झाली. सोबतच वरील सर्व साधनाचा वापर तीव्र गतीने वाढला. या साधनाचा वापर सद्यस्थितीत प्रत्येक घरात होऊ लागला. तसेच कापड, ज्वेलरी, शॉपिंग मॉल यासारखे व्यवसाय लोक घरातूनच करायला सुरुवात केली.

एकंदरीत कोरोनामुळे अर्थव्यवस्थेवर दुष्परिणाम जास्त झाले. त्यात लोकांमधील भेदभावाचे धोरण कमालीचे वाढलेले असून त्याची तीव्रता भयानक असल्याचे जाणवते. तसेच लोकांनी घरातूनच काम करणे या धोरणाच्या सहाय्याने आपले कार्य सतत सुरू ठेवल्याचे दिसून आले.

**आव्हाने :**

१) **लोकांचे स्वास्थ्य बरे व्हावे यासाठी लस शोधणे:** हे सर्वात मोठे आव्हान अर्थव्यवस्थेपुढे सद्यस्थितीत आहे. संपूर्ण अर्थव्यवस्था ही कोरोना प्रादुर्भावाने होरपळून निघालेली आहे. अजूनही कोरोना या रोगावर औषध निघालेले नाही. या आजाराची असलेली लक्षणे पाहून डॉक्टर रोग्यांना मिळते जुळते औषध देत आहे. यातही रोग्याची प्रतिकारशक्ती मुख्य मुद्दा आहे. कारण कोरोनावरील मुख्य औषध अजूनही रोग्यांना मिळालेले नाही. यावर संपूर्ण अर्थव्यवस्थेबरोबरच भारत सुध्दा शोध करताना दिसून येत आहे. परंतु अजूनही त्यावर पाहिजे तसे यश माणसाला मिळालेले नाही.

२) **लस संपूर्ण अर्थव्यवस्थेला उपलब्ध करून देणे:** कोरोनावर लस निघाली तरी ती संपूर्ण अर्थव्यवस्थेला उपलब्ध करून देणे हे दूसरे मोठे आव्हान अर्थव्यवस्थेपुढे आलेले आहे. कारण यासाठी देशातील उपयुक्त श्रमशक्ती औषध निर्मितीच्या क्षेत्राकडे वळती करावी लागणार आहे. तसेच हे श्रमिक कार्यक्षम असणेही गरजेचे आहे.

३) **अर्थव्यवस्थेला आपला जी.डी.पी. दर पुर्व पातळीवर टिकवून ठेवणे:** सद्यस्थितीत संपूर्ण अर्थव्यवस्थेचा जी.डी.पी. दर कोसळलेला असून भारतात हा दर नकारात्मक झाल्याचे दिसून आले. हा दर सामान्य स्तरावर आणून अर्थव्यवस्थेला विकासाच्या दिशेने अग्रेसर करणे हे सर्वात मोठे आव्हान भारताबरोबरच जगाच्या समोर उभे आहे. कारण कोरोनाचे रोजचे वाढणारे रूग्ण ही स्थिती भारताच्या विकासासाठी त्रासदायक व विषमता निर्माण करणारी आहे. त्यामुळे विकसित देशांच्या अर्थव्यवस्थासुध्दा व्यापारात मागे पडलेल्या दिसून आल्या. टाळेबंदीत अर्थव्यवस्था समोर जाऊ शकत नाही तर टाळेबंदी अभावी कोरोना विस्फोटची भीती या दुहेरी संकटाच्या सापळात जग सापडलेले दिसून येते. अर्थातच कोरोनासह आपली क्षेत्रे सांभाळून काम करणे हि अवघड स्थिती सद्यातरी विकसनशिल भारताला आपलीशी करावी लागणार हे चित्र दिसून येते. त्यातूनच कोरोनासह विकासाकडे वाटचाल किती संरक्षण देणार? हा प्रश्न अनुत्तरीत आहे. या स्थितीतच भारतासह संपूर्ण अर्थव्यवस्थेला असंमजस्याच्या स्थितीत टाकलेले दिसून येते.

४) **अत्यावश्यक सेवेतील कर्मचाऱ्यांचे स्वास्थ्य:** अत्यावश्यक सेवेतील रूजू असणारे कर्मचारी हे निरंतर कोरोनाग्रस्तांच्या संपर्कात असल्यामुळे त्यांना कोरोना संसर्गाची भीती आहे. तसेच डॉक्टर, नर्स, पोलिस, सरकारी ऑफीस इ. ठिकाणी कोरोनाग्रस्तांची संख्या सतत वाढतांना दिसून येते. सतत कोरोनाग्रस्तांच्या संपर्कात येत असल्यामुळे या क्षेत्राशी संबंधित लोकांचे आरोग्य हे धोकादायक वळणावर आहे यातून कितीही स्वच्छतेचे

पालन केले तरी हा धोका कमी होत नसून वाढताना दिसून येतो. यातून मोठ-मोठे अधिकारी ही कोरोनाच्या विळख्यात बंदीस्त झालेला दिसला. या क्षेत्रातील कर्मचाऱ्यांचे आरोग्य सांभाळणे हे काम सुध्दा आव्हानात्मक आहे.

५) **श्रमिकांचे स्थलांतर:** साधारणतः मुंबई, पुणे, दिल्ली या भागात काम करणारे श्रमिक हे इतर भागाशी संबंधित असल्यामुळे टाळेबंदीनंतर त्यांना आपल्या घरी परतावे लागले. परंतु या शहरात कोरोना जास्त प्रमाणात असल्यामुळे हे लोक सहजच कोरोना विळख्यात ओढले गेले. तसेच मुंबईमध्ये असलेले एक चतुर्थांश लोक याला कारणभूत ठरले. आता हे श्रमिक आपल्या गावी परतले असून त्यातील अधिकांश कोरोनाबाधित असल्याचे दिसून आले. टाळेबंदीतही लोकांनी केलेली दिरंगाई, अतिआवश्यक कामाव्यतिरीक्त लोकांचे बाहेर पडणे आणि श्रमिक स्थलांतराचे सुध्दा मोठे आव्हान सरकारपुढे आहे.

अर्थातच भारतासोबतच संपूर्ण जगासमोर अर्थव्यवस्थेला कोरोना विळख्यातून बाहेर काढण्यासाठी मोठे आव्हान वरील सर्व मुद्यातून व्यक्त केलेले आहे.

#### निष्कर्ष:

- सद्यस्थितीत कोरोना या रोगाचा प्रसार थांबविण्यासाठी सोशल डिस्टेंसिंग हाच उपाय उपलब्ध दिसून येतो.
- प्रत्येकांनी स्वतःची काळजी घेणे, स्वच्छतेचे पालन करणे, टाळेबंदीला सकारात्मक प्रतिसाद देणे या बाबींचे काटेकोरपणे पालन करणे अतिगरजेचे आहे.
- लस अथवा निश्चित औषध येईपर्यंत वरील उपायांनी स्वतःचे व आपल्या अवती-भवती वावरणाऱ्या लोकांचे संरक्षण करणे गरजेचे आहे.

#### संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

- फेसबुक, गुगल, यु-ट्युब, प्रसारण माध्यमे, कोरोना या रोगाशी संबंधित ऑन लाईन चर्चासत्रे, वर्तमान पत्र तसेच सभोवतालच्या घटनांचे स्वआकलन इ.



## कोविड – १९ चा भारतीय समाज व कुटुंबावर झालेला परिणाम

डॉ. सरिता इंगळे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक (संगीत विभाग प्रमुख)

स्व. छ.मु.कढी कला महाविद्यालय,

परतवाडा, ता. अचलपूर, जि.अमरावती.

### सारांश:

आयुष्य सुकर, आरामदायी व शांततेने जगता यावे म्हणून माणूस लहान पणा पासूनच प्रचंड मेहनत करून हालअपेष्टा सहन करित पुढच्या सुखद भविष्याचा वेध घेतो. परंतु अचानक महाभयानक संकट कोसळावे, अपघात व्हावा त्या प्रमाणे न दिसणारा अदृश्य कोरोनासारख्या शत्रूने कुटुंबाची-कुटुंबे जेव्हा उध्वस्त होतात, तेव्हा सहाजिकच अस्वस्थता निर्माण होते. या विषाणूच्या विरुद्ध लढणारे योद्धांना आपले प्राणही गमवावे लागतात आणि या सोबतच प्रचंड उदासिनता, भयावहजन्य परिस्थिती व अनाथ झालेली माणसेही दिसू लागतात. कोव्हिड- १९ चा भारतीय समाज व कुटुंबावर अत्यंत गंभीर परिणाम झालेला दिसून येतो या लॉकडाऊनच्या काळाने समाजजीवन बदलले. एकीकडे गोर-गरीबांना पोटाची खळगी भरून काढण्याची चिंता, हे वास्तव तर दुसरीकडे मध्यम, श्रीमंत कुटुंबाकडे कधी न मिळणारा वेळ (समय) हाताशी असल्याने त्यांचे कलाविषयक व तत्सम सुप्त गुणांना प्रदर्शित करण्यास, अत्यानंद मिळविण्यास वेळ मिळाला. एकाच घरात राहून विभक्त असलेली मुखवटे एकमेकांशी चर्चा करू लागली व कुटुंब वात्सल्याला पर्यायाने समाज वात्सल्याला खतपाणी मिळू लागले. असे जरी असले तरी एक दीर्घ सन्नाटा मात्र भारतीय मानवी मनाला छिन्न-विछिन्न करून गेला.

**बीज शब्द** - कोव्हिड-१९, लॉकडाऊन, कोरोना, भयावह परिस्थिती, क्वारंटाईन.

### प्रस्तावना:

#### कोरोना नेमका कोण ?

कोरोना हा एक अत्यंत अतिसूक्ष्म विषाणू आहे की, जो स्पर्शातून, संक्रमणाद्वारे खोकला, सर्दी, ताप येऊन व पुढे मात्र श्वास घेण्यास अडथळा निर्माण करतो आणि शेवटी त्या माणसाचा अंत करतो. कोरोना हा वायरस एका व्यक्तीकडून अनेकांकडे संक्रमित होतो. याची लागण कोरोना ग्रस्ताच्या खोकल्याद्वारे उडणाऱ्या थेंबातून, शिकेतून उडणाऱ्या छोट्या-छोट्या सूक्ष्म थेंबाद्वारे दुसऱ्याला होतो. परंतु याकरिता केलेल्या उपाययोजनांमध्ये स्वतःची काळजी घेण्यात यावी म्हणून शक्यतोवर घरी राहणे, वारंवार साबणाने हात धुणे, सॅनीटाईझ करणे, परस्परांमध्ये किमान सहा फुटाचे सामाजिक अंतर ठेवणे, शिवाय चेहऱ्यावर, नाकावर, तोंडावर मास्कचे आवरण ठेवणे तसेच डोळे, नाक व चेहऱ्याला वारंवार हात न लावणे ह्या लहान-लहान बाबी अंगीकारणे आवश्यक आहेत. मात्र दीर्घकाळासाठी मास्क घालणे देखील अपायकारक आहे. कारण त्यामुळे श्वासोच्छ्वास घेणे व शरीरातील ऑक्सीजन पातळीवर त्याचा घातक परिणाम होऊ शकतो. करिता घराबाहेर, गर्दीच्या ठिकाणी जातांना, घराबाहेरच्या किंवा अनोळखी व्यक्तीशी बोलतांना मास्क घालणे आवश्यक आहे. घराबाहेरच्या

मोकळ्या शुध्द हवेत फिरण्यास हरकत नाही पण परस्परातील अंतराचे भान ठेवणे आवश्यक असते. कोरोना विषाणू मोकळ्या हवेवर तरंगत फिरत नाही तो कोरोना ग्रस्ताच्याच बोलण्यातून, सर्दी-खोकला व शिंकेद्वारे होऊ शकतो. स्वतःच्या पर्यायाने कुटुंबाच्या पर्यायाने समाजाच्या व पर्यायाने देशहिताच्या दृष्टीने ह्या काळजी घेणे आवश्यक आहेत. कारण मानवाला पोटाच्या खळगी भरण्यासाठी, प्रगतीसाठी अनंत यातना भोगाव्या लागत असतात.

सुखाच्या क्षणासाठी दुःखाचे डोंगर फोडून सुखकर मार्ग बनवून जीवन जगण्यासाठी माणूस धडपडतो. यश-अपयश पचवीत उच्चतम आयुष्य जगण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो. पण अचानक (हल्लाबोल) शत्रूने वार करावा त्या प्रमाणे हा अदृष्य कोरोना आला व युध्दजन्य परिस्थिती निर्माण करू लागला. संपूर्ण जगाला पिडीत करणारा कोरोना माणसाच्या उत्तुंग परिश्रमाचे हनन करीत नव्हे तर जीवन उध्वस्त करून माणसाच्या गतीविधींना जणू ब्रेक लावून गेला. कोरोनाचा प्रादुर्भाव, त्याने पछाडलेली भारतीय जनता, त्यांचे कुटुंबीय व इतर नातेवाईक या भयानक रोगट महामारीच्या परिस्थितीत हतबल झाली, काही माणसे मृत पावली तर काही मानसिक दडपणाखाली आलीत.

#### लॉकडाऊनच्या काळातील भारतीयांची गंभीर परिस्थिती:

पुढे कोरोना वायरसच्या दहशतीमुळे तसेच लॉकडाऊन सन्नाट्यामुळे समाजात नैराश्य, एकाकीपणा व अस्वस्थता जाणवू लागली. गरीब जनता, बाहेरगावी मोलमजूरीला गेलेले मजूर लॉकडाऊनमध्ये किती काळ बाहेरगावीच थांबावे लागेल या अनिश्चिततेने स्वतःच्या घरी, कुटुंबात येण्याच्या आशेने उन्हातान्हात, कुणी उपाशीपोटी, कुणी अनवाणी, कुणी आपल्या लहान-सहान लेकराना खांद्यावर, कडेवर घेऊन पायपीट करीत, तर कुणी डोक्यावर ओझी घेवून चाललेली दृष्येही दिसली. त्या ओझ्यातील खाऊ त्यांना किती दिवस पुरणार? म्हणून ही सर्व पायपीट. यात काहीनी तर अक्षरक्षः आत्महत्येचा मार्ग स्वीकारला, इतकी भयानक परिस्थिती. हे सर्व टेलीविजनवर पाहतांना घरात लॉकडाऊन असलेल्यांचेही डोके मात्र विचार करूनच जड व्हायला लागले होते. अनेकांना मानसिक चिंता भेडसावीत होती. कोरोना या रोगावर कोणतेही औषधोपचार करता येत नाही, कोणताच इलाज नसल्याने याच्या दहशतीत अनेक कुटुंबांचा मानसिक ताण वाढला. डॉक्टर, नर्स, आरोग्य कर्मचारी, सफाई कामगार, आशा वर्कर्स, अंगणवाडी सेविका, मदतनीस, पोलीस कर्मचारी, प्रसार माध्यमातील व्यक्ती, वीज पुरवठा कार्यालय संबंधीत व्यक्ती व तत्संबंधी सेवा करणारी अनेक योद्धे, लढव्ये व त्यांची कुटुंबे यांना आपला जीव धोक्यात टाकावा लागला. काहीना तर जीव गमवावा लागला. यात अनेक डॉक्टर, नर्स, पोलीस कर्मचारी, शासकिय कर्मचारी, यांनाही शहिद मरण आले. पण तरीही कार्यरत असलेल्या समाज सेवकांनी यावर मात करण्यासाठी शर्तीचे प्रयत्न चालूच ठेवले. एकीकडे शेतकरी, शेतमजूरही आर्थिक संकटात सापडले. कोरोनाचा कहर सुरू झाला व त्यानंतर मात्र तो संसर्गसह वाढू लागला. या व्यापकस्तरीय महामारीत, प्रशासकीय कामांमध्ये अनेकदा अडचणी आल्या पण त्यावर सुध्दा मात करून आरोग्यकर्मींनी सेवा दिली. या सर्व बाबी लक्षात घेवून प्रचंड ताण कौटुंबिक पातळीवर होताच लोकांचे मनोबल ढळू लागले. कोरोना संक्रमित व्यक्ती तर जीवंतपणीच मेल्यागत झाला तर क्वारंटाईन केलेल्यांचेही ब्लडप्रेसर वाढू लागले. समाजात प्रचंड धास्ती कोरोनामुळे निर्माण झाली. खरे आयुष्य जगणे म्हणजे नवीन आव्हानांना स्विकारून त्यांची पूर्तता करून समाज

उपयुक्तता निर्माण करणे होय, हा आव्हानांचा प्रवास सोपा नसतो, अत्यंत खडतर असतो पण तो पूर्ण करण्याच्या प्रयत्नात हार मानू नये हे महत्वाचे. शासनानेही काही उपाययोजना केल्या. सोयी-सवलती पुरविल्या पण त्यावर गरीबांचे पोट ३० दिवस भागणे मुश्कील होते. ते केवळ तेवढ्यावर निर्भर राहू शकत नव्हते. त्यांना सांजी आणणे-सांजी खाणे यात समाधान असल्याने त्यांचीही मानसिक अवस्था बिकट होत चालली होती.

#### लॉकडाऊन काळातील सकारात्मक बाबी :

भारतीय जनतेने मात्र याप्रसंगी अत्यंत माणुसकीचे दर्शन घडविले. अक्षरशः पोलीसांनी कर्तव्यासोबत अन्नदान व इतरही देणग्या स्वबळावर दिल्यात. अनेक संघटनेने, वैयक्तिक पातळी वरील देणग्या दिल्या गेल्या. भारतीय जनतेने कुणी अन्नदान, कुणी वस्त्र, कुणी पाणपोई तर कुणी विश्रामाच्या सोयी उपलब्ध करून सेवा दिल्या. अवेळी रक्ताचा तुटवडा भासू नये म्हणून गावपातळीवर, शहरा-शहरांत रक्तदान शिबीरांचे आयोजन करण्यात आले. कोरोनाचा वाढता प्रादुर्भाव पाहता अनेक कोरोना चाचणी लॅब तयार करण्यात आल्या. अनेकांनी यासंबंधीच्या आवश्यक औषधी व वस्तुंचे वाटपही केले.

कोणत्याही गोष्टीच्या दोन बाजू असतात व त्या असणे गरजेचेही आहे. कोरोना महामारी व लॉकडाऊनच्या दहशतीसंबंधी ही एक बाजू व दूसरी सकारात्मक बाजू देखील सांगता येईल. कारण जेव्हा मोठी आव्हाने, प्रचंड ताण येतो त्यातून काही चांगले गुण सुद्धा पदरी पडत असतात. माणूस हा अडचणींवर मात करित असतांना त्या अडचणींच्या अनुभवातून बरच काही शिकत जातो. कोरोना काळाने दाखवून दिले की मानव अहंपणामुळे आपल्या संयम ढाळत औकात विसरत चालला होता. अशात माणुसकी कशी कामी येते याची अनेक उदाहरणे देखील याकाळात पाहायला मिळाली. म्हणजेच माणसाने माणसांशी माणुसकीने वागावे याचा पुनः प्रयत्न दृष्टिक्षेपास आला. लॉकडाऊनची सकारात्मक बाजूदेखील भक्कम आहे. याने मानवांच्या अहंभावाचा चुराडा करून मानवता गुण कसा आवश्यक आहे तसेच आर्थिक मिजास किती कुचकामी आहे हे दर्शविले. शिवाय निसर्गाचे जतन व मानवी मूल्ये जपणे अशा अनेक गोष्टी कोरोनाने शिकविल्या. याशिवाय प्रदुषणात मोठ्या प्रमाणात घट होवून शुध्द वातावरण, शुध्द हवा मिळाली. पक्षी स्वतंत्र हिंदोळा घेवू लागले, Work from Home मध्ये Online ही बाब न समजणाऱ्यांना देखिल Online work करता येऊ लागले. मैत्रीणींशी गप्पा, कला जोपासण्यासाठी मिळालेल्या वेळेचा आनंद, घरची नवनविन पदार्थ करून खाण्याची चंगळ व स्वच्छता मोहीम देखील शिगेला पोहचलेली, कुटुंबाच्या व स्वतःच्या आरोग्याची काळजी, कुटुंबा-कुटुंबामध्ये सामाजिक दायित्वाची भावना अशा अनेक गोष्टी या काळात साधल्या, जोपासल्या गेल्या की जणू आयुष्याला नवसंजीवनीच मिळाली.

यामध्ये सर्वात महत्वाचे म्हणजे युध्दाला सामोरे जाण्यासाठीचे महाशस्त्र म्हणजे शासनाने कोरोनाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर दिलेल्या दिशा-निर्देशांचे पालन करणे ठरले. यासाठी राज्यशासनाने देखील यशस्वी पाऊले उचलली. सामाजिक मानवीय देहांचे अंतर राखणे, मास्क बांधणे, वारंवार हात सॅनीटाईझ करणे याशिवाय Online वाचनाकरीताची दालने खुली करणे. म्हणजेच स्वच्छतेसोबत शिक्षण घेणे अत्यंत महत्वाचे हेही दर्शवून दिले. कोरोना या वैश्वीक महासंकटामध्ये लॉकडाऊनचा काळ असल्याने संपूर्ण जग कुलुपबंद झाले. अर्थात भारत सुध्दा लॉकडाऊन मध्ये अडकले. संपूर्ण 'शाळा- महाविद्यालये, शिकवणी बंद झाल्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांजवळ

भरपूर वेळ उपलब्ध झाला. तत्पूर्वी शाळा-महाविद्यालये, शिकवण्या सुरू असलेल्या काळात विद्यार्थ्यांजवळ वेळ शिल्लक नसायचा पण आता मात्र ते वेळेचा सदुपयोग करून आपल्या कला-गुणांना वाव देऊ शकले. उपजत गुणांचे विस्तृतीकरण, प्रस्तुतीकरण करू लागले. त्यांचे कला-कौशल्य वाढविण्यासाठी जणू सज्ज झाले. आकृती प्रकृतीमय कला-कौशल्य अवतरू लागले. वाचना करिता, गायनाकरीता व इतर सर्व ललित कला-साहित्याकरीताची ग्रंथसंपदा, कलाविश्वाकरीता यु-ट्युब चॅनलच्या, Online शिकवणीच्या माध्यमातून स्वतःला अपडेट करण्याची संधी मिळाली. व्हर्च्युअल क्लासरूम, शैक्षणिक वाहिणी, ई-कंटेंट अशा माध्यमातून ऑनलाईन शिक्षण लहान मुलांनाही देण्यात यावे यावर चर्चा होवू लागली की जेणेकरून विद्यार्थ्यांना या काळात बाहेर जावून धोका पत्करण्यापेक्षा घरीच बसून शिक्षण घेता येईल. पण दुसरीकडे पुन्हा पालकांना पर्यायाने भारतीय कुटुंब, पर्यायाने भारतीय समाज चिंताग्रस्त झाला. त्यांनी मुलांच्या आरोग्यावर प्रश्नचिन्ह दर्शविले. मोबाईल, कॉम्प्युटर, लॅपटॉपच्या दुष्परिणामाचा मुलांच्या आरोग्यावर किती घातक परिणाम होवू शकतो हे सांगितले. अनेक नकारात्मक व सकारात्मक बाबी जरी पाहिल्या तरी एक दीर्घ सन्नाटा मात्र भारतीय मानवी मनाला छिन्न-विछिन्न करून गेला हे वास्तव.

#### भारतीय कुटुंब व समाजावर झालेला परिणाम:

कोरोना या अदृश्य विषाणूमुळे भारतीय कुटुंबे, जनमाणसे व पर्यायाने समाज भयभीत झाला. प्रथमतः चीन देशात आलेल्या या वायरसचे दुष्परिणाम मानवी मनाचा थरकाप उडविणारे होते. दृढ माध्यमातून पाहीले की कोरोनाने थैमान असे घातले की मृत माणसे जमिनीत पुरवायला जागा अपुऱ्या पडू लागल्या होत्या. मृत माणसांचे एकावर एक ढिगारे पाहून कोण हा कोरोना? कसा व कां आला असेल असे प्रश्न मनाला पडून मानसिक तणाव निर्माण होऊ लागला. भारतात कोरोनाच्या येण्यामुळे भारत सरकारने लॉकडाऊनचा निर्णय घेतला कारण प्रथमतः तोच निर्णय महत्वाचा होता. परंतु लॉकडाऊनचा कालावधी जसजसा वाढत गेला तसतसे जो मजूरवर्ग पोटाची खळगी भरण्याकरिता बाहेर गावी होता, तो तिथेच अडकून पडला. त्याला त्याच्या कुटुंबियांची काळजी, स्वतःची अर्ध्या मार्गावर असलेली भटकंती, जवळ शिल्लक असलेली रक्कम संपलेली अशा परिस्थितीत मरण येणारच असेल तर ते आपल्या कुटुंबासमक्ष यावे, एकदा कुटुंबापर्यंत आपण पोहचावे या उद्देशाने जिवाची पर्वा न करता निघालेले पदयात्री मजूरामध्ये काही भूकेपोटी, काही अति मानसिक तणावामुळे आत्महत्या करू लागले. लॉकडाऊन काळात व्यापारी हतबल होऊ लागला. शेतकरी तर फार मोठ्या आर्थिक संकटात सापडला. शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात ऐन परिक्षांचे दिवस असल्याने परिक्षांची काळजी व कोरोनाची भीती अशा दुविधेत शिक्षणक्षेत्र व विद्यार्थी सापडले. कोरोनाचा फैलाव होऊ नये म्हणून संशयीत लोकांना क्वारंटाईन केले गेले परंतु क्वारंटाईनचा उद्देश समजण्याऐवजी काहींना मानसिक तणाव येऊन कोरोनामुळे सामाजिक विषमतेची अनुभूती वाटून आत्महत्येचे प्रकार घडू लागले. कोरोना विषाणू हा असा शत्रू आला की, जो दृश्य लक्षणे कोरत होता. या विषाणूमुळे मानवी आरोग्याचा गंभीर प्रश्न निर्माण झाला. माणसे श्वास घेण्यासाठी तळमळत असलेली पाहून कोणाच्या काळजाचा थरकाप उडणार नाही? बलाढय-कमजोर, काळा-गोरा वर्ण, गरीब-श्रीमंत कशालाच न जुमानणाऱ्या कोरोनाच्या संक्रमणामुळे निरनिराळ्या समस्या उद्भवू लागल्या, मानवाची दैनंदिनी बदलली, रस्त्यावर भीषण 'शुकशुकाट वाढली, निद्रानाश जाणवू लागला तसेच खूप जास्त प्रमाणात एकसारखी काळजी

करणाऱ्यांना 'डिप्रेशन', 'एक्झायटी डिऑर्डर' असे मानसिक आजार होऊ लागले. कारण नैराश्यातून नकारात्मक भावनांचा उद्रेक होण्याची भिती बळावत असते. अत्यंत कडू असलेला 'धैर्य' वृक्ष जोपासला, वाढविला की त्याला फळे मात्र गोड लागतात. सकारात्मक बाबींचा विचार केल्यास लक्षात येईल की, येथील जी कौटुंबिक पर्यायाने सांप्रदायिक समिकरणे बिघडली होती, ती जुळत आहेत. आर्थिकदृष्ट्या कमकुवत अर्थात कथित छोटे काम करणाऱ्यांना हीन दृष्टीच्या भावनेने वागविणे, जसे-भांडी, धुणी करणारे, केरकचरा काढणारे व तत्सम कामे करणाऱ्यांशी काही जणांकडे जो भेदभाव केला जातो तो कोरोना काळाने दर्शविले की प्रत्येक छोटी मोठी कामे किती महत्वाची असतात, ती माणसेही किती महत्वाची असतात. एकसारखे रक्त असूनही अमूक जात उच्च व अमूक जात नीच या अहंभाव व भिकरड्या धोरणाला कोरोनाने कुचकामी, नपुंसक ठरविले व संपूर्ण मानवजात एकच आहे हे दर्शवून दिले. याशिवाय लॉकडाऊन मुळे बस, रेल्वे, विमान, फॅक्ट्रीज यांच्या बंद असल्याने प्रदुषण कमी होण्यास फार मोठी मदत झाली. अत्यंत व्यस्त जीवन शैलीमुळे कुटुंबातील सदस्यांमध्ये निर्माण झालेली तफावत दूर होऊन एकत्रीकरण, कुटुंब वत्सलता, नाते संबंध दृढ झाले. माणसा माणसांमध्ये भेद न करता ज्या कुणामुळे आपले हित होत आहे, आपले कार्य पूर्ण होण्यास मदत होत आहे. अशा प्रत्येक व्यक्तीबाबत आपल्या मनात कृतज्ञ भाव असणे अत्यंत माणुसकी दर्शविणारे आहे व हे कोरोना गुरूजींनी आम्हाला पुन्हा लक्षात आणून दिले.

परिस्थितीनुरूप जे काही पदरी पडले असेल त्याबद्दल कृतज्ञ असणे गरजेचे आहे. कारण त्यातून सकारात्मक भावना वाढीस लागतात. एकीकडे असेही म्हणता येईल की केवळ कोरोनाचेच रोगी मरताहेत असे नाही तर रस्त्यावरील वेगाने चालणारी वाहने, नियमित रूग्ण, भूखंडाच्या नैसर्गिक व मानव निर्मित असंख्य अडचणी अर्थात पूर, वादळे, आर्थिक प्रश्न, गरिबी, बेरोजगारी, गुंडागर्दीचा प्रकोप, अपेक्षित ध्येयांचे स्वप्नभंग अशा अनेक कारणांनी देखील मरणाऱ्यांची संख्या भारतात भरपूर दिसून येते.

लॉकडाऊनमुळे कोरोना पासून बचाव, सुरक्षा होण्याचे उपाय अंगिकारण्यातून कुटुंब वत्सलता, समाजाची अखंडता निर्माण झाली. मानवी मूल्ये, परंपरा, संस्काराचे पालन होऊ लागले, प्रतिरोधक क्षमता (Immune system) वाढीस लागली, माणसाने माणसाशी माणसासारखे वागावे हे पुन्हा निसर्गाने मानवाच्या लक्षात आणून दिले. याशिवाय लॉकडाऊनच्या काळात आयुष्यात कधी न मिळणारा वेळ मिळाला जो घरी राहण्यास, कुटुंबात रमण्यास, सुख दुःखाची देवाण-घेवाण करण्यास, सुप्त कलागुणांचे अंतरंग दर्शविण्यास व कलाकारांन्वये जनतेचा मानसिक ताण कमी करण्यास या वेळेचा सदुपयोग देखिल झाला. दूरदर्शनद्वारे, विविध दृक-श्राव्य माध्यमांच्याद्वारे गायक कलावंतांच्या गायनांची मेजवानी, कोरोना संबंधित काळजी घेण्याबाबतचे, धैर्य देण्याबाबतचे तसेच कोरोनाशी लढण्यासंबंधी काव्य गायन, तत्संबंधी चित्रकारिता अशी अनेक कार्यक्रमे दर्शविली व लोकांचे मनोबल वाढविण्यास मदत केली. यातून भारतीय जनतेने मानसिक स्वस्थतेचा अनुभव घेतला. स्वच्छता अंगवळणी पडू लागली. ऑनलाईन शैक्षणिक कामे करण्याची, ऑनलाईन श्रवण करण्याची सुसंधी या काळात प्राप्त झाली. परिणामतः कोरोनाच्या या भयावह परिस्थितीतही माणूस बरेच काही शिकला. एकूणच काय तर तृष्णा, अहं भाव क्षणभंगूर आहे व माणूसकी चिरंतन कायम राहणारी आहे, हे कोरोनाने शिकविले.

थोडक्यात सांगायचे झाल्यास कोरोना या वैश्विक महामारीच्या संकटाने भारतीय समाज मनावर अनेकविध बदल घडविले.

### गृहितके:

- १) कोरोनाला टाळण्याकरीता, त्याच्याशी लढण्याकरीता त्याला हरविण्याची स्वतःमध्ये सकारात्मक ऊर्जा निर्माण करणे आवश्यक आहे.
- २) नकारात्मक भावनेतून कोरोनाचा विषय कुटुंबात व समाजात सांगणे टाळा पण सावधानी मात्र अवश्य बाळगा.
- ३) रोजनिशी, दैनंदिन जीवन सुरक्षिततेत जगा.
- ४) 'घरीच रहा, सुरक्षित रहा.'

### उद्देश:

प्रस्तुत संशोधन पत्रिकेतून सांगायचा उद्देश असा की, कितीही भयानक संकट कोसळले तरी मानव त्यावर उपाय योजना 'शोधून अडचणीवर मात करून विजय मिळवितो, त्यासाठी धैर्य व सकारात्मक ऊर्जा आणि ध्यावयाची काळजी यांचे पालन करणे आवश्यक आहे. कोरोना काळात 'घरी रहा, सुरक्षित रहा.'

मानवी मुल्यांचे जतन करणे, अफवांवर विश्वास न ठेवता 'शासनाच्या कोरोना विषयक सूचनांचे, दिशा-निर्देशांचे पालन करणे.

'हमे बीमारी से लढना है, बीमार से नहीं' हा कोरोना वायरस विरुद्ध शासनाने दिलेल्या मंत्राचे पालन करा, स्वतःची व कुटुंबाची काळजी घ्या.

### निष्कर्ष:

- १) किती ही मोठे संकट आले तरी त्या आव्हानांना स्वीकारून हतबल, निराश न होता त्यावर मात केल्यास विजय प्राप्त होतो.
- २) कोरोना काळात मानवीय मूल्यांचे जतन भारतीय कुटुंब व समाजाने केले.
- ३) मृत्यूचे तांडव पाहून प्रचंड ताण असतांना शासनाने दिलेल्या दिशा-निर्देशांचे पालन करून कोरोनाला पळविण्यासाठी समस्त भारतीय योद्धे लढले. त्यात रणभूमीवर असलेले शासकीय कर्मचारी, पोलीस कर्मचारी, डॉक्टर, नर्स, सफाई कामगार व तत्सम सर्व सेवा सुश्रुषा करणाऱ्यांना भारतीय प्रत्येक-नी-प्रत्येक नागरिकाने सलाम केला. ही खरी माणुसकीची भारतीय संस्कृती ठरली.

### संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

- १) दैनिक देशोन्नती बातमीपत्र दि. २२ मार्च ते ०१ एप्रिल २०२०
- २) दृक- श्राव्य माध्यम - दि. २२ मार्च ते ३० एप्रिल २०२०
- ३) दृक-श्राव्य माध्यम- दि. ०१ मे ते १५ मे २०२०
- ४) वेबिनार्स, व्याख्याने
- ५) www.betterfast.in



## कोविड-१९ चे संकट आणि 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान' योजनेचा सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उद्योगांना आधार

डॉ. तात्याजी काशीनाथ गेडाम

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक

नेवजाबाई हितकारिणी महाविद्यालय, ब्रम्हपुरी, जिल्हा- चंद्रपूर

### सारांश (Abstract) :

कोविड-१९ हा एक संक्रमित आजार असून तो २०१९ नोवेल कोरोना व्हायरस (SARS-CoV-2) या कारणामुळे होतो. कोविड-१९ या संक्रमित महामारिच्या रोगाने सध्या सर्वत्र विक्राळ स्वरूप धारण केले आहे. शासनाने योग्यवेळी योग्य निर्णय घेऊन संसर्ग रोखण्यासाठी तब्बल ५ वेळा संचारबंदी, कुलूपबंदीची (५ व्या टप्प्यातील टाळेबंदीत काही सवलत देऊन) घोषणा केल्याने सारेच जीवनचक्र थांबले होते. मात्र यापुढे आपल्याला कोरोनासोबत जगायचे आहे. त्या करिता आपल्या दिनचर्येत बदल करावे लागतील. कोरोनातून आलेल्या संकटातून पुढे येणाऱ्या संधी हेरून देशाचे आर्थिक धोरण हे लोकलपासून ग्लोबलपर्यंत नेण्याचा मनसूबा ठेवून पंतप्रधान नरेंद्रजी मोदी यांनी 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान' योजनेची घोषणा केली. आत्मनिर्भर होण्यासाठी गुंतवणूक करावी लागते हे लक्षात घेऊन २० लाख कोटी रूपयाचे पॅकेज त्यांनी जाहीर केले. कोरोनाचा प्रादुर्भाव झाल्यानंतर जाहीर झालेल्या विविध आर्थिक योजनांचाही त्यामध्ये समावेश आहे. केंद्र शासनाने सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उपक्रम विकास अधिनियम २००६ ची अंमलबजावणी करण्याचे आदेश देवून नविन कायदानुसार त्यांना उद्योग ऐवजी उपक्रम असे संबोधण्यात येणार आहे. अर्थमंत्र्यांनी जाहीर केलेल्या आर्थिक मदतीच्या घोषणांपैकी बहुतेक पत-केंद्रित आहेत किंवा सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उपक्रम (एमएसएमई ) आणि गैर बँकिंग वित्तीय कंपनी (एनबीएफसी) या क्षेत्रांना भेडसावणारी रोखतेची समस्या सोडविण्याच्या उद्देशाने केलेल्या आहेत.

**मुख्य शब्द (Key Word) :** कोविड-१९, आत्मनिर्भर, एमएसएमई.

### प्रस्तावना :

आज सर्वत्र कोविड-१९ बद्दल भितीयुक्त चर्चा आहे. कोविड-१९ च्या वैश्विक लढाईला चीन कारणीभूत आहे. जेव्हा हे संकट चालू झाले तेव्हा ते फक्त चीनपुरतेच मर्यादित राहिल असा सर्वांचा कयास होता. मात्र कोरोना विषाणू संसर्गामुळे संपूर्ण जगावर लॉकडाऊन करण्याची अभूतपूर्व अशी वेळ आली. भारताची वाटचाल केवळ नियम आणि नियंत्रण याकडून कुलूपबंदी असतांनाच कोविड-१९ चा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील परिणाम अधिकाधिक तीव्र होत चालला आहे. याची जाणीव होऊन पंतप्रधान मोदीजींनी राज्यांच्या मुख्यमंत्र्यांशी चर्चा केली. त्यातून कोरोनापासून लोकांचे जीवरक्षण करण्यास सर्व राज्यांनी अग्रक्रम दिल्याचे निदर्शनास आले. त्यांनी कोरोनापूर्व जग आणि कोरोना नंतरचे जग असा भेद करून नव्या जगातील संधीवर लक्षकेंद्रित करून देशाचे आर्थिक धोरण जाहीर करतांना 'जान से लेकर जगतक' असे कळीचे वक्तव्य करून आत्मनिर्भर भारतासाठी २०

लाख कोटी रूपयाच्या भक्कम पॅकेजची घोषणा केली. हे पॅकेज मोदींच्या दाव्या नूसार जीडीपीच्या १० टक्के आहे. हे वास्तव असल्यास खरोखरच फार मोठी गुंतवणूक समजावी लागेल. यात कोरोना संक्रमण काळातील आर्थिक योजनाही गृहित धरल्या आहेत. जमीन, कामगार, भांडवल पुरवठा, कायदे अशा सर्व बाजूंनी विचार केल्यामुळे आर्थिक सुधारणांचा थांबलेला गाडा पुन्हा सुरू होण्याची आशा बळावलेली आहे. 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत योजना' अंतर्गत ग्राहकांची मागणी वाढेल यासाठी जागतिक दर्जाची पुरवठा साखळी निर्माण करून स्थानिक वस्तूंना 'ग्लोबल ब्रँड' बनविण्याचे धोरण आहे. कोरोना नंतरच्या जगात उद्योगांचा ओढा चीनकडून भारताकडे आणण्याचा सर्वंकष प्रयत्न आहे. सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उपक्रम (एमएसएमई) हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा आहे. भारतात एमएसएमईची संख्या ६ कोटी ९० लाख असून देशाच्या सकल उत्पन्नात (जीडीपी) त्यांचा वाटा २९ टक्के आहे. कोरोनाच्या संकटात हे उद्योग भरडले गेले आहेत. सरकारने काही सवलती दिल्या तरी या संकटातून बाहेर पडण्यासाठी विविध पातळ्यांवर धोरण निश्चिती करणे सुरू आहेत. नव्याने स्वीकाराव्या लागणाऱ्या कार्यपद्धतीत जशी आव्हाने आहेत तशा संधी देखिल आहेत त्याचे सोने करतांना समर्थपणे मुकाबला करण्याचे मनोधैर्य उद्योजकांमध्ये असणे अत्यावश्यक आहे.

#### कोविड-१९ चा शिरकाव :

कोविड-१९ विषाणूच्या संसर्गामुळे होणाऱ्या महामारीचा उगम चीनच्या वुहान या शहरातून झाला. कोरोना व्हायरस संपूर्ण जगात शिरकाव करून इतका धुमाकूळ माजवेल याची अपेक्षा कोणीही केली नव्हती कोविड-१९ विषाणूच्या संसर्गाच्या सूरवातीच्या काळात जगभरातील अनेक देशांमध्ये या महामारीची लागण झालेले आणि मृत पडलेल्यांचे आकडे ह्रदयात धडकी भरवणारे आहेत. त्या तूलनेत भारतातील व महाराष्ट्रातील कोरोना बाधितांचे व त्यामुळे मृत पावलेल्यांचे आकडे कमी असल्यामुळे फारसी चिंता करण्यासारखी नव्हती. मात्र सध्याच्या स्थितीत आपल्या देशातील व महाराष्ट्रातील कोरोना बाधितांची वाढती संख्या पाहता आपण जगात पहिल्या क्रमांकावर राहणाऱ्या दृष्टिने वाटचाल करित असल्याचे दिसून येत आहे. कोरोनाचा उगम चीनच्या वुहान शहरातील मासळी बाजारातून झाला असे सांगितले जात आहे. परंतु अमेरिकेसारख्या प्रगत देशांच्या राष्ट्राध्यक्षांनी चीनने हे कृत्य जागतिक महासत्ताधिकारी बनण्याच्या स्वप्नपूर्ती साठी तेथील बायोलॅबमध्ये या विषाणूची जाणीवपूर्वक उत्पत्ती केल्याचे आरोप करून त्याच्या चौकशी संबंधाने जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेनी आरोपी देशाच्या विरोधात नरमाई दाखविल्यामुळे या संघटनेला देण्यात येणारी मदत बंद केली.

#### कोविड-१९ संक्रमणापासूनच्या महामारीतून संरक्षणार्थ भारताने ऊचलले पाऊल :

भारतात पहिला संक्रमित रुग्ण केरळ राज्यात ३० जानेवारी २०२० ला आढळून आला. या रोगाची लागण संसर्ग झालेल्या रुग्णाच्या संपर्कात आलेल्यांनाच होत असल्यामुळे सहाजीकच या रोगाच्या विषणूची उत्पत्ती दुसऱ्या देशाची असल्यामुळे विदेशातून आलेल्या लोकांमूळे भारतात या रोगाचा प्रवेश झाला. या रोगाचे प्राथमिक लक्षणे सर्दी, खोकला, शरीराला थकवा येणे, आणि ताप येणे अशाप्रकारची आढळून येतात. परंतु कोरोना या संक्रमित महामारीच्या रोगावर अजूनही औषधी किंवा लस तयार झालेली नसल्यामुळे काही खबरदारी घेणे अत्यावश्यक असल्याचे पाहून आपले पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदीजींनी दिनांक २२ मार्च २०२० ला देशव्यापी जनता कर्फ्युचे आवाहन केले त्याला भक्कम प्रतिसाद मिळाला. त्या नंतर या संक्रमित महामारीच्या रोगापासून बचाव करण्यासाठी दिनांक २५ मार्च २०२० पासून वेळोवेळी टाळेबंदीची (Lockdown) घोषणा केली.

भारतातील वाढत चाललेल्या रूग्णांची संख्या व लॉकडाऊनमुळे बंद पडलेले अर्थचक्र व उपलब्ध संधीचा वेळीच लाभ घेण्याच्या दृष्टिने २० लाख कोटी रूपयाचे पॅकेज पंतप्रधानांनी जाहिर केले. त्याचा विविध क्षेत्राला निश्चित स्वरूपाचा लाभ मिळेल असे गृहित धरून १८ मे २०२० ते ३१ मे २०२० पर्यंत १४ दिवसाचे चौथे लॉकडाऊन घोषित केले. या कालावधित महाराष्ट्रात ६७,६५५ एवढे रूग्ण तर भारतात १,८२,१४३ एवढे रूग्ण आढळून आले. महाराष्ट्रातील या रूग्णांपैकी २,२८६ रूग्ण मृत्यू पावले आणि १,२४८ रूग्ण बरे झाले. तर देश पातळीवर एकूण रूग्णांपैकी ५,१६४ रूग्ण मृत्यू पावले आणि ८६,९८३ रूग्ण बरे झाले. त्या नंतर १ जून २०२० ते ३० जून २०२० पर्यंत तीन चरणातून निर्बंध कमी करून आर्थिक व्यवहार पूर्वपदावर आणण्याचा दृष्टिकोण ठेऊन पाचवे लॉकडाऊन घोषित करण्यात आले.

#### आत्मनिर्भर (स्वावलंबी) भारत अभियान योजना :

‘आत्मनिर्भर’ याचा अर्थ ‘वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्’ ही भूमिका लक्षात घेऊन आपल्या देशातल्या नागरिकांचे हित लक्षात घेऊन आवश्यक ती पावले उचलणे होय. कोरोनामुळे उद्भवलेल्या अभूतपूर्व संकटाची कोणीही कल्पना केली नव्हती हे संकट भारतासाठी एक नवीन संदेश व संधी घेऊन आली. कोरोना आणि लॉकडाऊनमुळे कोलमडलेल्या अर्थव्यवस्थेला उभारी देण्यासाठी मा.पंतप्रधान श्री. नरेंद्र मोदीजी १२ मे २०२० ला देशवासीयांना संबोधित करतांना भारताच्या सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नाच्या १० टक्के म्हणजे २० लाख कोटी रूपयाचे विशेष आर्थिक पॅकेज आत्मनिर्भर (स्वावलंबी) भारत अभियान योजनेला गती देण्यासाठी घोषित केले. या पॅकेजचे देशातल्या बहुतेक अर्थतज्ज्ञांनी स्वागत केले. शेतकरी, श्रमिक गरिब, मध्यम वर्गासह समाजातील सर्व घटकांना तसेच कुटीर, सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उद्योगाला या पॅकेजमुळे नवी दिशा मिळेल. तसेच वित्तीय शिस्त मोडू न देता अर्थव्यवस्थेला खऱ्या अर्थाने चालना देतील अशी सर्व उद्दिष्टे पूर्ण करणारी ही योजना आहे.

कोविड-१९ च्या रूपाने आपल्या देशावर मोठे संकट आले असताना या संकटाचे संधीत रूपांतर करण्याचे काम या पॅकेजद्वारे केले आहे. ‘आत्मनिर्भर’ याचा अर्थ कवाडे बंद करून, जगाच्या खिडक्या बंद करून स्वतःकडे बघणे नव्हे. तर ‘वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्’ ही भूमिका लक्षात ठेवतच आपल्या देशातल्या नागरिकांचे हित साधण्याकरिता आवश्यक ती पावले उचलणे होय. आर्थिक क्षमतेचा विचार करावयाचा झाल्यास व्यक्ती असो, कुटुंब असो वा देश असो जितका अधिक आत्मनिर्भर असेल तितका तो आर्थिकदृष्ट्या स्थिर राहतो किंवा अनपेक्षित येणाऱ्या संकटाला तोंड देण्याची क्षमता बाळगून राहतो. आत्मनिर्भरता हा आर्थिक ताकदीचा पाया आहे. कोरोना संकटामुळे हादरलेल्या अर्थव्यवस्थेला पुन्हा स्थिरस्थावर करतांना आपला देश अधिक आत्मनिर्भर व्हावा, आत्मनिर्भर हा या देशाचा नारा ठरावा, आत्मनिर्भर देश आपण उभा करायला हवा ही पंतप्रधानांनी व्यक्त केलेली भावना रास्त आहे.

भूक ही माणसाची सर्वात मोठी आणि प्राथमिक गरज आहे आणि सुदैवाने अन्नधान्याच्या बाबतीत आज आपला देश स्वयंपूर्ण आहे. कृषी क्षेत्रातील भांडवली गुंतवणूक अजूनही दोन-चार टक्क्यांच्या पलीकडे गेलेली नाही. शेती आणि शेतीपुरक उद्योगाच्या विकासावर भर दिला तर अन्नधान्यच नव्हे तर इतर अनेक बाबतीत आपण आत्मनिर्भर होऊ शकतो. भारतातील उत्तम बुद्धिमत्ता असलेल्या व्यक्ती इतर अनेक देशांमध्ये विशेषतः

विकसीत देशांमध्ये कार्यरत असल्याचे दिसतात. या लोकांना आपल्याच देशात काम करावे लागण्याच्या दृष्टिने वातावरण तयार करणे व त्यांना सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देणे गरजेचे आहे. भारतात फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात मनुष्यबळ आहे त्याला योग्य तांत्रिक कौशल्याचे प्रशिक्षण देऊन अनेक उत्पादनाचे आपणच माहेरघर होऊ शकतो. आत्मनिर्भरचा नारा खूपच उत्साहवर्धक आहे. परंतु तो प्रत्यक्षात आणण्यासाठी शासनस्तरावर प्रचंड प्रयत्न होणे अत्यावश्यक आहे.

#### सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उपक्रम (एमएसएमई) संकल्पना :

सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उपक्रम विकास अधिनियम २००६ अस्तित्वात येण्यापूर्वी केंद्र शासनच्या विकास आयुक्त (लघु उद्योग) नवी दिल्ली यांनी वेळोवेळी निर्देशित केलेल्या स्थायी आदेशानुसार व सुलभ कार्यपद्धतीच्या धोरणानुसार उद्योग संचालनालयाकडून लघु उद्योग घटकांना लघु उद्योग नोंदणी देण्यात येत होती. केंद्रीय लघु उद्योग बोर्डाने १९५१ ते १९९१ पर्यंत स्थिर भांडवलामधील गुंतवणूकीच्या आधारावर केलेल्या लघु उद्योगांची व्याख्या पुढील तक्त्यात दर्शविण्यात आलेली आहे.

स्थिर भांडवलामधील गुंतवणूकीच्या कमाल मर्यादेनुसार लघु उद्योगांच्या व्याख्या

वर्ष	सेवा उद्योग	अति लघु उद्योग (टायनी सेक्टर)	लघु उद्योग	आनुषंगिक उद्योग
१९५१	-	-	रु. ७.५० लाख	रु. १० लाख
१९७५	-	-	रु. १० लाख	रु. २५ लाख
१९८०	-	-	रु. २० लाख	रु. १५ लाख
१९८५	-	रु. २ लाख	रु. ३५ लाख	रु. ४५ लाख
१९९१	-	रु. ५ लाख	रु. ६० लाख	रु. ७५ लाख

१९९१ मध्ये केन्द्रामध्ये श्री. नरसिंहराव हे पंतप्रधान व डॉ. मनमोहनसिंह अर्थमंत्री असतांना आर्थिक सुधारणांचे नवे पर्व सुरू झाले. त्यावेळेस लघु उद्योग क्षेत्राची निर्यात व लघु उद्योगाच्या संयंत्र व यंत्रसामुग्री या मधील स्थिर भांडवली गुंतवणूकीची कमाल मर्यादा यात संबंध प्रस्थापित करून लघु उद्योगाची व्याख्या करण्यात आली. त्या नुसार ज्या उद्योगाची निर्यात सतत तीन वर्षे त्याच्या एकूण उत्पादनाच्या कमीतकमी ३० टक्के आहे तथा संयंत्र व यंत्रसामुग्रीमधील स्थिर भांडवली गुंतवणूक रु. ७५ लाख पर्यंत आहे.

श्री. नरसिंहराव यांचे नंतर श्री. देवेगौडा यांच्या नेतृत्वातील सरकारने संयंत्र व यंत्रसामुग्रीमधील स्थिर भांडवली गुंतवणूक रु. ३ कोटी पर्यंत वाढविली. त्यामुळे मोठे उद्योग या सवलतीचा दुरुपयोग करू लागले, श्री. अटलबिहारी बाजपेयीयांच्या नेतृत्वतील सरकारने कमाल मर्यादा रु. १ कोटी पर्यंत केली. नंतरच्या काळात लघु उद्योग क्षेत्राची निर्यात हा निकष कमी करून फक्त संयंत्र व यंत्रसामुग्रीमधील स्थिर भांडवली गुंतवणूक रु. १ कोटी पेक्षा अधिक नाही ही व्याख्या प्रचलीत करण्यात आली.

केंद्र शासनाने नविन सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उपक्रम अधिनियम २००६ ची अंमलबजावणी करण्याचे आदेश पारीत केले. नविन कायदानुसार सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उद्योगांना आता 'उद्योग' ऐवजी 'उपक्रम' असे संबोधण्यात

येणार आहे. त्यांचे उत्पादन करणारे उपक्रम व सेवा पुरविणारे उपक्रम असे दोन प्रकार आहेत. संयंत्र व यंत्रसामुग्रीमधील गुंतवणूक मर्यादित असल्याने त्यांची व्याख्या पुढील तक्त्यात दर्शविण्यात आलेली आहे.

क्र.	उद्योगाचा प्रकार	वर्गवारी	संयंत्र व यंत्रसामुग्रीमधील गुंतवणूक मर्यादा
१	उत्पादन करणारे उपक्रम	सूक्ष्म उपक्रम	रु. २५ लाख पर्यंत मर्यादित
		लघु उपक्रम	रु. २५ लाख पेक्षा अधिक मात्र रु. ५ कोटीपर्यंत मर्यादित
		मध्यम उपक्रम	रु. ५ कोटी पेक्षा अधिक मात्र रु. १० कोटी पर्यंत मर्यादित
२	सेवा पुरविणारे उपक्रम	सूक्ष्म उपक्रम	रु. १० लाख पर्यंत मर्यादित
		लघु उपक्रम	रु. १० लाख पेक्षा अधिक मात्र रु. २ कोटी पर्यंत मर्यादित
		मध्यम उपक्रम	रु. २ कोटी पेक्षा अधिक मात्र रु. ५ कोटी पर्यंत मर्यादित

‘आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान’ योजने अंतर्गत सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उद्योगांना मदत:

कोविड-१९ च्या संकटातून भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेला बाहेर काढण्याच्या उद्देशाने जाहीर झालेल्या ‘आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान’ योजने अंतर्गत अर्थमंत्री सीतारामन यांच्या घोषणांमध्ये नॉन-बँकिंग वित्तीय कंपन्यांसाठी (एनबीएफसी) व उर्जा क्षेत्रासाठी विशेष रोखता उपायांचा समावेश असला तरी यात सर्वात महत्वाचा भाग सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उपक्रमांना (एमएसएमई) दिलेले सहाय्य हा होता. भारतातील बहुतेक छोट्या व्यवसायांची समस्या म्हणजे ते नाममात्र अतिरिक्त निधीसह काम करतात आणि पैशाच्या ओघात लक्षणीय घट झाल्यास ती सोसण्यासाठी आवश्यक आर्थिक संसाधने त्यांच्याकडे नसतात. लॉकडाऊनमुळे एमएसएमईच्या सर्व उत्पादन प्रक्रिया किंवा सेवा प्रक्रिया पूर्णपणे बंद असल्यामुळे त्यांना आपले मासिक खर्च भागविणे व कर्मचाऱ्यांचे वेतन देण्यातही अडचणी येत आहेत. निम्न उत्पादन गटासाठी रोजगाराचा निश्चित स्रोत असलेल्या या उद्योगांना सरकार विशेष मार्गांनी मदत करणार आहे.

१) कोविड-१९ या संक्रमित महामारीच्या साथीपूर्वी उत्तम कामगिरी करणाऱ्या पण नंतर संकटात सापडलेल्या एमएसएमईना ३ लाख कोटी रूपयांपर्यंतच्या तारणमुक्त कर्जासाठी १०० टक्के पत हमी दिली जाणार आहे. ही योजना केवळ पूर्वीपासून २५ कोटी रूपयांचे उर्वरित कर्ज डोक्यावर असलेल्या व १०० कोटी रूपयाहून कमी उलाढाल असलेल्या छोट्या एमएसएमईना लागू आहे. एमएसएमईना बँका व एनबीएफसीकडून मिळणारे आपातकालीन अर्थ सहाय्य फेब्रुवारी २०२० नुसार संपूर्ण थकित पतीच्या २० टक्के असल्याचे सरकार सांगते आहे. एसबीआय रिसर्चच्या मते १ मार्च २०२० रोजी एमएसएमई क्षेत्राकडून १४ लाख कोटी रूपये मूल्याची कर्जे उर्वरित होती. याचा अर्थ २.८ लाख कोटी रूपयांचे तातडीचे वित्तसहाय्य या क्षेत्राला मिळणार आहे. सीतारामन यांच्या मते सुमारे ४५ लाख एमएसएमईना लाभ होईल. एकूण एमएसएमईची संख्या बघता हे प्रमाण कमी आहे. मात्र पूर्वीपासून असलेली कर्जे व उलाढालीच्या अटीमुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगार देणाऱ्या एमएसएमईना याची मदतच होईल.

२) कर्ज परतफेडीसाठी संघर्ष करणाऱ्या व स्वतःच्या बळावर कर्ज मिळवू शकणार नाहीत अशा एमएसएमईसाठी २०,००० कोटी रूपये मूल्याची 'दुय्यम कर्ज योजना' आहे. या योजनेमुळे पूर्वीपासून तणावाखाली असलेल्या व कमी पत उरलेल्या एमएसएमईना कर्ज देण्याची परवानगी बँका व एनबीसीना मिळेल अशा पेढीसाठी सरकार बँकांना अंशतः पतहमी देईल.

३) राष्ट्रव्यापी लॉकडाऊनमुळे निधीचा खडखडाट झालेल्या एमएसएमईना काही खेळते भांडवल मिळावे व त्यांचा व्यवसाय सुरू राहावा, याकरीता तसेच एमएसएमईद्वारे निर्माण करत असलेल्या रोजगारांचे संरक्षण करण्याचा शासनाचा प्रयत्न असून त्यासाठी सरकार 'व्यवहार्य' एमएसएमईमध्ये इक्विटी पुंजीसाठी ५०,००० कोटी रूपयाचा निधी तयार करणार आहे व त्यायोगे त्यांना विस्तार व वाढीसाठी मदत करणार आहे. यात केंद्र सरकारचा वाटा केवळ १०,००० कोटी रूपयाचा राहणार असून उर्वरीत रक्कम एसबीआय किंवा एलआयसीसारख्या पीएसयूद्वारे (Public Sector Undertakings) उभी केली जाणार आहे.

४) आत्मनिर्भर (स्वावलंबी) भारत अभियान योजनेच्या घोषणेनुसार कोणती पेढी 'एमएसएमई' प्रवर्गात मोडते हे निश्चित करून त्या प्रवर्गातील एमएसएमईना लाभ उपलब्ध करून देण्यात येईल. निकषाची व्याप्ती वाढविण्यात आली आहे याचा अर्थ आजपर्यंत छोट्या व्यवसायांमध्ये न मोडणारे व्यवसायही आता या प्रवर्गात बसू शकणार आहेत. तसेच जागतिक कंपन्यांना २०० कोटी रूपयापर्यंतच्या सरकारी निविदा भरण्यास मनाई करण्यात आली आहे. यापूढे फक्त भारतीय कंपन्यांनाच निविदा दिल्या जातील. छोटे व्यवसाय कमी किमतीच्या सरकारी निविदा भरूनच मोठ्या कंपन्यांशी स्पर्धा करू शकतात. मात्र यात जागतिक कंपनी कोणती व भारतीय कंपनी कोणती या बाबत स्पष्टीकरण गरजेचे आहे. यामुळे भारतीय पुरवठादार अस्तित्वातच नाहीत अशा काही विशेषीकृत क्षेत्रांमध्ये समस्या निर्माण होऊ शकतात.

५) शासनाने सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उद्योगांच्या (एमएसएमई) परिभाषेत बदल केला आहे. नविन व्याख्येनुसार संयंत्र व यंत्रसामुग्रीमधील स्थिर भांडवली गुंतवणूक मर्यादे सोबतच वार्षिक एकूण उलाढालीला देखिल मर्यादीत करून उत्पादन करणारे उपक्रम व सेवा पुरविणारे उपक्रम यांच्या गुंतवणुकीत फरक न करता खालील तक्त्यात त्यांची व्याख्या स्पष्ट केलेली आहे.

उद्योगाचा प्रकार	वर्गवारी	संयंत्र व यंत्रसामुग्रीमधील गुंतवणूक मर्यादा	एकूण वार्षिक उलाढालीची मर्यादा
उत्पादन करणारे उपक्रम आणि सेवा पुरविणारे उपक्रम	सूक्ष्म उपक्रम	रु. १ कोटी पेक्षा अधिक नाही	रु. ५ कोटी पेक्षा अधिक नाही
	लघु उपक्रम	रु. १० कोटी पेक्षा अधिक नाही	रु. ५० कोटी पेक्षा अधिक नाही
	मध्यम उपक्रम	रु. २० कोटी पेक्षा अधिक नाही	रु. १०० कोटी पेक्षा अधिक नाही

सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उपक्रमामधिल (एमएसएमई) अनेक उपक्रम प्रगती करू शकत नव्हते. विशेष म्हणजे त्यांनी प्रगती केल्या नंतर त्यांना सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उपक्रमांतर्गत मिळणारे लाभ उलाढाल वाढल्यानंतर बंद केल्या जात होते. हे उपक्रम मोठ्या स्पर्धेत टिकू शकत नव्हते ही बाब लक्षात घेऊन केंद्र शासनानी वरील प्रमाणे सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उपक्रमाची व्याख्या बदलण्याचा निर्णय घेतला. नवीन व्याख्येनुसार सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उपक्रमाचे उत्पादन किती हा निकष बदलविण्यात येणार असून सेवा क्षेत्रातील उपक्रमांनाही हेच निकष लागू करण्यात येतील.

६) सर्व सरकारी आणि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील उपक्रम ४५ दिवसात सर्व एमएसएमईना सर्व थकबाकी भरतील वास्तविक देशांतर्गत उद्योगांना चालना देण्यासाठी शासकीय कार्यालयाच्या गरजा भागविण्यासाठी सरकार या छोट्या उद्योगाकडून सर्वच वस्तू खरेदी करतील. या शिवाय सरकारी कंपन्यांना सुद्धा त्यांची उत्पादने खरेदी करणे बंधनकारक करण्यात आले आहे.

७) रिझर्व बँक ऑफ इंडियाने देशातील कोट्यावधी लघु व्यापाऱ्यांनाही दिलासा दिला आहे. केंद्रीय बँकेने एसएमईना पुढील तीन महिन्यांच्या कर्जाची परतफेड करण्याची मुदत वाढ जाहिर केली. त्यामुळे आता छोटे उद्योजक ३१ ऑगस्ट २०२० पर्यंत कर्ज फेडण्यास भाग पाडणार नाहीत. या घोषणे नंतर एसएमईसाठी स्थगिती कालावधी ६ महिन्यांचा झाला आहे. या निर्णयाचा फायदा त्या सर्व उद्योजकांना होईल ज्यांनी आपले उद्योग चालविण्यासाठी कर्ज घेतले आहे या कालावधित कर्जाचे हप्ते न भरल्यामुळे उद्योजक डीफाल्टर्स मानले जाणार नाही.

अशा प्रकारे 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान' योजने अंतर्गतसूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उपक्रमाकरिता (एमएसएमई) विविध सवलती देऊन त्यांच्या उज्वल भविष्याकरिता भक्कम आधार दिलेला आहे.

#### निष्कर्ष:

कोविड-१९ या संक्रमित महामारीच्या रोगाने सध्या सर्वत्र विक्राळ स्वरूप धारण केले आहे. यापुढे आपल्याला कोरोनासोबत जगायचे आहे. त्या करिता आपल्या दिनचर्येत बदल करावे लागतील. कोरोनापासून लोकांचे जीवरक्षण करण्यास सर्व राज्यांनी अग्रक्रम दिला. आत्मनिर्भर भारतासाठी २० लाख कोटी रूपयाच्या भक्कम पॅकेजची घोषणा केली. सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उपक्रम (एमएसएमई) हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा आहे. नव्याने स्वीकाराव्या लागणाऱ्या कार्यपद्धतीत जशी आव्हाने आहेत तशा संधी देखिल आहेत त्याचे सोने करतांना समर्थपणे मुकाबला करण्याचे मनोर्धर्य उद्योजकांमध्ये असणे अत्यावश्यक आहे. आत्मनिर्भरता हा आर्थिक ताकदीचा पाया आहे. आत्मनिर्भरचा नारा खूपच उत्साहवर्धक आहे. परंतु तो प्रत्यक्षात आणण्यासाठी शासनस्तरावर प्रचंड प्रयत्न होणे अत्यावश्यक आहे. सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उपक्रमात उत्पादन करणारे उपक्रम व सेवा पुरविणारे उपक्रम असे प्रकार आहेत. निम्न उत्पादन गटासाठी रोजगाराचा निश्चित स्रोत असलेल्या या उद्योगांना सरकार विशेष मार्गांनी मदत करणार आहे. संकटात सापडलेल्या एमएसएमईना ३ लाख कोटी रूपयापर्यंतच्या तारणमुक्त कर्जासाठी १०० टक्के पत हमी दिली जाणार आहे. सरकार 'व्यवहार्य' एमएसएमईमध्ये इक्विटी पुंजीसाठी ५०,००० कोटी रूपयाचा निधि तयार करणार आहे. जागतीक कंपन्यांना २०० कोटी रूपयापर्यंतच्या सरकारी निविदा भरण्यास मनाई करण्यात आली आहे. 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान' योजने

अंतर्गत सूक्ष्म, लघु व मध्यम उपक्रमाकरिता ( एमएसएमई ) विविध सवलती देऊन त्यांच्या उज्वल भविष्याकरिता भक्कम आधार दिलेला आहे.

### संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

- १) बँकिंग अँड फायनान्स लेखक डॉ. नंदकिशोर दायमा विद्या प्रकाशन रूईकर रोड, महाल, नागपूर ४४०००२
- २) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था लेखक डॉ. सुखदेव खंदारे एज्युकेशनल पब्लिशर्स अँड डिस्ट्रिब्यूटर्स गोकुळवाडी, औरंगपूरा, औरंगाबाद
- ३) उद्योजकता विकास : संकल्पना आणि व्यवहार लेखक डॉ. प्रभाकर देशमूख पिंपळापूरे प्रकाशन महाल, नागपूर
- ४) दैनिक वृत्तपत्र लोकमत, दैनिक वृत्तपत्र देशोन्नती, दैनिक वृत्तपत्र तरूण भारत, दैनिक वृत्तपत्र लोकसत्ता, दैनिक वृत्तपत्र सकाळ.
- ५) वेबसाईट,
- ६) विविध दूरदर्शन चॅनलवरील बातम्या



## ‘कोविड-१९’ महामारी आणि जागतिक बेरोजगारीची वास्तविकता: एक विश्लेषण

डॉ. मंजूषा राजेंद्र ठाकरे

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख

अण्णासाहेब गुंडेवार महाविद्यालय, काटोल रोड, नागपूर



प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाचे तीन भागात वर्गीकरण करण्यात आले आहे. पहिल्या भागात प्रस्तावनेसह उद्देशे, गृहिते व संशोधन पद्धतीचे विवेचन करण्यात आले आहे. तर दुसऱ्या भागात बेरोजगारी एक जागतिक समस्या कशी आहे? जागतिक बेरोजगारीची पार्श्वभूमी, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, अमेरिका, दुबईतील वास्तविक बेरोजगार इ. विविध घटकांचा उहापोह करण्यात आला आहे. तर तिसऱ्या भागात लॉकडाऊनमुळे भारतातील बेरोजगारीची परिस्थिती कशी बदलत गेली, कोणत्या क्षेत्रात किती बेरोजगार झाले, रोजगाराची विविध क्षेत्रातील स्थिती, स्थानिक लोकांना न्याय मिळवून देण्याची भूमिका, इ. विविध घटकांचे सविस्तर विवेचन करण्यात आले आहे व शेवटी संदर्भग्रंथासहित निष्कर्षाची मांडणी करण्यात आली आहे.

कोविड-१९ महामारी अर्थात कोरोना संकटाच्या आधीपासूनच भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला मंदीचा फटका बसू लागला होता. २०१९-२० या आर्थिक वर्षामध्ये ४.९ % च्या अपेक्षित अंदाजापेक्षा विकासदर कमी झाल्याकडे दिसते. कोरोनाच्या संकटामुळे होणाऱ्या नुकसानाचे प्रथमतः लावलेले अनुमान चुकले असून या संकटाने अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विविध अंगावर मोठा आघात केला आहे. देशातील मागणीमध्ये झालेली घट तसेच मागणी पुरवठ्याच्या साखळीमध्ये निर्माण झालेली दरी यामुळे जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेतील बेरोजगारीवर झालेल्या परिणामांचा अभ्यास प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात करण्यात आला आहे.

### उद्दिष्टे:

- १) स्थानिक पातळीवर प्रत्येकाला कौशल्यानुसार रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देणे.
- २) मागणी-पुरवठ्यामध्ये संतुलन निर्माण करणे.
- ३) बेरोजगारीचे प्रमाण कमी करणे.
- ४) परतलेल्या विदेशी भारतीयांना रोजगारासंबंधी आश्वस्त करणे.
- ५) सरकारी पॅकेज वर अवलंबून न ठेवता प्रत्येकाला आत्मनिर्भर होण्याचे प्रशिक्षण देणे.

### गृहिते:

- १) स्थानिक पातळीवर उद्योग नाहीत.
- २) मागणी-पुरवठ्यामध्ये संतुलन नाही.
- ३) बेरोजगारीने उग्र रूप धारण केले आहे.
- ४) परतलेल्या विदेशी भारतीयांसाठी कोणतेही पॅकेज किंवा आर्थिक धोरण नाही.
- ५) देशाला आत्मनिर्भर करण्यापेक्षा भारतीयांना आत्मनिर्भर करणे आवश्यक आहे.

### संशोधन पद्धती:

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात दर्शविण्यात आलेली माहिती ही द्वितीयक स्रोतावर आधारित असून विविध सरकारी तसेच निमसरकारी स्तरावरील प्रकाशीत व अप्रकाशीत स्वरूपातील अहवाल, वर्तमानपत्रे, समाजमाध्यमातील हालचाली, आयोजित चर्चासत्रे, तज्ञ व्यक्तींचे व्याख्यान यांचा आधार घेऊन प्राप्त माहितीला मुर्त रूप देण्याचा प्रयत्न शोधनिबंधात करण्यात आला आहे.

### प्रस्तावना:

जागतिक महामारी अर्थात कोविड-१९ कोरोनामुळे गेल्या ३ महिन्यांपासून संपूर्ण जग हतबल अवस्थेत आहे. मग तो देश विकसित असो की अविकसित असो. प्रत्येक देशातील आरोग्य यंत्रणेसह, पोलीस कर्मचारी, एनजीओ, सरकारी स्तरावरील विविध कर्मचारी, राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेचे कर्मचारी रोगाचा प्रादुर्भाव रोखण्यासाठी व त्याची भिषणता कमी करण्यासाठी अहोरात्र काम करताना दिसून येते. विकसित देशाकडे आरोग्य यंत्रणा सक्षम असूनही हा एवढासा कोरोना विषाणू आमचं काहीच बिघडू शकत नाही या अविर्भावात वावरत होते. परंतु जसजसे या विषाणूने माणसं गिळायला सुरुवात केली व व्यक्ति-समाजाबरोबरच अर्थव्यवस्था डगमगायला लागली तेव्हा त्यातील गांभीर्य ओळखून काही काळानंतर विकसित देशांनी पावलं उचलली. अमेरिकेसारखा बलाढ्य देशाला खाईत ढकलण्याचं काम कोरोनाने केले. भौतिक व नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीने नटलेल्या अमेरिकेला देखील कोरोनापुढे नतमस्तक व्हावे लागले. आजपर्यंत आपण केवळ एखाद्या साथीच्या रोगामुळे किंवा नैसर्गिक आपत्तीमुळे तो विशिष्ट देश त्यामुळे प्रभावित झालेला बघितला. परंतु ही पहिली वेळ आहे की ह्या कोरोनाने कोणताच देश सोडला नाही. हा विशिष्ट देश गरीब आहे, हा विशिष्ट देश श्रीमंत आहे, विशिष्ट देशातील माणसं खूप चांगली आहे, तर विशिष्ट देशातील खूप वाईट आहे असा कुठलाही भेदभाव कोरोनाच्या बाबतीत दिसून आला नाही. संपूर्ण जगाला कोविड-१९ महामारीने ग्रासले आणि जगाची अर्थव्यवस्था जणू स्थिरावली की काय? असा प्रश्न निर्माण झाला. अर्थव्यवस्था कधीच स्थैतिक स्वरूपात नसते. परंतु प्रत्येक देशाने अर्थव्यवस्थेतील व्यवहार टप्प्याटप्प्याने अशा प्रकारे ३ महिन्यांपासून लॉकडाऊन केले की अर्थव्यवस्था ही स्थिरावल्या अवस्थेतच होती. भारताने मात्र इतर देशांच्या तुलनेत लॉकडाऊनच्या बाबतीत घेतलेले निर्णय खरोखरीच कौतुकास्पद आहे. याबाबतीत माननीय मोदीजींचे मनापासून अभिनंदन. आपल्या देशात आरोग्य यंत्रणेवर करण्यात येणारा खर्च अन्य देशांच्या तुलनेत अत्यंत अल्प म्हणजे ५०% असूनही पदोपदी परिस्थिती बघून घेतलेल्या निर्णयाची अंमलबजावणी गावस्तरापासून तर राष्ट्रीयस्तरापर्यंत अत्यंत चोखपणे सांभाळणारे पोलीस कर्मचारी व त्यांना साथ देणारी जनता याचं अस्तित्व नाकारता येणार नाही. या महामारीने समाजातील प्रत्येक घटक होरपळून निघाला असला तरी सर्वात जास्त हाल झाले ते श्रमिकांचे. हा श्रमिक गेल्या ३ महिन्यात इतका हतबल झाला की शहरात कोणी बंगल्यात राहायला जागा दिली तरी तो कधीही पुन्हा वापस न येणारा. जगलो तर गावातच जगू आणि मेलो तरी आनंदाने आपल्याच आपसजनांमध्ये मरू. या भावनेने त्यांना असे ग्रासले की त्यांची जगण्याची मानसिकताच बदलली. श्रमिक हाच औद्योगिक, कृषी व सेवा क्षेत्राला तारणारा खरा सक्रीय घटक आहे. जो आजपर्यंत उपेक्षित राहिला. एवढेच नव्हे तर त्याच्याकडे बघण्याचा समाजाचा, उद्योजकांचा दृष्टिकोन जो नकारात्मक होता तो सकारात्मकतेकडे जाण्याचा प्रवास सुरू झाला आहे असे असले तरी आज

कोविड-१९ महामारीने १४ कोटी भारतीयांना बेरोजगार केले. एवढेच नव्हे तर जगाच्या कानाकोपऱ्यातून रिकाम्या हाताने परतलेल्या विदेशी भारतीयांची स्थिती तर अत्यंत दयनीय आहे. भारतीय बेरोजगारांसाठी व परतलेल्या विदेशी भारतीयांसाठी केवळ एकावर एक मजले चढावे तसे आश्वासनांच्या ढिगाऱ्याखाली बेरोजगारांना न मारता आज गरज आहे ती अॅक्शन प्लॅनची. हा प्लॅन असा असावा की प्रत्येकाला मुलभूत जिवनावश्यक गरजा पूर्ण करता येणे शक्य होईल.

#### बेरोजगारी एक जागतिक समस्या:

‘कोविड-१९’ महामारीने संपूर्ण जगावर बेरोजगारीचं संकट कोलमडलं. हे संकट एवढं भयानक आहे की कोणत्याही देशाने (मग तो विकसित असो की अविकसित) असा विचार केला नाही की आपल्याला कधीतरी अशा प्रकारच्या भयावह बेरोजगारीच्या समस्येला सामोरे जावे लागेल. असे रौद्र रूप धारण करणाऱ्या बेरोजगारीचा कोणी स्वप्नातही विचार केला नाही. जगातील बाजारातून हजारो, करोडो लोक बेरोजगार झाले. बेरोजगारीची भारतातील वास्तविकता एवढी भयावह आहे की आजपर्यंत भारतानेच काय तर कोणत्याही देशाने कधी अशी स्थिती बघितली ना कधी हाताळली.

#### जागतिक बेरोजगारीची पार्श्वभूमी :

जगातील प्रत्येक विकसित व अविकसित देशात बेरोजगारीच्या समस्येने गंभीर रूप धारण केले आहे. भारतीयांच्या विदेशातील नोकऱ्या गेल्या आणि हे विदेशी भारतीय जेव्हा फार मोठ्या संख्येने भारतात बेरोजगार म्हणून परततील तेव्हा भारताजवळ अशी कोणती योजना किंवा व्यवस्था आहे जी परतलेल्या भारतीयांना रोजगार मिळवून देण्यास सक्षम आहे. भारताची मुख्य समस्या ही आहे की भारतात कोणत्याही वास्तविकतेवर भर न देता केवळ योजनेचे प्रारूप तयार करते. आज भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था एवढी डबघाईस आली आहे की सरकार कोणत्याही सरकारी कर्मचाऱ्यास महागाई भत्ता देण्यास तयार नाही. एवढेच नव्हे तर जानेवारी महिन्यात ४ टक्के वाढविलेला महागाई भत्ता वापस घेणार म्हणजेच गोठविणार. या निर्णयामुळे जवळपास ५४ लाख सरकारी कर्मचारी व ६० लाख पेन्शनधारी असे एकूण १ करोड पेक्षा जास्त कर्मचारी प्रभावित झाले आहे. पेन्शनधारी कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या बाबतीत भारताने घेतलेला निर्णय जगातील कोणत्याही देशात घेतला जात नाही. एवढेच नव्हे तर पेन्शनधारी कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या पेन्शनला कधीही हात लावला जात नाही. भारताजवळ याबाबतीत काही योजना किंवा पर्याय नाही का? ‘कोविड-१९’ महामारीमुळे भारतीय वृद्धांना त्यांच्या हक्कापासून वंचित केले जात आहे. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेची दैनावस्था यापेक्षा अधिक वाईट कोणती असू शकते.

भारतात जी सर्वात मोठी समस्या भेडसावणारी आहे, ती म्हणजे रिव्हर्स मायग्रेन्ट वर्कर्सची कारणे ही समस्या अज्ञानी, अप्रशिक्षित, अशिक्षित लोकांची नाही तर ही समस्या आहे सज्ञानी, उच्चशिक्षित, प्रशिक्षित लोकांची. जे भारतीय विदेशात नोकरी करून भारतात वर्षानुवर्षे पैसा आणायचे आणि भारतीय गंगाजळीत भर घालायचे त्यापैकी काहींचा पगार गोठवला, काहींची कामावरून कपात करण्यात आली. काही भारतीयांकडून केवळ आश्वासनाच्या भरवशावर काम करून घेतल्या जात आहे. जगातील सर्वच देशातील अशाप्रकारचे भारतीय जेव्हा हवाई वाहतूक सुरू झाल्यानंतर भारतात रिकाम्या हाताने बेरोजगार म्हणून परततील तेव्हा त्यांच्यासाठी देण्याकरिता सरकारकडे काही योजना आहेत का? परतणारे भारतीय हे कोणी हॉटेल्स मध्ये वेटर म्हणून काम करणारे तर कोणी

पेट्रोल पंपावर काम करणारे तर यापैकी काही उच्चशिक्षित असून उच्च स्तरावर काम करणारे आहेत. थोडक्यात परतणारे भारतीय हे सर्वच स्तरात काम करणारे आहेत. या परतणाऱ्या भारतीयांसाठी त्यांच्या दर्जानुसार काम मिळवून देण्याचे आश्वासन सरकार देऊ शकत का? तर याचं उत्तर नक्कीच नाही असंच येईल. कारण ही एक अंधारलेली गुफा आहे. विदेशी भारतीयांची मान देशात आहे. त्यांची शान विदेशात काम करून भारताला उच्च लेखण्यात आहे. हे जे भारतीय लोक जगातील विविध देशात कामाच्या निमित्त्याने गेले आहेत ते सर्व भारतीय काही श्रीमंत लोक नाहीत. स्थानिक श्रमिक ज्याप्रमाणे गाव सोडून शहरात कामाच्या शोधात दुसऱ्या ठिकाणी स्थलांतरित होतो त्याचप्रमाणे हे भारतीय देखील रोजीरोटीसाठी दुसऱ्या देशात स्थलांतरित झाले आहेत. म्हणजेच एक प्रकारे ते श्रमिकच आहे. देशांतर्गत मजूर ग्रामीण भागातून शहरात स्थलांतरित होतात तीच स्थिती विदेशी भारतीयांची आहे आणि तुम्हाला आश्चर्य वाटेल की जगातील स्थलांतरित मजुरांमध्ये भारत नं. १ वर आहे. हवाईवाहतूक जेव्हा सुरु होईल तेव्हा ते काय घेऊन भारतात परततील? काय स्थिती असेल त्यांची? परतणारे विदेशी भारतीय सरकार समोर आव्हान आहे की संधी याचाही विचार होणे गरजेचे आहे. जे मोठया प्रमाणात आजपर्यंत भारतात पैसा आणत होते त्यांची नोकरी गेलेली आहे. हातात काही पैसा नाही. काय अवस्था असेल त्यांची?

जगातील बाजारात भारतातील जवळपास २ करोड ८१ लाख ९८ हजार श्रमिक (सर्व स्तरातील) काम करतात. संपूर्ण जगात २ ते ३ काम सोडलीत तर सर्वच प्रकारचे काम बंद आहे. केवळ गॅस, तेल उत्पादन इ. काम सुरु आहे.

- अरब वर्ल्डमध्ये जवळपास ९० लाख भारतीय राहतात जो मजूर म्हणून गणल्या जातात त्यापैकी २१ लाख भारतीय काम करित आहे. बाकी बेरोजगार आहेत.
- युनायटेड अरब आमिरात मध्ये ३४ लाख ३५ हजार १४४ भारतीय आहे. यापैकी अर्ध्यापेक्षा जास्त लोक बेरोजगार झालेत.
- सेंट्रल इंटेलिजन्स वर्ल्ड फॅक्ट बुकच्या अहवालानुसार युएई ने जे रेग्युलेशन पास केल त्यामध्ये असे म्हटले आहे की, कंपनी कोणालाही पेड किंवा अनपेड लिव्ह वर पाठवू शकते. त्यांना कुठल्याही प्रकारचा भत्ता दिला जाणार नाही.
- सौदीमध्ये ३५ लाख ९४ हजार ९४६ भारतीय, कुवेतमध्ये १० लाख २९ हजार ८६१ भारतीय, उमानमध्ये ७ लाख ८१ हजार १४१, कतारमध्ये ७ लाख ४५ हजार ७७५, बहरीन मध्ये ३ लाख २७ हजार ६५८ भारतीय आहेत जे काम करत होते. आज मात्र त्यांच्यावर बेरोजगारीची वेळ आली आहे.

सीएमआय डायरेक्टरच्या रिपोर्ट नुसार भारतात व विकसित देशात साधारणतः वयाच्या १५ वर्षांनंतर कामाला सुरुवात केली जाते. ते मजूर म्हणून संबोधतात. त्यामुळे १ वर्षात २.५० करोड मजूर तयार होतात. प्रत्येक व्यक्ती त्याच्याजवळील गुणांच्या आधारावर समोर जातो. रिकामा बसत नाही. लॉकडाऊन नंतर मात्र ही परिस्थिती फार गंभीर झाली आहे. एका हातावर कमावणे व दुसऱ्या हातावर खाणे अशी रोजची ग्रामीण तसेच शहरी भागात मजुरांची परिस्थिती आहे. लॉकडाऊन नंतर मात्र ही परिस्थिती अधिक गंभीर झाली आहे. बेरोजगारीचे प्रमाण दिवसेंदिवस वाढत आहे. भुकेने लोक व्याकुळ झाले आहे. सरकारवर हे बेरोजगार जास्त निर्भर

झाले आहे. औद्योगिक क्षेत्र टाळेबंदीमुळे स्थिरावले आहे. शेअर बाजारात गुंतवणूकदारांनी पैसे गुंतविणे बंद केले आहे. परकीय गुंतवणूकदारावर कर माफ असूनही ते आपली गुंतवणूक काढून घेत आहे. तर काही गुंतवणूकदार भारतातून मायदेशी निघून गेले आहे. भारतीय उद्योगपती मात्र गुंतवणूक करण्यास तयार नाही. विकसित देशातील प्रतिव्यक्ती उत्पन्न रु.५४ हजार आहे तर भारतातील रु. ५४०० एवढी असमानता किंवा विषमता उत्पन्नात असल्यामुळे विकसित देशातील गरिब सावरण्यास वेळ लागणार नाही. परंतु भारतातील गरिब मात्र मरणासन्न अवस्थेत दिसून येईल आणि हीच खरी भारताची वास्तविकता आहे.

**अमेरिका: बेरोजगार भत्ता द्या, ३.६ कोटी लोकांनी मागितली मदत.**

कोरोनाने अमेरिकेची मती कुंठीत केलेली असतानाच त्यांची अर्थव्यवस्था अक्षरशः डबघाईस आली आहे. पण हे दुष्टचक्र इथेच संपलेलं नाही.

अमेरिकेत अनेकांच्या रोजच्या रोज नोकऱ्या जाताहेत, तर अनेकजण दारिद्र्यात ढकलले जात आहेत. बेरोजगारांची संख्या लक्षावधीने वाढत चाललीय. अमेरिकेत ज्यांना पगार कमी आहे, सर्वसामान्य माणसाला रोजच्या चरितार्थासाठी किमान जी रक्कम लागते त्यापेक्षाही त्याचं उत्पन्न कमी असेल तर त्यांना अमेरिकन सरकारतर्फे बेरोजगार भत्ता दिला जातो.

सरकारी आकडेवारीनुसार, गेल्या फक्त दोन महिन्यात अमेरिकेतल्या तब्बल ३ कोटी ६० लाख नागरिकांनी आपल्याला रोजगार भत्ता मिळावा यासाठी नोंदणी करून सरकारकडे तशी मागणी केली आहे. आजच्या घडीला अमेरिकेतल्या कमी उत्पन्न गटातील नागरिकांपैकी किमान ४० टक्के नागरिकांचा रोजगार गेला आहे. त्यामुळे रोजच्या जगण्याची भ्रांत त्यांना पडली आहे.

ज्यांना अगोदर स्वतःचा काही उद्योगधंदा होता, जे 'सेल्फ एम्प्लॉईड' होते, त्यांचेही उद्योग कोरोनाकाळात बंद पडल्याने अशाही अनेक लोकांनी आता मदतीसाठी सरकारकडे विनंती केली आहे.

या काळात शेकडो कंपन्यांनी लेऑफ जाहीर केल्यामुळे अचानक हजारो लाखो कामगार बेरोजगार झाले. त्याचमुळे सरकारने बेरोजगार भत्त्यासाठी पात्र असण्याच्या अटी शिथिल केल्या. त्याचबरोबर हा भत्ता मागण्यासाठी लोकांची संख्या प्रचंड वाढली. काही महिन्यांपूर्वी जे या भत्त्यासाठी पात्र नव्हते, तेही अचानक त्यासाठी पात्र झाले. तर कुठलाही पर्याय नसल्याने त्यांनीही मग बेरोजगारांच्या यादीत आपले नाव नोंदविले. ही बेरोजगारी कमी करण्यासाठी अमेरिकेतील काही राज्यांनी कोरोनाकाळातही आपले उद्योगधंदे, कंपन्या सुरू करण्याची परवानगी देऊन मोठा धोकाही पत्करला आहे.

**दुबईतील ७० टक्के कंपन्या आगामी सहा महिन्यात पडणार बंद:**

व्यवसाय नसल्यामुळे बहुतांश कंपन्यांनी वेतन कपात, बिनपगारी रजा आणि नोकर कपात यासारखे उपाय सुरू केले आहेत. रमजानच्या काळात दुबईतील लॉकडाऊन काही प्रमाणात शिथिल करण्यात आले. तथापि मागणीत फारशी सुधारणा झालेली नाही. हॉटेल्स रिकामी आहेत. २४ मार्चनंतर बाहेरून कोणीही प्रवासी आलेले नाहीत. त्यामुळे कंपन्यांची नोकरकपात सुरूच आहे.

कोरोना लॉकडाऊनचा तडाखा बसल्यामुळे दुबईतील ७० टक्के कंपन्या आगामी सहा महिन्यांत व्यवसायांअभावी बंद पडतील, असे दुबई चेंबर ऑफ कॉमर्स ने (डीसीसी) केलेल्या एका सर्वेक्षणात म्हटले

आहे. जागतिक लॉकडाऊनमुळे मागणी पूर्णतः ठप्प झाल्यामुळे ही परिस्थिती ओढवली असल्याचे सर्वेक्षण अहवालात म्हटले आहे.

डीसीसी ने १,२२८ सीईओंचे सर्वेक्षण करून हा अहवाल तयार केला आहे. १६ एप्रिल ते २२ एप्रिल या काळात करण्यात आलेल्या सर्वेक्षणात विविध क्षेत्रांतील कंपन्यांचे उत्तरदाते सहभागी झाले. सर्वेक्षणात सहभागी झालेले ३/४ उत्तरदात्यांनी सांगितले की, आगामी सहा महिन्यांत व्यवसाय पूर्णतः संपण्याची जोखीम आहे. २७ टक्के उत्तरदात्यांनी पुढील महिन्यातच व्यवसाय पूर्णतः संपण्याची शक्यता असल्याचे सांगितले. ४३ टक्के उत्तरदात्यांनी सहा महिन्यांत व्यवसाय संपू शकतो अशी भीती व्यक्त केली.

दुबई ही आखातातील वैविध्यपूर्ण आणि तेलावर अवलंबून नसलेल्या मोजक्या अर्थव्यवस्थांपैकी एक आहे. येथील अर्थव्यवस्था अतिथ्य, पर्यटन, मनोरंजन, रसद, मालमत्ता आणि किरकोळ विक्री यावर ती उभी आहे. येथील हॉटेल व्यवसाय प्रसिद्ध आहे. सर्वेक्षणात सहभागी झालेल्या जवळपास ५० टक्के हॉटेल्स आणि रेस्टॉरंट्स यांनी सांगितले की, आपला व्यवसाय पुढील महिन्यातच पूर्णतः संपणार, असे जाणवत आहे. ७४ टक्के प्रवास व पर्यटन कंपन्यांनीही महिनाभरात व्यवसाय संपण्याची भीती व्यक्त केली.

तसेच वाहतूक, साठवणूक आणि दळणवळण क्षेत्रातील ३० टक्के कंपन्यांनी हीच भीती व्यक्त केली. इम्पॅक्ट ऑफ कोविड-१९ ऑन दुबई बिझनेस कम्युनिटी या नावाने प्रसिद्ध केलेल्या अहवालात दुबई चेंबरने म्हटले आहे की, संपूर्ण आणि आंशिक लॉकडाऊनमुळे प्रमुख बाजारातील मागणी ठप्प झाली आहे. आर्थिक संकटाच्या काळातही इतकी भीषण स्थिती निर्माण झालेली नव्हती.

दुबईतील आर्थिक घडामोडी चालविण्यास बाहेरून आलेल्या नागरिकांचा वाटा ८० टक्के आहे. काम मिळाले नाही तर हे लोक आपल्या मायदेशी परततील त्यामुळे अर्थव्यवस्थेसाठी आवश्यक असलेला ग्राहक आधार आणखी कमी होईल. १,५०,००० भारतीयांनी तसेच ४० हजार पाकिस्तानी नागरिकांनी मे महिन्याच्या सुरुवातीला युएई सोडले आहे अथवा सोडण्यासाठी नोंदणी केली आहे.

दुबईतील आर्थिक घडामोडी चालविण्यात बाहेरून आलेल्या नागरिकांचा वाटा ८० टक्के आहे. लॉकडाऊनमुळे एक डझनांहून अधिक देशांमध्ये अडकून पडलेल्या १५ हजारांहून अधिक भारतीय नागरिकांना मायदेशी परत आणण्याची योजना केंद्र सरकारने आखली आहे.

संयुक्त अरब राज्यातील भारतीयांना परत आणण्यासाठी दोन विशेष विमानांची व्यवस्था सध्या करण्यात आली आहे. किमान दोन लाख भारतीयांनी परत येण्यासाठी दुतावासाकडे नावे नोंदविली आहे.

#### ऑस्ट्रेलिया-कोरोनापेक्षा बेरोजगारीची चिंता :

इतर देशांच्या तुलनेत ऑस्ट्रेलियामध्ये कोरोना प्रसाराचा वेग बऱ्यापैकी कमी आहे. त्यांना कोरोनावर नियंत्रण राखण्यातही बऱ्यापैकी यश मिळाले आहे. तथापि, कोरोनामुळे त्यांच्याही अर्थव्यवस्थेला जबर फटका बसला आहे. अनेक उद्योगधंदे बंद पडले आहेत. अनेकांना रोजगार गमवावा लागला आहे. आमच्याकडची परिस्थिती सुधारत असून बेरोजगारीच्या प्रश्नावरही लवकरच तोडगा काढू आणि परिस्थिती पूर्वपदावर कशी आणता येईल याकरिता जोरदार प्रयत्न करण्यात येत आहे.

ऑस्ट्रेलियातील अधिकृत आकडेवारीनुसार, त्यांच्याकडे कोरोना काळात केवळ मार्च व एप्रिल या दोन महिन्यांमध्येच तब्बल सहा लाख नोकऱ्या गेल्या. मे महिन्यात नोकरी गेलेल्यांचा आकडाही बराच मोठा आहे. यासंदर्भातील आकडेवारीही पुरेशी बोलकी आहे.

निव्वळ कोरोनाकाळात बेरोजगारी ६.२ टक्क्यानी वाढली. बेरोजगारीचा दर ४.९ पॉइंटने वाढून तो १३.७ टक्के वर गेला. तर अनेक कामगारांचा त्यांच्या कौशल्याच्या खूप कमी प्रमाणात वापर करून घेतला जातोय. त्यांची क्षमता असतानाही त्यांना काम करायला मिळत नाही किंवा त्यांच्या हातातलं काम खाली झालंय. कामगारांच्या क्षमतेचा 'अंडर युटिलायझेशन' दरही ५.९ टक्के वाढून १९.९ टक्के इतका झाला आहे. आजच्या घडीला ऑस्ट्रेलियातील कोरोनाबाधितांची संख्या केवळ ७०५६ इतकी असून ६३.६७ रुग्ण पूर्णपणे बरे झाले आहेत. तर ९९ टक्के लोक मृत्युमुखी पडले आहेत.

#### कोविड-१९ मुळे देशातील बेरोजगारीची सद्यःस्थिती:

लॉकडाऊनचा परिणामामुळे १४ कोटी लोक बेकार झाले आहेत. सेंटर ऑफ मॉनिटरिंग इंडियन इकॉनॉमीच्या (सीएसआयई) ताज्या अहवालानुसार १७ मे २०२० रोजी देशातील बेरोजगारी २४ % वर आली होती.

२६ एप्रिल २०२० रोजी बेरोजगारीचा दर २७ % वर होता. १२ मे नंतर उद्योग सुरू झाल्यामुळे बेरोजगारीचा दर कमी होत असल्याचा निष्कर्ष सीएसआयई ने काढला आहे.

कोविड-१९ च्या लॉकडाऊनंतर कोणत्या क्षेत्रात किती व्यक्ती बेरोजगार झाल्या व पुढे काय? यासंबंधीचे विवरण पुढील तालिकेत दर्शविले आहे.

#### देशातील बेरोजगारीची सद्यःस्थिती दर्शविणारा तक्ता:

क्षेत्र	कोविड पूर्वी	नोकऱ्या गेल्या	कोविडनंतर काय?
वाहन उद्योग	५० लाख	३० लाख	नोकऱ्या जाणार
वाहन शोरूम	४० लाख	३ लाख	८ लाख नोकऱ्या जाणार
किरकोळ व्यापार	६० लाख	५ लाख	४.६० कोटी नोकऱ्या जाणार
इंटरनेट व्यवसाय	१ लाख	१ लाख	४ लाख नोकऱ्या जाणार
रिअल इस्टेट	७ कोटी	१.४० कोटी	नोकऱ्या जाणार
पर्यटन	५.५० कोटी	३.८० कोटी	नोकऱ्या जाणार
रेस्टॉरंट	७३ लाख	२० लाख	नोकऱ्या जाणार
माध्यम व करमणूक	७.२० लाख	२० लाख	नोकऱ्या जाणार
पेलाद	२० लाख	२.४० लाख	नोकऱ्या जाणार
शिक्षण	१.८० कोटी	४५ लाख	ऑनलाईन शिक्षण येणार

स्त्रोत: लोकमत वर्तमानपत्र

फेब्रुवारी महिन्यात ४०% असलेले देशातील रोजगाराचे प्रमाण २६% पर्यंत घसरले आहे. देशामध्ये सुमारे १ अब्ज लोक विविध प्रकारची कामे करून आपली रोजीरोटी कमावत होते. देशातील एकूण रोजगारांमध्ये १४% घट झाली. याचा अर्थ १४ कोटी लोक लॉकडाऊनमुळे बेकार झाले.

लॉकडाऊनमुळे देशातील ग्रामीण व शहरी भागामध्ये बेकारी वाढली आहे. देशातील बेकारीचे प्रमाण ग्रामीण भागात २६.७ % पर्यंत तर शहरी भागात २५.१% आहे. मार्च महिन्याच्या अखेर व एप्रिल महिन्याच्या पहिल्या दोन आठवड्यांपर्यंत बेकारीचे प्रमाण २३ ते २४ % इतके होते. एप्रिलच्या पहिल्या आठवड्यात ते २३.८ % इतके झाले तर दुसऱ्या आठवड्यात ते २३.४% पर्यंत खाली घसरले. परंतु एप्रिलच्या तिसऱ्या आठवड्यात बेकारीचे प्रमाण पुन्हा २४ % गेले.

देशातील शहरी भागामध्ये बेकारीच्या प्रमाणात झालेले चढउतारही आश्चर्यकारक आहे. लॉकडाऊनला सुरुवात झाली त्यानंतरच्या पहिल्या दोन आठवड्यांत शहरी भागातील बेकारीच्या प्रमाणात ३० ते ३१% पर्यंत वाढ झाली.

गेल्या ७२ दिवसांचा कोविड-१९ च्या लॉकडाऊनमुळे तब्बल १४ कोटी व्यक्ती बेरोजगार झाल्या असल्याचा धक्कादायक निष्कर्ष सीएमआयई ने ताज्या अहवालात काढला आहे.

भारतात १३० कोटी लोकसंख्येपैकी ४० कोटी व्यक्ती कुठला ना कुठला रोजगार करून उपजीविका चालवितात. सर्वात जास्त रोजगार साधारणतः २०.५० कोटी कृषी क्षेत्राकडून निर्माण होतो. त्यानंतर उद्योग क्षेत्राकडून ५.६० कोटी, बांधकाम क्षेत्राकडून ५.४० कोटी व्यापार/व्यवसाय ४.६० कोटी प्रवासी व मालवाहतूक २.३० कोटी व इतर क्षेत्र १.६० कोटी असा रोजगार निर्माण होतो.

#### भारतातील एकूण रोजगार:

कृषी क्षेत्र	२०.५० कोटी
उद्योग क्षेत्र	५.६० कोटी
बांधकाम क्षेत्र	५.४० कोटी
व्यापार/व्यवसाय	४.६० कोटी
प्रवासी/माल वाहतूक	२.३० कोटी
इतर सर्व खर्च	१.६० कोटी

गेल्यावर्षी भारतातील बेरोजगारी ४५ वर्षांच्या नीचांकी अशा ६.१० % वर आली असल्याचा अहवाल इंडियन स्टॅटिस्टिक्स ऑर्गनायझेशनने (आयएसओ) दिला होता. याचा अर्थ गेल्यावर्षी १३० कोटीपैकी ६.१०% म्हणजे ७.८० कोटी व्यक्ती बेरोजगार होत्या. आता सध्याच्या सीएमआयईच्या अहवालाप्रमाणे जर १४ कोटी बेरोजगार तयार झाले असतील तर देशातील एकूण बेरोजगारांची संख्या २१ ते २२ कोटी झाली असा याचा अर्थ आहे. सध्या याची शहानिशा करणे शक्य वाटत नाही. पण कोरोनामुळे बेरोजगाराची भयावह स्थिती निर्माण झाली आहे. त्यामुळे अर्थव्यवस्था पुन्हा सुरु करण्यासाठी कामगार/कर्मचाऱ्यांना परत कार्यप्रवण करण्याचे मोठे आव्हान देशासमोर आहे.

#### स्थानिक तरुणाना उद्योगांमध्ये संधी द्या:

उद्योगांमधील मजूर मोठ्या प्रमाणात स्थलांतरित झाले आहेत. त्यामुळे उद्योगांमध्ये स्थानिक तरुणांना सामावून घेण्यासाठी उद्योजकांकडून नेमकी मागणी व्हावी, त्यांना योग्य प्रशिक्षण देऊन प्रत्यक्ष रोजगाराची संधी

उपलब्ध करून देणे गरजेचे आहे. त्याचबरोबर परतलेल्या विदेशी भारतीयांना त्यांच्या कौशल्य व क्षमतेनुसार रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देणे तेवढेच महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. वाढती बेकारी कमी करण्यासाठी केंद्र सरकारला लवकरात लवकर योग्य अशी पावले उचलावी लागणार आहे.

#### निष्कर्ष:

लॉकडाऊन काळात भारत सरकारने २० लाख कोटी पॅकेजची घोषणा केली. परंतु हा नव्याने येणारा पैसा पायाभूत सुविधा क्षेत्रात व लघु-मध्यम उद्योगात प्राथमिकतेने गुंतवला जावा. त्यामुळे रोजगार निर्मिती होईल व बेरोजगारीचे प्रमाण हळूहळू कमी होण्यास मदत होईल. कामगार तुटवडा झाला तर मजुरीचे दर वाढण्याचा धोका आहे. त्यामुळे सरकारने उद्योग/व्यवहार क्षेत्रात 'पगार सुरक्षा प्रणाली लागू करावी.' यामुळे कामगार/कर्मचारी कामावर परत येतील. प्रोत्साहन पॅकेजमध्ये सरकारने मुदती व खेळत्या भांडवली कर्जाचे हप्ते भरण्यासाठी तीन महिने मुदतवाढ दिली आहे. अशीच मुदतवाढ सरकारी देणी, अधिभार उदा. लायसन्स फ्री, भाडे, सेवा शुल्क व अधिभार भरण्यासाठीही मिळावी व त्यावर व्याज व दंड आकारला जाऊ नये.

कोविड-१९ महामारीमुळे जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेसमोर बेरोजगारीचे अभूतपूर्व संकट उभे झाले आहे. प्रत्येक देशाने अर्थव्यवस्था सुरळीत करण्यासाठी कामगार व कर्मचाऱ्यांचा सहभाग अत्यावश्यक नव्हे अनिवार्य आहे असे धोरण ठरविणे आवश्यक आहे. सध्याच्या अभूतपूर्व परिस्थितीत अभूतपूर्व निर्णयांची जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेतील जनतेला अपेक्षा आहे. ती प्रत्येक देशाने पूर्ण करावी व जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्था नव्या जोमाने सुरु करावी. जागतिक स्तरावर बेरोजगारीवर समाधानकारक तोडगा शोधून काढण्यासाठी निकड आहे ती प्रगल्भ चिंतनशीलतेची, अंतर्मुख बनण्याची.

#### संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

- १) लोकमत दैनिक वृत्तपत्र- दि. १ एप्रिल ते ३१ मे २०२०
- २) लोकसत्ता दैनिक वृत्तपत्र- दि. २० मार्च ते ३१ मे २०२०
- ३) सकाळ- दि. २५ मार्च ते ५ मे २०२०



## भारतीय कुटुंब आणि समाजावरील कोविड-१९ चा परिणाम

योगेश भिमराव सोनवाणे

संशोधन विद्यार्थी एस.पी.डी.एम. कॉलेज,  
शिरपूर, जि. धुळे



आज जगभर कोरोना विषाणूच्या साथीने थैमान घातले आहे. कोरोना विषाणूपासून 'कोविड-१९' हा आजार होतो. या आजाराचा कहर दिवसेंदिवस वाढत चालला आहे. या विळख्यातून सुटण्यासाठी जगातील प्रत्येक देश आपापल्या परीने प्रयत्न करतो आहे. आजपर्यंत शास्त्रज्ञांना कोरोना आजारावरील औषध किंवा लस शोधण्यात यश आलेले नाही. 'जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेने या विषाणूमुळे होणाऱ्या आजाराचे अधिकृत नामकरण कोविड-१९ असे केले आहे. तर कोरोना विषाणूवर संशोधन करणाऱ्या शास्त्रज्ञांनी या आजाराचे 'सिन्हीयर अक्युट रेस्पिरेटरी सिंड्रोम कोरोना व्हायरस २' किंवा 'सार्स-कोव्ही-२' असे बारसे केले आहे.'<sup>१</sup> कोरोना विषाणूचा प्रादुर्भाव रोखण्यासाठी प्रत्येक देशाने लॉकडाऊनचा पर्याय अंगीकारला आहे. २०१९ सालाच्या डिसेंबर महिन्यात चीनमधून कोरोनाबाधित व्यक्तींची संख्या समोर यायला लागली. सुरुवातीला चीन, इटली, अमेरिका, इराण, इंग्लंड यासारख्या देशांमध्ये कोरोना विषाणूचा प्रसार झाला. बघता बघता कोरोना विषाणूचा संसर्ग भारतापर्यंत येऊन पोहोचला. 'भारतात सर्वप्रथम केरळ राज्यात चीनच्या वूहान प्रांतातून आलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यात कोविड-१९ आजाराची बाधा झाल्याचे दि. ३० जानेवारी २०२० रोजी समोर आले.'<sup>२</sup> भारतात कोरोना विषाणूचा प्रसार मुख्यत्वे आखाती देशातून आलेल्या प्रवाशांमार्फत झाला. गुढीपाडव्याच्या उंबरठ्यावर दि. १० मार्च २०२० रोजी महाराष्ट्रात देखील कोरोना विषाणूची लागण झाल्याचे आढळले. दुर्दैवाने पर्यटन करून पुण्यात परत आलेल्या दोघांमध्ये कोरोना विषाणूची लागण झाल्याचे सिद्ध झाले. दुर्दैवाने पर्यटन करून परत आलेल्या एकूण ४० प्रवाशांपैकी ३७ प्रवासी महाराष्ट्रातील वेगवेगळ्या जिल्ह्यांमधील होते. भारतात केरळ, राजस्थान, उत्तरप्रदेश या राज्यात कोरोना विषाणूचा प्रादुर्भाव मोठ्या प्रमाणावर झालेला आढळतो; परंतु त्यात महाराष्ट्र प्रथम क्रमांकावर आहे. 'भारत सरकारच्या mygov.in या संकेतस्थळावर दिलेल्या माहितीनुसार दि. ८ जून २०२० पर्यंत कोविड-१९ आजाराचे ग्रस्तांची संख्या १२५३८१ असून १२४०९४ रुग्ण आजार मुक्त झालेले आहेत.'<sup>३</sup>

कोरोना विषाणूच्या संसर्गामुळे भारतासह जगातील प्रत्येक देशातील जनजीवन विस्कळीत झालेले आहे. कोरोना विषाणूचा प्रसार रोखण्यासाठी प्रत्येक देशाने 'लॉकडाऊन'चा पर्याय स्वीकारला. भारतीय जनतेनेही दि. २२ मार्च २०२० रोजी 'जनता कर्फ्यू' चे पालन केले. भारत सरकारने दि. २५ मार्च २०२० ते १४ एप्रिल २०२० पर्यंत २१ दिवसाचा 'लॉकडाऊन-१' जाहीर केला. त्यानंतर सध्या दि. ३० जून २०२० पर्यंत लॉकडाऊनची मर्यादा वाढवलेली आहे. मागील काही वर्षांपासून नोटाबंदीमुळे आलेल्या आर्थिक मंदीचा सामना भारतीय जनता करत होती. २०१९ सालाच्या शेवटी उद्भवलेल्या कोविड-१९ या आजारामुळे भारतीय जनता हवालदिल झाली. या पिढीने एवढे मोठे संकट अनुभवलेले नसल्यामुळे आणि ज्या आजारामुळे हे संकट उद्भवले त्या

आजारावर कुठल्याही प्रकारची ठोस उपचारपद्धती नसल्यामुळे समाजात गोंधळाचे वातावरण निर्माण झाले. लॉकडाऊनमुळे मोठे उद्योग-धंदे बंद झाले. छोटे व्यापारी, दुकानदार, फेरीवाले, मजूर, कामगारांचा रोजगार बुडाला. कोविड-१९ या आजारावर निश्चित औषधोपचार नसल्यामुळे लोकांमध्ये भीतीचे वातावरण निर्माण झाले. या साथीपुढे जगातील बलाढ्य सत्ता हतबल होताना दिसत आहेत. सूक्ष्म स्वरूपातील विषाणूमुळे संपूर्णजग चिंताग्रस्त झालेले आहे. गरीब-श्रीमंत असा भेद न करता समाजातील सगळ्याच वर्गांना या विषाणूचा प्रादुर्भाव होताना दिसतोय. या काळात केवळ जिवंत राहणे हा एकमेव उद्देश मानवी समूहाचा आहे. या आजाराचा समूळ नायनाट कधी होईल? याचे भाकीत कोणीही करू शकत नाहीये.

मार्च २०२० या महिन्यापासून निर्माण झालेल्या या परिस्थितीमुळे भारतीय समाजासमोर अनेक समस्या उभ्या राहिल्या; त्यातून अनेक प्रश्न समोर आले. कुटुंब ही समाजाची लहान प्रतिकृती असल्यामुळे कोविड-१९ आजारापासून उद्भवलेल्या परिस्थितीचा परिणाम भारतातील प्रत्येक कुटुंबावर झाला. 'कोणतीही संकट येताना सोबत संधी घेऊन येत असतं.' म्हणून गेल्या अडीच महिन्यातील घडामोडीच्या परिप्रेक्ष्यातून पाहिल्यास भारतीय समाजावर पर्यायाने भारतीय कुटुंबावर कोविड-१९ च्या परिस्थितीमुळे अनेक चांगले-वाईट परिणाम झालेले दिसतात. एका नाण्याला दोन बाजू असतात त्याप्रमाणे कोविड-१९ च्या परिणामांचा विचार करताना सुद्धा सकारात्मक आणि नकारात्मक दोन्ही पैलूंचा विचार करणे क्रमप्राप्त ठरते. कोविड-१९ चा भारतीय कुटुंब व समाजावरील परिणामांची खालील मुद्द्यांच्या आधारे चर्चा करता येईल-

#### अ) सकारात्मक परिणाम-

१) कुटुंबासोबत वेळ घालवता आला: कोविड-१९ चा प्रसार रोखण्यासाठी जवळ जवळ अडीच महिन्यांपासून सुरू असलेल्या लॉकडाऊनमुळे बऱ्याच कुटुंबांना एकमेकांसोबत वेळ घालवता आला. मोठ्या शहरात बहुसंख्य पती-पत्नी नोकरी-व्यवसायाच्या निमित्ताने पहाटेपासून ते रात्री उशिरापर्यंत घराबाहेर असतात. त्यामुळे ते आपल्या मुलांना आणि कुटुंबातील इतर सदस्यांना वेळ देऊ शकत नव्हते; त्यांना कुटुंबांना वेळ देता आला. एकमेकांना चांगल्या पद्धतीने समजून घेता आले. मुलांच्या जवळ राहून संस्कारक्षम मूल्ये रुजवता आली. एकत्रित बसून गप्पा मारणे, छान-छान संगीत ऐकणे, चित्रपट बघणे यातून बहुतांश लोकांनी कुटुंबासोबत मनसोक्त वेळ घालवला. ठाणे येथील कौटुंबिक न्यायालयातील निवृत्त विवाह समुपदेशक डॉ. माधवी देसाई लोकमत वर्तमान पत्रातील लेखात लिहितात की; 'हा लॉकडाऊन ठाणे कौटुंबिक न्यायालयात घटस्फोटासाठी अर्ज केलेल्या जोडप्यांपैकी जवळपास निम्म्या जोडप्यांसाठी एक नवी सुरुवात ठरला. लॉकडाऊनमुळे सक्तीने एकत्र घालवलेले क्षण त्यांच्या एकत्र राहू इच्छिण्यासाठीही कारणीभूत ठरत आहे.'

२) छंद जोपासता आले: ज्यांना इच्छा असूनही वेळेअभावी छंद जोपासता आले नाही. त्यांना आपले छंद जोपासण्यासाठी आपल्यातील कला गुणांना बाहेर काढण्यासाठी संधी मिळाली. चांगली पुस्तके वाचणे, गिटार वाजविणे, पेंटिंग करणे, सिंगिंग, कुकिंग असे बरेच छंद या काळात जोपासता आले.

३) नवीन काही शिकता आले: नव-नवीन गोष्टी शिकण्यासाठी काहींना ही सुवर्ण संधी लाभली. विविध ऑनलाईन कोर्सेस योगासने, नव-नवीन डिश हस्तकलेच्या वस्तू बनविणे, नोकरदारांना विविध कौशल्य आत्मसात करण्याची संधी मिळाली. कोविड-१९ मुळे असलेल्या लॉकडाऊनचा ज्ञानार्जनासाठी चांगला उपयोग करता आला.

४) तब्बेतीच्या तक्रारी कमी झाल्या: दैनंदिन जीवनातील घाई गडबडीमुळे अनेकांना घरचा नाशता, घरचे गरम जेवण मिळत नसल्यामुळे नाईलाजास्तव बाहेरचे पदार्थ खावे लागत होते; परंतु लॉकडाऊनमुळे सर्वजण घरी असल्याने घरचं गरम आणि सकस जेवणाचा आस्वाद घेता आला. त्यामुळे अनेकांच्या तब्बेतीच्या तक्रारी कमी झाल्या. उठ-सूट छोट्या छोट्या तब्बेतीच्या तक्रारी घेऊन दवाखान्यात जाणाऱ्यांचे प्रमाण कमी झाले.

५) अनिष्ट प्रथांना आळा बसला: कोविड-१९ च्या काळात समाजातील अनेक अनिष्ट प्रथांना आळा बसला. शासनाच्या आदेशाप्रमाणे लग्नसमारंभांना जास्तीत जास्त पन्नास लोकं उपस्थित राहण्याची परवानगी दिली. त्यामुळे बॅंड, मिरवणूका बंद करून अत्यंत साध्या पद्धतीने लग्न विधी पार पाडले जाऊ लागले. अनेक लोक कर्ज काढून लग्न समारंभांमध्ये लाखो रुपये खर्च करायचे त्यातून अनेक अनिष्ट प्रथा समाजात रूढ होताना दिसत होत्या; परंतु कोविड-१९ च्या काळात अशा अनेक चुकीच्या प्रथांना आळा बसताना दिसला. समाजाने यापुढे लग्नविधी व यासारखे इतर समारंभ अत्यंत साध्या पद्धतीने पार पाडले पाहिजेत.

६) आभासी जगाचे वास्तव समोर आले: मोबाईल आणि इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून आभासी जगात वावरणाऱ्या माणसाला वास्तवाचे भान येण्यासाठी हा कालावधी अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरला. ऑनलाईन मैत्री, ऑनलाईन गप्पा, ऑनलाईन शॉपिंग. सगळं जग ऑनलाईन झालेले होतं. मात्र सध्या आभासी जगात जगणारे वास्तवात जगात आल्याचे दिसतात. कुटूंबातील लहान-मोठ्यांशी गप्पा, सगळ्यांनी मिळून केलेली घरातली कामे, सगळ्यांनी मिळून खेळलेले खेळ यातून इंटरनेटच्या आभासी जगातून बाहेर पडण्यासाठी व वास्तव जगाचा अनुभव घेण्यासाठी चांगली संधी मिळाली.

७) वैयक्तिक शिस्त लागली: कोविड-१९ चा प्रादुर्भाव वाढल्याने लोकांनी वैयक्तिक स्वच्छता व शिस्त अंगीकारण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. पादत्राणे घराबाहेर काढणे, बाहेरून घरात प्रवेश केल्यानंतर लगेच हात पाय धुणे किंवा आंगोळ करणे, नेहमी स्वच्छ कपडे परिधान करणे, खोकतांना शिकतांना तोंडासमोर रुमाल धरणे, मास्कवापरणे, इतरत्र कुठेही न थुंकणे, बाहेरचे उघड्यावरचे पदार्थ न खाणे, वारंवार हातधुणे या सारख्या अनेक चांगल्या सवयी लोकांनी स्वीकारल्याचे दिसते.

८) शिक्षण व्यवस्थेने कात टाकली: या कालावधीत शिक्षण व्यवस्थेने सुद्धा कात टाकल्याचे समोर येते. लॉकडाऊन काळात विद्यार्थ्यांना शिक्षण घेण्यासाठी अनेक नव नवीन उपाय योजनांची अंमलबजावणी होते आहे. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून विद्यार्थ्यांपर्यंत शिक्षण पोहोचवण्यासाठी अनेक तंत्रस्नेही शिक्षकांनी प्रयत्न केल्याचे दिसतात. बदलत्या परिस्थितीचा अंदाज घेत पारंपरिक शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत अनेक बदल करावे लागतील याची जाणीव या काळाने करून दिली. अनेक होतकरू शिक्षकांनी उत्तमोत्तम ई-साहित्य निर्माण केले. आमच्या मनिष वैद्य नावाच्या एका मित्राने लॉकडाऊनच्या काळात विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी उपयुक्त अनेक शैक्षणिक व्हिडिओ तयार करून यु-ट्युबवर अपलोड केले.

९) रोजगाराच्या नवीन संधी निर्माण झाल्या: लॉकडाऊनच्या काळात रोजगाराच्या अनेक नवीन संधी देखील समोर आल्या. भाजीपाला घरपोच करणे, मास्क, सॅनीटायझर निर्मिती करणे. या सारख्या नवीन रोजगाराच्या संधी समोर येताना दिसतात. लॉकडाऊनमुळे माझ्या एका मुंबईतील नातेवाईकाची नोकरी गेल्याने त्यांनी गावाकडून पिक-अपने भाजीपाला मागवून दोन-तीन अपार्टमेंटमध्ये विक्री केली. त्यांना एकाच दिवशी

वीस हजार रुपये नफा झाला. त्यांना यातच व्यवसायाची संधी दिसल्याने यापुढे नोकरी न करता हाच व्यवसाय करण्याचे त्यांनी निश्चित केले.

**१०) प्रदूषणाचे प्रमाण कमी झाले:** सर्व उद्योगधंदे बंद असल्याने, रस्त्यावरील वाहनांची वर्दळ कमी असल्याने प्रदूषणपातळी कमी झाली त्यामुळे वातावरण स्वच्छ झाले. प्रदूषणापासून निर्माण होणारे आजार कमी झाले. मोठ्या शहरातील लोकांना शुद्ध हवेचा आनंद घेता आला. अनेक नद्या स्वच्छ झाल्या. पर्यावरण संवर्धनाला चालना मिळाली. मुंबईतील नायट्रोजन ऑक्साईडच (NO<sub>x</sub>) प्रमाण कमी झालं आहे. सफर (System of Air Quality Weather Forecasting and Research - SAFAR) चे प्रोजेक्ट डायरेक्टर गुफ्रान बेग यांनी सांगितलं की, मार्च २०१८ आणि २०१९ शी तुलना करता २ ते १६ मार्च २०२० मध्ये NO<sub>x</sub> जवळपास ३० टक्के घटल्याच दिसलं. तर मार्च २०२० सरासरी ४५ टक्यांनी कमी झालं आहे.<sup>५</sup>

**११) नवीन तंत्राचा शोध लागला:** सुरुवातीला भारताला कोविड-१९ टेस्टिंग किट चीनकडून आयात कराव्या लागल्या; परंतु त्या टेस्टिंग किट संदर्भात तक्रार येत असल्याने भारतीयांना देशातच टेस्टिंगकिट निर्माण करण्याची गरज भासली. 'पुण्यातील माय लॅबने संशोधन आणि विकास प्रमुख विषाणू तज्ञ मीनल भोसले यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली 'पॅथोडीटेक्ट कोविड-१९' नावाची स्वदेशी टेस्टिंग किट निर्माण केली.'<sup>६</sup> अनेक ठिकाणी कमी खर्चात स्वदेशी व्हेंटिलेटर निर्माण केल्याच्या बातम्या आपण ऐकल्या आणि वाचल्या आहेतच.

**१२) सामाजिक जागृती झाली:** कोविड-१९ चा प्रादुर्भाव रोखण्यासाठी अनेक नवनवीन उपाय योजना केल्या गेल्यात. समाजाचे सहकार्य असल्याशिवाय आपण कोविड-१९ या आजाराला पराभूत करू शकत नाही. यासाठी संपूर्ण समाजाचे प्रबोधन करून सार्वजनिक सहकार्याची भावना निर्माण करण्याची संधी यातून प्राप्त झाली. 'आत्मनिर्भर' होण्यासाठी स्वदेशी वस्तूंचा जास्तीत जास्त वापर करून देशाची अर्थव्यवस्था बळकट करण्याची जाणीव जागृती समाजामध्ये निर्माण झाली. यामुळे भारतात राष्ट्रीय ऐक्य भावना निर्माण झाली.

**१३) 'पॉज' आवश्यकच होता:** यंत्राच्या गतीप्रमाणे उरफुटेस्तोवर दिवस-रात्र धावणाऱ्या दिशाहीन माणसाला कुठेतरी विश्रांती मिळण्याची गरज होती. माझ्या मते कोविड-१९ ही ईष्टापत्ती आहे त्यामुळे धावत सुटलेल्या जगाला सध्या ब्रेक लागला आहे 'कोरोनाब्रेक'! सगळे जण थबकले आहेत. श्री. प्रकाश दांडगे यांनी 'Yin Buzz' वरील आपल्या लेखात लिहिलय की; 'जोरदार पार्टी सुरू असावी, धम्माल म्युझिकवर बेधुंद होऊन तुम्ही नाचता आहात, जणू काळाचा तुम्हाला विसर पडला आहे. अचानक म्युझिक थांबते आणि एखाद्या स्वप्नातून बाहेर आल्या सारखे तुम्ही भानावर येता!'<sup>७</sup> अशाप्रकारे भांबावलेला माणूस कोरोना महामारीमुळे भानावर आलेला दिसतो. हे जणू धावत सुटलेल्या जगाला निसर्गाने दिलेला इशारा आहे. योग्य वेळी थांबा योग्य तो बदल करा नाही तर विनाश अटळ आहे. यामुळे मानवाला स्वतः डोकावून पाहण्याची संधी मिळाली. विकास आणि प्रगतीच्या नावाखाली जगणे विसरलेल्या मानवासाठी हा 'पॉज' आवश्यकच होता. हा 'पॉज' मानवाच्या जीवनात नवी उर्मी निर्माण करणारा, आयुष्याला नवी दिशा देणारा ठरेल.

**ब) नकारात्मक परिणाम:**

**१) बेरोजगारी वाढली:** कोविड-१९ आजाराने संपूर्ण जगाला विळखा घातल्याने अनेक मोठे उद्योग-धंदे बंद झाले. लहान व्यावसायिकांचे व्यवसाय बंद झाले. त्यामुळे अनेकांचे रोजगार बुडाले. वाहतूक, पर्यटन,

करमणूक इत्यादी अनेक क्षेत्रातील लोकांवर बेरोजगारीची कुऱ्हाड कोसळली. लग्नसमारंभ व इतर कार्यक्रम बंद असल्याने अनेकांचे रोजगार बुडाले.

२) **उपासमारी वाढली:** भारतासारख्या देशात मोठ्या शहरांमधून मजूर, कामगार वर्ग मिळेल त्या साधनाने किंवा पायी आपापल्या गावाकडे जातांना दिसला. आधीच रोजगार बंद झाल्यामुळे जवळ असलेला पैसा-अडका संपला त्यामुळे दोन वेळेच्या जेवणाची समस्या निर्माण झाली. 'हातावर पोट असणाऱ्यांना अक्षरशः उपास मारीची वेळ आली.'

३) **मोठ्या प्रमाणात मानवी स्थलांतर झाले:** उद्योगधंदे बंद झाल्याने आणि कोरोना आजाराच्या भीतीने अनेक वर्षांपासून शहरात वास्तव्याला असणाऱ्यांनी आपले मूळ गाव जवळ केले. देशाच्या फाळणी नंतर झालेल्या स्थलांतरापेक्षाही जास्त स्थलांतर या काळात झाले. ज्या कामगार-मजुरांनी ही मोठी शहरे उभी केली. उद्योग-धंद्यात दिवस-रात्र कष्ट केले. त्याच शहरातून अगतिकपणे अत्यंत हलाखीच्या परिस्थितीत स्थलांतर करावे लागल्यामुळे लोकं हवालदिलपणे झाली.

४) **समाजाचा निष्ठूर चेहरा समोर आला:** या काळात समाजाचा निष्ठूर चेहरा देखील समोर आला. कोविड-१९ मुळे उद्भवलेल्या परिस्थितीचा अनेकांनी गैरफायदा घेतला. केवळ फोटो काढण्यासाठी मदत करणारे चेहरे समोर आले. लॉकडाऊनमध्ये अडकलेल्या लोकांकडून प्रवासासाठी अन्वाच्या सव्वा पैसे उळत्याच्या बातम्या आल्या. पायी गावाकडे जाणाऱ्या मजुरांची लूटमार झाल्याचे, महिलांच्या विनयभंगाचे प्रकार समोर आले. शहरातून ग्रामीण भागात येणाऱ्या लोकांना गावात प्रवेश नाकारला. प्रवेश रोखण्यासाठी गावातील रस्ते खोदण्यात आले. गावाच्या रस्त्यांवर झाडे, काटे, दगड टाकण्यात आले. या आजाराच्या बाबतीत अफवा उठवल्या गेल्या. त्यामुळे उलट सुलट प्रतिक्रियेतून अनुचित प्रकार घडले.

५) **ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेवरचा भार वाढला:** मोठ्या शहरातून मजूर कामगार वर्ग गावाकडे गेल्याने ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेवरचा बोजा वाढला. ग्रामीण व्यवस्था अचानकपणे एवढ्या लोकांना रोजगार देण्यासाठी तोकडी पडताना दिसत आहे. ग्रामीण भागात शेती हा प्रमुख व्यवसाय असल्याने आणि इतर उद्योगधंद्यांची कमी असल्याने अचानकपणे शहरातून गावाकडे स्थलांतर करून आलेल्या सर्वच लोकांना रोजगार मिळू शकत नाही.

६) **महागाई वाढली:** या काळात देशातील वाहतूक व्यवस्था विस्कळीत झाल्याने. जीवनावश्यक वस्तूंचा तुटवडा निर्माण झाला. काही ठिकाणी कृत्रिमरित्या तुटवडा निर्माण केला गेला. दैनंदिन जीवनासाठी लागणारे किराणा सामान, मास्क, सॅनीटायझर, अत्यावश्यक औषधी यांच्या भरमसाठ किमती वाढल्या. या सर्व परिस्थितीमुळे एकूणच महागाईचा भडका उडालेला दिसतो.

७) **मानसिकता ढासळली:** पूर्णपणे 'लॉकडाऊन' करण्यात प्रशासनाची कमतरता, दिवसेंदिवस रुग्णसंख्येत होणारी लक्षणीय वाढ, अनेक दिवस एकाच जागी अडकून पडल्यामुळे, उद्योगधंदे बंद होऊन नोकरी-व्यवसाय गमावल्यामुळे, नेहमी नेहमी टीव्ही वरील कोरोना आजारामुळे झालेल्या वाताहतीचे वृत्तांकन पाहिल्यामुळे नैराश्य, चिडचिडेपणा, आत्महत्या असले परिणाम समोर येताना दिसले.

८) **धार्मिक तेढ निर्माण झाली:** भारत बहुधार्मिक देश असल्याने अनेकदा धार्मिक मुद्यांवरून तेढ निर्माण होतात. काही धर्मांध मंडळी समाजामध्ये कट्टर धार्मिकता पसरवतात. कोविड-१९ चा भारतात प्रसार होण्याला

अमुक एक धर्मातील लोक कारणीभूत आहेत. अशा बातम्या पसरवून समाजामध्ये धार्मिक तेढ निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न झाला. यातून भारताच्या सर्वधर्मीय एकतेला धोका निर्माण झाला.

९) **रुग्णांचे हाल झाले:** भारतात कोविड-१९ चा प्रादुर्भाव मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढत असल्याने इतर व्याधींनी ग्रस्त असणाऱ्या प्रत्येक रुग्णाकडे यंत्रणा साशंक नजरेने पाहू लागली. त्यामुळे रक्तदाब, मधुमेह, हृदयाचे विकार यांसारख्या विविध व्याधीग्रस्त रुग्णांचे उपचारात होणाऱ्या दिरंगाईमुळे गंभीर हाल झालेत.

१०) **कौटुंबिक कलह वाढले:** लॉकडाऊन असल्याने अनेक दिवस घरातच बंदिस्त असल्यामुळे पती-पत्नी मधील कौटुंबिक कलह वाढले. लहान-लहान वादांना मोठे भांडणांचे स्वरूप झाले. चार भिंती मधील भांडण अक्षरशः पोलीस स्टेशनपर्यंत पोहचले. यातून काही ठिकाणी आत्महत्या करण्यापर्यंतचे प्रकार घडले.

वर उल्लेख केल्याप्रमाणे प्रत्येक संकट हे कोणतीतरी संधी घेऊन येत असते. त्याप्रमाणे कोविड-१९ च्या महामारीकडे सुद्धा भारतीयांनी एक संधी म्हणून पाहिलं पाहिजे. प्रत्येक घटनेचे सकारात्मक नकारात्मक परिणाम होत असतात; परंतु आपण नकारात्मकतेवर विजय मिळवून भविष्याचा वेध घेत पुढे गेले पाहिजे. कोविड-१९ आजाराचा भारतीय समाज मनावर विविधांगी परिणाम दिसून येतात. इतिहास काळापासून भारतीय समाज प्रत्येक संकटाला तोंड देऊन त्यावर विजय मिळवत आलेला आहे. भारताला महान संस्कृतीचा वारसाला भला आहे. भारतीय संस्कृतीतील उच्च मूल्यांचे अनुसरण आज जगातील इतर देश करताना दिसतात. ह्या महान सांस्कृतिक शिकवणीतून भारतीय समाज कोविड-१९ या आजारावर सुद्धा नक्कीच विजय मिळवेल.

#### संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

- 1) <https://marathi.thewire.in/challenge-of-coronavirus>
- 2) <https://www.timesnownews.com/india/article>
- 3) <https://www.mygov.in/covid-19>
- 4) <https://www.lokmat.com/thane/coronavirus-forced-lockdown-reunites-families-half-couples-who-have-filed-divorce-reunite/>
- 5) <https://lokmat.news18.com/mumbai/coronavirus-mumbai-pollution-decrease-mumbai-lockdown-up-mhpl-442863.html>
- 6) <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/healthcare/biotech/healthcare>
- 7) <https://www.yinbuzz.com/corona-pause-give-your-life-new-direction-26522>
- 8) <https://www.dainikprabhat.com/hunger-time-with-those-on-hands/>



## कोव्हिड-१९ चा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर होणारा परिणाम

डॉ. वर्षा कुकडे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक , वाणिज्य विभाग  
अण्णासाहेब गुंडेवार कॉलेज, काटोल रोड,  
नागापूर.

डॉ. शिल्पा मानकर

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, गृहअर्थशास्त्र विभाग  
अण्णासाहेब गुंडेवार कॉलेज, काटोल रोड,  
नागापूर.



### सारांश:

भारताची अर्थव्यवस्था ही विकसनशील आहे. आज कोरोना विषाणूमूळे संपूर्ण जग अडचणीत आहे. बहुतांश देशाचे आर्थिक व्यवहार ठप्प झालेले आहे. कोव्हिड-१९ विषाणूचा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होणारा संसर्ग रोखण्यासाठी जगामध्ये लॉकडाऊनसारख्या उपायांचा वापर करण्यात येत आहे. परंतु या लॉकडाऊनमुळे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर विपरीत परिणाम झालेला आहे. कोव्हिड-१९ (साथीचा रोग) सर्व देशभर असलेला उद्रेक हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला अभूतपूर्व धक्का आहे. कोव्हिड-१९ चा प्रादुर्भाव होण्यापूर्वी अर्थव्यवस्था आधीपासूनच खडबडीत स्थितीत होती. दीर्घकाळ देशव्यापी लॉकडाऊन, जागतिक आर्थिक मंदी, मागणी आणि पूरवठा साखळींचा संबंधित व्यत्यय यामुळे अर्थव्यवस्थेला मंदीच्या प्रदीर्घ कालावधीचा सामना करावा लागण्याची शक्यता आहे. आर्थिक परिणामाची तीव्रता आरोग्याच्या संकटाचा कालावधी आणि लॉकडाऊनचा कालावधी आणि लॉकडाऊन उचलल्यानंतर एकदा परिस्थिती ज्या पद्धतीने प्रकट होते त्यावर अवलंबून असेल. प्रस्तुत संशोधनात साथीच्या रोगाचा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर कसा विपरीत परिणाम झाला याचे वर्णन केले आहे.

### प्रस्तावना:

सद्यस्थितीत सरकारची प्राथमिकता आपल्या नागरिकांना महामारीपासून सुरक्षित ठेऊन त्यांना आरोग्य सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देणे हीच आहे. त्यासाठी आरोग्य सेवेवर मोठा निधी खर्च होणे अपेक्षित आहे. या कामात जर निधी कमी पडला तर इतर विकास कामांना कामी लावून तो निधी आरोग्य व इतर अत्यावश्यक सेवेवर खर्च करण्यात येईल यात काही शंका नाही. याचा परिणाम रोजगार उपलब्धीवर नक्कीच होणार आहे. विकसीत आणि विकसनशील देश महामारीच्या या संकटाशी युद्ध करीत आहेत. यामुळे जागतिक उत्पादन सेवा व्यवस्था मोठ्या प्रमाणावर ठप्प झाली आहे. बेकारीचे प्रमाण मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढतील आणि त्यामुळे कामगारांच्या उपजिविकेचा प्रश्न निर्माण होईल.

देशातील टाळेबंदीमुळे विविध उद्योग मोठ्या प्रमाणावर बाधित होणार आहे. त्यामुळे प्रामुख्याने बांधकाम व्यवसाय, पर्यटन उद्योग, वाहन उद्योग, वित्तीय संस्था, हॉटेल उद्योग, वाहतुक उद्योग, माहिती तंत्रज्ञान क्षेत्र आणि सर्व व्यवसायावर अवलंबून असणारे इतर छोटे मोठे उद्योग व सेवा क्षेत्र मोठ्या प्रमाणावर बाधित होणार आहे. १२ मे रोजी पंतप्रधानानी २० लाख कोटीची एकूण आर्थिक पॅकेजची घोषणा केली. जीडीपीच्या १०% एक स्वावलंबी राष्ट्र म्हणून भारतावर भर दिला गेला. पुढील पाच दिवसात अर्थमंत्र्यांनी आर्थिक पॅकेजचा तपशील

जाहीर केला. दोन दिवसानंतर मंत्रिमंडळाने आर्थिक पॅकेज मधील अनेक प्रस्तावांना मोफत अन्नधान्याचा पॅकेजसह मान्यता दिली.

**संशोधनाची गृहीतके :**

- शासकीय कृती
- आर्थिक परिस्थिती
- चिंता आणि भाष्य
- आर्थिक पुनर्प्राप्ती

**उद्दिष्टे :**

- बेरोजगारीत वाढ झाली.
- दैनंदिन मजुरी कामगार अनौपचारिक मजूर आणि स्वतःचे खातेदार यांची दुर्दशा.
- भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेने प्रमाणात आणि गुणवत्ता दोन्हीमध्ये अपूरी असूनही रोजगार निर्मिती केली आहे.
- मुख्यतः असंघटीत क्षेत्रातील नोकऱ्या तोट्यात आल्या आहे.

**उपाय:**

- कोरोना विषाणूच्या परिणामामुळे जागतिक पातळीवर विचार करता भारतामध्ये काही चांगल्या संधी देखील उपलब्ध होण्याची शक्यता आहे. आज संपूर्ण जग अडचणीत असून चीनने कोरोना विषाणू वाढळ योग्यवेळी अचूक माहिती जगाला न दिल्याने अमेरिका व इतर पाश्चात्य राष्ट्रे चीनवर नाराजी व्यक्त करताना दिसून येत आहे.
- यामुळे चीनवरचा जागतिक विश्वास डळमळीत होईल, असे वातावरण निर्माण होतांना दिसत आहे. यामुळे जगातील प्रमुख देश चीनवरील आपले अवलंबित्व कमी करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करीत असून भारतासारख्या लोकशाही प्रधान देशात या सर्व देशांपैकी भारताचे भौगोलिक क्षेत्र, मनुष्यबळ विश्वसंहिता इ. बाबी लक्षात घेता परकीय कंपन्या तंत्रज्ञानासह आपले भांडवल भारतात गुंतवतील.
- यामुळे देशातील छोट्या मोठ्या उद्योगांना चांगल्या संधी उपलब्ध होतील. तसेच कुशल आणि अकुशल कामगारांना रोजगार उपलब्ध होतील अशी अपेक्षा आहे.
- प्रत्येक जण भविष्याबद्दल उत्सुक असल्याने आणि परिणामी या गोष्टीचा साठा करण्यासाठी ह्या आवश्यक सेवा क्षेत्राच्या मागणीत वाढ होणार आहे.
- अलिकडच्या काळात वस्तु व सेवा कराचा (जी.एस.टी) गोधळ आणि नोटाबंदी मोहिम सुरू झाल्यापासून बेरोजगारीच्या वाढीव प्रबंधाने भारतातील सार्वजनिक भाषणामध्ये बरीच ओळख पटविली.
- भारताला स्वस्तात श्रम करण्यापासून रोखले आहे आणि भारतीय उत्पादकांना भांडवल केंद्रित तंत्रज्ञान अवलंबण्यास भाग पाडले आहे.
- भारत सरकारने परिस्थिती हाताळतांना अनेक उपाय, विविध घोषणा अन्नसुरक्षा आणि अतिरिक्त निधी आरोग्य आणि राज्यांच्या क्षेत्रातील संबंधित लाभांश आणि कर अंतिम मुदत विस्तार आहे.
- २ मार्च रोजी गरिबांसाठी अनेक आर्थिक मदत उपायांची घोषणा केली गेली.

- दुसऱ्याच दिवशी रिझर्व्ह बँकेने ही अनेक उपाययोजनांची घोषणा केली. ज्यामुळे देशाच्या वित्तीय ४०,००० कोटी उपलब्ध होतील. विश्व बँक आणि एशियन डेव्हलपमेन्ट बँकेने कोरोनाव्हायरस (साथीचा रोग) सर्व देशभर साथीचा रोगाचा सामना करण्यासाठी भारताला पाठिंबा मंजूर केला.
  - कोरोना व्हायरस (साथीचा रोग) सर्व देशभर असलेल्या साथीच्या रोगाने उदभवलेल्या आर्थिक संकटामुळे आजारपणाच क्षेत्र सुधारण्यासाठी आणि देशाला अधिक परकीय गुंतवणूक आकर्षित व्यापक सुधारण्याची संधी मिळण्याची आशा आहे.
  - जगभरातील आपल्या भागाप्रमाणेच भारत सरकारने संपूर्ण अर्थव्यवस्था कोसळण्यापासून बचाव करण्यासाठी अनेक उपाययोजनांची घोषणा केली आहे. तथापि, ते पुरेसे नाही. हे काही वेदना कमी करण्यासाठी कार्य करते, त्यास प्रतिकार करू शकत नाही.
  - सरकारने आपली पर्स सैल करावी आणि पायाभूत सुविधांचा विकासासाठी पैसा खर्च करावा.
  - रिझर्व्ह बँकेने कर्जदारांना दिलेला कर कपात करण्यास बँकिंग क्षेत्राकडे लक्ष देणे आवश्यक आहे.
- संधी चालून आली तर ती झोपलेल्यांना कधीच जागे करत नसते तर त्यासाठी आपण जागे किंवा दक्ष राहणे गरजेचे आहे.

#### संशोधन पद्धती:

संशोधन व अनुसंधान ही एक बौद्धिक प्रक्रिया आहे. त्यातून उपलब्ध असलेल्या ज्ञानातील उणीवा दूर करून नवीन ज्ञानात भर घातली जाते.

प्रस्तुत संशोधन ज्या आधारावर तयार करण्यात आले त्या सर्व आधाराचे विश्लेषण संशोधन पद्धतीत केले आहे. जसे विषयाची निवड, संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे, गृहितके आणि मर्यादा तसेच निष्कर्षासाठी उपयोगात आणलेली संशोधन पद्धती इत्यादींचा सखोल अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे.

प्रस्तुत संशोधनचा विषय विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन असल्यामुळे सांख्यिकीय तंत्राच्या वापरावर काही मर्यादा आल्या आहे. त्यामुळे विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययनासाठी संशोधन पद्धतीचा 'वर्णनात्मक संशोधन आराखडा' या पद्धतीचा वापर करण्यात आला.

#### कोव्हिड-१९ चा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर होणारा परिणाम:

भारतात २०२० साथीच्या रोगाचा आर्थिक प्रभाव मुख्यत्वे विस्कळीत झाला आहे सांख्यिकी मंत्रालयाच्या म्हणण्यानुसार सन २०२० च्या आर्थिक वर्षातील चौथ्या तिमाहीत भारताची वाढ घसरून १.९ टक्क्यांवर गेली आहे. मुख्य आर्थिक भारत सरकारचा सल्लागार हे कमी झाल्यामुळे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर कोव्हिड-१९ परिणाम झाला आहे. जागतिक बँकेच्या म्हणण्यानुसार सध्याच्या साथीच्या रोगाने भारताच्या आर्थिक दृष्टिकोनातून पूर्वीच्या जोखीममध्ये वाढ केली आहे. अनेक दशकातील भारत सर्वात मोठ्या संकटात सापडले आहे. १.३ अब्ज लोकांच्या देशात तीन आठवड्यांच्या लॉकडाऊनमुळे आर्थिक मंदी आणि कोटयावधी नोकऱ्या गमावल्या आहे. कोरोनाव्हायरसच्या वाढत्या घटनांसह सरकारने परिवहन सेवा बंद ठेवल्या आहेत. सर्व सार्वजनिक व खाजगी कार्यालये, कारखाने बंद केले आहेत आणि जमावबंदी प्रतिबंधित केली आहे. अंतर्गत कामगार क्षेत्र २००५ सर्वात वाईट परिणाम झाला आहे.

२०२०-२१ आर्थिक वर्षाच्या सुरुवातीला कोरोना व्हायरसच्या परिणामामुळे १५० देशांच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या स्थिरतेवर परिणाम झाला. त्यांची जीवनशैली अर्थव्यवस्था धोक्यात आली आणि व्यवस्थावर परिणाम आणि लॉकडाऊनमुळे बँक, रेस्टॉरंट, खाद्यपदार्थ विक्रेते, आरोग्य सुरक्षा आणि वैद्यकीय देखभाल या सारख्या सेवा पुरवठा या क्षेत्रावर विपरीत परिणाम झाला. आपल्याला संशोधने एकत्रित करून बिघडलेल्या अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या आरोग्याबद्दल विचार करावा लागेल आणि योजना बनवाव्या लागतील.

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, फार्मा, ग्राहक टिकाऊ वस्तु इत्यादीवर अवलंबून असलेल्या क्षेत्राच्या पडझडीचा सामना करावा लागत आहे. कर्जाची परत फेड आणि रेपो दरात कपात करण्याबाबत R.B.I तीन महिन्यांच्या स्थगितीची घोषणा केली. कारण बहुतांश M.S.M.E. सरकारच्या कर्जाच्या निधीवर अवलंबून आहेत.

प्रगत अर्थव्यवस्थेला मोठा फटका बसलेला आहे आणि २०२० एकत्रितपणे Expected टक्यांनी वाढण्याची शक्यता आहे. विकसनशील अर्थव्यवस्था १ टक्यांनी घसरतील अशी अपेक्षा आहे. तर चीन देश या गटातून वगळले आहे. २०२० साठी विकास दर २.२ टक्के असेल अशी अपेक्षा आहे.

तेल आणि नैसर्गिक वायू प्रवास कमी झाल्यामुळे जागतीक औद्योगिक कार्यावर कार्यावर परिणाम झाला आहे. मार्च महिन्यात तेलाच्या किंमतीत आणखी घट झाली होती कारण अनेक देशांनी लॉकडाऊन लादल्यामुळे वाहतुकीच्या भागाला तेलाच्या मागणीच्या ६० टक्के वाटा होता.

असघटीत क्षेत्र आणि अर्ध कुशल नोकरीधारकांचा रोजगार गमावल्यास भारत मंदीच्या स्थितीत जाईल कदाचित आफ्रिकेतील इबोलाच्या संकटाचा संदर्भ घेतल्यास मोठ्या प्रमाणात सामर्थ्यवान अशांतता आणि आर्थिक संघर्ष यांच्या दबावाखाली असलेले राष्ट्रीय नेतृत्व असलेल्या देशामधील आणि त्या दरम्यानच्या विश्वासाचे क्षीण होण्याच्या वेळाही शक्यता असू शकतो.

सध्या कोरोना विषाणूने संपूर्ण देश ताब्यात घेतला आहे. या भयानक आजाराच्या वाढत्या प्रादुर्भावामुळे देशाला कवटाळले गेले आहे. ज्यामुळे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला जबरजस्त धक्का दिला आहे यामुळे देशाचा आर्थिक विकास दर मोठ्या प्रमाणात कमी होईल. कोव्हिड-१९ चा धक्का अशावेळी आला आहे. जेव्हा आर्थिक क्षेत्रावरील दबावामुळे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था आधीच सुस्त आहे. साथीला आळा घालण्यासाठी सरकारने देशभरात अटक लागू केली आहे. त्यामुळे लोकांची हालचाल थांबली आहे आणि वस्तूच्या पुरवठ्यावर परिणाम देशांतर्गत पुरवठा आणि मागणीवर परिणाम होत असल्याने आर्थिक वाढीचा दर २०२०-२१ मध्ये कमी होऊन २.८ टक्के वर जाईल.

कोरोना विषाणूचा कहर कायमच राहिला तर तसतसे भारताच्या जागतिक व्यवसायाचे मोठे नुकसान होण्याचे धोका वाढत आहे. मागणी जागतिक स्तरावर कमी होत आहे. या व्यवसाय चक्रात मोडणारे अनेक मध्यम व छोटे उद्योगांना याचा त्रास सहन करावा लागत आहे. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था आधीच एका कठीण टप्प्यात आहे. हा रोग जगभरातील सरकारासाठी एक मोठा सामाजिक आव्हान बनला आहे. एका महिनांच्या नुकसानामुळे उत्पादन क्षेत्राचे आर्थिक उत्पादन १२.५ टक्यांनी कमी झाले आणि उत्पादन निम्न्यात कमी झाले आणि याचा परिवहन उत्पादन, विक्री, विपणन, वितरक, किरकोळ विक्रेते जाहिराती, कोळसा आणि ऊर्जा यासारख्या मुख्य क्षेत्रावर अनेक पटीने परिणाम झाला आहे.

आंतराष्ट्रीय एअर ट्रान्सपोर्ट असोएशनच्या म्हणण्यानुसार जागतिक प्रवासी महसुल ११३ अब्ज डॉलर्स पेक्षा जास्त तोटा होऊ शकतो. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था आणि त्याचे शेअर बाजार मुलभूत अर्थव्यवस्थेची पुनर्प्राप्ती होईल आणि सामान्य क्षेत्रात परत येण्यास सुमारे २ वर्षांचा कालावधी लागेल. सरकारी लॉकडाऊनमुळे एकूणच अर्थव्यवस्थेला मोठा फटका बसू शकेल. पण कोव्हिड-१९ नंतरच्या काळात काही क्षेत्रांमध्ये बरीच वाढ दिसून येईल. एफएमसीजी, बी२सी विशेष सावकार, सोन्यावरील अवलंबून असलेल्या कंपन्या, फुड रिटेल काहीची नावे घेतील.

#### परिणाम:

- बेरोजगारीत तीव्र वाढ
- पुरवठा साखळ्यांवरील ताण
- सरकारी उत्पन्नात घट
- पर्यटन उद्योग कोसळणे
- ग्राहक क्रियाकलप
- इंधन वापरात डुबणे
- एलपीजीच्या विक्रीत वाढ

#### निष्कर्ष:

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत रोजगार निर्मितीला चालना देण्यासाठी मोदी सरकारने केलेल्या प्रयत्नांचा देखील अपूर्व अर्थसहाय्य असलेल्या मनरेगा कार्यक्रम एक अपयशी कौशल्य विकास अभियान आणि सदोष सामाजिक सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम, आरोग्य सेतू योजना (पंतप्रधान श्रम योगी समाज) यांचा मर्यादीत परिणाम दिसून आला आहे.

● वित्तीय तूट आणि वाढती महागाई सरकारच्या डोक्यावर उगवण्याच्या दुहेरी तलवारी असूनही थोड्या काळामध्ये भारताला सोयीस्कर वित्तीय आणि आर्थिक धोरण अवलंबण्याशिवाय पर्याय नाही. 'खाई खोदणे आणि भरणे' ही केनोशियन आर्थिक तत्वे भारताने स्विकारली आहे. रोजगारासाठी शहरी भागात स्थलांतर करण्याचा आत्मविश्वास स्थालांतरीतानी आत्मविश्वास चांगलाच गमावला असेल.

● रोजगारच्या परिस्थितीत विसंगती सुधारण्यासाठी भारताने दीर्घकालीन टप्पे गाठणे आवश्यक आहे. कोव्हिड-१९ भारतात वेगाने पसरत असतांना, व्हायरसशी कसे लढायचे आणि अर्थव्यवस्थेवर होणारा त्याचा प्रभाव कमी कसा करावा याविषयी धोरणकर्ते चिंतित आहेत. कोणतीही सुलभ उत्तरे नाहीत रोगाचा प्रसार होण्यासह आणि बाधित झालेल्यांना आधार देण्याव्यतिरिक्त धोरण तयार करण्यासाठी, दीर्घमुदतीची आव्हाने आणि संकट संपल्यावर संधीसाठी तयार असणे आवश्यक आहे.

● रीसेट करण्याची ही वेळ असू शकते. अल्पसंख्यांक अहवालातील टॉम क्रुझ सारख्या अनेक हालचालीचे तुकडे तुकडे करू शकेल. आमच्याकडे सर्व गोष्टीवर पुनर्विचार करण्याची संधी आहे. जर आपण योग्य गोष्टी केल्या तर आम्ही मानवतेला सामोरे जाणारी आव्हाने, पर्यावरणीय हानी, असमानता इत्यादीचे निराकरण करणे.

- सर्वात महत्त्वाचे म्हणजे आपण हे सुनिश्चित केले पाहिजे की, असे काहीतरी पुन्हा होणार नाही.
- जसजसे जगाने या महामारीवर मात केली, त्याचप्रमाणे लोक विवेकबुद्धीच्या बाबतीत विवेकी मागणी वाढेल. जगातील किरकोळ लाभ नवीन उच्चांक गाढेल. व्यसनाधीन पदार्थ, तंबाखू, आम्ली पदार्थ, मादक पेये बहुपटीने उडी घेतील.
- पुढील ५ वर्ष माध्यम आणि करमणूकीसाठी सूवर्णकाळ ठरणार आहेत. ३डी/४डी चॅटरूम आणि कॉन्फरन्स रूम वेगाने उदयास येतील. मीडिया खर्चाचा सर्वात मोठा हिस्सा दूरचित्रवाणीपासून डिजिटलकडे जाईल प्रिंट मीडिया अस्तित्वात नाही. कर्मचारी कमी झाल्यामुळे व्यवसायात उत्पादन वाढीचा अनुभव येईल. स्थानिक वाहतुक इंधनावरील भार कमी होईल.
- कोरोनाचे संकट अत्यंत बिकट परिस्थितीला जन्म घालेल. लोकांना काही दिवसानंतर रोजगार मिळाला नाही तर कोरोनापेक्षा उपासमारीने जीव गेल्याच्या घटना समोर येतील. आपल्याला पुतळ्यापेक्षा, कुठल्याही नेत्यासाठी केलेल्या इव्हेंटपेक्षा हॉस्पिटल, सर्वांना घर, शिक्षण आणि अन्न अशा प्राथमिक गरजेच्या गोष्टीकडे शासनाने लक्ष दिले पाहिजे. खेळत्या पैशाच्या अभावाने बाजारात आलेला स्थूलपणा आणि त्यातून वाढलेली बेरोजगारी, बँकेनी दिलेली कर्जाऊ रक्कम परत न आल्यामुळे बँकांचे निघालेले दिवाळे शेअर मार्केट मधील उतार तसेच आंतराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील रुपयाची घसरणारी किंमत G.D.P ची सातत्याने होणारी घसरण या सर्व गोष्टी नोटाबंदी नंतर सातत्याने पाहतो. सध्याची भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था दृष्टचक्रामध्ये सापडली आहे. ज्यामुळे लोकांच्या हातात कामधंदाचाही पैसा नाहीत, बँक बचत, ठेवी नाहीत. नेमक्या परिस्थितीत कोरोनाच्या प्रादुर्भावामुळे हतबलता वाढत चालली आहे. या सगळ्यांचा सारासर विचार केंद्रशासनाने करणे गरजेचे आहे.
- स्टॉक मार्केटमध्ये त्यांचे स्वतःचे मन असते, जे लाखों लोकांच्या सामूहिक भावनांनी बनवलेले असते जे बहुतेक वेळेस आणि ते मुळ अर्थव्यवस्थेचे सर्वोत्तम निर्देशांक नसतात. मुलभूत शक्तीमुळे नव्हे तर जागतिक तरलतेमुळे शेअर बाजारामध्ये चांगली पुनर्प्राप्ती होईल. कारण जवळपास विनामुल्य उपलब्ध आहे. कारण व्याज दर शून्याकडे आहे. कर्जाच्या भांडवलची उपलब्धता भारतात फारच कमी होईल. जेव्हा इक्विटी भांडवल काही कालावधीत मुबलक प्रमाणत असेल.
- सरकारद्वारे जाहीर करण्यात आलेल्या शिथिलतेमुळे शहर खऱ्या अर्थाने स्थिरावण्याच्या दिशेने प्रयत्न करत आहे. प्रत्येक क्षेत्रातील व्यक्ती सामान्य जीवन जगण्याच्या आकाक्षेपोटी शक्य ती काळजी घेत आहे. कोरोनापासून कुठली काळजी घ्यायला हवी, याबाबत लोकांना माहिती आहे. त्यामुळे आप-आपल्यापरीने प्रत्येक जण कार्यरत आहे. खाजगी कार्यालये, प्रतिष्ठाने सुरू झाल्याने मोठ्या प्रमाणत असलेल्या खाजगी नोकरदार वर्गाला दिलासा मिळाला आहे.
- देश अनलॉक होत असताना कोरोनाला हरविणे आणि अर्थव्यवस्थेला ताकद देऊन मजबूत करणे अशा दोन गोष्टीवर आम्हाला पूर्ण लक्ष केंद्रीत करायचे आहे. तुमची सतर्कताच तुम्हाला कोरोनापासून वाचवू शकेल मास्क न घालणे, दोन मीटरचे अंतर न राखणे आणि इतर सावधगिरीचे उपाय पाळले नाही तर, तुम्ही स्वतः सोबत इतरांना संकटात टाकणार आहात. घरातील मुले, वयस्कर आणि सर्व देशवासियांनी निष्काळजी न दाखविता आपल्या सोबत इतरांची काळजी घ्यावी, असे आवाहन मा. पंतप्रधान मोदींनी केले. अनलॉकच्या काळात

खाणीचे व्यावसायिक लिलाव, अंतराळ क्षेत्रातील सुधारणा, मुक्त झालेले कृषी क्षेत्र अशा अनेक गोष्टी अनलॉक होत असून विकासाचे नवे मार्ग प्रशस्त होत आहेत.

शुभ नसलेले २०२० लवकरात लवकर संपवावे अशीच चर्चा नागरिकांमध्ये होत आहे. पण आम्ही याच वर्षात चांगली कामगिरी बजावू आणि देश नवी उंची गाठेल हे वर्ष भारताला नवी दिशा देणारे वर्ष ठरेल, असा विश्वास व्यक्त केला आहे.

### संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

- १) कुरूलकर आर.जी 'विकासाचे अर्थशास्त्र' विद्या प्रकाशन, नागपूर १९९१
- २) डॉ. शस्त्री सुधाकर दा. 'भारतीय अर्थशास्त्र' विश्व पब्लिशर्स अँड डिस्ट्रिब्यूटर्स, नागपूर जून २०१८
- ३) डॉ. झामरे जी. एन. 'भारतीय अर्थशास्त्र' प्रकाशक - मनोहर पिंपळापूरे, पिंपळापूरे अँड कंपनी पब्लिशर्स, नागपूर.
- ४) आगलावे प्रदीप, 'संशोधन पद्धतीशास्त्र आणि तंत्रे' विद्या प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
- 5) pattr and sundarm, Indian Economy S.C.Chand & Company Ltd New Delhi-1998
- 6) Shodhaganga - infibnet.ac.in
- 7) <http://www.bis.org>.
- 8) [www.orfonline.org](http://www.orfonline.org).
- 9) [www.orfonline.org](http://www.orfonline.org)
- 10) <http://www.jaqrangosh.com>.
- 11) <http://blog.smallcase.com>
- 12) <https://ideas.repec.org/>ind>igiwpp>



## कोरोना व्हायरस कोव्हीड-१९ मुळे अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील परिणाम

डॉ. श्रीकृष्ण बोडे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक

रा. सुं. बीडकर महाविद्यालय,  
हिंगणघाट, जि. वर्धा (महाराष्ट्र)

### प्रस्तावना:

मा. पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी कोरोनाचा वाढता प्रादुर्भाव लक्षात येताच अत्यंत तातडीने संपूर्ण देशात २४ मार्चच्या संध्याकाळी संपूर्ण देशात लॉकडाऊनची घोषणा केली. देशभरात तुम्ही जिथे कुठेही असाल त्याच ठिकाणी राहा असं पंतप्रधानांनी देशाला सांगितलं. नंतर २५ मार्चच्या मध्यरात्रीपासून १३८ अब्ज भारतीय लॉकडाऊनचे नियम पाळू लागले. लॉकडाऊनची घोषणा करण्याचा निर्णय अभूतपूर्व व तितकाच अत्यंत धाडसाचा निर्णय मोदी सरकारने घेतला. केंद्र सरकार बरोबरच राज्यातील उद्धव ठाकरे सरकारने देखील अत्यंत तातडीने पाऊल उचलत धडाडीचे निर्णय घेतले. सामाजिक अंतर राखण्यासाठी ताळेबंदीसाठी घेतलेल्या धाडसी निर्णयाचे व कोरोना विरुद्ध छेडलेल्या युद्धाचे जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेनी प्रशंसा केली.

कोरोना व्हायरसचा उद्रेक झाल्यानंतर गेल्या काही दिवसांमध्ये शेअर बाजार कोसळल्याच्या बातम्या ऐकल्या असतील. कोरोनामुळे अर्थव्यवस्थेला खीळ, कोरोनामुळे शेअर बाजारात घसरण, गुंतवणूकदारांमध्ये अविश्वासाचे वातावरण अशा हेडलाइन्स तुमच्या वाचनात किंवा ऐकण्यात आल्या असतील. अर्थव्यवस्था ही फक्त शेअर बाजार, गुंतवणूकदार या पुरतीच मर्यादित आहे का? अर्थव्यवस्था ही फक्त याच गोष्टींबद्दल नसते, तर आपल्याकडे जो किराणा येतो, भाज्या येतात, दूध येणं, वाहतूक हे सर्व घटक अर्थव्यवस्थेत येतात. त्यामुळे कोरोनाचा एकूण अर्थव्यवस्थेवर काय परिणाम झाला आणि भविष्यात होऊ शकतो, हे आपण समजून घेऊया.

जागतिक कामगार संघटनेचं भाकित आहे की, केवळ भारतातच नाही तर जगभरात अनेक लोकांच्या नोकऱ्या गेल्या आहेत आणि भविष्यातही अनेकांच्या नोकऱ्यांवर टांगती तलवार असणार आहे. त्यांचा अंदाज आहे कोरोनामुळे जगभरातल्या अंदाजे अडीच कोटी नोकऱ्या जाणार आहेत. पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी २९ मार्चला केलेल्या 'मन की बात' या कार्यक्रमात सर्व गरीबांची माफी मागितली. या लॉकडाऊनमध्ये सर्वात जास्त हाल याच वर्गाचे झाले. हा लढा जीवन आणि मृत्यूचा आहे, असंही ते म्हणाले. केवळ भारतातच नाही तर जगभरातले १९० हून अधिक देश कोरोनामुळे प्रभावित झाले आहेत. भारतात हजारो मजूर स्थलांतर करीत आहेत.

संयुक्त राष्ट्रांशी संलग्न इंटरनॅशनल लेबर ऑर्गनायजेशनने म्हटलं आहे की, कोरोना व्हायरसच्या साथीमुळे अंदाजे अडीच कोटी रोजगार जातील. अर्थात, ज्याप्रमाणे २००८-०९ मध्ये मंदी आल्यानंतर आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर प्रयत्न करण्यात आले तसे झाले तर आपण या संकटातून बाहेर निघू, असे देखील इंटरनॅशनल लेबर ऑर्गनायजेशनने म्हटले आहे. कोरोनाचं संकट येण्यापूर्वी जगभरात अशा गरिबांची संख्या १ कोटी ४० लाख इतकी असावी, असं इंटरनॅशनल लेबर ऑर्गनायजेशननेच सांगितले होते. पण या कोरोनानंतर हीच संख्या दुप्पट

होण्याची शक्यता त्यांनी सांगितली आहे. या संकटाचा सर्वाधिक फटका मजूर, कामगार वर्ग, महिला आणि स्थलांतरितांना होणार आहे, असं इंटरनॅशनल लेबर ऑर्गनायजेशनने म्हटले आहे.

कामाचे तास कमी होणे तसेच पगारकपात या गोष्टींमुळे बेरोजगारी वाढू शकते. याचा सर्वात जास्त फटका विकसनशील देशांना बसेल, असे इंटरनॅशनल लेबर ऑर्गनायजेशनने म्हटले आहे. २०२० मध्ये अडीच कोटी कामगारांचा अंदाजे ८६० अब्ज डॉलर ते ३,४०० अब्ज डॉलर इतका पगार निघाला असता. पण हे पैसे त्यांच्या खिशात जाणार नाहीत. त्यांच्यावर अवलंबून असलेला दुकानदार वर्गालाही याचं नुकसान सोसावं लागणार आहे. बरे ज्या कामगार वर्गातील ज्या लोकांजवळ काम किंवा रोजगार असेल त्यांची स्थिती खूप चांगली असणार आहे का? तर त्याचे उत्तर इंटरनॅशनल लेबर ऑर्गनायजेशनने ने दिले आहे की, ९० लाख ते साडे तीन कोटी इतके लोक हे वर्किंग पॉवर्टीमध्ये असतील. म्हणजेच या लोकांकडे काम असेल पण आपल्या गरजा भागवण्याइतकाही पगार त्यांना मिळणार नाही.

देशातील लॉकडाऊनला आता १५ जून ला ८४ दिवस पूर्ण होत आहेत. म्हणजे मोदींनी जी वेळ दिली होती त्याहून चौप्पट दिवस उलटले तरीपण असे जरी असले तरी दिवसेंदिवस कोरोनाच्या रुग्णांच्या संख्येत वाढ होतच आहे आणि म्हणून आता लॉकडाऊनच्या एकंदरीत अंमलबजावणीवरच प्रश्न विचारले जात आहेत. देशातील चौथा लॉकडाऊन आता संपत आलाय आणि अनेक गोष्टींवरील नियम शिथिल केले गेलेत. पण रुग्णांची संख्या वाढत असताना लॉकडाऊन उठवला जाण्याचं कारण काय? लॉकडाऊन ज्या उद्दिष्टासाठी लावण्यात आले होते ते उद्दिष्ट आपण गाठलंय काय? या लॉकडाऊनमुळे काय नेमके साध्य झाले? असे अनेक प्रश्न आता विचारले जातात.

संसर्गाची साखळी तोडायची असेल तर आपल्याला २१ दिवसांचा लॉकडाऊन पाळावा लागेल. यामुळे आपल्याला आर्थिक नुकसान सहन करावे लागू शकते पण प्रत्येक व्यक्ती आणि प्रत्येक कुटुंबाच्या संरक्षणासाठी हे करणे आवश्यक आहे, असे पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी पहिल्या लॉकडाऊनच्या वेळी सांगितले होते. ८४ दिवस उलटून गेले पण अद्यापही कोरोना आटोक्यात आला नाही. आजच्या स्थितीत कोरोना रुग्णांची संख्या तीन लाख अडसष्ट हजार सातशे पाचएवढी आहे. त्यातील जवळपास दोन लाख रुग्ण बरे होऊन घरी परतले आहेत. तर १२,३८९ रुग्णांचा मृत्यू झाला. जगाच्या तुलनेत कोरोना रुग्णांची व मृत्यूची संख्या भारतात कमी आहे, ही दिलासादायक गोष्ट आहे. कोरोना रुग्णांची संख्या मात्र दिवसेंदिवस वाढत आहे.

या पार्श्वभूमीवर पंतप्रधान मोदींच्या लॉकडाऊनवर राहुल गांधींनी प्रश्न उपस्थित केले. जेव्हा युरोपात कोरोनाचा संसर्ग वाढत होता त्यावेळी तिथल्या अनेक देशांनी संपूर्ण लॉकडाऊनचे पाऊल उचलले नव्हते. पण भारतात संसर्गाच्या पहिल्या काही दिवसांमध्येच संपूर्ण लॉकडाऊनची घोषणा झाली. लॉकडाऊनवरून राजकीय आरोप-प्रत्यारोप तर सुरुच राहतील.

#### वर्तमान स्थिती:

२ मार्चला देशात कोरोनाचे ५६ तर महाराष्ट्रात १०१ रुग्ण होते. २.५ महिन्यांच्या लॉकडाऊननंतर भारतातल्या रुग्णांची संख्या तीन लाख अडसष्ट हजार सातशे पाच एवढी आहे. तर त्यापैकी एक तृतीयांश रुग्ण हे महाराष्ट्रात आहेत. म्हणजेच महाराष्ट्रातल्या रुग्णांची संख्या आता एक लाखाच्या पुढे गेली.

लॉकडाऊन हे एका पॉज बटणासारखे आहे. कोरोनाचा नायनाट लॉकडाऊनमुळे होऊ शकत नाही. पण त्याचा प्रसार थांबवण्यासाठी त्याचा नक्कीच वापर होता. ताळेबंदी व सोशल डिस्टेंसिंग हाच सध्यातरी कोरोनावर रामबाण औषध आहे. मात्र ही बाब खरी असली तरी भारतात वैद्यकीय सोई सुविधांचा अभाव आहे. कोरोना संसर्गाच्या निमित्ताने ही बाब प्रकर्षाने जाणवली. कोरोना योद्ध्यांसाठी अर्थात डॉक्टरांसाठी किट्स, हॅन्डग्लोज व इतर उपकरणांचा तुटवडा जाणवला व आताही तो जाणवत आहे. लॉकडाऊनच्या काळात प्रशासनाला आरोग्य यंत्रणा उभारण्यासाठी आणि ती सुसज्ज करण्यासाठी पुरेसा वेळ मिळाला असे महाराष्ट्राचे रोग सर्वेक्षण अधिकारी डॉ. प्रदीप आवटे सांगतात.

लॉकडाऊन यशस्वी झाला आहे की नाही हे तपासण्यासाठी मुळात दोन निर्देशांक आहेत. पहिला म्हणजे रुग्णांच्या दुप्पट होण्याचे प्रमाण किती आहे आणि दुसरा म्हणजे लॉकडाऊन लागण्यापूर्वी रुग्णांच्या दुप्पट होण्याचे प्रमाण २ ते ३ दिवस इतके होते. पण चौथ्या लॉकडाऊननंतर हेच प्रमाण आता १५ दिवस इतके झाले. म्हणजे पहिल्यांदा जर २ ते ३ दिवसांत रुग्णांची संख्या दुप्पट होत असेल तर आता १५ दिवसांनी दुप्पट होते. डबलिंग रेट जितका जास्त तितका तो चांगला मानला जातो.

दुसरा निर्देशांक आहे तो म्हणजे आर नॉट. आर नॉट म्हणजे एका व्यक्तीपासून किती लोकांना कोरोनाची लागण होऊ शकते याचे प्रमाण लॉकडाऊनपूर्वी महाराष्ट्रात हा आकडा होता. ३ ते ५ आणि आता तो झालाय १ ते २ इतका. हा आकडा जितका कमी तितका तो चांगला असतो आणि लॉकडाऊननंतर हा आकडा कमी झालाय ही सगळ्यात चांगली गोष्ट आहे.

दिल्लीतील सर गंगाराम हॉस्पिटलच्या मेडीसिन डिपार्टमेंटचे व्हाईस चेअरमन डॉ. अतुल कक्कड यांच्या मते, आपल्याला लॉकडाऊनचा निश्चितपणे फायदा झाला आहे. आपली लोकसंख्या ही अमेरिकेपेक्षा कित्येक पट आहे. तरीसुद्धा कोरोनाग्रस्तांची संख्या अमेरिकेच्या तुलनेत कमी आहे. लॉकडाऊनमुळेच कोरोनाच्या संसर्गाचा गुणाकार कमी करण्यात आपण यशस्वी झालोय. पण आता लॉकडाऊनचं स्वरूपही बदलत चालले. त्यामुळे यापुढे जर फिजिकल डिस्टेंसिंग आणि गरज असेल तरच प्रवास असे नियम पाळले नाहीत तर आपले मोठे नुकसान होऊ शकते असेही तज्ज्ञांना वाटते.

#### लॉकडाऊनचे अर्थव्यवस्थेवर झालेले परिणाम:

लॉकडाऊनचा फायदा कसा झाला हे तर आपण पाहिले. पण याचा फटका कुणाला आणि कसा बसलाय हेही बघणे तितकेच महत्वाचे आहे. लॉकडाऊनची सगळ्यात मोठी झळ बसली ती स्थलांतरीत मजूर वर्गाला जसे लॉकडाऊन जाहीर झाले. तसा मजूरांचा रोजगार गेला. ते ज्या ठिकाणी राहत होते तिथे त्यांना अडकून पडावे लागले. खायला अन्न नाही आणि घर चालवायला पैसे नाहीत. अशा परिस्थितीत गेल्या २.५ महिन्यांत हातावर पोट असलेल्या या स्थलांतरित मजूरांनी आपल्या घरची वाट धरली. मुंबई पुण्यासारख्या देशातील अनेक मोठ्या शहरांतून गावांकडे लाखो स्थलांतरीत मजूरांचे लोंढे निघाले. अलिकडच्या काळात इतक्या मोठ्या प्रमाणावर अगदी पहिल्यांदाच रिव्हर्स मायग्रेशन बघायला मिळाले. गेल्या काही दिवसांपासून आपल्या घरी जाणाऱ्या या मजूरांसाठी रेल्वे आणि बसची व्यवस्था करण्यात आली. महाराष्ट्र सरकारने आतापर्यंत ३५ लाखांहून अधिक मजूरांना घरी पाठवल्याची माहिती राज्याचे गृहमंत्री अनिल देशमुख यांनी दिली.

या स्थलांतरित मजूरांसाठी हे तितकं सोपे नव्हते. काही मजूर पायी चालत प्रवास करताना अपघाताने किंवा थकव्याने मरण पावले. आपल्या वडिलांना सायकलवर घेऊन जाणाऱ्या १ वर्षाच्या ज्योती कुमारीची कहाणी आपण सर्वांनी पाहिली व वृत्तपत्रांमधून वाचली असेल. तिला आज जागतिक ख्याती देखील मिळाली. भारतीय टपाल खात्याने तिच्या नावाची तिकीट देखील काढली आहे. ट्रम्प यांची मुलगी इवांका हिने देखील तिची स्तुती केली. ही काही प्रातिनिधिक उदाहरणे पण लॉकडाऊनमुळे या वर्गाचे मोठे नुकसान झाले.

भारत लोकशाही राष्ट्र असून सुद्धा आपल्या कोट्यावधी कामगारांचा सरकारने खूप कमी विचार केला. बांग्ला देश, श्रीलंका, नेपाळ व पाकिस्तान या देशांनी भारतापेक्षा लॉकडाऊन बऱ्या पद्धतीने हाताळला. मजूरांना, प्रवाशांना घरी परतण्यासाठी त्यांनी वेळ दिला आणि त्यांना सार्वजनिक वाहतुकीची व्यवस्था उपलब्ध करून दिली. याउलट भारतातल्या स्थलांतरीत मजूरांना जवळपास ४५ दिवस सार्वजनिक वाहतुकीपासून वंचित ठेवण्यात आले. त्यानंतर ट्रेन सुरू केल्या तर त्याचे भाडेही इतके होते की, त्यांना ते परवडू सुद्धा नये. यावर भारताच्या सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने देखील ताशेरे ओढले. लॉकडाऊन मुळे अडकून पडलेले मजूर जर आपल्या गावी जात असेल तर सरकारने मजूरांकडून पैसे घेऊ नये, असा महत्वाचा आदेश दिला. मजूरांना आपल्या घरी जाऊ दिल्यामुळे संसर्गाचा धोका वाढला. मजूरांच्या स्थलांतरणामुळे आता गावागावातून कोरोनाचे रूग्ण समोर येत आहे. यातले काहीजण लक्षणे लपवितात आणि यामुळे संसर्गाचा धोका वाढू शकतो.

२.५ महिन्यांच्या लॉकडाऊनचा देशातील अर्थव्यवस्थेवरही गंभीर परिणाम झाला. गेले २ महिने उद्योगधंदे, वाहतूक सगळे काही बंद होते. आता हळूहळू काही गोष्टी शिथिल केल्या जात आहेत. ग्रीन झोनमध्ये उद्योगधंदे पुन्हा एकदा सुरू होत आहेत. मजूरांच्या स्थलांतरामुळे त्यांनाही काही प्रमाणात याचा फटका बसला. आजपर्यंत भारतात १२.२ कोटी लोक बेरोजगार झाल्याचा सरकारी यंत्रणांचा अंदाज आहे. तर जवळपास इतक्याच लोकांची नोकरी गेलेली नाही. पण गेले दोन महिने ते बिनपगारी घरी बसून आहेत. यातच देशाचे हजारो कोटी रुपयांचे आर्थिक नुकसान झाले. बेकार झालेल्या लोकांमध्ये फेरीवाले, बांधकाम मजूर, रिक्षाचालक आदींचा समावेश आहे. देशातील गरिबीचे प्रमाण कमी करण्याचे सरकारने जे प्रयत्न केले ते सारे प्रयत्न लॉकडाऊनमुळे फोल ठरणार असल्याचे सेंटर फॉर मॉनिटरिंग इंडियन इकॉनॉमी संघटनेने म्हटले आहे.

अर्थव्यवस्थेचा गाडा पुन्हा हाकण्यासाठी केंद्र सरकारने २० लाख कोटी रुपयांच्या आर्थिक पॅकेजची घोषणाही केली. ही रक्कम भारताच्या सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नाच्या १० टक्के असल्याचे पंतप्रधान मोदींनी म्हटले. पण सरकारने उचललेली ही पावले अपुरी असल्याची टीका विरोधकांनी केली. देशाला कर्जाची नव्हे तर प्रत्यक्ष मदतीची गरज आहे, अशी मागणी विरोधी पक्षांनी केली. सरकारने मदतीसाठी २० हजार कोटींची घोषणा केली. हा आकडा दिसायला मोठा वाटतो. मात्र त्याची प्रत्यक्षात अंमलबजावणी कशी होते, हे महत्वाचे.

लॉकडाऊन यापेक्षा उत्तम पद्धतीने लागू करता आले असते. यामागे नीट विचार केला गेलेला नाही. सिक्कीम आणि गोव्यात रूग्ण कमी आणि पूर्ण नियंत्रणात होत्या तरी तेथील उद्योगव्यवसाय का बंद करण्यात आले. मुंबई विमानतळ आधीच बंद केले असते तर मुंबईतली परिस्थिती इतकी चिघळली नसती. लॉकडाऊन घोषित करताना स्थलांतरीत मजूरांचा विचार करायला पाहिजे होता. लॉकडाऊन किती दिवस राहील, याचा अंदाज सरकारला आला नसावा म्हणून सरकारने स्थलांतरीत मजूरांचा विचार केला नाही, असे गृहीत धरले तरी लॉकडाऊन दोन मध्ये देखील सरकार देशभर विखुरलेल्या मजूरांचा विचार करू शकत होती. मात्र इथे सरकार

चुकली. जे जिथं आहेत तिथेच राहण्याचा आदेश सरकारने दिला. मात्र हाताला काम नसल्याने, खिशात पैसे नसल्याने मजूरांचे हाल झाले. नाईलाज झाला तेव्हा मजूर मात्र रस्त्यावर आले. स्त्यावर अतिशय विदारक असं दृश्य मजूरांचे बघायला मिळाले फाळणी नंतर हे सर्वात मोठे स्थलांतर होते. मजूरांचे हाल झाले, कित्येक मृत्युमुखी पडले. शेवटी सरकारला स्थलांतरित मजुरांना त्याच्या गावी पोहोचविण्याचा निर्णय घ्यावाच लागला. मजूरांच्या स्थलांतरामुळे शहरातील कोरोना गाव खेड्यात पोहोचला.

#### विकास दरात घसरण:

भारताच्या समग्र अर्थव्यवस्थेवरही कोरोनाचे गंभीर परिणाम होतील. भारताचा २०२० मध्ये विकासदर ५.३ टक्के राहील, असे भाकीत मूडीज या संस्थेने केले होते. पण आता त्यांनी सांगितले आहे, भारताचा विकासदर २.५ टक्के इतका राहील. मूडीज ही क्रेडिट रेटिंग संस्था आहे. एखाद्या देशाची आर्थिक प्रगती कशी राहील आणि त्या आधारावर त्या देशाचे किंवा एखाद्या संस्थेची बाजारात पत किती राहील, याचे नामांकन मूडीज करते. भारताचा विकासदर कमी राहील, असे फक्त मूडीजच नव्हे तर भारताचे माजी प्रमुख सांख्यिकी तज्ज्ञ प्रणव सेन यांनी ही भाकीत केले आहे की, भारताचा विकासदर ३ टक्क्यांहून कमीच राहील. याचा अर्थ असा आहे की, या २०२०-२१ या वर्षात भारताला अंदाजे ५ लाख कोटी रुपयांचा फटका बसणार आहे. सेन सांगतात की, तीन आठवड्यांचे लॉकडाऊन आणखी वाढले तर चित्र बदलू शकते म्हणजेच आणखी नुकसान होऊ शकते, असा अंदाज तज्ज्ञ व्यक्त करत आहेत.

#### कोरोना व्हायरसमुळे मंदी येईल का?

काही महिन्यांसाठी अर्थव्यवस्था खिळखिळी राहिली किंवा सातत्याने विकासदरात घसरण होत असेल तर त्याला रिसेशन किंवा मंदी म्हणतात. हीच स्थिती जर बराच काळ टिकली आणि विकासदर नकारात्मकच झाला तर त्याला डिप्रेशन किंवा महामंदी म्हणतात. बऱ्याच जणांना आठवत असेल २००८ साली मंदी आली होती. सध्याची जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्था खालावली आहे. या कठीण परिस्थितीतून बाहेर येण्यासाठी अमेरिका, युनायटेड किंगडम सारख्या देशांनी पॅकेज जाहीर केले आहेत. युनायटेड किंगडममध्ये जे स्वयंरोजगारावर अवलंबून आहेत. त्यांना २,५०० पाउंड प्रति महिना अनुदान मिळणार आहे.

पहिल्या महायुद्धानंतर अमेरिकेत १९२९ मध्ये वॉल स्ट्रीट मार्केट पूर्णपणे कोसळले होते. त्यानंतर पुढील तीन वर्षांसाठी अमेरिकेची आर्थिक स्थिती खालावतच गेली. अंदाजे एक कोटी तीस लाख लोकांच्या नोकऱ्या गेल्या. सन १९२९ ते १९३२ या काळात औद्योगिक उत्पादनात ४५ टक्क्यांची घसरण झाली होती. घराचे बांधकाम ८० टक्क्यांनी कमी झाले. या काळात झालेल्या उपासमारीने ११० लोकांचा मृत्यू झाला होता. यावरून तुम्हाला ग्रेट डिप्रेशन काय होते, याचा अंदाज आला असेल.

#### जगाचा प्रस्तावित विकासदर १.५ टक्के राहील:

कोरोना विषाणूच्या साथीमुळे जगाचा आर्थिक विकासदर मंदावणार असल्याचे ऑर्गनायजेशन फॉर इकोनॉमिक डेव्हलपमेंटचे सेक्रेटरी जनरल एंजल गुर्रिया यांनी म्हटले आहे. जगाचा विकासदर १.५ टक्के इतका राहणार आहे. किती नोकऱ्या जातील आणि ही अर्थव्यवस्था पुन्हा केव्हा रुळावर येईल, याचा अंदाज आत्ताच लावणे शक्य नसल्याचेही त्यांनी सांगितले. सर्व जग आर्थिक मुद्यांवर पुन्हा उसळी मारेल असा विचार करणे, ही सर्वांचीच इच्छा आहे असेही ते म्हणाले.

### भारताने काय पावले उचलली आहेत?

रिझर्व बँकेचे गव्हर्नर शक्तिकांत दास यांनी रेपो रेट आणि रिव्हर्स रेपो रेटमध्ये कपात करून उद्योग क्षेत्र आणि सर्वसामान्यांना दिलासा देण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. कोरोना विषाणूमुळे आर्थिक क्षेत्रावर मोठा परिणाम होणार असून जी.डी.पी. चे अपेक्षित उद्दिष्ट गाठणे कठीण असल्यामुळे व्याजदरात कपात केल्याचे त्यांनी सांगितले. रेपो रेट ७.५ बेसिस पॉइंटने कमी करून ४.४ वर आणला गेला आहे तर रिव्हर्स रेपो रेट ९.० बेसिस पॉइंटने कमी करून ४ टक्क्यांवर आणला आहे. कर्ज स्वस्त झाल्यावर उद्योजक आणि गुंतवणूकदार जास्त प्रमाणात कर्ज उचलतात आणि त्यामुळे खर्चाला प्रोत्साहन मिळते, हा त्यामागचा उद्देश असतो. यामुळे ३.७ लाख कोटी रुपये बाजारात उपलब्ध होतील, असे शक्तिकांत दास यांनी सांगितले.

मुंबईला देशाची आर्थिक राजधानी म्हटले जाते. कारण एकट्या या शहरातूनच देशाचा ५ टक्के जी. डी. पी. निघतो. यातला बरेचसे उत्पन्न हे सेवा क्षेत्रातील आहे. इंडियन एक्सप्रेसने दिलेल्या वृत्तानुसार मुंबईचे सेवा क्षेत्रातला वर्षाचा टर्नओव्हर ४ लाख कोटी आहे. लॉकडाऊननंतर छोटे मोठे कारखाने बंद झाले आहेत, सप्लाय चेन तुटली आहे, थिएटर बंद झालीत, दुकाने, मॉल बंद झाली, आय.पी.एल. सारख्या स्पर्धा अनिश्चित काळासाठी पुढे गेल्या, इतकेच काय तर मंदिर बंद झालीत. यामुळे मुंबईचे महिन्याभराचे नुकसान १६,००० कोटी इतके होईल. म्हणजेच एक दिवस मुंबई बंद असेल तर ५०० कोटी रुपयाचे नुकसान होते.

### यावरील उपाय:

संपूर्ण जगाला तीन स्तरावर काम करावे लागणार, असे उपाय इंटरनॅशनल लेबर ऑर्गनायजेशनच्याच अहवालांमध्ये सांगण्यात आले आहेत. सर्वांनी संगनमताने काम करणे आवश्यक आहे.

- १) कामाच्या ठिकाणी असलेल्या मजुरांना संपूर्ण संरक्षण देणे.
- २) अर्थव्यवस्थेला चालना देऊन नव्या रोजगाराच्या संधी निर्माण करणे.
- ३) असलेल्या नोकऱ्यांना टिकवणे.

सर्वांना सामाजिक सुरक्षा देणे, नोकरदारांना पगारी सुट्ट्या देणे, अनुदान देणे, टॅक्समध्ये सूट देणे, या गोष्टी देखील कराव्यात असे इंटरनॅशनल लेबर ऑर्गनायजेशनने सांगितले आहे. सर्व गोष्टी सर्वांनी मिळून केल्या तर आपण या संकटातून बाहेर निघू असा विश्वास इंटरनॅशनल लेबर ऑर्गनायजेशनने व्यक्त केला आहे. लॉकडाऊन हा काही एकमेव आणि अंतिम पर्याय नाही. जगभरात आता अनेक देश लॉकडाऊन उठवण्याच्या तयारीत आहेत. अनेकांनी बऱ्याच गोष्टी शिथिलही केल्यात. पण तडकाफडकी लॉकडाऊन उठवू नये असा सल्ला जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेने दिलाय. लॉकडाऊन हे टप्प्याटप्प्याने उठवण्यात यावे आणि त्याची घाई करू नये असेही सांगितले. तर लॉकडाऊन उठवल्यानंतरही फिजिकल डिस्टेंसिंग, मास्कचा वापर आणि आयसोलेशन या गोष्टी आवश्यक असल्याचे तज्ज्ञांना वाटतय आणि म्हणूनच प्रत्येक देशाने लॉकडाऊनचा एक्झिट प्लॅन तयार करणे गरजेचे आहे. आता लॉकडाऊन संपेलही यानंतर लॉकडाऊन नसेल पण काही ठिकाणी काही कठोर नियम असतील पण असे जरी असले तरी आपण लॉकडाऊनमध्ये जितकी काळजी घेत होतो तितकीच किंवा खरे तर त्याहून अधिक काळजी घ्यायला हवी. नियमाचे पालन करणे हे प्रत्येक नागरिकांचे कर्तव्य आहे.



## कोरोना-१९ च्या काळातील स्थलांतरीत कामगारांचा प्रश्न

डॉ. सौ. एस. पी. लाखे

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख

नुतन आदर्श महाविद्यालय

उमरेड, जिल्हा-नागपूर



जालना ते औरंगाबाद या रेल्वेमार्गावर झोपलेल्या १६ मजूराना मालगाडीने अक्षरशः चिरडून टाकले असल्याची बातमी टि.व्ही.च्या माध्यमातून आपण पाहिली. त्या ठिकाणी त्यांच्या रक्तमासाचा पडलेला सडा, त्यांच्या जवळील विखुरलेल्या वस्तू, बाजुलाच पडलेल्या पोळ्या व इतर पोटापाण्याचे साहित्य, शरीराचे इतस्ततः पसरलेले तुकडे हे पाहिल्यानंतर डोळे पाणावल्या शिवाय राहणार नाही. अत्यंत हृदयदायक घटना होती. भारताचे पंतप्रधान नरेंद्रजी मोदींनी लॉकडाऊनची घोषणा केल्यानंतर स्वतःच्या घरी पोहचण्यासाठी त्यांनी अवलंबलेल्या मार्गापैकी रेल्वेमार्गाने प्रवास करण्याचा त्यांनी केलेला निश्चय होय. डांबरी किंवा पाय रस्त्याने गेले तर पोलीस हटकतात, पकडतात, क्वारंटाईन करतात, तपासणी होते. ते सर्व टाळण्यासाठी रेल्वे मार्ग बंद आहे या हेतुने या मार्गाने पायी निघालेले हे स्थलांतरीत मजूर होते. रात्रीच्या वेळी रेल्वेचे आवागमन बंद आहे म्हणून तिथेच झोपी गेले आणि येणाऱ्या मालगाडीने त्यांचा घात झाला. स्थलांतरीतांच्या परिस्थितीचे दारुण वर्णन करणारी ही घटना आहे.

लॉकडाऊनला आज अडीच महिन्यापेक्षा जास्त काळ होत आहे. उपाशीपोटी, हजारो मैल प्रवास करायचा या हेतुने देशाच्या विविध राज्यात, शहरात गावात काम करणाऱ्या असंघटीत क्षेत्रातील कोटयावधी मजूराने तांडेच्या तांडे शेकडो किंवा हजारो मैल चालत जात आहे. त्यांची दृश्ये टिव्हीवर पाहूनच आपण हादरून गेलो आहोत. अनेक मजूर आपल्या जवळील आवश्यक ते साहित्य, आपली लहान-लहान मुले, पत्नी असे सगळे कुटुंबाच्या कुटुंबे घरी जायच्या उद्देशाने चालत निघाली आहेत. २४ मार्च पासून तर आतापर्यंत सतत चालणारे हे मजूर-कामगारांचे स्थलांतर थांबलेले नाही. भारताच्या फाळणीच्या वेळी सुद्धा एवढे दीर्घकाळ स्थलांतर झाले नसेल. मात्र या स्थलांतरीत मजूराना बाबतीत रेल्वे अपघाताबरोबरच अनेक घटनाही आपण प्रसारमाध्यमांच्या माध्यमातून पाहिलेल्या आहे. गर्भारिणी स्त्रियांनी दिवसरात्र चालून-चालून थकल्यानंतर रस्त्यातच बाळाला जन्म दिल्याचा प्रसंग, चालता-चालता थकल्याने प्राण गमावल्याच्या घटना, लहान-लहान मुलांनी रस्त्यावरच प्राण सोडल्याच्या घटना, वर्धा रोडवर थकल्याने मजूराने झाडाला गळफास लावून आत्महत्या केल्याचे उदाहरण, कामगार मजुराची मिळेल त्या वाहनाने घरी पोहचण्याची सुरु असलेली जीवघेणी धडपड आणि कित्येकांचा अपघातात झालेला मृत्यू यासारखे असंख्य प्रसंग मनाला विचलीत करणारे संवेदनशून्य समाजाला जागे करणारे, जाब विचारणारे आहेत. त्याच प्रश्नांची उकल या शोध निबंधातून करण्याचा हेतू आहे.

कोरोना व्हायरसच्या रूपाने जगावर आलेल्या संकटाच्या निमित्ताने या स्थलांतरीतांचा प्रश्न उघड झाला आहे. त्याचे जन्मगाव असलेल्या राज्यात त्यांना रोजगाराचे साधन उपलब्ध न झाल्याने रोजगार मिळविण्यासाठी

उत्तरप्रदेश, बिहार, झारखंड, राजस्थान, मध्यप्रदेश या राज्यातून औद्योगिकदृष्ट्या प्रगत आणि रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध असलेल्या राज्यात स्थलांतरीत होतात. समाजात शहरीकरण आणि औद्योगिकरण या घडणाऱ्या प्रक्रियामुळे बऱ्याच अंशी खेड्यातील तरुणवर्ग हा शहराकडे धाव घेतो. वाढती लोकसंख्या, बेकारी, बेरोजगारीचा प्रश्न यातूनच स्थलांतर प्रक्रियेला चालना मिळते. त्याच्याकडे असलेली थोडीथोडकी कोरडवाहू शेती, शेतीपुरक व्यवसाय म्हणाल तर नगण्य, पुढे उदरनिर्वाहाची, उत्पन्नाची साधने उपलब्ध होईल की नाही ही मावळत चाललेली आशा, अशावेळी गाव सोडून शहरातल्या चमकदार दुनियेत आपले नशीब फळफळेल या आशेने आलेले हे स्थलांतरीत मजूर आणि कामगार होय. शहरातील झोपडपट्ट्या, बेकायदा वसाहती हे त्यांचे आश्रयस्थान असलेल्या या मजुरांचे जगणे म्हणावे तर दुर्लभच आहे.

विविध राज्यातील ग्रामीण क्षेत्रातील हे कामगार मोठ्या शहरात येवून मिळेल ते काम करतात. अशा मजूरांना स्थलांतरीत कामगार म्हणतात. आज दळणवळणाची साधने उपलब्ध असल्याने व्यापार, लघु व्यवसाय आणि आपल्या गरजांच्या पूर्ततेसाठी अर्थाजनाच्या हेतूने मोठा स्थलांतरीत वर्ग बऱ्याच प्रगत शहरामध्ये वास्तव्याला आहे. स्थलांतराचीही सामाजिक प्रक्रिया काही नविन नाही. प्राचीन काळापासून तर संगणक युगापर्यंतही सुरू आहे आणि सुरूच राहणार. सध्यास्थितीत केवळ अर्थाजनासाठी नाही तर शिक्षण, उत्तम व्यवसाय, नौकरीच्या संधी यासाठीही स्थलांतर केले जाते. अन्न-वस्त्र-निवारा या मानवाच्या मुलभूत गरजांच्या पूर्ततेसाठी आणि आपले जीवनमान उंचावण्यासाठी कितीतरी शिक्षित, उच्चशिक्षित व्यक्ती अर्थाजनासाठी प्रयत्नशील असतात परंतु त्यांचे आणि स्थलांतरीत कामगार मजूरांचे प्रश्न वेगवेगळे आहेत. या स्थलांतरीत मजूरांना काम करतांना स्वतःच्या पात्रतेपेक्षा मिळेल त्या कामातच स्वतःला धन्य मानावे लागते. आज कोरोनाच्या निमित्ताने आर्थिकदृष्ट्या दुर्बल असणारे अनेक घटक समोर आलेले आहेत.

लहानलहान कंपन्यांमध्ये काम करणारे कामगार, बांधकाम क्षेत्रातील मजूर, ऊस तोडणी कामगार, सिने क्षेत्रात काम करणारे कामगार, ऑनलाईन पार्सल, कुरीअर पोहचवणारे तरुण, फेरीवाले, शिवाय समाजात निम्न दर्जाची कामे करणारे लाखोंच्या संख्येने असलेला कष्टकरी वर्ग. यांच्यामध्ये हातावर पोट असणाऱ्यांचीच संख्या जास्त आहे. त्यामुळे देशावर कोणतेही संकट आले तरी आधी हाच वर्ग भरडल्या जाणार. लॉकडाऊनमध्ये जिवनावश्यक सेवा वगळून बाकी सर्व आस्थापणे बंद केली. नागरिकांना अगदीच आवश्यकता असेल तर घराबाहेर पडा असा सल्ला देण्यात आला. या निर्णयामुळे हातावर पोट घेवून जगणाऱ्या स्थलांतरीत कामगारांसमोर स्वतःच्या अस्तित्वाचा जगण्यामरणाचा प्रश्न निर्माण झाला. हाताला काम नाही, काम नाही तर पैसा नाही आणि पैसा नाही तर खायचे काय? हा प्रश्न त्यांना घाबरवून गेला. अशातच हे मजूर कामगार भाडेतत्वावर वास्तव्याला असल्याने घरमालकाला कुटून पैसे देणार, एक काम बंद झाले तर दुसरे कोणतेही सुरू करू असेही नाही. कोरोनामुळेही मरणार आणि उपाशीपोटी राहूनही मरणार, कुणी येवू द्यायला तयार नाही. आपण कसे जगू या अनामिक भितीने या असंघटीत क्षेत्रातील मजूर-कामगारांनी स्थलांतराची वाट धरली. दळणवळणाची साधने नाहीत म्हणून मिळेल त्या ट्रकचालकाला, एखाद्या मालवाहू वाहनांना अव्वाच्यासव्वा पैसे मोजून हे परतीच्या मार्गाला लागले. ज्यांच्याजवळ पुरेसे पैसे नाहीत, वाहनातून कोरोना होण्याची भीती यामुळे बरेच कामगार पायी निघाले. दिल्लीपासून तर महाराष्ट्रापर्यंत सगळीकडे अन्नपाण्याविना आपल्या कुटुंबासमवेत गावी निघालेल्या कुटुंबाचे तांडेच्यातांडे आपण पाहिले.

कोरोनामुळे उत्पादन, खरेदी-विक्री, बाजार सेवा सर्व ठप्प झाल्याने या अस्थायी कंत्राटी मजूरांचा रोजगारच हिंसकावल्या गेल्या. एकाएकी ही परिस्थिती त्यांच्यावर आली. एकाएकी परतीच्या मार्गावरील हे स्थलांतरीताचे लोंढेच्या लोंढे आणि झालेली गर्दी पाहून त्यांच्या परिणामाची जाणीव सर्वांनाच झाली. शासकीय स्तरावर, स्वयंसेवी संस्थानी आपआपल्यापरिने मदतीचा ओघ सुरू केला. काहींना मदत मिळाली काहींनी ती न स्विकारताच आपल्या गावाकडे कुच केले. रस्त्यात पोलीस अडवतात आणि सरकारने उभारलेल्या छावणीत रवानगी करतात असे दिसल्यावर त्यांनी वेगवेगळे मार्ग अवलंबले. लहान-लहान कोवळी मुले, वृद्ध, गर्भवती महिला आणि त्यांना आलेल्या अडचणी, पायाला फोडे येईपर्यंत, पाय रक्ताळण्यापर्यंत मजलदरमजल करीत निघालेल्या या मजूरांची व्यथा हृदय हेलावणारी होती. पहिल्या लॉकडाऊनपेक्षा दुसऱ्या व तिसऱ्या लॉकडाऊनमध्ये याची भीषणता अधिक होती.

या स्थलांतरित कामगारांचा ना समुह होता ना संघटन होते. ना या गर्दीला कुठलीही राजकीय ओळख होती. ना कुठले नेतृत्व नव्हते. जर हाच जमाव एखाद्या नेत्याच्या क्षेत्रातील मतदारसंघाशी संबंधित नव्हता. जर हे मजूर-कामगार त्या-त्या घटक राज्यातील, स्थानिक नेत्याच्या संपर्कातील असते तर त्यांच्या त्रासाची जाणिव या नेत्यांना अधिक झाली असती. पर्यायाने ती करून घेतली असती. परंतु हे कामगार भारताच्या आर्थिक व्यवस्थेचे एक अविभाज्य अंग आहे हे कुणालाही कळू नये हे दुर्दैव म्हणावे लागेल. शहरात जगण्याचा संघर्ष कठीण होतो आहे हे दिसताच वाहतुकीच्या यंत्रणा बंद असतांनाही ते घरी पोहचू या आशेने मार्गस्थ झाले.

भारतात या स्थलांतरीत मजूरांची संख्या किती याची ठोस आकडेवारी उपलब्ध नाही. मात्र अंदाजे १२ ते १४ कोटी स्थलांतरीत मजूर वेगवेगळ्या भागात कार्यरत असावेत. या १२ कोटी मजूरांवर अवलंबून असणाऱ्या ३ व्यक्ती म्हणजे ३६ कोटी लोक या मजुरीवर उदरनिर्वाह करतात. या लोकसंख्येला वाऱ्यावर सोडून चालणार नाही. त्यांचा विचार होणे गरजेचे आहे. पंतप्रधान नरेन्द्र मोदी यांनी 'मन की बात' या कार्यक्रमात गरीबांची माफी मागीतली. याला कारण लॉकडाऊनमुळे या वर्गाचेच जास्त हाल झाले. पंतप्रधानांनी घोषणा करूनही कित्येक मालकांनी आपल्या कामगारांना पूर्ण वेतनच दिले नाही. उत्पादनच नाही तर वेतन कुठून देणार हा प्रश्न त्यांचा होता. भिवंडीत एका फॅक्टरीत काम करणारे सुशीलकुमार व त्यांचे कुटुंब महिनाभरापासून खोलीतच बसून होते. काम बंद, जवळचे पैसे संपत आले. लॉकडाऊन काळात मालकाने प्रत्येकी २ हजार रुपयेच पगार दिला. त्यातून त्यांनी सायकली विकत घेवून रणरणत्या उन्हात १५८० किलोमीटरचा प्रवास करून ते पोहचले. ही एक स्टंटबाजी नव्हती तर ती त्याची अगतिकता म्हणता येईल. हे सगळे मजूर कामगार गरीब असले तरी त्यांच्यात प्रचंड सोशिकता, शक्ती आणि आत्मविश्वास आहे. परिस्थिती कितीही विपरित असली तरी न घाबरता, न रडता, न ओरडता आपला मार्ग शोधण्याची जिद्द त्यांच्यात आहे. काही कामगारांनी तर रस्त्यात काम करून पैसे कमवले व आपल्या जेवणाची सोय केली.

सरकारसोबतच काही दानशूर व्यक्ती, सेवाभावी संस्थांनी स्थलांतरीतांसाठी अन्नछत्रे सुरू केली. त्यांच्या जेवणाची, राहण्याची सोय केली. शासनाकडून गहू, तांदूळ जीवनावश्यक गोष्टींचा पुरवठा सलग तीन महिने करू असे जाहीर केले. त्यांची अंमलबजावणी झाली, अनेक अर्थतज्ञांनी मजूरांना ताबडतोब मदत करा असे सांगितले. २००० रु. त्यांच्या खात्यात जमा करायचे ठरले परंतु रेशनकार्ड, बीपीएल कार्ड किंवा तत्सम कागदपत्राचा

अभाव असलेल्या या असंघटीत समुहापर्यंत मदत पोहचलीच नाही. स्थानिक स्तरापर्यंत सहकार्य जरी मिळाले तरी यांच्या नोंदी नसेल त्यांना मदत मिळणे कठीण होते. कोरोना व्हायरसपेक्षा भुकेमुळेच अनेकांचे बळी जातील हे अर्थतज्ञांनीही सुचविले. पण असंघटीत स्वरूपात असलेल्या या समुहापर्यंत फारसे लक्ष केंद्रीत झालेच नाही. स्थलांतरीत श्रमिकांची ही परवड पाहिल्यानंतर एका सशक्त योजनेची गरज वाटू लागली आहे. सद्यस्थितीत मे महिन्यापासून या मजुरांना त्यांच्या गावी जाण्यासाठी रेल्वे आणि बसेसच्या सुविधा उपलब्ध करून दिल्या आहेत. राज्य सरकारकडून मिळालेल्या माहितीनुसार देशात असलेल्या स्थलांतरीतांना अन्नधान्याचा पुरवठा होत राहील. त्यासाठी ३५०० कोटी रूपयाची तरतुद करण्यात जाहीर केले आहे. अनेक कल्याणकारी योजनांची घोषणा करण्यात आली आहे. 'एक देश एक रेशन कार्ड' ही योजना सुरू होत आहे.

मात्र अस्तित्वात येणाऱ्या अनेक तकलादू कल्याणकारी योजनांच्या माध्यमातून स्थलांतरीतांना अन्नधान्य आणि आर्थिक मदत देण्याचा प्रयत्न यशस्वी होईल का? कारण या योजना स्थलांतरीतांना केंद्रस्थानी ठेवून व्हायला हव्यात. जर स्थलांतरीत रोजगाराच्या निमित्ताने शहराकडे धाव घेत असतील तर त्यांना थोपवण्यासाठी सरकारने ग्रामीण भागाच्या विकासाकडे लक्ष द्यायला हवे. भारतात योजना राबवतांना कल्याणकारी व्यवस्था अंमलात आणतांना कंपनी किंवा कारखान्यामध्ये काम करणारे संघटीत कामगार आणि शेतात राबणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांना संरक्षण देण्याचा विचार होतो. परंतु हॉटेल्स, रोजंदारीवर काम करणारे, फेरीवाले, उदरनिर्वाहासाठी वस्तु विकणाऱ्या स्थलांतरीतांचा विचार होत नाही तो व्हायला हवा. त्यांनाही सुरक्षेची हमी मिळावी. या कल्याणकारी योजना जैसेथे राहू नये त्यात बदल व्हायला हवा. जे स्वतःच जीवनमान उंचावण्यासाठी धडपड करतात त्यांच्या संरक्षणावर त्या-त्या सरकारांनी लक्ष केंद्रीत करावे.

येत्या पुढील काळात प्रगत आणि विकसनशील देशांमध्ये जर कोणता बदल व्हावा असे वाटत असेल तर प्रथमतः त्या देशांनी आपल्या देशांतर्गत असलेल्या असंघटीत, स्थलांतरीत कामगारांबाबत असलेला दृष्टीकोण बदलायला हवा. सरकार आणि स्थलांतरीत कामगार यांच्यात परस्पर संबंध निर्माण होण्यासाठी प्रयत्न व्हावे. भारतात असंघटीत क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्यांची संख्या ७० ते ८० टक्के आहे. कंपनी कामगार, स्वयंरोजगार करणारे, बांधकाम व इतर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील मजूर, लहानलहान उद्योगातील रोजंदार हा सगळा असंघटीत वर्ग भारतीय आर्थिक रचनेचे अपत्य आहे. त्यांचा जाण्याचा प्रश्न गंभीरतेने घ्यायला हवा. कोरोनाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर आपापल्या गावाकडे अनंत हालअपेष्टा सहन करून परत गेलेला हा स्थलांतरीत मजूर परतलाच नाही तर महानगरातील लहानमोठ्या उद्योग व्यवसायातील त्यांची जागा कोण भरणार? त्यांच्या नसण्याने सुरू असलेले आर्थिक चक्र नक्कीच मंदावणार, आर्थिक रचनाच आज कोलमडण्याच्या स्थितीत आहे. अशावेळी त्या समुहाची भविष्याबद्दलची अनिश्चितता दूर करणे आवश्यक आहे. कोरोनाने संपूर्ण जगाच्याच अर्थव्यवस्थेचं कंबरडं मोडलंय. त्यात भारताची स्थिती तीच आहे यातला एक घटक म्हणजे स्थलांतरीत मजूर होय.

आर्थिक डबघाईचं एक उदाहरण मुंबईच्या रूपाने देता येईल. मुंबईला देशाची आर्थिक राजधानी म्हटल्या जाते. या शहरातून देशाचा ५ टक्के G.D.P. निघतो. यातील बरेच उत्पन्न हे सेवा क्षेत्रातील आहे. इंडियन एक्सप्रेसने दिलेल्या वृत्तानुसार मुंबईचा सेवा क्षेत्रातला १ वर्षाचा टर्नओव्हर २४ लाख कोटी आहे. लॉकडाऊनमुळे छोटेमोठे बरेच कारखाने बंद झाले. थिएटर, दूकाने, मॉल, मंदीर यासारख्या बऱ्याच गोष्टी बंद झाल्या. यात काम

करणारे बरेच स्थलांतरीत मजूर झालेल्या बंदमुळे आणि कोरोनाच्या भितीने स्थलांतरीत झाले आहे. यामुळे मुंबईचं महिनाभराचं नुकसान १६००० कोटी इतकं होईल म्हणजे एक दिवस मुंबई बंद असेल तर ५०० कोटीचं नुकसान निश्चित आहे. ही परिस्थिती जर एकट्या मुंबई शहराची असेल तर यासारख्या इतर ओद्योगिकदृष्ट्या प्रगत शहराचे काय? याचा परिणाम राज्य आणि देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेवर पडेल. ज्याचे गंभीर परिणाम सर्वांनाच भोगावे लागतील. आजच्या घडीला देश अरबो रुपयाच्या उत्पादनाला मुकला आहे हे वास्तव या स्थलांतराच्या निमित्ताने दिसून येत आहे. नुकतंच संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाच्या ILO इंटरनॅशनल लेबर ऑर्गनायझेशनने आपल्या अहवालात अर्थव्यवस्थेतील सकारात्मक बदलांसाठी काही उपाय सांगितले आहे. त्यात सर्वांनी संगनमताने काम करणे, कामाच्या ठिकाणी असलेल्या मजुरांना असंघटीत क्षेत्र असेल तरी संपूर्ण संरक्षण देणे अर्थव्यवस्थेला चालना देवून नव्या रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे, असलेल्या नौक्यामध्ये स्थिरता आणणे, याच बरोबर सामाजिक सुरक्षा, नोकरदारांना पगारी सुट्ट्या, अनुदान देणे, करात सुट देणे या गोष्टींकडे देखील लक्ष देणे गरजेचे असल्याचे सांगितलं आहे. याशिवाय कोरोनाचे संकट येण्यापूर्वी जेवढी गरीब वर्गाची संख्या होती त्याच्या दुप्पट ती होईल आणि या संकटाचा फटका स्थलांतरीत मजूर, कामगार, महिला यांना बसणार हेही भाकीत केले आहे. याचे भारताच्या समग्र अर्थव्यवस्थेवर परिणाम होतील.

मुडीज या क्रेडीट रेटिंग संस्थेने भारताचा विकास दर कमी होईल. कोरोना व्हायरसच्या परिणामाने अंदाजे अडीच कोटी रोजगार जातील. त्याचा खरा फटका स्थलांतरितांना बसेल. असंघटीत क्षेत्र विस्कळीत होवून कोलमडेल असे सांगितले आहे. आज केंद्र शासनाने लघू आणि मध्यम उद्योगांना जाहीर केलेल्या सवलतीचा फायदा रोजगार निर्माण करणाऱ्याच उद्योजकांना व्हायला हवा. कारण सदर कारखानेच सुरू झाले नाही तर किंवा या कारखानेदारांचा आवश्यक तो मजूर वर्ग परत प्राप्त झालाच नाही तर या दोन्ही शक्यता नाकारता येत नाही. नवीन उद्योग निर्मितीत भांडवल गुंतवतांना भांडवलदार रस घेणार नाही. याचा प्रत्यक्ष, अप्रत्यक्ष परिणाम सरकारला कराच्या माध्यमातून मिळणाऱ्या उत्पन्नावर झाल्याशिवाय राहणार नाही. एकीकडे विचार केल्यास लघू आणि मध्यम उद्योगक्षेत्रातील भांडवलदारांनाही अनेक अडचणींचा सामना करावा लागणार आहे. कच्च्या मालाचा सातत्याने पुरवठा होणे गरजेचे आहे. कारखानेदारांकडे उत्पादनाअभावी भांडवलाची कमतरता आहे. अशातच मान्सुनला होणारी सुरवात त्यामुळे उत्पादन क्षमतेवरही त्याचा परिणाम होणार आहे.

दुसरीकडे या कारखान्यांना लागणारा कामगार वर्गही सध्याच्या स्थलांतरीतांच्या समस्येमुळे गंभीर बाब आहे. हे मजूर परत येतील की नाही हा प्रश्नच आहे. परिस्थिती नियंत्रणात आल्यावर कामगारांना 'एक नेशन एक रेशन कार्ड, तीन महिने निःशुल्क धान्य वाटप, सर्व कामगारांना नियुक्तीपत्र, वर्षातून एकदा नियमित आरोग्य तपासणी, फेरीवाल्यांना रोजगारांसाठी १०००० बीजभांडवल, वनवृद्धीतून रोजगार निर्मिती, महिलांना कामासाठी सर्व क्षेत्रे खुली' यासारख्या शासनाने नुकत्याच जाहीर केलेल्या उपाययोजना बरोबरच, असंघटीत कामगारांना त्याचे स्वतःचे ओळखपत्र, कामाच्या ठिकाणी निवाऱ्याची व्यवस्था, आरोग्य विषयक सुविधा, अपघात विमा योजना, त्यांच्या लहान मुलांच्या शिक्षणाची सोयी, मुले, गर्भवती स्त्रिया, वृद्ध यांना आरोग्यविषयक सवलती, ज्या शहरात वास्तव्याला आहे तिथे मताधिकार, त्यांची वेतन निश्चिती, भविष्यनिर्वाह निधी, पिण्याच्या पाण्याच्या सोयी यासारख्या सुविधा प्राप्त व्हायला हव्या. त्या स्थलांतरीतांना एकप्रकारे संगठन प्राप्त व्हावे. त्या

समुहाला एक ओळख प्राप्त व्हावी. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा असलेल्या या असंघटीत क्षेत्रातील कामगारांना सामाजिक सुरक्षितता मिळण्यास भारताच्या कोलमडलेल्या अर्थव्यवस्थेला सांभळण्यात त्याचे मोलाचे योगदान राहिल.

या असंघटीत कामगाराचे रोजगाराच्या निमित्ताने होणारे स्थलांतरण हे केवळ देशाच्या विकासालाच हातभार लावतात असे नाही तर आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक स्थैर्यासाठी देखील महत्वाचे आहे. हे स्थलांतरीत मजूर म्हणजे देशाचा अविकसित, दुर्लक्षित भाग आणि जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रभावाने प्रगत, विकसित झालेली शहरे, महानगरे यांना जोडणारा पुल आहे. प्राचीन भारतीय शेतीप्रधान देश, समाज आणि यंत्रतंत्रावर आधारित २१ व्या शतकातील विज्ञानावर आधारित अर्थव्यवस्थेला जोडणारा दूवा आहे. कार्लमार्क्सच्या सिद्धांतानुसार त्यांच्या कष्टाचे श्रमाचे मोल व्हायला हवे. वर्गविहीन समाजरचना निर्माण व्हायला हवी. आपण या समाजाचा, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा एक घटक आहोत ही भावना या स्थलांतरीतांच्या मनात निर्माण व्हायला हवी. ती जर होवू शकली तर कोरोनाच काय देशावर येणाऱ्या प्रत्येक संकटाच्यावेळी हाच स्थलांतरीत मजूर-कामगार वर्ग एक क्रांती घडवून आणेल हे निश्चित.

#### संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

- १) इंटरनेटवरील उपलब्ध माहिती
- २) लोकमत वृत्तपत्रातील बातम्या
- ३) सकाळ वृत्तपत्रातील बातम्या
- ४) तरूणभारत वृत्तपत्रातील बातम्या
- ५) लोकसत्ता वृत्तपत्रातील बातम्या
- ६) नवभारत वृत्तपत्रातील बातम्या
- ७) टिव्ही व इतर दूरकश्राव्य साधनांवरील उपलब्ध माहिती.



## कोविड- १९: महामारी व लॉकडाऊनचा सामाजिक, आर्थिक प्रभाव

प्रा. राजु बुरीले

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक

अण्णासाहेब गुंडेवार महाविद्यालय,

नागपूर



### गोषवारा:

कोविड-१९ या साथ रोगाचा जगभर प्रसार झालेला आहे. हे ह्या शतकातील सर्वात मोठे जागतिक आरोग्य संकट निर्माण झालेले आहे. दुसऱ्या महायुद्धानंतरचे सर्वात मोठे आव्हान जगभर निर्माण झाले आहे. जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेच्या अहवालानुसार (डब्ल्यूएचओ, ३० जून २०२० पर्यंत) कोविड-१९ च्या उद्रेकामुळे १,०१,८५,३७४ लोक प्रभावित झाले आहेत आणि जगातील १६४ हून अधिक देशांमध्ये ५,०३,८६२ लोक मृत्यू पावले आहे. तर केंद्र शासनाच्या आरोग्य सेतू अॅपच्या माहितीनुसार (दि. ०३/०६/२०२०) भारतात एकूण ६२,५,५४४ लोक बाधित झाले आहे. त्यापैकी ३,७९,८९२ रुग्ण बरे झाले असून १८,२१३ इतक्या रुग्णांना कोरोनामुळे प्राण गमवावा लागला. या जागतिक महामारीमुळे संपूर्ण जगात प्रचंड मानवी आरोग्य, सामाजिक, आर्थिक समस्या, कौटुंबिक समस्या आणि आव्हाने निर्माण झाली आहेत. कोरोनावायरसच्या उद्रेकामुळे संपूर्ण जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थाच धोक्यात आली आहे. जवळजवळ सर्वच देश रोग्यांची चाचणी आणि उपचार करून रोगाचा संसर्ग कमी करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करीत आहेत. कोरोना संशयित व्यक्तींना जनसामान्यांपासून अलग ठेवणे, मोठ्या मेळाव्यास व गर्दीच्या कार्यक्रमास प्रतिबंधित करणे, संपूर्ण किंवा आंशिक लॉकडाऊन सुरू ठेवणे, इत्यादी उपाययोजना करणे आवश्यक झाले आहेत. हा संशोधनपर निबंध दुय्यम स्त्रोतावर आधारित असून या निबंधातून कोविड-१९ या साथ रोगाचा जगभर प्रसार, प्रतिबंध, प्रभाव व उपाययोजना याबाबत चर्चा केली आहे.

### परिचय:

कोविड-१९, या कोरोना विषाणूचा दैनंदिन जीवनावर परिणाम झाला असल्यामुळे जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थाच कोलमडली आहे. या साथीच्या रोगाचा संसर्ग लाखो लोकांना झाला आहे, कोरोना हे एका विषाणू समूहाचे नाव आहे. हे विषाणू भारताला पूर्वीपासूनच माहीत आहे. सन २००३ मध्ये आढळलेला सार्स हा आजार किंवा सन २०१२ मध्ये आहे आढळलेला मर्स हा आजार हे सुद्धा कोरोना विषाणूमुळे होणारे आजार आहेत. परंतु डिसेंबर, २०१९ मध्ये चीनच्या वुहाण शहरातून या महामारीचा उद्रेक झाला आणि तो संपूर्ण जगभर पसरला. हा विषाणू पूर्वीच्या विषाणूपेक्षा वेगळा असल्याने त्याला नॉवेल कोरोना (नवीन कोरोना) म्हजेच 'कोविड-१९' असे नाव जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेने दिले आहे. या विषाणूचा प्रसार प्राण्यांकडून मानवाला होत आहे. वाढते शहरीकरण, औद्योगिकरण, बदलती जीवनशैली यामुळे विविध रोगांचा प्रसार होत आहे. कोरोना आजार हा प्रामुख्याने श्वसनाशी संबंधित रोग आहे. या रोगाचा प्रादुर्भाव झाल्यास एन्फ्लुएंझा आजारासारखी लक्षणे दिसतात. जसे, सर्दी, खोकला, ताप, घशामध्ये खवखव होणे. स्वास घेण्यास त्रास होणे, न्यूमोनिया सदृश्य लक्षणे दिसतात. अशा आजारांमुळे अनेक लोक मरण पावले आहेत.

कोविड-१९ चा आपल्या दैनंदिन जीवनावर, व्यवसायांवर वेगाने परिणाम झाला आहे. जागतिक व्यापार आणि मनुष्याच्या दैनंदिन जीवनामध्ये व्यत्यय आला आहे. एका व्यक्तीकडून दुसऱ्या व्यक्तीपर्यंत हा रोग लवकर पसरतो, म्हणून विषाणूचा प्रसार रोखण्यासाठी सुरुवातीच्या टप्प्यावर रोग्याची ओळख पटविणे आवश्यक आहे. बहुतेक देशांनी लॉकडाउन सुरू करून उत्पादन प्रक्रिया थांबविली आहे. या आजाराच्या कारणामुळे विविध उद्योग क्षेत्रे प्रभावित झाली आहेत. यामध्ये औषधी, बांधकाम व इतर उद्योग, कृषि, पर्यटन, माहिती आणि तंत्रज्ञान उद्योग, विविध सेवा क्षेत्रे यांचाही समावेश आहे. ह्या विषाणूचा नागरिकांच्या दैनंदिन जीवनावर तसेच जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेवर लक्षणीय परिणाम झाला आहे. संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाच्या अहवालानुसार भारतातील कोरोनावायरस साथीचा व्यापारावर सुमारे ३४८ दशलक्ष डॉलर्स इतका परिणाम झाला आहे आणि चीनमधील उत्पादन मंदावल्याने जगातील पहिल्या १५ अर्थव्यवस्थांवर याचा परिणाम झाला आहे. रसायनांच्या क्षेत्रासाठी १२९ दशलक्ष डॉलर्स, वस्त्रोद्योग व वस्त्रे ६४ दशलक्ष डॉलर्स, स्वयंचालीतवाहन क्षेत्र ३४ दशलक्ष डॉलर्स, इलेक्ट्रिकल मशिनरी १२ दशलक्ष डॉलर्स, लेदर उत्पादने १३ दशलक्ष डॉलर्स इतके आहेत. धातू व धातू उत्पादने २७ दशलक्ष डॉलर्स आणि लाकूड उत्पादने व फर्निचर १५ दशलक्ष डॉलर्स अशाप्रकारे परिणाम झाला आहे.

सध्याच्या दैनंदिन जीवनात कोविड -१९ चे परिणामव्यापक आहेत आणि त्याचे फार वाईट परिणाम आहेत. हे विविध प्रकारांमध्ये विभागले जाऊ शकते.

#### अ) सामाजिक प्रभावः

कोरोनावायरसचा प्रसार रोखण्यासाठी लॉकडाऊन आणि सामाजिक अंतर या उपाययोजनांमुळे वाढत्या घरगुती हिंसाचाराची भीती वाढली आहे, ज्यात शारीरिक, भावनिक आणि लैंगिक अत्याचाराचा समावेश आहे. लॉकडाऊनमध्ये घालवलेल्या एकाग्र वेळेचा अर्थ असा होतो की, असुरक्षित लोक अधिक गैरवर्तन करतात आणि त्यांना मदत मिळविणे अधिक कठीण जाते. कोविड-१९ हा साथीचा रोग सर्व देशभर पसरल्यामुळे घराबाहेर पडणे कठीण झाले आहे. त्यामुळे देशांतर्गत घरगुती हिंसाचाराच्या घटनेत बऱ्याच देशांमध्ये वाढ झाली आहे. आर्थिक असुरक्षितता, तणाव आणि अनिश्चिततेमुळे घरात आक्रमकता वाढली आहे, अशा घटनेमुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणात त्यांच्या दैनंदिन जीवनात अस्वस्थता निर्माण झाली आहे. लैंगिक-आधारित हिंसा, असुरक्षा, पैसा आणि आरोग्य इ. समस्येमुळे तणावाची परिस्थिती निर्माण होते. झोपडपट्टी भागात मर्यादित जागा व अपुऱ्या मूलभूत सोयीमुळे राहणीमान आरोग्यास पोषक नसते. हाताला काम नसणे, घराबाहेर न पडणे यामुळे घरात सतत चिडचिड होणे स्वाभाविक आहे. त्यामुळे घरात असुरक्षित वातावरण निर्माण होते. संपूर्ण जगात विशेषतः भारतात महिला आणि तरुण मुलींवरील घरगुती हिंसाचाराच्या घटनांमध्ये पूर्वीपेक्षा अधिक वाढ झाली आहे. भारतात एक मोठे मानवी संकट उदयास येत आहेत. देशभरात लोक कुलूपबंदीत आहे. १०० दशलक्ष अंतर्गत स्थलांतरित कामगार मोठ्या संख्येने आपल्या घरी परतत असून त्यांचे जीवनमान हलाखीचे झाले आहे. गरीबीमुळे असुरक्षित वातावरण निर्माण होऊन आत्महत्येचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे. मानसिक तणाव दूर होणे. आलेल्या संकटाचा सामना करणे, आत्मविश्वास वाढविणे, मूलभूत गरजांची पूर्तता होणे आवश्यक आहे. अन्यथा कर्ज घेऊन पुन्हा कुटूंबाची घडी बसविणे आवश्यक झाले आहे. काही गरीब कुटुंबांचा कल मालमत्ता विकणे किंवा मुलांना शाळेतून काढून घेण्याकडे दिसून येतो.

**ब) शैक्षणिक प्रभाव:**

कोविड-१९ हा साथीचा रोग सर्व जगभर पसरल्यामुळे संपूर्ण शैक्षणिक प्रणाली प्रभावित झाली आहे, शाळा व महाविद्यालये आणि विद्यापीठे व्यापकपणे बंद झाली आहे. साथीच्या रोगाचा उच्च शिक्षण क्षेत्रातही लक्षणीय प्रभाव दिसून आला आहे, युनेस्कोने २५ मार्च २०२० रोजी जाहीर केलेल्या आकडेवारीनुसार कोविड-१९ मुळे शाळा व विद्यापीठातील बंदी १६५ देशांमध्ये लागू करण्यात आली. स्थानिक शाळा बंद केल्याचा परिणाम जगभरातील १.५ अब्ज विद्यार्थ्यांवर झाला आहे. ज्याची ८७ टक्के नावे नोंदणी झाली आहे. विषाणूचा प्रसार रोखण्यासाठी शाळा बंद करण्यात आल्या आहेत. या बंदीचा व्यापक प्रमाणात सामाजिक-आर्थिक क्षेत्रावर विपरीत परिणाम झाला आहे. यापैकी काही गरीब व अल्प-उत्पन्न कुटुंबातील मुलांना मोफत शालेय भोजन न मिळाल्यामुळे त्यांच्यात आहार व आरोग्याची समस्या निर्माण झाली आहे. सामाजिक अंतर व विलगीकरण यामुळे पुढे ते विद्यार्थी शाळेत परत येतील याची शाश्वती राहिली नाही. त्यामुळे त्यांचे शैक्षणिक नुकसान होऊन शाळा गळतीचे प्रमाणात वाढ होईल. लहान मुले असलेली कुटुंबे तसेच पदवीधर शिक्षणावर याचा परिणाम झाला आहे. सर्वात लक्षणीय परिणाम पदव्युत्तर संशोधन समुदायावर झाल्या आहे. कोविड-१९ या रोगाच्या भीतीमुळे नॉन-कोविड संबंधित विषयांवर संशोधने स्थगित झाली आहेत. साथीच्या रोगाने शतकांपासून चालत आलेले फळा व खडूची शिक्षणप्रणाली कालबाह्यतेकडे निर्देश करित आहेत. ऑनलाइन शिक्षण तंत्रज्ञान. म्हणजेच ई-लर्निंग सोल्यूशन्सची हमी देताना त्यामागील अडचणी लक्षात घेणे आवश्यक आहे. ऑनलाइन शिक्षणप्रणालीसाठी लागणाऱ्या सुविधा जोपर्यंत सर्वसामान्यांपर्यंत पोहचत नाही, तोपर्यंत ती प्रणाली यशस्वी होणार नाही. डिजिटल शिक्षण प्रणालीला सामोरे जाताना त्यामागील धोरणात निश्चितच बदल करावा लागेल .

अभियांत्रिकी, वैद्यकीय, कायदा, कृषी, फॅशन आणि डिझायनिंग अशा उच्च अभ्यासक्रमाच्या सर्व प्रमुख प्रवेश परीक्षा पुढे ढकलल्या गेल्या आहेत किंवा रद्द करण्यात आल्या आहेत. ही परिस्थिती खासगी क्षेत्रातील संस्थामध्ये चिंताजनक बनू शकते. कदाचित काही शिक्षक आणि कर्मचाऱ्यांना पगाराच्या कपातीला सामोरे जावे लागेल. बोनस आणि वाढ देखील पुढे ढकलली जाऊ शकते. लॉकडाऊनमुळे परीक्षेच्या चक्रावर अनिश्चितता निर्माण झाली आहे. विद्यार्थी इंटरनशिप आणि प्लेसमेंटमधील मंदी, कमी वेतन हे भांडवलाच्या व्यवस्थापनात अडथळे निर्माण करू शकतील. असे शैक्षणिक परिणाम दिसून येत आहेत. दुसरी मोठी चिंता ही आहे की, यामुळे खाजगी क्षेत्रातील बऱ्याच लोकांच्या क्रयशक्तिवर त्याचा विपरीत परिणाम होऊ शकतो, त्यामुळे ते उच्च शिक्षण घेऊ शकणार नाहीत. बऱ्याच संस्था अस्तित्वात असलेल्या रिक्त जागांसाठी शिक्षकांना नोकरीवर घेण्याची योजना थांबवू शकतात. ज्याचा परिणाम गुणवत्ता आणि उत्कृष्टतेवर होऊन त्यामुळे शैक्षणिक बेरोजगारी निर्माण होईल. शालेय शिक्षण आणि शिकण्याच्या संरचनेमध्ये अध्यापन आणि मूल्यांकन पद्धतीमध्ये सुद्धा कमालीचा परिणाम दिसून येत आहे. लॉकडाऊन कालावधीमध्ये तंत्रज्ञान महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावू शकते. जसे की, घरातून अभ्यास आणि घरातून कार्य करणे. भारतात काही खासगी शाळा ऑनलाईन शिकविण्याच्या पद्धती अवलंबू शकतात. कमी उत्पन्न असणारी खासगी आणि सरकारी शाळा ऑनलाईन शिकविण्याच्या पद्धती अवलंबण्यास सक्षम नसतील. परिणामी ई-लर्निंग सोल्यूशन्सवर प्रवेश न झाल्यामुळे तशा शाळा पूर्णपणे बंद होईल. शिक्षणाच्या संधी व्यतिरिक्त विद्यार्थी त्यांचे शालेय आहार-भोजन यापासून सुद्धा वंचित राहतील. उच्च शिक्षण क्षेत्रही

विस्कळीत झाले आहेत. जे देशाच्या आर्थिक भवितव्यावर पुन्हा परिणाम करतात. भारतातील विविध विद्यार्थ्यांनी अमेरिका, ब्रिटन, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, चीन इ. सारख्या परदेशात प्रवेश घेतला आणि कोविड-१९ मुळे या देशामध्ये रोग प्रसाराचा वाईट परिणाम झाला आहे. कदाचित अशी शक्यता आहे की, विद्यार्थी भविष्यात तेथे प्रवेश घेणार नाहीत. हीच परिस्थिती कायम राहिल्यास आंतरराष्ट्रीय उच्च शिक्षणाच्या मागणीतही घट होईल. दुसरी मोठी चिंता म्हणजे रोजगाराची. ज्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी पदवी पूर्ण केली आहे. त्यांना सद्यस्थितीमुळे कॉर्पोरेट क्षेत्रातील नोकरीच्या संधीसंबंधी शाशंकता निर्माण होऊ शकते. सेंटर फॉर मॉनिटरिंग इंडियन इकॉनॉमीच्या अंदाजानुसार बेरोजगारीची कमतरता मार्चच्या मध्यातील ८.४ टक्के व एप्रिलच्या सुरुवातीच्या २३ टक्क्यांपर्यंत आहे. तर शहरामध्ये बेरोजगारीचा दर ३०.९ टक्के आहे.

#### क) धार्मिक प्रभावः

साथीच्या आजाराने विविध मार्गांनी धर्माचरणावर परिणाम झाला आहे. ज्यात विविध जाती धर्मानुसार श्रद्धेने उपास करणे, सेवा करणे, पूजा-प्रार्थना करणे. परंतु सांसर्गिक रोगाच्या साथीमुळे अनेक धर्माची श्रद्धास्थाने बंद करावी लागली. मंदिरे, मस्जिद, चर्च विहार व गुरुद्वारे इ. बंद करणे तसेच सण-उत्सव रद्द करणे समाविष्ट आहे. अनेक चर्च, सभास्थाने, मशिदी आणि मंदिरांमध्ये साथीच्या रोगाच्या दरम्यान थेट प्रसारणाद्वारे पूजा-पाठ केली गेली आहे. धार्मिक संस्थांच्या मदत विभागाने बाधित भागात जाऊन वैद्यकीय साहित्य व इतर मदत केली आहे. बऱ्याच धर्माचे अनुयायी एकत्र जमून साथीच्या रोगाचा नाश करण्यासाठी प्रार्थना करू लागले आहेत. अनेकांनी घरी राहूनच पुजा-पाठ केले आहे.

#### ड) आर्थिक परिणामः

कोविड -१९ या महामारीचा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर त्याचा अतिशय वाईट परिणाम झालेला दिसून येतो.

#### भारतीय उद्योगांवर क्षेत्रनिहाय परिणामः

- **वस्त्रोद्योग क्षेत्रः** चीनमधील उत्पादन थांबल्यामुळे व भारतात लॉकडाऊनच्या परिणामामुळे मुख्य म्हणजे सिंथेटिक धागा, सिंथेटिक फॅब्रिक, बटणे, झिप्स आणि हॅन्गरसह कापड कच्च्या मालासाठी चीनवर अवलंबून असल्यामुळे याचा परिणाम वस्त्रोद्योगावर दिसून येतील. भारत चीनमध्ये कापूस मोठ्या प्रमाणात निर्यात करतो. चीनमधील लॉकडाऊनमुळे मागणी कमी झाल्यामुळे भारतातील कापसाचे दर खाली येतील.

- **कृषी क्षेत्रः** देशभरातील लॉकडाऊनने पीक हंगामाच्या काळात निर्बंध लागू केल्यामुळे देशभरातील शेतमजुरांचा त्यात बळी गेला. साथ रोगाच्या भीतीपोटी अनेक मजूर शेतकामाला गेले नाही. गृहनिर्माण मंत्रालयाने लॉकडाऊनमधून सर्व शेतीविषयक कामाना सूट देण्याच्या आदेशानंतरही अनेक कृषी बाजारपेठा अंशतः किंवा पूर्णतः बंद असल्याने शासकीय खरेदी व विक्री होऊ शकली नाही. त्यामुळे शेतकरी वर्ग चिंतेत सापडला. जर सरकारने लवकरच कारवाई केली नाही तर, भारतातील शेतकऱ्यांना भविष्यात दिवाळखोरी व कर्जबाजारीपणाचा सामना करावा लागेल. ज्यामुळे तणावग्रस्त शेतकरी आत्महत्या करतील. ग्रामीण व शहरी भागातील उपभोगात मोठ्या प्रमाणात घट निर्माण झाल्यामुळे शेतमाल उद्योग प्रक्रिया व पूरक व्यवसाय बंद पडले, अनेक शेतकऱ्यांनी दूध काढणे विकणे कमी केले, फळबागा मजूर न मिळाल्यामुळे नष्ट झाल्या. याचा परिणाम औद्योगिक प्रक्रियेवर झाला. भारताची अर्थव्यवस्था पुनरुज्जीवित करताना कामगार व कच्चा माल या संकटाना सामोरे जावे लागेल.

लॉकडाऊन कालावधीत तृणधान्ये, संत्री, सीफूड आणि कॉफीच्या किंमतीत वाढ झाली आहे, तर चहा, मांस, लोकर आणि कापसाच्या किंमती कमी झाल्या आहेत. पुढे तेलाच्या किंमती कमी झाल्यामुळे पाम तेल, सोया तेल, साखर आणि कॉर्न यांच्या किंमती खाली येतील.

● **स्वयंचलित वाहन क्षेत्र:** मागील एका वर्षापासून या क्षेत्रामध्ये आधीच मागणी कमी होती. सद्य परिस्थितीने ही समस्या अधिकच बिकट केली आहे. भारताच्या स्वयंचलित वाहनाच्या सुट्ट्या भागांच्या आयातीत चीनचा २७ टक्के हिस्सा आहे. वुहान एक प्रमुख ऑटो हब असल्याने ऑटोमोटिव्ह क्षेत्राच्या पुरवठा साखळीला लक्षणीय झटका बसला आहे. लोकांची उत्पन्न क्षमतेत घट झाल्याने व वाढत्या इंधन भावामुळे भविष्यात वाहने कमी खरेदी केली जातील. त्यामुळे स्वयंचलित वाहन क्षेत्राला सुद्धा मोठा फटका बसणार आहे.

● **विमानचालन क्षेत्र:** जागतिक प्रवास स्थगित झाल्यामुळे एअरलाइन्स दिवाळखोरीकडे जात आहेत. सरकार भविष्यात विमानचालन क्षेत्राला आर्थिक मदत देण्याची शक्यता आहे. भारत सरकारने पर्यटन व्हिसा अनिश्चित काळासाठी स्थगित केल्यामुळे विमान कंपन्या प्रचंड दबावाखाली आल्या आहेत. वेगवेगळ्या कालावधीसाठी भारतातून आणि जवळपास ६०० आंतरराष्ट्रीय उड्डाणे रद्द करण्यात आली आहेत. जवळपास देशांतर्गत उड्डाणे रद्द करण्यात आली आहेत. त्यामुळे लोकप्रिय स्थानिक मार्गावरही विमानांच्या भाड्यात मोठी घट झाली आहे. खासगी विमानतळ चालकांनी सरकारला विनंती केली आहे की, वाढीव परिचालन खर्च भागविण्यासाठी विमान कंपनीवर नाममात्र प्रवासी सुविधा शुल्क आकारण्यास परवानगी द्यावी.

● **पर्यटन क्षेत्र:** भारताचा सांस्कृतिक आणि ऐतिहासिक पर्यटनामध्ये मोठा वाटा आहे. त्यामुळे वर्षभर देशी-विदेशी नागरिक आकर्षित होतात. भारतात कोविड-१९ मूळे मोठ्या संख्येने विदेशी पर्यटक बाधित झाले आहेत. व्हिसा स्थगित केल्यामुळे आणि पर्यटकांची आकर्षणे अनिश्चित काळासाठी मंदावल्यामुळे हॉटेल, रेस्टॉरंट्स, आकर्षण केंद्रे, एजंट्स आणि ऑपरेटर समाविष्ट असलेल्या संपूर्ण पर्यटन क्षेत्रातील साखळीमुळे हजारो कोटींचे नुकसान सहन करावे लागेल. तज्ज्ञांचे मत आहे की, पर्यटन उद्योगाला मोठा फटका बसण्याची शक्यता आहे. यामुळे भविष्यात हा उद्योग आर्थिक दृष्ट्या कमकुवत ठरेल. पर्यटन क्षेत्राला सध्या कोव्हीड-१९ च्या प्रकोपाचा सर्वात मोठा फटका बसला असून प्रवासी पुरवठा आणि मागणी या दोहोंवर त्याचा परिणाम झाला आहे. कोविड-१९ चा थेट परिणाम म्हणून वर्ल्ड ट्रेव्हल अँड टुरिझम कौन्सिलने असा इशारा दिला आहे की, जागतिक प्रवास आणि पर्यटन क्षेत्रातील ५० दशलक्ष नोकऱ्या धोक्यात येऊ शकतात.

● **कुक्कुटपालन:** कोंबडी व इतर प्राणी यांच्या मासांद्वारे होणाऱ्या संक्रमणासंदर्भातील खोल्या बातम्या व दाव्यांचा परिणाम कुक्कुट पालन व्यवसायावर झाला. वुहाण शहरातील खाद्य संस्कृतीचा भारतीय मनावर वाईट परिणाम झाला असून त्यामुळे मास खाणाऱ्यांची मागणी झपाट्याने कमी झाली. त्याचा परिणाम विक्री व किंमतीवर झाला आहे. या क्षेत्रातील कंपन्यांना दररोज २० दशलक्ष अमेरिकन डॉलर्सच्या तोटा सहन करावा लागत आहे.

● **हॉटेल आणि रेस्टॉरंट्स क्षेत्र:** हॉटेलमालक निश्चित किंमत वसूल करण्यासाठी धडपडत असताना मागणीत मोठ्या प्रमाणात घट झाली आहे. प्री-लॉकडाऊनमध्ये हॉटेल असोसिएशनचे दर ७० टक्क्यांनी घसरून

२० टक्क्यांपर्यंत खाली आले असून रेस्टॉरंट्सने त्यांचा व्यवसाय ३० ते ३५ टक्के गमावला आहे. भविष्यात हा व्यवसाय भरभराटीस येण्यास काही वर्षे लागतील

● **औषधी निर्माण व्यवसाय क्षेत्र:** ट्रेड प्रमोशन कौन्सिल ऑफ इंडियाच्या म्हणण्यानुसार देशातील एकूण सक्रिय औषधीयुक्त घटकांच्या (एपीआय) उत्पादनापैकी सुमारे ८५ टक्के हिस्सा चीनमधून आयात होतो. चीनवरील अवलंबित्वाचा भारतातील औषधी उत्पादनकार्यावर परिणाम झाला आहे. तथापी आवश्यक औषधे आणि सुरक्षा उपकरणांची मागणी वाढली आहे. शासनाने काही औषधे उत्पादनांच्या निर्यातीवर बंदी घातली आहे. सरकारकडून नियमितपणे संपूर्ण यादीवर लक्ष ठेवले जात आहे. कोविड-१९ भारतात वेगाने पसरत आहे. औषधोपचार ही ग्राहकांची प्रथम क्रमांकाची मागणी आहे. औषधे तयार करण्यासाठी पुरेसे औषधीयुक्त घटके नसल्यामुळे व्यापारी आणि बाजारपेठेतील किंमती चकित करणाऱ्या झाल्या आहेत. एकट्या जीवनसत्त्वे आणि पेनिसिलिनच्या किंमतींमध्ये ५० टक्के वाढ दिसून येते. मास्क, डेटॉल, निर्जंतुकीकरण औषधे इ. महाग विकल्या जाऊ लागल्या.

● **दूरसंचार क्षेत्र :** कोरोनाव्हायरस आघातामुळे जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेवर गंभीर परिणाम झाले आहे. 'घरातून काम' आणि 'सामाजिक अंतर' आजच्या व्यवसायातील महत्वाचा चर्चेचा विषय बनला आहे. दूरसंचार क्षेत्र हे शिफ्ट चालविणारा अदृश्य घटक आहे. या लॉकडाऊन दरम्यान रिमोट वर्किंग, व्हिडीओ कॉन्फरन्सिंग आणि टेलिकम्युनिकेशन टेक्नॉलॉजी वेगाने कार्य करणाऱ्यांच्या रूपात लवकरात लवकर अस्तित्वात आल्या आहेत. नेटफ्लिक्स, अॅमेझोन सारख्या प्रवाहित सेवा आज दूरसंचार क्षेत्राला चर्चेत आणत आहेत.

● **माहिती तंत्रज्ञान क्षेत्र:** बाजारपेठेतील मंदीमुळे आंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारपेठेतील आयटी प्रकल्पांचा ओघ कमी झाला आहे. रिमोट वर्किंगमुळे संप्रेषण साधने, कॉन्फरन्स प्लॅटफॉर्म आणि सायबर सिक्युरिटी ऑप्सची मागणी वाढली आहे. या सॉफ्टवेअर साधनांचा उपयोग व्यवसायातील सातत्य सुनिश्चित करण्यासाठी शिक्षण, वित्त आणि मानव संसाधन यासारख्या क्षेत्रांमध्ये केला जात आहे. त्यामुळे अशा साधनांच्या मागणीत सातत्याने वाढ होत आहे.

● **कर्मणूक आणि खेळ क्षेत्र :** सिनेमा हॉल आणि मॉल्ससारखे एकत्र जमण्याची ठिकाणे बंद केली गेली आहेत. प्रमोशनल आणि स्पोर्ट इव्हेंटही बंद ठेवण्यात येत आहेत. देशातील क्रिकेटींग व इतर खेलक्रीडा बंद केल्यामुळे घरात बसून टीव्ही बघण्याशिवाय पर्याय उरला नाही. केंद्र सरकारने दूरदर्शन केंद्राद्वारे सुरू केलेल्या १९८०-९० च्या दशकातील 'रामायण' व 'महाभारत' ह्या गाजलेल्या मालिका पुन्हा तेवढ्याच आकर्षकतेने पुन्हा बघितल्या गेल्या. त्यामुळे दूरदर्शन बघणाऱ्यांची संख्या जगात चकीत करणारी ठरली. आयपीएल क्रिकेट स्पर्धा सध्या तरी पुढे ढकलल्या गेल्या आहेत. त्या रद्द झाल्यामुळे आयोजन समितीला किमान ५०० दशलक्ष अमेरिकन डॉलर्सचे नुकसान होऊ शकते.

● **उपभोग्य टिकाऊ वस्तू बाजार क्षेत्र:** बाजारात मागणी नसणे, कमी आर्थिक क्रियाकलाप, चीन आणि इतर प्रभावित देशांसोबत पुरवठा साखळीवर अवलंबन यामुळे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणांमध्ये मंदी येत आहे. भारत चीनमधील टिकाऊ वस्तूंच्या बांधणीसाठी सुमारे ५० टक्के वस्तूंची आयात करतो. प्रतिउत्पादक म्हणून एकल बाजारावरील अवलंबन कमी करण्यासाठी भारत सरकार स्वदेशी उत्पादनास प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी विचार

करीत आहे. याव्यतिरिक्त, सेंट्रीय रसायने, खनिज इंधन, कापूस इत्यादी कच्च्या मालाच्या निर्यातीसाठी चीन हा भारताचा तिसरा क्रमांकाचा निर्यात भागीदार देश आहे. लॉकडाऊनमुळे भारताला मोठ्या प्रमाणात व्यापारात नुकसान होऊ शकते.

#### भारतातील सामाजिक व आर्थिक दुष्प्रभाव रोखण्यासाठी उपाययोजना:

- १) आरोग्य, शिक्षण व शेती उद्योग यांच्या पायाभूत सुविधांमध्ये गुंतवणूक करणे. ज्यामुळे समर्थ भारत निर्माण होऊ शकतो.
- २) आरोग्यासंबंधी व्यवसाय, उद्योग व संशोधनास चालना देणे. भविष्यात महामारी सारख्या संकटाना समर्थपणे तोंड देता येईल.
- ३) 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' या अभियानाला अधिक सक्षमपणे राबवून 'समर्थ भारत' निर्माण करता येईल.
- ४) स्थानिक क्षेत्रात अधिक रोजगार निर्मितीसाठी प्रयत्न करणे. त्यामुळे मजूरचे स्थलांतर थांबविता येईल.
- ५) माहिती तंत्रज्ञान सर्वसामान्यांपर्यंत पोहचविणे. त्यामुळे 'Work from home' आणि 'Online Teaching – learning' ही संकल्पना अधिक प्रभावीपणे राबविता येईल.
- ६) सर्व नागरीकांना आरोग्याबाबत सजग राहून शासकीय निर्देशांचे कठोरतेने पालन करणे आवश्यक आहे. या कोरोना युद्धात स्वयंयोद्धा व दक्ष नागरीक बना.

#### निष्कर्ष:

आर्थिक मंदी आणि अर्थव्यवस्था कोसळण्याच्या भीतीने घाबरून न जाता, अशा वेळी आरोग्य कर्मचारी, सरकार, सुरक्षा व्यवस्था आणि आपत्कालीन व्यवस्था या अधिक सक्षम करून संकटाशी सामना करणे आवश्यक आहे. स्थानिक क्षेत्रापासून तर राष्ट्रीय पातळीवर भक्कम नेतृत्व असावयास हवे. तसेच तातडीने मदत उपायांची अंमलबजावणी करणे आवश्यक आहे. क्षेत्र निहाय योजनेनुसार एक व्यापक सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास योजना तयार करून उद्योजकांना प्रोत्साहित करणारी पारिस्थिती निर्माण करणे आवश्यक आहे. गरीबापासून तर श्रीमंतापर्यंत सर्वांनाच या रोगापासून वाचविण्यास प्राथमिकता असावी. कोविड - १९ या रोग प्रसारावर प्रतिबंधात्मक उपाययोजना करणे आवश्यक आहे. आरोग्यव्यवस्था व संशोधने याकडे विशेष लक्ष देणे आवश्यक आहे.

साथीच्या आजारामुळे आरोग्य, पर्यावरण आणि अर्थव्यवस्था यांच्यातील दुवे आणखी दृढ झाले आहेत. पर्यावरण व हवामानातील बदलांमुळे अशा प्रकारची नैसर्गिक संकटे जगावर कोसळत आहेत. यात शंका नाही. परंतु असे संकट हे देखील दर्शविते की सरकारे आणि व्यक्ती आव्हानाला सामोरे जाताना ते कितपत सक्षम आहेत. याचे आत्मपरीक्षण करणे ही काळाची गरज ठरली आहे. भारत आपली अर्थव्यवस्था रुळावर आणण्याचा प्रयत्न करीत आहेत. यात मजूर, शेतकरी, व्यापारी, नोकरदार वर्ग व उद्योगपती या सर्वांचेच योगदान अपेक्षित आहे. ही एक प्रकारची राष्ट्रीय आपत्ती आहे. यासाठी भविष्यात अधिक शाश्वत आणि लवचिक अर्थव्यवस्थेकडे जाण्यासाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या इतर संस्थात्मक कृतींवर भर देणे आवश्यक आहे.

### संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

- 1) [https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200308-sitrep-48-covid-19.pdf?sfvrsn=16f7ccef\\_4](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200308-sitrep-48-covid-19.pdf?sfvrsn=16f7ccef_4), Accessed on 30 june 2020, 5.00pm
- 2) <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports>, Accessed on 30 june, 2020, 8.00pm
- 3) Arogya setu app update on 03 July, 2020
- ४) लोकमत वर्तमानपत्र दिनांक, २६ मार्च, २०२०
- ५) लोकसत्ता वर्तमानपत्र दिनांक, १० एप्रिल, २०२०
- ६) महाराष्ट्र शासन, आरोग्य विभाग, मुंबई, माहिती पत्रक



## कोव्हिड-१९: मानवासमोरील आव्हान

डॉ. संगिता ए. खुरद

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, मराठी विभाग

अण्णासाहेब गुंडेवार महाविद्यालय, नागपूर

### सारांश:

नोव्हेंबर - डिसेंबर २०१९ आणि जानेवारी - फेब्रुवारी २०२० असे सलग चार महिने चीनच्या वुहान शहर आणि परिसरात कोरोना विषाणू संसर्गाने हाहाकार माजवला. एकाच वेळी लाखो रूग्णांवर उपचार सुरू झाले, साडेचार हजाराहून अधिक रूग्ण दगावले. फेब्रुवारीनंतर मात्र या विषाणूने संबंध जगालाच जखडून टाकले. इटली, स्पेन, फ्रान्स, अमेरिका, जर्मनी एका मागोमाग एक मोठमोठे देश हबकून गेले. दुसऱ्या महायुद्धानंतर जगावर आलेले हे सगळ्यात मोठे संकट आहे.

या पार्श्वभूमीवर भारताचा विचार करता भारतातील आरोग्य व्यवस्थेवर क्षमतेपेक्षा अधिक भार पडला आहे. भारताची आर्थिक व्यवस्था अशक्त होत आहे. भारतीय समाजातील दुभंगलेपण अधिकच स्पष्ट दिसू लागले आहे. भारतीय संघराज्याची घडी पूर्वापेक्षा क्षीण होत आहे आणि भारत सरकार दिवसेंदिवस हुकूमशाहीकडे वाटचाल करीत आहे, असे एकूण पाच ते सहा संकटे आजघडीला भारताला भेडसावत आहेत. यासाठी भारतात कोव्हिड-१९ चे आक्रमण आणि आव्हान कशाप्रकारचे आहे आणि प्राप्त परिस्थितीत त्याने कोणत्या प्रकारच्या उपायोजना करण्याची गरज आहे. या संदर्भात काही चिंतनीय बाबी समोर आणण्याचे प्रस्तुत लेखात प्रयोजन आहे.

साधारणतः दोन महिन्यांपासून आपण सर्वच मानवजात एक अभूतपूर्व, अनाकलनीय असा काळ पाहतो आहोत, अनुभवतो आहोत. एखाद्या अतिजलद धावणाऱ्या गाडीला अचानकपणे चालकाने करकचून ब्रेक लावावेत आणि आतील बेसावध असलेले प्रवासी एकाएकी खडबडून भानावर यावेत तसेच काहीसे कोव्हिड-१९ अर्थात कोरोना या महासाथीच्या बाबतीत झाले. अव्याहत चालणारं हे जगाचं रहाटगाडगं अचानक निश्चल झालं आणि अखिल मानवजात या महासाथीच्या विळख्यात पुरती सापडली आहे. ज्या-ज्या देशांमध्ये कोरोना या विषाणूने थैमान घातले त्या सर्वच देशांनी आपापल्या परीने ह्या विषाणूला कड्यात आणण्याचे प्रयत्न केले आणि प्रयत्न करीत आहेत. या पार्श्वभूमीवर भारताचा विचार केल्यास हा काळ भारतासाठी अतिशय आव्हानात्मक आहे. कोव्हिड-१९ अर्थात कोरोना या महासाथीच्या रोगाने आपल्या देशासमोर अनेक संकट निर्माण केलेली आहेत. त्यापैकी उघडपणे आणि फ्रंटलाईनवर असलेले संकट म्हणजे आरोग्य विभाग आणि वैद्यकीय क्षेत्रासमोरील संकट आहे. आज कोरोनाने संसर्ग झालेल्या रूग्णांची संख्या ज्याप्रमाणात वाढते आहे त्या प्रमाणात मुळातच अशक्त असलेल्या स्वास्थप्रणालीवर या रूग्णांच्या संख्येतील वाढीमुळे कमालीचा ताण निर्माण झाला आहे. सर्व बळ एकवटून कोरोनाशी लढताना आपल्या वैद्यकीय क्षेत्रातील इतर आजार असणारे

रूग्ण जसे क्षयरोगी, हृदयविकाराचे रोगी, उच्च रक्तदाबाचे रूग्ण यासारख्या लाखो रूग्णांना डॉक्टरांकडून किंवा दवाखान्याकडून जी आरोग्यसेवा सहजपणे उपलब्ध झाली असती त्यासाठी ती मिळवताना आता बराच त्रास होणार आहे. अर्थात कोरोनाला हरविण्याच्या लढाईत संपूर्ण लक्ष कोरोनावरच केंद्रित झाल्यामुळे इतर रोगांच्या समस्यांकडे स्वाभाविकच दुर्लक्ष होण्याची शक्यता खूप आहे.

यापेक्षाही गंभीर बाब म्हणजे या दरम्यान जी अर्भके जन्माला आली त्या अर्भकांच्या बाबतीत आहे. आपल्या देशात जन्माला आलेल्या बाळाला अनेक प्राणघातक रोगांपासून, आजारांपासून वाचविण्याकरिता या अर्भकांच्या लसीकरणाची एक मोठी प्रक्रिया सरकार राबविते. तशी एक व्यवस्था आपल्याकडे आहे. तथापि कोव्हिड-१९ वर संपूर्ण लक्ष केंद्रित झाल्यामुळे सरकारचे याकडे साफ दुर्लक्ष झाले आणि या अर्भकांना देण्यात येणाऱ्या लसीकरणाने बारा वाजले असा काही अहवालांचा जो निष्कर्ष आहे तो चुकीचा नाही हे उघडच आहे. हे झाले कोरोना काळात पण तत्पूर्वीच आरोग्यसेवेला ग्रहण लागलेले होतेच.

१९६२ साली अमेरिकेच्या नोबेल विजेत्या अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ केनेथ अ‍ॅरो याने आजच्या भयचकीत करणाऱ्या वास्तवाचे सूचन केले होते. ते म्हणतात, आरोग्यसेवा ही बाजारात मांडण्याची वस्तू नाही. बाजारात चपला आणि कार अशासारख्याच वस्तू असू शकतात. जिथे 'ग्राहक राजा आहे'. अर्थात ज्या ठिकाणी ग्राहकाचे अधिकार ओरबाडून घेतले गेले. त्याठिकाणी त्याचे शोषण होणार हे उघडच आहे, त्याप्रमाणेच झाले. आम्ही या इशान्याकडे साफ दुर्लक्ष केले. त्यामुळे आरोग्य सेवा ही सेवा न राहता एक व्यवसायाचे स्वरूप त्याला आले. नफा कमविणे ही व्यावसायिक दृष्टी या क्षेत्रात शिरली. परिणामी खाजगी रूग्णालये आणि सरकारी रूग्णालये यामध्ये प्रचंड प्रमाणात दरी निर्माण झाली. एकीकडे भारत सरकारचा आरोग्यावर असलेला अत्यंत कमी खर्च आणि दुसरीकडे खाजगी रूग्णालयांनी आपला ग्राहक ओढण्यासाठी रूग्णालयांवर केलेला भरपूर खर्च यामुळे परस्पर विरोधी चित्र निर्माण झाले. याचा सर्वात मोठा फटका अर्थातच गरीब जनतेला बसला. खाजगी रूग्णालयांची सेवा मध्यमवर्ग आपल्या आरोग्यविम्याच्या बळावर सांभाळून घेऊ शकला परंतु गरीबांना मात्र सरकारी रूग्णालयाशिवाय पर्याय नव्हता त्यामुळे त्यांना निकृष्ट सेवा मिळाल्या.

कोरोना काळातील या आणिबाणीच्या प्रसंगी सरकारी रूग्णालयांच्या दूरवस्थेमुळे गरीब जनतेला आणि एक्काच जनतेला याचे वाईट परिणाम भोगावे लागले. भारत सरकारने आपल्या आरोग्यसेवेवरचा खर्च वाढवून सरकारी रूग्णालयांचे बळकटीकरण करावे त्यामुळे पुढच्या काळात असल्या संकटाचा सामना भक्कमपणे करता येईल.

दुसरे संकट म्हणजे देशावर आलेले आर्थिक संकट होय. पर्यटन व्यवसाय, वस्त्रोद्योग, विमानसेवा, रेल्वेसेवा, हॉटेलिंगचा व्यवसाय या प्रचंड रोजगाराची निर्मिती करणाऱ्या व्यवसायाचे आज फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात नुकसान झालेले आहे. याबरोबरच असंगठित क्षेत्रावर या महासाथीचा फार मोठा परिणाम झाला आहे. लाखोंच्या संख्येने रोजंदारीवर काम करणारा कामगार, मजूर, छोटे विक्रेते यांचे रोजगार नाहिसे झाले. या वर्षीच्या मार्च महिन्यात सात टक्के असणारा बेरोजगारीचा दर महासाथीच्या काळात पंचवीस टक्क्यापर्यंत पोहोचला असे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था निरीक्षण केंद्राचे (द सेंटर फॉर मॉनिटरिंग इंडियन इकॉनॉमी) निरीक्षण आहे.

अशा कठीण प्रसंगी अनेक देशांनी या बेरोजगार कामगारांना, नागरिकांना पुरेशी आर्थिक मदत केली. मात्र आपल्या देशात ही मदत तुलनेने फारच अपुरी होती. त्याचबरोबर नियोजनाच्या अभावी ही मदत काहीना खूप प्रमाणात मिळाली तर काहीना त्यापासून वंचित रहावे लागले हे वास्तवचित्र आहे.

मानवता हे मूल्य कोणत्याही देशासाठी सर्वोच्च मूल्य असायला हवे. तथापि दिवसेंदिवस एकूणच मूल्यांची घसरण होत आहे ही वस्तुस्थिती आहे. मूल्यांचे आचरण यासारख्या बाबी सामाजिक असल्यामुळे ते कोणा एकाच्या हातात नाही. पर्यायाने प्राप्त परिस्थितीत हतबलतेने पाहण्याशिवाय मानवाच्या हातात काहीच राहात नाही. या महासाथीच्या काळात 'मानवता' हे आपल्यासाठी एक गंभीर संकट म्हणून उभे राहिले आहे. शहरात अडकून पडलेल्या जीवांचे, स्थलांतर करणाऱ्यांच्या मजुरांच्या दयनीय अवस्थेचे व्हिडिओ एकप्रकारे याचे प्रात्यक्षिक दाखविणारे होते.

भारत हा जाती वर्ग यामध्ये पूर्वीपासूनच विभागला गेला आहे. त्यामध्येही उच्च नीचतेची असणारी भावना हेही समाजातील जळते वास्तव आहे. अशा परिस्थितीत या महासाथी आणि तिच्या अयोग्य हाताळणीने पूर्वी असलेली सामाजिक दरी अधिकच रुंदावली. मुस्लीम धर्मियांनीच कोरोना पसरविला असा गैरसमाज संपूर्ण देशात जाणीवपूर्वक प्रसारित करण्यात आल्यामुळे अल्पसंख्यक मुस्लिमांना अतिशय असुरक्षित वाटू लागले. कोणत्याही प्रकारची शहानिशा यामध्ये झाली असे वाटत नाही. विशिष्ट धर्माच्या लोकांना वेढीस धरण्याचा हा प्रकार अतिशय लांछनीय आहे. आखाती देशांनी जेव्हा 'संसर्गाला धर्म समजत नाही' हे बजावून सांगितले तेव्हा कुठे या मुद्याला विराम मिळाला पण तोपर्यंत हे विष पुरते समाजात भिनून गेलेले होते.

भारतावरचे 'मानसिक संकट' हे आज जरी ठळक स्वरूपात पाहता आले नाही तरी हे एक प्रकारच्या स्लो पॉयझन सारखे काम करते आहे आणि त्यामुळे हे संकट अतिशय गंभीर ठरू शकते. अचानकपणे बेरोजगार झालेल्या युवकांची मानसिकता, त्यांना आत्मघाताकडे नेऊ शकते. तसे चित्र आताच वर्तमान पत्रातील बातम्यातून दिसत आहे. तरूणांच्या होणाऱ्या आत्महत्या व त्यामागील कारणे लक्षात घेता ही गोष्ट अधिक स्पष्ट होते. त्याचप्रमाणे नाईलाजाने पायी घरी जावे लागलेल्या लोकांनी जी शहरे सोडली तिथे ही मंडळी परत जाईल, त्यांना पूर्वीच्या शहरात काम मिळेलच हा आत्मविश्वास त्यांच्यात पुन्हा येणेही कदाचित अशक्य आहे. शाळेतील लहान मोठे विद्यार्थी यांची मानसिक अवस्था अतिशय बिकट आहे. महाविद्यालयीन तरूणही यातून सुटलेले नाही. त्यांना पुढे दिसणारी सर्वत्र अस्थिरता त्यांची मानसिकता लयाला नेण्यास पुरेशी सक्षम आहे. प्रौढांमध्ये आर्थिक असुरक्षिततेमुळे एकप्रकारची उदासीनता वाढून त्यांच्यामध्ये मानसिक आजार बळावण्याची दाट शक्यता आहे. पर्यायाने याचा परिणाम त्यांच्या कुटूंबावर होणे आहेच.

यासाठी लहान थोरांना मानसिक बळ वाढविण्यासाठी वेगवेगळ्या कार्यक्रमांच्या माध्यमातून जनजागृती करण्याची नितांत गरज आहे.

कोव्हिड-१९ च्या आपत्तीमुळे भारतीय संघराज्याची घडी कमकुवत झाली. हे एक संकट या काळात भारतासमोर आहे. हयाचे कारण राष्ट्रीय आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन कायद्यात अशा कठीण प्रसंगी विशेष तरतुदीच्या नावाखाली गैरफायदा घेण्याची संधी केंद्रसरकारला मिळते आहे. त्या आधारावरच कोरोनाच्या सुरुवातीच्या काळात राज्य सरकारांना आवश्यक तेवढी स्वायत्तता देण्यात आली नाही. अन्यथा राज्यसरकारांनी स्थानिक पातळीवर त्यांच्या त्यांच्या पद्धतीने या संकटाशी दोन हात केले असते. या काळात केंद्र सरकारने केलेला मनमानी कारभार सर्वविदितच आहे.

कोव्हिड-१९ च्या सोबत येणारे अजून एक संकट म्हणजे लोकशाहीवर येणारे संकट. या काळात लोकशाहीची पाळेमुळे ढिली होताना दिसत आहे. या संकटाचा फायदा घेत बुद्धिवाद्यांना आणि आंदोलकांना बेकायदेशीर कृत्ये (प्रतिबंध) अधिनियम यासारख्या कडक कायद्यांतर्गत अटक करण्यात आली. संसदेत चर्चा न होताच अनेक अध्यादेश मंजूर करण्यात आले. त्याचप्रमाणे धोरणात्मक निर्णयही घेण्यात आले ही अतिशय गंभीर बाब या काळात झाली. वर्तमानपत्रे, टी.व्ही. वहिन्यांच्या मालकांवर त्यांनी सरकारवर टीका करून नये म्हणून दबाव टाकण्यात आला. याच दरम्यानच्या काळात काही राज्यसंस्था आणि सत्ताधारी पक्ष पंतप्रधानाचे गोडवे गाण्यात मशगुल झाले इतके की जणू त्यांची परस्परात स्पर्धाच लागलेली असावी.

समग्रपणे कोव्हिड-१९ च्या काळातील भारताचे चित्र पाहता, भारताच्या आरोग्य व्यवस्थेवर क्षमतेपेक्षा अधिक भार पडला आहे. भारताची आर्थिक व्यवस्था अशक्त होत आहे. भारतीय समाजातील दुभंगलेपण अधिकच स्पष्ट झाले आहे. भारतीय संघराज्याची अवस्था पूर्वीपेक्षा अधिकाधिक क्षीण होत आहे आणि भारताचे सरकार दिवसागणिक हुकूमशाहीकडे वाटचाल करीत आहे. या सगळ्यांच्या एकत्रित परिणामामुळे कोरोनाचे हे संकट देशासाठी फाळणीनंतरचे सर्वात मोठे संकट आहे असे म्हणता येते. हे आपल्या देशवासियांसमोरील आव्हान आहे असे समजून या आव्हानाचा प्रतिकार करणे हे आपले कर्तव्य आहे.

त्यासाठी आपली अर्थव्यवस्था, समाज आणि राज्यसंस्था यांना सांभाळून एक देश म्हणून अवघड अशा प्राप्त परिस्थितीतून व्यवस्थितपणे कसे बाहेर पडू शकू आणि देश आज ज्या संकटातून जात आहे त्याच्या सर्व परिणामांचा विचार सरकारने युद्ध पातळीवर करायला पाहिजे.

त्याचबरोबर इतिहासात ज्याज्यावेळी अशा परिस्थिती उद्भवली त्यात्यावेळी तत्कालीन नेत्यांनी ज्या पद्धतीने परिस्थिती हाताळली त्यातून बोध घेऊन हे संकट विद्यमान सरकारला निस्तारावे लागेल त्यासाठी विरोधी पक्षातील क्षमता आणि कौशल्य राखून असणाऱ्या नेत्यांशी मसलत करून प्रश्न सोडवावेत पंतप्रधानांनी स्वतःला वलयात ठेवणारे आणि नाटयमय परिणाम देणारे निर्णय न घेता त्याऐवजी अर्थ, विज्ञान सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील तज्ज्ञांच्या मतांचा आदर करण्यास शिकले पाहिजे तसेच केंद्र आणि सत्ताधारी पक्ष यांनी ज्या राज्यांमध्ये सत्ताधारी पक्षाची सत्ता नाही, त्यांच्यामागे हात धुवून लागणे सोडून दिले पाहिजे. प्रशासकीय सेवा, लष्करी दल, न्यायसंस्था, विविध तपास संस्था यांची स्वायत्तता टिकवली पाहिजे. खरेतर हे संकट साधेसुधे नाही. कदाचित आपल्या प्रजासत्ताक इतिहासातील हे सर्वात मोठे आव्हान असू शकेल. या संकटातून सुटका करून घेण्यासाठी आपल्याला आपले शहाणपण, सर्व संसाधने आणि मानवता या सर्वांची गरज भासणार आहे आणि त्यासाठी आपण सर्वच कटीबद्ध असले पाहिजे.

### संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

- १) COVID-19: a new challenge for human beings, cellular & molecular Immunology.
- २) अनुभव, लॉकडाऊन विशेषांक, संपा. सुहास कुळकर्णी.
- ३) लोकसत्ता १४ जुन २०२०.



## कोरोना संक्रमणकालीन मराठी कविता : स्वरूप आणि परिणामांचे पडसाद

प्रा. एस. पी. गोहणे  
सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, मराठी विभाग,  
अण्णसाहेब गुंडेवार महाविद्यालय, नागपूर

### गोषवारा (Abstract):

विपदा मानवी असो वा नैसर्गिक जगण्यावरील त्याचा परिणाम त्या काळातील महत्त्वाची घटना असते आणि या घटनेचे पडसाद वा त्या काळाला स्पर्शून जाणाऱ्या संवेदनांचा, कोलाहलाचा एक मोठा पट लेखन प्रकाराच्या वेगवेगळ्या स्तरावर चिन्हित होत असते. हे स्तर सकारात्मक आणि नकारात्मक अशा दोन्ही पातळ्यावर अभिव्यक्त होत असले, तरी त्याची तीव्रता त्या काळातील मानवी जगण्याचा एकंदरीत चेहरा ज्या फरकाने अधोरखित करते त्याला महत्त्व दिले पाहिजे, असे मानणारी व जाणीवपूर्वक घेतलेली भूमिका महत्त्वाची ठरत असते. घटित अनुभवाची मांडणी करणारी एक बाजू चिन्हाच्याच फरकाने परिस्थितीजन्य बदलांचा स्वीकार सौम्यपणे व्यक्त करीत असली, तरी याच कालसापेक्ष वर्तमानाची दुसरी बाजू समांतरपणे ढवळून निघालेल्या परिस्थितीसदृश परिवर्तनाचे आक्रंदन भविष्यकालीन जगण्यात येऊ पाहणारी विद्रुपता तडस्थपणे वर्तवून मूल्यात्मक 'नवी मळवाट' क्रमण करताना दिसते. संक्रमणकाळातील या वाटेवर दुसऱ्या बाजूची मांडणी करणाऱ्या कोणत्याही भाषेतील साहित्यात कालसापेक्षता आणि परिस्थितीजन्यता ही दोन परिमाणे प्रभावीपणे अवतरलेली दिसून येतात. याचा अर्थ पहिल्या मांडणीत ती पूर्णपणे नाकारली गेलीत, असे मूळीच नव्हे. संक्रमणकाळात जगण्यातील आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय व सांस्कृतिक अशा सर्वच पातळ्यांवरील समतोल वेगाने ढळू लागला की काळाचा मुखवटा अतिशय भयावह प्रतीत होऊन सर्वच स्तरावरून येणाऱ्या अनुभवातील एकत्व एका विशिष्ट रेषेवर थोड्याफार फरकाने वा सारखेपणाने अभिव्यक्त झाल्याचे वाटू शकते. त्या काळाचा हा एक टप्पा देखील म्हणता येईल; पण त्यामुळे या काळातील लेखन मूल्यात्मक श्रेष्ठता घेऊन अवतरते, असे म्हणता येणार नाही. तिथे या लेखनाला 'कालाभिव्यक्ती ते कालातीतता' असा 'रूट' प्राप्त झाला पाहिजे. दुसरे असे की, कालसापेक्ष अनुभवांतील बदलाना कविता इतर साहित्यप्रकाराच्या तुलनेत वेगाने स्वीकारते, कारण 'कविता' इतर साहित्यप्रकारापेक्षा आत्माविष्कारासाठी प्रेरक, अर्थदृष्ट्या प्रसरणशील व अधिक खोलवर आघात करणारी, चिंचोळ्या स्वरूपातही विचारप्रवण व अंतर्मुख करणारी, थेट मनात रुंजी घालणारी, सहजपणे संवेदनशीलतेला जागवणारी, लवचिकतेमुळे मनभर घोंगावणारी व बदलांच्या दिशा लगेच लक्षात आणून देऊ शकणारी असल्यामुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणात काळाचे पडसाद कवितेतून उमटू लागतात.

### पारिभाषिक शब्द (Keywords):

कोरोना संक्रमण, वैश्विक आपत्ती, कालसापेक्ष परिणामकारकता, परिस्थितीजन्य परिवर्तन समकाळ, मराठी कविता, मूल्यात्मक श्रेष्ठत्व, स्वरूप, परिणाम, पडसाद.

### प्रास्ताविक (Introduction) :

कोरोना महासंकट काळातील परिस्थिती पाहता सुरुवातीलाच नमुद केले पाहिजे की, संक्रमणकाळाचा प्रभाव जगभरातील कवितेतून प्रासंगिक रूपात अवतरताना दिसू लागला आहे, तसे मराठी कवितेतूनही त्याचे पडसाद उमटू लागले आहे. या महासंकटाचा प्रभाव जसजसा ओसरत जाईल तसतसे तत्कालीन परिस्थितीचे आकलन अधिक स्पष्ट होत जाईल. सध्या आपण संक्रमणकाळात आहोत. त्यामुळे हा प्रभाव आर्थिक व सामाजिक पातळीवर अभिव्यक्त होत आहे तसा राजकीय व सांस्कृतिक खोटेपणाचे वाभाडे काढताना दिसत आहे. भूक, गरिबी, बेरोजगारी, उपासमार कोरोनापूर्व काळात मोठ्या प्रमाणात होती ती संक्रमण काळात कामबंद असल्यामुळे प्रचंड वाढलेली असताना या प्रादुर्भावामुळे प्रत्येक क्षेत्रातील अनिश्चितता उत्तर काळातील मानवी वास्तव किती भयावह असेल, याची नांदी देत आहे. अशात एकीकडे कोरोना संक्रमणात या विषाणूचा वावर तसाच राहणार का ? की पुढेही याच परिस्थितीत जगावे लागणार, अशी वैश्विक चिंता जीव धरत आहे. दुसरीकडे शक्य तितक्या उद्योग क्षेत्रांना संजिवनी देत सर्व व्यवहार नियमित सुरू करून मानवाला या महामारीतून बाहेर काढण्यासाठी धडपडत केली जात आहे. जीवनावश्यक बाबींच्या प्रतिपूर्तीसाठी प्रयत्नाची पराकाष्ठा करीत मानवी जगण्याला उभारी देण्याचा प्रयत्न केवळ उल्लेखनीय आहे. परंतु संकटापासून मिळालेले बळ प्राशन करून इतिहास निर्माण करता येतो आणि हाच इतिहास पुढे ठणकावून सांगतो की, 'वर्तमानातील संकटाचा शत्रू भविष्यातील नव्या संधीची दारे उघडणारा मित्रच असतो' आणि ते खरेही वाटते. परंतु हे तेव्हाच शक्य असेल जेव्हा निसर्गचक्र आणि जीवसृष्टीतील संवादी समतोल संयमाने उभारून संपूर्ण मानवी जग नैष्ठिक पातळीवर कृत्रिमतेपेक्षा नैसर्गिक विकासप्रक्रियेत सामील होईल. वैचारिकदृष्ट्या कथात्म साहित्यातून हे सर्व प्रतिबिंबित व्हायचे असले तरी आज कवितेतून मात्र संक्रमित काळची वाटचाल मांडायला सुरू झालेली आहे, असे म्हणता येईल.

### कोरोना प्रादुर्भाव व जागतिक वास्तव :

आज आपण कोरोना महामारीच्या प्रादुर्भावात वावरत आहोत. एकीकडे या आजाराचा प्रादुर्भाव झपाट्याने वाढत असून सद्यस्थितीत शेती, उद्योग, व्यापार, शिक्षण आणि या सर्व क्षेत्रांना जोडणारे सेवा क्षेत्र व त्यावर अवलंबून असलेला मजूरवर्ग अशी मानवी विकासाची सर्वच गतिमान क्षेत्रे अत्यावस्थ आहे. जागतिक पातळीवर देशीय तसेच आंतरदेशीय पातळीवर 'प्रवासी मजूर' ही संकल्पना व त्यामागील अर्थकारणाबरोबर मुक्त शोषणाची पार्श्वभूमी जुनाच इतिहास सांगत आहे. मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्थेने बांधलेल्या आर्थिक उदारीकरणाच्या मोटेचा नाडा मित्रराष्ट्रांच्या स्पर्धात्मक इषेपोटी निर्माण झालेल्या सैलपणामुळे कधीचाच तुटून पडला असून, हे केवळ दुर्भाग्य आहे, असे बोलून चालणारे नाही कारण तिथेही अर्थस्वार्थाबरोबर आतून 'वचपा' काढण्याचे व बाहेरून 'वचक' ठेवण्याचे राजकारण आंतरराष्ट्रीय हितसंबंधातील खासगी जाहिरनामा आहे. अशावेळी काही राष्ट्रे कुरघोडी करण्यात गुंग आहे तर कोणी कोणी याचना ! कोणी संकटकाळी उपकाराची परतफेड करण्याचे वचन देत आहे आणि त्याचवेळी पाहून घेण्याची भाषाही बोलली जात आहे. या अस्वस्थेत चालून आलेल्या संधीचा कोणी फायदा घेत, 'कोण आपल्याला कसा काय पाहतो' त्याचीच वाट बघत बसला आहे. तर कोणी मरणाच्या आकडेमोडीत पुढील राजकारणाचा ताळेबद मांडत, अल्पांकी सरकारे पोखरून आपली घडवत असल्याचे चित्र

आहे. या सर्वात केविलवाणे काही असेल तर ते म्हणजे जगातील सर्व प्राणीमात्रावर दयादृष्टी दाखविणारी WHO ही मातृसंस्था. आज ती सामाजिक आरोग्यविषयक धोरणाच्या धरणात नासलेल्या 'अर्था'चे पाणीच आता आटू लागल्याने 'काय खावे आता कोणीकडे जावे' या तुकारामकालीन स्थितीत सापडली आहे आणि कोरोनाबाबतची माहिती निश्चित परिणामासह योग्यवेळी न दिल्यामुळे चिडलेल्या मालकापुढे 'गावात राहावे कोण्याबळे' अशी अवस्था होऊन, शांत बसली आहे. या न्हासपर्वाच्या प्रारंभापासूनच बाधितांची व मृत्यूमुखी पडलेल्यांची वाढती संख्या, त्यात अनेकांचे गेलेले रोजगार, भविष्यात अधिकच वाढण्याची शक्यता आहे त्यातून पुढे होणारे मानवी वेढबिगारी, कुपोशन, उपासमार, भुकमारी, गुलामी, गुन्हेगारी, आपसातील गृहयुद्धे, जातीय, धार्मिक तेढ, सीमाप्रश्न, गरीब अविकसित राष्ट्राची कोंडी करून होणारी साधनसंपत्तीची लुट यासारखी मोठी विघातक संकटे मानवी समूहापुढे असणार आहे. ही अवस्था पून्हा महानाशाकडे घेऊन जाईल का? प्रश्न संक्रमण काळातील कवितेने परिणामकारकपणे मांडायला सुरुवात केली आहे. मुळात संक्रमणकाळ नव्या परिवर्तनाची नांदीच असतो. मराठी कवितेला अशाप्रकारची एक मोठी परंपराच आहे.

#### संक्रमणावस्थेतील मराठी कविता:

बदलत्या काळाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर मराठी कवितेला एक प्रदीर्घ परंपरा असल्याचे दिसून येते. मराठी कवितेने नैसर्गिक आपत्तीचे, सामाजिक परिवर्तनाचे, राजकीय स्थित्यंतराचे, आर्थिक मंदीचे आणि सांस्कृतिक संघर्षाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर निर्माण झालेल्या मानवी संकटाचे नेतृत्व विविध टप्प्यावर करून त्या काळाची संवेदना मुखरीत केलेली आहे. अगदी मुकुंदराज-चक्रधरांपासून तर ज्ञानदेव-नामदेव व पुढे एकनाथ-तुकारामांच्या कालखंडाचे सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक पातळीवरील परिवर्तनाचे पडसाद संतसाहित्यात कालसापेक्ष व परिस्थितीजन्य बदलानी व्यापलेले व त्याप्रमाणे या कवितेने झालेले बदल स्वीकारून कालातीता मूल्यात्मता मराठी कवितेच्या दालनात रूजविल्याचे दिसून येते. तंत कवितेतील सर्वसामान्य सामाजिक जगण्याची अभिव्यक्ती मराठी कवितेची पहाट म्हणावी एवढी ती अस्सल आहे. धामधुमीचा काळ तिने लिलया स्वीकारलेला असल्याची एकवाक्यता सर्वश्रूत आहे. इंग्रजी राजवटीतील शिक्षणाची सुरुवात, स्वतत्वाची, स्वाभिमानाची जाणीव गुलामगिरी विषयीची घृणा व सामाजिक-राजकीय-सांस्कृतिक संघर्षाच्या प्रभावातून 'आधुनिक कविता' निर्धाराने उभी राहिली, त्यानंतरची भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याची चळवळ, पहिल्या-दुसऱ्या महायुद्धाची सुरुवात आणि त्याचे पडसाद व पुढे धारदारपणे अभिव्यक्त झालेली 'नवकविता' मराठीला सुपरिचित आहे. स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतरच्या कालखंडात सर्वस्तरावर झालेली फसवणूक, अपयश व त्यातून जन्मलेली 'साठोत्तर मराठी कविता' अनेक चळवळी व निर्माण झालेले विविध प्रवाह पाहिले की, समकाळाची संवेदना या कवितेने कशी आत्मसात केली, त्याची सहज प्रचिती येते. नव्वोदोत्तर मराठी कवितेने मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्थेतील जागतिकीकरण, खासगीकरण, औद्योगिकरणासारख्या जागतिक पातळीवरील घटनांचा सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक परीघ अधिक टोकदारपणे व्यक्त करीत हे विकासपर्व नसून न्हासपर्वाची ही प्रारंभक्रिया आहे, अशी जाणीव या काळाची ओळख झाली असल्याचे चित्र आहे. श्रीकृष्ण राऊत त्यांच्या 'उल्लेख' या कवितेतून 'ज्यांच्या धर्मात आहेत पण आचरणात नाही. त्या बोलण्यात आल्याही, तरी त्यांच्या कर्मात येणारच नाहीत' असेच सांगत असावेत! कदाचित ते त्यामुळेच म्हणत असतील,

“उल्लेख टाळलेल्या आहेत खूप गोष्टी  
शास्त्रोक्त गाडलेल्या आहेत खूप गोष्टी  
द्यावा कसा पुरावा नाही ठसा कुठेही  
सद्यंत चाळलेल्या आहेत खूप गोष्टी”<sup>१</sup> (निर्माल्य)

महत्त्वाचे म्हणजे, जिथे मानव आणि मशीन एकाच पातळीवर आले असून एका संवेदाहीन नकारात्मकतेच्या वास्तवात केवळ चलचित्रातील कॉसमेटिक बाहुल्याप्रमाणे जग वावरत आहे. जिथे घातलेल्या कपड्याचे रंग सौंदर्यव्रती फाटकेपणात कामूक झालेले आहेत आणि देहाआत असलेल्या मूल्यांची गुंतवणूक बाजारू सन्मानातच सर्वकाही असल्याचे भासवत आहे. इथे मानवी संबंधावर किंबहुना त्याच्या असण्यावरच प्रश्नचिन्ह निर्माण करीत नाही का? अर्थकरणाने सर्वच सोपस्कर पार पडत आहे. म्हणून,

“मैत्री असो की प्रिती,  
नाती असो घरोबा  
पाहून मतलबाचा  
घे चेहरा कुठेही”<sup>२</sup> (चेहरा)

नात्यातली ही गुंतवणूक आहे. ही नाती थेट मारून ‘मतलब’ नाही. हळूहळू वार करीत कधी जवळ जात, कधी जवळ घेत ‘मतलब’ साधणे अपरिहार्य झाले आहे. म्हणून मतलबालाच इथे ‘अर्थ’ आहे. ‘व्हेदर फ्रेंडशीप’ अवसरवादाने ‘ग्लोबल व्हिलेज’ नावाच्या अनौरस कारट्याला दिलेला ‘कानमंत्र’ आहे. त्यामुळे आगपाखड करूनही ‘भ्रष्टाचार’ चौफेर ‘पिंगा’ घालत आहे. जाहिरातीतला सुरेश, रमेश आहे तिथेच आहे. बस ‘मार्केट फोर्स’ थेंअरी’ जाहिरातीच्या माध्यमातून बिंबविली जात आहे. जणू काही सांगत आहे, ‘भाई येही मौका है, लुट लो...वगैरे वगैरे.’ हे सर्व मतलबाचे चेहरे आहे. ते व्यवहारी जगतात सर्वत्र व्यापून आहेत. नव्वदोत्तर कवितेतील नारायण कवठेकर, अनुराधा पाटील, प्रभा गणोरकर, मल्लिका अमरशेख, अरूण काळे, डॉ. डाहाके, प्रफुल्ल शिलेदार, सदानंद देशमुख, अजीम नवाज राही, इंद्रजीत भालेराव, नीळकंठ महाजन, महेश केसूरकर, अशोक नायगावकर, उत्तम कोळगावकर, अशोक वागवे, लोकनाथ यशवंत असे अनेक नावे घेता येतील. नव्वदोत्तर कवितेविषयी “शब्दवेध”, अभिधा, आणि सौष्ठव या तीन कविताविषयक अनियतकालिकांनी नव्वदोत्तरी कविता ही विशिष्ट संकल्पना स्वीकारून एका विशिष्ट वळणाच्या नव्या कवितेच्या अंगाने रूजविण्याचे महत्त्वाचे कार्य कार्य केले त्यात अविनाश हरणखेडकर, दा. गो. काळे, मनोज पाठक, हेमंत दिवटे, श्रीधर तिळवे ही नावे प्रामुख्याने घ्यावी लागतात. या सर्वच कवींनी नव्वदोत्तर वास्तव आत्मशोधाच्या पातळीवर आणून जरा वेगळ्या अर्थकरणाच्या व अर्थसंकटाच्या सीमारेषेवरील काळपट-धुरकट रंगगंधांची अनुभूती देणाऱ्या नव्या जाणिवा मराठी कवितेत प्रवाहित केल्याचे प्रतीत होते. असे सर्व सुरू असताना अचानक जग कोरोना संक्रमणाच्या प्रादुर्भावात सापडले. त्याची झळ बसू लागताच अभिव्यक्त होऊ लागले. त्यात मराठीतील काही नव्याने लिहते झालेले-काही नव्वदोत्तर काळातील कवी लिहू लागले आहे.

### कोरोना संक्रमणातील मराठी कविता स्वरूप व परिणामः

एकविसाव्या शतकाच्या ऐन तारुण्यात कोरोना संक्रमणकाळाचे जागतिक परिप्रेक्ष्यातील पडसाद परिणामकारकपणे चिन्हित व्हायला लागले आहेत, याच बरोबर या जागतिक घटनेला समजून घेण्याचा आटोकाट प्रयत्न करणाऱ्या काही नव्या, काही जुन्या पिढीतील मान्यवरांचे लेखन अधोरेखितही व्हायला लागले आहे. या पिढीतील डॉ. विनोद राऊत, डॉ. भूषण रामटेके, डॉ. मनोहर नाईक, डॉ. गिरीष सपाटे, डॉ. पद्मरेखा धनकर, बळवंत भोयर, मिनाज पाचतौड, कामेश पटले, डॉ. प्रशांत राऊत इ. कवी संक्रमणकाळाचे वास्तव धरू पाहत आहे. यापैकी बरीच मंडळी प्राध्यापक पेशातली असल्याने त्यांना प्रसिद्धीचे व्यासपीठही लाभत आहे. अलिकडेच रामटेक येथील विद्यासागर महाविद्यालयाने संक्रमण काळात कविता स्पर्धा घेऊन ‘व्हर्सेस ड्युरिंग लॉकडाऊन’ (Verses During Lockdown) हे कोरोना संक्रमण काळातील निवडक मराठी, हिंदी व इंग्रजी कवितांचे संपादित ई-पुस्तक (e-book) काव्यसंग्रह रूपात काढून संक्रमण काळातील जाणिवांचा व त्यावरील परिणामांचा आलेख स्पष्ट करण्याचा संकलित व तेवढाच धाडसी प्रयत्न केलेला आहे. या संग्रहातील पहिला पुरस्कार प्राप्त झालेली डॉ. विनोद राऊत यांची कविता “एयरपोर्टच्या दिशेने” संक्रमण काळातील अस्थिर संवेदनांचे एकंदरीत भान व्यक्त करताना दिसतात. या कवितेत कवी विनोद राऊत लिहतात,

“ लॉकडाऊन मधली पहिली सकाळ...

उगाचच आवडता व्यक्ती निघून जावा आयुष्यातून

तसे उदास झालेयत.

मॉर्निंग वॉकचे झुंबड उडविणारे रस्ते...

कफ्यु लागल्यागत अबोल झालेल्या

या वसाहती...

पिंडदान केलेल्या मानसांसारखी

ही निश्चेष्ट पडलेली घरे

सोशल डिस्टेंसिंगचे भान ठेवत

मी पाहतोय

गॅलरीतून पलिकडचा भोवताल... ” ३

संक्रमणकाळात भोवतीच्या जगण्यात सकाळपासून संध्याकाळपर्यंत झालेला नुसता दिनचर्येतील बदल कवी टिपत नाही तर आतला कोलाहल अनुभूत आहे. आतापर्यंत निरंतर असलेली व अचानक कामाची, काम नसल्यामुळे वाहनांची थांबलेली वर्दळ, रिकामटेकड्यांचा हौदास, संबंधातील अविश्वास, त्यातून शंकाकुशंकाच्या वातावरणात अचानक आलेल्या अफवांच्या मानवी वृत्तीमुळे होणारा कोंडमारा, सुनसान घरे, रस्ते, गावे, शहरे, सेवा व उद्योगक्षेत्रातील थांबलेली घरघर, रोजगाराची संपलेली आशा, जिवंतपणी वाटचाला येऊ लागलेल्या मरणकळा, मजूर व कामच नसल्याने त्यांची हाताबाहेर गेलेली परिस्थिती, त्यातून वाढलेले पलायन आणि अशाच विविध घटनांवर आणि त्यामुळे निष्पन्न भितीदायक वास्तवावर कवी भाष्य करतोच; पण भूतकाळात

जपलेली, मनाच्या एका कोपऱ्यात कुठेतरी जिवंत असलेली व थोडीफार उरलेली, विवशतेत जगण्याचा आधार असलेली सखी अस्थिरतेत परावर्तीत होईल, तेव्हा आपण व हे भोवताल ज्या एकमेव आधारावर संघटित आहोत, प्रितीच्या नाजूक भावबंधाने एकमेकांशी दूर असूनही कुठेतरी बांधिल आहोत. तसे नात्याच्या दृष्टीने विचार केला तर शेवटास जाण्यासारखे त्यात काही उरले आहे, असे काहीही नाही, तरीपण प्रितीची वात करपल्यावरही उरलेल्या मंद धुरासारखी एक आठवणीची आस घेऊन संकटकाळाच्या रंगहीन कॅनव्हासवरच्या अडखळलेल्या रेषेवर उरलेल्या जगण्याची तो समजूत घालताना दिसतो. किंबहुना 'तोच गुलमोहरी रस्ता आणि या घटनेमुळे 'टाळेबंद' झालेलाही हाच रस्ता एका भावूक वळणावर सयंतपणे संवादी होतो. कवी म्हणतो,

“तसे कधीचेच दूर झालेले आपले

आवडते रस्ते

विलगीकरणाची संध्याकाळ हातावर

ठेऊन दूर गेलेत

अलगदपणे ...

कुठलाच त्राग न करता

किती असोशिने जपलेस तू

सोशल डिस्टेन्स...!

तुला ठाऊकंय ?

आपल्या आवडत्या रस्त्यावर

आवडीने लावलेला गुलमोहर

अजुनही बहरतो म्हणतात...”<sup>४</sup>

‘रस्त्यासारख्याच आठवणी असतात.’ दोन्ही कधी संपत नाही. इथे मात्र “आवडत्या रस्त्यावर आवडीने लावलेला गुलमोहर अजुनही बहरतो म्हणून आलेला” अनुभव आशा पल्लवित करणारा वाटत असला तरी असोशिने जपलेल्या तिच्या ‘सोशल डिस्टेन्स’ची कवीला जागतिकीकरणाच्या मूल्यविहीन वास्तवात आलेली जाणीव ताजीच आहे. त्यामुळे ‘एयरपोर्टच्या दिशेने’ जाणाऱ्या रस्त्यावर येणारे काही वेगवान अनुभव जागतिकरणातील जखमांचे नवे संस्करण वाटावे. उदा. या कवितेतील ‘बाभळीच्या झाडाखाली सांडलेलं उन अंगावर घेत थांबलेल्या दोन कष्टकरी स्त्रिया,’ ‘डोक्यावरची मोळी,’ ‘बाभळीखली टिपलेला घाम’ बोलका आणि भारतीय उपखंडात आहे त्याच स्थितीत आहे. बदलत्या काळाची भिती तेव्हाही त्यांना नव्हती आणि ती संक्रमणाच्या काळातही नाही. कारण सुरूवातीपासूनच ‘भूक’ व तत्संबंधी प्रश्नांशी त्याचे जगणे जन्ममरणाच्या संकटात कधीचेच अडलेले आहे. मग नोकरी करणारी ‘बिनचेहऱ्याची दुपार घेऊन घराकडे निघालेली नर्स’ असो किंवा ‘ग्लोबलायझेशनचं डांबर वितळलेल्या रस्त्यावरून बिसालेरीची रिकामी बॉटल पायाने ठोकर मारणारे, धब धब वाजवत जाणारे नागडे पोर’ असो. वर म्हटल्याप्रमाणे सर्व ‘ग्लोबलकाळाच्या’च जखमा आहे. तेव्हाही यापैकी कोणाचीच ‘माणूस’ म्हणून येणाऱ्या दुःखाला ‘ग्लोबल बाजारात’ आयडेंटिटी नव्हती आणि असलीच तर केवळ

पोटाची खळगी भरण्यासाठी रात्रंदिन झटणारी व राबराब राबण्यासाठी दारावर उभ्या कुत्र्याकडे फेकलेल्या सहानुभूतीच्या तुकड्यासारखी होती. परंतु आता संक्रमण संकटामुळे 'माणूस' म्हणून प्रत्येकाची दखल घेतली जावी, असा धडाच निसर्गाने शिकविला असताना, किंबहुना, तसे आदेशही असताना, एक आपल्याच सारखा, परिस्थितीत सापडलेला, नाहीतर सर्वसामान्यपणे सर्वांना समान हक्क असलेला लोकशाही राष्ट्राचा 'नागरिक' म्हणून तरी आयडेंटिटी ठरावी, तपासली जावी, अशी अपेक्षा असताना समोरून जाणारी 'पोलीसांची गाडी' मात्र विचारत नाही की किमान त्याला टोकण्याची तसदी देखील घेत नाही. कवी संक्रमणकाळातील या घटनेची जाणीवपूर्वक नोंद घेतो, अधिक खोलवर जाताना त्याला उघड राजकारण, समाजकारणाचा बेगडी चेहरा दिसतो. उपेक्षेच्या राक्षसी वृत्तीवर दारात आलेले मरण देखील आक्रसलेल्या मानवी प्रवृत्तीला काही समज देऊ शकणार नाही, याची ग्वाही देतो आणि आतापर्यंत बोलका असलेला भोवताल खूप आत, अधिक खोलवर जातनाच पुन्हा संक्रमणातील एकंदरित उलथापालथीमुळे पुढे येऊ पाहणाऱ्या मानवी संकटाच्या शक्यताचा स्वर सुन्न मनाने अधोरेखित करतो. डॉ. विनोद राऊतांची 'एयरपोर्टच्या दिशेने' ही कविता दाही दिशात पसरलेले संक्रमण 'एयरपोर्टच्या दिशेने' विशेष कारनानेच घेऊन जात असावी, कारण याच दिशेने संक्रमणाचा प्रारंभही आहे.

याशिवाय बळवत भोयरांची 'नव्या संघर्षाची कविता घेऊन' मध्ये सर्वत्र असलेली अस्पष्टता, नकारात्मकता अनुभवताना लॉकडाऊनच्या स्थितीत प्रेयसीचा 'प्रेमसंवाद' जगण्याची आशा पल्लवित करताना दिसते. मिनाज पाचतौड, संक्रमण काळात 'अतर राखूनही लक्ष जीवांच्या यातनांनी व्यतीत झालेले हृदय' 'कोरोना' या गझलेतून मांडतात. प्रकाश कांबळेनी 'ही निघाली जिंदगानी' या गझलेत "तोलले तू मनगटावर पृथ्वीस कामगारा, थांबली रे अर्थक्रांति अर्ध्यावरी गड्यांनो"<sup>५</sup> अशी कामगारांच्या कर्तृत्वाला साद घालतात. "कोरोनायन" मध्ये डॉ. मनोहर नाईक 'कोरोना विषाणू, अती सुक्ष्म आहे । विश्व गिळू पाहे, संसर्गाने'<sup>६</sup> असे संक्रमण काळातील जागतिक वास्तव चितारतानाच "टाळेबंदी मुळे, जगण्याचे बांधे। भविष्याचे सांधे निखळले"<sup>७</sup> अशी जाणीव करून दिल्याचे दिसते. लॉकडाऊनच्या काळातील प्रादुर्भावात अडकलेल्या सर्वसामान्य जनतेच्या यातनांशी थेट भिडण्याचा प्रयत्न हे देखील या कवितेचे एक वैशिष्ट्य म्हणून अधोरेखित करता येईल.

#### समारोप:

आज कोरोना महामारीच्या प्रादुर्भावात मानवी व्यवहार व एकूणच जीवशैली प्रभावित झालेली आहे. परिणामतः मराठी कवितेनेही संक्रमणाच्या काळातील संवेदनाहीनता, अस्थिरता, बेरोजगारी, पलायन, उपासमार, भूक, मृत्यू, गरिबी, मजूर इ. विविध स्तरावरील जाणिवा व अभिव्यक्ती साकारल्याचे दिसत आहे. आज व्यासायिक क्षेत्रातली टाळेबंदी जागतिक असल्यामुळे कोणत्याही स्थितीत कोणीही मदतीचा हात पुढे करणार नाही आणि जी मदत आर्थिक रूपात मिळणार होती ती काही काळासाठी तरी थांबणार असल्याचे चित्र आहे. एकीकडे आजाराचा प्रादुर्भाव व दुसरीकडे शेती, उद्योग, व्यापार, शिक्षण आणि या सर्व क्षेत्रांना जोडणारे सेवा क्षेत्र व त्यावर अवलंबून असलेला मजूरवर्ग अशी मानवी विकासाची सर्वच गतिमान क्षेत्रे टाळेबंद झालेली आहेत. अनेकांच्या हातातली कामे गेली आहे. संक्रमणकाळातील मराठी कविता या एका मोठ्या परिघावर आलेल्या संकटाची अभिव्यक्ती अनुभूत्या पातळीवर साकारत आहे. सध्यातरी या कवितेतील आशयाचा आकार लहान व अनुभूतीचा परिघ जरा कच्चा वाटत असला तरी परिणाम व त्याचे पडसाद अधिक गडद असतील यात शंका नाही.

**निष्कर्ष:**

- १) जागतिकीकरण, खासगीकरणाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर कोरोना प्रादुर्भावामुळे आधीच जगावर असलेले आर्थिक संकट अधिक गडद झाले.
- २) टाळेबंदीमुळे उद्योग क्षेत्रात झालेल्या अपरिमित हानीचा परिणाम सर्वच वर्गावर झाला असला तरी संक्रमण काळात त्याच्या झळा गरीब, मजूर, शेतकरी, मध्यम वर्गातील बहुसंख्य समाज जो दररोजच्या मिळणाऱ्या कामावर अवलंबून असतो अशा सर्वसामान्य बहुजनांच्या जगण्यावर होत असल्यामुळे संक्रमण काळात मराठी कविता सर्वसामान्यांचे जगणे अविष्कृत करू लागली.
- ३) संक्रमण काळातील वास्तव अधिक भयावह होण्यामागे राजकीय इच्छाशक्ती व व्यवस्थापनातील वृत्तीचे मागासलेपण कारणीभूत असल्याचा एक स्वर संक्रमण काळातील मराठी कवितेतून पुढे येत आहे.
- ४) कोरोना संक्रमणाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर जागतिक, देशीय, तसेच प्रांतीय पातळीवरील 'प्रवासी मजूर' ही संकल्पना व त्यामुळे निर्माण झालेली परिस्थिती टिकेचा विषय झाली असून तत्संबंधी मराठी कविता परिणाम भाष्य करताना दिसत आहे.
- ५) कोरोनाचा संक्रमणाच्या काळातली सुरु झालेली मराठी कविता प्राथमिक अवस्थेत असली तरी तिला आशयाभिव्यक्तीची परिमाणे व मूल्यात्म जाणीव आहे. कोरोनानंतर काळात ती कालातीत पातळीवर अभिव्यक्त होईल, असे म्हणता येईल.

**संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची**

- १) श्रीकृष्ण राऊत 'चेहरा' gazalkar.blogspot.com
- २) श्रीकृष्ण राऊत 'निर्माल्य' gazalkar.blogspot.com
- ३) डॉ. पी.के.यु.पिल्लई, डॉ. सपाटे, डॉ. पानतावणे, डॉ. धर्मापूरीवार संपादित (e-Book) 'वर्सेस ड्युरींग लॉकडाऊन' आकार प्रकाशन, महाल, नागपूर प्र. आ. वर्ष जुन-२०२० पृ. क्र.१
- ४) तत्रैव पृ. २
- ५) तत्रैव पृ. २३
- ६) तत्रैव पृ. २७
- ७) तत्रैव पृ. २८



## कोरोना विषाणूचा भारतीय आर्थिक आणि शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रांवरील परिणाम

प्रा. निलेश ज. ईकारे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक (वाणिज्य विभाग)

अण्णासाहेब गुंडेवार महाविद्यालय, नागपूर

डॉ. घनश्याम बु. बागडे

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक (वाणिज्य विभाग)

अण्णासाहेब गुंडेवार महाविद्यालय, नागपूर



### सारांश:

कोरोना विषाणूने जगामध्ये प्रचंड हाहाकार माजविला आहे. कोरोना विषाणूचा प्रादुर्भाव रोखण्यासाठी प्रतिबंधात्मक उपाय म्हणून टाळेबंदीची घोषणा करण्यात आली आहे. त्यामुळे, व्यक्तिव्यक्तिमधील तसेच समाजामध्ये व्यवहार ठप्प झाले आहेत. यामधील आर्थिक आणि शैक्षणिक व्यवहारही थांबवण्यात आले. त्यामुळे आर्थिक क्षेत्रांवर आणि शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रांवरही त्याचा परिणाम होत आहे. आर्थिक क्षेत्रांतील उद्योग, शेती, सेवा व्यवसाय यावरही प्रतिकूल परिणाम पडत आहेत. तसेच शिक्षण क्षेत्रही कोरोना विषाणूच्या प्रभावापासून सुटू शकले नाही, शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील, अध्यापन, मूल्यमापन तसेच पुढील शैक्षणिक वर्षावरही त्याचा परिणाम घडून आला आहे. या सर्वांचे विवेचन संशोधन पत्रकामध्ये करण्यात येत आहे.

**पारिभाषिक शब्द:** कोविड-१९, कोरोना विषाणू, आर्थिक क्षेत्रे, शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रे, COVID-19

मा. पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी दि. २३-०३-२०२० रोजी, पूर्ण भारत देशामध्ये संपूर्ण टाळेबंदीची घोषणा केली. टाळेबंदीची घोषणा करण्याचा मुख्य उद्देश म्हणजे, कोरोना विषाणूचा प्रादुर्भाव टाळला जावा आणि त्यायोगे मोठ्या प्रमाणात होणारी संभाव्य जीवितहानीसुद्धा टाळता यावी हा होता. चीन, इटली, स्पेन, जर्मनी, फ्रांस, अमेरिका या सारख्या जगामधील बलाढ्य प्रगत राष्ट्रांमध्ये कोरोना विषाणूने घातलेले थैमान आणि हे थैमान थांबवण्यासाठी त्या राष्ट्रांनी जाहीर केलेली टाळेबंदी आणि तसाच कोरोना विषाणूचा थैमान आपल्याही देशात निर्माण होऊ नये, याकरिता एक खबरदारीचा उपाय म्हणून मा. पंतप्रधानानी संपूर्ण देशभर टाळेबंदीची घोषणा केली.

कोरोना विषाणू रोग-२०१९ यालाच इंग्रजीमध्ये Corona Virus Diseases - 2019 असे म्हणतात. याचेच इंग्रजीमधील लघुरूप COVID-19 असे असून हा रोग कोरोना या विषाणूमुळे उद्भवतो. कोरोना विषाणू रोग (COVID-19) हा एक तीव्र संसर्गाने होणारा साथ रोग असून तो कोरोना विषाणूमुळे होतो. याचा परिणाम, व्यक्तीच्या फुफ्फुसावर होऊन श्वसन यंत्रणा निकामी होते आणि अंततः तो व्यक्ती मृत्युमुखी पडतो. कोरोना विषाणूच्या लक्षणांनी ग्रस्त असणारा पहीला रूग्ण, चीनमधील वुहान शहरात नोव्हेंबर-२०१९ रोजी आढळून आला तर, डिसेंबर-२०१९ रोजी पहिला रूग्ण कोरोना विषाणू रोग-२०१९ म्हणून निश्चित केला गेला. नोव्हेंबर-२०१९ रोजी, चीनमधील वुहान शहरात काही विशिष्ट लक्षणे असणारा व्यक्ती निदर्शनास आला आणि त्याच्या सारखीच लक्षणे असणारी अनेक माणसे आढळून आली. ह्या विशिष्ट लक्षणांमध्ये विशेषतः सर्दी, खोकला, श्वसनातील अडथळे, घशासंबंधी समस्याही लक्षणे दिसून आल्यामुळे त्या व्यक्तीचे घशातील स्राव्य

घेण्यात आले. त्या स्राव्याची चाचणी केल्यानंतर असे निदर्शनास आले की, एक वेगळाच अतिसूक्ष्म घटक असून तो आकाराने साधारणतः गोल असून त्याच्या परिघावर सलग काहीतरी टोकदार घटक आहेत. हा एक विषाणू होता आणि त्याला त्याच्या विशिष्ट आकारामुळे कोरोना विषाणू (Corona Virus) असे नाव दिले गेले आणि ह्या विषाणूमुळे जो आजार किंवा रोग त्याला COVID-19 असे संबोधले गेले.

कोरोना विषाणूचा प्रसार चीन मधील वुहान शहरातून झाला असे मानले जाते. कोरोना विषाणू हा रोग संसर्गजन्य असल्यामुळे व्यक्ति-व्यक्तिच्या संपर्कात याचा प्रसार होतो. ज्या व्यक्तीला कोरोना विषाणूची लागण झालेली आहे त्या व्यक्तीच्या संपर्कात येणाऱ्या प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला कोरोना विषाणूची लागण होण्याची शक्यता असते. कोरोना विषाणूने ग्रस्त असणाऱ्या व्यक्तीच्या बोलण्यातून, शिकेतून, खोकण्यातून घशातील काही स्राव्य थेंबाच्या रूपाने त्याच्या संपर्कात येणाऱ्या वस्तू किंवा व्यक्तित्व पडतात. व्यक्तित्व त्या थेंबांचे स्राव्य पडल्यास किंवा ज्या वस्तूवर ते थेंब पडलेले आहेत, त्या वस्तुला नकळत प्रत्यक्ष किंवा अप्रत्यक्षपणे कोणत्याही व्यक्तीचा संपर्क आल्यास त्या व्यक्तीला कोरोना विषाणूची लागण होण्याची दाट शक्यता असते. त्यामुळे कोरोना विषाणूचा प्रसार अतितीव्र गतीने एका व्यक्तीपासून दुसऱ्या व्यक्तीला आणि एका व्यक्ती समुदायापासून दुसऱ्या व्यक्तिसमुदायाला सहज होतो. कोरोना विषाणूवर कोणत्याही प्रकारचे औषध सध्यातरी उपलब्ध नसून त्यावर परिणामकारक औषध शोधण्यास किमान एक ते दोन वर्षे लागतील, असे जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेचे मत आहे. कोरोना विषाणूचा परिणाम, व्यक्तीच्या फुफ्फुसावर होऊन त्याची श्वसन यंत्रणा बंद पडते व तो व्यक्ती सरतेशेवटी मरण पावतो.

परिणामतः कोरोना विषाणूच्या बाबतीत काही प्रतिबंधात्मक उपाय करणे आवश्यक असल्याने प्रतिबंधात्मक उपायाचा एक भाग म्हणून, व्यक्तीव्यक्तीमधील संपर्क टाळणे किंवा व्यक्तिसमुदायांमधील संपर्क टाळणे आणि ज्या व्यक्तीला कोरोनाची लागण झालेली आहे अशा व्यक्तीला इतर व्यक्तींपासून वेगळे ठेवणे म्हणजेच त्याचे विलीनीकरण करणे, कोरोना विषाणूची लागण झालेल्या व्यक्तीच्या प्रत्यक्ष किंवा अप्रत्यक्ष संपर्कात आलेल्या व्यक्तींना अलगिकरणात ठेवणे म्हणजेच क्वारंटाइन करणे, ज्या परिसरामध्ये कोरोना विषाणूचे रूग्ण सापडलेले आहेत, असा परिसर येण्या-जाण्यास प्रतिबंधित करणे, म्हणजेच तो परिसर सील करणे, बोलताना किंवा खोकताना तोंडच्या मास्कचा वापर करणे, व्यक्तीच्या किंवा व्यक्तिसमुदायाच्या संपर्कात येत असताना विशिष्ट अंतर ठेवणे, यासारखे उपाय तज्ञांकडून सुचवण्यात आले. याचा परिणाम असा झाला की, लोकांमधील सर्वप्रकारचे दैनंदिन व्यवहारप्रकारचे ठप्प झाले. काही प्रगत देशांमध्ये, कोरोना विषाणूने धुमाकुळ घातल्याने त्यावर नियंत्रण मिळविणे कठिण होऊन बसले आणि त्या देशांनी आपल्या देशामध्ये टाळेबंदी म्हणजेच लॉकडाऊन जाहीर केले. प्रगत देशामध्ये उच्च दर्जाची वैद्यकीय सुविधा मोठ्या प्रमाणात उपलब्ध असूनही त्या देशांना कोरोना विषाणूच्या प्रसारावर कोणत्याही प्रकारे कसलेही नियंत्रण मिळवता आले नाही. वैद्यकीय किंवा आरोग्य सुविधांची वाणवा असणाऱ्या भारत किंवा भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देशांमध्ये, जर कोरोना विषाणूचा मोठा प्रमाणावर प्रसार झाल्यास त्यामुळे प्रचंड मोठ्या प्रमाणात वित्त व जीवितहानी होण्याची शक्यता नाकारता येत नाही. म्हणून संभाव्य धोका लक्षात घेऊन मा. पंतप्रधानानी दि. २३-०३-२०२० रोजी संपूर्ण देशभर टाळेबंदी (लॉकडाऊन) जाहीर करून टप्प्याटप्प्याने ती वाढवत नेली.

टाळेबंदीचा भारताच्या विविध क्षेत्रांवर प्रत्यक्ष आणि अप्रत्यक्षपणे वेगवेगळा परिणाम झाला, होत आहे आणि भविष्यात काही वर्षे होत राहील. टाळेबंदीच्या कालावधीमध्ये भारत देशातील प्रत्येक व्यक्ती आपापल्या घरात राहत होता. सरकारने आणि वेगवेगळ्या राज्यांनी आपापल्या राज्यातील सरकारी कर्मचाऱ्यांना घरून काम करण्याचे आदेश दिले तसेच कार्यालयातील उपस्थिती केवळ ५% ठेवण्यास सांगण्यात आली. त्याचप्रमाणे शाळा, महाविद्यालये, विद्यापीठे, क्रीडांगणे बंद करून शिक्षण, कर्मचारी व आदींना घरून काम करण्यासंबंधीच्या सूचना दिल्या. देशात कार्यरत असलेले उत्पादन व्यवसाय, सेवा व्यवसाय, वितरणाचा व्यवसाय करणाऱ्या खरेदी-विक्री व्यवसाय संस्था, घाऊक-किरकोळ व्यवसायिक, घरोघरी जाऊन वस्तूंची विक्री करणारे विक्रेते, रस्त्यावर वेगवेगळ्या वस्तूंची विक्री करणारे विक्रेते आणि यासारखेच इतर व्यवसायीकांचे संपूर्ण दैनंदिन आर्थिक व्यवहार पूर्णतः ठप्प झाले. सरतेशेवटी या सर्व गोष्टींचा परिणाम भारत देशातील एकूणच आर्थिक व शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रांवर झाला, होत आहे आणि भविष्यात काही अनेक वर्षे होण्याची शक्यता नाकारता येणार नाही. त्यातल्या त्यात भारताची आर्थिक राजधानी म्हणून ओळखल्या जाणाऱ्या आणि शिक्षणाचे माहेरघर म्हणून गणल्या गेलेल्या महाराष्ट्र राज्यात कोरोना विषाणूने अक्षरशः विस्फोटच केला होता आणि करत आहे. अन्य राज्यांच्या तुलनेत, महाराष्ट्र राज्यात कोरोना विषाणूने ग्रस्त असणारे प्रचंड मोठ्या प्रमाणात रूग्ण आढळत होते आणि आहेत, त्यामुळे भारतातील आर्थिक आणि शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रांना जबर झटकाच बसलेला आहे.

#### आर्थिक क्षेत्र:

भारताची अर्थव्यवस्था विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्था असून एक मिश्र अर्थव्यवस्था म्हणून ओळखली जाते. खासगी क्षेत्रे, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रे, सार्वजनिक-खाजगी क्षेत्रे यांच्या एकत्रित आर्थिक क्रियेतून भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील आर्थिक क्रिया घडत असतात. भारताची अर्थव्यवस्था विकसनशील असल्याने रोजगार निर्मितीचा दर, बचतीचा दर, गुंतवणूकीचा दर, भांडवल निर्मितीचा दर अन्य प्रगत देशांच्या मानाने फारच कमी असतो. याशिवाय आरोग्य, वैद्यकीय सुविधा, शिक्षण, तंत्रज्ञान या सर्वांच्या बाबतीत, प्रगत राष्ट्रांशी तुलना केल्यास आपण खुपच कमी पडत आहोत याची जाणीव आपणास झाल्याशिवाय राहत नाही.

टाळेबंदी जाहीर करण्यापूर्वी भारताच्या आर्थिक वृद्धीचा दर (जी.डी.पी.) ४.५% झाला होता, म्हणजेच भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था लॉकडाऊनमध्ये होती, असे आपणाला म्हणता येईल. आर्थिक वर्ष २०१९-२० च्या चौथ्या तिमाहीत देशाचा आर्थिक वृद्धी दर (जी.डी.पी.) ८.०% वर होता तर तोच दर आर्थिक वर्ष २०२०-२१ च्या दुसऱ्या तिमाहीत ४.५% झाला. याशिवाय आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणेनिधीने भारताच्या संभाव्य आर्थिक वर्षाच्या जी.डी.पी.च्या दरासंदर्भात भाकित करित असतात. आर्थिक वर्ष २०१९-२० आणि २०२०-२१ चा दर फारच कमी राहिल असे सुचविले होते. वर्ष २०१६ ची नोटबंदी वर्ष २०१७ चा वस्तू व सेवा करा संबंधीचा कायदा, बँकिंग क्षेत्रांमधील आर्थिक संकट, 'मेक इन इंडिया' यासारख्या सरकारी योजनांचे अपयश या व इतर असंख्य गोष्टींमुळे भारताच्या जी.डी.पी.दरामध्ये टाळेबंदी जाहीर करण्यापूर्वीच प्रचंड घसरण झाली होती. त्यामुळे टाळेबंदी नंतर तर भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर दूरगामी परिणाम दिसून आले. त्या परिणामांचे विशेष पुढील प्रमाणे करता येईल.

१) उद्योग क्षेत्र: भारतामध्ये असंख्य लघु, सूक्ष्म व मध्यम व्यवसाय आहेत की जे, वेगवेगळ्या छोट्या-मोठ्या वस्तूंचे उत्पादन करतात. त्यामध्ये घरातील लाकडी सामग्री तयार करणारे, शालेयोपयोगी वस्तूंचे उत्पादन करणारे, विद्युत उपकरणे बनवणारे, वस्तूंचे उत्पादन करणारे, असे असंख्य उद्योग कि ज्यावर भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था अवलंबून आहे. किंबहुना हे उद्योग भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा आहेत असे सर्व उद्योग टाळेबंदीच्या काळामध्ये पूर्णतः बंद होते. लघु, सूक्ष्म व मध्यम उत्पादन विभाग स्थानिक किंवा ग्रामीण भागात प्रचंड मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगार निर्माण करित असतात. ह्या उद्योगांना स्थानिक किंवा ग्रामीण पातळीवरील उद्योग असे ही म्हणतात. तसेच गरीब, मध्यम उत्पन्न गट असणारे बहुतांश कुटुंबे अशाप्रकारच्या उत्पादन विभागांवर अवलंबून असतात. ह्या उद्योगातील सर्व आर्थिक क्रिया बंद पडल्यामुळे स्थानिक पातळीवरील रोजगाराची गंभीर परिस्थिती निर्माण झाली. असंख्य कारागिरांच्या, कामगारांच्या आणि अन्य लोक की जे, ह्या उद्योगावर प्रत्यक्ष किंवा अप्रत्यक्षपणे आपल्या उपजीविकेसाठी अवलंबून आहेत. अशा सर्वांच्या रोजगारावर प्रश्नचिन्ह पडून त्याचा रोजगार संपुष्टात आला. भारतात अनेक लोक एका राज्यातून दुसऱ्या राज्यात कामासाठी जातात. हातातील रोजगार केल्यामुळे, असे अनेक स्थलातरीत कामगार बेरोजगार होऊन आपापल्या मुळ गावी या राज्यात मिळेल त्या वाहनाने किंवा पायी जाऊ लागले, याचा परिणाम असा झाला की, काही कामगार उपाशीपोटी चालून-चालून मरण पावले. स्थलांतरीत कामगारांमध्ये काही कुशल कामगार, अर्ध-कुशल कामगार होते. ज्याच्यावर विशिष्ट व्यवसाय पूर्णतः अवलंबून होते. कामगार आपापल्या राज्यात केल्यामुळे टाळेबंदी संपल्यानंतर व्यवसायाला पुन्हा उभारी देणे एक प्रकारे आव्हान असणार आहे. लघु, सूक्ष्म व मध्यम व्यवसायात तुलनेने कमी खेळत्या आणि स्थिर भांडवलाची आवश्यकता असते. तसेच त्याची स्पर्धात्मक शक्ती खूपच कमी असते. त्यामुळे एखादे मोठे आर्थिक संकट आल्यास त्याच्या भांडवल निर्मितीच्या आणि स्पर्धात्मकतेवर तीव्र जबर विपरीत परिणाम घडवून त्याच्या अस्तित्वावरच गदा येते आणि कोविड-१९ च्या टाळेबंदीमुळे तेच घडत आहे असे दिसून येत असल्याचे भासते. अशा प्रकारच्या उद्भवलेल्या संकटातून मार्ग काढण्यासाठीच मा. पंतप्रधानानी 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' ह्या विकासात्मक योजनेची घोषणा केलेली आहे. 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' योजने अंतर्गत देशातील लघु, सूक्ष्म व मध्यम उद्योगांना आर्थिक मदत सवलतीच्या कर्ज स्वरूपात करण्याची तरतुद केली असून त्याद्वारे रोजगार निर्मिती करून देशांतर्गत स्वदेशी उद्योग उत्पादना बाबतीत चालना व प्रोत्साहन देऊन आत्मनिर्भर भारत बनवण्याचा प्रयत्न सरकारच्या माध्यमातून होत आहे.

भारतामध्ये जसे लघु, सूक्ष्म व मध्यम उद्योग आहेत तसेच राष्ट्रीय, आंतरराष्ट्रीय आणि बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्या देखील आहेत. दोन्हीही उद्योग समुहाची आर्थिक भक्कमतेच्या बाबतीत विचार केल्यास राष्ट्रीय, आंतरराष्ट्रीय आणि बहुराष्ट्रीय यांचे प्रचंड मोठ्या प्रमाणावर भांडवल असते आणि त्यामुळे त्या आर्थिक आधारावर भरभक्कम असतात. असे असले तरीही, कोविड-१९ च्या टाळेबंदीपासून राष्ट्रीय, आंतरराष्ट्रीय आणि बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्यांही सुटलेल्या आहेत. टाळेबंदीमुळे अशा कंपन्यांतील उत्पादन, वितरण, संशोधन नाविन्यनिर्मिती अशी आणि यासारखी असंख्य कामे पूर्णपणे थांबवण्यात आली होती. याचा परिणाम असा झाला की, ह्या कंपन्यात काम करणाऱ्या असंख्य कर्मचाऱ्यांना घरून काम करण्याचे आदेश कंपन्यांमार्फत देण्यात आले तर काही कामगारांना, कंपन्यांतील उत्पादन, वितरण, संशोधन, नाविन्यनिर्मिती इत्यादी कामे बंद आहे असे सांगून, कामावरून काढून टाकण्यात आल्याने त्यांच्यावर बेरोजगारीची पाळी आली. एवढेच नाही तर, काही स्थानिक उद्योग की जे कच्च्या मालाचा पुरवठा करत होते किंवा प्रत्यक्ष वा अप्रत्यक्षरित्या त्या कंपन्यांवर अवलंबून होते असे सर्व

स्थानिक उद्योग बंद पडून कामगार आणि कारागिर रोजगारहीन झाले. राष्ट्रीय, आंतरराष्ट्रीय आणि बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्या जगातील अनेक देशांशी वस्तूच्या खरेदी-विक्रीची, सेवांच्या खरेदी-विक्रीचा, भांडवलाच्या हस्तांतराचा आर्थिक व्यवहार करीत असतात. कोविड-१९ च्या टाळेबंदीमुळे अशा कंपन्यांच्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारावर नकारात्मक परिणाम घडून आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापाराची गती खुपच मंदावली.

२) कृषी क्षेत्र: भारत कृषीप्रधान देश म्हणून ओळखला जातो. भारत देशातील जवळ-जवळ ६०-७५% लोक शेती व्यवसाय करून आपापली उपजिविका करतात. शेती व्यवसायातून उत्पादीत झालेल्या कृषी मालातून देशातील अन्नाची गरज भागवली जाते. काही कृषी मालाची निर्यात केली जाते. तर काही कृषी माल स्थानिक उद्योग समुहात कच्चा माल म्हणून वापरण्यात येतो. देशातील रोजगारीचा विचार केल्यास, साधारणतः ६०% लोकांना शेतीच्या मध्यमातून रोजगार प्राप्त होत असतो. तसेच शेतीतील उत्पादन मुख्यत्वेकरून निसर्गाच्या हालचालीवर अवलंबून असून त्यांची किंमत निश्चिती बाजारातील कृषी मालाच्या मागणी-पुरवठ्यावर अवलंबून असते. कृषी माल नाशवंत असतो त्यामुळे त्यांचे उत्पादन, साठवण वितरण करीत असताना वेळेचे काटेकोरपणे पालन करावे लागते. परंतु कोविड-१९ ची टाळेबंदी घोषित केल्यामुळे, शेतमालाच्या उत्पादन, साठवण व वितरण यावर परिणाम घडून आला. शेतमालाचे उत्पादन करण्यासाठी कच्चा माल, किटकनाशके, खते, बी-बियाणे तसेच इतर यंत्रणांची गरज भासते. पण टाळेबंदीत अशा सर्व वस्तूचा पुरवठा करणारी सगळी दुकाने बंद होती. तसेच शेतीमालात काही नाशवंत शेतमालाचे उत्पादन केले जात असते, अशा शेतमालाच्या साठवण व वितरणाची व्यवस्था नीट पार पाडावी लागते तथापि शेतकऱ्यांकडे साठवण व वितरण करण्यासंबंधीची योग्य व्यवस्था नसल्याने त्या शेतमालाची नासाडी होऊन शेतकऱ्यांचे कधीही न भरून येणारे आर्थिक नुकसान झाले असल्याचे दिसून आले. शेतीत पिकविलेला शेतमाल शेतात किंवा साठवणूक केंद्रात असतो, वाहनाच्या साहाय्याने वहन करून कृषी बाजारपेठांमध्ये ती शेतमाल विक्रीसाठी उपलब्ध केला जातो. वाहनाच्या अभावामुळे तो शेतमाल शेतात या साठवण केंद्रात तसाच पडून राहिल्याने त्याच्या गुणवत्तेवर विपरीत परिणाम होऊन त्याची बाजारातील संभाव्य किंमत घसरून शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक नुकसानात भरच पडत गेली. टाळेबंदीच्या काळात, कृषी बाजारपेठा काही काळ बंद करण्यात आल्याने, शेतकऱ्यांच्या शेतमालाच्या खरेदी-विक्रीचे व्यवहार पूर्णतः थांबले. परिणामी शेतमालाच्या खरेदी-विक्रीच्या आर्थिक व्यवहारातून होणाऱ्या आर्थिक उलाढालही मंदावली. तसेच काही ग्रामीण उद्योग प्रत्यक्ष वा अप्रत्यक्षरित्या कृषी क्षेत्रावर अवलंबून असतात. कृषी क्षेत्राच्या उत्पादन, वितरण, साठवण व अन्य संबंधित क्रियांवर विपरीत परिणाम झाल्याने अशा उद्योगावरही त्याचा तशाच प्रकारचा परिणाम दिसून आला.

३) सेवा क्षेत्र: सेवा क्षेत्र अर्थव्यवस्थेचा तिसरा स्तंभ म्हणून ओळखला जातो. भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देशामध्ये सेवाक्षेत्राचा जी.डी.पी.मधील वाटा अन्य क्षेत्रांपेक्षा कमी असतो. भारतातील सेवा क्षेत्रात विविध सेवा उद्योगांचा समावेश होतो त्यामध्ये आ.टी. कंपन्या, बँकिंग कंपन्या, वाहतुक कंपन्या, विमा कंपन्या, आर्थिक व व्यवस्थापकीय सल्ला देणाऱ्या कंपन्या, वित्तीय संस्था इत्यादी. सरकार, खासगी व्यवसाय संस्था, सार्वजनिक व्यवसाय संस्था, ग्राहक, उपभोक्ते, खरेदीदार, विक्रेते यांना आपली आर्थिक कार्ये पार पाडण्यासाठी वेगवेगळ्या सेवांची आवश्यकता असते जसे की, संगणकासंबंधी सेवा, आर्थिक सहाय्य, वस्तुंचे वहन करण्यासाठी वाहतुक सेवा, व्यवसायासंबंधी आर्थिक व व्यवस्थापकीय कौशल्ये विकसित करण्यासाठी त्या संबंधीच्या सेवा इत्यादी. या सेवांशिवाय कोणतीही व्यवसाय संस्था तिच्या आर्थिक क्रिया पार पाडू शकत नाही. कोविड-१९ मुळे जाहीर

केलेल्या टाळेबंदीच्या कालावधीमध्ये असे सर्व सेवा व्यवसाय बंद करण्यात आले होते. परिणामतः या सेवा व्यवसायावर अवलंबून असणारे अनेक उद्योग प्रभावीत होऊन त्याच्या दैनंदिन आर्थिक व्यवहार प्रचंड मोठ्या प्रमाणावर कमी झाले.

४) शिक्षण क्षेत्र: भारत हा विशाल भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफळ असणारा देश असून जगात लोकसंख्येने दुसऱ्या क्रमांकाचा देश आहे. त्यामुळे शिक्षण क्षेत्राचा विचार केल्यास भारताची विस्तृत शैक्षणिक व्यवस्था आहे. त्यामध्ये उच्च शिक्षण, उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण, माध्यमिक शिक्षण, प्राथमिक शिक्षण असे विविध स्तर आहेत. अशा स्तरावरील शिक्षण केंद्र सरकारने स्थापन केलेल्या केंद्रीय संस्थांद्वारे, राज्य सरकारने स्थापन केलेल्या राज्यस्तरीय संस्थांद्वारे, सेवा भावी संस्थेद्वारे आणि अनेक खासगी संस्थांद्वारे पुरवले जाते. टाळेबंदीमुळे, ग्रामीण तसेच शहरी भागातील सर्व प्रकारच्या शिक्षणावर विपरीत परिणाम दिसून आला. कोविड-१९ चा प्रादुर्भाव टाळण्यासाठी तसेच शालेय, महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांच्या जीविताचे रक्षण करण्यासाठी, टाळेबंदीच्या सुरुवातीच्या काळामध्ये प्रथमतः सर्व प्रकारच्या शाळा व महाविद्यालय बंद करण्यात येऊन शिक्षकांना घरून काम करण्याच्या सुचना देण्यात आल्या. शिक्षकांना, घरून काम करत असताना अनेक समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागले. सरकारच्या निर्देश आणि सूचनेनुसार, शिक्षकांनी ऑनलाईन वर्ग घ्यावे असे शाळा किंवा महाविद्यालयाच्या प्रशासनाद्वारे सांगण्यात आले. परंतु ऑनलाईन वर्ग घेण्यासाठी ज्या साधनांची आवश्यकता असते ती साधने पुष्कळ शिक्षकांकडे उपलब्ध नव्हती. त्यामुळे बऱ्याच शिक्षकांना त्याची शैक्षणिक कामे करता आली नाहीत. तसेच ज्यांच्याकडे ही साधने होती, जसे की संगणकाचा मॉनिटर, माऊस, की-बोर्ड, सी.पी.यु. इत्यादी. त्यांना ही साधने कशापद्धतीने हाताळावी याचे पुरेसे ज्ञान नव्हते. काही शिक्षक असे होते की, त्यांना संगणक कशाप्रकारे हाताळावा याचे पुरेसे ज्ञान होते. पण सध्याचा अभाव होता. काहीकडे, पुरेसे ज्ञान होते, पुरेसी साधने होती, परंतु ती साधने कार्यरत नव्हती. तर काहींना ऑनलाईन वर्ग घेण्याचा सराव नसल्यामुळे किंवा नविन शिक्षण पद्धतीला मिळते-जुळते घेता न आल्यामुळे ऑनलाईन वर्ग घेण्यात अनेक अडचणींना समस्यांना शिक्षकांना तोंड द्यावे लागते. तसेच ऑनलाईन शिक्षण वर्ग घेत असताना इंटरनेटची कनेक्टिविटी खूप महत्त्वाची असून त्याद्वारेच ऑनलाईन शिक्षण पुरविले जाते. इंटरनेटची कनेक्टिविटी सर्वच प्रदेश, भागात किंवा ठिकाणी सारख्या प्रमाणात असत नाही. काही ठिकाणी ती अती जलद असते तर काही ठिकाणी जलद आणि काही ठिकाणी मंद असते. साधारणतः मोठ्या शहरात, निम्न-शहरी भागात इंटरनेटची कनेक्टिविटी जलद विना अडथळा असते तर ग्रामीण भागात इंटरनेटच्या कनेक्टिविटीमधील वेग मंद असल्याने अनेक अडथळे येत असतात. ऑनलाईन वर्ग घेत असतांना, इंटरनेटच्या कनेक्टिविटीमधील वेग मंद असल्याने, त्या वर्गातील विषय विद्यार्थ्यांना योग्य पद्धतीने समजणे कठिण जात होते तसेच लाईव वर्ग चालू असताना अनेक अडचणी जसे की, आवाज व्यवस्थित न येणे, चित्र व्यवस्थित न दिसणे, संभाषण व्यवस्थित न समजणे इत्यादी.

कोणत्याही शिक्षण क्षेत्राचा केंद्रबिंदू असतो तो म्हणजे विद्यार्थी, केंद्रीभूत मानूनच सर्व शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रे आपली शैक्षणिक आणि अशैक्षणिक कामे करत असतात. परंपरागत शिक्षण पद्धतीमध्ये, विद्यार्थ्यांना शाळेत किंवा महाविद्यालयात बोलवून शिक्षक त्यांना विविध विषयांचे ज्ञान प्रदान करीत असतात. कोविड-१९ च्या टाळेबंदीमुळे या परंपरागत शिक्षण पद्धतीला छेद देऊन नवीन आधुनिक पद्धतीचा स्विकार करण्याचे निर्देश या सूचना सरकारद्वारे शिक्षकांना देण्यात आले. ती आधुनिक पद्धत म्हणजे 'ई-लर्निंग' होय. यालाच ऑनलाईन शिक्षण असेही म्हणतात. 'ई-लर्निंग' या शिक्षण पद्धतीचा अवलंब करण्याकरिता विविध साधन सामुग्रीची गरज

विद्यार्थी, शिक्षण, शिक्षण संस्था यांना भासत असते. यामध्ये संगणक किंवा अत्याधुनिक स्मार्ट मोबाईल तसेच ते हाताळण्याचे ज्ञान, इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी, 'ई-लर्निंग' पद्धतीचा सराव किंवा आवड या गोष्टी शिक्षकांकडे असणे आवश्यक असते. त्याचप्रमाणे शिक्षकांनी 'ई-लर्निंग' च्या माध्यमातून प्रदान केलेले किंवा करावयाचे ज्ञान विद्यार्थ्यांपर्यंत पोहोचावे यासाठी विद्यार्थीकडे स्मार्ट मोबाईल किंवा संगणक, हेड फोन, ते हाताळावयाचे ज्ञान, इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी इत्यादी गोष्टींची गरज विद्यार्थ्यांच्या बाबतीत असते. भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देशामध्ये साधारणतः एकूण विद्यार्थी संख्येपैकी ३०% विद्यार्थ्यांकडे स्मार्ट मोबाईल किंवा संगणकाची उपलब्धता आहे. ज्या विद्यार्थीकडे स्मार्ट मोबाईल किंवा संगणकाची उपलब्धता आहे त्यापैकी जवळपास ५-१०% विद्यार्थ्यांच्या इंटरनेटच्या कनेक्टिविटीची समस्या असल्याने ते 'ई-लर्निंग' चा लाभ घेऊ शकत नाही. तसेच काही विद्यार्थ्यांना ऑनलाईन लर्निंगमध्ये आवड वा सराव नसल्यामुळे जवळपास २-३% विद्यार्थी 'ई-लर्निंग' पासून वंचित राहातत. परिणामतः मोठ्या संख्येने विद्यार्थी 'ई-लर्निंग' शिक्षण पद्धतीमुळे शिक्षणाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहातून अलिप्त राहून सर्वांसाठी शिक्षण या मुळ व मुलभूत तत्वालाच धक्का पोहचून छेद लागतो.

टाळेबंदीमुळे शिक्षण प्रणाली मधील शिक्षण प्रक्रियेवर परिणाम झालाच झाला, त्याच पद्धतीने विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मूल्यमापनासाठी घेतल्या जाणाऱ्या परीक्षांवरही त्याचा दूरगामी परिणाम झाला. टाळेबंदी, साधारणतः मार्च महिन्याच्या तिसऱ्या आठवड्यात जाहीर करण्यात आली. शालेय किंवा महाविद्यालयीन परीक्षा प्रत्येक शैक्षणिक वर्षात साधारणतः एप्रिल आणि मे महिन्यात होतात. टाळेबंदीने व्यक्तीच्या एकत्रीकरणावर बंधने आल्याने विद्यार्थ्यांच्या परीक्षा सुरुवातीच्या काळात अनिश्चित कालावधीसाठी पुढे ढकलण्यात आल्या. जसजसा वेळ पुढे जाऊ लागला तसतसा कोविड-१९ चा प्रादुर्भाव वाढू लागला आणि परीक्षा घ्याव्या कि नाही हा प्रश्न शासनाला तसेच शाळा, महाविद्यालये, विद्यापीठे यांना पडू लागला. एप्रिल व मे या दोन्ही महिन्यात टाळेबंदी जाहीर केल्यामुळे परीक्षा घेण्याचा कालावधी संपला होता. तसेच कोविड-१९ चा प्रादुर्भावही वाढत होता. परीक्षा घेतल्यास पुढील शैक्षणिक वर्षावर परिणाम होणार होता आणि विद्यार्थ्यांच्या जिवितास धोकाही निर्माण होणार होता. परीक्षा न घेतल्यास विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मूल्यमापनावर परिणाम होऊन त्यांना भविष्यात नोकरीच्या आणि पुढील शैक्षणिक वाटचालीच्या समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागले असते. सर्वकष, विचारविनिमय करून, ज्या काही परीक्षा घ्यावयाच्या राहिल्या होत्या अशा सर्व परीक्षा रद्द करून ज्यांना परीक्षा द्यावयाची आहे त्यांना परीक्षा द्यावयाचा पर्याय उपलब्ध करून देण्यात आला. त्यामुळे विद्यार्थींचे शैक्षणिक मुल्यमापन न होताच त्यांना पदवी प्रमाणपत्र दिले जाणार असल्याने त्यांना भविष्यात कोणत्याही प्रकारची नोकरी प्राप्त करण्यात अडचणी येणार आहेत. तसेच टाळेबंदीमुळे शैक्षणिक वर्ष पुढे ढकलण्यात आले असल्याने पुढील शैक्षणिक वर्षाच्या अध्ययन, मुल्यमापन, अध्यापन यावर दूरगामी परिणाम दिसून येण्याची दाट शक्यता आहे.

#### संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

- १) लोकसत्ता वर्तमानपत्र दि. १४ जून २०२०
- २) डेली इकोनॉमिक्स जर्नल
- ३) विकिपेडिया
- ४) गुगल सर्व इनजिन





# हिंदी विभाग



## भारतीय परिवार एवं समाज पर कोविड १९ का प्रभाव

प्रा. अनिलकुमार हनुमानदास गुप्ता

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, समाजशास्त्र विभाग

जि. के. कला व विज्ञान महिला महाविद्यालय,

कावराबांध तह. सालेकसा जि. गोंदिया

### प्रस्तावना :

महामारीयों के इतिहास को देखने से पता चलता है की जब कोई रोग दुनिया के बड़े फलक पर फैलता है तो न केवल लोगो के रहन सहन को पुरी तरह बदल देता है। बल्की व्यापार राजनीति और अर्थव्यस्थाओं के संचालन के तौरतरीको पर नाटकीय असर डालता है। वैसे ही वर्तमान मे चीन के वूहान नामक शहर से निकले एक वायरस ने संपूर्ण विश्व को अपने असर से प्रभावित कर रखा है। एवं इस वायरस के प्रभाव से भारत भी अछूता नहीं है। कोरोना वायरस ने भारतीय समाज एवं परिवार मे भी अपने प्रभाव से आमूलचूल परिवर्तन किया है। जो निम्न प्रकार है।

### सामान्य जीवन एवं दिनचर्या:

वह सामान्य मानवव्यवहार और हमारी दिनचर्या है। आज यह एक सामान्य मानव व्यवहार है की, लोग अपने घर परिवार मित्रो और सहयोगियो के साथ ऐसी दुरी न बरते, जैसे वे दूसरे गृह से आए है यानी जरूरत पडने पर उनसे हाथ मिलाए कोई अवसर हो तो उनसे गले मिले। सामूहिक आयोजनो मे जैसे जन्मदिवस या प्रमोशन की पार्टी शदी ब्याह और अन्य सार्वजनिक समारोहों मे बड चढकर हिस्सा ले कोरोना के आक्रमण के उपरांत यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि जहा तक संभव हो कथीत तौर पर इन सभी सामान्य दिनचर्याओं में तुरंत आवश्यक परिवर्तन लाया जाए अब तो ऐसी सलाह भी दी जा रही है कि यदि सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर आपका व्यवहार मित्रवत न होकर थोडा शत्रुता पूर्ण भी है तो इस संक्रमण कालीन दौर में उसे एक सामान्य व्यवहार माना जाए। यही नहीं संक्रमण रोग से पीडित रोगी से दूरी बनाने के मामले मे अब यदि कोई कटूतापूर्ण व्यवहार करता दिखे तो आश्चर्य नहीं होंगा कुछ घटनाओं के कारण अभी ऐसे हालत बन रहे है कि विदेश से लौटे आने ही पडोसियों और विमान सेवाओं के संचालन में लगे कर्मचारियों आदि को लेकर ऐसा सख्त रूख लोग दर्शा रहे है, मानो उन्होने ऐसा करके कोई गलती कर दी है। इस तहर मुह पर मास्क पहनने समय समय पर हाथ धोने कि हिदायतें तो हालाकि इससे पूर्व भी दी जा चुकी है, परंतु कोरोना के उपरांत दुनिया में इन सावधानियों का पालन लोग ज्यादा कर रहे है। ऐसा पाया गया है। कि सामान्य खासी जुकाम की अनदेखी के कारण कई बार बीमारिया अराजक रूप ले लेती है अतः संभव है की इस विषय में भी सुधार हो।

### शहरीकरण पर प्रश्न चिन्हः

उद्योक्तधिकरण के बाद की दुनिया का सबसे ज्यादा फोकस इस बात पर रहा है की, कैसे लोगों के रहन सहन का स्तर बढ़ाया जाए और उन सुख सुविधाओं का प्रबंध किया जाए. जिससे प्रकृति मार से परेशान रहेवाला इंसान अपने घरों में सुविधा जनक ढंग से रह सके। इन ज्यादा तर प्रबंधों ने मनुष्य को प्रकृति से दूर कर दिया इसी से वह शहरीकरण उपजा जिसकी बदौलत आज दुनिया की आधी से ज्यादा जनसंख्या शहरो में आबाद हो गई। शहरों में निवास की अपनी शर्तें है। यहाँ रहने को जमीन की कमी होने लगी तो उंची इमारतों में फ्लैट संस्कृति पनप गई।

इस महानगरीय संस्कृति को कोरोना के संक्रमण ने सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित किया है। देश दुनिया से आए आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट है कि इस बीमारी के लगभग सभी मरीज शहरी है। वे विदेश यात्राए करके अपने शहर लौटे थे, जिससे दूसरे शहरियों को यह संक्रमण हो गया लॉकडाउन करने की घोषणाओं पर अपने मूल स्थानों की ओर ट्रेनो से लौटने वालों में से ज्यादातर शहरो के कामगार तबका है जो जान बचाने के लिए गांव देहात कुच करना चाहते है।

अजीब विडंबना है कि जो शहर रोजगार सुख, सुविधाओं और विकास का केंद्र माने जाते है, आज एक ही झटके में सबसे बड़ा खतरा बन गए है। सिर्फ चीन का वुहान शहर ही नहीं (जहा से कोरोना का संक्रमण फुटकर बाहर निकला है।) बल्कि दुनिया का हरवह शहर आज समस्या की नीब बनता नजर आ रहा है कि जहा इस ग्लोबल होती दुनिया केंद्र दुसरे शहरो और देशो से लोगों का आना जाना लगा रहता है। बहुत मुमकिन है कि विकास और ताकत के प्रतीक बन गए शहरीकरण की ऐसी दूर्गति देखकर योजनाकार शहरों की कोई नई रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत करे जिसमें सिर्फ सहूलियतों का प्रबंध नहीं किया जाएगा, बल्कि एक झटके में लोग संक्रमण बीमारियों की चपेट में न आ जाए इसकी व्यवस्था भी बनाई जाएंगी।

### विज्ञान व पर्यावरणः

कोरोना की वैश्विक आपदा को लेकर एक नजरीया यह भी बना है कि चूकि सरकारो से लेकर आम समाज तक ने वैज्ञानिको और पर्यावरणविदों की चेतावनियों पर ध्यान देना बंद कर दिया है इसलिए प्रकृति अपने हिसाब से बदला ले रही है।

पेरिस क्लारमेट कंवेन्शन जैसे समझौतो पर राष्ट्रहित थोपने की प्रकृति मानवता हेतू संकट बन चुका है यह कोई सामान्य आरोप नहीं है। बीते ५० वर्षों में सार्स, इबोला, स्वाइन फ्लू, बर्ड फ्लू डेंगू, एड्स आदि तमाम बीमारियों के प्रसार के अलावा ग्लोबल वार्मिंग जैसी समस्याओं ने धरती और इस पर बसे इंसान के जीवन की मुश्किलें बढ़ाई है।

### स्वास्थ्य तैयारियाः

- संक्रमण के रुपा में नई आपदा से जुझ रही दूनिया का संकट इसलिए भी ज्यादा बढ़ा दिखाए देता है क्योकी भारत जैसे आबादी बहूल देशो में न तो पर्याप्त चिकित्सा सुविधाए है और न ही सरकारे नागरिको की सेहत पर ज्यादा खर्च करती है । कोरोना से पैदा मुश्किले बढ़ी तो पता चला की देश के १.३ अरब आबादी के लिए हमारे पास सिर्फ ४० हजार वेंटिलेटर है जबकी हमसे बहुत कम आबादी वाले महाशक्ति देश अमेरिका

मे वेंटिलेटर की संख्या एक लाख ७० हजार है। यह फर्क ही साफ करता है की क्यों हमारे देश को २१ दिनों तक लाकडाउन करने की जरूरत पड़ी है ? यदी लॉकडाउन का उपाय नहीं आजमाया गया और लोगों की सामान्य दिनचर्याही जारी रही तो ऐसे में संक्रमित होने वाली भारी आबादी के इलाज की व्यवस्था हमारे पास नहीं है।

- इसके अतिरिक्त पिछले १०-१२ वर्षों में इलाज की लागत ३०० फीसदी तक बढ़ गयी है, और ज्यादातर परिवार इलाज के खर्च का ६० से ८० फीसदी हिस्सा बीमा से बाहर अपनी आय से देते हैं, और इसमें कहीं बार उनकी आर्थिक बदतर हो जाती है अभी तक देश के हेल्थ सेक्टर में सरकारें ज्यादा योगदान नहीं कर रही हैं।

- साथ ही देश सरकारी स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र में कम घपले नहीं है यह बात एन.आर.एच.एम. जैसे घोटाले से साबित हो चुका है। जरूरी दवाओं की किंमत पर समुचित नियोजन नहीं होने के कारण आम लोगों को अपनी सेहत की फिक्र करना पड़ता है।

- सरकारी अस्पतालों में भर्ती मरीजों को लिखी जानेवाली दवाओं के बारे में आकड़ा यह है की फिलहाल सिर्फ ९ फीसदी दवाएँ ही अस्पतालों से दी जाती हैं, बाकी सारी दवाएँ उन्हें बाहर से मंगानी पड़ती हैं। ये सारे तथ्य और आकड़े साबित करते हैं की अगर कोरोना मामले में हमारी सरकारों ने कोई ठोस संबकलिया और स्वस्थ क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त सुधार किया तो कोई संक्रमण बढ़वासी का ऐसा अलम नहीं पैदा करेगा। जैसे की आज है।

#### वर्तमान स्थिति:

वर्तमान समय में कोरोना महामारी ने भारतीय समाज एवं परिवारों को बहुत अधिक प्रभावित किया है। इसने न सिर्फ निम्न वर्ग के परिवारों को बल्कि मध्यम वर्ग एवं उच्च वर्ग के परिवारों को भी प्रभावित किया है। भारतीय समाज यह कृषि प्रधान समाज है एवं यहाँ के अधिकतर लोग कृषि पर आश्रित हैं। इस महामारी के कारण कृषि बुरी तरह से प्रभावित हुई है जिसके कारण समाज के समक्ष अनेकों समस्याएँ उद्भव हो चुकी हैं। जो लोग कल कारखानों में काम करके अपना जिवन यापन करते हैं। उनके लिये भी यह महामारी बहुत अधिक संकटों को लेकर आई है। एक समय था जब लोग गावों में काम न होने के कारण शहरों की ओर पलायन करते थे किन्तु वर्तमान में इस महामारी के कारण शहरों में काम न होने के कारण उन्हें मजबूरी वस वहाँ से गावों की ओर वापस पलायन करना पड़ रहा है।

इस महामारी के कारण समाज का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति प्रभावित हुआ है एवं उसके समक्ष अपना जिवन बचाने एवं जिवित रहने के लिये आय अर्जन करने की समस्या एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती बनकर सामने खड़ी हुई है। लोगों के खेती में खड़ी फसल की कटाई नहीं हो पा रही है एवं जैसे तैसे यदी उसने अपनी फसल को काट लिया या सब्जियों को तोड़ लिया तो उसे उस फसल को बेचने के लिये बाहर से आनी वाले व्यापारियों के अभाव में बेच नहीं पाय। उसके द्वारा लगाई लागत उसे प्राप्त नहीं हो पा रही है। ऐसे में सामने आनेवाली फसलों को वह किसी प्रकार उगाए यह समस्या उसके समक्ष खड़ी है।

**निष्कर्ष :**

भारतीय समाज एवं परिवार को कोरोना माहामारी ने जिस तरह से प्रभावित किया है वह संपूर्ण विश्व की अपेक्षा कम है किन्तु वर्तमान स्थिति में इस माहामारी के प्रभाव के कारण भारतीय समाज एवं परिवार बहुत अधिक प्रभावित हुआ है। एवं समाज जो उन्नति के पथ पर अग्रसर था। उस पर कहीं न कहीं इस माहामारी ने एक विराम लगा दिया है। इसके कारण समाज के लोगों की दिनचर्या परिवर्तन हो चुकी है। आज कोई भी व्यक्ति एक दुसरे के समक्ष जाकर या एक दुसरे के पास जाकर कोई काम या कोई बात नहीं कर सकता है। इसका मुख्य कारण है इस बीमारी के प्रसार के माध्यम जिसने लोगों को आपस में दूरी बनाए रखने के लिये मजबूर कर दिया है।

भारतीय समाज के समक्ष अनको समस्या एवं माहामारी या आई है उन सभी से इसने पार पाया है। एवं भारतीय समाज एवं परिवारों के दृढसंकल्प को देखते हुए हम यह आशा कर सकते हैं की आने वाले समय में इस माहामारी से पार पा कर भारतीय समाज एवं परिवार पहले जैसे जीवन जीना प्रारंभ कर देगा



## कोविद – १९ लॉकडाउन का भारत के असंगठित क्षेत्र पर प्रभाव

डॉ. इफतेकार आर. हुसैन

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, वाणिज्य विभाग प्रमुख  
सेट केसरीमल पोरवाल कॉलेज ऑफ आर्ट्स, सायंस आणि कॉमर्स,  
कामठी, नागपूर

सार:

कोविद – १९, उपन्यास कोरोनावायरस वायरस पृथ्वी पर मानव जाति के लिए एक निकटस्थ खतरे के रूप में प्रकट होता है। यह विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन द्वारा घोषित एक वैश्विक सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य आपातकाल और महामारी है। ४ जून, २०२० तक जैसा कि हम जानते हैं कि विश्वभर में इस महामारी में ६५.१२ लाख लोग इस घातक वायरस से संक्रमित हुए हैं, जिसमें ३,८४,६१७ से अधिक मौतें हो चुकी हैं और हमारे देश में संक्रमित का आँकड़ा २,०९,१६३ हैं और मौत का आँकड़ा ५,९९६ हैं, जो अब देश और दुनिया भर में आंकड़े तेज हो रहे हैं।

**की वर्ड्स-** कोविद – १९, महामारी, आर्थिक मंदी, असंगठित व्यावसायिक क्षेत्र।

भारत कोरोनावायरस के संचरण पर लगाम लगाने के लिए एक विस्तारित लॉकडाउन के लिए तैयार है। इसलिए समाज का निचला हिस्सा भी भूख और गरीबी के साथ अपनी लड़ाई के लिए तैयार है। जहाँ कुछ प्रवासियों ने प्यास, भूख, गर्मी और ठंड का सामना करते हुए अपने घरों की सुरक्षा तक पहुंचने में कामयाबी हासिल की है, वहीं कुछ अब भी बिना नौकरी और आश्रय के शहरों में फंसे हुए हैं। कुछ अन्य, जो भाग्यशाली हैं, जिनके पास रहने के लिए छत है, उनकी नौकरियों को लूट लिया गया है जिससे उन्हें अपनी दैनिक मजदूरी मिली और इस तरह, उनकी रोजी रोटी।

इन्वेंटिवा की रिपोर्ट है कि २०१९ के आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, देश के कुल कार्यबल का ९३ प्रतिशत असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत है। हालांकि, सरकारी थिंक टैंक NITI Aayog ने २०१८ में जारी एक रिपोर्ट में कहा कि कुल कार्यबल का ८५ प्रतिशत असंगठित क्षेत्र का एक हिस्सा था। आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण २०१७-१८ ने दिखाया कि अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र (गैर-कृषि) में नियमित वेतनभोगी कर्मचारियों में से ७१ प्रतिशत का लिखित नौकरी अनुबंध नहीं है। उनमें से ४९.६ प्रतिशत सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं के लिए भी आवेदन नहीं करते हैं और ५४.२ प्रतिशत को सवेतन अवकाश नहीं मिलता है।

लॉकडाउन के बाद एक त्वरित पुनरुद्धार की कोई गारंटी वाला एक रुका हुआ व्यवसाय। वेडिंग प्लानर, फूलवाला, दर्जी, धोबी, मछुआरे, कोयला लोडर, सुरक्षा गार्ड, लोक कलाकार, सैलून मालिक, अन्य छोटे व्यवसाय के मालिकों और कारीगरों के बीच और मौसमी रोजगार में रहने वाले लोग अपनी आजीविका में ठहराव के प्रभाव के लिए खुद को तैयार कर रहे हैं। दुख की गवाही आशा के साथ घुलमिल गई। ऐसे कई असंगठित व्यावसायिक क्षेत्र हैं, जिनके संबंध में यहाँ अध्ययन किया जा रहा है-

### मत्स्य पालन:

मेरा अनुमान है कि १ लाख टन मछली बेकार चली गई। हम इसे स्टोर नहीं कर सकते थे क्योंकि वहाँ कोई बर्फ उपलब्ध नहीं थी, कोई ठंडा कमरा उपलब्ध नहीं था। यहाँ तक कि अगर ठंडे कमरे थे, तो कोई परिवहन उपलब्ध नहीं था। यदि परिवहन उपलब्ध था, तो कोई ड्राइवर या लोडर उपलब्ध नहीं थे। मछुआरों को हमेशा सुरक्षा लाभों की तह से क्यों छोड़ा जाता है? यह केवल ३१ मार्च को था कि सरकार ने मछली को एक आवश्यक वस्तु के रूप में शामिल किया और मछली पकड़ने के लिए जारी रखने की अनुमति दी, लेकिन यह बहुत देर हो चुकी थी। केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच इस बात को लेकर कोई संवाद नहीं हुआ है कि कितना स्टॉक प्रभावित हुआ या कितने मछुआरे प्रभावित हुए हैं। हमारा अनुमान है कि १६ मिलियन फिशर लोक उद्योग पर निर्भर हैं। जीडीपी का लगभग १.५ से २ प्रतिशत मत्स्य पालन पर निर्भर करता है। पिछले ७० वर्षों में, भारत ने कई आपदाओं का सामना किया है, लेकिन यह केवल किसानों को ही लाभ मिलता है, मछुआरों के बारे में कोई भी बात नहीं करता है। उनका संघर्ष और साथ ही उनके सहयोगियों का संघर्ष अब धीरे-धीरे समाप्त हो रहा है। फिर भी रास्ते में असंख्य बाधाएँ हैं। पहली बार केंद्र ने मछुआरों का विवरण मांगा है और तालाबंदी जारी रहने तक मछुआरों को राहत और मुआवजा देने का वादा किया है। इस उद्योग में ९० प्रतिशत फिशर लोग दैनिक मजदूरी पर निर्भर हैं। लाखों महिलाएं मछली पर निर्भर हैं। अगर बाजार में मछलियाँ नहीं हैं, तो वे क्या जाकर बेचेंगे? चूंकि वे लॉकडाउन के कारण मछली नहीं पकड़ सकते हैं, वे अपने मछली पकड़ने के गांवों को भी बनाए नहीं रख सकते। यह सब करने के लिए, मानसून आ रहा है। हम पहले ही मछली पकड़ने के बिना कई दिन बीत चुके हैं और मानसून प्रतिबंध के कारण हम अगस्त तक नहीं जा पाएंगे।

### विवाह तैयारियाँ:

जाहिर है तीन मई तक बढ़ाए गए लॉकडाउन के कारण सेवाओं की एक बड़ी संख्या प्रभावित हुई है। हालांकि गर्मियों में देरी से आने के कोई संकेत नहीं दिखाए गए हैं, सभी गर्मियों की शादियों को स्थगित कर दिया गया है और लाखों लोगों को नौकरियों से बाहर कर दिया है। ये महीने जो वाशरमैन से लेकर दर्जी से लेकर ब्यूटीशियन तक सभी को बेहतरीन मौसमी रोजगार प्रदान करते हैं, अब उनके जीवन का एक कठिन दौर बन गया है। विभिन्न क्षेत्रों जैसे होटल, मैरिज लॉन, सामुदायिक केंद्र, रेस्तरां, फूलवाला, बैंड, टेंट, संगीत और सजावटी रोशनी में काम करने वाले लगभग चार लाख लोगों ने नेशनल हेराल्ड की सूचना दी है। अभी तीस जून तक लॉकडाउन होने के कारण भले ही विवाह के लिए थोड़ी छूट दी गई है, लेकिन विवाह से संबंधित क्षेत्रों पर बुरा असर पड़ा है। होटल और रेस्तरां एसोसिएशन ने कहा, “राज्य की राजधानी में लगभग ८०० छोटे और बड़े होटल हैं और लगभग सभी को शादी के मौसम के लिए बुक किया गया था। हालांकि बुकिंग रद्द होने से नुकसान हुआ है और बेरोजगारी, हम सुरक्षित रूप से कह सकते हैं कि इस क्षेत्र को लगभग १२५ करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है। शादी उद्योग पर तालाबंदी का असर एक साल तक रहने वाला है। जनशक्ति जो प्रति दिन के आधार पर काम करती थी, उसके पास खोने के लिए सब कुछ है। उनके परिवार यहाँ नहीं हैं, उन्हें भोजन और पैसे की व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

### सुरक्षा गार्ड:

लॉकडाउन से गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित लोगों का एक अन्य समूह मॉल या वाणिज्यिक स्थलों पर सुरक्षा गार्ड हैं। जबकि अधिकांश उद्योग ने अपनी नौकरी को बरकरार रखा है, लेकिन वेतन पाने की अनिश्चितता इन कर्मियों में से अधिकांश के लिए एक समस्या है। कोविड -१९ पर अनिश्चितता के कारण गांव लौट रहे कई सुरक्षा गार्ड का कहना है कि उन्हें अग्रिम भुगतान नहीं मिला, घर छोड़ना और घर लौटना पड़ा इतना ही नहीं उन्हें मार्च का वेतन अभी तक नहीं मिला है। औद्योगिक परिसरों में, सुरक्षा कर्मी अभी भी कार्यरत हैं, १०० प्रतिशत क्षमता में नहीं हो सकते हैं, लेकिन कम से कम ६० प्रतिशत कार्यबल कार्य कर रहे हैं। आवासीय परिसर में, कर्मचारियों की पूरी ताकत काम पर है। पुलिस उन कार्मिकों तक पहुंचने में उनकी मदद कर रही है, उन कर्मियों को छोड़कर, जो उन क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत हैं, जहाँ मामलों की संख्या अधिक है। गार्ड अपने काम के स्थानों पर सायकिल से यात्रा करते हैं, हालांकि लंबी दूरी की यात्रा की अनुमति नहीं है। कुछ पैदल आते हैं, लेकिन वे काम पर जाते हैं। हम अपने अंत से पूरी देखभाल और सावधानी बरत रहे हैं।

### हस्तशिल्प:

बुनकरों, दर्जी और पूरे हस्तशिल्प उद्योग के लिए मार्च से जुलाई एक अच्छा समय माना जाता है। हालांकि, एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउंसिल फॉर हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स (ईपीसीएच) के अनुसार, जैसा कि हिंदुस्तान टाइम्स ने रिपोर्ट किया है, उद्योग को रुपये की कमी के कारण ८,००० करोड़ रु का नुकसान हुआ है। ईपीसीएच के एक स्रोत का कहना है कि हम इस बिंदु पर कारीगरों के लिए व्यवसाय उत्पन्न नहीं कर सकते हैं। सरकार सभी के लिए प्रदान करने की कोशिश कर रही है और हम अपने निर्यातकों से आग्रह कर रहे हैं कि वे बकाया राशि को समाप्त करने के लिए कारीगरों को नियुक्त करें। लॉकडाउन के बाद, उद्योग का पुनरुद्धार सरकार की नीतियों पर निर्भर करता है। पिछले दो महीनों ने हमें भारी नुकसान दिखाया है। लेकिन सरकार की मदद से हमें उम्मीद है कि अगली दो तिमाहियाँ अच्छी रहेंगी। हथकरघा वस्त्र और शिल्प भारत की सांस्कृतिक विरासत में एक विशेष स्थान रखते हैं। लाखों परिवारों के लिए आजीविका का एक स्रोत है। दुनिया में कहीं भी एक देश में एक साथ इतनी विविध बुनाई तकनीकें नहीं मिल सकती हैं। कोविड-१९ के कारण हुए संकट के कारण दुनिया भर में व्यवसायों का अचानक विघटन हुआ है और भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था इस महामारी के प्रति प्रतिरक्षित नहीं है। स्पेक्ट्रम भर के खिलाड़ियों ने परिणामी मंदी का प्रभाव महसूस किया है। हथकरघा क्षेत्र भी अर्थव्यवस्था में सभी क्षेत्रों के साथ गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित हुआ है, कारीगरों के लिए उनके पारंपरिक और समकालीन बाजार पूरी तरह से बंद हैं। प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा कि कोविड -१९ ने कारीगर आजीविका में अचानक रुकावट पैदा की है। इस क्षेत्र ने आदेशों को अचानक ठप होने का अनुभव किया है, क्योंकि खुदरा विक्रेता खुद को दुनिया भर में बंद होने के कारण बंद कर रहे हैं और संकट के रूप में तत्काल वसूली के कोई संकेत नहीं हैं। नकद प्रवाह बंद हो गया है, खरीदार भुगतान करने में असमर्थ हैं और बिक्री बिल्कुल नहीं हो रही है।

### कोयला लोडिंग:

कोयला लोडिंग का कार्य करने वालों का कहना है कि अगर स्थिति इसी तरह जारी रही, तो हमें नहीं पता कि हम अपने बच्चों के लिए भोजन की व्यवस्था कैसे करेंगे। ५० वर्षीय भगतडीह निवासी अरुण मंडल जो वेस्टर्न

कोल लिमिटेड (WCL) कोलियरी क्षेत्र में एक कोयला लोडर के रूप में काम करते हैं, ने बताया, कि मैंने अपने सभी चार बच्चों को एक कोयला लोडर के रूप में अपनी आय के साथ बढ़ा दिया था। मैंने कभी इस तरह की कठिनाइयों का सामना नहीं किया। लॉकडाउन के बाद, हम किसी तरह अपने इलाके में वितरित खिचड़ी के साथ कर रहे हैं। कुछ लोग लोडिंग पॉइंट पर २०० - २५० रुपये प्रति दिन की दर से काम किया था, लेकिन बंद के कारण अपनी आजीविका समाप्त हो गई हैं।

#### निष्कर्ष:

भारत में कोरोनावायरस प्रेरित लॉकडाउन को अब ३० जून तक बढ़ा दिया गया है। फिर भी, सड़कों पर शांति का माहौल है। हाशिए पर दी गई राहत के लिए राहत और प्रधानमंत्री ने समाज से मदद के लिए आगे आने का आग्रह किया है। लगता है कि वंचितों के लिए कोई योजना नहीं है और अगर कोई ऐसा है, तो उसे जमीन पर नहीं किया जाएगा। लाखों लोगों की आय लूट ली गई है और सहायता के लिए इंतजार करना पड़ रहा है और अनिश्चित भविष्य का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। जैसा कि भोजन और पैसा बाहर चला जाता है, क्या अधिकारी स्थिति का जायजा लेंगे या क्या यह सिर्फ उन लोगों को जिम्मेदारी से दूर कर देगा जो मदद कर रहे हैं?

भारत में असंगठित क्षेत्र ९३ प्रतिशत कार्यबल के लिए है, नवीनतम भारत २०२० प्रकाशन के अनुसार, जो विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के बारे में मंत्रालयवार जानकारी देता है। इसलिए, संक्षेप में, हमारे पास असंगठित क्षेत्र में श्रम और कार्यबल के विवरण पर पर्याप्त डेटा नहीं है। प्रवासी मजदूर अच्छी तरह से अनजान पकड़े गए जब तालाबंदी की घोषणा की गई थी, और न जाने क्या-क्या किया गया था और सुरक्षा के अभाव में नेट माइग्रेशन के लिए अपने प्रवास के स्थान पर रिवर्स माइग्रेशन की ओर कदम बढ़ाए, ज्यादातर सार्वजनिक परिवहन के रूप में अचानक बंद हो गया। अधिक दर्द का पालन करना था, उनके साथ या तो फिर से राज्य की सीमाओं से वापस भेजा जा रहा था या उन्हें (पीएमएसवाईएम) के खुद के गांवों में अनिच्छुक होने का डर था कि वे वायरस के वाहक हो सकते हैं।

इसलिए, अधिकांश प्रवासी मजदूरों को “स्टेटलेस” की तरह महसूस किया गया और लॉकडाउन की अचानकता से पैदा हुई अव्यवस्था की स्थिति में। वे राष्ट्रीय संपत्ति हैं, और क्षुद्र अंतर्राज्यीय पारसवाद को बिल्कुल भी नहीं आना चाहिए।

असंगठित श्रमिक को सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए, १५,००० रुपये तक की मासिक आय और १८-४० वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के श्रमिकों के लिए प्रधान मंत्री श्रम-योगी मंथन (MSYM) नामक एक सरकारी पहल है। उन्हें ६० वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने के बाद प्रति माह ३,००० रुपये मासिक पेंशन का आश्वासन दिया गया था। उनमें से अधिकांश अब नौकरी के बिना होने की संभावना है। मेरा सुझाव इस सामाजिक सुरक्षा के लिए नामांकन करने वालों को प्रति माह ३,००० रुपये का भुगतान करना होगा, और जिनका विवरण सरकार के पास तब तक उपलब्ध होगा जब तक वे आर्थिक उत्पादन चक्र में वापस नहीं आ जाते।

ऊपर वर्णित प्रवासी मजदूरों के अलावा, सामान्य रूप से, कार्यबल, डर से सिकुड़ गया है। हाल के सीएमआई के आँकड़ों के अनुसार, अप्रैल के पहले सप्ताह की बेरोजगारी दर २३ प्रतिशत तक पहुंच गई।

बेरोजगारी का यह पैमाना अब तक का सबसे बड़ा रिकॉर्ड है, जिसमें महान अवसाद भी शामिल है। क्या सरकार बड़े पैमाने पर बेरोजगारी भत्ता प्रदान करने जैसे संकट के माध्यम से उन्हें बनाए रखने के लिए विशिष्ट उपाय शुरू कर सकती है, जब तक कि उन्हें फिर से रोजगार नहीं मिलता है?

#### संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

- १) आर, डी।, सुब्रमण्यन, एस। और वांडेवेल, एल। (२०२०)। भारत का तालाबंदी। पॉलिसी इनसाइट नंबर १०२. आर्थिक नीति अनुसंधान केंद्र (CEPR)।
- २) चड्ढा, एन, ए दास, एस गंगोपाध्याय और एन मेहता (२०१७), पदह प्रदर्शन पर प्रभाव का पुनः आकलन
- ३) कृषि और अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र, इंडिया डेवलपमेंट फाउंडेशन (आईडीएफ), नई दिल्ली, जनवरी।
- ४) देव, एस, महेंद्र (२०२०), कृषि, खाद्य सुरक्षा और आजीविका पर COVID-19 का प्रभाव।
- ५) [www.covid-19-lockdown-](http://www.covid-19-lockdown-)



## परिवार और समाज पर कोविड-१९ का प्रभाव

श्रीमती रूपा देवदास वालदे,  
सहाय्यक प्राध्यापिका (पाली विभाग)  
अण्णासाहेब गुंडेवार महाविद्यालय, नागपूर

माता-पितु उपद्रानं,  
पुत्तदारस्स संडगहो।  
अनाकुला च कम्मन्ता,  
एतं मडैलमुत्तमं॥

भगवान बुद्ध ने इस गाथा के अर्थ में कहा है कि, “माता-पिता की सेवा करना, पुत्र-स्त्री (परिवार) का पालन-पोषण करना और आकुल-उद्विग्न न करने वाला (निष्पाप) व्यवसाय करना यह उत्तम-मंगल है।”

परंतु आज विश्व में सन २०२० यह ऐसी महामारी लाया है कि, जिसके कारण समाज और परिवारों में बदलाव नजर आ रहा है। बदलाव यह सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक तौर पर भी दिख रहा है। परिवार समाज की पहली संगठित इकाई है।

समाज एक से अधिक लोगों के समुदायों से मिलकर बने एक वृहद समुह को कहते हैं। जिसमें सभी व्यक्ति मानवीय क्रियाकलाप करते हैं। मानवीय क्रियाकलाप में आचरण, सामाजिक सुरक्षा और निर्वाह आदि क्रियाएं सम्मिलित होती हैं।

एक-एक परिवार मिलकर समाज तैयार होता है और समाज के बारे में भगवान बुद्ध कहते हैं कि, “प्राणि चाहे जंगम हो या स्थावर, दीर्घ हो या महान, मध्यम हो या छोटे, अणू हो या स्थूल, दृष्य हो या अदृष्य, दूरस्थ हो या निकटस्थ, उत्पन्न हो चुके अथवा उत्पन्न होने वाले जितने भी प्राणी हैं वे सभी सूखपूर्वक रहें। एक-दूसरे की वंचना न करें, कभी किसी का अपमान न करें, वैमनस्य या विरोध में एकदूसरे के दुःख की इच्छा न करें और...

माता-पिता नियं पुत्तं,  
आयुसा एकपुत्त मनुरक्खे।  
एवम्पि सब्ब भूतेसू,  
मानसं भावये अपरिमाणं॥

“माता-पिता जिस तरह अपनी जान की परवाह न करते हुए अपने इकलौते पुत्र की रक्षा करते हैं, उसी तरह सभी प्राणीमात्र के प्रति असीम प्रेमभाव बढ़ाये। आज हमें इन वचनों को यथार्थ रूप से अपने जीवन में उतारने की जरूरत है।”

### कोविड-१९ महामारी का अर्थ :

दिसंबर के आखिर में जब चीन में इसका पहला रोगी सामने आया तो इसे कोरोना वायरस फैमिली के विस्तार के रूप में जाना गया। वैज्ञानिकों ने इसका नाम २०१९-ncov रख दिया। २०१९ इसलिए क्योंकि वह इस वर्ष पैदा हुआ। नया वायरस होने से नोवेल और कोरोना फैमिली से होने पर cov नाम दिया गया। इस तरह विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) ने इसे कोविड-१९ नाम दिया गया।

कोविड-१९ महामारी ने हमें इस मोड़ पर लाकर खड़ा कर दिया है कि, हम सभी अपनी सुरक्षा करते हुये भी कैसे सभी प्राणी, मनुष्यों को किस तरह से सहायता कर सकते हैं और इसी के लिए बुद्धवचनों को धारण करने की आवश्यकता है।

### संशोधन क्षेत्र में पूर्व किए हुए संशोधन का सर्वेक्षण :

१) रमेशचंद्र नेगी सर, चेअरमन, धर्मचक्र विहार इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ ओरिजिन, बुद्धीस्ट स्टडीज एण्ड रिसर्च, सारनाथ, वाराणसी, U. P.(India) Dharma Chakra Vihar International Institute of Origin Buddhist Studies and Research, affiliated to Sampurnanand Sanskrit University यहाँ अंतरराष्ट्रीय वेबिनार का आयोजन २७/०६/२०२० और २८/०६/२०२० को “बुद्धिज्ज्ञम अण्ड पॅनडेमिक” विषय पर, पेगी सर बिज वक्तव्य सादर किया। उन्होंने स्पष्ट किया कि, सांसारिक रोग बहुत बड़ा नहीं है, अपितु क्लेश, द्वेष बहुत बड़ा है तथा इस समय इस महामारी में इस परिस्थिती से कैसे बाहर निकले इसके लिए तथागत के वचनों की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि तथागत के हर शब्द, हर वाक्य हमें दुःख से मुक्त करते हैं।

२) प्रो. विमलेन्द्र कुमार, Head of Department of Pali & Buddhist Studies, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, U.P.

सर ने, इसी वेबिनार में मुख्य वक्ता के रूप में अपना विषय प्रस्तुत करते हुये कहा की, भगवान बुद्ध के बताये गये मार्ग पर हमें चलने की आवश्यकता है। सम्यक सति के साथ सम्यक व्यायाम, सम्यक समाधि से जिना चाहिये। अनुपस्सना को धारण करके और सावधानी बरतते हुये हमें इस महामारी से लड़ना चाहिये। आर्य अष्टांगिक मार्ग को हमें अपने जीवन में धारण करना चाहिये।

### संशोधन लेख की कारण मिमांसा :

आज महामारी की परिस्थिती में बुद्ध के वचन कैसे उपयोगी है जो हमें ऐसे विपरीत परिस्थिती में भी किस तरह तटस्थ करते हुये स्वयं का और समाज का कल्याण कर सकते हैं इस और इशारा करते हैं।

### उद्देश :

भगवान बुद्ध के युग में भी दुःख था, आज भी है और कल भी रहेगा, परंतु सति (जागरूकता) के साथ प्रज्ञा (ज्ञान) रख अष्टांगिक मार्ग धारण कर हम जीवन जिये तो इस दुःख का सामना हम सभी कर सकते हैं। हम अपने शीलों का रक्षण करें और मैत्री, करुणा, मुदिता, उपेक्षा की सहायता से अपना और समाज का कल्याण स्थापित कर सकते हैं।

### विस्तार एवं परिसीमा :

परिवार और समाज इस विषय के अनेक पहलू पर कार्य किया जा सकता है। इस लेख को रतनसुत्त, महामंडैलसुत्त, गिरिमानंद सुत्त, करणियमेत्त सुत्त इन सुत्तों के आधार पर स्पष्ट कर रही हूँ।

### शोध प्रणाली :

इस लेख की शोध प्रणाली में तूलनात्मक पद्धती का समावेश किया है।

### संशोधन लेख की विषयसूची :

महामंडैल सुत्त के अनुसार -

गारवो च निवातो च,  
सन्तुट्ठि च कत युता।  
कालेन धम्मसवणं,  
एतं मंडैलमुत्तमं॥

ध्द कहते हैं कि, “हमें गौरव करना चाहिये, विनम्र होना चाहिये, संतुष्ट रहना चाहिये, कृतज्ञ होना चाहिये और उचित समय पर धम्म श्रवण करना चाहिये, यह परिवार एवं समाज के लिए कल्याणदायी है, मंगलकारी है।”

तस्मा हि भूता निसामेथ सब्बे,  
मेत्तं करोथ मानुसिया पजाय।  
दिवा च रतो च हरन्ति ये बलिं,  
तस्मा हि ने रक्खथ अप्पमत्ता॥

रतनसुत्त में उल्लेख किया गया है की, एक बार जब वैशाली नगरी में भयंकर रोग, अमानवी, उपद्रव, दुर्भिक्ष पीड़ा, उत्पन्न हुई थी तो इन तीनों प्रकार के दुःखों का शमन करने के लिए महास्थविर आनंद ने भगवान को आमंत्रित किया था। तब भगवान बुद्ध ने उपदेश करते हुये कहा था की “इस जगत में सभी प्राणी और मनुष्य के प्रति मैत्री भाव रखे। जिन प्राणियों की आप बलि देते हो उनका आप रक्षण करें। चारों आर्यसत्त्यों को भलीप्रकार जानकर अपने जीवन में उसे धारण करके उसके अनुसार जीवन जीने की कोशिश करें, जिससे की इस महामारी में भी हम अपना, अपने परिवार का और समाज का इन सत्य वचनों के कारण कल्याण कर सकते हैं।

‘अनिच्चस्स भावो अनिच्चता।’

गिरिमानंद सुत्त से हमें यह पता चलता है कि व्याधि यह प्रत्येक मनुष्य के जीवन से जुड़ा हुआ सत्य है। व्याधि ने भगवान बुद्ध को भी नहीं छोड़ा परंतु यह व्याधि नित्य नहीं है। वह भी बदलती ही है, अनित्य है। क्योंकि चाहे दुःख रहे या सुख रहे भगवान बुद्ध ने स्पष्ट किया है कि, सभी परिवर्तन शील है। यह व्याधि अथवा यह महामारी भी अनित्य, दुःख, रूप धारण किए हुए है। क्योंकि आज किसी व्यक्ति को कोविड-१९ यह बीमारी हुई और उसने वैद्य के कहे अनुसार नियमों का पालन किया और बुद्ध के वचन के अनुसार अपने मन को प्रबल किया तो वह इस बीमारी से निडरता के साथ लड़कर स्वस्थता प्राप्त कर सकता है, क्योंकि इस महामारी का एक नकारात्मक प्रभाव यह दिखाई पड़ता है कि व्यक्ति अपने मन में भय को धारण करने के कारण भी बीमार

पड़ जाता है और इस दुःख से संघर्ष नहीं कर पाता, तो हमें बुद्ध के वचन यह संदेश देते हैं कि हमारे जीवन में जो भी दुःख आये है चाहे वह शारीरिक रहे, मानसिक रहे या प्राकृतिक रहे वह नित्य नहीं रहते, वह अनित्य ही होते हैं।

इसलिये इस विपरित परिस्थिति में हमें बहुत धैर्य के साथ अपने परिवार, अपने समाज और अपनी प्रकृति (Nature) को संभालना है और जो बुद्ध कहते हैं कि सभी प्राणीमात्र के प्रति मैत्री, करुणा, मुदिता, उपेक्षा इन चारों ब्रम्ह विहारों को धारण करें।

### संशोधित समस्या:

कोविड-१९ के कारण मनुष्य में उत्पन्न हुए भय, चिंता, असुरक्षा का किस प्रकार से निराकरण करना ?

भगवान बुद्ध ने कहा है कि, 'सभी धर्म हमारे मन में उत्पन्न होते हैं और मन ही अग्र है। वह जो स्वभाव धारण करता है उसका ही प्रकटीकरण हमें जीवन में दिखाई पड़ता है।' कोविड-१९ के कारण इस विश्व में सभी मनुष्य के मन में भय उत्पन्न हुआ है। हमें इसके कई उदाहरण दिखाई पड़ते हैं कि, बच्चे अपने माता-पिता को भी दूर करते हैं। उनकी सेवा नहीं करते या उनके साथ निम्नस्तर का व्यवहार करते हैं इसके अनेकों उदाहरण दिखाई दे रहे हैं।

परंतु भगवान कहते हैं कि, हम एक परिवार का हिस्सा हैं तो हमारा कर्तव्य है कि हम अपने परिजनों की सेवा करें, उनसे मैत्रीपूर्ण व्यवहार करें, क्योंकि बुद्ध स्वयं कहते हैं कि, 'जो रोगी की सेवा करता है वह बुद्ध की सेवा करता है।' हमें सावधानी बरतते हुये और अपने मन में कुछ भी भय न रखते हुए अपन परिजनों की, अपने समाज के लोगों की, सहायता करना है, तभी हम इस जटील परिस्थिति में भी इस महामारी पर विजय प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

भगवान बुद्ध अपने उपदेशों में कहते हैं कि, "शारीरिक व्याधि हमें इन कारणों से होती है। वातावरण, खाने की मात्रा, कर्म, स्वभाव" अगर हम वातावरण की बात कहे, तो हम प्रकृति का वृक्षों का, प्राणियों का, प्राकृति संपदा का संरक्षण नहीं करते हैं, उनकी हानी करने के कारण हमारे जीवन में हम अनेक व्याधियों से ग्रसित हो गए हैं।

आज विश्व में देखा जाए तो चीन में मासूम प्राणियों की हत्या कर उन्हें खाया जाता है। आज इन तौर तरीकों के कारण ही प्रकृति ने हमें दंडस्वरूप कोविड-१९ इस महामारी को दिया है। प्रकृति ने हमें यह संदेश दिया है कि, उसके सामने मनुष्य कुछ भी नहीं हम सभी उसके गुलाम हैं। प्रकृति के साथ खिलवाड़ का यह परिणाम हमें नजर आ रहा है। अब हमें जरूरत है इस महामारी में भी किस तरह से बचना है, एवं सभी मनुष्य प्राणी का, प्रकृति का ध्यान रखना है और इसके लिए सिर्फ बुद्ध के वचन ही सहायक होंगे।

### कोविड-१९ इस महामारी में भी बुद्ध के वचन कैसे लाभान्वित हैं?

भगवान बुद्ध के शिक्षा अनुसार हम आचरण करें तो मन से भय, चिंता, गुस्सा घबराहट, टेंशन, असुरक्षा कम होती है। नकारात्मकता कम होती है। मन के निगेटिव सोच-विचार कम होने लगते हैं।

मेडिकल साइंस के रिसर्च से पता लगा है कि मस्तिष्क और अंतः स्त्राव की ग्रंथियों के न्यूरोकेमिकल्स में बदलाव आने से रोगप्रतिकारक शक्ति और मनोबल बढ़ते हैं। कोरोना जैसी महामारी का सामना करने के लिए मन संतुलित बनता है।

अपने आसपास सकारात्मक तरंगों का कवच बनता है जो स्वरक्षण के मदद के रूप में साबित होता है। सद्भाव, मैत्री, करुणा, प्रेम की तरंगें न सिर्फ खुद के लिए मगर सारी मनुष्य जाती के लिए उपयोगी उपकारक है।

मन मजबूत होने से निर्णयशक्ति और आत्मविश्वास बढ़ता है, जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप हम किसी भी जटिल परिस्थिति का सामना कर सकते हैं।

भगवान बुद्ध के उपदेशों से केवल व्यक्ति का ही नहीं अपितु परिवार, समाज एवं पूर्ण विश्व का कल्याण हो सकता है। कोविड-१९ के दुष्परिणाम समाज में बहुत ज्यादा दिखाई पड़ रहे हैं। परंतु ऐसे में बुद्ध के वचनों, उनके धम्म का, बताये हुये मार्ग का अनुसरण करके अपना, अपन परिवार एवं समाज, प्रकृति का सुख साध सकते हैं।

#### निष्कर्ष :

- १) मानव जीवन यह ब्रम्हांड से जुड़ा है इसे संतुलित करके जीना चाहिये। पर्यावरण से संतुलन करके जीना चाहिये।
- २) आज की महामारी की स्थिति के कारण समाज में भय, चिंता, व्यवहार, व्याकुलता, टेंशन, अनिद्रा, असुरक्षा का अनुभव हो रहा है। इस समय रोग से ज्यादा रोग के भय के कारण लोग ज्यादा परेशानियां महसूस कर रहे हैं। इससे लड़ने के लिए हमें अपना मनोबल बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।
- ३) कोरोना को नाबुद करने के लिए सरकार, मेडिकल, पैरामेडिकल, पुलिस आवश्यक सहायनीय कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। ऐसे समय मन को कैसे संतुलित रखे वह भी जानना जरूरी है।
- ४) कोविड-१९ इस महामारी का समाज एवं परिवार पर इतना दुष्परिणाम पड़ा है कि इंसान दूसरों की मदद करने को घबराता है और ऐसे समय में हम बुद्ध के वचनों को समझकर उनकी करुणा, मैत्री धारण करें और अपनी हिम्मत बढ़ाकर इस महामारी में भी सभी की सहायता कर, इस महामारी से दृढ़तापूर्वक लड़ सकते हैं।

#### संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

- १) दीघनिकाय पालि, गिरिमानंद सुत्त, विपश्यना विशोधन विन्यास धम्मगिरी, इगतपूरी, प्रथम संस्करण, १९९५.
- २) खुद्दकपाठ पालि, रतनसुत्त, विपश्यना विशोधन विन्यास धम्मगिरी, इगतपूरी, प्रथम संस्करण, १९९५.
- ३) खुद्दकपाठ पालि, महामंडैल सुत्त, विपश्यना विशोधन विन्यास धम्मगिरी, इगतपूरी, प्रथम संस्करण, १९९५.
- ४) खुद्दकपाठ पालि, करणीय मेत्त सुत्त, विपश्यना विशोधन विन्यास धम्मगिरी, इगतपूरी, प्रथम संस्करण, १९९५.
- ५) International Webinar, <https://sujansaha.webex.com/sujansaha/j.php>! 27/28 June, 2020



## ई-कामर्स बाजार पर कोविड – १९ का प्रभाव

स्वाती शर्मा

पी.एच.डी. शोधार्थी

वाणिज्य विभाग

पं. रविशंकर शुक्ला विश्वविद्यालय

डॉ. एस. आर. ठाकूर

वाणिज्य विभाग प्रमुख

शासकीय वी. वाई. टी. पी.

स्नातकोत्तर स्वशाशी महाविद्यालय, दुर्ग (छत्तीसगढ़)

सारांश :

भारत एक विकासशील देश है। भारत में ई-कामर्स बाजार अभी उछाल पर है। कोविड – १९ का ई-कामर्स बाजार पर प्रभाव की बात की जाये तो इसका मिश्रित प्रभाव पड़ा है। जहां दैनिक और जरूरी उत्पाद की बिक्री में तेजी देखी गयी है। वहीं गैर जरूरी उत्पाद की बिक्री पर कमी देखी गयी है। लोग घर पर रहकर केवल अपनी दैनिक इच्छापूर्ति पर खर्च कर रहे तथा भोग विलास वाले उत्पाद पर नहीं है। अभी बाजार पर यह अनुमान पूरी तरह सही भी साबित नहीं है। क्योंकि यह स्थिति आयी बहुत दिन तक निर्मित रहेगी। और लोगो की धारणा और आवश्यकता में भी परिवर्तन होगा। हम यह कह सकते है। ई-कामर्स की कमी को दूर करना चाहिए जिससे इस बीमारी के बाद भी लोग खरीदारी कर सके।

ई-कामर्स का परिचय :

इंटरनेट पर वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के आदान प्रदान को ई-कामर्स के रूप में परिभाषित किया जाता है। ई-कामर्स की शुरुआत १९६० के दशक से शुरू हुई थी। जब बिजनेस ने अन्य कम्पनियों के साथ बिजनेस डाक्यूमेंट को शेयर करने के लिए Electronic Data interchange (EDI) का प्रयोग शुरू किया। १९७९ में अमेरिकन नेशनल स्टैंडर्ड इंस्टीट्यूट में ASCX12 को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से डाक्यूमेंट शेयर करने के व्यवसायों के लिए एक यूनिवर्सल स्टैंडर्ड के रूप में विकसित किया था। १९९० के दशक में E Bag और Amazon के उदय से ई-कामर्स उद्योग में क्रांतिकारी बदलाव आया है। ई-कामर्स में छोटे खुदरा उपभोक्ता से लेकर व्यापार के बड़े पैमाने पर व्यापार शामिल है।

ई-कामर्स को इंटरनेट के उद्भव के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं में से एक माना जाता है। ई-कामर्स उपभोक्ताओं को समय या स्थान किसी भी बाधा के बिना वस्तुओं और सेवाओं को खरीदने और बेचने के लिए लाभ प्रदान करता है।

ई-कामर्स उस तरीकों में सबसे दृश्यमान उदाहरणों में से एक है। जिसमें सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकियां (ICT) आर्थिक विकास में योगदान कर सकती है। यह देशों में व्यापार दक्षता में सुधार करने में मदद करता है, और वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में विकासशील देशों के एकीकरण की सुविधा देता है। यह व्यापार और उद्यमियों को अधिक प्रतिस्पर्धी बनने की अनुमति देता है। यह धन पैदा करके वहां रोजगार प्रदान करता है। (Kalindaga Yusuf 2000) व्यापार के लिए अत्याधुनिक आज इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कामर्स है। हम यह भी कह सकते है। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कामर्स के माध्यम से १९९६ में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कामर्स का लेनदेन व्यवसाय के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया था।

### ई-कामर्स क्या है -

इंटरनेट पर वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के आदान - प्रदान को ई-कामर्स के रूप में परिभाषित किया जाता है। ई-कामर्स के रूप में परिभाषित किया जाता है। ई-कामर्स को इंटरनेट के उद्भव के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं में से एक माना जाता है। ई-कामर्स उपभोक्ताओं को समय या स्थान किसी भी बाधा के बिना वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के क्रय विक्रय की सुविधा प्रदान करता है।

ई-कामर्स इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डेटा इंटरचेज, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मेल, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बुलेटिन बोर्ड, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक फंड ट्रांसफर वर्ल्ड वाइड बेब और अन्य नेटवर्क आधारित तकनीकों का उपयोग करके व्यवसायिक जानकारी को कागज रहित विनिमय में परिवर्तित करता है। ई-कामर्स न केवल कागज रहित लेनदेन को स्वचालित करता है। बल्कि संगठनों को पूरी तरह से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वातावरण में परिवर्तित करता है तथा उनके संचालन के तरीकों में बदलाव करता है। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कामर्स एक उभरती अवधारणा है। जो इंटरनेट सहित कम्प्यूटर नेटवर्क के माध्यम से उत्पादों सेवाओं और सूचनाओं को खरीदने और बेचने का आदान प्रदान की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन करता है। (Turban Lee at el)

### ई-कामर्स क्यों

ICT के बढ़ते प्रसार के साथ, विशेष रूप से इंटरनेट, वैश्विक व्यापार समुदाय तेजी से बिजनेस-टू- बिजनेस (B2B) ई-कामर्स की ओर बढ़ रहा है। खरीदारों को स्पष्ट लाभ मिलता है। जब इंटरनेट उन्हें वैश्विक बाजार तक पहुंच प्रदान करता है। बाजार की पारदर्शिता के कारण उत्पाद विभिन्न ई-कामर्स साइट की सेवाओं की तुलना आसानी से कर सकते हैं। तथा वे पता लगा सकते हैं। कौन सा कीमत उत्पाद के लिए सही रहेगा। यदि उपभोक्ता किसी विशेष ई-कामर्स साइट द्वारा पेश किये गए उत्पादों की कीमतों या सेवाओं से खुश नहीं है। तो वे भौतिक दुकान की तुलना में बहुत आसानी से बदलने में सक्षम है। विक्रेताओं के दृष्टिकोण से उन्हें दुकान के भौतिक अस्तित्व की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

### साहित्यिक समीक्षा

Mitra Abhijit 2013 ने सुझाव दिया है कि ई-कामर्स ने अभी तक एक और क्रांति ला दी है। जो व्यवसायों में उत्पादों और सेवाओं को खरीदने और बेचने के तरीकों को बदल रही है। नई पद्धतियां विकसित हुई हैं। व्यवसायिक संबंध बनाने में भौगोलिक दूरियां की भूमिका कम हो जाती है। इंटरनेट की तेजी से विस्तार के साथ ई-कामर्स २१ वीं सदी में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने के लिए तैयार रहे। जो नए अवसर खुले में फेंक दिये जायेंगे। वे बड़े निगमों और छोटी कंपनियों दोनों के लिए सुलभ होंगे। सरकार की भूमिका ई-कामर्स के लिए कानूनी ढांचा प्रदान करना ताकि घरेलू और अंतराष्ट्रीय व्यापार को अपने क्षितिज का विस्तार करने की अनुमति दी जाये। लेकिन निजता बौद्धिक संपदा धोखाधड़ी की रोकथाम संरक्षण आदि जैसे बुनियादी अधिकारी का ध्यान रखा जाता है।

(Chanana Nisha and Gele Sangeeta 2012) का प्रस्ताव है कि ई-कामर्स के भविष्य की भविष्यवाणी करना मुश्किल है। भविष्य में बढ़ने वाले विभिन्न खण्ड है। यात्रा और पर्यटन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण, हार्डवेयर उत्पाद और परिधान। कुछ आवश्यक कारक भी है। जो भारत में ई-कामर्स उद्योगों को तेजी में महत्वपूर्ण

योगदान दें। अर्थात् प्रतिस्थापन गारंटी, एम कामर्स सेवाएं, स्थान आधारित सेवाएं कई भुगतान विकल्प, ऑनलाइन लेन देन त्वरित सेवा। उत्पाद की गुणवत्ता पोर्टल पर दिखाया जाना चाहिए। समर्पित चौबीस घंटे ग्राहक सेवा केन्द्र होना चाहिए।

(Tutorials point 2014) की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार EDI, EFT Email, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बुलेटिन बोर्ड और अन्य नेटवर्क आधारित तकनीकों का उपयोग करके इंटरनेट के माध्यम से व्यवसायिक जानकारी का स्वचालित प्रक्रिया संगठन को पूरी तरह से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वातावरण में जाने में मदद करती है। तथा व्यवसाय करने की प्रक्रिया में बदलाव करती है। इस प्रकार हम ई-कामर्स को एक आधुनिक व्यवसायिक पद्धति के रूप में वर्णित कर सकते हैं। जो व्यवसाय की जरूरतों के अनुसार तेजी से चलता है। लागत को कम करके माल और सेवाओं की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करता है।

### उद्देश्य

- १) भारत में ई-कामर्स की स्थिति का पता करने की कोशिश करना।
- २) ई-कामर्स पर कोविड - १९ के प्रभाव का पता करने की कोशिश करना।

### शोध का तरीका :

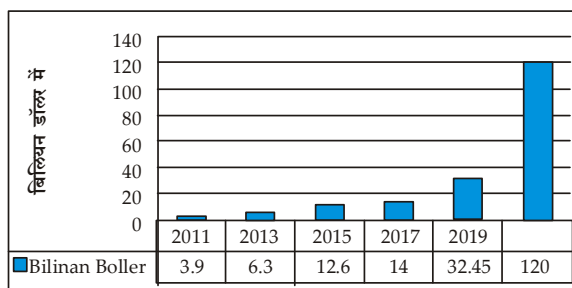
यह शोध पत्र द्वितीयक आंकड़ों के आधार पर लिखा गया है। द्वितीयक आंकड़ा प्रकाशित पुस्तकों, पत्रिकाओं, शोध पत्रों, दैनिक समाचार पत्र, लेख है।

### भारत में ई-कामर्स की स्थिति :

भारत में इंटरनेट उपयोग करने वालों की संख्या जुलाई २०१९ में ४ ७५ मिलियन हो गयी है। जो भारत की कुल जनसंख्या का ४०% हिस्सा है। यह संख्या २०१९ के अंत तक बढ़कर ६२७ मिलियन हो जायेगा। (IMRB Report)

भारत में ई-कामर्स का बाजार २००९ में ३.९\$ बिलियन था। India goes Digital रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भारतीय ई-कामर्स का बाजार २०११ में ६.३ बिलियन था। वर्ष २०१३ में १२.६\$ बिलियन था, २०१४ में ३५\$ बिलियन था। यह ५१% की वृद्धि के साथ २०२० में १२० बिलियन तक पहुंच जाने की संभावना है। (www.ibef.org)

### भारत में ई-कामर्स का बाजार:



**ई-कामर्स बाजार पर कोविड - १९ का प्रभाव :** भारतीय खुदरा बाजार असंगठित क्षेत्र के बीच बहुत विभाजित है। भारत में B2C ई-कामर्स क्षेत्र में उद्योग के बावजूद अधिकतर भारतीय खरीदारी के लिए भौतिक दुकान में अधिक विश्वास रखते हैं। क्योंकि वे उत्पादों को छूना और महसूस करना पसंद करते हैं। खरीदने से पहले छूट पर बातचीत करते हैं।

कोरोना वायरस के प्रकोप के कारण B2B ई-कामर्स बाजार सबसे बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुये। क्योंकि अधिकांश आपूर्ति निर्यात के साथ - साथ आयात पर भी निर्भर होती है। कोरोना वायरस के बाद कारखाने अपनी क्षमता से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप उत्पादन कम हुआ जिससे आपूर्ति मांग की असमानता हुयी।

ई-कामर्स कंपनियों के पास श्रमिक न होने की समस्या थी। जिसके चलते ई-कामर्स कंपनियां अपनी ग्राहक की मांग पूरा करने असक्षम हैं। दूसरी ओर सरकार की ओर से गैर जरूरी सामान बेचने की पाबंदी लगाने के कारण उनके विक्रय ६० फिसदी की गिरावट दर्ज हुई। (Danik Bhaskar) किन्तु जरूरी सामान के मांग में अत्यधिक वृद्धि देखी गयी है। २५ मार्च २०२० को Big Basket भारत के प्रमुख ऑन लाइन किराना साइट का निम्न संदेश था हम जल्द ही वापस आयेंगे। वर्तमान में अभूतपूर्व मांग का सामना कर रहे हैं। और हम अपनी बेबसाइट मौजूदा ग्राहकों तक ही सीमित रहे हैं। कृपया कुछ घंटों में फिर से प्रयास करें। कोविड - १९ के बीच मांग में भारी वृद्धि के कारण सहप्रतिक्रिया थी कि इस साइट को फेल होना पड़ा।

कोविड - १९ का प्रभाव सभी व्यवसायों और सेवाओं पर पड़ ई-कामर्स कोई अपवाद नहीं है। किन्तु हम यह कह सकते हैं कि यह प्रकोप ई-कामर्स सेक्टर के लिए कुछ मिश्रित तस्वीर प्रस्तुत करता है।

#### **ई-कामर्स उद्योग के लिए अच्छा:**

१) स्वच्छता उत्पाद ऑनलाइन बिकने वाले सबसे बड़े आइटम बन गये हैं। ई-कामर्स सेक्टर ने कोरोना वायरस महामारी के कारण दवा उत्पाद खरीदी में तेजी देखी। दुकान और माल के बंद होने के साथ, लोगो ने ऑनलाइन स्टोर की ओर रुख किया। वायरस सुरक्षा उपकरण मास्क, दस्ताने और व्यक्तिगत स्वच्छता उत्पाद जैसे हाथ सैनिटाइजर, जीवाणुरोधी आदि शामिल हैं। Adobe Analytics के अनुसार ऑनलाइन स्टोर ने अपनी खरीद में ८१% की वृद्धि देखी है।

२) ऑनलाइन दवाओं की खरीद में तेजी देखी गयी। वायरस की आशंका के कारण लोग आमतौर पर सर्दी, खासी और फ्लू के लिए दवाओं की तलाश करते हैं।

३) ऑनलाइन किराने के सामान की बिक्री, ऑनलाइन किराने की खरीदारी इस अवधि के दौरान हुई लोग खराब स्थिति को पूरा करने के लिए किराना उत्पाद की खरीदारी कर रहे थे।

#### **ई-कामर्स, कामर्स उद्योग के लिए बुरा:**

१) कमजोर उपभोक्ता की भावना ने डिमांड की मांग की क्योंकि अधिकारी वायरस हमले से जूझ रहे हैं। और लॉकडाउन द्वारा उत्पादन के ठहराव से अर्थव्यवस्थाओं को नुकसान पहुंचाया जिससे उपभोक्ता भावना ने निराशावादी मोड़ दिया।

२) विशेषज्ञ ने शुरू में अनुमान लगाया है कि ऑनलाइन बिक्री तब बढ़ेगी, जब अधिक लोग घर बैठे होंगे, किन्तु ऐसा नहीं हुआ संकट की इस घड़ी पर लोग जीवित रहने पर अधिक ध्यान केन्द्रित कर रहे हैं।

३) लोग अत्याधिक सर्तक हो रहे हैं। अत्याधिक संक्रामक प्रकृति ने लाखों लोगों के दिल में डर पैदा कर दिया है। लोग अन्य लोगों से मिलने से बच रहे हैं। बल्कि बाहरी वस्तुओं के संपर्क में आने से भी बच रहे हैं। ऑनलाइन डिलवरी कई हाथों को बदल देती है। और इस डर से श्रृंखला खुद संक्रमित हो सकती कई लोगों ने चिंता की। यह एक प्रमुख कारण है कि लोग केवल आवश्यक वस्तुओं को आदेश दे रहे हैं।

४) उपभोक्ता व्यवहार में प्रतिकूल परिवर्तन हुआ कोविड-१९ ने न केवल दुनिया भर की खरीदारी के पैटर्न को प्रभावित किया है, बल्कि इसे उपभोक्ता व्यवहार को प्रभावित किया है, बल्कि इसके उपभोक्ता व्यवहार को भी बदल दिया। उपभोक्त अपने अस्तित्व की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए अपना ध्यान स्थानांतरित किया वे अनिवार्य रूप से प्राप्त करने पर ध्यान केन्द्रित कर रहे हैं। जिससे नाटकीय रूप से अन्य उत्पादों की मांग पर कमी आयी है।

#### विश्लेषण और परिणाम:

भारत में ई-कामर्स की स्थिति मजबूत है, तथा यह भारत में अभी और विकास करेगा। कोविड - १९ की ई-कामर्स सेक्टर पर प्रभाव की बात की जाये तो इसको मिश्रित प्रभाव पड़ा है। जहां दैनिक जरूरी उत्पाद तथा स्वच्छता उत्पाद में बिक्री में तेजी देखी गयी है। वहीं जो गैर जरूरी उत्पाद की बिक्री में कमी देखी है। इसका कारण सरकार द्वारा उठाये कदम तथा वितरण व्यवस्थाओं में कर्मचारियों की कमी तथा लोगों के अंदर वस्तुओं द्वारा संक्रमण फैलने का डर है। हम यह कह सकते हैं कि यह वृद्धि निश्चित रूप से मौजूदा वायरस के कारण है। यह देखना दिलचस्प होगा कि कोरोना वायरस संकट समाप्त हो जाने के बाद क्या यह वृद्धि जारी रहेगी। क्योंकि अभी भी ई-कामर्स सेक्टर में बहुत सी कमी है। जिसे दूर करना आवश्यक है।

#### संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

- 1) Chanana Nisha and Goel Sangeeta "Future of ecommerce in India" International Journal of Computing & Business Research Issni (online) 2229:6166
- 2) Mitra Abhijit (2013) e-commerce in India a review "International Journal of marketing Financial service & management research, Vol-2, No- 2, pp 126-132
- 3) wwwibef.org com
- 4) Kalindaga, Yusuf (2002) "Electronic commerce and development' publications : (ecileBarayre pilar Borgue Fernandez Dimo Calovski Angel Gonzalez Sanz Rouben Indijkian Lorenzajachia Carlos Mareno Susan Telestcher and Hajuan pp-10-25
- 5) Tutorials point (2014) E-commerce, Retrieved from <http://www.tutorialspoint.com/e-commerce-11/index.html>.
- 6) IMRB Report March 62019
- 7) Book. Turban lee et al (1999) E-commerce p.g. N-4
- 8) <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ecommerce>
- 9) Impact on Covid – 19 on the Global e-commerce market report has been Researched and market.com.



## भारत में परिवार तथा समाज पर कोविड-१९ का प्रभाव

वेणु साहू

पीएच. डी शोधार्थी (अर्थशास्त्र)

शासकीय वी. वाई. टी. पी. स्नातकोत्तर स्वशाशी महाविद्यालय, दुर्ग  
(छत्तीसगढ़)

### संदर्भ :

कोरोना वायरस का आज भारतीय जन-जीवन एवं समाज पर बहुत ही अधिक प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। इस महामारी के चलते देश में परिवारिक सांमजस्य में दूरियाँ पैदा हो रही है तथा सामाजिक कार्यक्रम भी स्थगित हो रहा है।

### कोरोना वायरस का उद्भव :

कोरोना वायरस का उद्भव (विकास) सबसे पहले चीन से हुई है, इसे नस्ल भेदी प्रभाव का कारण माना गया है, जो कि चीनी नागरिकों को सबसे पहले हुआ। आगामी कुछ वर्षों तक इस महामारी को चीनी महामारी के नाम से जाना जायेगा।

### कोरोना वायरस का मानव जीवन में प्रभाव :

कोरोना वायरस का मानव जीवन पर अत्याधिक असर पड़ा है, इसमें पारिवारिक स्थिति तथा आर्थिक स्थिति निम्नतर होते जा रहा है। परिवार की दृष्टि से देखे तो पहले परिवार में एकता होती थी लेकिन कोरोना महामारी के कारण व्यक्तियों में दूरियाँ ला रही है, जैसे व्यक्ति अपने ही घर में पराये जैसा व्यवहार कर रहे है, सामाजिक दूरी (सोशल डिस्टेंसिंग) के चलते व्यक्ति एक ही परिवार में एक-दूसरे से अलग रहते है, इस महामारी के डर से लोगो में आपसी प्यार कम होने लगा है। पहले जन्मोत्सव, शादी-ब्याह, किटी पार्टी में अधिकांश परिवार के लोग एक साथ मिल कर आनंद लेते हुए सभी उत्सवों में शामिल होते थे लेकिन अब यह उत्सव मे कमी आयी है।

### कोरोना वायरस से परिवार में नकारात्मक प्रभाव :

कोरोना वायरस के चलते परिवार में व्यक्तियों के सोच में नकारात्मक प्रभाव देखने को मिल रहा है, व्यक्ति एक-दूसरे के साथ दूरियाँ तो बना रही है साथ ही संस्कारों में भी प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। भारतीय संस्कृति के अंतर्गत यह सिखाया जाता था कि बच्चों को हमेशा बड़ों का चरण स्पर्श (प्रणाम) कर आशीर्वाद लेना चाहिए लेकिन अब इस महामारी के डर से बच्चों को यह संस्कार नहीं दे पा रहे हैं क्योंकि व्यक्ति के मन में एक डर है कि कहीं दूसरे को छूने से यह महामारी अपने बच्चों को न हो जाए। बच्चों को परिवार से दूरी भी बनानी पड़ रही है, साथ ही वृद्ध व्यक्ति आज अकेले पन का शिकार हो गये है, यह महामारी कम उम्र के बच्चों एवं वृद्धों को अपने चपेट में बहुत ही जल्दी ले लेता है, कारण यह है कि इन दोनों में रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता बहुत ही कम होता है और यह महामारी अगर कहीं भूल से इन दोनों में हो गया तो इन लोगो का जान बचाना मुश्किल हो जाता है।

**१) परिवार के राशन में प्रभाव :** कोरोना वायरस के कारण परिवार की आर्थिक स्थिति कमजोर होने के साथ ही व्यक्तियों के खान-पान में भी प्रभाव डाल रहा है, अधिक स्वाद लेने के शौकीन व्यक्ति अब साधारण भोजन से ही अपना काम चला रहा है, राशन दुकानों के समयावधि को एक नियत समय तक खुले रखने के कारण कई व्यक्तियों को समय में राशन नहीं मिल पा रहा है जिसके चलते कई परिवार अपने कुछ दिनों का राशन महीने तक चला रहा है, जिसके कारण कई व्यक्तियों के पोषणाहार में कमी हो रही है।

**२) कोरोना का सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र पर प्रभाव :** कोरोना महामारी के चलते लोग चौक चौराहे पर बैठकर एक-दूसरे का हाल चाल पूछते थे तथा किसी व्यक्ति को कोई तकलीफ होता था तो उसकी मदद भी किया करते थे किन्तु अब सबसे दूरियाँ पैदा हो गयी है। सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर व्यक्तियों का व्यवहार मित्रवत न होकर कटुतापूर्ण हो रहा है, यही नहीं यदि यह महामारी किसी व्यक्ति को हो जाता है तो उसे हीनता की दृष्टि से देखा जाता है, व्यक्ति सामाजिक दूरियाँ बना लेता है तथा उस व्यक्ति के साथ कटुतापूर्ण व्यवहार करते हैं।

विदेश से लौटे हुए व्यक्ति (यात्री) के ऊपर लोगों द्वारा अभद्र व्यवहार किया जाता है। ऐसे व्यक्तियों का अगर टेस्ट भी होता है तो उन्हें बिना रिपोर्ट आये पॉजीटीव समझ लिया जाता और उनके प्रति सभी व्यक्तियों का व्यवहार बदल जाता है अर्थात् उनके प्रति भेदभाव किया जाता है।

कोरोना वायरस का प्रभाव समाज के श्रमिक वर्गों पर अधिक पड़ा है क्योंकि ये ऐसे मजदूर हैं जो प्रतिदिन कार्य करके अपना जीवन-यापन करते हैं, यदि एक दिन भी कार्य न करे तो इनके परिवार के सदस्यों को भोजन नहीं मिल पाता है और यदि उनके भोजन व्यवस्था के लिए काम करने बाहर जाते हैं तो कोरोना वायरस से संक्रमित होने का खतरा बढ़ जाता है।

**३) शहरीकरण समाज पर प्रभाव :** कोरोना वायरस आज महानगरीय क्षेत्रों पर सबसे ज्यादा प्रभाव डाल रहा है, क्योंकि शहरों में ही उद्योगीकरण की बहुलता है, जनसंख्या घनत्व भी शहरों में ही देखने को मिलता है। अभी तक देश दुनिया की आंकड़ों को देखा जाय तो महामारी सबसे ज्यादा शहरी क्षेत्रों में ही है। प्रधानमंत्री (मोदी जी) द्वारा नगरीय लॉकडाउन करने के बावजूद भी शहरी क्षेत्रों में सामाजिक दूरी (सोशल डीस्टेंसिंग) का पालन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। बाजारों में लोगों की भीड़ देखने को मिलता है और यह महामारी एक व्यक्ति में होने के बाद अन्य व्यक्तियों के संपर्क में आने से दूसरे व्यक्तियों तक आसानी से पहुँच रहा है, जिससे की कोरोना वायरस के मरीजों की संख्या दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है। कार्य कर रहे हैं, उसके घर वापसी पर समाज द्वारा रोक लगा दी गई है जिससे व्यक्ति के दुःख के समय में भी अपने ही परिवार में अपनों में दूरी बना लिया है।

**४) बेरोजगारी में वृद्धि :** कोरोना वायरस के कारण सभी प्रकार के फैक्ट्री, औद्योगिक, व्यापारिक कार्य बंद हैं, जिससे वहाँ कार्य करने वाले व्यक्ति खाली घरों में बैठे हैं, जिस कारण व्यक्तियों को रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है, जिससे देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या पैदा होती जा रही है। छोटे फुटकर दुकानदारों के घरों में चुल्हा जलना मुश्किल हो गया है, जिससे उनका जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया है।

**५) जीवन स्तर निम्नतर :** कोरोना वायरस के कारण समाज में रहने वाले लोगों की जीवन स्तर में गिरावट आयी है तथा उपभोग की वस्तुओं में कमी होने से कई दूसरे देशों में निवास करने वाले व्यक्ति भूखमरी से मर रहे हैं।

६) **श्रमिकों की दयनीय स्थिति** : प्रवासी मजदूर दूसरे देशों में रह कर कार्य करने वाले श्रमिकों की स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय हो गयी है, फैक्ट्री, औद्योगिक, व्यापारिक कार्य बंद होने के कारण उनको कार्य नहीं मिल पा रहा जिसके कारण उन्हें अपनी भुख और आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने में अपने आप को असमर्थ पा रहे हैं।

७) **आर्थिक स्थिति में गिरावट** : कोरोना वायरस के कारण मानव जीवन पर अत्यधिक प्रभाव पड़ा है, व्यक्तियों के आय का साधन बंद हो गया है, मजदूर मजदूरी पर नहीं जा सकता, दुकानदार अपना दुकान नहीं चालू कर सकता, जिससे आर्थिक स्थिति में गिरावट देखने को मिला है।

८) **शिक्षा के स्तर में गिरावट** : कोरोना वायरस के कारण उच्च शिक्षा में गिरावट आयी है, स्कूल, कॉलेज, कोचिंग सेंटर बंद होने से विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षा प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है तथा परीक्षा नहीं हो पा रही है जिसके कारण उनके मानसिक स्थिति में परिवर्तन आयी है कि हमारा भविष्य अंधकारमय न हो।

९) **यातायात के साधनों का बंद होना** : कोरोना वायरस के कारण यातायात के साधन बंद होने से एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान आने जाने में परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। व्यक्ति घर वापसी के लिए स्वयं के साधनों एवं पैदल चलकर अपने गंतव्यों पर पहुँच रहे हैं।

१०) **उच्च वर्गों पर प्रभाव** : कोरोना वायरस का प्रभाव सबसे ज्यादा उच्च वर्गों पर पड़ रहा है, उनके द्वारा संचालित हॉटल, रेस्टोरेंट, बार एवं विवाह पैलेसों का उपयोग अभी आम जनता नहीं कर पा रहे हैं जिससे उनके आय में गिरावट आयी है। इसी प्रकार फिल्मी जगत, खिलाड़ियों को विगत तीन माह से मैदानों पर न जाकर अपने घरों में रहना पड़ रहा है, जिससे उनके आय में कमी आई है।

११) **मानव एवं समाज के बीच दूरी** : कोरोना वायरस के दुष्प्रभाव के कारण परिवार एवं समाज में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों के बीच में दूरी आ रही है तथा जो व्यक्ति अपने घर से दूर अन्य देशों व राज्यों में रहकर कार्य कर रहे हैं उसके घर वापसी पर समाज के लोग रोक लगा रहे हैं।

**कोरोना वायरस का सकारात्मक प्रभाव :**

१) **कोरोना वायरस का सकारात्मक प्रभाव**: कोरोना वायरस के कारण परिवार एवं समाज पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव भी पड़ा है, इस महामारी के कारण संक्रमित परिवार को सरकार द्वारा आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है, उन्हें राशन, दवाईयाँ, ईलाज की सुविधा सरकार द्वारा निःशुल्क दिया जा रहा है, जिसके चलते उस परिवार के लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार आयी है।

गाँव में किसी परिवार को यदि यह महामारी हो जाती है तो उस परिवार को १४ दिनों तक क्वारेन्टाईन में रहना पड़ता है और इन १४ दिनों में उस परिवार की पूरी जिम्मेदारी सरकार की होती है।

२) **आर्थिक स्थिति पर जोर** : कोरोना वायरस के कारण लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति में परिवर्तन हुआ है। समाज के लोग इस महामारी के समय में मास्क एवं सेनेटाइजर तैयार कर अपने आय का साधन जुटाने में सक्षम हुआ है, यदि हम अर्थशास्त्र की दृष्टि से देखें तो इस कोरोना वायरस के समय मास्क और सेनेटाइजर की मांग में वृद्धि होने से इसकी पूर्ति भी इस समाज के व्यक्तियों द्वारा किया जा रहा है, अचानक मांग में परिवर्तन होने से व्यक्तियों के आय में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है।

३) **सामाजिक संगठन** : देश में इस महामारी के चलते सामाजिक कार्यों में रूकावट तो आई है, परन्तु जो फिजुल खर्चे होते थे उसकी बचत हुई है, जैसे- शादी-ब्याह में अधिकांश देखने को मिलता है, व्यक्तियों द्वारा लोगो को दिखाने के लिए अपने पैसे बर्बाद करते हैं, जो कि इस महामारी के चलते इस पर रोक लगी है और यह पैसा सरकार के द्वारा निम्न वर्ग के लोगो की जरूरतों को पूरी करने में हो रही है।

४) **धार्मिक स्थलों पर प्रभाव** : भारत देश में प्रायः सभी धर्मोवालोंबियों के लोग निवास करते हैं, जिसके कारण सभी धार्मिक स्थलों में पुजारियों को लाभ मिलता है और यह पुजारियों धर्म के नाम पर व्यक्तियों से पैसे लेते हैं। इस महामारी के दौरान व्यक्तियों का पैसा उसी के पास बचत के रूप में है और सरकारी कार्यों में यह पैसे काम आ रहा है, देश की अधिकांश जनता गरीब परिवार से है, जो प्रतिदिन कार्य करके अपने जीवन-यापन करते हैं, लेकिन इस महामारीके कारण इन गरीब परिवार की आमदनी का साधन रूक गया जिसके चलते सरकार इन गरीब परिवारों को निःशुल्क राशन की सुविधा दे रहे हैं।

५) **पारिवारिक एकता** : देश में कोरोना वायरस के कारण पारिवारिक एकता देखने को मिला है, व्यक्ति अपने दिनचर्या में अपने कार्यों में व्यस्तता के कारण अपने ही परिवार के लोगों के लिए समय नहीं निकाल पा रहे थे, यहाँ तक की अपने रिश्तेदारों को नहीं पहचानते थे, लेकिन इस महामारी एवं लॉकडाउन के कारण पारिवारिक प्रेम भावना देखने को मिला है। व्यक्ति शहर से अपने गाँव की ओर पलायन कर रहे हैं, जिसके कारण सभी परिवार फिर से एक साथ रह रहे हैं।

६) **स्वास्थ्य के प्रति सजग** : भारत देश में कोरोना के चलते यह देखने को मिला है कि अन्य मरीजों की संख्या में कमी आई है जैसे- सामान्य दिनों में व्यक्तियों के स्वास्थ्य बहुत ही ज्यादा खराब हो जाता था, जो कि चिकित्सकीय इलाज कराना जरूरी होता था, कारण था व्यक्तियों का बाहर की चीजों का ज्यादा उपयोग करने, ठेले में लगे हुए गरीष्ठ पदार्थों का उपयोग करना, हॉटलो, रेस्टॉरेंटों का चलन ज्यादा था लेकिन लॉकडाउन के कारण यह सभी जगह बंद होने से व्यक्ति के स्वास्थ्य में सुधार आया है।

#### **निष्कर्ष :**

कोरोना वायरस के कारण हम यह कह सकते हैं कि इस महामारी में परिवार एवं समाज के लोगो के बीच एकरूपता देखने को मिला है। लॉकडाउन के कारण व्यक्तियों के बीच दूरियाँ कम हुई हैं तथा अपने परिवारों में प्यार की भावना खींच लाई है, जो व्यक्ति शहरों में पलायन करने के बाद यह सोचते थे कि गाँवों में कुछ नहीं है वो आज गाँव को ही अपना आशियाना बनाया हुआ है।

प्रकृति की दृष्टि से देखा जाये तो पूरी प्रकृति का वातावरण स्वच्छ एवं सुंदर प्रतीत हो रहा है। जल स्तर में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है क्योंकि फैक्ट्रियाँ, औद्योगिक जगत का बंद होना जिससे जल, वायु, ध्वनि प्रदूषित होने से बचा है। पशु-पक्षियाँ अब बिना भय के पुरे आसमान के नीचे स्वतंत्र रूप से विचरण कर रहे हैं। इस महामारी के कारण आज पूरी दुनिया अस्त-व्यस्त तो हुई है लेकिन साथ ही प्रकृति और मानव जीवन के बीच एक अटूट रिश्ता कायम होने लगा है।

“घर पर रहें सुरक्षित रहें और कोरोना को हराएँ एवं लॉकडाउन को सफल बनायें।”



## कोरोना के संकट समय में सामाजिक-आर्थिक एवं पर्यावरणीय परिणाम

डॉ. पी. एस. चंगोले,  
सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, वाणिज्य विभाग प्रमुख,  
धनवटे नेशनल कॉलेज, नागपूर



### सारांश:

कोरोना की महामारी भयावह रूप ले चुकी है। विश्वस्तर पर इस बीमारी का सामाजिक-आर्थिक तथा पर्यावरण पर विशेष रूप से प्रभाव पड़ा है। भारत के संदर्भ में यह सच्चाई सभी जानते हैं कि ४० करोड़ से जादा मजदूरों का अपने गाँव के तरफ पैदल चले जाना यह साबित करता है कि भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों ने अपने कार्यक्षेत्र में कार्यरत मजदूरों का समाधानकारक सहयोग नहीं किया है।

मजदूरों में भारत के परीप्रेक्ष में यह समझना जरूरी है कि अ.जाती, जनजाती, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग तथा धार्मिक अल्पसंख्य समुदाय से ताल्लुक रखनेवाले लोग सबसे जादा थे। कोरोना महामारी का भय आतंक का पर्याय बन चुका है। सामाजिक दूरी बनाये रखना सरकार के नियमों का प्रमुख अंग रहा है। सरकारी मशीनरी के द्वारा इन नियमों के अनुसार कार्यवाही पर जोर दिया गया। लॉकडाऊन के चार दौर लोगों ने अनुभव किये। इस दौरान सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिस्थितियाँ प्रतिकूल रही। कोरोना के डर से पुत्र ने अपने पिता के अंतिम दर्शन तक करने से इन्कार कर दिया। यह सामाजिक पतन का चरम बिंदू रहा। दुनिया में सौ करोड़ लोग गरीब होने की संभावना बन गयी है। इस अवस्था में पर्यावरण का अनुकूल हुआ। कोरोना महामारी पर्यावरण के पक्ष में रही यह निष्कर्ष रहा।

### संकेत शब्द :

कोरोना, लॉकडाऊन, परिणाम, पर्यावरण, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, संकट, महामारी, संक्रमण, सोशल डिस्टेंसिंग प्रस्तावना:

प्रथम तथा दूसरे विश्वयुद्ध के दौरान संपूर्ण मानवजाती भयावह आपत्ती से घीर गई थी। इसके पहले १८९६ में दुनिया (महाराष्ट्र) में प्लेग महामारी का प्रकोप हुआ था। अंग्रेजों ने शासक के रूप में १८९७ में इस महामारी के नियंत्रण के लिए साथरोग अधिनियम बनाया था जो आज के संदर्भ में भी प्रासंगिक माना गया है।

दिसम्बर २०१९ में कोरोना व्हायरस का प्रादुर्भाव हुआ। मार्च २०२० आते-आते संपूर्ण विश्व में कोरोना का परिचय हो गया। इस दौरान जन्मे बच्चों के नाम भी माता-पिता ने कोरोना रख दिया यह समाचार पत्र से मालूम हुआ। कोरोना बीमारी का असर सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा पर्यावरणपर कैसे हुआ है इसपर अनेक अध्ययन आने मुलाकत, संशोधन लेख, दैनिक समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित विविध समाचार आदि के माध्यमसे जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है।

### कोरोना के संकट समय में सामाजिक प्रभाव :

कोरोना महामारी को रोकने के लिए देश की सरकारों ने 'लॉकडाऊन' की उपाययोजना जारी की। करोड़ों लोग घरों में बंद हो गये। रोड सुन-सान दिखने लगे। तालाब, नदीया, सागर का पानी साफ दिखने लगा। जंगली पक्षी, जानवर शहर-गाँवों की तरफ बढ़ने लगे। समाज की हलचल थम गई। लोगों को अपना काम घर से करने के निर्देश मिले। बेरोजगारी बढ़ गई। भुक्तारी का आलम देखते ही बना। स्थलांतरीय मजदूर हजारों किलोमीटर पैदल चलकर अपने गाँव पहुँचे। उनका दर्द वे ही जानते थे। कई लोग, बच्चे, बुढ़े इस दर्दभरे सफर में काल का निवाला बने। समाज में रहनेवाले शिक्षक पेशा के लोग घर से ऑनलाईन पढ़ाने लगे। जिन विद्यार्थियों के पास स्मार्ट फोन एवं इंटरनेट की सुविधा थी। उन्हें इस इंटरनेट पढ़ाई का लाभ हुआ। बाकी के विद्यार्थी इस पढ़ाई से वंचित रहे। लॉकडाऊन में ऑपरेशन घटे एवं अस्पताल से लोग बचे रहे।

देश के नॉर्मल डिलीवरी के मामले बढ़े। पं. बंगाल ८९%, तामिलनाडू में ८६, कर्नाटक में ८३, उत्तर प्रदेश में ८१, महाराष्ट्र में ७१, मुंबई में ६४, नॉर्मल डिलीवरी के माध्यम से बच्चों ने जन्म लिया। (नभा. १२/०६/२०२०, पृ. ३)

सामाजिक बुराई के मामले अनलॉक के बाद देखने को मिले। साईबर अपराधों में २२० प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर्ज हुई। समाज शास्त्री प्रोफेसर सुनिल कुमार गांगुली कहते हैं। कोरोना और लॉकडाऊन की वजह से करोड़ों लोगों का रोजगार छिन जाने के कारण लोगों के लिए पेट भर भोजन जुटाना बहुत मुश्किल हो गया। राज्य सरकारों के पास प्रवासी मजदूरों के लिए पर्याप्त रोजगार उपलब्ध कराना भी संभव नहीं है।

लंडन युनिवर्सिटी ऑफ एसेक्स के सर्वे के मुताबिक लॉकडाऊन से हर तीसरी महिला में तनाव बढ़ गया। २२९% बढ़ा महीलाओं का अकेलापन। समाज के अलग-अलग अंगों में मानसिक समस्याएँ बढ़ रही हैं। कोरोना महामारी के कारण डर इतना बढ़ गया की वीडियो कॉल पर पिता ने अपने बेटे का अंतिम संस्कार देखा तथा बेटा अपने पिता के अंतिम संस्कार में उपस्थित नहीं हुआ समाज में सोशल डिस्टेंसिंग का असर इस कदर तयार हुआ की भीड़ से डरने लगे हैं लोग।

विश्व में १६/०६/२०२० कोरोना से संक्रमित ८०,७१,४१४ लोग थे। उनमें से ४,३७,४६४ लोगों की मौत हुई। भारत में इसी दौरान ३,४३,०२६ लोग संक्रमित हुये, ९९१५ लोगोंकी मृत्यु हुई और १,८०,३२० लोगों के स्वास्थ्य में सुधार हुआ। महाराष्ट्र में १६/०६/२०२० तक १,१०,७७४ संक्रमित मरीज थे, उनमें से ४१२८ लोगों की मौत हुई, उनमें से ५६०४९ लोग स्वस्थ हुए।

संपूर्ण भारत में अनेक वर्तमान पत्रों ने अपने ताजा अंकोंमें दैनिक खबरे प्रकाशित की हैं। महाराष्ट्र टाइम्स ने निम्न समाचार प्रकाशित करके कोरोना के संकट समय में उपजे सामाजिक भयावह हालात रेखांकित किया है।

### कोरोना रुग्णांचे हाल जनावरांपेक्षा वाईट सुप्रीम कोर्टाचे दिल्ली सरकारवर ताशेरे :

नवी दिल्ली : 'दिल्लीतील रुग्णालयांत कोरोनारुग्णांची परिस्थिती भयानक आणि दयनीय आहे. मृतदेह कचराकुंडीत टाकले जात आहेत. या रुग्णालयांतून रुग्णांवर जनावरांपेक्षाही वाईट पद्धतीने उपचार होत आहेत, 'अशा जळजळीत शब्दांत सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने शुक्रवारी दिल्लीतील रुग्णालयांवर ताशेरे ओढले. तसेच कोव्हिड-१९ च्या रुग्णांवरील उपचार आणि मृतदेहांची हाताळणी याबाबत उत्तर देण्याचे आदेश केंद्र सरकार आणि

महाराष्ट्रासह चार राज्यांना दिले. महाराष्ट्रातही गंभीरपरिस्थिती असल्याचे खंडपीठाने नमूद केले. कोव्हिड-१९ च्या रुग्णांवर होणारे उपचार आणि मृतदेहांची हेळसांड होत असल्याच्या वृत्ताची सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने गुरुवारी स्वतःहून दखल घेतली आणि शुक्रवारी सुनावणी होणार असल्याचे स्पष्ट केले होते. त्यानुसार आज, न्यायाधीश अशोक भूषण, एस. के. कौल आणि एम. आर. शहा यांच्या खंडपीठापुढे सुनावणी झाली. कोरोनामुळे मृत्यू झाल्यानंतर रुग्णालये मृतदेहांची काळजी घेत नाहीत आणि रुग्णाचा मृत्यू झाल्यानंतरही त्याच्या कुटुंबीयांनाही माहिती दिली जात नाही. अनेक प्रकरणांमध्ये कुटुंबीयांना अंत्यसंस्कारासही उपस्थित राहता आलेले नाही, असे खंडपीठाने नमूद केले. दिल्लीतील रुग्णालयांमधील परिस्थिती भयानक आणि दयनीय आहे, असेही खंडपीठाने नमूद केले. दिल्लीतील रुग्णालयांवर होणाऱ्या चाचण्यांवरही खंडपीठाने शंका उपस्थित केली आणि दरदिवशी सात हजार चाचण्या होत असताना आता त्या पाच हजारांपर्यंत खाली का घसरल्या असा प्रश्नही खंडपीठाने दिल्ली सरकारला विचारला. मुंबईत १६ ते १७ हजार चाचण्या होत आहेत आणि चेन्नईतही अधिक चाचण्या होत आहेत. चाचण्या न करणे हा उपाय नाही. चाचण्यांची संख्या वाढविणे हे राज्यांचे कर्तव्य आहे. त्यातूनच लोकांना कोव्हिड-१९ ची स्थिती समजेल, असे खंडपीठाने नमूद केले. सरकारी रुग्णालयांत खाटा उपलब्ध असताना कोव्हिड-१९ चे रुग्ण दाखल होण्यासाठी रुग्णालयांचे उंबरठे झिजवित आहेत. अनेक रुग्णालयांत खाटा उपलब्ध असताना वेटिंग एरिया व वॉर्डबाहेरील जागेत मृतदेह ठेवल्याचे वृत्त प्रसिद्ध झाले आहे, असेही खंडपीठाने नमूद केले. केंद्र सरकारने जारी केलेल्या मार्गदर्शक तत्वांची अंमलबजावणी होत नसल्याने केंद्र सरकार, दिल्ली, महाराष्ट्र, पश्चिम बंगाल आणि तमिळनाडू या राज्यांना रुग्ण व्यवस्थापन यंत्रणा, खाटांची उपलब्धता, कर्मचारी आणि रुग्णांची देखभाल याबाबत १७ जूनपर्यंत उत्तर देण्याचे आदेश खंडपीठाने दिले. (मटा १३/०६/२०२०, पृ. १)

#### संकट ने दिखाए असली हालात प्रवासियों की हालत पर बंबई हाईकोर्ट की सख्त टिप्पणी:

बंबई हाईकोर्ट ने भारत में कोरोना वायरस के बढ़ते मामलों और, हाल में पैदा हुए प्रवासी संकट पर चिंता जताते हुए कहा कि इस महामारी ने यह दिखा दिया कि संवैधानिक गारंटी के बावजूद सभी को समान अवसर उपलब्ध कराने वाला समाज अब भी 'स्वप्न मात्र' है। चीफ जस्टिस दीपांकर दत्ता और जस्टिस ए ए सैयद की पीठ ने यह भी कहा कि अर्थव्यवस्था और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के मौजूदा हालात को देखते हुए कोई भी निकट भविष्य में एक निष्पक्ष समाज के बारे में मुश्किल से ही सोच सकता है। पीठ ने कहा कि कोविड-१९ संकट और लॉकडाउन ने भारतीय समाज अर्थव्यवस्था को प्रभावित किया है और यह दिखाया है कि देश में प्रवासी मजदूरों की हालत कितनी दयनीय है। अदालत ने कई व्यक्तियों और नवभारत न्यूज नेटवर्क संस्थानों द्वारा दायर जनहित याचिकाओं पर यह टिप्पणी की। इन याचिकाओं में महाराष्ट्र में कोविड-१९ और गैर कोविड-१९ मरीजों तथा अग्रिम मोर्चे पर काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों के लिए विभिन्न राहतों का अनुरोध किया गया है। पीठ ने महाराष्ट्र सरकार को अपना स्वास्थ्य देखभाल बजट और अवसर खर्च बढ़ाने पर विचार करने का आदेश दिया। (नभा १४/०६/२०२०, पृ. ३) महामारी और उसके कारण लगाए लॉकडाउन ने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को अस्थिर कर दिया और उसने दिखाया कि भारत में प्रवासी मजदूरों की कितनी दयनीय स्थिति है और जैसे हालात अब हैं, उसमें कोई निकट भविष्य में एक निष्पक्ष और न्यायपूर्ण समाज की कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकता। अनलॉक के

**बाद बढ़ने लगे आपराधिक मामले :** लॉकडाउन खुलने के साथ भारत के कई राज्यों से चोरी, डकैती की खबरें आने लगी हैं बंगाल के हुगली जिले में मास्क पहने डकैतों ने एक बैंक से १८ लाख लूट लिए, अब अनलॉक होने के बाद घरों से निकलने वाले आम लोगों की बड़ी तादाद को देखते हुए कोलकाता पुलिस ने लोगों के लिए क्या करें और क्या नहीं करें, की एक सूची जारी की है। इसमें नकदी या कीमती सामान लेकर बाहर नहीं निकलने जैसी कई बातों का जिक्र है। इससे पहले बिहार पुलिस ने भी बीती २९ मई को एक पत्र जारी कर भारी तादाद में प्रवासी मजदूरों की वापसी से कानून-व्यवस्था की समस्या खड़ी होने की आशंका जताई थी। कोरोना के शुरुआती दौर में लॉकडाउन की वजह से लोगों के घरों में बंद होने की वजह से देश भर में अपराध के आंकड़ों में आश्चर्यजनक रूप से गिरावट आई। बाद में घरेलू हिंसा के मामले कुछ जरूर बढ़े लेकिन अब चोरी, डकैती और राहजनी की घटनाएं बढ़ने के बाद पुलिस चौकस हो रही है। बढ़ती बेरोजगारी की वजह से ऑनलाइन फ्राँड के मामले भी तेजी से बढ़े हैं, कोलकाता में इसी सप्ताह ऑनलाइन एजेंसी दिलाने के नाम किसी से ८ लाख रुपए ठग लिए गए तो किसी के बैंक खाते से लाखों की रकम निकाल ली गई। रोजाना ऐसी कई घटनाएं सामने आ रही हैं।

**साइबर अपराधों में २२० प्रतिशत वृद्धि :** इस बीच, हाल में साइबर अपराधों में भी तेजी से वृद्धि हुई है। सोशल मीडिया में नौकरी देने के नाम पर बेरोजगारों को ठगने के कई मामले भी सामने आए हैं। कोलकाता में मर्चेन्ट चेंबर ऑफ कॉमर्स एंड इंडस्ट्री की ओर से साइबर सिक्योरिटी पर आयोजित एक वेबिनार में साइबर अपराध विशेषज्ञ वीके मंडल का कहना था कि लॉकडाउन साइबर अपराध के मामलों में २२० फीसदी वृद्धि दर्ज की गई। लोगों को ऑनलाइन शॉपिंग करने से बचना चाहिए। साथ ही कॉर्पोरेट हाउस को अपने डाटा को लेकर सतर्क रहने की जरूरत है। एमसीसीआई के अध्यक्ष विवेक गुप्ता का कहना था कि लॉकडाउन के दौरान जब लोग घरों से काम कर रहे हैं, साइबर अपराध की घटनाएं भी लगातार बढ़ रही हैं।

**बेरोजगारी से बढ़ा क्राइम :** सामाजिक विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि आने वाले दिनों में बढ़ती बेरोजगारी के चलते आपराधिक घटनाओं में और तेजी आने का अंदेश है। समाजशास्त्री प्रोफेसर सुनीलकुमार गांगुली कहते हैं, कोरोना और लॉकडाउन की वजह से करोड़ों लोगों का रोजगार छिन जाने के कारण लोगों के लिए पेट भर भोजन जुटाना बहुत मुश्किल हो गया है। राज्य सरकारों के पास प्रवासी मजदूरों के लिए पर्याप्त रोजगारमुहैया कराना भी संभव नहीं है। अगर काम होता तो लोग अपना राज्य छोड़कर देश के दूसरे राज्यों में क्यों जाते? कोरोना और लॉकडाउन जितना लंबा खिंचेगा, आर्थिक परिदृश्य उतना ही गंभीर होगा।

भारत में बदला शादी के जश्न का नजारा, सैनिटाइजर से दुल्हन का स्वागत, पेट्रीएम से वर-वधू को नेग कोरोना वायरस के चलते देशभर में शादी समारोह और मेहमान नवाजी का अंदाज बदल गया है। सादगीपूर्ण शादियों का चलन आ गया है जो गिने चुने रिश्तेदारों की मौजूदगी में संपन्न हो रही है। वहीं सोशल डिस्टेंसिंग का पालन हो इसलिए शादी में शामिल होने वाले मेहमान तय कर रहे हैं कि वे दिन में लंच करेंगे या रात का डिनर दूल्हे और दुल्हन के बीच दो ताज की दूरी भी आ गई है। उनके बीच में सैनिटाइजर विराजमान हो गया है। अब सात फेरे बाद में हो रहे हैं। पहले पंडितजी सैनिटाइजर से दूल्हा दुल्हन के हाथ साफ करा रहे हैं। और शादी के मंडप में ही कोरोना से बचाव के गुण सिखा रहे हैं।

**बहन के साथ आया दूल्हा :** हाल ही में ऐसी ही एक सादगीपूर्ण शादी हुई दूल्हा करण अपनी दुल्हन को लेने के लिए बारात के बजाय अपनी बहन के साथ दिल्ली पहुंचे। उन्होंने मास्क पहनकर विवाह की रस्में निभाई इतना ही नहीं जब दुल्हन लेकर लौटे तो उनका घर पर स्वागत के लिए पूजा की थाली। में पूजा सामग्री के साथ सैनिटाइजर भी रखा हुआ था। दूल्हा-दुल्हन के घर में प्रवेश करने से पहले पूजा के साथ सैनिटाइजर से छिड़काव किया गया देश में ऐसी कई शादियां संपन्न हुईं जहां दूल्हा दुल्हन ने मास्क पहनकर फेरे लिए वहीं परिवार के लोगों ने सैनिटाइजर से हाथ साफ कराए। अब रूढ़िवादी परंपराओं को लोगों ने जहां त्याग दिया है, वहीं नई सोच को जीवन में उतार लिया है। अब शादियों में तामझाम नहीं हो रहा है।

**५० से ज्यादा मेहमानों पर पाबंदी :** अब ५० से ज्यादा मेहमानों पर पाबंदी है। इसे देखते हुए आगरा में लोगों ने अलग पहल की है, जहां अतिथि तय करेंगे कि वे दिन का भोजन करें या रात का। ताकि सभी शामिल हो सके इसके अलावा लोग मेहमानों को अलग-अलग पारी से आमंत्रित कर रहे हैं ताकि नियम भी न टूटे और शादी की रौनक भी बनी रहे।

**कार्ड का पास की तरह इस्तेमाल :** देश के कई शहरों में फिलहाल मैरिज या बैंकेट हॉल की बुकिंग नहीं की जा रही है, बैंड बाजा या भीड़-भाड़ की अनुमति नहीं है। शादी के लिए खरीदारी पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है। शादी का कार्ड पास के रूप में इस्तेमाल कर खरीदारी या आवश्यक आवागमन किया जा सकता है।

**वीडियो कॉल के जरिए शामिल हुए परिवार :** भोपाल के वैरागढ़ इलाके में रहने वाले सुनील की शादी सुमन के साथ हुई। जिसमें ५ बारातियों के साथ दूल्हा बारात लेकर आया और शादी बिना बैंड-बाजे के हुई दूल्हा-दुल्हन के परिवार वीडियो कॉल के जरिए शादी में शामिल हुए और पेटिएम से उन्हें आशीर्वाद के तौर पर नेग दिया। शादी में रस्मों के साथ कोरोना से बचाव की सभी गाइडलाइंस का पालन किया गया। बाराती-घराती ने सोशल डिस्टेंस मेटेन की।

**पैसे की हो रही बचत :** हाल ही पंजाब में वीरपाल कौर की शादी जशनदीप सिंह के साथ महज १० हजार रुपये में ही हो गई। मात्र १० लोगों की बारात गई और विवाह कर वापस आ गई। दल्हे के घरवालों का कहना था कि अगर नियम का पालन न करना पड़ता तो कम से कम १५० लोगों की बारात जाती। ऐसा न करने से हमारे करीब ४ लाख रुपये बच गए हैं।

(नभा १३/०६/२०२०, पृ. ८) इस बचत से हम कई साल सुखी रहेंगे। इसी तरह लड़की वालों को करीब १० लाख रुपये की बचत हुई। कोरोना के कारण सामाजिक संदेश गया कि कम मेहमानों के उपस्थिति में भी शादियां हो सकती हैं।

**कोरोना से खतरनाक उसका अवसाद :** कोरोना वायरस के संक्रमण के मामले बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन २ प्रतिशत से भी कम लोगों की ही मौत हो रही है, जबकि ५० प्रतिशत से अधिक लोग अवसाद (डिप्रेशन) के शिकार हो रहे हैं। बचाव के लिए देशव्यापी तालाबंदी ने अर्थव्यवस्था की जड़ें हिला दी हैं। महामारी का डर व आर्थिक तंगी के भय से बड़ी संख्या में लोग अवसादग्रस्त हो रहे हैं। इसीलिए बीते ३ माह के दौरान संक्रमण, आर्थिक बदहाली व अकेलेपन के चलते आत्महत्या में बढ़ोतरी हुई है। आईआरएस के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने यहां दिल्ली में कोरोना संक्रमित: होने के भय से ही आत्महत्या कर ली। मानव सभ्यता के हमारे वर्षों के विकास

क्रम में दर्जनों ज्ञात अज्ञात महामारिया आ चुकी है और प्रत्येक आपदा ने इंसान, विज्ञान, जीवन पद्धति और सामाजिक, राजनीतिक व आर्थिक ढांचे को बदल दिया है। वायरस के साथ शुरू हुये संक्रमण काल के इस दौर में कोरोना से ज्यादा अवसाद से लोग पीड़ित हो सकते हैं। इसकी संभावना पपिडिमोलाजी इंटरनेशनल जर्नल द्वारा प्रकाशित एक शोध में व्यक्त किया गया है। शोध का दावा है कि ५१.६ प्रतिशत से अधिक लोग अवसाद ग्रस्त हो रहे हैं। देश में कोरोना वायरस से उपजे हालात में कम से कम एक दर्जन लोगों ने आत्महत्या की है। पंजाब, केरल, दिल्ली, मेघालय व पुणे में आत्महत्या की घटनाएं हुई हैं। दिल्ली के द्वारका में रहने वाले आईआरएस अधिकारी शिवराज ने सुसाइड नोट में खुद के कोरोना संक्रमित होने का उल्लेख किया है। वह कई दिन से अस्वस्थ महसूस कर रहे थे और अंततः उन्होंने अपनी कार की बैटरी में मौजूद एसिड पीकर आत्महत्या कर ली।

**भीड़ में जाने से डरने लगे हैं लोग :** इस बाबत एम्स के मनोचिकित्सकों के एक दल ने भी अध्ययन में पाया है कि वायरस की वजह से लोगों को अब भीड़ से डर लगने लगा है। कोरोना के चलते जारी लॉकडाउन की वजह से अवसाद और विता के लक्षण लोगों में तेजी से बढ़े हैं। इससे जीवन का खतरा बढ़ेगा। देश भर में करोड़ों लोग लॉकडाउन के बाद से घरों से ही काम कर रहे हैं। लंबे समय से घरों में बंद रहने की वजह से दिमाग पर इसका असर पड़ेगा। इंडियन साइकैट्रिक सोसाइटी के उपाध्यक्ष गौतम के अनुसार कोरोना और लॉकडाउन की वजह से मानसिक अवसाद के मामले तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं और सैकड़ों लोग फोन या अन्य माध्यमों से सलाह मांग रहे हैं। विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने भी पिछले दिनों जारी अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि भारत की १३० करोड़ की आबादी में से ९ करोड़ से ज्यादा लोग किसी न किसी किस्म के मानसिक विकार की चपेट में हैं। सड़क पर लोगों के छींकने व खांसने पर भी भय का एहसास हो रहा है। ऐसा कुछ और महीने चला तो अवसाद के मामले बढ़ेंगे। एपिडेमियोलोगी इंटरनेशनल जर्नल में प्रकाशित शोध का आधार अप्रैल २०२० से मई २०२० माह में हुआ ऑनलाइन सर्वे है।

**लॉकडाउन के कारण बढ़ी खीझ और सुस्ती :** मुंबई उच्च न्यायालय ने भी माना बॉम्बे हाई कोर्ट ने एक शख्स को जमानत देते हुए कहा कि कोरोना वायरस महामारी की रोकथाम के लिए लगाये गए लॉकडाउन ने सुस्ती और खीझ का माहौल बनाया है। 'इस शख्स को लॉकडाउन के दौरान मुंबई पुलिस ने दक्षिणी मुंबई के मरीन ड्राइव इलाके में टहलते हुए गिरफ्तार किया था। पुलिस विभाग के अनुसार, करण नायर नाम के इस शख्स ने यह पूछने पर कि 'वो रात में क्यों घूम रहे हैं?' पुलिसकर्मियों पर हमला कर दिया था।

पुलिस का दावा है कि करण के पास चाकू भी था लेकिन करण के वकील निरंजन ने अदालत में यह दलील दी कि करण पेशे से एक आर्किटेक्ट हैं, वो निजी कारणों से निराश थे, उनकी मानसिक स्थिति भी फिलहाल ठीक नहीं है और उनके हाथ में जो था, वो एक टूल है, जिसे आर्किटेक्ट काम के दौरान इस्तेमाल करते हैं। (नभा ११/०६/२०२०, पृ. १).

बॉम्बे हाई कोर्ट ने इस शख्स को जमानत देते हुए, अपने आदेश में यह माना कि पुलिस बहुत तनाव में काम कर रही है और उन पर कानून-व्यवस्था बनाये रखने का बहुत दबाव है। २५०० किमी दूर से वीडियो कॉल पर देखा बेटे का अंतिम संस्कार, रोजगार की तलाश में जयपुर आया था।

**कोरोना से हुई मौत :** सामाजिक बदलाव का अनदेखा नजारा, पारिवारिक रिस्तों पर विराम, कोरोना का प्रभाव, जयपुर, देश के दूरदराज राज्यों से रोजगार की तलाश में जयपुर में बहुत से लोग आते हैं। इनमें से कुछ ऐसे भी हैं जो फुटपाथ पर जिंदगी गुजारते हैं। यहां किसी वजह से कोरोना पॉजिटिव हो जाते हैं। इलाज के दौरान उनकी मौत हो जाती है, कोरोना महामारी में सबसे बड़ी मार्मिक संवेदना यह है कि संक्रमित होकर जान गंवाने वाले व्यक्तियों को उनके परिजन अंतिम विदाई तक नहीं दे पाते हैं। देख नहीं पाते हैं। कंधा तक नसीब नहीं हो पाता है। ऐसा ही एक मामला सामने आया है, अरुणाचल प्रदेश के २० वर्ष के युवक साजन कुमार की मौत का। कोरोना संक्रमण से उसकी मौत हो गई और पिता ने बेटे का अंतिम संस्कार वीडियो कॉल पर देखा। (नभा १६/०६/२०२०, पृ. - ७) ऐसी सामाजिक तथा मानसिक हालात कोरोना का आतंक से उपजी है।

**निर्णय :** उपरोक्त उदाहरणों से कोरोना महामारी ने समाज पर कैसे हालात तैयार हुये इसका जिक्र हुआ है। बाप-बेटा एक दुसरे के लिए पराए हो गए। शादीयों पर होनेवाले बेसुमार खर्चों पर पाबन्दी लग गई। सिमित संख्या में लोगों के सहभागी होने से कोरोना संक्रमण पर नियंत्रण पाने में सफलता मिल गई। उदासी बढ गई। महिलाएं अंधश्रद्धा से बाहर आने में सहायता मिली। मंदिर व्यवस्थापन भी कोरोना से अपाहिज हो गया। विज्ञान ही मानवजाती की सही सेवा कर सकता है यह विश्वास समाज में पक्का हो गया।

#### **कोरोना के संकट समय में आर्थिक परिणाम :**

##### **प्राथमिक क्षेत्र (Primary Sector):**

- १) कृषि पर भयानक दबाव बढ गया। कृषि उत्पाद की किमते २०% कम हो गई।
- २) पेट्रोलियम और ऑईल : ३० सालों में पहली बार पेट्रोलियम और ऑईल की किमते २४% हर बैरल पर कम हुई।

##### **दुय्यम क्षेत्र (Secondary Sector):**

###### **१) उत्पाद करनेवाले उद्योग (Manufacturing Industry)**

ब्रिटीश प्लास्टिक फेडरेशन (BPF) के द्वारा सर्वे किया गया तथा यह निष्कर्ष मिला की ८०% उत्पादन कम हुआ ९८% उत्पादकों ने यह माना की कोरोना की भयंकर मार उत्पादन प्रक्रिया पर पड़ी है।

###### **३) सहाय्यक क्षेत्र**

१) शिक्षा : कोरोना महामारी का बहुत जादा असर शिक्षा क्षेत्र पर हुआ, स्कूल, कॉलेज, विश्वविद्यालय बंद करने पड़े। परीक्षाओं का आयोजन करना आज सबसे बड़ी चुनौती बन गई।

२) वित्त उद्योग : दुनिया भर में वित्त उद्योग में भारी (Finance Industry) गिरावट दर्ज की गई।

३) आरोग्य तथा औषधी निर्माण उद्योग: यह दोनों भी उद्योग कोरोना महामारी का मार झेल रहे।

४) हॉस्पीटैलिटी, टुरिज़्म और वायुयान (Aviation): लगभग १,७४,००० कर्मचारियों को अपने रोजगार खोने का डर सता रहा है।

५) Real Estate एवं Housing Sector : इस कोरोना महामारी का भयंकर बुरा असर Real Estate एवं Housing Sector पर भी पड़ा है।

## सारांश :

महामंदी का भय, वित्तीय संस्था पर पड़ने वाला बोज।

**लॉकडाउन:** १ माह से ज्यादा गुजारा नहीं कर सकते आधे भारतीय : सर्वे, सर्वाइव करने इनकम बढ़ा फैक्टर कोरोना महामारी के बढ़ते खतरे के बीच लगभग २ माह के कड़े लॉकडाउन के बाद अनलॉका में मिली छूट ने सबको थोड़ी राहत दी है, इस २ माह में लगभग सभी की आर्थिक स्थिति डांवाडोल हुई है। लंबे लॉकडाउन ने कुछ की नौकरियां छीन ली तो किसी का उद्योगधंधा ही चौपट हो गया। लंबे जाने से परिवार की चिंताएं बढ़ रही हैं कि वे आखिर कब तक घर चला पाएंगे। इसी बीच किए गए एक सर्वे के मुताबिक, लगभग आधे भारतीय किसी नौकरी या आय के स्रोत के बिना एक माह से अधिक समय तक सर्वाइव नहीं कर सकते। आईएनएस सीवोटर इकोनॉमी बैट्री वेव सर्वे के अनुसार, २८.२ फीसदी पुरुषों ने माना कि वे आय के बिना एक माह से कम समय तक सर्वाइव कर पाएंगे। जबकि २०.७ प्रतिशत ने कहा कि वे एक माह तक सर्वाइव कर सकते हैं। वहां ९.७ प्रतिशत ने कहा कि वे बिना आय के एक वर्ष से ज्यादा समय तक सर्वाइव कर सकते हैं। वहीं दो महीने के लिए १०.२ प्रतिशत लोगों ने, जबकि तीन महीने के लिए ८.३ प्रतिशत लोगों ने और ४ से ६ महीने के लिए ९.७ प्रतिशत लोगों ने आय बगैर सर्वाइव करने की बात कही और ५.७ प्रतिशत लोगों ने कहा कि वे बिना आय के एक वर्ष से कम समय तक सर्वाइव कर सकते हैं। ऐसी जानकारी नवभारत के द्वारा प्रकाशित की गई।

**५०० से अधिक लोकसभा सीटों से डेटा :** इस सैंपल डेटा को जून के पहले सप्ताह में जुटाया गया और इसका सैंपल साइज १,३९७ है, और इसमें पूरे देश की ५०० लोकसभा सीटों से भी ज्यादा को कवर किया गया है। यह १,००० से अधिक नए उत्तरदाताओं का साप्ताहिक ट्रैकर है। कौन कितने समय तक टिका रह सकता है। पुरुष : ५.७% : १ वर्ष से कम समय तक, २८.२% : १ माह से कम समय तक, ९.७% : ४-६ माह तक, २०.७% : १ माह तक, ८.३% : ३ माह तक, १०.७% : १ वर्ष से ज्यादा समय तक, १०.२% : २ माह तक। महिलाएं : १९.९% : १ माह से कम समय के लिए, २८.४% : १ माह तक, ११.५% : १ वर्ष से ज्यादा समय तक लंबे लॉकडाउन और खराब अर्थव्यवस्था, नौकरीजाने से आम आदमी की चिंताएं बढ़ रही हैं कि वे आखिर कब तक घर चला पाएंगे। एक सर्वेक्षण के मुताबिक लगभग आधे भारतीय किसी नौकरी या आय के स्रोत के बिना एक माह से अधिक समय तक सर्वाइव नहीं कर सकते। १९.९% : महिलाओं ने कहा, रह सकती है बिना जॉब : महिलाओं के लिए, बिना आय के एक महीने से भी कम या एक महीने के लिए सर्वाइव करने की संख्या समान है। महिलाओं में १९.९ प्रतिशत ने कहा कि वे बिना नौकरी या आय के एक माह से कम समय के लिए सर्वाइव कर सकती हैं, वहीं २८.४ प्रतिशत ने कहा कि वे एक माह तक सर्वाइव कर सकती हैं। मोटे तौर पर यह आधी संख्या को जोड़ता है। कुल ११.५ प्रतिशत महिलाओं ने कहा कि वे एक वर्ष से भी ज्यादा समय तक सर्वाइव कर सकती हैं।

सर्वे से यह स्पष्ट हुआ कि वरिष्ठ नागरिकों की बिना आय के सबसे अच्छी सर्वाइवल रेट है और वे अपनी बचत का लाभ उठा रहे हैं। वरिष्ठ नागरिक जिनमें ६० और इससे अधिक उम्र के हैं में से १०.२ प्रतिशत ने कहा कि बिना आय के एक वर्ष तक सर्वाइव कर सकते हैं बिना आय के सबसे कम सर्वाइवल रेट २५-४० वर्ष के आयु समूह की है, जहां २८.६ प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं ने कहा कि वे बिना आय के बमुश्किल एक माह या इससे

कम समय तक सर्वाइव कर सकते हैं। (संदर्भ : नभा १२/०६/२०२०, पृ.-५) जाहिर है की इसमें अधिक आय वर्ग या उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त लोगों की सर्वाइवल रेट अच्छी है। सभी सामाजिक समूहों में से उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त समूह में से ३१.६ प्रतिशत ने कहा कि वे बिना आय के एक वर्ष से ज्यादा समय तक सर्वाइव कर सकते हैं।

उपरोक्त जानकारी यह साबित करती है की नोकरी पेशा लोग ही इस संकट की घड़ी में जीवन को जी सकते हैं।

केदार ओक, भांडवल बाजार विश्लेषक ने कहा है कि, “बाजारावर राहणार कोरोनाची पकड देशातील संसर्गावर वाटचाल अवलंबून, तज्ज्ञांचा कयास विदेशी भांडवल बाजारांतील उलाढाल, जागतिक स्तरावर घडू शकणाऱ्या घटना तसेच देशातील कोरोनाचा संसर्ग या सर्वावर भारतीय भांडवल बाजारांची वाटचाल राहिल, असा अंदाज भांडवल बाजार तज्ज्ञांनी व्यक्त केला आहे. क्षेत्रनिहाय समभागांमध्ये मोठे चढउतार या आठवड्यात दिसून येतील, असाही अंदाज या तज्ज्ञांनी वर्तवला आहे. त्यातच घाऊक किंमत निर्देशांकावर बाजाराची बरीचशी भिस्त राहणार आहे.”

या आठवड्यातही बाजारात मोठे पूल चढउतार होतील. मोतीलाल ओसवाल फायनान्शियल सव्हिसेसचे सिद्धार्थ खेमका यांच्या मते, कंपन्यांच्या बाजारमूल्यावर या आठवड्यात ताण राहिल. अनलॉक सुरू झाल्यावर अर्थव्यवस्था सुधारण्याच्या मार्गावर वाटचाल करू लागली आहे काय याविषयीची सुस्पष्टता आल्यास त्याचा फायदा बाजाराला होईल. त्यातच या आठवड्यात टाटा मोटर्स, बँक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र, सिटी युनियन बँक, एलआयसी हाऊसिंग फायनान्स आणि ऑइल इंडिया लिमिटेड या कंपन्यांचे आर्थिक निकाल आहेत. त्यावरही बाजार अवलंबून राहणार आहे. याखेरीज, आठवड्याभरात आघाडीच्या सरकारी बँकांचेही आर्थिक निष्कर्ष जाहीर होणे अपेक्षित आहे. या निकालावरही बाजाराचा कल अवलंबून राहणार आहे. लॉकडाउन सुरू झाल्यानंतर काही काळ सर्वच उद्योगांना फटका बसला होता. परंतु त्यातून मार्ग काढत कंपन्यांनी आपली वाटचाल सुरू ठेवल्यामुळे अनलॉकचा काळ सुरू झाल्यानंतर या कंपन्यांची स्थिती तितकीशी बिघडलेली दिसली नाही. भांडवल बाजाराने याची नाजाका एसएमसाजकता कंपन्यांची वाटचाल चांगल्याने नोंद घेतली आहे. एफएमसीजी क्षेत्रातील कंपन्यांची वाटचाल चांगल्या प्रकारे झाली आहे आणि यापुढेही होईल. त्यामुळे या कंपन्यांचा मागोवा जसूर घ्यावा. याखेरीज, टाटा कन्झुमर, बॅडिला हेल्थकेअर, टाटा स्टील, भारती एअरटेल या कंपन्यांच्या वाटचालीवरही गुंतवणूकदारांनी लक्ष ठेवावे. सेन्सेक्स ३७,००० आणि निफ्टी ११,००० या पातळीवर लवकरच यईल अशा चिन्हे दिसत आहेत.

#### विदेशी गुंतवणूकदारांची २० हजार कोटींची गुंतवणूक:

विदेशी गुंतवणूकदारांनी (एफपीआय) १ ते १२ जून या कालावधीत देशांतर्गत शेअर बाजारांत २०५७०४ कोटी रुपयांची गुंतवणूक केली आहे. जागतिक बाजारांमध्ये रोख तरलतेचे प्रमाण वाढल्यानंतर विदेशी गुंतवणूकदारांनी विकसनशील बाजारांमध्ये गुंतवणूक करण्यास सुरुवात केल्याचे दिसून आले आहे. डिपॉझिटरीने दिलेल्या ताज्या आकडेवारीनुसार या कालावधीत एफपीआयनी भारतीय शेअर बाजारात एकूण २२,८४० कोटी रुपयांची गुंतवणूक केली आहे. याच कालावधीत त्यांनी डेट बाजारात २,२६६ कोटी रुपयांची विक्रीही केली आहे. तत्पूर्वीच्या तीन महिन्यांत (अनुक्रमे मार्च, एप्रिल आणि मे महिन्यात) विदेशी गुंतवणूकदारांनी भारतीय बाजारांतून

गुंतवणूक मागे घेण्यावर भर दिला होता. (म.टा. १५/०६/२०२०, पृ. ६) विदेशी गुंतवणूकदारांनी मे महिन्यात ७,३६६ कोटी रुपये, एप्रिल महिन्यात १५,४०३ कोटी रुपये आणि मार्च महिन्यात १.१ लाख कोटी रुपयांची गुंतवणूक मागे घेतली होती. सोचे सहसंस्थापक आणि सीओओ हर्ष जेन यांनी दिलेल्या माहितीनुसार जगभरातील सरकार अर्थव्यवस्था तेजीमध्ये आणण्यासाठी पॅकेज घोषित करीत आहेत. त्यांच्याकडून अधिकाधिक नोटा छापून त्या बाजारात उपलब्ध करून देण्यात येत आहेत. त्यामुळे भारतासह अन्य विकसनशील देशांमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात गलवणूक होत आहे. मॉनिंगस्टार इंडियाचे वरिष्ठ विश्लेषक हिमांशू श्रीवास्तव यांच्या मते जूनच्या पहिल्या आठवड्यात जेवढा विदेश गुंतवणूक प्राप्त झाला, तेवढी दुसऱ्या आठवड्यात झाली नाही.

**कोरोना का वैश्विक कहर दिखना शुरू :** एक अरब से अधिक हो जाएंगे गरीब न्यूज एजेंसियां न्यूयॉर्क कोविड-१९ संकट के चलते दुनिया में गरीबों की संख्या बढ़कर एक अरब से अधिक हो सकती है और अत्यंत गरीब लोगों की संख्या में जुड़े ३९.५ करोड़ लोगों में से आधे से अधिक लोग दक्षिण एशिया के होंगे। एक ताजा रिपोर्ट के अनुसार दक्षिण एशिया का इलाका गरीबी की मार झेलने वाला दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा क्षेत्र होगा। यह सब बातें किंग्स कॉलेज लंदन ऑस्ट्रेलियन नेशनल युनिवर्सिटी के शोधार्थियों के एक अध्ययन में सामने आयी हैं। यह अध्ययन संयुक्तराष्ट्र विश्वविद्यालय के वैश्विक विकासात्मक अर्थशास्त्र शोध संस्थान के एक नए जर्नल में प्रकाशित हुआ है।

**३९.५ करोड़ होंगे अत्यंत गरीबी की श्रेणी में :** अध्ययन में कहा गया है कि मध्यम आय वर्ग वाले विकासशील देशों में गरीबी नाटकीय रूप से बढ़ेगी जो वैश्विक स्तर पर गरीबी को बढ़ाएगा। अध्ययन के अनुसार यदि १.९० डॉलर प्रति दिन की आय को गरीबी का पैमाना माना जाए और महामारी सइसमें २० प्रतिशत का संकुचन हो तो अतिरिक्त ३९.५ करोड़ अत्यंत गरीबों की श्रेणी में आ जाएंगे। इनमें करीब आधे से अधिक लोग दक्षिण एशियाई देशों के होंगे। इसका प्रमुख कारण भारत की बड़ी आबादी का गरीब होना है। गरीबी के दलदल में फंसने वाले नए लोगों में ३० प्रतिशत यानी ११.९ करोड़ आफ्रीका के सहारा मरुस्थलीय देशों में होंगे। ऐसे में दक्षिण एशिया और पूर्वी एशिया के विकासशील देशों में फिर से गरीबों की संख्या बढ़ सकती है।

**भारत में आएगी तीव्र गिरावट :** देश में लंबे समय से जारी लॉकडाउन के चलते चालू वित्त वर्ष में जहां भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में मंदी आने की आशंका है वहीं लॉकडाउन में ढील के बाद कोविड-१९ के मरीजों की बढ़ती संख्या से देश का आर्थिक परिदृश्य और गिरावट के जोखिम को दिखा रहा है। आईएचएस मार्किट ने कहा इस लंबे लॉकडाउन का असर देश के औद्योगिक उत्पादन और उपभोक्ता व्यय दोनों पर गहरा है। वर्ष २०२० की दूसरी तिमाही अप्रैल-जून में जीडीपी वृद्धि दर में तीव्र गिरावट का अनुमान है जिससे वित्त वर्ष २०२०-२१ में देश की आर्थिक वृद्धि दर भारी मंदी का शिकार हो सकती है।

**ब्रिटेन मे २०.४% की कमी :** ब्रिटेन की अर्थव्यवस्था में अप्रैल में २०.४% की जबरदस्त गिरावट आई। कोरोना वायरस की वजह से देश में लागू लॉकडाउन का यह पहला महीना था। (संदर्भ : नभा १३/०६/२०२०, पृ. ९) राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय ने शुक्रवार को इस महामारी से अर्थव्यवस्था के सभी क्षेत्र विशेषरूप से पब, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और वाहन बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुए। इस दौरान कारों की बिक्री में जोरदार गिरावट आई।

**हीरो मोटोकॉर्प को ६१३ करोड़ का लाभ :** देश की सबसे बड़ी दोपहिया वाहन कंपनी हीरो मोटोकॉर्प को वित्त वर्ष २०१९-२० की चौथी तिमाही में ६१३.८१ करोड़ रुपये का शुद्ध लाभ हुआ है। यह इससे पिछले वित्त वर्ष २०१८-१९ की जनवरी-मार्च तिमाही में हुए ७७६.२३ करोड़ रुपये के शुद्ध लाभ के मुकाबले २६.४६ प्रतिशत कम है। समीक्षावधि में कंपनी की परिचालन आय ६,३३३.८९ करोड़ रुपये रही। इससे पिछले वित्त वर्ष २०१८-१९ की चौथी तिमाही में यह ८.१२०.७३ करोड़ रुपये थी। इस दौरान कंपनी ने कुल १३.२३ लाख वाहनों की बिक्री की। पूरे वित्त वर्ष २०१९-२० के लिए कंपनी का एकीकृत शुद्ध लाभ ३,६४७.१२ करोड़ रुपये रहा पिछले वित्त वर्ष २०१८-१९ में यह ३,४५१.३७ करोड़ रुपये था।

**कैटेगरी में हो सकता है सुधार :** अगले वित्त वर्ष के लिए जीडीपी ग्रोथ ९.५ फीसदी रहने का अनुमान जताते हुए फिच रेटिंग्स ने कहा कि ग्लोबल माइसिस के बाद भारत की जीडीपी ग्रोथ बीबीवी कैटेगरी से ऊपर आ सकती है।

लेकिन इसके लिए फाइनेशियल सेक्टर की सेहत बिगड़ने से बचना होगा, कोरोना वायरस संक्रमण पर काबू पाने के लिए देश में २५ मार्च को लॉकडाउन शुरू हुआ था, जिसकी वजह से आर्थिक गतिविधियां पूरी तरह रुक गई थी।

करीब ६० दिन से भी लंबा वक्त क्वाज ४ मई से लॉकडाउन हो सकता है ढील दी गई और आर्थिक गतिविधियां शुरू हुई हैं। हालांकि कोरोना के नए केस अभी भी जारी हैं।

कोरोना के ज्यादा जोखिम वाले देशों में भारत भी ४५ बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं पर स्टडी भारत का नाम उन १५ देशों में शामिल है जहां लॉकडाउन में ढील देने से कोरोना के मामले बढ़ने का जोखिम है। यह बात जापानी “सिक्वोरिटीज रिसर्च फर्म नोमुरा की रिपोर्ट में सामने आई है। इन १५ देशों में कोरोना की लहर दोबारा लौटने की आशंका जताई गई है। नोमुरा ने इस रिसर्च में ४५ देशों को शामिल किया। इन देशों को ३ कैटेगरी में रखा गया। पहली ऑन ट्रैक, दूसरी वॉर्निंग साइन और तीसरी डेंजर जोन की है, भारत को डेंजर जोन में रखा गया है।

**ऑन ट्रैक :** इस कैटेगरी में ऑस्ट्रेलिया, फ्रांस, इटली, ऑस्ट्रिया, जापान, नाय, स्पेन, थाईलैंड, इटली, ग्रीस, रोमानिया, दक्षिण कोरिया जैसे १७ देश हैं। इन्हें ग्रीन कलर के साथ सेफ बताया गया है। वॉर्निंग साइन इसमें डेनमार्क, फिनलैंड, आयरलैंड, पोलैंड, जर्मनी, अमेरिका और ब्रिटेन जैसे १३ देशों को शामिल किया गया है। डेंजर जोन इसमें कुल १५ देश हैं। प्रमुख देशों में भारत, इंडोनेशिया, चिली, पाकिस्तान, ब्राजील, मैक्सिको का नाम है। इसमें कुछ बेहतर अर्थव्यवस्था वाले देश जैसे स्वीडन, सिंगापुर, दक्षिण अफ्रीका और कनाडा भी शामिल हैं।

**डेढ़-दो वर्ष में विकास दर में उछाल की अपेक्षा :** भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के अच्छे दिनों को लेकर यदि कोई अनुमान व्यक्त किया जाता है तो लगाता है कि कोरोना संकट के अंधेरे से आगे कोई उम्मीद की किरण जरूर है। फिच रेटिंग्स ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा कि भारत की जीडीपी ग्रोथ रेट अगले वित्तवर्ष में ९.५ फीसदी रह सकती है लेकिन इसके लिए फाइनेशियल सेक्टर की सेहत बिगड़ने से बचना होगा। यदि वित्तीय क्षेत्र को संभाला गया तो वोथ रेट में जबरदस्त तेजी आ सकती है। हालांकि फिच रेटिंग्स ने यह भी कहा कि कोरोना महामारी की वजह से वित्तवर्ष २०२०-२१ में अर्थव्यवस्था की रफ्तार पहले ही काफी धीमी हो चुकी है। इस वित्तवर्ष के

लिए फिच का अनुमान है कि इकोनॉमिक बोध रेट में ५ प्रतिशत तक कमी आ सकती है। इस आपदा ने भारत के बोध आउटलुक को बड़ी तेजी से कमजोर किया है। साथ ही बहुत ज्यादा कर्ज की वजह से चुनौतियां भी काफी हैं।

२५ मार्च से लागू किए गए लॉकडाउन के कारण आर्थिक गतिविधियां पूरी तरह रुक गई थी। बढ़ती बेरोजगारी और देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को लेकर व्याप्त चिंता के बीच फिच की यह रिपोर्ट हिम्मत बंधाने वाली है। इसके मुताबिक अगले डेढ़ से दो वर्षों के बीच अर्थव्यवस्था तेजी से सुधर जाएगी और उसमें उछाल देखने को मिलेगा। फिच रेटिंग्स का मानना है कि सरकार क्रमगत रूप से कर्ज का बोझ कम करने में सफल हो रही है। इससे लोगों का अर्थव्यवस्था के प्रति विश्वास बढ़ेगा। सरकार ने जो वित्तीय पैकेज दिया है, उसका अनुकूल असर हो सकता है। जब आने वाले समय में लॉकडाउन पूरी तरह हटेगा तो उद्योग व्यापार क्षेत्र में सक्रियता नजर आने लगेगी। प्रधानमंत्री ने भी आत्मनिर्भर भारत बनाने के लिए संकट को अवसर में बदलने की बात कही है। चीफ इकोनॉमिक एडवाइजर कृष्णमूर्ति सुब्रमण्यम ने कहा कि सरकार रणनीतिक व गैर रणनीतिक सेक्टरों की पहचान में लगी है। रणनीतिक क्षेत्रों में सरकार अपनी उपस्थिति १ से ४ कंपनियों तक सीमित रखेगी, भारत के बारे में एस एंड पी रेटिंग्स सरकार की सिक्योरिटीज को ग्लोबल बांड इंडाइसेज में शामिल करने में मददगार होगी। भारत की कर्ज लौटाने की क्षमता से उसकी रेटिंग अपग्रेड होगी।

**विश्व बैंक की राय :** विश्व बैंक ने इस वित्त वर्ष में भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में ३.२ प्रतिशत गिरावट की भविष्यवाणी की है तथा विश्व अर्थव्यवस्था में ५.२ प्रतिशत की गिरावट का अनुमान व्यक्त किया है। अंतरराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (आईएमएफ) भी अपने वर्ल्ड इकोनामिक आउटलुक में विश्व की इकोनामी में ३.२ फीसदी गिरावट की बात कह चुका है। इससे स्पष्ट है कि कोरोना का असर भारत सहित समूचे विश्व की अर्थव्यवस्था पर पड़ा है। (संदर्भ : नभा १३/०६/२०२०, पृ. ४) ऐसी मंदी आ रही है जैसी द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद देखी गई थी। अधिकांश अर्थशास्त्री मानते हैं कि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में इस वर्ष ५ फीसदी की गिरावट आएगी, टैक्स और जीडीपी के बीच का अनुपात ९.८८ प्रतिशत रह गया जो कि १० वर्षों में सबसे कम है।

**संकट की अनदेखी की जा रही :** लंबे लॉकडाउन से अर्थव्यवस्था पर विपरीत असर पड़ा है। केंद्र का पैकेज अर्थव्यवस्था की तात्कालिक जरूरतों का समाधान नहीं कर पाया। वित्त मंत्रालय ने खर्च में कटौती का आवाहन किया है। इसका अर्थ है कि मोदी सरकार कोई नया खर्च नहीं करने वाली है और पूर्व स्वीकृत बजट से ही विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को काम चलाना होगा। वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमण का तर्क है कि यदि बैंक उद्योगों व लोगों को उदारता से कर्ज बांटें तो देश में मांग बढ़ेगी। तथ्य यह है कि गत वर्ष २२ मई तक १२.७ प्रतिशत कर्ज बांटा गया था जबकि इस बार इसी अवधि तक ६.३ प्रतिशत ही दिया गया। बैंक जोखिम नहीं उठाना चाहते। वे अपनी अतिरिक्त नकदी रिजर्व बैंक के पास जमा करना पसंद करते हैं।

फेडरल रिजर्व का अनुमान, अमेरिकी अर्थव्यवस्था में अंधेरा दुनियाभर के शेयर बाजारों में गिरावट अमेरिकी अर्थव्यवस्था के अभी अंधेरा रहने के अनुमान से वैश्विक स्तर पर बिकवाली से यहां भी शेयर बाजारों में भारी गिरावट आई। बीएसई सेंसेक्स ७०९ अंक टूट गया, वहीं नेशनल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज का निफ्टी १०,००० अंक के स्तर से नीचे बंद हुआ। बीएसई का ३० शेयरों वाला सेंसेक्सदिन में ३३,४८०.४२ अंक तक नीचे चला गया था।

अंत में यह ७०८.६८ अंक या २.०७ प्रतिशत के नुकसान से ३३,५३८.३७ अंक पर बंद हुआ। निफ्टी २१४.१५ अंक या २.१२ प्रतिशत के नुकसान से १०,००० अंक से नीचे ९,९०२ अंक पर आ गया। अमेरिका के केंद्रीय बैंक ने कहा है कि अमेरिकी अर्थव्यवस्था को सुधार के लिए अभी लंबा रास्ता तय करना है। इसके अलावा कोरोना वायरस के दूसरे दौर को लेकर भी चिंता बढ़ी है। इससे वैश्विक बाजारों में गिरावट आई।

**रुपये में २० पैसे की गिरावट :** अमेरिकी डॉलर के मजबूत होने और घरेलू शेयर बाजार में कमजोरी के रुख से निवेशकों की धारणा प्रभावित हुई और गुरुवार को अंतर बैंक विदेशी मुद्रा विनिमय बाजार में रुपया २० पैसे की गिरावट के साथ ७५.७९ (अस्थायी) प्रति डॉलर पर बंद हुआ। बाजार सूत्रों के अनुसार बाजार में जोखिम सहने की क्षमता कम थी क्योंकि अमेरिकी फेडरल रिजर्व ने वर्ष २०२० के दौरान कमजोर वृद्धि दर रहने का अनुमान व्यक्त किया है।

**यूरोपीय बाजार नुकसान में :** अन्य एशियाई बाजारों में चीन काशंघाई कम्पोजिट, जापान का निककी और दक्षिण कोरिया का कॉस्पी तीन प्रतिशत तक नीचे आ गए। वहीं कारोबार में यूरोपीय बाजार भी नुकसान रहे। (संदर्भ : नभा १२/०६/२०२०, पृ. - ९) इसमें एफटीएसई ३.२२ प्रश गिरकर ६१२८.८८ अंक, सीएसी ३.६७ प्रश गिरकर ४८६७.९९ अंक और डीएक्स ३.३३ प्रश गिरावट के साथ १२११२.९१ अंक पर रहा। वहीं एशियाई बाजार में एसजीएक्स निफ्टी ०.७० प्रश गिरकर ९७८४.५० अंक, निककी २.८२ प्रश गिरकर २२,४७२.९१ और हैंगसैंग २.२७ प्रश गिरकर २४४८०.१५ अंक पर रह गया। इसमें कोस्पी भी ०.८६ प्रश गिरकर २१७६.७८ अंक, जकार्ता कम्पोसाइट १.३४ अंक गिरकर ४८५४.७५ अंक और शंघाई ०.७८ प्रश गिरकर २९२०.९० पर रहा।

संकटाचे संधीत रूपांतर करा 'इंडियन चेंबर ऑफ कॉमर्स'च्या कार्यक्रमात प्रधानमंत्री श्री मोदींचे आवाहन कोलकोता से प्रकाशित खबर मे म. टा. ने लिखा है कि 'संपूर्ण जग कोहिड-१९ शी लढत असून भारत या लढाईत मागे नाही. या संकटाला आता संधीमध्ये रूपांतरित करण्याची हीच संधी आहे. धाडसी निर्णय घेण्याची आणि गुंतवणूक करण्याची हीच खरी वेळ आहे, असे वक्तव्य पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी गुरुवारी केले. 'ज्या क्षेत्रात आपण मागास आहोत त्या क्षेत्रात स्वावलंबी होण्यासाठी हे दिवस महत्वाचे आहेत,' असेही पंतप्रधान म्हणाले. 'दि इंडियन चेंबर ऑफ कॉमर्सच्या ९५ व्या वार्षिक सत्रात ते बोलत होते. 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत'चा नवा प्रवास सर्वाना एकत्र मिळून करायचा आहे, असे आवाहनही मोदी यांनी केले. प्रधानमंत्री श्री मोदी पुढे म्हणाले, 'करोना संकटाचा हा काळ संधीत रूपांतरित करावा अशी प्रत्येक भारतीयाच्या मनात इच्छा आहे. या स्थितीचा आपण भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला कलाटणी देणारा क्षण म्हणून उपयोग केला पाहिजे. आपण वैद्यकीय उपकरणे बनविण्याच्या क्षेत्रात स्वावलंबी होऊ शकतो. आपण कोळसा आणि खनिज क्षेत्रात स्वयंपूर्ण होऊ या. आपण खाद्यतेलाच्या उत्पादनात प्रगती करू शकू. भारत खताच्या उत्पादनात देखील स्वयंपूर्ण होऊ शकतो. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उत्पादन क्षेत्रात भारत स्वावलंबी बनण्याची भारताला संधी आहे. सौरऊर्जा, बॅटरी आणि चिप्सच्या निर्मितीमध्ये भारताने योगदान द्यायला हवे. विमान वाहतूक सेवा क्षेत्रातही भारत स्वयंपूर्ण व्हायला हवा. तरच आपण पुढे जाऊ. आणखी अनेक क्षेत्रे आहेत ज्या क्षेत्रांमध्ये आपल्याला काम करण्याची संधी आहे. मागील पाच ते सहा वर्षांमध्ये भारत स्वावलंबी करण्याचे ध्येय पाहिले आहे. आपल्याला हीच वाटचाल पुढे सुरू ठेवायची आहे.

‘एमएसएमई’च्या व्याख्येत बदल, शेतकऱ्यांना थेट बाजारपेठ उपलब्ध करून देणे, उत्पादन क्षेत्राला प्रोत्साहन अशा अनेक बदलांमधून आपण जात आहोत. त्यामुळे येत्या काळात नक्कीच आपण एक राष्ट्र म्हणून प्रगतिपथावर जाऊ यात शंका नाही, ‘असा विश्वासही मोदी यांनी व्यक्त केला. पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी । यांनी आपल्या भाषणाची सुरुवात बंगाली भाषेतून केली.’ गेले १५ वर्षे इंडियन चेंबर ऑफ कॉमर्सच्या माध्यमातून देशसेवा केली जात आहे. आज देशाला आत्मनिर्भर होणे आवश्यक आहे. तसेच दुसऱ्या देशांवर अवलंबून राहणे आता कमी करावे लागणार आहे, असे मोदी या वेळी म्हणाले. ‘स्थानिक उत्पादनांसाठी क्लस्टरच्या आधारावर बळकटी देण्यात येत आहे. ईशान्येकडील राज्यांना सेंद्रिय शेतीचे हब बनवण्यावर विचार सुरू आहे. आयसीसीने ठरवल्यास याची जागतिक स्तरावर ओळख निर्माण करता येऊ शकते. कोलकात्याने पुन्हा एकदा नेतृत्व करण्याची वेळ आली आहे.

**श्री नरेंद्र मोदी म्हणाले :** सर्वसामान्यांसाठी, सर्वसामान्यांनी चालवलेले सरकार हीच भाजप सरकारची ओळख आहे. गेल्या काही वर्षांपासून याच सूत्रातून काम सुरू आहे. (संदर्भ : म.टा. १२/०६/२०२०, पृ. - ४) कोरोनासह, टोळधाड, पूर, चक्रीवादळे अशा अनेक गोष्टींविरोधात आपण लिहत आहोत. - सर्व संकटांवर मात करून ‘आत्मनिर्भर भारता’च्या दिशेने आपल्याला जायचे आहे. - संकटांचे संधीमध्ये रूपांतर करण्याची आपली क्षमता आहे. यापढील प्रवासही असाच करायचा आहे.

**मई में यात्री वाहनों की बिक्री ८७ प्रतिशत घटी :** कोरोना वायरस की वजह से लागू लॉकडाउन का बुरा असर यात्री वाहनों की बिक्री पर पड़ा है। वाहन डीलरों के संगठन फेडरेशन ऑफ ऑटो मोबाइल डीलर्स एसोसिएशन (फाडा) के अनुसार मई में यात्री वाहनों की खुदरा बिक्री ८६.९७ प्रतिशत घटकर ३०,७४९ इकाई रह गई। मई, २०१९ में यह २,३५,९३३ इकाई थी। फाडा द्वारा १,४३५ में से १,२२५ क्षेत्रीय परिवहन कार्यालयों (आरटीओ) से वाहनों के पंजीकरण के आंकड़े जुटाए जाते हैं। मई २०१० में कारों की बिक्री २,३५,९३३, मई-२०२० में कारों की बिक्री ३०.७४९, मई-२०१९ में टू व्हीलर की बिक्री १४,१९,८४२ इकाई, मई-२०२० में टू व्हीलर की बिक्री १,५९,०३९ इकाई, मई-२०१९ में वाणिज्यिक वाहन की बिक्री ८०,३९२ इकाई, मई-२०२० में वाणिज्यिक वाहन की बिक्री २,७१ इकाई मई में विभिन्न श्रेणियों में वाहनों की कुल बिक्री ८८.८७ प्रतिशत घटकर लीय परिवहन कार्यालयों २.०२६९७ इकाई रह गई, जो मई, असर यात्रा (आरटीओ) से वाहनों के पंजीकरण - २०१९ में १८,२१,६५० इकाई थी, फाडा के आंकड़े जटाए जाते हैं। के अध्यक्ष आशीष काले ने कहा कि मई के अंत में २६,५०० आउटलेट्स में से करीब ६० प्रतिशत शोरूम और ८० प्रतिशत वर्कशॉप परिचालन में थी। मई के पंजीकरण आंकड़े मांग की सही स्थिति को नहीं दर्शाते हैं, क्योंकि देशके कई हिस्सों में इस दौरान लॉकडाउन जारी था। उन्होंने कहा कि जून के पहले दस दिन में कई डीलरशिप खलने के बावजूद मांग काफी कम है। दोपहिया की बिक्री ८८.८ प्रतिशत गिरी। आंकड़ों के अनुसार मई में दोपहिया की बिक्री ८८.८ प्रतिशत घटकर १,५९,०३९ इकाई रह गई, जो एक साल पहले समान महीने में १४.१९,८४२ इकाई थी। इसी तरह वाणिज्यिक वाहनों की बिक्री ९६.६३ प्रतिशत घटकर मात्र २,७११ इकाई रही, जो मई, २०१९ में ८०,३९२ इकाई थी। तिपहिया की बिक्री भी ९६.३४ प्रतिशत घटकर, ८८७ इकाई रह गई, जो एक साल पहले समान महीने में ५१,४३० इकाई थी। (संदर्भ : नभा १२/०६/२०२०, पृ. - ९) यह हकीकत सामने आई। कोरोना के कारण आर्थिक हालात बदतर हो गए हैं।

नकदी को तरस गए ४२% स्टार्टअप आत्मनिर्भर भारत स्कीम पर भरोसा नहीं कोरोना संकट की वजह से भारत के स्टार्टअप और छोटे एवं मध्यम उद्यम नकदी की भारी तंगी से गुजर रहे हैं। आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान से भी इन उद्यमों को कोई मदद नहीं मिल पा रही। लोकल सर्किल्स द्वारा किए गए एक सर्वे से यह परेशान करने वाली खबर आई है। कुल ४२ फीसदी उद्यमी नकदी की भारी तंगी से गुजर रहे हैं। “ सर्वे के अनुसार ३८ फीसदी उद्यमों के पास नकदी बिल्कुल नहीं है और ४ फीसदी उद्यम लॉकडाउन से ही जारी तमाम तरह की समस्याओं की वजह से अपना धंधा बंद कर रहे हैं। करीब ३० फीसदी उद्यमों का कहना है कि उनके पास सिर्फ तीन या चार महीने की नकदी बची है। सर्वे में शामिल सिर्फ १६ फीसदी उद्यमों का कहना है कि उनके पास अगले ३-४ महीने तक कामकाज चलाने लायक कैश बचा है। अनलॉक वन का भी फायदा नहीं। सर्वे से पता चलता है कि अनलॉक १.० का भी कारोबार पर असर पड़ रहा है। इससे कारोबार की गाड़ी कुछ खास आगे नहीं बढ़ पाई है। अप्रैल से जून के दौरान कैश की तंगी वाले स्टार्टअप और एसएमई का हिस्सा २७ फीसदी से बढ़कर ४२ फीसदी तक पहुंच गया है। पिछले दो महीने के दौरान ज्यादातर प्रतिष्ठानों का राजस्व ८० से ९० फीसदी गिर गया है, जिसकी वजह से उनके लिए अपना कारोबार चलाना आगे काफी मुश्किल होगा।

**गरीब कल्याण कैम्पेन, ११६ जिलों में मिलेगा रोजगार, ५०,००० करोड़ होंगे खर्च :** कोरोना संकट से निजात पाने की कोशिश – प्रवासी मजदूरों को काम देगी केंद्र सरकार, वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमण ने प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस की। इसमें लेबर मंत्री संतोष गंगवार और ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर भी मौजूद रहे। वित्त मंत्री ने गरीब कल्याण कैम्पेन के बारे में कहा कि इसका उद्देश्य ग्रामीण भारत में इंफ्रा और रोजगार को पैदा करने का है। इस योजना को प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी बिहार के खगड़िया जिले से २० जून को लॉन्च करेंगे।

**१२ अलग-अलग मंत्रालय से चलेगा अभियान :** इस गरीब कल्याण रोजगार अभियान को १२ अलग-अलग मंत्रालय और विभागों के साथ कोआर्डिनेशन कर चलाया जाएगा। इसमें प्रमुख रूप से ग्रामीण डेवलपमेंट, पंचायती राज, रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट एंड हाइवे, माइंस, ड्रिंकिंग 'वाटर एंड सैनिटायजेशन, पर्यावरण, रेल्वे, पेट्रोलियम, बॉर्डर रोड, टेलीकॉम और ग्रीकल्चर आदि का समावेश होगा। केंद्र और राज्य सरकार मिलकर इस कैम्पेन को चलाएंगी और कामगारों के स्किल मैपिंग का काम ११६ जिलों में करेंगी। १२५ दिन शामिल –कैम्पेन को मिशन मोड के रूप में १२५ दिनों को शामिल किया जाएगा। २५ तरह के काम – २५ अलग अलग प्रकार के कामों को तय किया जाएगा। यह काम प्रवासी मजदूरों को दिए जाएंगे जो अपने मूल प्रवेश लौटे हैं। ५०,००० करोड़ –इस कैम्पेन के जरिए ग्रामीण इलाकों में ५०,००० करोड़ रुपये का इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर तैयार किया जाएगा। ०६ राज्यों को फायदा ११६ जिले शामिल-बिहार ३२, उत्तर प्रदेश ३१, मध्य प्रदेश २४, राजस्थान २२, उड़ीसा ०४, झारखंड ०३ इससे दो तिहाई प्रवासी मजदूरों को कवर किए जाने की उम्मीद है। २५ अलग-अलग प्रोजेक्ट्स की पहचान की गई। इसमें उन प्रवासी मजदूरों को काम दिया जाएगा जो कोरोना के कारण शहरों से वापस लौटे हैं। इसके लिए सरकार ५०,००० करोड़ रुपये खर्च करेगी। जिन जिलों की पहचान की गई है, उसमें हर जिले में ५,००० उड़ीसा प्रवासी मजदूर वापस लौटे हैं, ११६ जिलों के गावों को गरीब कल्याण रोजगार अभियान के तहत कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर और कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र से जोड़ा जाएगा। – निर्मला सीतारमण, वित्त मंत्री (संदर्भ : नभा १९/०६/२०२०, पृ. १)

उपरोक्त जानकारी के आधार पर यह निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि मानव महासंकटों से रास्ता ढूंढता है। निराशा को हराता है। आगे बढ़ते जाता है।

कोरोना के पर्यावरण पर सकारात्मक परिणाम हुये। इस संबंध में निम्नलिखित जानकारी मराठी में प्रस्तुत की जा रही है।

**‘कोरोना’ने वाचवले पर्यावरण :** कोरोना एकीकडे जगाला वेठीला धरत असताना दुसरीकडे लॉकडाउन वाढत चालल्यामुळे जगाला कोणते लाभ झाले, याचे अनेक शास्त्रीय अभ्यास होत आहेत. त्यांचे दावे पाहिले, तर जगात कोरोनाचे बळी जास्त, की प्रदूषण नसल्याने वाचलेले प्राण अधिक, असा प्रश्न पडू शकतो. अर्थात, कोरोना हे महासंकट आहे आणि ते न येताही माणसाला शहाणपण यायला हरकत नव्हती.

कोरोना कहराच्या काळात जे प्रदूषण कमी झाले, त्यामुळे सामान्येतर सृष्टीवर जे काही चांगले परिणाम झाले आहेत, त्यांनी ‘सोशल मीडिया’ आणि मुख्य मीडियातही चांगली जागा पटकावली आहे. या काळातील प्रदूषणमुक्तीचा मानवी जिवांना होणारा लाभ नेमका मोजण्याचा प्रयत्न गेल्या काही दिवसांत जगात ठिकठिकाणी झाला आहे. कोरोनाने साऱ्या जगाचे अर्थकारण आणि लोकजीवन यांची पुरती वाट लावली असली, तरी अशा प्रकारची ‘स्वच्छ पृथ्वी’ गेल्या अनेक दशकांमध्ये कोणत्याही विज्ञानाच्या अभ्यासकांना मिळाली नव्हती. तिचा उपयोग ते करून घेत आहेत. जगाला या सार्थीची देणगी देणारा चीन हाच जगात सगळ्यांत प्रदूषित देश आहे. कोरोनाच्या लॉकडाउनमुळे चीनमध्ये आतापर्यंत निदान ७७ हजार प्राण वाचले असतील, असा एका पाहणीतील अभ्यास आहे. यात ७३ हजार स्त्री-पुरुष आणि निदान चार हजार अर्भक आहेत. ‘जी-फीड’ हा जगाची अन्नसुरक्षा, पर्यावरण आणि अर्थनीती यांच्या परस्परनात्याचा वेध घेणारा वैज्ञानिकांचा समूह आहे. या समूहातल्या वैज्ञानिकांनी म्हटले आहे, की कोविड-१९ सारख्या प्राणघातक साथी येऊ नयेतच. ‘जी-फीडमधील वैज्ञानिकांचे अभ्यास म्हणजे या सार्थीचे समर्थन आहे, असे कोणी समजू नयेय मात्र गेल्या ९० ते १२० दिवसांमध्ये जगातील विविध देशांमध्ये जी पर्यावरणीय स्थिती साकारली आहे. तिचा वेध मानवजातीच्या भविष्यासाठी घेणे आणि तिचा अभ्यास करणे अतिशय आवश्यक व महत्त्वाचे आहे. प्रदूषणाची मोजणी करणारे शक्तिशाली सेन्सर चीनमधील बीजिंग, शांघाय, चेंगडू आणि ग्वांगझू या चार महानगरांत तसेच इतरही शहरांमध्ये आहेत. त्यांनी टिपलेल्या पर्यावरणीय बदलांचे विश्लेषण केल्यानंतर, शास्त्रज्ञांनी ७७ हजार या वाचलेल्या प्राणांचा हिशेब लावला आहे.

फ्रान्ससारख्या प्रगत देशात दरसाल प्रदूषणाशी जोडल्या गेलेल्या श्वसन व फुफ्फुसविकारांचे बळी आहेत ४८ हजार. हाच आकडा अमेरिकेत एक लाखापेक्षा जास्त आहे. जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेने काही काळापूर्वी जगातीलही माणसे आपल्याला वाचवता येतील, असे नमूद करून ‘प्रदूषणाचे सालिना बळी’ या वर्गवारीत सुमारे ७० लाख असा आकडा टाकला होता. या तुलनेपेक्षाही काही वैज्ञानिकांनी अधिक मूलभूत प्रश्न उपस्थित केले आहेत. ते म्हणतात, की एका विषाणूच्या भीतीने आपण सारे जग बंद करतो. आपले नित्याचे जगणे रोखून धरतो. इतका तो मानवजातीला असणारा भयंकर धोका आहे, असे आपल्याला वाटते. मग या कोरोनापेक्षा अधिक भयंकर असणारे, मानवजातीला प्रतिदिन घायाळ करणारे पर्यावरणीय बदल आणि कृतक प्रगतीचे चढते आलेख आपल्याला का बरे घाबरवत नसतील?

मार्शल बर्क या वैज्ञानिकाने संख्याशास्त्रीय ठोकताळे आणि इतर अभ्यासातून, कोरोना कहर संपेल तेव्हाच्या जगातील थेट कोव्हिडने मरण पावणाऱ्यांच्या संख्येपेक्षा लॉकडाऊनच्या अप्रत्यक्ष लाभाने जीव वाचणाऱ्यांची संख्या वीसपट असेल, असे घाडसी प्रमेय मांडले आहे. 'या आकड्यांपेक्षा मानवजात आपल्या आरोग्याची जी हेळसांड अहोरात्र करीत आहे, त्याकडे मला लक्ष वेधायचे आहे, हे लक्षात घ्या, असे बर्क सांगतात, आयफेल बर्क यांच्या या प्रमेयाला पुष्टी देतील, अशा पाहण्या, छायाचित्रे, आकडेवारी आणि अहवाल यांचा पाऊस टावर चहुबाजूंनी सध्या पडतो आहे. या सान्यांचे एकत्रिकरण करून, त्यांचे नीट विश्लेषण करण्याचे अवाढव्य काम जगभरातील वैज्ञानिकांना आता करावे लागणार आहे. इटली हा युरोपातील उद्योगसंपन्न देश. 'युरोपियन स्पेस एजन्सीच्या उपग्रहांनी इटलीच्या उत्तर प्रांतात पो दलीमध्ये नायट्रोजन ऑक्साइडचा थर झपाट्याने विरळ झाल्याचे असंख्य फोटो पाठविले. जगभरात हा विषारी वायू दर वर्षी निदान ७० ते ८० हजार बळी थेट घेत असावा. शिवाय, लाखो फुफ्फुसे व श्वसनमार्ग दुबळे करून शकतो. (काही कार उत्पादक कंपन्यांवर आज जगभरात जे खटले चालू आहेत, ते त्यांची कारईजिने प्रमाणापेक्षा नायट्रोजन ऑक्साइड जास्त सोडत असल्याचेच आहेत.) (संदर्भ : मटा. २०/०६/२०२०) एकीकडे रोज करोनाबळींचा वाढता आकडा आणि एकीकडे रोज करोनाबळींचा वाढता आकडा आणि दुसरीकडे जग घेत असलेला मोकळा श्वास, यातून माणसाला आपली विकासाची संकल्पना नव्याने राबवावी लागेल.

**निर्णय तथा उपाय :** कोरोना के महामारी संकट से संपूर्ण मानवजाती दहशत मे जी रही है। बच्चे और महिलाए अवसाद की शिकार हो रही है। बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है। चोरिया आम बात हो गई है। सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक एवं पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव हमे सीख दे रहे है। विज्ञान तथा उसका प्रयोग करनेवाले सभी आज सकारात्मक सोच रहे है। मानव ही मानव की जान बचा सकता हैं। मानवतावादी बनने की प्रेरणा कोरोनासे मानव को मिली हैं। पर्यावरण के साथ रहने का संदेश हमे कोरोना के इस संकट की घडी मे मिला है। आत्मनिर्भर भारत बनानेके लिए हम संकल्प लेते है। यही उसका इलाज है।

#### संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

- १) महाराष्ट्र शासन, सार्वजनिक आरोग्य विभाग, शासन निर्णय क. कोरोना २०२०/प्र.क्र. ११०/आरोग्य-५.
- २) नवभारत, दि. ०१/०६/२०२०, पृ. २
- ३) नवभारत, दि. १३/०६/२०२०, पृ. ४.
- ४) नवभारत, दि. ११/०६/२०२०, पृ. ९.
- ५) नवभारत, दि. १२/०६/२०२०, पृ. ५.
- ६) नवभारत, दि. १२/०६/२०२०, पृ. ४.
- ७) महाराष्ट्र टाईम्स, दि. १३/०६/२०२०, पृ. १.
- ८) नवभारत, दि. १३/०६/२०२०, पृ. ९
- ९) नवभारत, दि. १३/०६/२०२०, पृ. ८
- १०) नवभारत, दि. १४/०६/२०२०, पृ. ३

- ११)नवभारत, दि. १४/०६/२०२०, पृ. २.  
१२)महाराष्ट्र टाईम्स, दि. १५/०६/२०२०, पृ. ६.  
१३)महाराष्ट्र टाईम्स, दि. १२/०६/२०२०, पृ. ६.  
१४)नवभारत, दि. १६/०६/२०२०, पृ. ७.  
१५)नवभारत, दि. १६/०६/२०२०, पृ. १  
१६)नवभारत, दि. ०९/०६/२०२०, पृ. १०  
१७)नवभारत, दि. १६/०६/२०२०, पृ. ३.  
१८)महाराष्ट्र टाईम्स, दि. १२/०६/२०२०, पृ. ४.  
१९)नवभारत, दि. १६/०६/२०२०, पृ. ११.  
२०)नवभारत, दि. १८/०६/२०२०, पृ. ३.  
२१)नवभारत, दि. १२/०६/२०२०, पृ. ९.  
२२)नवभारत, दि. १२/०६/२०२०, पृ. ९.  
२३)नवभारत, दि. १५/०६/२०२०, पृ. २  
२४)महाराष्ट्र टाईम्स, दि. २६/०६/२०२०, पृ. ६.  
२५)नवभारत, दि. १५/०६/२०२०, पृ. ९.  
२६)नवभारत, दि. १६/०६/२०२०, पृ. ७.  
२७)नवभारत, दि. १९/०६/२०२०, पृ. १  
२८)महाराष्ट्र टाईम्स, दि. २०/०६/२०२०, पृ. ६.  
२९)नवभारत, दि. २५/०६/२०२०, पृ. ७.  
३०)नवभारत, दि. २५/०६/२०२०, पृ. ७.  
३१)नवभारत, दि. २५/०६/२०२०, पृ. ७.  
३२)नवभारत, दि. २५/०६/२०२०, पृ. ३  
३३)महाराष्ट्र टाईम्स, दि. २५/०६/२०२०, पृ. ८.  
३४)नवभारत, दि. २७/०६/२०२०, पृ. ८.  
३५)नवभारत, दि. २७/०६/२०२०, पृ. ७  
३६)महाराष्ट्र टाईम्स, दि. २६/०६/२०२०, पृ. ५.

<https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki>

<https://www.jagaranjosh.com.w..>

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com>..>

[www.hindustantimes.com](http://www.hindustantimes.com)



[illegible]

Institutes run by **Village Uplift Society, Nagpur**



**Annasaheb Gundewar College**, an academic institution, catering qualitative education to the underprivileged and meritorious students of rural areas. The college is imparting UG and PG education in commerce and arts stream allied with short term courses fulfilling multifarious needs of the students. The college has YCMOU study centre for B.Com, B.A. and M.B.A courses. It has a number of achievements in academics, sports, N.S.S, N.C.C., Extra and Co-curricular activities and social development programmes.

#### PATRON



**Shri. Nitin Kannamwar**  
President  
Village Uplift Society, Nagpur



**Adv. Babasaheb Sunkar**  
Vice- President  
Village Uplift Society, Nagpur



**Smt. Ranjanatai Pawar**  
Secretary  
Village Uplift Society, Nagpur



**Dr. Gajanan B. Patil**  
Principal  
Annasaheb Gundewar College, Nagpur

**Publisher: MEHERBABA PUBLISHERS**  
Happy Home Boys Hostel,  
Near Hasanbag Police Chowki,  
Hasanbag Road, New Nandwan,  
NAGPUR - 440 009.

ISBN 978-93-87558-45-8



9 789387 558458 >